

The Hittite Inherited Lexicon

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THE HITTITE INHERITED LEXICON

Alwin Kloekhorst

THE HITTITE INHERITED LEXICON

PROEFSCHRIFT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of co	ontents	5
Abbreviations		
GENERAL	Introduction	
0.1	Aim of this work	15
0.2	The study of Hittite	16
0.3	Dating of texts	18
0.4	Methods of transcription	19
0.5	Anatolian language family	19
0.6	The place of the Anatolian branch within PIE	22
PART ONE	: TOWARDS A HITTITE HISTORICAL GRAMMAR	27
Introd	duction	27
Chanter 1	: Historical Phonology	29
Chapter 1	Thistorical Phonology	2)
1.1	Proto-Indo-European phoneme inventory	29
1.2	Proto-Anatolian phoneme inventory	30
1.3	Hittite phoneme inventory	32
1.3.1	Cuneiform script	32
1.3.2	Stops	34
1.3.3	Glottal stop	39
1.3.4	Affricate	40
1.3.5	Fricatives	41
1.3.6	Resonants	41
1.3.7	Syllabic resonants	42
1.3.8	Semi-vowels	44
1.3.9	Vowels	46
1.3.9.1	Plene spelling	47
1.3.9.2	E/I-Ambiguity	49
1.3.9.3	Plene spelling of E and I	50
1.3.9.4	The signs U and Ú	51
1.3.9.4.a	Word-initially before vowels	54
1.3.9.4.b	Word-initially before consonants	55
1.3.9.4.c	Word-internally between consonant and vowel	55
1.3.9.4.d	Word-internally between vowels	57
1.3.9.4.e	Word-internally between vowel and consonant	59
1.3.9.4.f	Word-internally between consonants	64
	Overview of interconsonantal outcomes	77

1.3.9.4.g	Word-finally after consonants	78
1.3.9.4.h	Word-finally after vowels	78
1.3.9.5	Conclusions regarding U and Ú	79
1.3.9.6	Epenthetic vowels	80
1.3.10	Overview of the Hittite phoneme inventory	82
1.4	Changes from PIE to Hittite	83
1.4.1	Lenition	83
1.4.2	Fortition	84
1.4.3	Stops	85
1.4.3.1	*p	85
1.4.3.2	*b	85
1.4.3.3	$*b^h$	85
1.4.3.4	*t	85
1.4.3.5	*d	86
1.4.3.6	$*d^h$	86
1.4.3.7	*#	87
1.4.3.8	*ģ	87
1.4.3.9	$*\acute{g}^h$	87
1.4.3.10	*k	87
1.4.3.11	*g	88
1.4.3.12	$*g^h$	88
1.4.3.13	$*k^w$	88
1.4.3.14	$*g^{w}$	88
1.4.3.15	$*g^{wh}$	89
1.4.4	Fricative: *s	89
1.4.5	Laryngeals	94
1.4.6	Liquids	102
1.4.6.1	*[102
1.4.6.2	$*_{r}$	103
1.4.7	Nasals	104
1.4.7.1	* <i>m</i>	104
1.4.7.2	*n	107
1.4.8	Semi-vowels	110
1.4.8.1	*i	110
1.4.8.2	*u	115
1.4.9	Vowels	116
1.4.9.1	* <i>e</i>	117
1.4.9.2	$*ar{e}$	119
1.4.9.3	*0	120
1.4.9.4	$*ar{o}$	121
1.4.10	Diphthongs	122
1.4.10.1	*ei	122
1.4.10.2	*ēi	122

1.4.10.3	*oi	122
1.4.10.3	*ōi	123
1.4.10.4	*eu	123
1.4.10.6	*ēu	123
1.4.10.7	*0u	123
1.4.10.7	*ōu	124
1.4.10.0	Ou	12-
Chapter 2	: Aspects of Historical Morphology	125
2.0	The Hittite nominal system	125
2.0.1	Thematic stems	126
2.0.2	Consonant stems	127
2.0.2.1	<i>i</i> -stems and <i>u</i> -stems	127
2.0.2.2	ai-stems and au-stems	128
2.0.2.3	t-stems	128
2.0.2.4	s-stems	129
2.0.2.5	<i>h</i> -stems	129
2.0.2.6	*m-stems	130
2.0.2.7	<i>n</i> -stems	130
2.0.2.8	r-stems	131
2.0.2.9	<i>r/n</i> -stems	131
2.0.2.10	nt-stems	132
2.0.2.11	it-stems	132
2.0.3	Root nouns	133
2.1	The Hittite system of personal pronouns	135
2.1.1	Personal pronouns in other IE languages	135
2.1.2	The PIE system on the basis of non-Anatolian languages	138
2.1.3	The Anatolian system: the singular forms	139
2.1.4	The Anatolian system: the plural forms	143
2.2	The Hittite verbal system	145
2.2.1	Basic division and sub-grouping	145
2.2.2	The active verbs	146
2.2.2.1	I = mi-conjugation	147
2.2.2.1.a	Ia = unextended ablauting <i>mi</i> -verbs	147
2.2.2.1.b	Ial <i>mi</i> -verbs with e/Q -ablaut	148
2.2.2.1.c	Ia2 <i>mi</i> -verbs with a/\emptyset -ablaut	148
2.2.2.1.d	Ia3 <i>mi</i> -verbs with e/a -ablaut: the e/a -class	149
2.2.2.1.e	Ia4 <i>mi</i> -verbs with <i>a/a</i> -"ablaut"	150
2.2.2.1.f	Ia5 <i>mi</i> -verbs with <i>e/i</i> -ablaut	151
2.2.2.1.g	Ia6 tamāšš- ^{zi} / tame/išš- 'to (op)press'	152
2.2.2.1.h	Ia7 $paii^{-zi}/pai$ - 'to go'	152
2.2.2.1.i	Ablautpattern of the Ia-verbs	152
2.2.2.1.j	Ib = non-ablauting mi -verbs	154

2.2.2.1.k	Ib1 unextended non-ablauting mi-verbs	154
2.2.2.1.1	Ib2 <i>mi</i> -verbs in $-\bar{e}$ -, $-\bar{e}$ šš- and - <i>nu</i> -	155
2.2.2.1.m	Ib3 non-ablauting <i>mi</i> -verbs with <i>n/Ø</i> -alteration	157
2.2.2.1.n	Ic = mi -verbs with a thematic suffix	159
2.2.2.1.o	Ic1 <i>mi</i> -verbs in - <i>ie/a</i> -: the - <i>ie/a</i> -class	159
2.2.2.1.p	Ic2 <i>mi</i> -verbs in -ae-/-ā-: the <i>ḥatrae</i> -class	162
2.2.2.1.q	Ic3 <i>mi</i> -verbs in -āie/a-: the tāie/a-class	165
2.2.2.1.r	Ic4 <i>mi</i> -verbs in -uue/a-	165
2.2.2.1.s	Ic5 <i>uašše/a-^{zi}</i> 'to dress'	166
2.2.2.1.t	Ic6 imperfectives in -ške/a-	166
2.2.2.2	II = hi-conjugation	167
2.2.2.2.a	IIa = ablauting hi -verbs	167
2.2.2.2.b	IIa1α hi -verbs with \bar{a}/\mathcal{O} -ablaut	168
2.2.2.2.c	IIa1β hi -verbs with \bar{a}/\emptyset -ablaut	169
2.2.2.d	IIa1 γ the $tarn(a)$ -class	169
2.2.2.2.e	IIa2 hi -verbs with \bar{a}/a -ablaut	173
2.2.2.f	IIa3 hi -verbs with \bar{a}/i -ablaut	173
2.2.2.2.g	IIa4 <i>hi</i> -verbs in -ai-/-i-: the dāi/tiianzi-class	175
2.2.2.2.h	IIa5 <i>hi</i> -verbs in - <i>a</i> -/- <i>i</i> -: the <i>mēma</i> / <i>i</i> -class	177
2.2.2.i	Ablautpattern of the IIa-verbs	180
2.2.2.j	IIb = non-ablauting hi -verbs	181
2.2.3	The middle verbs	183
2.2.3.1	IIIa *CéC-o	184
2.2.3.2	IIIb *CéC-to	185
2.2.3.3	IIIc *CC-ó	185
2.2.3.4	IIId *CC-tó	185
2.2.3.5	IIIc/d *CC-(t)ó	185
2.2.3.6	IIIe *CéC-o (impersonals)	185
2.2.3.7	IIIf *CC-ό (impersonals)	185
2.2.3.8	IIIg middle verbs in $-ie/a^{-tta(ri)}$	186
2.2.3.9	IIIh other middle verbs	186
2.2.4	Excursus: The Prehistory of the Nasal-infixed verbs	186
Part Two:	An Etymological Dictionary	
	OF THE HITTITE INHERITED LEXICON	191
Introdu	ction	191
A		195
E E		277
Ĥ		313
ij Į		435
K		493
L L		589
L		209

M	621
N	683
P	707
Š	793
T	923
U	1051
Ų	1083
Z	1179
Bibliography	1205
Samenvatting	1245
Curriculum Vitae	1247

ABBREVIATIONS

-1-1	-bbi-4-d	J1	J.,1: 4 -
abbr.	abbreviated	dupl.	duplicate
abl.	ablative	e.a.	et alii
acc.	accusative	Eg.	Egyptian
act.	active	e.g.	exempli gratia
adj.	adjective	encl.	enclitic
adv.	adverb	erg.	ergative
Akk.	Akkadian / akkadogram	f.	feminine
Alb.	Albanian	fr.	fragment / fragmentarily
all.	allative		attested
aor.	aorist	Gaul.	Gaulish
Arab.	Arabic	GAv.	Gatha-Avestan
Arc.	Arcadian	gen.	genitive
Arm.	Armenian	gen.adj.	genitival adjective
Arn.I	Arnuuanda I	Goth.	Gothic
Att.	Attic	Gr.	Greek
Av.	Avestan	Hatt.	Hattic
bl.	block	Hebr.	Hebrew
Bret.	Breton	Hes.	Hesych
BSl.	Balto-Slavic	Hitt.	Hittite
Bulg.	Bulgarian	HLuw.	Hieroglyphic Luwian
c.	commune	Hom.	Homeric
ca	circa	Hurr.	Hurrian
card.	cardinal	ibid.	ibidem
caus.	causative	id.	idem
Celt.	Celtic	i.e.	id est
cf.	confer	IE	Indo-European
CLuw.	Cuneiform Luwian	IIr.	Indo-Iranian
coll.	collective	imp.	imperative
cond.	conditional	impf.	imperfective
conj.	conjunction	indecl.	indeclinable
Cret.	Cretan	indef.	indefinite
Cz.	Czech	inf.	infinitive
dat.	dative	inj.	injunctive
dem.pron.	demonstrative pronoun	instr.	instrumental
der.	derivative	interj.	interjection
dial.	dialectal	interrog.	interrogative
dist.	distributive	intr.	intransitive

Ion.-Att.

Ionic-Attic

Dor.

Doric

Iran. Iranian OP Old Persian It. Italic OPr. Old Prussian It.-Celt. Italo-Celtic ordinal ord. Khot. Khotanese ORuss. Old Russian 1. line OS Old script Old Saxon l.c. loco citato OSax. l.col. left column Oscan Osc. Lat. Latin OSwed. Old Swedish Latv. Latvian OTurk. Old Turkish l.edge left edge OWe. Old Welsh Lith. Lithuanian Pal. Palaic

Proto-Anatolian loc. locative PAnat. Luwian participle Luw. part.

personal communication Lycian Lyc. p.c. Lyd.

Lydian Pers. Persian

personal pronoun masculine pers.pron. m. MCorn. Middle Cornish PGerm. Proto-Germanic MDu. Middle Dutch **PGreek** Proto-Greek Proto-Indo-European MH Middle Hittite PIE MHG Middle High German PIIr. Proto-Indo-Iranian

midd. middle PItal. Proto-Italic Mil. Milyan pl. plural Middle Irish MIr. PLuw. Proto-Luwian Middle Low German MLG PN personal name ModDu. Modern Dutch poss.pron. possessive pronoun ModEng. Modern English postpos. postposition Modern High German ModHG pre-Hitt. pre-Hittite ModP Modern Persian present pres. MP Middle Persian preterite pret.

preverb prev. Middle Welsh pronoun / pronominal MWe. pron. Myc. Mycenaean Proto-Tocharian PToch. neuter quod vide n. q.v. NH Neo-Hittite r.col. right column nom. nominative rel. relative reverse NS Neo-script rev. num. numeral Russ. Russian

Old Assyrian RussCS Russian Church Slavonic OAss.

obl. oblique s.v. sub verbo Serbo-Croatian obverse SCr. obv. opere citato Semitic Sem. o.c.

SerbCS Serbian Church Slavonic **OCS** Old Church Slavonic

OE Old English singular sg. OFr. Old Frisian Skt. Sanskrit ОН Old Hittite Slav. Slavic OHG Old High German Slov. Slovene OIc. Old Icelandic Sogd. Sogdian OIr. Old Irish subord. subordinate

Sumerian / sumerogram OLat. Old Latin Sum.

OLith. Old Lithuanian sup. supine ON Old Norse superl. superlative

MS

Middle script

Swed.	Swedish	uninfl.	uninflected
TochA	Tocharian A	v.n.	verbal noun
TochAB	Tocharian A and B	vel sim.	vel simile
TochB	Tocharian B	Ven.	Venetic
trans.	transitive	verb.noun	verbal noun
transl.	translation	viz.	videlicet
Ugar.	Ugaritic	VS.	versus
Ukr.	Ukrainian	We.	Welsh
Umbr.	Umbrian	WSem.	West Semitic
uncl.	unclear	YAv.	Young Avestan
undat.	undatable		

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

0.1 AIM OF THIS WORK

Since Hittite is the oldest attested Indo-European language, it is of prime interest for anyone involved in comparative Indo-European linguistics. A thorough description of the historical phonology of Hittite is therefore of paramount importance. In my view, one cannot describe the historical phonology of a certain language without having etymologically treated the entire inherited vocabulary of that language and without having a coherent view on the morphological changes that have occurred in it. Moreover, in the case of Hittite, it is essential to distinguish between the three chronological stages it displays (Old, Middle and Neo-Hittite, cf. § 0.3) and the changes that took place between these stages. In all recent handbooks dealing with the etymology of Hittite, this crucial combination is lacking: Melchert's Anatolian Historical Phonology (1994a) and Kimball's Hittite Historical Phonology (1999) both focused on the historical phonology only, not always taking into account all relevant material, whereas Puhvel's Hittite Etymological Dictionary (HED) and Tischler's Hethitisches etymologisches Glossar (HEG) have no coherent view on the historical phonology in their treatment of the lexicon. Furthermore, most scholars do not seem to differentiate between orthography, phonetics and phonology, which in my view is a decisive part of the understanding of the Hittite language. I therefore felt it my task to write a historical phonology of Hittite on the basis of an extensive treatment of the Hittite inherited lexicon, in which not only phonological change, but also morphological change and inner-Hittite chronology are taken into account.

Besides this introduction, in which I will give general information on the Hittites and their language, the Anatolian language branch and the place that this branch occupies within the Indo-European language family, this book consists of

¹ With 'inherited lexicon' I mean those words that are build up of morphemes that can be reconstructed for the PIE mother language (i.e. have cognates in the other IE languages). It should be noted that I therefore do not claim that each reconstructed form that in this book has been glossed as 'PIE' did exist as such in the Proto-Indo-European mother language. These reconstructions should rather be seen as explications of the morphology of the Hittite words in the light of their PIE origin.

two parts. The first part is called *Towards a Hittite Historical Grammar* and contains two chapters: chapter 1, *Historical Phonology*, contains a detailed discussion of the phonetic and phonological interpretation of Hittite orthography, as well as an overview of the sound laws that took place between the reconstructed PIE mother language and Hittite as it is attested; chapter 2, *Aspects of Historical Morphology*, contains a treatment of the prehistory of the Hittite personal pronouns as well as an elaborate morphological interpretation of the Hittite verbal system. The second part is called *An Etymological Dictionary of the Hittite Inherited Lexicon* and contains etymological treatments of all the relevant Hittite words.

These two parts cannot exist without each other. The sound laws and morphological interpretations described in Part One are illustrated by the material from Part Two, whereas the treatment of the words in Part Two rests heavily on the findings of Part One. The reader should be aware of this when consulting one of them.

0.2 The study of Hittite

The rediscovery of the Hittite language actually started in 1887 when in the Egyptian village Amarna 382 clay tablets inscribed in the cuneiform script were discovered containing letters from and to the Egyptian pharaoh Akhenaten (ca. 1352-1336 BC). Although most of these letters were written in Akkadian, a language that at that time was already well understood, two letters, addressed to the king of Arzawa, turned out to contain a hitherto unknown language. In 1902, the Dane J.A. Knudtzon elaborately treated these two letters and even claims that their language belongs to the Indo-European language family. In absence of any positive reactions to this claim, he retracted his views in 1915 (Knudtzon 1915: 1074).

When in 1905 the imposing ruins of an ancient city near the little Turkish village Boğazköy (presently called Boğazkale) started to be excavated, soon tens of thousands of (fragments of) clay tablets were unearthed. Many of these were written in Akkadian, which made clear that the tablets constituted the royal archive of the land Hatti² and that the site in fact was its capital Hattuša. The bulk

² The existence of the land Hatti had already been known from documents from Mesopotamia as well as from the Amarna-letters, some of which were written (in Akkadian) by Šuppiluliuma, king of the land Hatti.

of the tablets were written in a language identical to the language of the two Arzawa-letters, however, which now was coined 'Hittite'. Just ten years later, the Czech assyriologist Bedřich Hrozný published a preliminary "Lösung des hethitischen Problems" (Hrozný 1915), followed by a full description of "die Sprache der Hethither" (Hrozný 1917), probably the most complete decipherment of a language ever written. The results were baffling: Hrozný showed beyond any doubt that Hittite belongs to the Indo-European language family. Therewith Hittite immediately became the oldest attested language within that family. Not only did Hrozný's decipherment open up a new academic field, Hittitology, it also brought a fully new aspect to comparative Indo-European linguistics.

As is now known, the oldest evidence for the Hittite language can be found in Old Assyrian texts (ca. 1920-1850 BC) that stem from the Assyrian trade colony or kārum established in the town Neša / Kaniš (= modern-day Kültepe). In these texts we find many Hittite names and some loanwords that clearly show that Neša / Kaniš was a Hittite town during that period. It may well have been the most important Hittite city at that time. Not only does the oldest Hittite text, the socalled Anitta-text (Neu 1974a = StBoT 18), which must be regarded as an account of the foundation of the Hittite royal dynasty, tell how Anitta, son of Pithana, the king of Kuššara, conquers Neša and from then onwards uses this city as its residence, the Hittites themselves also refer to their language as URU ni-ši-li (IBoT 1.36 iii 64), na-a- $\check{s}i$ -li (KBo 5.11 i 3), ne- $e\check{s}$ - $[u]m^!$ -ni-[li] (VBoT 2, 24) and ka-ni-šu-um-ni-l[i] (KUB 41.14, 8), i.e. 'in Nešite, in the language of the people of Neša / Kaniš'. Nevertheless, two centuries later, around 1650 BC, the Nešites apparently chose the city Hattuša as their new capital (possibly because of its more strategic position) and the surrounding land Hatti (URU Ha-at-ti, the region enclosed by the Kızıl Irmak) as their heartland. From that moment onwards their rulers call themselves LUGAL KUR URU Ha-at-ti 'king of the land Hatti', which is the source of our term 'Hittite'. The Hittite kingdom grew rapidly and in the 14th century it reached its peak, ruling over vast parts of Anatolia and northern Syria (then also called 'Hittite Empire'). From ca 1250 BC onwards rivalry between two branches of the royal family both claiming to be the legitimate heirs to the throne caused it to descend into civil war and around ca 1175 BC the Hittite kingdom ceased to exist.

Throughout its existence, the Hittite kingdom used Hittite as its administrative language (although Akkadian was used as well, especially for international affairs). The bulk of the Hittite texts (some 30.000 pieces) therefore were found in the royal archive at Ḥattuša, but important finds have been made in Ugarit / Ras Shamra (some 200 pieces), Maşat Höyük (116 pieces), Kuşaklı (48 pieces)

and Ortaköy (allegedly some 3500 pieces, of which only a handful have been published up to now) as well. Although most of the Hittite texts deal with religious affairs (ritual texts, hymns, prayers, festival descriptions, omens, oracles, mythological texts), we also find historical texts (annals), political texts (treaties with vassal kings, letters), administrative texts (instructions for functionaries) and legal texts.

0.3 DATING OF TEXTS

The Hittite texts span the whole period of the Hittite kingdom (ca. 1650-1175 BC). Already in the 1930's it had become clear that texts that had to be attributed to kings from the beginning of this period showed linguistic features that were different from texts that had to be attributed to kings from the end of this period: the language was changing throughout the Hittite period (like any living language is changing through time). It therefore nowadays has become generally accepted to divide the Hittite language into three successive linguistic stages: Old Hittite (OH, ca 1650-1450), Middle Hittite (MH, ca 1450-1380) and Neo-Hittite (NH, ca 1380-1175). From the 1960's onwards it has become clear that also the cuneiform script in which the Hittite tablets were written underwent changes: the shape of some signs has been altered drastically within the Hittite period. We therefore nowadays also distinguish between three palaeographic stages: Old Script (OS), Middle Script (MS) and Neo-Script (NS).³ Since it is well known that within the Hittite archival system older texts were often copied in younger periods and that the scribes who carried out the copying did not always refrain from modernizing the language of the older original according to their own standards, any scholar who wants to be seriously involved in Hittite linguistics must date a given text according to these two criteria: composition and script. For the dating of compositions I have mainly used the lists of Melchert (1977: 45-131), Oettinger (1979a: 573-580) and Weitenberg (1984: 13-21) as well as the datings used in CHD. In this book I have adopted the practice of e.g. CHD to use the following abbreviations: OH/NS = a Neo-Hittite copy of an Old Hittite composition;

³ Some scholars further divide the last period into two stages, namely Early Neo-Script (ENS) and Late Neo-Script (LNS = German spätjunghethitisch, sjh.). Since this is not yet common practice and since as a historical linguist I am mainly interested in the oldest stage of the language, I have decided to only use the term Neo-Script (NS) in this book (although I must admit that in hindsight the many morphological processes in the Hittite verbal system that take place in the NH period perhaps could for instance have been described more precisely if I had used this more precise system of dating).

OH/MS = a Middle Hittite copy of an Old Hittite composition; etc.⁴ It has to be borne in mind that a given form from an OH/NS text cannot be immediately identified as a linguistically old form: it is quite possible that the text has been 'polluted' by the NH scribe and that the form in question in fact is a modernization.

0.4 METHODS OF TRANSCRIPTION

In this book, I use four different layers of representing Hittite words: (a) a one-to-one transliteration of the cuneiform signs, ⁵ e.g. *ne-e-pi-iš*; (b) a bound transcription, ⁶ e.g. *nēpiš*; (c) a phonological transcription, e.g. /nébis/; and (d) a phonetic transcription, e.g. [népis].

0.5 ANATOLIAN LANGUAGE FAMILY

Linguistically, Hittite belongs to the Anatolian language family, which further consists of the following languages:

Palaic was the language of the land Palā (^{URU}*Pa-la-a*),⁷ probably situated in north-west Anatolia between the rivers Sakarya Nehri / Sangarios and the Kızıl Irmak / Halys (possibly identical to classical Paphlagonia or one of its regions, Blaene). Reference to this land is found in the OH version of the Hittite Laws only, which indicates that in MH times it had ceased to exist as such. The language, which the Hittites call ^{URU}*pa-la-um-ni-li*, i.e. "in the language of the

⁴ Since any text in Old Script by definition must contain an Old Hittite composition, I only use the abbreviation OS in these cases (and not OH/OS). Similarly in the case of Neo-Hittite compositions which by definition can only be written in Neo-Script: I use the abbreviation NH (and not NH/NS).

⁵ In this book I have transliterated the cuneiform signs according to Rüster & Neu's *Hethitisches Zeichenlexikon* (= HZL). Note however that the signs GIR, GAD, NIR, UD and ŠIR, for which HZL cites the phonetic value kir, kid/t_9 , nir, pir and šir respectively, sometimes have to be read ker, ket_9 , ner, per and šer as well.

⁶ Because of the ambiguity of this way of transcribing (e.g. the transcription $\mu alahzi$ does not tell us whether the underlying form was $\mu a-al-ah-zi$ or $\mu a-la-ah-zi$), I have used this transcription only when the transliteration of a certain form has been already given.

⁷ Possibly pronounced /pla?a/, which is visible in the difference between *palaumnili* 'in the language of the Palaic people' and *nešumnili* 'in the language of the Nešite people': just as *neš-umnili* is derived from *Neš-a*, with morphological replacement of the final -a, *pala-umnili* must be derived from a form *Pala-a* = /pla?a/.

Palaic people", is known from a few Boğazköy-tablets only that deal with the cult of the god Zaparua. These texts were composed in the OH period, and therefore it is generally thought that the Palaic language had died out by MH times. Its corpus is very small, and therefore many basic matters regarding grammar and lexicon are unclear. For texts, grammar, vocabulary and historical phonology, see e.g. Carruba 1970, Carruba 1972, Kammenhuber 1969, Melchert 1994a: 190-228.

Cuneiform Luwian is only known from passages of incantation and cult songs cited in Hittite texts dealing with rituals and festivals with a Luwian background. In these texts, which date from the 16th-15th century BC, the language is referred to as lu-ú-i-li, i.e. "in Luwian". The language is closely connected with Hieroglyphic Luwian (see below). In Hittite texts from the NH period we find many words, often preceded by the gloss wedges 4 and 4, which have to be regarded as Luwian borrowings (although it is not always clear whether these words derive from CLuwian or HLuwian). Although in the OH versions of the Hittite Laws the land Luuiia or Lūia is attested (URU Lu-ú-i-ia), which has to be equated with the land Arzaua as attested in younger texts and therefore must have been situated in west Anatolia between the rivers Gediz Nehri / Hermus and Büyük Menderes Nehri / Maeander, it is not necessarily the case that the CLuwian texts derive from that area. According to Melchert (2003: 174) "[i]n the few cases where a determination can be made, the Luwian rituals found in Hattusa are imported from the southern region of Kizzuwatna". For texts, grammar, vocabulary and historical phonology, see e.g. Starke 1985, Starke 1990, Melchert 2003c, Laroche 1959, Melchert 1993a, Melchert 1994a: 229-281.

Hieroglyphic Luwian is a language closely related to (but nevertheless clearly distinct from) Cuneiform Luwian (see above). It is written in an indigenous hieroglyphic script that seems to have been especially designed for this language. Although seals containing names written in these hieroglyphs can be dated back to the OH period (ca. 1600 BC), the oldest real HLuwian text (the Ankara Silver Bowl, cf. Hawkins 1997) may be dated around 1400 BC. By far most of the ca 260 known HLuwian texts are rock inscriptions. Some thirty of these were set up during the Hittite Empire period (13th century BC), but the bulk (some 230) date from the post-Empire period (1100-700 BC). The Empire-period inscriptions are found all over the area of the Hittite Empire, whereas the post-Empire-period inscriptions are found in south-east Anatolia only, the region of the so-called Neo-Hittite city states. For texts, grammar, vocabulary, script and historical phonology, see e.g. Hawkins 2000, Melchert 2003c, Plöchl 2003, Payne 2004, Meriggi 1962, Marazzi (ed.) 1998, Melchert 1994a: 229-281.

Lycian is the language of the Lycian region, situated on the south-west Anatolian coast between the modern-day cities Fethiye and Antalya. The Lycians called themselves *Trm̃mili*, which must be identical to the name *Termilai* used by Herodote. The Lycian language is known from some 150 coin legends and 170 inscriptions on stone, dating from the 5th and 4th century BC, using a native alphabet related to Greek. Most inscriptions are funereal and show little variation, but a few are edicts, the most important one of which is the trilingual of Letoon (with Greek and Aramaic translations). On two inscriptions, including another important edict, the stele from Xanthos, (part of) the text is written in a dialect distinct from 'normal' Lycian and that is either called Lycian B (with "Lycian A" referring to normal Lycian) or Milyan. Linguistically, Lycian is closely related to CLuwian and HLuwian, and it is in my view probable that they formed a subgroup within the Anatolian family. Nevertheless, the old view that Lycian is a younger variant of Luwian cannot be upheld: for instance, the Lycian vowel system (a, e, i, u) cannot be derived from the simpler vowel system of Luwian (a, e, i, u)i, u). For texts, grammar, vocabulary and historical phonology, see e.g. Kalinka 1901, Neumann 1979a, Houwink ten Cate 1961, Neumann 1969, Hajnal 1995, Melchert 2004a, Melchert 1994a: 282-328.

Lydian is the language of classical Lydia, situated in central western Anatolia, in the modern-day provinces of İzmir and Manisa. It is attested on some one hundred stone inscriptions in a native alphabet related to Greek, dating from the 8th-3rd century BC, with a peak around the 5th and 4th century. Most inscriptions stem from Sardis, the capital of Lydia. Although some inscriptions are fairly lengthy, the absence of a large bilingual text (the four bilingual texts, two Lydian-Greek and two Lydian-Aramaic are too short to be of much help) makes Lydian difficult to understand. The little knowledge we do have shows that it stands quite apart from the other Anatolian languages. For texts, grammar, vocabulary and historical phonology, see e.g. Gusmani 1964, Gérard 2005, Melchert 1994a: 329-383.

Carian, Sidetic and Pisidian are so poorly attested or badly understood that I will disregard them in this work. Carian is the language from classical Caria (south-western Anatolia, between Lydia and Lycia), but most Carian texts (some 150) have been found in Egypt where Carian mercenaries were working. They date from the 6th-5th century BC. The twenty texts from Caria itself seem to date from the 4th century BC. Although the language is written in a script seemingly related to Greek, it still has not been fully deciphered yet. Only recently (in the 1990's) reliable sound values have been established for some signs on the basis of (short) Carian-Egyptian bilinguals. In 1996 a rather large Carian-Greek bilingual

inscription was found in Kaunos, which hopefully will elucidate our knowledge of the Carian language in the future. Sidetic is known from 8 inscriptions from the city Side in the region Pamphylia, written in a native alfabet related to Greek. They date from the 3rd century BC. Three of them have a Greek version, which enables us to identify a few words that show that the language must be Anatolian. Nevertheless, with such a small corpus not much is known about Sidetic. Pisidian is the language known from some thirty tomb inscriptions from Pisidia, located between the lakes Eğridir Gölü and Beyşehir Gölü. They are written in the regular Greek alfabet and can be dated to the 1st-2nd century AD. Until now only names have been attested, but the fact that a genitive-ending -s is used (= Luw. -ašša/i-) in combination with the establishment that some names clearly are Anatolian (e.g. Moυσητα = Luw. Muuaziti), points to an Anatolian language. For an introduction to these languages, see e.g. Van den Hout 1998.

Within the Anatolian branch, Hittite is by far the best attested and best-known language. Therefore, Indo-Europeanists understandably often only use data from this language when working on the reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European. Nevertheless, I agree with Melchert (1994a: foreword) who states that "only [an Anatolian] perspective can fully illuminate the history of Hittite". Although within the research project that enabled me to write this work there was no time to fully describe the prehistory of the other Anatolian languages, I have taken them into account whenever necessary and sometimes digressed on certain aspects of their historical phonology.

0.6 THE PLACE OF THE ANATOLIAN BRANCH WITHIN PIE

A mere six years after the decipherment of Hittite, Forrer (1921: 26) writes: "Man wird [...] nicht umhin können, das Kanisische [= Hittite, AK] als Schwestersprache des aus den indogermanischen Sprachen erschlossenen Urindogermanischen zu bezeichnen". This idea was soon taken over by Sturtevant (e.g. 1926, 1929) who even introduces the name 'Indo-Hittite' for the proto-language that would underly Anatolian on the one hand and Indo-European on the other. The 'Indo-Hittite hypothesis' has been much discussed over the years, even resulting in a monograph (Zeilfelder 2001). Although at first scholars were sceptical, in the last decade it seems as if a concensus is being reached that the Anatolian branch indeed was the first one to split off of the Proto-Indo-

European language community. Nevertheless, these opinions are often based on the archaicity of some phenomena in Hittite (compare e.g. Zeilfelder's book that is entirely devoted to the archaic features of Hittite), whereas already Pedersen (1938: 12) rightly remarks that "[d]as unmittelbar abweichende Aussehen des Hittitischen hat natürlich keine Bedeutung; Neuerungen des Hittitischen oder Verlust des Alten entweder im Hittitischen oder in den zehn Sprachzweigen haben keine Beweiskraft". He states "dass nur gemeinsame Neuerungen der zehn lebendigen Sprachzweige sie dem Hittitischen gegenüber als eine Einheit charakterisieren können". So, no matter how archaic some features of Hittite or the other Anatolian languages are and no matter how many of them have been preserved, the only evidence for a special position of Anatolian within the IE family would be if we could show that the other IE languages share a common innovation that is not present in Anatolian. It is my intention to present a few of these cases here (for full etymological treatment cf. their respective lemmas).

(1) The Hitt. verb mer^{-z^i} / mar - 'to disappear' is generally considered cognate with the PIE root *mer- that denotes 'to die' in the other IE languages (Skt. mar- 'to die', Av. mar- 'to die', Gr. ἄμβροτος 'immortal', (Hes.) ἔμορτεν 'has died', Lat. morior 'to die', OCS mrěti 'to die', Lith. miřti 'to die', Goth. maurpr 'murder', Arm. $me\bar{r}anim$ 'to die'). Because typologically it is improbable that an original meaning 'to die' would develop into 'to disappear', whereas a development of 'to disappear' to 'to die' is very common, we must assume that the original meaning of the root *mer- is 'to disappear', as is still attested in Anatolian, and that the semantic development to 'to die' as visible in the other IE languages must be regarded as a common innovation of them.

(2) The words for 'you (sg.)' in the Anatolian languages (e.g. Hitt. $z\overline{\imath}k / tu$ -) must go back to the PAnat. pair *tiH, obl. tu- (cf. § 2.1.3). All other IE languages point to a pair nom. *tuH, obl. *tu-, however. If we assume that the pair *tuH, *tu- is original, it is in my view impossible to explain how the Anatolian pair *tiH, tu- has come into being. If, however, we assume that the pair *tiH, *tu- is original, we only need to assume a trivial analogical altering of *tiH to *tuH on the basis

⁸ Note that Pedersen concludes (1938: 190-1): "Wir haben weder in der Grammatik noch in der Lautlehre einen Anhalt dafür gefunden, dass das Hittitische in einem Gegensatze zu den anderen indoeuropäischen Sprachen stünde. Es stellt sich als elfter Sprachzweig neben die zehn altbekannten Sprachzweige".

⁹ Consider euphemisms like ModEng. to pass away, to be gone and, even more clearly, French disparaître.

of the oblique stem *tu-, 10 in order to explain the pair *tuH, tu-. I therefore conclude that the Anatolain pair *tiH, *tu- is original and that the pair *tuH, *tu- as reflected in the other IE languages is the result of a common innovation, namely introduction of the oblique stem *tu- into the nominative.

- (3) The Hittite verb $\delta \bar{a}h^{-1}$ means 'to fill up, to plug, to stuff' and in my view is cognate to the PIE root * seh_2 that is usually translated 'to satiate' (Gr. $\delta \mu \nu \alpha u$ 'to satiate oneself', Skt. $\delta sinvant$ 'unsatiable', TochB soy- 'to be satisfied'). Because it is understandable how a meaning 'to fill up, to stuff' would develop into 'to satiate', but not how 'to satiate' would be able to turn into 'to fill up, to stuff', it is likely that the original meaning of the root * seh_2 was 'to fill up, to stuff' as attested in Hittite, and that the meaning 'to satiate' as visible in the other IE languages is a common innovation.
- (4) As I will argue under the lemma MUNUS duttariiata/i-, the HLuwian word tuwatra/i- 'daughter' and Lyc. kbatra- 'daughter' point to a PLuw. form *duegtr-, whereas MUNUS duttarijata/i- can only be explained from PLuw. *dugtr-. So the Anatolian material points to an original inflection $*d^hu\acute{e}gh_2tr$, $*d^hugh_2t\acute{e}rm$, * $d^{h}ugh_{2}tr\dot{o}s$ 'daughter'. In all other IE languages, we find forms that point to an inflection *dhugh2tér, *dhugh2térm, *dhugh2trós, however (e.g. Skt. duhitá, duhitáram, duhitúh; Gr. θυγάτηρ, θυγατέρα, θυγατρός; Lith. duktė, dùkteri, dukters; OCS dzsti; Osc. futir; Arm. dowstr; ModHG Tochter; Gaul. duxtir). Because I do not see how an original inflection *dhugh2ter, *dhugh2term, * $d^hugh_2trós$ could ever be replaced by * $d^hu\acute{e}gh_2tr$, * $d^hugh_2t\acute{e}rm$, * $d^hugh_2tr\acute{o}s$, whereas the other way around it is a trivial development (introduction of the acc.form in the nominative combined with analogy to * $ph_2t\dot{e}r$ 'father'), I assume that the situation as reflected in Anatolian, $*d^hu\acute{e}gh_2tr$, $*d^hugh_2t\acute{e}rm$, $*d^hugh_2tr\acute{o}s$, represents the original state of affairs and that the morphological change to the system $*d^hugh_2t\acute{e}r$, $*d^hugh_2t\acute{e}rm$, $*d^hugh_2tr\acute{o}s$ as reflected in the other IE languages is a common innovation.
- (5) The PIE root $*h_2erh_3$ -, which denotes 'to plough' in all non-Anatolian IE languages (Gr. ἀρόω 'to plough', Lat. $ar\bar{o}$ 'to plough', OIr. -air 'to plough', OHG *erien* 'to plough', Lith. *árti* 'to plough', OCS *orati* 'to plough'), is reflected in

¹⁰ In personal pronouns it is a common phenomenon that nominatives are altered on the basis of oblique forms, cf. for instance the NH use of nom.sg. ammuk 'I' instead of original $\bar{u}k$ on the basis of the oblique forms ammuk 'me'.

Hittite in the verbs $harra^{-i}/harr^{-i}$ 'to grind, to crush' and $h\bar{a}r\check{s}^{-i}$ 'to harrow, to till the soil' (with an *s*-extension). Although the latter term indeed has agricultural connotations (but note that its usage in the pair $h\bar{a}r\check{s}^{-i}$... $terepp^{-2i}$ 'to harrow and plough' clearly shows that it itself did not mean 'plough', but rather originally 'to crush (the ground)'), the basic meaning of h_2erh_3 - seems to have been 'to crush', which could be used having the ground as an object as well. The semantic development of 'to crush; to harrow (the ground)' to the specific technical term 'to plough (with a plough)' as visible in the non-Anatolian languages must be regarded as a common innovation of them and shows that the Anatolian branch split off before the introduction of the plough.

- (6) The verbal root * meh_{l} 'to refuse, to reject' is attested as a fully living verb in Hittite, $mimma^{-i} / mimm$ < *mi- moh_{l} / *mi- mh_{l} -, whereas in the other IE languages it only survives in the 2sg.imp.act.-form * meh_{l} 'don't!' that has been grammaticalized as a prohibitive particle (Skt. $m\bar{a}$, Arm. mi, Gr. $\mu\eta$, TochAB $m\bar{a}$). This grammaticalization must be a common innovation of these languages.
- (7) As I will show under the lemma *ekku-, the Anatolian words for 'horse' (Hitt. ANŠE.KUR.RA-u-, CLuw. ANŠE.KUR.RA-u-, HLuw. EQUUS ά-sù-, Lyc. esb-) all reflect an u-stem noun and therefore point to a preform *h₁ekú-, whereas the words for 'horse' in the other IE languages (Skt. άśva-, Av. aspa-, Gr. ἵππος, Myc. i-qo, Lat. equus, Ven. ekvo-, OIr. ech, OE eoh, TochB yakwe, TochA yuk 'horse', Arm. ēš 'donkey', Lith. ašvà 'mare', OPr. aswinan 'mare's milk') all point to an o-stem noun *h₁ekuo- There is no known phonological development through which PIE *h₁ekuo- could yield PAnat. *h₁eku- and in view of the productivity of the o-stem inflection in Anatolian it is unlikely that PIE *h₁ekuo- would have yielded PAnat. *h₁eku- through secondary developments. We therefore must conclude that the PAnat. u-stem *h₁eku- reflects the original state of affairs and that the thematicization as visible in the non-Anatolian IE languages (which is a trivial development) must be regarded as a common innovation of them.

Although I realize that not everyone may find every example that I have given here as convincing as another, we must realize that each example on its own already shows that the non-Anatolian IE languages have commonly undergone an innovation where Anatolian has preserved the original situation. This can only lead to one conclusion, namely that the non-Anatolian IE languages still formed

one language community (at least close enough for innovations to reach all speakers) at the moment that the Anatolian branch split off. In other words, each of these examples is conclusive evidence that the Anatolian branch was the first one to split off from the mother language. Whether one then calls this mother language Proto-Indo-European, Proto-Indo-Hittite or something else is only a matter of terminology. I think that the term Proto-Indo-European is still adequate as long as we keep in mind that the Anatolian branch may have preserved an original situation that has undergone innovations or losses in the other IE languages (but likewise the Anatolian branch may have innovated or lost an original situation that is still present in the other IE languages, of course). So, the times of a solely Graeco-Indic reconstruction of PIE are definitely over: we should always take the Anatolian material into account and keep in mind the possibility that the non-Anatolian IE languages have commonly undergone an innovation where Anatolian preserves the original, PIE situation.

PART ONE

TOWARDS A HITTITE HISTORICAL GRAMMAR

INTRODUCTION

This part consists of two chapters. In the first chapter, called *Historical Phonology*, I will first give an overview of the phonological systems that I reconstruct for Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Anatolian. Then I will treat in detail the arguments on the basis of which a thorough phonetic and phonological analysis of the cuneiform script in which Hittite is written can be made, which results in the establishment of the Hittite phoneme inventory. The last step is that the phonological changes that took place between Proto-Indo-European and Hittite as attested are described in detail.

The second chapter, Aspects of Historical Morphology, mainly deals with two issues: the prehistory of the Hittite pronominal system and the morphological and historical interpretation of the Hittite verbal system. I am well aware that a discussion of the nominal system is lacking, but this can be explained by the fact that not only recently an extensive treatment of the Hittite nominal system has appeared (Rieken's Untersuchungen zur nominalen Stammbildung des Hethitischen (1999a)), but also because within Part Two each noun has received an extensive etymological treatment, including a detailed analysis of its morphological prehistory (cf. e.g. hāššā- 'hearth', huhha- 'grandfather', keššar-/kiššer-/kišr- 'hand', šīuatt- 'day', tēkan / takn- 'earth', etc.). Moreover, each nominal ending is etymologically treated under its own lemma. See at the treatment of nom.pl.c.-ending -eš for an account of the prehistory of i- and u-stem adjectives.

CHAPTER 1

HITTITE HISTORICAL PHONOLOGY

1.1 PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN PHONEME INVENTORY

In the present book I have worked with the following reconstruction of the Proto-Indo-European phonological system (based on Beekes 1995: 124):

stops	$egin{array}{c} p \ b \ b^h \end{array}$	d d^h	k g g ^h	k g g^h	k^{w} g^{w} g^{wh}
fricative	S				
laryngeals	h_{l}	h_2	h_3		
liquids	1	r			
nasals	m	n			
semivowels	i	и			
vowels	e ē	$o \ ar{o}^{11}$			

¹¹ Note that I do not reconstruct a PIE phoneme "a" or " \bar{a} ": all PIE forms for which some scholars reconstruct *a or * \bar{a} should be interpreted otherwise. For an extensive treatment of most of these words, cf. Lubotsky 1989. Eichner 1988: 132-3 adduces a few more forms that in his view must contain PIE *a or * \bar{a} , but these are incorrect as well. (1) "* $n\bar{a}s$ -" 'nose' must reflect * neh_2 -s-, * nh_2 -es-, * nh_2 -s- (cf. Kortlandt 1985: 119). (2) "* $k\bar{a}rh$ -" 'to proclamate' is based on Skt. $k\bar{a}r\dot{u}$ - 'singer' and $k\bar{\nu}r\dot{t}$ - 'fame'. The former may reflect * $keh_2r\dot{u}$ -, the latter * krh_2 - $t\dot{t}$ - with metathesis from * kh_2r - $t\dot{t}$ - (Schrijver 1991: 4). (3) "* $h\underline{i}a\dot{g}$ -" 'to praise' is based on Gr. ἀγνός, ἄγιος 'holy' besides Skt. $yaj\ddot{n}\dot{a}$ -'sacrifice'. The former two words reflect * $ih_2\dot{g}$ - (cf. Beekes 1988c: 24-5) and the latter * $ieh_2\dot{g}$ - $n\dot{o}$ - (with loss of laryngeal before media + consonant, cf. Lubotsky 1981: 135). (4) "* h_2yap -" 'to harm' is

It should be noted that despite the fact that I have used the traditional symbols for the reconstructed stops, I follow Kortlandt (2003: 259) who argues that the traditional 'voiceless' series (*p, *t, *k, *k and *k") in fact were plain fortis stops [p:, t:, k, k, k, k, k, the traditional 'voiced' series (*b, *d, *d

1.2 Proto-Anatolian Phoneme Inventory

Although in this book it was not my aim to provide a historical treatment of the Anatolian family as a whole, it is in some cases convenient to use Proto-Anatolian reconstructions, especially when a word can be reconstructed for the Proto-Anatolian stage, but not for Proto-Indo-European. I work with the following phoneme inventory.¹²

stops	fortis	p	t	K	k	k^w
	lenis	b	d	ģ	g	g^w
fricative ¹³		S				

based on "heth. huapzi 'schädigt' (mit grundstufigem ǎ)" besides PGerm. *ubilaz 'evil'. The cited form, huuapzi, is the NH secondary replacement of an original hi-conjugated form huuappi. Because all hi-verbs reflect *o/O-ablaut, the Hitt. stem huuapp-must reflect *huupp-hupp

 $^{^{12}}$ For the possibility of the existence of a PAnat. phoneme */t^s/ as well (thus Melchert 1994a: 53, 63), cf. footnote 196.

¹³ Melchert (1994a: 53, 63) works with PIE *[z] > PAnat. *[z] as well, a "voiced allophone of */s/", giving e.g. "Hitt. $hašdu\bar{e}r$ 'twigs, brush' < (virtual) * $h_2o-zd-w\dot{e}r$ " as an example. Since I do not see any indication of voicedness as a distincitive feature in Proto-Indo-European, PAnatolian or Hittite (see especially § 1.3.2 below), I will not follow him in this regard.

'laryngeals' ?
$$H$$
 H^{w} liquids l r nasals m n vowels $i, \bar{\imath}$ u, \bar{u} e, \bar{e} o, \bar{o}

The reconstruction of only two rows of stops is based on the fact that in none of the Anatolian languages evidence can be found for a distinction between the PIE 'voiced' and 'aspirated' series, which makes it likely that these merged in the pre-PAnatolian period already. The PIE palatovelars and normal velars have different outcomes in Luwian and Lycian (e.g. *k' > Luw. z, Lyc. s vs. *k > Luw. k, Lyc. k), and therefore must have been distinct in PAnatolian as well.

In Kloekhorst fthc.c I have elaborately treated the outcome of the PIE laryngeals in initial position in the Anatolian languages. There I have shown that for PAnatolian there is only evidence for two 'laryngeals' word-initially, namely */?/ and */H/, which is valid for word-internal position as well. Moreover I have shown that because the Hittite phoneme $/H^{\rm w}/< *h_2u$ corresponds to the Lycian phoneme $q = [k^{\rm w}] < *h_2u$ it is likely that this phoneme, $/H^{\rm w}/$, was PAnatolian already.

Because the old PIE laryngeal system collapses ($*h_2$ and $*h_3$ merge in *#He-and *CRHV to PAnat. */H/; $*h_3$ and $*h_1$ merge in all other position as PAnat. */?/), the allophonic colouring of pre-PAnat. *e due to adjacent $*h_2$ and $*h_3$ becomes phonemicized, yielding the PAnat. phonemes */a/ and */o/ (the latter ultimately merging with the reflex of PIE *o). Note that Lycian shows different reflexes of *a (namely a) and *o (namely e), which proves that at the PAnatolian level the vowels */o/ and */a/ were distinct.

1.3 HITTITE PHONEME INVENTORY

1.3.1 Cuneiform script

The history of the cuneiform scripts starts with the Sumerians' desire to keep track of business transactions: around 3200 BC the first economic records and inventories were made on lumps of clay by drawing pictures of specific objects together with strokes and cones to represent numbers. Although these pictographs were initially used only as a one-to-one representation of the objects they depicted, in the course of time they not only received a broader semantic notion (e.g. the sign 'mouth' could be used for 'to speak' and 'word' as well), but also could be used more or less phonetically (e.g. the sign 'mouth' was pronounced ka, and could be used for writing words with a similar phonetic shape). Together with the fact that the pictographs became more and more stylized and in the end were not well recognizable as the original object anymore, a breeding ground was laid for this system's development into a phonetic script. Around 2350 BC the Sumerian script was adopted by the Akkadians, who reshaped it into a writing system in which the phonetic representation of the language served as the basis, although logograms, i.e. signs that represent a certain notion without referring to it phonetically (the abstracted descendants of the Sumerian pictographs), were still used on a large scale.14

The cuneiform script that is used by the Hittite scribes is derived from an Old-Babylonian cursive type that is known from Northern Syria (e.g. Alalaḫ). How exactly the practice of writing found its way from there to Ḥattuša is not fully clear. ¹⁵ Just as in Akkadian, the writing system is basically phonetic. ¹⁶ Nevertheless, a word can be written logographically with so-called sumerograms (i.e. the logograms that are derived from the Sumerian script, ¹⁷ e.g. DINGIR

¹⁴ Cf. Coulmas 2003: 41-9; Fischer 2001: 47-57.

¹⁵ It has often been claimed that "diese Form der Keilschrift [= the Old-Babylonian cursive] im Zusammenhang mit Kriegszügen des hethitischen Großkönigs Ḥattušili I. nach Nordsyrien (um 1550 v. Chr. gemäß der Kurzchronologie) von dort nach Ḥattuša [...] gelangt sei" (HZL: 15). The discovery of a text (Kt k/k 4) at Kültepe (Kaniš) that palaeographically occupies "eine Position zwischen dem "Normal-aA [= altassyrischen]" Duktus einerseits und dem altsyrischen und dem althethitischen andererseits" (Hecker 1990: 57) shows that the transfer of the Syro-Babylonian scribal tradition into Asia Minor may have been a more gradual proces that predates the Hittites' occupation of Ḥattuša.

¹⁶ In transliteration, phonetic signs are given in small italics.

¹⁷ Sumerograms are transliterated in Roman capitals.

'god') or with akkadograms (i.e. as if in Akkadian, 18 e.g. \acute{U} -UL 'not'). It is likely that in both cases the Hittites read these logographically written words with their Hittite counterparts, as can be seen by the use of phonetic complements (i.e. the addition of phonetic signs to spell part of the word underlying the logographic writing, usually to indicate the proper ending, e.g. DINGIR- $u\check{s} = \text{nom.sg. } \check{s}\bar{\imath}u\check{s}$ 'god'). To complicate matters, sumerograms sometimes could be extended by an Akkadian phonetic complement, e.g. DINGIR^{LUM}, ¹⁹ which functions as a sort of sumerographic writing of Akk. ilum 'god', which itself must be regarded as an akkadographic writing of the Hittite word šīuš 'god'. Moreover, the cuneiform writing system makes use of so-called determinatives, i.e. logograms that indicate a certain semantic sphere of the word next to which they are placed.²⁰ For instance, GIŠ 'wood' can be used with words that denote objects that are made of wood (e.g. GIŠ niniial- 'cradle'), É 'building' can be used with words that denote buildings (e.g. Ehištā 'mausoleum(?)'). Although usually placed in front of a word, some determinatives can be placed at the end of a word (e.g. MUŠEN 'bird' as in *hāran*^{MUŠEN} 'eagle').

For the linguist interested in the Hittite language this complicated system has some disadvantages: certain words are only attested with a sumerographical spelling and never with phonetic signs, which means that we do not know the Hittite rendering of these words. This is not only the case with some rare words, but also with certain words that belong to the basic vocabulary. For instance, 'son' is attested with the sumerogram DUMU only; 'daughter' is only spelled DUMU.MUNUS²¹; the Hittite reading of the sumerogram MUNUS 'woman' is disputed²²; we do not know the Hittite words for ḤUR.SAG 'mountain', GUŠKIN 'gold', KÙ.BABBAR 'silver' or numerals like 'five', 'six', 'eight', etc. Nevertheless, we must not forget that exactly the usage of these sumerograms has played a key-role in deciphering the Hittite language and that even nowadays the best evidence for the meaning of a rarely attested word is when a parallel text or copy is found with this word duplicated by a sumerogram.

Despite the wide use of logograms, the Hittite writing system is basically a phonetic one. The phonetic signs are all syllabic, which means that they possess a value V, CV, VC and CVC only (in which V = vowel and C = consonant).

¹⁸ Akkadograms are transliterated in italic capitals.

¹⁹ Note that the Akkadian phonetic complement is transliterated in superscript.

²⁰ Determinatives are transliterated in superscript as well.

²¹ But cf. MUNUS duttarijata/i-.

²² See the discussion under the lemma *kuuan-.

Herewith, the script was not very well equipped for writing Hittite. As an Indo-European language, Hittite uses words that often contain large consonant clusters, which are difficult to render with a syllabic script: if one wants to write word-initial or word-final consonant clusters or internal clusters of three or more consonants with syllabic signs, one cannot avoid to write vowels that are neither phonetically nor phonologically real. For instance, the word /parHt^si/ 'he chases' is spelled *pár-aḥ-zi* as well as *pár-ḥa-zi*. In this case, the alternation between *pár-aḥ-zi* and *pár-ḥa-zi* proves that these *a*'s are "empty". In other cases, determining whether a vowel grapheme is phonetically and/or phonologically real can be quite difficult, however.

In the following sections I will discuss in detail the peculiarities of the cuneiform script as used by the Hittites in order to determine the Hittite phonological system. I will first look at consonants and then move on to the vowels.

1.3.2 Stops

The Old-Babylonian cuneiform syllabary that functioned as the source of the syllabary used in Boğazköy originally had distinct signs for voiced and voiceless stops, e.g. BA vs. PA, DA vs. TA, GI vs. KI, etc.²³ Nevertheless, the Akkadian texts from Boğazköy do not use these contrasting pairs to express a distinction between voiced and voiceless stops. For instance, the sign PA is used as pa as well as ba, whereas BA is used as ba as well as pa. Similarly, TA is used as a as well as a

In the Hittite texts, the contrasting pairs are not used for voice distinctions either. They are largely interchangeable instead: e.g. ba-i-is = pa-is
²³ Durham 1976: 364.

²⁴ Some signs are hardly used in the Hittite texts: e.g. BA predominantly occurs in names; GU is attested only once in a phonetic value ([p]a-an-gu-uš (StBoT 25.13 ii 9 (OS))); BE is used with the values $p\acute{a}t$, $p\acute{t}t$ or $p\acute{e}t$ only.

pointing to a phonemic opposition in voice, ²⁵ have failed. ²⁶ We rather have to interpret these cases as spelling conventions.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the Hittite scribes did distinguish between two series of stops which were expressed by single $(V-C_1V)$ vs. geminate spelling (VC_1-C_1V) . Sturtevant (1932a) was the first to describe this phenomenon and showed that from an etymological point of view the single spelled stops correspond to the PIE 'voiced' and 'voiced aspirated' series *D and * D^h , whereas the geminate spelled stops etymologically correspond to the PIE 'voiceless' series *T ('Sturtevant's Law'). The exact phonetic interpretation of the single spelling (which is often termed 'lenis') vs. the geminate spelling (often termed 'fortis') is difficult, however.

In Hurrian, we find a similar system, namely a distinction between stops that are spelled $V-C_1V$ and stops that are spelled VC_1-C_1V . On the basis of Hurrian texts from Ugarit that are written in an alphabetic script, we are much better able to interpret these spellings phonetically, however. According to Wegner (2000: 40), Hurrian shows a phonemic distinction between short (= single spelled) and long (= geminate spelled) stops, which are both voiceless. The short stops became phonetically voiced in some environments (namely intervocalically and after resonant), but these should be regarded as mere allophones.

Kimball (1999: 54) assumes that the Hittites took over the cuneiform script from the Hurrians and states that "[s]cribes adapting the syllabary for Hittite, if they were native speakers of Akkadian, which had phonemic voicing, or native speakers of Hittite, which probably had phonemic voicing, would have tended to hear and spell Hurrian single intervocalic stops as voiced and to hear and spell double stops as voiceless, and, unless they themselves were acquainted with the Old Babylonian values, they would have spelled Hittite voiceless stops with double stops and voiced stops with single stops". Apart from the fact that this reasoning is rather circular (using the assumption that Hittite probably had phonemic voicing in an argumentation to show that the Hittite spelling reflects phonemic voicing), it would predict that Boğazköy Akkadian would use the same spelling convention to distinguish between voiced and voiceless stops. This is not the case, however: "[t]here seems to be no trace of this orthography [i.e. a system of distinction between stops spelled *VC-CV* (voiceless(?)) and those spelled *V-CV*

²⁵ E.g. Oettinger 1979a: 551f.

²⁶ Cf. Melchert 1994a: 13-4: "While a great number of words are spelled consistently with either the voiceless or voiced sign, this usage does not correspond in any meaningful way with the voicing quality of the sounds being indicated, based on their expected inherited value".

(voiced(?))] in Bo[ğazköy] Akk[adian]" (Durham 1976: 371). Moreover, there are spelling conventions in Hurrian that are not used in Hittite, e.g. the use of the sign GE/I as having the *e*-vowel only (/ke/) vs. the use of the sign KE/I as having the *i*-vowel only (/ki/) (Wegner 2000: 37-8). This shows that the Hittites cannot have adopted the cuneiform script directly from the Hurrians.

Melchert (1994a: 20) interprets the Hittite 'fortis' stops as long and voiceless (TT-), whereas the 'lenis' stops are short and voiced (-D-). Furthermore, Melchert assumes that secondarily a third series arose, namely stops that are long as well as voiced (-DD-) (the result of e.g. * $-Dh_2$ -). The existence of this last series must be abandoned, however: there is not a shred of evidence for a distinction in spelling between "-TT-" and "-DD-", and therefore a phonetic and phonological distinction between the two cannot be proven. Moreover, Melchert does not give any evidence for the view that the long stops were voiceless and the the short ones voiced.

In my view, voice cannot have been a distinctive feature between the geminate spelled and the single spelled stops. If voice really was a phonological feature of one of these series, why did the Hittite scribes not use the voice-distinction available in the Akkadian syllabary? Even in writing Akkadian, of which we know that it had phonemic voicing, a distinction in voice is not expressed in spelling, which suggests that the Hittite scribes just were not able to distinguish voiced from voiceless stops. Moreover, as we saw above, the fact that in Boğazköy Akkadian the system of single vs. geminate spelling is not used, shows that the 'fortis/lenis'-distinction cannot be compared phonetically to the distinction in voice known from Akkadian.

The fact that the Hittite scribes used the orthographically awkward distinction between geminate vs. single spelling in writing Hittite can only mean that the phonetic distinction between the two series of stops was length. This is supported by the following observations.

First, in certain phonetic developments where it is significant whether a syllable is closed or open, a geminate spelled stop counts as a closing factor. For instance, the form kitta 'he lies' < *kijta < *k'eito shows the 'shortening' of *ij in a closed syllable,²⁷ which shows that -tt- closes the syllable and therefore must be regarded as phonetically long [t:].

Second, if voice was a distinctive feature, we would expect to find voice-assimilation. So, if a word like *e-ku-ud-du* 'he must drink' would really contain a

²⁷ Compare ki- $i\check{s}$ - $\hbar a$ 'I become' /kísHa/ < *kí $| sHa < *\acute{g}\acute{e}is$ - $\hbar _{2}o$ vs. ki-i-sa 'he becomes' /kfsa/ < *kí $| sa < *\acute{g}\acute{e}is$ -o.

cluster $[-g^w t-]$ with a voiced stop $[g^w]$ before a voiceless stop [t], I do not see why neither the $[g^w]$ was devoiced because of the following [t] to $**[-k^w t-]$ (spelled **e-ek-ku-ud-du), nor the [t] was voiced because of the preceding $[g^w]$ to $**[g^w d]$ (spelled **e-ku-du). Since neither of these assimilations took place, we are bound to conclude that voicedness is neither a phonemic nor a phonetic feature of the Hittite stops.

I therefore conclude that the 'fortis' consonants (spelled with a geminate) were phonetically long and the 'lenis' consonants (spelled single) were short and that there is no evidence for a distinction in voice. So VppV = [p:] vs. VpV = [p]; VttV and VddV = [t:] vs. VtV and VdV = [t]; etc. Nevertheless, I have chosen to adopt the following phonemic spelling throughout the book:

Fortis	/p/	/t/	/k/	/k ^w /
Lenis	/b/	/d/	/g/	/g ^w /

The choice of these symbols for the phonological representation of the stops is a matter of convenience. It does **not** indicate that I consider voicedness a phonemic feature at any point in the history of Hittite.

Since in word-initial position no orthographic distinction between geminate and single stop could be made, it is unclear whether the two series are distinct in this position or have merged. Since there is not a single spelling practice in Hittite (nor in Palaic and CLuwian, for that matter) that even attempts to indicate a distinction between initial *T and $*D / *D^h$, I cannot but assume that in initial position this distinction has been lost. Nevertheless, the distinction must have been present in Proto-Anatolian, as is indicated by the fact that initial *ti- yielded Hitt. z- and *di- > Hitt. \check{s} -, whereas they merged in Luwian as ti-. So, if the two series have merged in Hittite in initial position, this must be a post-Proto-

²⁸ Similarly, I use the term *fortited* for describing an original lenis stop that has become a fortis one (in analogy to *lenited*).

²⁹ Contra e.g. Melchert 1994a: 92, who calls this phenomenon a "regressive voicing assimilation".

Anatolian development.³⁰ On the basis of reduplicated forms like kikkis-tia(ri), the imperfective of $k\bar{t}s$ -a(ri) / $ki\bar{s}$ - 'to happen, to become' < *geis-, it has been assumed that in Hittite the initial stops merged in the fortis series /p, t, k and k*/. Since the moment of the creation of this reduplicated form is unknown, it does not shed too much light on the situation in Hittite, however. On the contrary, the stem hatug- 'terrible', which probably reflects * h_2tug -, shows lenition of PIE *t to Hitt. /d/ in the initial cluster * h_2t -tag- and therefore could be used as an argument for the opposite view, namely that all initial stops merged into the lenis series. Again this example is non-probative, however, because the fact that /d/ is a lenis stop does not prove anything regarding the status of initial h-. All in all, the matter cannot be decided. Since merger equals absence of a phonemic distinction, the matter may not be very interesting from a phonological point of view. In this book I will cite initial stops with their fortis variant in phonological interpretations, so /p-/, /t-/, /k-/ and /k*-/.

We could assume that in word-final position a similar merger has taken place, and Melchert (1994a: 85) states that "[v]oiced stops ha[ve] been generalized in word-final position", giving " $pa-i-ta-a\check{s}=/p\acute{a}yd-as/$ 'went he" as an example. This example is non-probative, however, since the enclictic personal pronoun =a-may have had a leniting effect on the preceding consonant (just as the enclitic particle =(m)a 'but' had, in contrast with the fortiting enclitic particle =(i)a 'and'). It is moreover contradicted by the words $takku/tak^w/$ and $nekku/nek^w/$ that show a fortis tak^w/t

For the phonemicity of the labiovelars, compare the spellings e-ku-zi, e-uk-zi 'he drinks' and tar-ku-zi, tar-uk-zi 'he dances' that point to a monophonemic $/g^w/$ and $/k^w/$ and not to /gu/ and /ku/. Moreover, a-ku-e-ni 'we drink' contrasts with ar-nu-me-ni 'we transport' which shows that the former is $/2g^w$ uéni/ $< *h_1g^{wh}$ -

³⁰ Melchert (1994a: 20) is aware of this and therefore calls the "devoicing of word-initial stops", which he assumes for Hittite as well as for Palaic and CLuwian, "an areal feature across Anatolia".

³¹ Cf. Melchert 1994a: 19.

³² It is for instance possible that *kikkiš*- was created at a (post-Proto-Anatolian) period when the initial stops had merged into the fortis series, but that later on all initial stops became lenis again, so that attested *kikkiš*- in fact represents /gikis-/.

³³ Which implies that we must assume that in forms like happeššar 'limb' $< *h_2p-\acute{e}h_1sh_1r$, hattant 'clever' $< *h_2t-\acute{e}nt$ -, or appanzi 'they seize' $< *h_1p\acute{e}nti$, where the fortis stop at first sight seems to have been retained in a similar initial cluster, these consonants were in fact restored on the basis of the full-grade stems $*h_2ep$ -, $*h_2et$ - and $*h_1ep$ -.

 $\underline{\psi}$ eni, whereas the latter is /?rnuméni/ $< *h_3r$ -nu- $\underline{\psi}$ eni, where $-u\underline{\psi}$ - yielded -um-. A third argument is that e-ku-ut-ta 'he drank' shows the postconsonantal allomorph -tta of the 3sg.pret.act.-ending (cf. e.g. e-ep-ta 'he took'), whereas e.g. ar-nu-ut shows the postvocalic variant -t. Compare also the fact that 1sg.pret.act. e-ku-un 'I drank' shows the postconsonantal ending -un which contrasts which the postvocalic variant -nun as visible in e.g. ar-nu-nu-un 'I settled'.

All in all, with regard to the stops, the Hittite phonological system nicely matches the Proto-Indo-European phonological system. If we compare the two systems, we see that between PIE and Hittite only three major developments took place. First, the loss of glottalization in the glottalized lenis series (the traditional 'voiced' series) caused this series to merge with the plain lenis series (the traditional 'voiced aspirated' series). Note that there is no indication that anywhere in the development between PIE and Hittite voice or aspiration has been a phonological or even phonetic feature. Secondly, the PIE palatovelars and the plain velars (which were still separate phonemes at the Proto-Anatolian stage) merged into Hitt. /k/ and /g/. Thirdly, word-initially the lenis and fortis series seem to have merged.

1.3.3 Glottal stop

³⁴ Cf. Durham 1976: 109 for the observation that in the Akkadian texts written in Boğazköy the sign $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ could be used as \dot{u}_x , i.e. with initial 'aleph = [?].

³⁵ Ibid.: 117 for the sign A as a_x .

In the position $*CRh_1V$, the glottal stop was retained as such throughout Hittite as can be seen by spellings like pa-ri-pa-ra-a-i 'he blows' which must represent /pripr?fái/ < $*pri-prh_1-ói-ei$. Note that if $*h_1$ would have been lost in this position, we would expect a spelling **pa-ri-ip-ra-a-i = **/priprái/.

1.3.4 Affricate

It is generally assumed that the consonant -z-37 must be phonetically interpreted as an affricate [ts], 38 which for instance follows from the fact that the outcome of nom.sg.c. *-ent-s is spelled -an-za. To which extent this affricate [ts] must be regarded as a single phoneme instead of a sequence of the phonemes /t/ and /s/ is less clear. A major source for -z- is the assibilation of *-t- in front of *-i-. Nevertheless, the outcome of *-ti- is not identical to the outcome of *-Tsi-, as we can tell from the fact that 2sg.pres.act. $*h_1 \acute{e} dsi$ 'you eat' yields a form spelled in Hittite as e-ez-ši, whereas the 3sg.pres.act.-ending of -ie/a- and -ške/a-verbs, *-eti, yields a form spelled in Hittite as -ez-zi or -Ce-zi, but never as **-ez-ši. In my view, this shows that the former form, e-ez-ši, represents /?édSi/,³⁹ whereas the latter forms represent /-etsi/, with a monophonemic sound that I have rendered with the symbol /t^s/ throughout this book. It must be noted, however, that I do not interpret every spelling of -z- without a following -š- as a spelling of the phoneme /t^s/. In cases where synchronically an analysis of t + s or d + s is obvious, I just write /ts/ or /ds/. 40 Note that I also interpret the outcome of *-tt- or *-dt- as /-tst-/ and /-dst-/. This is indicated by spellings like az-za-aš-te-ni /?dsténi/ 'you eat' <

³⁶ See under the lemma *parai-i / pari-* 'to blow' fur further treatment.

³⁷ Spelled with the signs ZA, ZE/I, ZÉ, ZU, AZ, E/IZ, UZ, GAZ, ZUL and ZUM, which in Akkadian are used for the emphatic s: sa, se/i, su, as, e/is, us, gas, sul and sum respectively.

³⁸ Cf. Kouwenberg (2003: 83) who states that Akk. "emphatic" \S in fact was glottalized / \S /, which was realized as an affricate / \S /. Kimball's suggestion (1999: 107) that "it is possible that °Z° represents a voiced pre- or postconsonantal /z/ resulting from voicing assimilation (e.g. za-ma-an-kur "beard" = [$zm\tilde{a}(n)kur$] (?) < IE * $sm\acute{o}kwr$ "beard" [...])" is entirely $ad\ hoc$: cf. cases where Hitt. $\S a$ -mV reflects etymological *smV.

³⁹ With /S/ as visible in $[e-ez-za-a]\check{s}-\check{s}i$, cf. § 1.4.4.2.

⁴⁰ E.g. hur-za-ke/a- = /Hortske/a-/, which is the imperfective in -ske/a- of $hu\mu art$ -// hurt- (cf. the one spelling hur-za-as-ke/a-), or -an-za = /-ants/, which is a nom.sg.c. in -s of the suffix -ant- (cf. the spelling -an-za-as-sa-/-antSa/ = -anz + = (i)a).

* h_1d - $th_1\acute{e}$ and e-ez-za- $a\check{s}$ -ta /? \acute{e} dsta/ 'he ate' < * $h_1\acute{e}d$ -t(o). This also makes it unnecessary to assume a variant /ds/ besides /ts/.

Yoshida's attempt (2001) to show that in the oldest texts there was an opposition between geminate spelled *-zz-* and single spelled *-z-* that reflects PAnat. *-ti- vs. *-di- and therefore must be interpreted as an opposition between fortis $/t^s$ / and lenis $/d^s$ / fails to convince me.⁴¹

1.3.5 Fricatives

I assume the following phonemic fricatives:

Fortis	/H/	/H ^w /	/S/	
Lenis	/h/	/h ^w /	/s/	

The difference between fortis and lenis is expressed by geminate vs. single spelling. In initial position, we cannot decide whether we are dealing with the fortis or the lenis variant, and I therefore write /H-/, /H^w-/ and /s-/ initially. For the phonemicity of the labialized laryngeals /H^w/ and /h^w/, see Kloekhorst fthc.c, where I argued that a spelling variation like *tar-hu-zi*, *ta-ru-uh-zi* and *tar-uh-zi* 'he conquers' points to a phonological form /tárH^wt^si/.

1.3.6 Resonants

The following resonants are in my view phonemic:

Fortis	/R/	/L/	/N/	/M/
Lenis	/r/	/1/	/n/	/m/

⁴¹ The only secure examples of assibilation of *di- in Hittite show an outcome $\check{s}i$ -, namely ${}^{d}\check{s}\bar{u}\check{u}\check{s}$ 'god' < * $di\hat{e}us$ and $\check{s}\bar{\iota}\mu att$ - 'day' < * $di\acute{e}\mu ot$ -.

⁴² /H^w/ is the regular outcome of PIE *- h_2u -, On the basis of the fact that *- h_2u - yielded the Lycian monophoneme $q = [k^w]^2$, I conclude that /H^w/ was already phonemic at the Proto-Anatolian stage.

Again, the difference between fortis and lenis is expressed by geminate vs. single spelling. Since this difference is not visible in word-initial position, I arbitrarily write /l-/, /n-/ and /m-/ here. Note that /r/ does not occur word-initially, which is a direct result of the PIE constraint that no word could start in *r-. 43

1.3.7 Syllabic resonants

Although the fact that a PIE sequence *CRC yields the Hittite spelling CaRC is well-established, the exact phonetic and phonological interpretation of this spelling is not fully clear. Usually, the spelling CaRC is phonologically interpreted as /CaRC/, having a real vowel /a/. 44 That this cannot be correct, is deducible from the verb $\bar{a}r\dot{s}^{-2i}$ / $ar\dot{s}^{-}$ 'to flow'. Here we find a distribution between the strong stem that is spelled a-ar-aš- and the weak stem that is spelled ar-aš- or ar-š°. As I have argued under its lemma, we expect that the strong stem reflects * h_1ers -, which suggests that the spelling a-ar-as° phonologically must be interpreted as /?arS-/, containing the vowel /a/. This means, however, that the weak stem arš-, which must reflect $*h_i rs$ -, cannot contain the vowel /a/, since we then would have expected the same spelling for strong and weak stem. This forces us to look for another solution. There are two options: on the one hand we can assume that in *CRC an anaptyctic vowel emerged that, although it did resemble /a/, was not identical to it. We could think of [ə] or [v] or similar, which by default was spelled with -a-. This would mean that we would have to assume a phonemic vowel that I will write as $\frac{1}{2}$: so *CrC > Hitt. $\frac{1}{2}$ CərC/, spelled $\frac{1}{2}$ CarC.

On the other hand, we could also envisage that these 'vocalic' resonants in fact were underlyingly still identical to their consontal counterparts, /r/, /l/, /m/ and /n/, and that their syllabicity was a pure phonetic feature that is predictable on the basis of the phonetic environment. This would mean that PIE *CrC yields Hitt. /CrC/, phonetically realized as [CərC] or [CerC], spelled CarC.

Problematic, however, is that the Hittite texts offer arguments for both options. For instance, the verb $appat(a)ri\underline{i}e/a-^{zi}$ 'to confiscate', which is a derivative in $-\underline{i}e/a-$ of the noun $app\overline{a}tar$ 'seizing', is spelled ap-pa-at-ri-ez-zi (OS), ap-pa-ta-ri-ez-zi

⁴³ So all PIE roots that seemingly had an initial *r-, must in fact have had either * h_1r -, * h_2r - or * h_3r -, the regular outcomes of which in Hittite were /r-/, /Hr-/ and /r-/, spelled ar-, har- and ar-, respectively.

⁴⁴ E.g. Melchert 1994a: 125.

⁴⁵ Note that the 'plene' spelling in this case does not indicate vowel length, but rather must be read as 'a-a-a-a-a-with the sign A = 'a_x.

ez-zi (OH/MS?), as well as ap-pát-ri-ja-az-zi (MH/NS). The first and last attestation seem to point to phonetic [?p:atrié/á-], whereas the second points to phonetic [?p:atrjé/á-] or [?p:atərjé/á-]. Phonemically, this verb must be interpreted as /?padrié/á-/, which subsequently shows that the noun appātar must represent /?pádr/, without a phonemic vowel /ə/.

In § 2.2.2.2.f, I argue that the hi-verbs that show a synchronic \bar{a}/i -ablaut, e.g. ga-ra-a-pi / ka-ri-pa-an-zi = /krábi / kribánt s i/, must ultimately go back to the normal *o/O-ablaut, in this case * $\acute{g}^h r \acute{o} b h_l$ -ei / * $\acute{g}^h r b h_l$ - $\acute{e} nti$. Because the phonetically regular outcome of these verbs, Hitt. $CR\bar{a}Ci$ / **CaRC-anzi <* $Cr\acute{o}C$ -ei / *CRC-anzi shows a synchronic Schwebe-ablaut $CR\bar{a}C$ - / CaRC-, the weak stem form was altered by inserting the epenthetic vowel /i/ on the place of the strong stem vowel: CRiC- in analogy to * $CR\bar{a}C$ -. This scenario implies, however, that the vowel of **CaRC- <*CRC- was at least phonetically real. Moreover, we would be inclined to think that this vowel must have been phonemically real as well in order to trigger a replacement by the secondary stem CRiC-.

The vowel /ə/ is also necessary for the interpretation of ku- μ a-as-ke/a-, the imperfective of kuen-zi / kun- 'to kill, to slay'. As I have shown in Kloekhorst fthc.e, a sequence *CuRCC or *K^wRCC yields Hitt. $Cu\mu aRCC$ (whereas *CuRCV or *K^wRCV yields CuRCV). This means that ku- μ a-as-ke/a- reflects /k^waske/a-/ < */kk0.

All in all, I will in principle treat the 'syllabic' resonants phonemically as their consonantal counterparts and assume that any phonetic realization with an epenthetic vowel is automatically determined by the environment. So the pair $\bar{a}r\dot{s}zi$ / $ar\ddot{s}anzi$ in my view represents phonological /?arS- / ?rS-/. Nevertheless, some words where the vocalization of a resonant is analogically altered or where the buccal part of the vocalized resonant has been lost, can only be analysed as containing a phonemic vowel /ə/ (e.g. la-ga-an-t- /ləgánt-/ << * $lg^h\dot{e}nt-$, ma-ak-nu-

/məgnu-/ << * $m\acute{g}$ -nu-, μa -al- μa -an-zi /uəlHánt s i/ << *ul $h_{3}\acute{e}nti$ and ku- μa -as-ke/a-/k w əske/a-/ < *g wh $nsk\acute{e}$ / \acute{o} -). The vowel /ə/ is rather marginal, however.

1.3.8 Semi-vowels

It is usually assumed that Hittite possessed two semi-vowels or glides, namely /y/ and /w/. This implies that these are phonologically different from the vowels /i/ and /u/. Let us look at several phonetic environments to see if this is really the case.

In the case of *TiT and *TuT (in which T = any stop), it is quite clear that in Hittite there is no phonological difference between /TiT/ and /TuT/ on the one hand and /TyT/ and /TwT/ of the other. In the case of *ViV and *VuV, it is also clear that in Hittite there is no phonological distinction between /ViV/ and /VuV/ on the one hand and /VyV/ and /VwV/. So in these environments it is not useful to distinguish between /i/ and /y/ and between /u/ and /w/. The question becomes more interesting when dealing with cases like *CuV/ *CiV and *CuRC and *CuRC.

Let us first look at *CuV and *CiV . We may ask ourselves if a form like la-ak-nu-an-zi, la-ak-nu- μa -an-zi 'they fell' < *lg-mu-énti is phonologically to be interpreted as /ləgnuánt si /, as /ləgnwánt si / or even as /ləgnuwánt si /. The last option is impossible, since Hittite has a synchronic sound law that $-u\mu V$ - yields -umV-, 46 so we must choose from either /ləgnuánt si / or /ləgnwánt si /. It is clear that this latter option is impossible as well, since we then would have expected a phonetic realization [ləgnwánt si] or [ləgənwánt si], spelled **la-ga-nu- μa -an-zi (vocalization of -n- in between consonants). So we must conclude that /ləgnuánt si / is the only correct phonological interpretation. It is likely, however, that the sequence /CuaC/ was phonetically realized with a glide [μ], so [Cu u aC], but we must keep in mind that this glide did not have a phonemic status.

The case of *ap-pa-at-ri-ez-zi* is similar: should we analyze this as /?padriét^si/, /?padryét^si/ or /?padriyét^si/? Although in principle the last option cannot be disproven (there are no indications that a sequence *-iiV-* would undergo a

phonetic change), it is inevitable that here as well we should choose for the analysis /?padriét ^{s}i /. We therefore can conclude that in the case of $^{*}CuV$ and $^{*}CiV$, the outcomes must be phonologically interpreted as /CuV/ and /CiV/ and not as $^{**}/CwV$ / and $^{**}/CyV$ /.

The case of *CuRC, including *#urC and *Cur#, is very interesting, however. For instance, the suffix -uar, which forms verbal nouns, always has the form -uar, no matter if a consonant or a vowel precedes. Under its lemma, we will see that -uar reflects *-ur, however. The idea is that on the basis of postvocalic positions, e.g. *-ié-ur or *-ské-ur, the variant *-ur was generalized, also when following a consonant, e.g. hinkuuar. The question now is, does this form synchronically represent /Hínkwr/, or should we analyse it as /Hínkuər/? This latter form would show the position /CuV/ of which we have seen that here no distinction between /CuV/ and /CwV/ is visible.

A similar question can be asked with regard to *ualh*-zi 'to hit'. As we will see under its lemma, this verb must have undergone some levelling. The PIE paradigm *uélh₃-ti, *ulh₃-énti should regularly have yielded **ualzi, *ullanzi, which is quite different from the attested forms: ua-al-ah-zi, ua-al-ha-an-zi. In order to explain these forms, we should assume the following scenario: (1) prevocalic *u is phonemicized as /w/: * $u\acute{e}lh_3ti > *u\acute{e}lh_3ti$; (2) * $u\acute{e}lh_3ti$; (2) * $u\acute{e}lh_3ti$; paradigm, replacing *ulh3énti by *ulh3énti; (3) at the moment that interconsonantal laryngeals drop, * h_3 is restored in * $u\acute{e}lh_3ti$ in analogy of *\(\psi_lh_3\)\(\epsilon ti\), where it was retained; (4) *\(\psi_elh_3ti\), *\(\psi_lh_3\)\(\epsilon ti\) yields Hitt. \(\psi_a-al-ah-zi\), ua-al-ha-an-zi. As we see, in the prehistory of Hittite it is of crucial importance to assume a phonological difference between /w/ and /u/. The question is whether this in synchronic Hittite is the case as well. If 3pl. ua-al-ha-an-zi < *ulh3énti is to be phonologically interpreted as /wlHántsi/, we should certainly assume a separate phoneme /w/, because /ulHántsi/ would have been spelled **ul-ha-anzi. 47 If however, ua-al-ha-an-zi is to be phonologically interpreted as /uəlHántsi/, as was suggested above (§ 1.3.7), we are dealing with a sequence *#uV, of which it is likely that it does not show a distinction between /#uV/ and /#wV/ (in analogy to *CuV).

Compare also the example of \acute{u} -ra-a-ni 'burns'. As we will see under its lemma, this form reflects $*urh_l$ - $\acute{o}ri$, and I therefore phonologically interpret \acute{u} -ra-a-ni as /ur? \acute{a} ni/. From MH times onwards, this form is spelled $\acute{u}a$ -ra-a-ni,

⁴⁷ At least in OS texts, cf. the regular development of OH \acute{u} -ra-a-ni /ur? \acute{a} ni/ > MH/NH $\acute{\mu}a$ -ra-a-ni = /u $_a$? \acute{a} ni/ 'burns'.

however. Does this form represent /wr?áni/, with a real /w/, or should we assume /uər?áni/, with initial /uV/?

As we see, in cases where *u is adjacent to a syllabic resonant, the phonological interpretation is a matter of taste. If one wants, one could assume a phoneme /w/ in these positions, but I would rather analyse these cases as /uəR/, in which no distinction between /u/ and /w/ has to be made.

All in all, I do not think that it is necessary to assume a phonological distinction between the semi-vowels /y/ and /w/ on the one hand and the real vowels /i/ and /u/ on the other. ⁴⁸ I will therefore only use the vowels /i/ and /u/ in my phonological system (and consequently write /ViV/ and /VuV/ as well).

Note that with the elimination of phonemic /w/, the rule */uw/ > /um/ and */wu/ > /mu/ should be reformulated as */uuV/ > /umV/ and */VuuC/ > /VmuC/. For instance: /?au-/ + /-ueni/ > */?áuueni/ > /?áumeni/.

1.3.9 Vowels

Because of the deficiency of the cuneiform script, the reconstruction of the Hittite vowel system is not easy.

As I stated above (§ 1.3.1), the fact that the script only contains signs with the value V, CV, VC and CVC makes it impossible to write word-initial or word-final consonant clusters or internal clusters of three or more consonants without writing vowels that are neither phonetically nor phonologically real,⁵⁰ e.g. /parHt^si/ 'he chases' which is spelled $p\acute{a}r$ - $a\rlap/b$ -zi as well as $p\acute{a}r$ - $b\rlap/a$ -zi in which the underlined a's must be 'empty'. Unfortunately, it is not always clear when a written vowel is real or empty or if we have to reckon with a difference between a phonetically real and a phonologically real vowel (cf. for instance the status of the spelling of -a- in reflexes of *CRC as discussed in § 1.3.7 above). It therefore can

⁴⁸ A special case is the verb $tar(k)u^{-2i}$ 'to dance'. As I will show under its lemma, this verb reflects * $terk^w$ -, of which the buccal part of * k^w is lost in the cluster * rk^w C (compare e.g. barzi 'he has' < * $h_z\acute{e}rkti$). So * $t\acute{e}rk^wti$ > Hitt. $tar-\acute{u}-zi$ and, more importantly, impf. * $trk^wsk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ - > OH $tar-u-u\check{s}-ke/a$ - > NH $tar-\acute{u}-i\check{s}-ke/a$ -. Does the NH form $tar-\acute{u}-i\check{s}-ke/a$ - have to be interpreted as / $trwisk\acute{e}/\acute{a}$ -/ and therefore OH $ta-ru-u\check{s}-ke/a$ - as / $trwsk\acute{e}/\acute{a}$ -/ and $tar-\acute{u}-zi$ as / $t\acute{a}rwt^si$ /? Or can we assume that in NH $tar-\acute{u}-i\check{s}-ke/a$ - the NH suffix-variant /-iské/á-/ has been secondarily introduced and that OH $ta-ru-u\check{s}-ke/a$ - can be interpreted as / $trusk\acute{e}/\acute{a}$ -/ and $tar-\acute{u}-zi$ as / $t\acute{a}rut^si$ /?

⁴⁹ Which incidentally shows that */VuuV/ yields /VumV/, and not **/VmuV/).

⁵⁰ Except clusters that include labiovelars or the phoneme /H $^{\text{w}}$ /: e.g. ku-ra-an-zi 'they cut' = $/k^{\text{w}}$ ránt $^{\text{s}}i$ /, tar- $\hbar u$ -uz-zi 'he conquers' = /tár H^{w} t $^{\text{s}}i$ /.

be informative to look at spellings of Hittite words in other languages. For instance, in the Old Assyrian texts from Kültepe (Neša / Kaniš), 51 we find the Hittite word $i\bar{s}paruzzi$ - 'rafter, roof batten' attested as $i\bar{s}puruzzinnum$, which points to a pronunciation [isprut[§]i-], just as we would expect on the basis of its etymology, *spr-uti-; the (hypothetical) Hittite word *lahuzzi- 'vessel for pouring' is attested as luhuzzinnum, a vessel, pointing to [lhut§i] < * lh_2u -uti-; the Hittite word haluka- 'message' is attested as hulugannum / hilugannum, pointing to [hluga-] < * $h_2l(e/o)ug^ho$ -. Although the OAss. words are attested in texts predating the Hittite texts with a few centuries, I do not see why these forms would not have been pronounced with initial clusters in synchronic Hittite as well. I would therefore interpret $i\bar{s}paruzzi$ - as $l\bar{s}$ -sprut§i-/ and haluka- as /Hluga-/.

1.3.9.1 Plene spelling

A second problem we encounter is the practice of 'plene spelling', i.e. the extra writing of the vowel of a *CV* or *VC*-sign by its own separate sign, e.g. *la-a-hu-i*, *a-aš-šu*, *ma-a-ar-ka-ah-hi*. The function of plene spelling has been and still is a hotly debated topic in Hittitology. For an excellent overview of the views on plene spelling throughout the history of Hittitology, I refer to Kimball 1999: 54-68. It is very important to bear in mind that "[p]lene writing was never used with absolute consistency in texts of any period" and that "[a]s a general rule, plene writing is more frequent in early texts (texts in OH ductus and many MH texts) than it is in original compositions of the NH period" (Kimball 1999: 55).

In my view, plene spelling can have several functions. The most common function is that it denotes phonetic length of a vowel, e.g. ne-e-pi- $i\check{s}$ in which the plene -e- denotes a long \bar{e} , which is the phonetically regular outcome of an underlying accentuated /e/ in open syllable. So ne-e-pi- $i\check{s}$ denotes phonetic [né:pis] = phonological /nébis/. ⁵²

Although a long vowel is usually the result of accentuation, a plene spelled vowel cannot automatically be regarded as accentuated. For instance, a word like $la-a-hu-\mu a-a-i$ cannot have had two accents. In my view, it represents $lah^w \dot{a}i/$, a secondary adaptation of original $la-a-hu-i=lah^w i$ into the productive tarn(a)-class.

⁵¹ All examples are taken from Dercksen fthc.

⁵² Note that this word often is spelled *ne-pi-iš* as well, without a plene -e-.

⁵³ Moreover, not every accentuated vowel gets lengthened, as we will see in the treatment of the historical phonological developments below.

It should be noted that the sequence HU-U- occurs so often in MS and NS texts in contexts where a long vowel would be unexpected that this plene spelling must be interpreted otherwise. Kimball (1983: 566-7) remarks that the signs HU and U in these texts are written close together as a ligature (HA), which would support Rosenkranz' idea (1959: 420, 426¹⁰) that the writing of U is used to more clearly distinguish the sign HU (HK) from the closely resembling sign RI (HK). Since such a disambiguation could have been achieved by writing HU-Ú- (HKH) as well, which is virtually never attested, there must have been additional reasons to write HU-U-. Below it will be argued that this sequence denotes /Ho/, and that the sign U indicates the phoneme /o/ here.

It is important to realize, however, that no theory about plene spelling will be able to explain every single instance of plene spelling as attested in the Hittite texts. For instance, in my text files, the word *ta-ga-a-an* 'on the earth' occurs spelled thus 30 times (of which 5 times in OS texts), as *ta-ga-an* 3 times (once in an OS text), as *ta-ka-a-an* once, as *da-ga-a-an* 21 times, and as *da-ga-an* 7 times. These spellings can safely be phonologically interpreted as /tgán/, the phonetically regular outcome of an endingless loc.sg. *d¹gʰ-óm. Nevertheless, in NH texts, we find three aberrant spellings, namely *da-a-ga-an* (KUB 43.17, 6 (NH)), *ta-a-ga-an* (KUB 34.120, 7 (NH)) and *da-a-ga-a-an* (KUB 40.46, 9 (NH)), all with a plene vowel -a- where we would not expect it. Especially the third spelling, *da-a-ga-a-an*, is remarkable because of its two plene spellings. One could offer several *ad hoc* solutions in order to explain these spellings, ⁵⁴ but the fact is that aberrant spellings exist and one must accept that they are not always explicable in an orthographic or phonetic sense.

⁵⁴ One could assume that these spellings are scribal errors (*da-a-ga-an* for *da-ga*¹-*a*¹-*an* and *ta-a-ga-an* for *ta-ga*¹-*a*¹-*an*), but this does not explain *da-a-ga-a-an*. One could alternatively assume that these spellings reflect phonetically real forms, e.g. with anaptyxis in the initial cluster and accent retraction (so /tágan/), but this is hardly credible and still does not explain *da-a-ga-a-an*.

1.3.9.2 E/I-Ambiguity

A third problem is the fact that many signs are ambiguous regarding their vocalic value: they can be read with either -e- or -i-. The only unambiguous signs are E, I, TE, TI, HÉ (but HI can be read HE as well), ME, MI (which in principle can be read MÉ as well), NE, NI (which in principle can be read NÉ as well), ŠE, ŠI, ZÉ (but ZI can be read ZE as well), EL, IL, EN, IN, EŠ, IŠ, MEŠ and MIŠ.

When an ambiguous sign is used together with an unambiguous sign, we can safely read the vowel of the unambiguous sign (e.g. KE/I-eš-šar = ke-eš-šar = /kéSr/ 'hand'), but this is not always the case (e.g. har-KE/I-E/IR can in principle be read har-ki-ir, har-ke-er, har-ki-er and har-ke-ir). Fortunately, sometimes we are offered a helping hand by plene spellings that indicate the appropriate vowel (in this case, the spelling har-KE/I-e-E/IR, which must be read as har-ke-e-er, shows that har-KI/E-E/IR must be read har-ke-er /Hárger/ 'they perished').

Because of the complicated situation regarding the spelling of the vowels e and i, it is not always easy to distinguish between these vowels on a phonological level either. This has led some scholars to the idea that within the Hittite period the vowels e and i are merging. For instance, CHD L: xvi states that "[i]t is well-known that the vowels e and i often interchange in the spelling of Hittite words. It is quite likely that the two vowels, still kept distinct in Typical Old Script, began to merge in later Old Hittite, and certainly had completed their merger by the Empire period". Melchert (1984a: 78-156) has carefully examined the spelling and phonemic status of e and i throughout the Hittite period and arrives at a different conclusion, however, namely that "[t]he vowels e and i are phonemically distinct at all stages of Hittite. Any mergers or free variation between the two are conditioned".

Nevertheless, Kimball (1999: 78-9) states that despite Melchert's statements "[t]he evidence is consistent with a phonemic distinction between $/\bar{e}/$ and $/\bar{I}/$ in the earliest language that was lost through merger by the NH period". She even goes

⁵⁵ This goes for the signs PÉ/Í, DE/I, GE/I, KE/I, ḤE/I, RE/I, LE/I, UE/I₅, ZE/I, E/IP, E/IT, E/IK, E/IḤ (which can be read AḤ and UḤ as well), E/IR, E/IM, E/IZ, KE/IP/, KE/IR, KE/IŠ, KE/IT₉, LE/IK, LE/IŠ, NE/IR, PE/IS, ŠE/IR, TÉ/ÍN, DE/IR, TE/IR and TE/IŠ, whereas the sign NI can be read NÉ as well and MI likewise MÉ (in spite of the separate signs NE and ME).

 $^{^{56}}$ Which has led the editors of CHD to the unfortunate choice to consider the two vowels equivalent for the purpose of alphabetization and to list them in the i position. Note that in the revised preface of CHD L-N: xii the tone is milder: "It is well-known that the vowels e and i often interchange in the spelling of Hittite words. In the earliest texts scribes clearly sought to maintain a distinction. What consistency underlies later usage and whether the post-OH spelling conventions also reflect a continuing phonological distinction between e and i are matters of controversy".

as far as claiming that "[e]ven the limited variation in OH texts may indicate the beginning of merger; or it may point to the existence of a scribal tradition predating the OH texts of Boğazköy, suggesting that Hittite was first committed to writing at a time somewhat before the date of the earliest texts that have been recovered when the language did distinguish high and mid front vowels, but that even by the time the Boğazköy texts in typical old ductus were written that distinction was on its way to oblivion". She bases her view on spellings like *i-eš-zi* 'he is' (KUB 34.115 iii 5 (OS)) instead of normal *e-eš-zi*, which she calls "[c]ompelling evidence for merger". In my view, however, taking this attestation⁵⁷ as more significant than the more than 1400 examples in my text files (ranging from OS to NH texts) of attestations where the verb 'to be' is consistently spelled with an initial *e-*, is undesirable.⁵⁸

In this book I therefore have made a phonological distinction between /e/ and /i/ for all periods of Hittite. It should be noted, however, that several environments can be identified in which OH /i/ is regularly lowered to /e/ from the MH period onwards, cf. 1.4.8.1.d. Moreover, there are several instances where indeed a spelling -e- alternates with -i-, but these cases are to be regarded as showing the epenthetic vowel /i/ for which see § 1.3.9.6.

1.3.9.3 Plene spelling of E and I

Since the vowel signs E and I can be used to disambiguate an ambiguous sign, it is not always clear whether their use can be interpreted as indicating length. For instance, the spelling har-ke-e-er, as we saw above, hardly reflects /Hárgēr/, but rather /Hárger/ < $*h_3\acute{e}rg$ - $\bar{e}r$, which means that its plene E is used to disambiguate the signs KE/I and E/IR; $p\acute{i}$ -i- $u\acute{e}$ -ni 'we give' cannot denote /pīuéni/, but must stand for /piuéni/ < $*h_1p$ -i- $u\acute{e}ni$, which shows that the plene I is used to disambiguate the sign PÉ/Í.

Nevertheless, there remain some forms in which the plene E or I can hardly have been used for disambiguation. For instance, in *še-e-er* 'above', the unambiguous sign ŠE would have been enough to disambiguate the ambiguous sign ER/IR (and the spelling *še-er* therefore does occur as well), so the plene E in

⁵⁷ Note that the line reads (5) *ku-iš-ki i-eš-zi*, in which the preceding *-i-* of *kuiški* may have triggered this scribal error.

⁵⁸ Note that Kimball is not always careful in citing her examples. For instance, on p. 68-9 she cites the OS forms "a-ne-e-mi StBoT 25, 3 II 2, a-ne-e-[nu-un KBo III 22 Rs, 48" as examples of words where the sign NE is used instead of NI. This is incorrect: the words are in fact a-ni-e-mi and a-ni-e[nu-un], and therewith are spelled just as all the other forms in the paradigm of ani!e/a-i, namely with the sign NI.

that sense is superfluous. Similar, and more clear, are the cases of te-e-es 'you said', where both TE and EŠ are unambiguous signs, s-e-es 'sleep!', where ŠE and EŠ are unambiguous signs and ne-e-pi-is 'heaven', where NE is unambiguous. As we will see below under the treatment of the outcome of PIE *e, *ei and *eh $_1$ (§ 1.4.9.1, § 1.4.9.2), in accentuated position these vowels all yield Hitt. /e/ which is spelled plene in open syllables and in monosyllabic words and therefore probably was phonetically long in these positions.

Plene spellings of the type Ci-i-iC are quite rare, but do occur: hu-ur-ki-i-il 'perversity', li-i-ik 'swear!', na-ak-ki-i-is' 'important', ni-i-ik 'quench!', zi-i-ik' 'you'. Although some of these cases seem to show an underlying short *i that is accentuated and therefore lengthened, ⁵⁹ some seem to show a real accentuated long h1.

1.3.9.4 The signs U and Ú

⁵⁹ Certainly in li-i-ik < * h_1 léng h .

⁶⁰ Thus zi-i-ik, which reflects *tíH-ge (cf. chapter 2.1).

The sign $\hat{\mathbf{U}}$ (毛) only occurs akkadographically as the conjunction \hat{U} 'and' and sumerographically as $\hat{\mathbf{U}}$ 'dream' and in LIBIR.RA (= $\hat{\mathbf{U}}$.RA) 'old'; the sign \mathbf{U}_4 (4) only occurs as such in the sumerogram \mathbf{U}_4 .SAKAR 'crescent of the moon' (its normal value in Hittite is ut, UD or UTU); \mathbf{U}_5 (平) is only used in $^{GIS}LE-U_5$ 'wooden tablet'; \mathbf{U}_8 (本) is only used as part of the sumerogram USDUḤA (= \mathbf{U}_8 .LU.ḤI.A) 'sheep and goats'; \mathbf{U}_{19} (闰) is only used as such in the sumerograms DUMU.(NAM.)LÚ.U₁₉.LU 'human being', IM.U₁₉.LU 'southwind, south', LÚ.(NAM.)U₁₉.LU 'human being' and NAM.LÚ.U₁₉.LU 'humanity' (its normal value in Hittite is URU).

⁶² E.g. Hart 1983: 124-132; Eichner 1980: 156f.

Most recently, Rieken (2005) has attempted to revive this theory, however. According to her, the sign U denotes a vowel /o/ that is the result of lowering of an older u in certain phonetic environments. ⁶⁴ She assumes that the vowels /u/ and /o/ originally were allophones, but were marginally phonemicized in Hittite. Although the bulk of Rieken's observations seem correct to me, I do not agree with all details. ⁶⁵

An important clue regarding the idea that U and Ú could reflect different sounds is the fact that the preverb u- 'hither' (the antonym of pe- 'thither') is spelled with both U and Ú, but that the choice for one of these signs is always consistent within the attestations of each verb. We come accross the following spellings: u-u-C-C0 (in \bar{u} mm-i1 / \bar{u} mm-i1 to drive (here)'), u-C-C0 (in upm-i1 / upm-i2 to draw open (curtains)') and u-u-u0 (in uuu-u1 to bring (here)'). At first sight, we seem to be dealing with three different spellings, namely u-u-u-u-u0 and u-u0 (assuming that u-u0 is equivalent to u-u0. It must be noted, however, that the only verb that is spelled u-u0 (nor namely u0 single/u0 cours as u0 single-u1 single-u1 in MS and NS texts. Since the only verb that is consistently spelled u0 cours in OS texts, but only in MS and NS texts, it is in my view quite likely that this verb must be compared to u0 single-u1 and that we are allowed to assume that in OS texts this verb would have been spelled **u0-u0.

So in fact we are dealing with two different spellings, namely \acute{u} -uC- C° (OS) = uC- C° (MS and NS) = \acute{u} - C° versus u-uC- C° . Since these spellings eventually must go back to the same etymon, namely $*h_2ou$ -, I agree with Rieken that some phonetically conditioned split must have taken place. Apparently, $*h_2ou$ -developed into two different forms, one spelled with the sign U and the other with $\acute{\rm U}$.

⁶³ E.g. Melchert 1994a: 26 states that "[c]ontrary to a number of claims, there is no good evidence that the Hittites use the signs u and u to indicate phonemically distinct vowels".

⁶⁴ As a comparable phonomenon, Rieken refers to the 'breaking' of *u to \flat in front of r, h and $h \nu$ in Gothic

⁶⁵ For instance, Rieken assumes that in front of -s- an old /u/ remains /u/ and therefore is always spelled with $\acute{\mathbf{U}}$ (a- $\mathring{s}u$ - \mathring{u} - $\mathring{s}a$ -, a- \mathring{u} -li- \mathring{u} - \mathring{s} °, $\rlap/{p}a$ -pu- \mathring{u} - \mathring{s} °, etc.). This is contradicted by ku-u-u \mathring{s} and a-pu-u-u \mathring{s} , however, which are both attested thus hundreds of times. She acknowledges that these forms form "eine wirkliche Ausnahme" and states that "[e]ine überzeugende Erklärung hierfür sich nicht erkennen läßt".

⁶⁶ Note that all alleged instances of a spelling u-up-p° of this verb and its derivatives are false: cf. at the lemma uppa- i /upp-.

For a phonetic interpretation of the difference between U and Ú, we should look at the paradigm of au^{-i}/u - 'to see' in comparison to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class verbs, in this case pai^{-i}/pi - 'to give':

```
< *Hóu-h2ei
        u-uh-hi
                                                       pé-e-eh-hi
                                                                          < *h_1 p\acute{o}i-h_2 ei
1sg.
        a-ut-ti
                            < *Hóu-th<sub>2</sub>ei
                                                                          < *h_1 p\acute{o}i-th<sub>2</sub>ei
2sg.
                                                       pa-it-ti
                                                                          < *h<sub>1</sub>pói-ei
3sg.
        (a-u\check{s}-zi)
                                                       pa-a-i
         ú-me-e-ni
                                                       pí-ú-e-ni
                                                                          < *h<sub>i</sub>pi-uéni
1pl.
                            < *Hu-uéni
         u\check{s}-t[e-e]-ni^{67} < *Hu-st\acute{e}ni
                                                       pí-iš-te-ni
                                                                          < *h<sub>1</sub>pi-sténi
2pl.
                           < *Hu-énti
3pl.
         ú-ua-an-zi
                                                       pí-ia-an-zi
                                                                          < *h<sub>1</sub>pi-énti
```

We clearly see that the spelling with U corresponds to -e- in the paradigm of pai^{-i}/pi -, whereas $\acute{\mathbf{U}}$ corresponds to -i-. On the basis of this comparison alone, it is attractive to assume that U stands for /o/, whereas $\acute{\mathbf{U}}$ stands for /u/. The fact that this outcome perfectly matches the Hurrian practice to spell /o/ with U and /u/ with $\acute{\mathbf{U}}$ makes this interpretation very likely to be correct. I therefore phonologically interpret the above forms as follows:

```
u-uh-hi
                = /?óHi/,
                                        cf.
                                                pé-e-eh-hi
                                                                 = /péHi/
                = /?áuti/
a-ut-ti
                                                pa-it-ti
                                                                 = /páiti/
(a-u\check{s}-zi)
                                                pa-a-i
                                                pí-ú-e-ni
ú-me-e-ni
                = /?uméni/ < */?uuéni/
                                                                 = /piuéni/
u\check{s}-t[e-e]-ni = /?usténi/
                                                pí-iš-te-ni
                                                                 = /pisténi/
                                                                 = /piánt<sup>s</sup>i/
ú-ua-an-zi
                = /?uánt<sup>s</sup>i/
                                                pí-ia-an-zi
```

This means that the *u*-preverbed verbs as mentioned above must be phonologically interpreted as follows: $\bar{u}nna^{-i}/\bar{u}nni$ - 'to drive (here)', spelled $u-un-n^{\circ}$, = /?oNa/i-/, $\bar{u}siie/a^{-zi}$ 'to draw open (curtains)', spelled $\acute{u}-u\check{s}-\check{s}i$ - and $u\check{s}-\check{s}i$ -, = / $?uSi\acute{e}/\acute{a}-/$, $uppa^{-i}/uppi$ - 'to send (here)', spelled $up-p^{\circ}$, = /?upa/i-/, and uda^{-i}/ud° - 'to bring (here)', spelled $\acute{u}-d^{\circ}$, = /?ud(a)-/.

In the following section I will carefully study the use of the signs U and $\acute{\mathbf{U}}$ in specific phonetic environments, in order to determine (1) if a complementary distribution between U and $\acute{\mathbf{U}}$ can be established for this environment, and if so, (2) how we can should interpret this distribution phonetically and historically.

⁶⁷ In accordance with the view expressed above, we may expect that the oldest spelling of this form must have been **ú-uš-te-e-ni, cf. impf. ú-uš-ke/a- (OS).

1.3.9.4.a Word-initially before vowels

 $_eC$: Here we only find the spelling \acute{u} -e-, which denotes /ue-/ (e.g. \acute{u} -e-ek-zi /ué kt^s i/ 'wishes' < * $u\acute{e}kti$).

 $_{\dot{i}}C$: Here we find the spellings \acute{u} - e° , \acute{u} - i° and \acute{u} - \acute{u} i₅-, which can stand for both /ui-/ as well as /?ui-/. For instance, \acute{u} -i-t-e-ni, \acute{u} -e-te-ni 'to the water' = /uidéni/ < *udéni << *udéni and \acute{u} -ui₅-te-na-as 'of the water' = /uidénas/ < *udénos <<

⁶⁹ The attestation "u- μa -al-lu-us" (KUB 29.1 iv 9) in my view is better read as $10 \ \mu a$ -al-lu-us" (see at $^{UZU}\mu alla$ -, $\mu alli$ -). The spellings u- μa -al-b° and u- μa -al-ab-° are found in one text only, KBo 16.50 obv. 10, 15, 20, and are so exceptional when compared to the other spellings of μalb - (± 300 times with μa - in my files) that we can safely disregard them.

 $^{^{70}}$ Or /uə-/, e.g. μa -ra-a-ni = /uər $\gamma \dot{a}$ ni/ 'burns' or μa -al- $\dot{\mu}a$ -an-zi = /uəl Hánt s i/ 'they hit'.

The only words that are normally spelled with μa -, we find only a few forms that show \dot{u} - μa -anti- μ

*udéns, whereas the spellings ú-iš-ke/a-, ú-i-iš-ke/a- and ú-e-iš-ke/a-, imperfectives of $\mu e^{-zi} / u\mu a^{-zi}$ 'to come', must stand for / μv -iské/á-/ (a synchronic derivation of the stem / μv -ivé/á-/).

All in all, in absolute word-initial position before vowels (note that \dot{u} - $\dot{u}a$ - = /?ua-/ and u- $\dot{u}a$ - = /?oa-/ in fact belong to word-internal position), there is no distinction to be found between /u/ and /o/.

1.3.9.4.b Word-initially before consonants

There are only a few examples here.⁷² The verb $ur^{\bar{a}ri}$, which reflects $*urh_1\acute{o}ri$, is in OS texts consistently spelled \acute{u} -ra-a-ni, pointing to /ur? \acute{a} ni/.⁷³ The verb $u\check{s}(\check{s}a)ni\underline{i}e/a$ - zi is always spelled $u\check{s}$ - $(\check{s}a$ -)ni-. I see no reason not to interpret this verb as /uSnie/a-/<*usn- $\underline{i}e/o$ -.

As we see, there is no trace of a distinction between /u/ and /o/ in absolute word-initial position before consonants.

1.3.9.4.c Word-internally between consonant and vowel

 $C_{-}a$: The spelling Cu- a° is quite common, especially in older texts (e.g. ar-nu-an-da-an = /?rnuántan/). The spelling Cu-u-u0 is the most common spelling, especially in younger texts (e.g. ar-nu-u0-a1 = /?rnuánt $^{\circ}i$ 1). The spelling Cu-u-u0 is quite rare, but does not seem to differentiate from Cu-u0 and Cu-u0 (e.g. ar-ku-u-ar = ar-ku-u-ar = ar-ku-u-ar = /?rk $^{\text{w}}u$ 0r7). This spelling occurs quite often when the sign u0 precedes, the reason for which we will see below, u0 e.g. u0 u0 occurs in u0 occurs in u0 u0 occurs in
⁷² All other seeming examples like $u\underline{i}e^{-z^i}/u\underline{j}$ - 'to send', $\overline{u}k$ 'I', $\overline{u}nna^{-i}/\overline{u}nni$ - 'to send (here)', uni 'that', unu^{-z^i} 'to decorate', $\overline{u}pp^{-z^i}$ 'to come up (of the sun)', $uppa^{-i}/uppi$ - 'to send (here)', $\overline{u}rki$ - 'trace', $\overline{u}ssi\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to open (curtains)' and uda^{-i}/ud - 'to bring (here)' reflect * $H(V)uC^\circ$, and therefore are treated under the paragraph 'Word-internally between consonants' (§ 1.3.4.9.f).

⁷³ From MH times onwards, this verb is spelled μa -ra-a-ni = /uər? $\frac{1}{2}$ ani/, but that is irrelevant here.

⁷⁴ Namely that every /u/ following /H/ or /h/ automatically turns into /o/.

Note however, that as we see in § 1.3.9.4.a above, there is a distinction in the sequence #?_a, namely \dot{u} - $\dot{u}a$ - = /?ua-/, e.g. \dot{u} - $\dot{u}a$ -a-tar /?uadr/ 'inspection' < *Huótr, and u- $\dot{u}a$ - = /?oa-/, only attested in the middle paradigm of au- i / u- 'to see', e.g. u- $\dot{u}a$ - $a\dot{h}$ - $\dot{h}a$ -at /?oaHat/ 'I have become visible'. Since these middle forms are recently created (see at au- i / u-), the phonemic difference between /?ua-/ and /?oa-/ must be a recent innovation as well.

 C_-e : The spellings $Cu-e^\circ$, $Cu-u-e^\circ$ and $Cu-\acute{u}-e^\circ$ are all used in equal environments, which shows that they should be regarded phonologically equal as well: e.g. ak-ku-e-ni = ak-ku-u-e-ni = /?kuéni/ 'we die', $[a]p-pu-\acute{u}-e-ni = e-ep-pu-e-ni = e-ep-pu-u-e-ni = /?$ puéni, ?épueni/ 'we grab', $ha-a\check{s}-\check{s}u-\acute{e}-ni = ha-a\check{s}-\check{s}u-e-ni = /H$ Suéni/ or /HəSuéni/ 'we open', $\check{s}e-ek-ku-e-ni = \check{s}e-ek-ku-u-e-ni = \check{s}e-ek-ku-\acute{u}-e-ni = /s\acute{e}$ kueni/ 'we know', etc. Again, there is no indication that the signs U and Ú denote a difference between /o/ and /u/ in this environment.

 $C_{-}i$: The spellings $Cu^{-}i^{\circ}$, $Cu^{-}u^{-}i^{\circ}$, $Cu^{-}u^{i}i^{\circ}$, $Cu^{-}u^{i}i^{\circ}$ and $Cu^{-}u^{-}u^{i}i^{\circ}$ are used in equal surroundings, e.g. $ha^{-}ap^{-}pu^{-}i = ha^{-}ap^{-}pu^{-}i = ha^{-}ap^{-}pu^{-}u^{-}i$ /Hapui/, $p\acute{a}r^{-}ku^{-}i\check{s} = p\acute{a}r^{-}ku^{-}u^{-}i\check{s} = p\acute{a}r^{-}ku^{-}u^{-}i\check{s}^{-} = pr^{-}ku^{-}i\check{s}^{-}i = pa^{-}a\check{s}^{-}\check{s}u^{-}u^{-}i = pa^{-}a$

represents /krū́ili/. The words $š\bar{u}il$ 'thread' and $m\bar{u}il$ 'spade(?)' are treated under C ?.

 $C_{\underline{u}}$: The only word that seems to belong here, viz. $\underline{s}\underline{u}u$ - $\underline{s}\underline{u}u$ - 'full', in fact reflects *souH-u- and therefore will be treated under C?.

1.3.9.4.d Word-internally between vowels

⁷⁵ In $a-\acute{u}-e-er$ and $a-\acute{u}-er$ (never **a-u-e-er) 'they saw' and $ma-\acute{u}-er$ (never **ma-u-er) 'they fell', the spelling with $-\acute{u}-$ is influenced by the spelling of the diphthong /au/, which in these verbs is always spelled ° $a-\acute{u}-CV$ °. The word $la-la-\acute{u}-e-\acute{s}a-$ 'ant' (never ** $la-la-u-e-\acute{s}a-$) is the Luwian variant of Hitt. $la-la-ku-e-\acute{s}a-$.

 e_a : Here we predominantly find the spellings $^\circ e_ua-$, $^\circ e_u-a^\circ$ and $^\circ e_u_ua-$, which are interchangeable: $me_mi_is_ke_ua an = me_mi_is_ke_u an = me_mi_is_ke_ua $

 e_e : In this position we only find the spelling $^\circ e$ -u-e $^\circ$: ku-e-u-e-en 'we killed', da- $a\check{s}$ -ke-e-u-e-ni 'we are taking', $h\acute{e}$ -e-u-e- $e\check{s}$ 'rains'. The spelling $^\circ e$ -u-e $^\circ$ to my knowledge does not occur.

 e_i : The only cases known to me are ne-e-u-it (instr.) 'new' and u-e-u-is-ke-u-an (KBo 24.5 ii 10) 'crying'. The spelling 'e-u-i' does not occur.

 i_a : The normal spelling is °i- μ a-, e.g. i- μ a-ar, a-si- μ a-an-t-, mi-is-ri- μ a-an-t-, ka-ru-u- μ a-ri- μ a-ar, etc. Very rarely, we find the spellings °i-u- μ a- (ha-ah-li-u- μ a-an-za, na-an-ni-u- μ a-an-zi, ti-u- μ a-an-zi, ta-ru-u- μ a-ar-ri-u-ua-ar), °i-u-u-ar-(me-mi-u-u-u-ar-zi, si-u-u-ar-ti = si-u-ar-ti, ar-si-u-u-ar = ar-si-u-u-ar), °i-u-ar (ar-si-u-ar) and °i-u-ar (ar-si-u-ar-ar). There is no indication against the assumption that all these spellings denote phonological /Ciua/.

⁷⁶ The spelling ni-u-i-i[t] (KUB 31.91, 5), instr. of $n\bar{e}_{\mu}a$ -, must represent the same form as the spelling ne-e-u-it, and therefore should be read $n\acute{e}$ -u-i-i[t].

u-i° represent phonetically different forms. Since the stem of ${}^{\acute{E}}$ balent(i)u- is consistently spelled ba-le-en-ti-u, it probably was /Halentio/. This makes it likely that the spelling ba-le-en-ti-u-i stands for /Halentioi/. It must be noted that ${}^{\acute{E}}$ balentiu- is not a native Hittite word, and that we have no evidence for other instances of a sequence /ioi/.

1.3.9.4.e Word-internally between vowel and consonant

 a_C : First, we should distinguish between a_CV and $a_C\# / a_CCV$: the former must be spelled °a-U-CV or °a-Ú-CV, whereas the latter can be spelled °a-uC(CV).

In the case of a_CV , we find many words that show a consistent spelling $°a-\acute{u}-CV$, e.g. $a-\acute{u}-me-ni$ 'we see', $a-\acute{u}-me-en$ 'we saw' (never **a-u-me-), $a-\acute{u}-ri-$ 'lookout' (never **a-u-ri-), $a-\acute{u}-li-$, a certain organ (never **a-u-li-), $an-na-\acute{u}-li-$ 'of equal rank' (never **an-na-u-li-), $\check{s}a-\acute{u}-di-\check{i}\check{s}-t°$, $\check{s}a-a-\acute{u}-ti-\check{i}\check{s}-t°$ 'weanling' (never ** $\check{s}a(-a)-u-Ti-$). In some other words, we do find both U and Ú, however, e.g. $p\acute{a}r-ta-\acute{u}-na-a\check{s}=p\acute{a}r-ta-u-na-a\check{s}, a-\check{s}a-\acute{u}-ni=a-\check{s}a-u-ni$, e.a. It is remarkable that this situation occurs in front of -n- only, and that there seems to be a chronological distribution between the forms: in OS texts we only find $°a-\acute{u}-n°, ^{77}$ in MS texts predominantly $°a-\acute{u}-n°$ and occasionally $°a-u-n°, ^{78}$ in NS texts predominantly $°a-u-n°, ^{79}$ This seems to point to a change of OH $°a-\acute{u}-n°$ to NH °a-u-n°, which then must be phonologically interpreted as OH /Caun/ > NH /Caon/.

In the case of $a_C\#/a_CCV$, the situation is less clear, mainly because the number of plene *u*-spellings is so low. It is perhaps best to look at the cases one by one. The spelling $^{\circ}a-u-uC(-CV)$ is found in the following forms:

 $^{^{77}}$ *a-ša-ú-ni* (KBo 6.2+ iii 49 (OS)), *pár-ta-ú-ni-t=u-uš* (KBo 17.1 i 6 (OS)), [*pá*]*r-ta-ú-na-aš* (KUB 36.49 i 8 (OS?)).

⁷⁸ *a-ša-ú-ni* (KBo 6.3 iii 53 (OH/NS)), *a-ša-ú-na-az* (KUB 30.10 obv. 15 (OH/MS)), *pár-ta-ú-ni-it* (KUB 32.122, 6, 7 (MS?)) vs. *a-aš-ši-ja-u-ni-it* (KUB 33.62 ii 20 (OH/MS)) and *ḫu-et-ti-ja-u-ni* (KUB 15.34 iv 61 (MH/MS)).

⁷⁹ *a-ša-u-ni* (KUB 13.5 ii 22 (OH/NS)), *a-ša-u-na-az* (KUB 13.4 iv 59 (OH/NS), KUB 24.3 ii 12 (MH/NS)), *pár-ta-u-na-az* (KBo 8.155 ii 9 (NS)), *pár-da-u-na-az* (KBo 27.163, 7 (MH/NS)), *pár-da-u-na-za* (KBo 33.188 iii[?] 14 (MH/NS)), *pár-ta-a-u-ni-it* (KBo 4.2 i 4 (OH/NS), KUB 15.31 i 35, ii 40 (MH/NS)), *pár-ta-u-ni-it* (KUB 15.32 i 37 (MH/NS), KBo 15.48 ii 6, 27 (MH/NS)), *pár-ta-u-na-aš* (VBoT 125, 3 (NS)), *ša-ra-u-na-an-za* (KUB 18.11 rev. 5 (NH)) vs. *ḥar-ša-ú-n[i*] (175/w obv. 8 (NS)), *ḥar-ša-ú-na*[-*aš*] (KBo 6.34 ii 39 (MH/NS)) and *pár-ta-ú-ni-it* (KUB 33.8 ii 16 (fr.), 17 (fr.) (OH/NS)).

pa-a-u-un 'I went': this spelling is found multiple times, but only in NS texts, and contrasts with the spelling pa-a-ú-un that is found in MS texts. The neutral spelling pa-a-un, without a plene u-vowel, is attested in OS, MS and NS texts. In my view, the spelling change of pa-a-ú-un > pa-a-u-un again points to the change of OH and MH /pấun/ to NH /pấon/ (cf. above).

i-ja-u-un 'I did' (KBo 4.10 obv. 50) can hardly be correct and must probably be emended to *i-ja-nu*!-*un*.

acc.pl.c. [hal-]lu-ú-ua-u-uš (KBo 3.8 iii 4 (OH/NS)), hal-lu-ua-u-uš (KBo 26.135, 2 (OH/NS)) and pár-ga-u-uš (KBo 3.8 iii 22 (OH/NS)) are to be regarded as grammatically incorrect forms showing -auuš instead of correct -amuš as attested in e.g. hal-lu-ua-mu-uš (KBo 12.86 obv. 19, KUB 17.10 i 26, etc.) and pár-ga-mu-uš (KUB 17.10 i 24, KUB 12.63 i 30, etc.). Since the sign U is used 'intervocalically' here, the forms are irrelevant for our discussion.

ta-ḥa-a-ta-u-uš-ša-aš (KBo 25.112 ii 7 (OS)) is a hapax of non-IE origin (cf. the single -*ḥ*-) and therefore irrelevant here.

da-ra-a-u-ur (KBo 22.186 v 2 (OH/NS)) 'handful(?)' stands in development between ta-ra-a-ur (KBo 17.74+ i 53 (OH/MS)) and ta-ra-a-u-ua-ar (KUB 44.64 i 5, 10 (NS)). The first two spellings point to a phonological interpretation /trắor/, whereas ta-ra-a-u-ua-ar = /trắuər/. In my view, the word /trắor/, for which I know no convincing etymology, and which may be of a foreign origin, has been reinterpreted as an abstract noun in -uar, and secondarily changed to /trắuər/ in younger times.

ti-e-ra-u-ur-ta-an (KBo 3.2 lower edge 2, KBo 3.5+ ii 37) and ti-e-ru-u-ur-ta-an-na (KBo 3.5+ iii 17) 'for three rounds' is also spelled ti-e-ra-ua-ar-ta-an-na (KBo 3.2 obv. 65) and ti-e<-ra>-ua-ar-ta-an-na (KUB 1.11+ iv 35). Because it is of foreign origin (< Indo-Aryan *tri-vartana- vel sim.) it is irrelevant here.

The spelling $^{\circ}a$ - \acute{u} -uC(-CV) is found in the following forms:

a-ú-um-me-ni 'we see' and *a-ú-um-me-en* 'we saw' are clearly NH adaptations of older *a-ú-me-ni* and *a-ú-me-en*.

 $a-\acute{u}-u \check{s}-t a$ (KBo 3.60 i 8 (undat.)) 'he saw' is a combination of the normal spelling $a-u \check{s}-t a$ and other forms of the verb $a u^{-i} / u$ - that are spelled $a-\acute{u}$ - (like $a-\acute{u}-m e-n i$ and $a-\acute{u}-m e-e n$ above).

⁸⁰ Cf. Rieken 1999: 352.

- *ḫar-na-a-ú-uš* (KUB 9.22 ii 40) is a mistake for *ḫar-na-iš* 'sap', and therefore irrelevant.⁸¹
- har-na-ú-un (ABoT 17 ii 9 (MH/NS)) seems to denote /Hrnāun/. Although this is not impossible in a NS text (especially since it is a copy of a MH text), we would rather have expected /Hrnāon/, spelled **har-na-u-un.
- acc.pl. NINDA ħar-ša-ú-uš (KBo 17.4 ii 17 (fr.) (OS), KUB 7.8+ ii 11 (NS)) 'thickbread' is equivalent to NINDA ħar-ša-uš and NINDA ħar-ša-uš and must represent /HárSāus/ < */HárSaius/.
- iš-ḫu-na-ú-uš (KBo 32.14 ii 49 (MH/MS)) 'upper arm' is equivalent to iš-ḫu-na-a-uš (KBo 32.14 rev. 44, 1.edge 1 (MH/MS)), iš-ḫu-na-uš (text: -aš, KUB 9.34 ii 25 (MH/NS)) and must represent /ɨsHunấus/ < *sh₂u-nốus.
- la-a- \acute{u} -un (KUB 7.1 iii 20 passim) is a mistake for 3sg.imp.act. la-a- \acute{u} ⁸² and therefore irrelevant here.
- pa-a-ú-un (KBo 16.59 rev. 5 (MS), KBo 16.42 obv. 24 (MS), KUB 34.45 + KBo 16.63 obv. 13 (MS)) represents /pấun/, which in younger times phonetically changed to /pấon/, spelled *pa-a-u-un* (cf. above).
- *ta-lu-ga-ú-uš* (KBo 17.22 iii 6 (OS)) is equivalent to the spellings *da-lu-ga-uš* and *ta-lu-ga-uš* and represents /talugāus/ < */talugaius/.

So we can conclude that the diphthong /au/ is lowered to /ao/ before /n/ from MH times onwards, but is preserved as such in other positions. 83

i C

First I will treat the words that show a spelling $\circ i$ - \acute{u} -CV or $\circ i$ - \acute{u} -uC:

a-ni-ú-úr and *a-ni-ú-ri* are occasional spellings for normal *a-ni-u-ur* and *a-ni-u-ri*. See at *aniūr* below.

aš-ha-i-ú-ul (KUB 24.10 iii 18, KUB 24.11 iii 17) // aš-ha-i-ú-úr (KBo 21.8 iii 6) // a-aš-ha-ú[-...] (KBo 12.126 rev. 14) is of unclear meaning. Since this word can hardly be of native origin, 84 it is irrelevant here.

⁸¹ The text is quite corrupt: KUB 9.22 ii (39) $^{\text{DUG}}kap-pi=ma-a=\check{s}-\check{s}a-an\ ku-i\check{s}\ (40)\ har-na-a-\acute{u}-u\check{s}\ la-hu-an-zi\ should$ actually have been ... $ku-i\check{s}\ har-na-\underline{i\check{s}}\ la-hu-an-za$ 'what sap has been poured into the vessel'

⁸² Cf. CHD L-N: 1.

⁸³ Prof. Kortlandt informs me that from a typological point of view the lowering of /au/ to /ao/ before /n/ should be interpreted as the rise of nasal vowels: /aun/ > /ao/.

⁸⁴ A sequence °aiu° does not originally occur in Hittite words: $pa-a-i-\dot{u}$ 'he must give' is a secondary formation instead of more original $pa-a-\dot{u} < *h_1p\acute{o}i-u$, in which the stem $p\bar{a}i$ - was restored. All other cases where we find °aiu°, we are dealing with either names or words of foreign origin.

- $h\dot{e}-i-\dot{u}-un$ (KBo 3.7 ii 25 (OH/NS)) is a hapax spelling for normal $h\bar{e}un$ 'rain' and therefore will be treated below under e_C .
- imiūl (n.) 'grain mix, horse feed' is consistently spelled with Ú: nom.-acc.sg. i-mi-ú-l=a-a=š-ma-aš (KUB 29.41, 8 (MH/MS)), i-mi-ú-ul (KBo 12.126 i 29 (OH/NS)), im-mi-ú-ul (KBo 4.2 ii 33 (OH/NS), KUB 7.54 ii 17 (fr.) (NS)), im-mi-i-ú-ul (KBo 10.37 ii 15 (OH/NS)). These spellings point to /imiúl/ < *im-ié-ul.</p>
- išhiūl (n.) 'binding, treaty' and its derivative išhiulahh-i 'to bind by treaty' are consistently spelled with Ú: nom.-acc.sg./pl. iš-hi-ú-ul, gen.sg. iš-hi-ú-la-aš, nom.-acc.pl. iš-hi-ú-li, 3pl.pres.act. iš-hi-ú-la-ah-ha-an-zi, part. iš-hi-ú-la-ah-ha-an-t-. These spellings point to /isHiūl/ < *sh₂-ié-ul.
- iuk, iuka- (n.) 'yoke, pair' and its derivatives iuga- 'yearling', iugašša- 'yearling' and tāṭuga- 'two-year-old' are always spelled with Ú: nom.-acc.sg. i-ú-uk (KBo 25.72 r.col. 11 (OS)), i-ú-kán (KBo 12.22 i 11 (OH/NS), KBo 12.131 r.col. 5 (OH/NS), KUB 31.4 + KBo 3.41 obv. 7 (OH/NS)), i-ú-ga-an (KBo 13.78 obv. 2 (OH/NS), KUB 7.8 ii 8 (MH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. i-ú-ki (KUB 13.5 ii 21 (OH/NS)); nom.sg.c. i-ú-ga-aš (OS), acc.sg. i'-ú'-ga-an (text: ú-i-ga-an, KBo 17.65 rev. 53 (MS)), gen.sg. i-ú-ga-aš, acc.pl.c. i-ú-ga-aš; gen. pl. i-ú-g[a-aš]-ša-a[n] (OS), i-ú-ga-aš-ša-aš (OH/NS)); nom.sg.c. ta-a-i-ú-ga-aš (OS), ta-a-ú-ga-aš (OH/NS), gen.sg. ta-a-i-ú-ga-aš (OS), acc.pl.c. ta-a-i-ú-ga-aš. All these spellings point to /iug-/ < *iug-.
- acc.pl.c. *kap-pi-ú-uš* (KBo 34.47 ii 8 (MH/MS)) of *kappi- / kappai-* 'small' is a younger adaptation of original *kap-pa-uš* (KUB 12.63 obv. 31 (OH/MS)) < **kappaiuš*. So *kap-pi-ú-uš* must stand for /kapius/.
- $^{\text{TÙG}}$ ka-ri- \acute{u} -ul-li 'hood', also spelled ka-ri-ul-li is a derivative in -ulli- of $kari\underline{i}e/a$ - zi 'to cover', so represents /kri $\underline{\acute{u}}$ Li/ < *kr- $i\acute{e}$ -ul+.
- acc.pl.c. ku-i-u-us (HKM 23 obv. 9 (MH/MS), KBo 18.57a + 57 obv. 2, rev. 42 (MH/MS)) of the interrog. / indef. pronoun kui-/kue-/kuua- is usually spelled ku-i-us and stands for /k "ius/.
- acc.pl. $ma-\check{s}i-\acute{u}-u[\check{s}]^2$ (KBo 9.109 rev. 4) of $ma\check{s}i$ 'how many' represents /masius/. $m\bar{t}u-/m\bar{t}_{1}\dot{a}\underline{u}$ (adj.) 'soft, mild' and its derivatives $m\bar{t}umar$ 'gentleness' and NINDA $m\bar{t}um\bar{t}u(t)$ "soft bread" are always spelled with \dot{U} : "som.sg.c. $mi-i-u\check{s}=mi-i-\acute{u}-u\check{s}=mi-\acute{u}-u\check{s}=/m\check{t}us/<*mih_1-u-s$, acc.sg.c. $mi-i-\acute{u}-un=/m\check{t}un/<*mih_1-u-m$, nom.-acc.sg.n. $mi-i-\acute{u}=mi-\acute{u}=/m\check{t}u/<*mih_1-u$; nom.-acc.sg. $mi-i-\acute{u}-mar=mi-\acute{u}-mar=mi-\acute{u}-mm-mar=/m\check{t}umr/<*/minut/, instr. <math>mi-\acute{u}-um-ni-it=$

⁸⁵ Note that CHD L-N: 307 incorrectly cites nom.sg.c. "*mi-u-uš*" (KUB 39.41 obv. 17 (NS), KUB 33.38 iv 10 (OH/MS)): these forms actually are *mi-ú-uš*.

- /mĩumnit/ < */mĩuunit/; nom.-acc.sg. mi- \acute{u} -mi- \acute{u} (MH/NS), mi-i- \acute{u} -mi-u= \check{s} - $\check{s}a$ -an, mi-i- \acute{u} -mi-i- \acute{u} =/mīumīu/, etc.
- $p\acute{a}r-\check{s}i-\acute{u}-ul-li$ 'crumb' is derived from $par\check{s}i\dot{\mu}e/a-^{ari}$ 'to break' and represents /prSiūLi/ < * $b^hrs-i\acute{e}-ul+$.
- acc.pl. *pu-u-ri-ú-uš* of *pūri-* 'lip, ridge' equals *pu-u-ri-uš* and *pu-ri-uš* and represents /pórius/.
- šīu- (c.) 'god' and its derivatives šīuna- 'god', šiunala- 'divine one(?)' and šiunijaḥh-(tt)a 'to be hit by a disease' are always spelled with Ú: nom.sg. ši-i-ú-uš (OS), ši-ú-uš, ši-uš=mi-iš (OS) = /síus/, acc.sg. ši-ú(n)=šum-m[i-in] (OS), ši-ú-n=a-an = /síun/, gen.sg. ši-ú-na-aš (OS) = /síunas/, dat.-loc.sg. ši-ú-ni (OS), ši-i-ú-ni (OH/MS) = /síuni/, abl. ši-ú-na-az (OH/NS), instr. ši-ú-ni-it (OH/NS), gen.pl. ši-ú-na-an, dat.-loc.pl. ši-ú-na-aš (OS), ši-i-ú-na-aš (OH/NS); nom.pl. ši-ú-na-li-eš; 3sg.pres.midd. [š]i-ú-ni-aḥ-ta, ši-ú-ni-ia-aḥ-ta, ši-e-ú-ni-aḥ-ta, 3sg.pret.midd. ši-ú-ni-ia-aḥ-ha-ti.
- NINDA zu-ri-ú-un is hapax (KBo 22.186 v 7) and probably of foreign origin (cf. zu-) and therefore of little value here.

The following words show the spelling $^{\circ}i$ -u-CV or $^{\circ}i$ -u-uC(-CV):

aniūr (n.) 'ritual' is predominantly spelled with U: nom.-acc.sg. a-ni-u-ur (KBo 15.19 i 18 (NS), KBo 15.29 obv. 6 (NS), KBo 19.144 i 25 (NS), KBo 20.87 i 7 (NS), KUB 9.15 iii 20 (NS), KUB 12.58 ii 31 (NS), KUB 22.40 iii 29 (NS), KUB 29.4 i 7, 15 (NH), KUB 32.123 ii 33, 47, iii 11 (NS)), a-ni-ur (KUB 46.38 ii 6 (NS), KUB 46.42 ii 12 (NS)), gen.sg. a-ni-u-ra-aš (KUB 35.18 i 9 (MS), KBo 21.1 iv 3 (MH/NS)), a-ni-ur-aš (KBo 12.126+ ii 19 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. a-ni-u-ri (KUB 35.54 iii 45 (MS)), erg.sg. a-ni-u-ra-an-za (KUB 41.9 iv 38 (OH/MS)). Nevertheless, I know of four instances where we find a spelling with Ú, namely a-ni-ú-úr (KBo 19.92, 4 (OH/NS), KUB 5.6 ii 52, 59 (NS)) and a-ni-ú-ri (KUB 5.6 iii 30 (NS)). Since three of these occur on the same tablet (KUB 5.6), we are actually talking of two instances. Since I am not able to explain these spellings with Ú in comparison with those with U in phonological or chronological terms, I assume that the spellings with Ú are mere mistakes and that the spellings with U are the correct ones. This would mean that a-ni-u-ur represents /?niór/ < *h₃n-ié-ur.

instr. *a-aš-ši-u-ni-it* (KUB 33.62 ii 20) from *āššiiauuar* 'love' is probably a scribal error for *a-aš-ši-(ia-)u-ni-it* as is attested on the same tablet: *a-aš-ši-ia-u-ni-it* (ibid. 20). This form therefore is irrelevant here.

nom.pl. *mi-u-ri-šę*[-*eš*?] (KBo 17.17 iv 4 (OS)) and dat.-loc.pl. *mi-u-ra-aš* (KUB 43.53 i 14 (OH/NS)) denote a certain body part, but details are unclear.

ši-iš-ši-u-ri-iš-ke/a- (KUB 31.84 iii 54, 55) 'to irrigate' apparently represents /siSioriské/á-/, derived from a noun */siSiór/ < **h*₁*si-h*₁*s-ié-ur*.

It is remarkable that the sign U only occurs in words where the consonant *-r*-follows, whereas in all other cases we find the sign $\acute{\text{U}}$. This points to a lowering of */iur/ to /ior/, which has happened in pre-Hittite already (cf. OS. *mi-u-ri-*). Note that /iun/ remains unchanged and does not show a lowering comparable to */aun/ > /aon/.

e C

Apart from the one spelling $e-\acute{u}-uk-zi$ 'he drinks', which is equivalent to e-uk-zi and e-ku-zi and therefore must represent $/?\acute{e}g^wt^si/$, a spelling $°e-U/\acute{U}-uC°$ only occurs in $h\bar{e}u-/h\bar{e}jau$ - 'rain' and me(i)u-/mejau- 'four'.

In the paradigm of <code>meiu-/meiau-</code>, the only relevant form is acc.pl.c. <code>mi-e-u-uš</code> (KUB 31.127 i 52), which must be read as <code>meuus</code>, an incorrect formation instead of expected **memus, or even better **meiamus < *meiauus.

1.3.9.4.f Word-internally between consonants

If there is a phonological distinction between /o/ and /u/ in interconsonantal position, we would expect that each word that shows a plene spelling with one of the u-signs is consistent in its spelling: either it is spelled with U or it is spelled

⁸⁶ For /-?-/, cf. § 1.4.5.b.

⁸⁷ Or /Héun/ > /Héǫ/, cf. note 83.

with $\acute{\text{U}}$. This is not always the case, however: we do find words of which some forms are spelled with \emph{U} and others with $\acute{\text{U}}$. Let us look at these cases:

apūš 'those (ones)' (acc.pl.c.) is almost always spelled *a-pu-u-uš* (more than 210x in my files), ⁸⁹ but once we find a spelling *a-pu-ú-uš* (KUB 14.14 obv. 21 (NH)). In my view, this spelling must be a mistake, just as the form *ku-u-ú-uš* (ibid. rev. 31) instead of normal *ku-u-uš* (see below).

arša(r)šur- (n.) 'flowing, stream' is attested multiple times with the sign U: nom.-acc.sg. ar-ša-aš-šu-u-ur (KBo 23.9 i 12 (OH/NS)), nom.-acc.pl.n. ar-šar-šu-u-ra (KUB 33.13 ii 14 (OH/NS)), ar-ša-ar-šu-u-ri-i=š-ši-it (KUB 36.55 ii 26 (OH/MS)), acc.pl.c. ar-šar-šu-u-ru-uš (KUB 33.10, 10 (OH/MS)), case? [a]r-ša-ar-šu-u-ra-aš (KBo 26.135, 6 (OH/NS)). Once we find a spelling with Ú, however: nom.-acc.pl. ar-ša-a-aš-šu-ú-ri-i=š-ši-it (KUB 36.55 ii 20 (OH/MS)). It is remarkable, however, that only 6 lines below this form we find ar-ša-ar-šu-u-ri-i=š-ši-it with a plene U. In my view, this indicates that ar-ša-a-aš-šu-ú-ri-i=š-ši-it must be erroneous.

<code>huni(n)k-zi</code> 'to batter, to crash' is often spelled with plene U: 3sg.pres.act. <code>hu-u-ni-ik-ta-</code>

kinūpi, a portable container, is usually spelled without plene -u-, but once we find the spelling ki-nu-ú-pí (KUB 29.2 ii 7) and twice ki-nu-u-pí (KUB 29.1 ii 41, KBo 21.22, 10). Since this word likely is of a foreign origin, these forms are non-probative.

⁸⁸ Besides a few times *a-pu-un*, but these are irrelevant here.

⁸⁹ Besides a few times *a-pu-uš*, but these are irrelevant here.

⁹⁰ Except ^{URU}La-aḫ-ḫu-ú-i-ia-aš-ši-iš</sup> (Bronzetafel i 69).

⁹¹ Puhvel HED 4: 153 incorrectly cites the form of KBo 21.22, 10 as "ki-nu-ú-pi".

kūn 'this (one)' (acc.sg.c.) is consistently spelled ku-u-un (more than 110x in my files). Once we find ku-ú-un, however, namely in KUB 48.125 ii[?] 4. Although this small fragment does not contain any other aberrancies, I regard this form as an error.

 $k\bar{u}\bar{s}$ 'these (ones)' (acc.pl.c.) is consistently spelled ku-u- $u\bar{s}$ (more than 120x in my files). ⁹² Once we find ku-u- $u\bar{s}$, however, in KUB 14.14 rev. 31. Since this form is found on the same tablet as where the aberrant a-pu- $u\bar{s}$ is attested (instead of normal a-pu-u- $u\bar{s}$, see above), I regard it as an error.

NINDA lalla(m)puri(ia)-, NINDA lal(l)am(m)uri(ia)-, a dish made of cereals, shows the following spellings: nom.sg.c. la-al-la-pu-u-ri-ia-aš, la-al-la-am-pu-u-ri-ia-aš, la-al-la-am-pu-ri-iš, la-al-la-am-mu-ri-iš, la-al-la-mu-ú-ri-iš, la-la-mu-ri-ia-aš, nom.-acc.sg.n. la-la-mu-ri, [la-l]a-am-mu-ri. The spelling variancy (including the alteration between Cu-u- and Cu-ú-) and the fact that this word is attested in Kizzuwatnaean rituals only, makes it likely that it is of foreign (Hattic?) origin. This makes this word non-probative for our purposes here.

lūri- (c.) 'disgrace' and its derivatives lūrijatar 'disgrace' and lūrijaḥḥ- 'to disgrace' are predominantly spelled with plene U: nom.sg.c. lu-u-ri-iš (MH/NS), acc.sg.c. lu-u-ri-in (OS), nom.-acc.sg.n. lu-u-ri (MS), dat.-loc.sg. lu-u-ri (NH), nom.pl.c. lu-u-ri-e-e-š (OS), acc.pl. lu-u-ri-uš (OS); nom.-acc.sg. [l]u-u-ri-ja-tar (NH)); 2sg.imp.act. lu-u-ri-ja-aḥ (NH), impf. lu-u-ri-ja-aḥ-ḥi-eš-ke/a- (NH)). Twice we find a spelling with Ú, however: nom.sg.c. lu-u-ri-eš (KUB 13.4 iii 34 (OH/NS)), lu-u-ri-iš (KUB 13.18 iii 6 (OH/NS)). Since these tablets do not show other remarkable aberrancies, it is not easy to explain away these examples as errors. Perhaps we are dealing with traces of an original ablaut. See below for an elaboration on this.

mūgae-zi 'to invoke' and its derivative mūkēššar / mūkēšn- 'invocation', when spelled with a plene -u-, are predominantly spelled with the sign U: 1sg.pres.act. mu-u-ga-a-mi (MH/NS), mu-u-ga-mi (MH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. mu-u-ga-a-an[-zi], mu-u-ga-an-zi; gen.sg. mu-u-ki-iš-na-aš (Bo 6575 obv. 13), nom.-acc.pl. mu-u-keš-šar^{HI.A.95} Once, we find the spelling mu-ú-ga-it (KBo 3.7 i 13). Since this text contains a number of aberrancies, ⁹⁶ I regard this spelling as an error as well.

⁹² Besides a few times ku-uš.

⁹³ See CHD L-N: 26 for attestations.

⁹⁴ See CHD L-N: 86f. for attestations.

⁹⁵ See CHD L-N: 319f. for attestations.

⁹⁶ E.g. e-ša-a-ri (iv 13) instead of normal e-ša-ri, ħu-ma-an (i 15) instead of ħu-u-ma-an, ħé-u-uš (ii 22) instead of normal ħé-mu-uš.

mūri(jan)- 'cluster of fruit' and its possible derivative NINDA mūrijala-, a bread, are predominantly speled with plene U: instr. mu-u-ri-ni-it (MH?/NS), acc.pl. mu-u-ri-uš (OS), mu-u-ri-ja-nu-uš (MH?/NS); nom.sg. mu-u-ri-ja-la-aš (OH/NS), acc.sg. mu-u-ri-ja-la-an (NS), acc.pl. mu-u-ri-ja-lu-š=a (OS). There are two exceptions, however, namely nom.sg. mu-ú-ri-iš (KUB 57.110 ii 8 (NS)), and acc.pl. mu-ú-ri-ja-lu-uš (Bo 2689 ii 11 (NS)). On the one hand, since the etymology of mūri(jan)- and NINDA mūrijala- is unclear, and since mūri(jan)- shows a remarkable alternation between an i-stem mūri- and an n-stem mūrijan-, we could claim that these words are possibly of foreign origin and therefore non-probative here. On the other hand, we could compare the situation to lūri-, where nom.sg. also was aberantly spelled lu-ú-ri-iš vs. lu-u-ri- elsewhere, and assume that in mūri(jan)-, too, we are dealing with traces of ablaut.

pūl- (n.) 'lot' is attested as follows: nom.-acc.sg. pu-u-ul (4x, OH/NS), pu-ú-ul (1x, NH), gen.sg. pu-u-la-aš (OH/NS), pu-la-aš (NH), pu-la-a-aš (NH), abl. pu-la-a[z] (NH), instr. pu-u-li-it (OH/NS), so predominantly with U, but once with Ú. 98 It has been suggested that it is a borrowing, through Hurrian (compare Hurr. pulahli 'lot caster') from Akk. pūru 'lot' (cf. e.g. Rieken 1999: 78). As a foreign word, it is irrelevant here.

pūdaḥaš(ša), puteḥaš(ša), designation of a festival, is spelled pu-te-ḥa-a-aš-ša, pu-ú-da-ḥa-aš (NH), pu-u-du-ḥa-aš (NH), pu-da-ḥa-aš and pu-da-ḥa-aš-ša, so both with plene U and Ú.⁹⁹ This word occurs almost exclusively as the designation of a festival that is performed in honour of Teššub and Ḥepat, which makes it likely that the word is Hurrian. It is therefore irrelevant here.

punušš-zi 'to ask' is predominantly spelled without a plene vowel (pu-nu-uš-), but sometimes we do find forms in which the first -u- is spelled plene: 3pl.pres.act. pu-ú-nu-uš-ša-an-zi (KBo 20.5 iii! 7 (OS)), 3sg.pret.act. pu-u-nu-uš-ta (KUB 36.35 i 8 (MH?/NS)), 1pl.pret.act. pu-u-nu-uš-šu-u-en (AT 454 ii 17, 21, iv 14 (NH)), 2pl.imp.act. [pu-]½²-nu-uš-ten (KUB 59.10 vi 2 (OH/NS)). Here we seem to be dealing with a chronological distribution: Ú in OH texts, U in younger texts. This fits the distribution that we established for /aun/ > /aon/ as well (see above).

pūrija-, uurija-, Hurrian offering term, is spelled as follows: gen. pu-u-ri-ja-aš (MH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. pu-u-ri-ja (often, MH/NS), pu-ú-ri-ja (KBo 27.191 iii 3),

⁹⁷ See CHD L-N: 333 for attestations.

⁹⁸ See CHD P: 373f. for attestations.

⁹⁹ See CHD P: 400 for attestations.

 $\underline{u}u_u$ -ri- $\underline{i}a$ (MH/MS). Since this word clearly is of foreign origin, it is non-probative.

 $^{(MUN)}p\bar{u}ti$ - (c.) 'lump of salt' is spelled pu-u-ti- $i\check{s}$ (multiple times) as well as pu-u-ti- $i\check{s}$ (KUB 32.123 ii 18 (NS)). ¹⁰¹ Since this word likely is not native Hittite, it is irrelevant here.

tapūš- (n.) 'side' is usually spelled with plene Ú: all.sg. ta-pu-ú-ša (KBo 4.2 iii 47, KBo 39.164 r.col. 6, KUB 20.99 ii 18, KUB 31.105, 19, KUB 55.45 ii 12, KUB 55.58 obv. 16, IBoT 2.112 obv. 9, etc.). Twice we find a spelling with U, however: all.sg. ta-pu-u-ša (KUB 1.8 iv 19 (NH)) and abl. ta-pu-u-uš-za (KBo 30.58 iii 11 (OH/NS)). I must admit that I cannot explain these two forms otherwise than as scribal errors, although the texts in which they occur do not show other aberrancies.

tulija- 'gathering' is usually spelled without plene vowel: acc.sg. tu-li-ja-an (KBo 3.1 ii 34, 51), gen.sg. tu-li-ja-aš (KUB 9.34 i 33, iv 12, KUB 6.45 iii 11, KUB 6.46 iii 50, KUB 21.19 iv 10), tu-li-ja[-aš] (KUB 21.19 iv 25), dat.-loc.sg. tu-li-ja (KBo 6.3 iii 21, KBo 4.10 obv. 50, KUB 6.45 iii 12, KUB 23.77a obv. 11, KBo 8.35 ii 9, KBo 5.4 rev. 55, KUB 21.1 iv 39, KUB 21.4 iv 9, Bronzetafel iii 79, KUB 21.19 iv 18, 19, KUB 4.1 ii 2, KUB 17.30 iii² 4), dat.-loc.pl. tu-li-ja-aš (KBo 22.1, 16 (OS)). Occasionally we find a plene spelling, however, namely twice with U (tu-u-li-ja (KUB 6.46 iii 51), tu-u-li-ja-aš (KUB 33.110, 5)) and twice with Ú (tu-ú-li-ja (KUB 21.1 iv 39), tu-ú-li-ja] (KUB 21.5 iv 45)). This word occurs in CLuwian as well, and is there predominantly spelled tu-ú-li-ja- (besides tu-li-ja- once). This could mean that the two Hittite spellings tu-ú-li-ja- should be regarded as Luwianisms, and the spellings tu-u-li-ia- as the 'normal' spelling.

zarzur (n.) 'concoction' is attested thus: nom.-acc.sg. za-ar-zu-úr (KUB 42.107 iii 13 (OH/NS)), za-ar-zu-ur (KUB 31.57 iv 18 (OH/NS)), za-ar-zu-úr (KUB 34.89 obv. 6 (OH?/MS)), [za-a]r-zu-úr (KUB 34.89 obv. 1 (OH?/MS)). Since this word can hardly be native Hittite, it is irrelevant here.

So, for the words of which we find forms with U as well as with U, we have seen that either (1) one of these spellings is a scribal error, (2) the two spellings represent different chronological stages, (3) the different spellings may reflect an original ablaut, or (4) that the word is of foreign origin and therefore irrelevant

¹⁰⁰ See CHD P: 387 for attestations.

¹⁰¹ See CHD P: 402 for attestations.

¹⁰² Cf. Melchert 1993a: 232.

for our investigation. In all other words, we find a complementary distribution between U and Ú and I therefore conclude that we can assume that in interconsonantal position we must assume the occurrence of two different phonemes, namely $\frac{1}{u}$ and $\frac{1}{v}$.

In the following section I will look more closely at the prehistory of the words under discussion in order to elucidate the origin of the difference between /o/ and /u/. In order to do so, I will treat the words according to the consonants that are adjacent to /o/ and /u/.

h C

Whenever the consonant h precedes a plene spelled vowel -u-, this vowel is always spelled with the sign U.¹⁰³ This seems to indicate that all instances of */HuC/ have yielded Hitt. /HoC/. As we saw above (§ 1.3.9.1), however, the combination hU-U- occurs so often in MS and NS texts that it has been suggested that we should interpret this combination as a sort of ligature (h) in order to distinguish the sign hU (h) from the closely resembling sign RI (h). It therefore is not always clear how to interpret the combination hU-U-. To make the problem more transparent, I have taken the liberty to cite the 'ligature' hU+U (in which the sign U only seems to have had an orthographic value and perhaps not so much a phonetic value) as hU in the following example. For instance, h104 For instance, h216 h37 h48 h49 h49 h49 h49 h49 h40 h59 h40 h50 h50 h50 h50 h50 h60 h60 h70
 $^{^{103}}$ The only exception in the whole Hittite corpus, $hu-\dot{u}-ni-ik-zi$ (KBo 6.2 i 16), must be a mistake, as we have seen above.

Just as the 'ligature' I+A ($\not\sqsubseteq$ T) is cited IA, the ligature ME+EŠ ($\not\sqsubseteq$ W) is cited MEŠ, and SISKUR.SISKUR ($\not\sqsubseteq$ M $\not\sqsubseteq$ M $\not\sqsubseteq$) is cited SISKUR.

perhaps expressed in the spelling $hu-u-ua-ap-p^{\circ}$. If so, then we should also interpret e.g hu-ua-an-t- 'wind' as /Hoánt-/, which then perhaps is expressed in the spelling hu-u-ua-an-t-. Since, however, there is no phonemic distinction between /o/ and /u/ after h, one could also choose to write /Hu/ everywhere. Yet on the basis of the fact that the Hittites themselves never wrote hu-u- and apparently did not perceive these sequences as [Hu] but as [Ho], I will write /Ho/ in my phonemic analysis, also in the sequences /Hoa/, /Hoe/ and /Hoi/.

Some examples of $h\bar{u}C$: $hu-u-uk-ki-i\bar{s}-ke/a$ - 'to conjure (impf.)' /Hokiské/á-/ < $h_2u'g'^h$ - $sk\acute{e}/o$ -; $hu-u-uk-ki-i\bar{s}-ke/a$ - 'to butcher (impf.)' /Hokiské/á-/ < $h_2ug'^h$ - $sk\acute{e}/o$ -; $hu-u-uk-ma-a-u\bar{s}$ 'conjurations (acc.pl.)' /Hogmáus/ < $h_2u'g'^h$ - $m\acute{o}i$ -; hu-u-ul-l' 'to smash' /HoL-/ < h_2ul -n-; hu-u-ma-an-t- 'all' /Hómant-/; hu-u-up-pa-an-du] 'they must harass' /Hopántu/ < h_2uph_1 -entu; hu-u-up-hu-u-up-hu-u-up-hu-u-up-hu-u-up-hu-u-u-v-hu-u-v-hu-u-v-hu-u-v-hu-u-v-hu-u-v-hu-u-v-hu-u-v-hu-u-v-hu-u-v-hu-u-v-hu-v-

Ch

Other cases of /CoH/ are: lu-u-ḫa- '?' /loha-/; mu-u-uḫ-ra-i-, a body part of animals /moHrai-/; šu-u-uḫ-mi-li- 'firm(?)' /soHmili-/; ^(UZU)pa-an-tu-u-ḫa-'bladder' /p(a)ntoha-/; pár-aš-tu-u-uḫ-ḫa-, an earthenware cup(?) /prstoHa-/; pu-lpu-ga-ri- 'substitute' /póhogari-/; tu-u-ḫu-ši-i̞a-e- 'to await' /toh^wsiae-/?; MUNUS zi-in-tu-u-ḫi- 'girl' /t^{\$}intohi-/.

Ci

I only know of one case, namely $u\underline{i}e^{-zi}/u\underline{i}$ - 'to send', which is consistently spelled $u-i-e-/u-i-\underline{i}a-=/?$ oié-/?oi-/. This verb is a univerbation of the preverb $*h_2ou$ and the verbal root $*h_1ieh_1$ - 'to send' (cf. $pe\underline{i}e^{-zi}/pe\underline{i}$ - 'to send (away)'), and shows that $*h_2ou > */?u$ / has been lowered to /?o-/ in front of -i-.

Note that the case of $\underline{\mu i \underline{\nu} e/a^{-z^i}}$ 'to scream' is quite different. This verb, which is consistently spelled $\underline{u'}$ - $\underline{i'}$ - $\underline{i'}$ - $\underline{i'}$ - 'to scream'. The spelling of 3sg.pres.act. \underline{ua} - $\underline{a'}$ - $\underline{i'}$ 'he screams' shows that there was no initial glottal stop (otherwise we would have expected a spelling ** $\underline{u'}$ -
a-i), so I would phonologically interpret the spelling \acute{u} -i-ia- as /uiá-/, phonetically realized as [wi¹á-].

C k

Here we must distinguish between different ablaut grades: *CuK > /CuK/, cf. $*h_l\acute{e}\acute{g}H >> *h_l\acute{u}\acute{g} >$ Hitt. \acute{u} -uk 'I' $/?\acute{u}g/$, *iugom > i- \acute{u} - $k\acute{a}n$ /iugan/ 'yoke' and $*dolug^h$ - > ta-lu- \acute{u} -ga 'long'; $*CeuK > /C\bar{u}K/$, cf. $*m\acute{e}ug$ -r > mu- \acute{u} -kar 'rattle' /m \dot{u} gr/, $*i\acute{e}ug > i$ - \acute{u} -uk /i \dot{u} g/ 'yoke' and $*h_2t\acute{e}ug$ -om > ha-tu- \acute{u} -ga-an /Hd \dot{u} gan/ 'terrible'; but *CouK > /CoK/, cf. $*moug\acute{o}$ -ie/o-> mu-u-ga-e-/mogae/ 'to invoke' /mog \dot{a} e-/.

C l

The situation around C l is quite complicated, especially because the etymology of many words containg -Cul- is unclear. A sequence *Ceul is clear in the words i-mi-u-ul 'horse feed' < *im-ie-ul and is-hi-u-ul 'binding' < *sh₂-ie-ul, which show that *Ceul > /Cul/. The words $a\check{s}-\check{s}u-\acute{u}-ul$ 'favour', $tak-\check{s}u-\acute{u}-ul$ 'agreement' and uštūl- / uaštūl- 'sin' (cf. ua-aš-du-ú-li) are usually regarded as showing the accentuated suffix *- $\dot{u}l$ -, and would show that *Cul yields /Cul/ as well. This would also fit the word ga-az-zar-nu-ú-ul, a certain cloth, although its etymology is less clear. It has been claimed that pittūla- 'loop, knot' is a thematization of the suffix *-ul-, but this word is consistently spelled pit-tu-u-la-. We could assume that we are dealing with a lowering to /o/ here due to the back-vowel that follows -l-. This would also fit the words ka-lu-u-lu-pa- 'finger', mu-u-la-tar, an evil quality, NINDA mu-u-la-ti-, a bread, and pár-šu-u-la-a-an-t- 'crumbling'. 105 This would imply that before a front vowel, we would expect /u/. This is certainly the case for lu-ú-li- 'pond', lu-ú-li-ia-aš-ha- 'marshland', mi-i-lu-ú-li 'skin(?)' and mu-ú-li-li, a plant. Note that tu-u-li-ia- 'gathering' does not fit this picture: it shows /o/ inspite of the following front vowel. Since the etymology of this word is not fully clear, it is difficult to judge this form. Perhaps we are dealing with *tuHl-i-o-, in which *CuHl yields /Col/. Also šu-u-ul-le-e-et 'he became arrogant' shows /o/ while a front vowel follows. Perhaps we must conclude that here the geminate -ll- < *-lH- was the crucial factor and that it caused lowering as well. This does not work for šu-ú-ul-lu-uš, acc.pl. of šulla- 'hostage', however, but here we might be dealing with *seul°. The outcome of *Coul may be /Caul/ if $a-\dot{u}-li$, a tube-shaped organ in the neck, indeed reflects * h_2oul-i - (see its lemma).

¹⁰⁵ Cf. Rieken 2005 for a similar view of these words.

Note that the /o/ in ^{GIS}hu -u-la-li, ^{GIS}hu -u-lu-ga-an-na- and ^{GIS}sar -hu-u-li- is determined by the preceding h.

C m

On the basis of *ua-ah-nu-ú-mi* 'I make turn' /uəhnūmi/ < *-néu-mi, we must conclude that *Ceum > Hitt. / $C\bar{u}m$ /. It must be noted that \acute{u} -me-e-ni 'we see' and a-ú-me-en 'we saw' are non-probative since the -m- in these forms is recent: the forms go back to *Hu-uéni and *Hóu-uen. Inf.I pát-tu-u-ma-an-zi 'to dig' (KUB 55.45 ii 4) $< *b^h d^h h_2$ -uén-ti shows that $*CHuV > \text{Hitt. /ComV/,}^{106}$ which means that e.g. tu-me-e-ni 'we take' < *dh;uéni stands for /toméni/, tar-nu-me-ni 'we let go' $< *trk-n-h_{1/3}$ -uéni stands for /trnoméni/, etc. This probably also goes for the appurtenance-suffix -umen- / -umn-, which is spelled with U in nom.sg. hi-iš-tuu-ma-aš, dat.-loc.sg. hé-eš-tu-u-um-ni 'person pertaining to the hištā', URU Ka-ata-pu-u-me-né-eš 'persons from Kātapa', URU Lu-ú-i-u-ma-na-aš 'person from Lūja', URUŠa-lam-pu-u-me-né-eš 'persons from Šalampa', URUZa-al-pu-u-ma-aš 'person from Zalpa', "Šu-up-pí-lu-li-u-ma 'man from the pure well' and ta-me-uma- 'being from somewhere else'. The etymology of nu-u-ma-an (negation of man) is not fully clear. The words Éka-ru-ú-um-mi 'sanctuary', Étu-u-ma-an-ti-iaat-, a building, NINDA tu-u-ma-ti-, a bread, and hal-hal-tu-u-ma-ri 'corner' are likely of foreign origin. The U in *hu-u-ma-an-t-* is determined by the preceding *h*.

C n

As we saw above, *Coun yields OH /Caun/, which develops into /Caon/ from the MH period onwards. A similar chronological distribution may underly the difference between OS $pu-\dot{u}-nu-u\dot{s}-\dot{s}^{\circ}$ and younger $pu-u-nu-u\dot{s}-\dot{s}^{\circ}$ 'to ask' (although the etymology of this verb is not clear yet). This would also explain the spelling ki-nu-u-n=a (KUB 14.17 ii 14 (NH)) /kinon/ < *ki-num. Also the NH attestation e-ep-pu-u-un 'I grabbed' (KBo 3.6 ii 7) shows that in NH times the 1sg.pret.-act. ending -un in fact was /-on/ < older /-un/, cf. OH $pa-a-\dot{u}-un$ /paun/ > NH pa-a-u-un /paon/ (§ 1.3.9.4.e). It does not apply to all positions, however: the fact that $unu-\dot{z}^i$ 'to decorate' < * $h_3u-neu-$ is spelled $\dot{u}-nu-$ = /?unu-/ throughout Hittite shows that in initial position this lowering did not take place. In the case of $ku-\dot{u}-na-a\dot{s}$ (gen.sg.) 'dog' (KBo 7.48, 12 (MS?)) we are in my view dealing with a restored /kunas/ that replaced expected **/konas/ < *kunos on the basis of the

Also in $\S ar-lu-u-ma-a\S$ /srlomás/, gen.sg. of the verbal noun of $\S arlae^{-z^i}$ 'to exalt', although in this case we are dealing with a secondary tarn(a)-class ending instead of expected $\S arl\bar{a}_{ij}ar$.

full grade stem /kuan-/ (nom.sg. ku-ua-aš /kuas/ < *kuons, acc.sg. ku-ua-na-an /kuanan/ < *kuon-om).

The lowering of /u/ to /o/ seems to have taken place in front of geminate -nn- as well, as is apparent in $\bar{u}nna-^i/\bar{u}nni$ - 'to send (here)' that is consistently spelled $u-un-n^\circ = /?\text{oN}^\circ / < *h_2ou + *n(o)iH-.^{107}$ Since this word is attested in MS and NS texts only, we do not know whether the lowering has taken place in OH times as well. The plene spellings ku-u-un-na- 'right' = /koNa-/ are attested in NS texts only and do not give information about the OH pronunciation of this word. Although emended, 2pl.imp.act. $\check{s}u-u-(un-)ni-i\check{s}-ten$ 'you must fill' (KUB 13.3 ii 27 (OH/NS)) also points to /soN°/ < *su-n-H-. The hapax spelling $mu-\acute{u}-un-na-a-it$ 'he hid' (KUB 17.5 i 4 (OH/NS)) may show a reflex of an OH form that still shows /muNait/ (< *mu-n-H-?), instead of younger /moNait/ (although we do not have any spelling **mu-u-un-n° of this verb).

The verb $\dot{sunije/a}$ - $\dot{sun$

The forms ku-u-un 'this (one)' (acc.sg.) = /kón/, a-pu-un 'that (one)' (acc.sg.) = /?abón/ and u-ni 'him (there)' (acc.sg.) = /?óni/ are special cases. They are spelled with U from the oldest texts onwards, and therefore cannot be derived from older **/kún/, **/?abún/ and **/?úni/ through a MH lowering in front of n. In my view, these forms show that the outcome of *Cóm was Cón/ in the oldest stages of Hittite already.

Acc.pl. (MUŠEN) pár-tu-u-ni-uš (StBoT 25.3 iv 37 (OS), StBoT 25.4 iv 33 (OS), StBoT 25.7 iv 2 (OS)), a certain bird, shows a remarkable U in front of -n- in OS texts. The similarity to (UZU) partāuar / partāun- 'wing, feather' is striking, but since the prehistory of this latter word is not fully known, the interpretation of partūniuš remains unclear. 111

¹⁰⁷ Note that normally *ou yields au in front of *n, but in this case we are dealing with a pre-Hittite univerbation of the preverb * h_2ou , which in isolation yielded /?u/, and the verb nai^{-1}/ni^{-1} 'to turn'.

¹⁰⁸ Incorrectly cited in CHD L-N: 330 as "mu-u-un-na-a-it".

¹⁰⁹ Or this form, which is attested in a MS texts, represents /?(a)runi $/<*h_3(o)$ ru-n-i, in which the lowering of /Cun/ to /Con/, which starts within the MH period, has not taken place yet.

This means that in effect we are dealing with a preservation of PIE *o as Hitt. /o/ in the position $*C\acute{o}m$.

¹¹¹ One could think of e.g. *prtuHn-< *prtH-u-n- vs. *prtH-o-un- > partāun-.

The /o/ in [a]r-hu-u-un 'I arrived' /?arHon/, da-ah-hu-u-un 'I took' /tấHon/, hal-ze-eh-hu-u-un 'I screamed' /Hlt^séHon/, tar-na-ah-hu-u-un 'I let go' /trnáHon/ and iš-hu-u-na-u- 'upper arm' /isHonau-/ is automatic due to the preceding h.

C p

The words $kin\bar{u}pi$, a container, which is spelled $ki-nu-\acute{u}-p\acute{i}$ as well as $ki-nu-u-p\acute{i}$, lu-u-pa-an-ni- 'royal cap' (also luuanni-), $dam-pu-u-p\acute{i}$ - 'barbaric' and $\check{s}a-ru-\acute{u}-pa$ '?' are all probably of a foreign origin, and do not shed any light on this matter.

C r

First we should keep in mind that *Cour yields Hitt. /Caur/, e.g. $a-\acute{u}-ri$ - 'lookout' < *Hou-ri-. The sequence *Cur seems to yield Hitt. /Cor/, as is visible in e.g. antu-u-ri-ia- 'interior' /?ntoria-/ < * h_1 n- d^h ur-io-(?), ar-ša-ar-šu-u-r° 'stream' /?rs?arsor-/ < * h_1 ers-ur-, pár-šu-u-ur 'cooked dish' /p(a)rSor/ < * b^h (e)rs-ur, pu-u-ru-ut 'mud' /porut/ < * b^h ur-u-t(?), tu-u-ri-ia- 'to harness' /torie/a-/ < * d^h uh₁r-ie/o-, u-ur-ki- 'trace' /?orgi-/ < * $h_{1/3}$ urg-i-, ua-ak-šu-u-ur, a vessel /uaksor/ < *ueKs-ur(?), and u-i-šu-u-ri-ia- 'to press together' /uisorie/a-/ < *u-is-ur-ie/o-(?). This implies, however, that the one attestation u-i-is-šu-u-ra-au-s' 'irrigation (gen.sg.)' (KBo 6.26 iii 5 (OH/NS)) < *u-i-i-i-i is a mistake, cf. correct u-i-i-i-su-u-r° (KUB 31.100 rev. 17 (MH/MS)). With *u-cour yielding /Caur/ and *u-cur-> /Cor/, the only way to explain u-u-ri- 'disgrace' /u-ri- 'is by

¹¹² The original distribution must have been $\bar{u}hC^{\circ}$ vs. $\bar{u}nhV^{\circ}$, so ** $\bar{u}hzi$ / $\bar{u}nhanzi$.

¹¹³ Thus also Rieken 2005.

reconstructing * leh_lu-ri -. ¹¹⁴ The forms within the paradigm of this word that are spelled lu-u-ri- may then reflect * lh_lu-ri - > luh_lri - > /lori-/. Note that *eur yielded /or/ in a-ni-u-ur 'ritual' /?nior/ < * $h_3n-i\acute{e}-ur$ and $\check{s}i-i\check{s}-\check{s}i-u-r^\circ$ 'irrigation' /siSior/ < $h_lsi-h_ls-i\acute{e}-ur$ (see above), but here the preceding -i- may have been crucial.

\boldsymbol{C} s

First we should keep in mind that *Cous >Hitt. /Caus/, e.g. $a-u\check{s}-te-en$ 'you must see' < *Hou-sten. ¹¹⁵ A sequence *Ceus yields Hitt. /Cūs/, as is visible from e.g. $ku-\check{u}-\check{s}a-$ 'daughter-in-law, bride' /kūsa- $/< *\check{g}\acute{e}us-o-$ and $ka-ru-\check{u}-u\check{s}-\check{s}i-ia-$ 'to be silent' /krūSie/a-/< *greus-ie/o-. On the basis of the spelling $pa-an-ku-\check{u}-\check{s}=a$ (KUB 35.136 iv 9 (NS)) for nom.sg. of panku- 'multitude', which represents /pngus $/< *b^hn\acute{g}^h-u-s$, we can conclude that *Cus in principle yields Hitt. /Cus/.

Our findings that *Cous > /Caus/, *Ceus > /Cūs/ and *Cus > /Cus/, seem to imply that in Hittite the spelling Cu-u- \check{s}° or ${}^\circ Cu$ -u- $u\check{s}^\circ$ cannot exist. This is not entirely the case: pu-u- $u\check{s}^{-\check{z}^i}$ 'to be eclipsed' /pós-/ may reflect $*ph_2u$ -s-, in which the $*h_2$ may have caused lowering; a-ah-ru-u- $u\check{s}$ -hi 'incense vessel' is likely of a foreign origin; $\check{s}u$ -u- $u\check{s}$ 'full (nom.sg.c.)' /sós/ is a contraction of /sóus/ < /só?us/ < $*s\acute{o}uH$ -u-s, see at C?.

¹¹⁴ Unless we assume that the two forms that are spelled lu- \dot{u} -ri- (cf. § 1.3.9.4.f as well as its lemma) are mistakes. Then, on the basis of a-ni-u-ur < * h_3n - $i\dot{e}$ -ur, we should assume that /Ceur/>/Cor/.

¹¹⁵ Note that \bar{u} š \dot{s} i \dot{l} e/ a^{-z^i} 'to draw open (of curtains)', spelled \dot{u} -uš- \dot{s} i- and uš- \dot{s} i- = /?uSie/a-/, reflects an univerbation of the preverb * h_2ou and the verb * h_1 s-ie/o-, which took place at a stage when * h_2ou had already become /?u/ in isolation.

NH /-os/. It is not fully clear to me if we must assume that every OH /us/ (also when reflecting *Cus) develops into NH /os/, or that here we are dealing with a special development of *°Coms and *°Cms, yielding first OH /°Cus/, which subsequently develops into NH /°Cos/. 116

The acc.pl.c.-forms ku-u-us 'these (ones)' (acc.pl.c.) and a-pu-u-us 'those (ones)' (acc.pl.c.) must be treated separately as they show plene spelling with U throughout Hittite, which indicates /kós/ and /?abós/. I regard these as the regular outcomes of *Cóms (just as /Cón/ is the regular outcome of *Cóm, see above).

C t

We must bear in mind that *Cout > Hitt. /Caut/, e.g. a-ut-ta 'you (sg.) saw' < $*H\acute{o}u-th_2e$. ¹¹⁷ On the basis of $\hbar u-e-nu-\acute u-ut$ (KBo 3.28 ii 19) 'he made run' (or $\hbar u-e(-e\check{s})-nu-\acute u-ut$ 'he rescued' ?) = /Hoinut/ < $*-n\acute eu-t$, we must conclude that *Ceut > Hitt. /Cut/. This is confirmed by nom.sg. $\hbar u-\acute u-uz-za$ 'wall' / $\hbar u-\iota -u-\iota -u$ 'readiness' /Hoda-/ and $\hbar u-\iota -u-\iota -u$ 'immediately' /Hoda/ probably reflect $*\hbar_2 u \hbar_1 -u-\iota$ in which the initial \hbar is the determining factor for the outcome /o/.

The hapax spelling ku-u-ut-ru-ua-a-iz-zi 'he provides testimony' $< *k^w tru-$ may show that the labial element of the labiovelar $/k^w/$ was perceived more as /o/ than as /u/. Nevertheless, I will write the labiovelars as $/k^w/$ and $/g^w/$ in phonemic transcription (so $/k^w tru-/$ here).

C z

The only case is ku-u-uz-za 'wall', for which see under C t.

C_?

¹¹⁶ Cf. note 83.

Note that uda^{-1}/ud^{-1} to bring (here)', which is spelled udo^{-1}/ud^{-1} , reflects a univerbation of the preverb $double h_2ou$ and the verb $double h_3ou$ which took place at a stage in which $double h_3ou$ had already become $double h_3ou$ in isolation.

¹¹⁸ Note that the handcopy of KUB 23.8 seems to show a form $\mu a-ah-nu-u-u[t]$ in line 7. The photograph of this tablet (available through Hetkonk), in my view rather shows $\mu a-ah-nu-u[t]$, however. Compare also line 8 where the photograph clearly shows i-da-a-lu, which turns up in the handcopy as i-da-za-lu.

times, this form is spelled $\S u - u = /s \circ /$, the result of the contraction of $\S u - u - u = /s \circ u /$. This probably goes for nom.sg.c. $\S u - u - u \S = /s \circ s / < /s \circ u / < /s \circ v /$ $s \circ u / (s \circ u / s \circ u$

The spellings with $\acute{\mathbf{U}}$ in \check{su} - \acute{u} -i-il, \check{su} - \acute{u} -i-il 'thread' and mu- \acute{u} -i-il 'spade(?)' seems to represent $/s\acute{\mathbf{u}}$ il/ and $/m\acute{\mathbf{u}}$ il/ respectively. Since these words are derived from the roots $*seuh_i$ - 'to sow' and $*meuh_i$ - 'to move' (although the latter is not fully certain), they originally must have contained /?/: $*/s\acute{\mathbf{u}}$?il/ and $*/m\acute{\mathbf{u}}$?il/. These then must reflect $*s\acute{e}/\acute{o}uh_i$ -el and $*m\acute{e}/\acute{o}uh_i$ -el here.

Because we are dealing with two outcomes, /o/ and /u/, and two possible reconstructions, *eu and *ou, it is not possible to decide which one reflects which. For the sake of parallelity with C_k , where * $Ceuk > /C\bar{u}k$ / and *Couk > /Cok/, I assume that $s\bar{u}u$ - / $s\acute{u}u$ - / $s\acute{u}$

Overview of interconsonantal outcomes

Note that when -h- is the preceding consonant, the outcome is always /o/.

		*ou	*eu	*u	other	
С_þ		/o/	/o/	/o/		
<i>C_i</i>		/o/				
C_k		/o/	$/\bar{\mathrm{u}}/$	/u/		
<i>C_l</i>		/au/	/ū/	/u/ ¹¹⁹		
C_m			$/\bar{\mathrm{u}}/$			
C_n	ОН	/au/ ↓	/ū/ ↓	/u/ ↓	/o/ < *CuHn ? ↓	/o/ < *Cóm ↓
	NH	/ao/ ¹²⁰	$/\bar{\mathrm{u}}/$	/o/ ¹²¹	/o/ ¹²¹	/o/

¹¹⁹ Possibly /o/ when in *C IV^{back} and in *CulH.

¹²⁰ Or /ao/, cf. note 83.

¹²¹ Or /o/, cf. note 87.

C_p		/o/	/o/	/o/		
<i>C_r</i>		/au/	/o/ ¹²²	/o/		
C_s	ОН	/au/	$/\bar{\mathrm{u}}/$	/u/	/u/ ¹²³ < *°C(o)ms ↓	/o/ < *Cóms ↓
	NH				/o/ ¹²⁴	/0/
<i>C_t</i>		/au/	$/\bar{\mathrm{u}}/$			
C_?		/o/	/ū/			

1.3.9.4.g Word-finally after consonants

There are only a few relevant forms here, namely nom.-acc.pl.n. $a-a\check{s}-\check{s}u-u$ 'goods', nom.-acc.sg.n. $\check{s}u-u$ 'full' (from older $\check{s}u-u-\acute{u}$, see above) and the adverb $ka-ru-\acute{u}$ 'early, formerly'. Since these forms are consistent in their spelling, 125 they point to a phonological difference between °Cu-u and ° $Cu-\acute{u}$. We must keep in mind that a third spelling of course is °Cu without a plene vowel (e.g. nom.-acc.sg.n. $a-a\check{s}-\check{s}u$ 'good'). I therefore assume that °Cu-u stands for /°Co/, ° $Cu-\acute{u}$ stands for /° $C\bar{u}$ / and °Cu stands for /°Cu/. So, $a-a\check{s}-\check{s}u=/?\acute{a}Su$ / < *Cu, $a-a\check{s}-\check{s}u-u=/?\acute{a}So$ / < * Cuh_2 , $\check{s}u-u=/s\acute{o}$ / (a contraction of /sóu/) and $ka-ru-\acute{u}=/kr\acute{u}$ / < * $C\acute{e}u$. 126

1.3.9.4.h Word-finally after vowels

 $a_{\#}$: The sequence °a-u only occurs in the words ${}^{(GIS)}za$ -a-u '?', si-i-is-ha-u (KBo 3.2 obv. 26) 'sweat', ${}^{GIS}ma$ -ra-a-u (KBo 20.86, 9), a wooden object used as seat, and a-ra-a-u (KBo 40.176 obv. 11) '?'. Although the last three words occur in

¹²² On the basis of *a-ni-u-ur* < * h_3 *n-ié-ur*. If lu- \acute{u} -ri- indeed reflects * leh_1uri -, then *Ceur > Hitt. /Cūr/ with the exception that *ieur > Hitt. /ior/.

¹²³ Or /u/, cf. note 83.

¹²⁴ Or /o/, cf. note 87.

¹²⁵ This consistency is also found in the spellings of names: e.g. ${}^{m}Ga-a\check{s}-\check{s}u-\acute{u}$ or ${}^{m}Ka-a\check{s}-\check{s}u-\acute{u}$ is never spelled ** ${}^{m}Ka/Ga-a\check{s}-\check{s}u-u$; ${}^{m}Uz-zu-u$ is never spelled ** ${}^{m}Uz-zu-\acute{u}$.

this form only once, 127 the word $^{(GIS)}za$ -a-u is attested thus multiple times, and never spelled **za-a-u.

It is clear that the spellings ${}^{\circ}a$ -u and ${}^{\circ}a$ -u are used complementarily, and therefore it is likely that they denote different sounds. I consequently propose to interpret ${}^{\circ}a$ -u as $/{}^{\circ}ao/$ and ${}^{\circ}a$ -u as $/{}^{\circ}au/$. Note that the words that are spelled ${}^{\circ}a$ -u do not have a good IE etymology, 128 which shows that the diphthong /ao/ in word-final position is not inherited, but probably of a foreign origin.

e #: Neither the spelling $^{\circ}e$ -u nor $^{\circ}e$ -u is attested in the Hittite texts.

 $i_{\#}$: The spelling °*i-u* occurs only in [£]*ha-le-en-ti-u* 'palace', which is not coincidental if we compare the fact that the spelling °*i-u-i*° only occurs in this word as well. Apparently, it is pronounced /Halentio/. The contrasting spelling °*i-ú* is found in nom.-acc.sg.n. mi-u and mi-u 'soft' $< *mih_i$ -u, which must represent /mı́u/.

1.3.9.5 Conclusions regarding U and \acute{U}

From the treatment above it is clear that the signs U and Ú, which are traditionally interpreted as -u- only, in fact can be used to represent three different phonemes, namely /u, $/\bar{u}$ and /o. Note that I do not distinguish a fourth phoneme, $/\bar{o}$, for several reasons. First, the fact that the spelling of /o/ automatically requires the use of a plene vowel, namely the sign U, makes it graphically impossible to distinguish between a short /o/ and a theoretical long $/\bar{o}$ /. Secondly, it is likely that /o/ behaves symmetrically to /e/, which does not show a phonemic distinction in length: when accentuated, /e/ is phonetically long

The words $\delta \bar{\imath} \delta h au$ and $gar\bar{a}u$ are real hapaxes, ${}^{GI\delta}mar\bar{a}u$ occurs in dat.-loc.sg. ma-ra-a-u-i (1256/v obv. 3) as well.

¹²⁸ The reconstruction of $\dot{s}i$ -i- \dot{s} - $\dot{h}a$ -u as *si- sh_2ou is far from certain, q.v.

in open syllables and monosyllabic words, but this lengthening is automatic and therefore subphonemic. I assume a similar behaviour of /o/.

1.3.9.6 Epenthetic vowels

In Hittite we can distinguish three epenthetic vowels that emerge in specific consonant clusters.

- (1) In clusters of the shape *CRC, i.e. containing syllabic resonants, an epenthetic vowel spelled -a- can emerge that cannot be identical to /a/ and phonetically may have been [v] or [o] (cf. § 1.3.7).
- (2) In some clusters involving -s- and stops or laryngeals an epenthetic vowel spelled -e- or -i- emerges: *-TsK-> Hitt. -ze/ik(k)-; *-PsK-> Hitt. -p(p)e/išk(k)-; *-KsC-> Hitt. -k(k)e/išC-; *- Vh_2s > Hitt. - $Vh_2he/iš$; *-VKs> Hitt. -Vk(k)e/iš; *ClHsV> Hitt. Cale/išSV; *CnHsV> Hitt. Cale/išSV; *CnHsC> Hitt. Cale/išSV; *CnHsC> Hitt. Cale/išSV; *CnHsC> Hitt. Cale/iSSV; *CnHsC> Hitt
- (3) Before initial clusters of the shape *sT- (in which T = any stop and /H/) a prothetic vowel spelled i- emerges: e.g. *stu- > Hitt. $i\check{s}tu$ -, $*sh_2oi$ > Hitt. $i\check{s}hai$ -, etc. This i- cannot be identical to /i/ because it does not partake in the NH lowering of OH /i/ to /e/ before /s, n, m/ and clusters containing /H/ (cf. § 1.4.8.1.d). It can neither be identical to the epenthetic vowel e/i, because it is never spelled e-. Phonetically we may think of e.g. [I].

Because these three vowels occur in specific environments that are complementarily distributed, we could in prinicple regard them all as allophones of a single phonemical epenthetic vowel, which we could write as /ə/.

Note that there potentially is one environment in which -a = [ə] and -e/i = [i] have to be phonologically distinguished, however, namely in /K_sC/. The cluster *KsC regularly yields Hitt. [kisC], spelled -ke/isC- (e.g. h_3rg -ske/o- > Hitt. har-ki-is-ke/a-, har-ke-es-ke/a-, *téks-ti > ták-ki-is-zi, ták-ke-es-zi, etc.), whereas a cluster *KnsC would yield pre-Hitt. *[kənsC], which with the regular loss of *n before *s would further develop in Hitt. [kəsC], spelled -kasC-. If we would interpret -a- = [ə] and -e/i- = [i] as allophones of a single phoneme /ə/, it would in this environment become impossible to explain on the basis of synchronic

In this book I therefore have rendered the vowel $-a-=[\mathfrak{d}]$ as $/\mathfrak{d}/\mathfrak{d}$ and the vowel $-e/i-=[\mathfrak{d}]$ as $/\mathfrak{d}/\mathfrak{d}/\mathfrak{d}$, without specifically claiming that they must be regarded as separate phonemes: the reader should bear in mind that on the basis of the Hittite material that is known so far it is fully justified to regard these vowels as allophones of a single phoneme $/\mathfrak{d}/\mathfrak{d}/\mathfrak{d}$. For sake of convenience, I have rendered prothetic $i-=[\mathfrak{I}]$ as $/\mathfrak{d}/\mathfrak{d}/\mathfrak{d}$ as well.

So, the phonological vowel chart can be given as follows:

It should be noted, however, that in the case a form would surface in which a cluster $-ka\check{s}C$ = [ksc] < *KnsC is attested, which then forms a minimal pair with $-ke/i\check{s}C$ = [kisC] < *KsC, this chart should be adapted to:

$$/\bar{\imath}//i/$$
 $/i/$ $/u//\bar{u}/$ $/e/$ $/o/$ $/a/$

129 A concrete case could e.g. be the nom.-acc.sg.-form $s\bar{a}kan$ 'oil' followed by the enclitic possessive pronoun $=\bar{s}mi$ -, $=\bar{s}ma$ -, $=\bar{s}me$ - 'your (pl.), their', which should have been spelled ** $\bar{s}\bar{a}ka\bar{s}met$ 'your / their oil', representing [sågəsmed] < *[sågənsmed] < * $\bar{s}o'(\bar{s}^{(h)})n=\bar{s}med$.

1.3.10 Overview of the Hittite phoneme inventory

After having treated all evidence available from the Hittite orthography, elaborately discussing spelling conventions and complementary distributions, I conclude that the Hittite phoneme inventory was as follows:

stops	/p/	/t/	/k/	/k ^w /	(fortis)
stops	/b/	/d/	/g/	/g ^w /	(lenis)
affricate		/t ^s /			
glottal stop		/?/			
6	/H/	/H ^w /	/S/		(fortis)
fricatives	/h/	/h ^w /	/s/		(lenis)
resonants	/R/	/L/	/N/	/M/	(fortis)
resonants	/r/	/1/	/n/	/m/	(lenis)
	/ <u>ī</u> / /i/		/u/ /	$ar{\mathbf{u}}/$	
vowels	/e/	/ə/	/o/		
/ā/ /a/					

1.4 CHANGES FROM PIE TO HITTITE

In this chapter I will treat the phonological developments that took place from Proto-Indo-European to Hittite. First I will treat some basic phonological phenomena that are important for Hittite historical phonology. Then I will systematically treat the PIE phonemes and discuss their outcomes in Hittite in different phonological surroundings. Note that I will only refer to the intermediate Proto-Anatolian stage when I feel that it is necessary. Sometimes I will use more vague terms like pre-Hittite (i.e. any stage between PIE and attested Hittite), post-PAnat. (i.e. the stage between PAnat. and attested Hittite) or pre-PAnat. (i.e. the stage between PIE and PAnat.).

1.4.1 Lenition

Lenition is the phenomenon that an original fortis consonant becomes lenis. We can distinguish two situations in which lenition regularly takes place. ¹³⁰

(1) Intervocalic fortis consonants are lenited after an accentuated long vowel. Note that this includes the outcomes of the monophthongizations of *ei, *oi, *eu and *ou^{132} as well as the outcome of * \acute{o} , which yields Hitt. / \acute{a} / through PAnat. / \acute{o} /. Samples: * $h_1\acute{e}ih_2ou$ > Hitt. / $?\acute{e}hu$ /, e-hu 'come!'; * $m\acute{e}ih_2ur$ > Hitt. / $m\acute{e}hur$ /, me-e-hur 'period, time'; * $s\acute{o}k^wo-$ > Hitt. / $s\acute{a}g^wa-$ /, * $s\acute{a}-a-ku-ua-$ 'eye'; * $h_2\acute{o}msei$ >

¹³⁰ Lenition is visible in the other Anatolian languages as well, under the same conditions (cf. Melchert 1994a: 60 for examples), which implies that this was a PAnatolian phenomenon. See Adiego 2001 for the argumentation that viewed in moraic terms the two lenition rules can be regarded as one.

¹³¹ First formulated by Eichner 1973: 79.

¹³² This shows that at the moment that lenition took place, the result of the monophthongization of *ei and *oi was * $/\bar{e}$ /, which was still different from original short * $/\bar{e}$ /, which did not cause lenition. Only later on, probably as a result of the loss of a distinction in length between * $/\bar{e}$ / and * $/\bar{e}$ / in unaccentuated syllables (due to the weakening of unaccentuated * $/\bar{e}$ / to /i/ and /a/), accentuated * $/\bar{e}$ / and /a/ merged into Hitt. /a/.

¹³³ This is the only reasonable way in which we can explain the frequent alternation in hi-verbs between a lenis stem-final consonant in 3sg.pres.act. and a fortis one in 3pl.pres.act., e.g. $i\dot{s}t\bar{a}pi$ / $i\dot{s}tappanzi$, which reflects * $st\acute{o}pei$ / * $stp\acute{e}nti$, where * \acute{o} > PAnat. / $\acute{o}l$ > Hitt. / $\acute{a}l$ caused lenition of the following *p to /b/.

Hitt. /Hấsi/, ha-a-si 'she gives birth to'; 134 * $n\acute{o}h_2ei$ > Hitt. /nấhi/, na-a-hi 'he fears'. 135

It should be noted that in many occasions the fortis consonant was restored, especially when we are dealing with verbal endings (e.g. te-e-b-bi /téHi/ 'I take' $<*d^hh_1\acute{o}ih_2ei$ should regularly have been **/téhi/, **te-e-bi, etc.).

(2) Intervocalic fortis consonants are lenited between two unaccentuated vowels. There are only a few examples from Hittite because in many occasions the fortis consonant has been analogically restored. Real examples include: $*C\dot{V}C-h_2eh_2e$ > Hitt. $/C\dot{V}C$ Haha/, $^{\circ}C-h_2eh_2e$ (1sg.pres.midd.-ending); 137 *sépitos > OH /sépidas/, še-ep-pí-da-aš, a kind of grain (gen.sg.) >> OH /sépitas/, še-ep-pí-it-ta-aš, with restored /t/.

It should be borne in mind that lenition only affects intervocalic consonants, i.e. *not* consonants that are part of a cluster (compare e.g. the treatment of μekk^{-zi}).

1.4.2 Fortition

¹³⁴ This example shows that the assimilation of *VmsV to /VSV/ antedates the process of lenition.

¹³⁵ Examples like $\bar{a}rri$ 'he washes' $< *h_l \acute{o}rh_l ei$ and $\check{s}\bar{a}kki$ 'he knows' $< *s\acute{o}kh_l ei$ show that at the moment of lenition $*-rh_{l^-}$ and $*-kh_{l^-}$ phonologically still counted as clusters (lenition only affects intervocalic consonants!). So the assimilation of $*Vrh_l V$ to /VRV/ and the disappearance of $*h_l$ in $*Ch_l V$ only took place after the moment of lenition.

¹³⁶ First suggested by Eichner 1973: 100⁸⁶.

¹³⁷ Compare the Lycian ending -xaga < PAnat. */-Haha/.

¹³⁸ This example shows that the rise of the epenthetic vowel /i/ in a cluster *VKsC postdates the fortition of */g/ to /k/ before - $\dot{s}k$ -.

**p*

1.4.3.1 The normal outcome of PIE *p is Hitt. /p/: *pédom > Hitt. /pédan/, pé-e-da-an 'place'; *prh₁-ói-ei > Hitt. /pr?ái/, pa-ra-a-i 'he blows'; *h₁ép-ēr > Hitt. /?éper/, e-ep-pé-er 'they seized'; *sup-óri > Hitt. /supári/, šu-up-pa-ri 'he sleeps'; *h₁épti > Hitt. /?épt³i/, e-ep-zi 'he seizes', etc.. Like all other consonants, *p could fell victim to lenition and then yields /b/: *stóp-ei > Hitt. /istábi/, iš-ta-a-pí 'he plugs up', cf. *stpénti > /istpánt³i/, iš-tap-pa-an-zi 'they plug up'.

*b

1.4.3.2 Since already in PIE *b was a rare phoneme, I know of only one example in Hittite, namely * $g^h r \acute{o} b h_l - ei >$ Hitt. /krábi/, ka-ra-a-pi 'he devours', which shows that PIE *b yields Hitt. /b/.

 $*b^h$

1.4.3.3 The normal outcome of * b^h is Hitt. /b/: * $n\acute{e}b^h es >$ Hitt. / $n\acute{e}bis$ /, $ne-e-p\acute{i}-i\check{s}$ 'heaven'; * $d^h\acute{e}b^h-u >$ Hitt. / $t\acute{e}bu$ /, te-e-pu 'little', * $h_3\acute{e}rb^h-to >$ Hitt. /Hárbta/, harap-ta 'he changes alliance'. In initial position, all labial stops have merged in /p/: * $b^h\acute{e}rh_{2/3}$ -ti > Hitt. / $p\acute{a}rHt^si$ /, $p\acute{a}r-ah-zi$, $p\acute{a}r-ha-zi$ 'he chases'. Fortition of * b^h to /p/ seems to have taken place in * $h_3rb^h-sk\acute{e}/\acute{o} >$ Hitt. / $hrpisk\acute{e}/\acute{a}$ -/, $har-ap-p\acute{i}[-i\check{s}-ke/a-]$, impf. of $harp-^{tia}$ 'to change alliance' and in * $harb^h-i->$ Hitt. / $hap-p\acute{i}$ 'small'.

*t

1.4.3.4 The normal outcome of *t is Hitt. /t/: *terh₂-u- > Hitt. /tarH^w-/, tar-hu-, ta-ru-uh'to conquer'; *tuék-om > Hitt. /tuékan/, tu-ek-ka-an 'body'; *h₂ét-o > Hitt. /Háta/,
ha-at-ta 'he pierces'; *melit- > Hitt. /milit-/, mi-li-it-t° 'honey'; *h₁p-ént-om >
Hitt. /ʔpántan/, ap-pa-an-ta-an 'seizing'. In front of *i, *t is assibilated to /t^s/¹³⁹:

*tíH-ge > Hitt. /t^síg/, zi-i-ik 'you'; *ti-n-h₁-énti > Hitt. /t^siNánt^si/, zi-in-na-an-zi
'they finish'; h₂t-ié/ó- > Hitt. /Ht^sié/á-/, ha-az-zi-e°, ha-az-zi-ia- 'to pierce'; ¹⁴⁰

*h₁és-ti > OHitt. /ʔést^s/, e-eš-za >> Hitt. /ʔést^si/, e-eš-zi; ¹⁴¹ see at § 1.4.8.1.c for a

¹³⁹ The assibilation of $*t > /t^5$ / in front of *i must be post-PAnatolian, since it does not occur in the other Anatolian languages (e.g. Luw. -tti, Pal. -tti < *-ti).

¹⁴⁰ Possibly through a stage */Ht^sé/á-/ in which the suffix -*ie/a*- was secondarily restored.

¹⁴¹ With secondary addition of -*i* in analogy to the other present verbal endings in -*i* (-*mi*, -*ši*, -*μeni*, -*tteni*).

more detailed treatment. Assibilation also takes place in word-initial position in front of *l: *tlh2- $\acute{o}i$ > Hitt. /t^sIH $\acute{a}i$ /, za-al- $\acute{h}a$ -a-i, a vessel, lit. 'carrier'. Lenition of *t may be visible in some forms of the paradigm of *seppitt-, a grain, e.g. gen.sg. *se-ep-pi-da-a* /sépidas/, if this reflects *sépitos. Also in *h2tug- > Hitt. /Hdug-/, $\acute{h}a$ -tu-ug-, we seem to be dealing with a lenition of *t in the initial cluster *h2tV.

*d

1.4.3.5 The normal outcome of *d is Hitt. /d/: *uódr > /uádr/, ua-a-tar 'water'; *h₂dént-> Hitt. /Hdánt-/, ha-ta-an-t- 'dried up'. In front of *i, *d gets assibilated to /s/¹⁴²: *diéus > Hitt. /síus/, ši-i-ú-uš 'god'; *diéuot- > Hitt. /síuat-/, ši-i-ua-at-t° 'day'; see at § 1.4.8.1.c for a more detailed treatment. Note that there is no evidence to determine whether this development took place word-internally as well: in all examples *d is in initial position. Word-initially, in front of *l, *d gets assibilated to /t³/: *dlugʰ-nu- > Hitt. /t³lugnu-/, za-lu-uk-nu- 'to postpone', *dlugʰ-éh₁sh₁- > Hitt. /t³lugéS-/, za-lu-keš- 'to take long'. After the assibilation has taken place, all word-initial dental stops have merged in /t/: *dóru > Hitt. /táru/, ta-a-ru 'wood'; *dóh₃-ei > Hitt. /tái/, da-a-i 'he takes'.

$*d^h$

The regular outcome of * d^h is Hitt. /d/: * $m\acute{o}ld^h$ -ei > Hitt. /m\'aldi/, ma-a-al-ti 'he recites'. In initial position, the dental consonants merge in /t/: * $d^h\acute{e}h_l$ -ti > Hitt. /tét s i/, te-e-ez-zi 'he speaks'; * $d^h\acute{e}\acute{g}^hom$ > Hitt. /tégan/, te-e- $k\acute{a}n$ 'earth'; etc. If panku- / pankau- 'entire' reflects * $d^hb^hn\acute{g}^h$ -(e)u- (see its lemma), it shows loss of word-initial * d^h before another stop. This may indicate that its preservation in e.g. $t\acute{a}k$ -na-a-a's /tgñas/ 'earth (gen.sg.)' < * $d^h\acute{g}^h$ -m- $\acute{o}s$ is analogical after the full-grade * $d^h\acute{e}\acute{g}^h$ -m > te-e- $k\acute{a}n$. Fortition of * d^h to /t/ is visible in * $b^h\acute{o}d^hh_2$ -ei >> Hitt. /patái/, $p\acute{a}d$ -da-i 'he digs', where it is due to the following * h_2 .

The behaviour of $*d^h$ in front of *i is important for our understanding of PAnatolian: if in PAnatolian the PIE 'voiced' and 'voiced aspirated' series indeed merged into a lenis series, we would a priori expect that $*d^h$, just as *d, gets assibilated to /s/ in front of *i. Unfortunately, all examples where we seem to be dealing with $*d^hi$ are non-probative: $titta^{-i}/titti^{-i}$ 'to install' goes back to virtual $*d^hi-d^hh_i-\acute{o}i^{-}/*d^hi-\acute{o}h_i-\acute{o}i^{-}$ but could very well be a recent formation that was created after the assibilation ceased to operate; $i\breve{s}parti\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$ 'to escape' seems to reflect $*sprd^h-i\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -, but is a NH formation; the 2sg.imp.act.-ending -t (e.g. $\overline{\imath}t$

¹⁴² The assibilation of *d- > /s/ in front of *i must be post-PAnatolian, since it does not occur in the other Anatolian languages (e.g. Luw. tiyad- 'Sun-god' < *diéuot-, Pal. tiyaa- 'god' < dieu-).

'go!', arnut 'deport!', ašnut 'take care!', huešnut 'rescue!', etc.) reflects *- $d^h i$, but may have lost its word-final *-i before the assibilation took place. This means that there is no solid evidence to prove or disprove that * d^h , too, would have been assibilated before *i. ¹⁴³

*K

1.4.3.7 The normal outcome of *k is Hitt. /k/: *kós > Hitt. /kás/, ka-a-aš 'this (one)',
*kéito >> Hitt. /kíta/, ki-it-ta 'he lies'; *h₂rtko- > Hitt. /Hrtka-/, har-tág-ga'bear'; *sók-r > Hitt. /sákr/, ša-ak-kar 'dung'.

Lenition of *k to /g/ may be
visible in za-ma-kur 'beard' if this reflects /t^smágur/ < *smókur (but perhaps this
form is a defective spelling for za-ma-<an->kur).

In the cluster *RkC, *k is regularly dropped, as is visible in har-zi /Hárt*i/ 'he holds' < * $h_2\acute{e}r'k'ti$ and $i\dot{s}$ -tar-zi /istárt*i/ 'it ails' < * $st\acute{e}r'kti$.

*ģ

1.4.3.8 The normal outcome of *\'g\' is Hitt. /g/: *\h_2r\'g-i-> Hitt. /Hrgi-/, \hat{har-ki-} 'white', *\sl\'ei\'g'-o> Hitt. /\sl\'\gar'ga/, \sigma_a-li-i-ga' he touches'. In initial positions the palatovelars merged into /k-/: *\'gnh_3\'s\'enti> Hitt. /kn\'\s\'s\'ant\'\si/, \ka-ni-e\'s-\'sa-an-zi' 'they recognize'; *\'g\'enu-> Hitt. /\kenu-/, \ge-e-nu' 'knee'. Fortition of *\'g' is visible in *\me\'e\'gh_2om> Hitt. /m\'ekan/, \me-e-ek-k\'an' 'great (acc.sg.c.)', where it is due to the following *\h_2.

$\star \acute{g}^h$

1.4.3.9 The normal outcome of $*\acute{g}^h$ is Hitt. $/g/: *\acute{d}^h\acute{e}\acute{g}^hom >$ Hitt. /tégan/, te-e- $k\acute{a}n$ 'earth'; $*st\acute{e}l\acute{g}^hti >$ Hitt. /istálgt'i/, iš-tal-ak-zi 'he flattens'. In initial position the palatovelars merge into /k- $/: *\acute{g}^h\acute{e}sr >$ Hitt. /kéSr/, ke-eš-sar 'hand'; $*\acute{g}^himro$ -> Hitt. /kiMra-/, gi-im-ra- 'field'.

*k

1.4.3.10 The normal outcome of *k is Hitt. /k/: *kérsti > Hitt. /kárSt³i/, kar-aš-zi 'he cuts'; *skór-ei > Hitt. /iskári/, iš-ka-a-ri 'he cuts'; *tuéko- > Hitt. /tuéka-/, tu-e-ek-ka-'body'; *tuk-ó-r(i) > Hitt. /tukári/, du-ug-ga-a-ri 'he is visible'; *mrk-ié/ó- > Hitt. /mrkié/á-/, mar-ki-ia- 'to disapprove of'. Lenition of *k to /g/ is possibly visible in a-ki /ʔági/ 'he dies' < *Hók²-ei if this forms reflects *k. In the cluster *RkC, *k

¹⁴³ Contra Kimball 1999: 292 who explicitly states that "*dh was not assibilated before *y".

We would expect lenition of *k to /g/ here (* $s\acute{o}kr > **/s\acute{a}gr$ / like * $-\acute{o}tr >$ Hitt. /- $\acute{a}dr$ /, °a-a-tar), but apparently /k/ was restored in analogy to the oblique cases /skn-/ < * $s\acute{k}$ -n-.

is probably regularly dropped, as may be visible in har-zi /Hárt^si/ 'he holds' < $h_2\acute{e}r'k'ti$, if this form reflects k.

*g

1.4.3.11 The normal outcome of *g is Hitt. /g/: * h_2tugo - > Hitt. /Hduga-/, ha-tu-ga'terrible'; *iugom > Hitt. /iugan/, i-u-ha/ 'yoke'; * h_3 /erg-ti > Hitt. /Hárgt'si/, har-ak-zi 'he gets lost'.

 $*g^h$

1.4.3.12 The normal outcome of $*g^h$ is Hitt. $/g/: lóg^h-ei >$ Hitt. $/l\acute{a}gi/$, la-a-ki 'he knocks down'; $*lg^h-\acute{o}-ri >$ Hitt. $/lag\acute{a}ri/$, la-ga-a-ri 'he is felled'. In initial position all normal velars merge into $/k-/: *g^hr\acute{o}bh_l-ei >$ Hitt. $/kr\acute{a}bi/$, ka-ra-a-pi 'he devours'. Fortition of $*g^h$ to /k/ is visible in $la-ak-ki-i\check{s}-ke/a-$ /lək \acute{i} ské/ $\acute{a}-/$, impf. of $l\ddot{a}k^{-i}/lak$ 'to knock down' $<*lg^h-sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}-$.

 $*k^w$

1.4.3.13 The normal outcome of $*k^w$ is Hitt. $/k^w/^{145}$: $*k^w$ is > Hitt. $/k^w$ is /, ku-is 'who'; $*k^w$ érti > Hitt. $/k^w$ értsi/, ku-e-er-zi 'he cuts'; $*k^w$ t-ru-en- > Hitt. $/k^w$ truen-/, ku-ut-ru-e-n° 'witness'; $*nek^w$ e > Hitt. $/nek^w$ /, ne-ek-ku 'not?'; $*prk^w$ -i- > Hitt. $/prk^w$ i-/, par-ku-i- 'clean'; $*dek^w$ s-ié/ó- > Hitt. $/tek^w$ Sié/á-/, te-ek-ku-uš-ši-ja- 'to show'. If išpant-'night' indeed reflects $*k^w$ spént- (cf. its lemma), it would show loss of initial $*k^w$ before obstruents. 146 Lenition of $*k^w$ to $/g^w$ / is visible in *sa-a-ku-*u-a- $/s*ag^w$ a-/ 'eye' < $*sók^w$ -o-. In the cluster $*Rk^w$ C the buccal part of $*/k^w$ / is regularly lost: $*t\acute{er}k^wti$ > $*/t\acute{ar}$? w tsi/ > Hitt. $/t\'{ar}$ utsi/, /tar-/u-zi 'he dances'; $/trk^w$ ské/ó- > /tr? w ské/ó-/ > Hitt. /truské/á-/, /ta-ru-uš-ke/a- 'to dance (impf.)' (similarly in /tRkC and /tRkC, see above).

*g"

1.4.3.14 The normal outcome of $*g^w$ is Hitt. $/g^w$ /: $*neg^w$ -m-ent- > Hitt. $/neg^w$ mant-/, ne-ku-ma-an-t- 'naked'; $*d^h ng^w$ -i- > Hitt. $/tng^w$ i-/, /tar-ku-u-a-an-t- 'looking angrily'. In initial position the labiovelars merge into $/k^w$ -/: $*g^w$ e/t1. $*g^w$ e/t1. $*g^w$ e/t2. $*g^w$ e/t3. Hitt. $/t^w$ eluan-/, $/t^w$ e/t4. $*g^w$ e/t5. $*g^w$ e/t6. $*g^w$ 0. $*g^w$ 1.

 $^{^{145}}$ Contra Melchert 1994a: 61, who claims that "[t]he PIE voiceless labiovelar */k"/ is [..] weakened to PA[nat.] */g"/ in medial position".

¹⁴⁶ The preservation of *k"- in kutruen- < *k"tru-en- 'witness' then must be due to restoration in analogy to the expected full-grade form *k"etur-, which is not attested in Hittite anymore, however.

 $*g^{wh}$

1.4.3.15 The normal outcome of $*g^{wh}$ is Hitt. $/g^{w}/: *h_l\acute{e}g^{wh}ti>$ Hitt. $/?\acute{e}g^{wt}\mathring{s}i/, e-ku-zi, e-uk-zi$ 'the drinks'; $*n\acute{e}g^{wh}ti>$ Hitt. $/n\acute{e}g^{wt}\mathring{s}i/, ne-ku-zi$ 'it becomes evening'; $*h_2lg^{wh}-\acute{e}h_lsh_l-r>$ Hitt. $/Hlg^{w}\acute{e}Sr/, hal-ku-e-e\check{s}-\check{s}ar$ 'supplies'. In initial position, the labiovelars merge into $/k^w-/: *g^{wh}\acute{e}nti>$ Hitt. $/g^w\acute{e}nt^si/, ku-en-zi$ 'the kills'. Fortition of $*g^{wh}$ to $/k^w/$ is visible in $ak-ku-u\check{s}-ke/a-/?k^w$ ské/á-/, impf. of $eku-^{zi}/aku-$ 'to drink' $<*h_lg^{wh}-sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}-$.

1.4.4 Fricative

*s

1.4.4.1 Word-initially before vowel, *s is retained as such: *sV- > Hitt. /#sV-/: *sésti > Hitt. /sést'i/, še-eš-zi 'he sleeps'; *sókh₁-ei > Hitt. /sáki/, ša-a-ak-ki 'he knows'; *sup-ó-ri > Hitt. /supári/, šu-up-pa-ri 'he sleeps'; *sih₂- > Hitt. /sī-/, ši-i- 'one'.

Word-initially before consonants, the outcome depends on the nature of the consonant. Before stops and * h_2 , we find that *sC-> Hitt. /isC-/, spelled $i\check{s}$ -C°: * sh_2 - $\acute{o}i$ -ei> Hitt. / $isH\acute{a}i$ /, $i\check{s}$ -ha-a-i 'he binds'; * $sk\acute{o}rei$ > Hitt. / $isk\acute{a}ri$ /, $i\check{s}$ -ka-a-ri 'he cuts'; * sph_1 - $\acute{o}i$ -ei> Hitt. / $isp\acute{a}i$ /, $i\check{s}$ -pa-a-i 'he gets full'; * $st\acute{e}l\acute{g}^hti$ > Hitt. / $ist\acute{a}lgt^*i$ /, $i\check{s}$ -tal-ak-zi 'he flattens'. Before the other consonants (i.e. resonants, * h_1 , * h_3 and *s), we find that *sC-> Hitt. /sC-/: * $sr\acute{o}$ > Hitt. / $sr\acute{a}$ /, *sa-ra-a 'upwards'; * $sl\acute{e}i$ 'g-o> Hitt. / $sl\acute{g}a$ /, *sa-li-l-ga 'he touches'; * $sm\acute{e}nti$ > Hitt. / $sm\acute{e}nt^si$ /, *sa-me-en-zi 'to pass by'; * $snh_2\acute{e}nti$ > Hitt. / $snH\acute{e}nt^si$ /, *sa-an-ha-an-zi; * sh_1 - $o\acute{i}$ -oi- Hitt. / $s\acute{a}i$ /, *sa-ai-i 'he impresses'; * sh_3ng^h -u-oi-> Hitt. /snguai-/, *sa-an-an-ai-' 'nail'; * $ss\acute{e}nti$ > Hitt. / $ss\acute{a}nt^si$ /, *sa-sa-an-zi 'they sleep'.

The outcome /ts-/ as visible in za-ma(-an)-kur /tsmá(n)gur/ 'beard' < *smókur and za-ak-kar, za-aš-ga-r° /tskar/ 'excrement' < *skór is not phonetical. See the lemmas zama(n)kur and šakkar, zakkar / šakn- for an explanation.

1.4.4.2 In word-internal position, it is best to treat the specific environments separately. * $VsV > Hitt. /VsV/: *n\acute{e}b^hesos > Hitt. /n\acute{e}bisas/, ne-e-p\acute{i}-ša-a\check{s}$ 'heaven (gen.sg.)', * $h_l\acute{e}s-\bar{e}r > Hitt. /?\acute{e}ser/, e-\check{s}e-er$ 'they were'.

*VsPV (in which P = any labial consonant): the only example, *uos- b^ho - > Hitt. /uaSba-/, μa - $a \check{s}$ -pa-, μa - $a \check{s}$ -pa- 'clothing', seems to show that the outcome

¹⁴⁷ See at § 1.4.8.1.d below for the fact that this i- does not partake in the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before /s/, which indicates that this vowel was phonologically different from /i/ < *i.

- is /VSPV/, but here the geminate could easily have been secondarily taken over from the verb $ue\check{s}\check{s}^{-tla}$, $ua\check{s}\check{s}e/a^{-zi}$ 'to wear'.
- *VsKV > Hitt. /VsKV/ (in which K = any velar stop): * $h_3rnusK\acute{e}/\acute{o} > Hitt.$ /? $rnusk\acute{e}/\acute{a}$ -/, $ar-nu-u\check{s}-ke/a$ 'to transport (impf.)'; * $Hu-sK\acute{e}/\acute{o} > Hitt.$ /? $usk\acute{e}/\acute{a}$ -/, \acute{u} - $u\check{s}$ -ke/a- 'to see (impf.)'; * k^w is-ki > Hitt. / k^w iski/, ku- $i\check{s}$ -ki 'anyone'.
- *VsTV > Hitt. / VsTV / (in which $T = any dental stop): *<math>h_1 \acute{e}sti > Hitt. / ? \acute{e}stsi / , e-e \acute{s}-z i$ 'he is'; * $u\acute{o}sth_2 ei > OH$ * $u\acute{a}sti / > NH$ / $u\acute{a}sti / , u\acute{a}-a \acute{s}-t i$ 'you buy'; *sostos > Hitt. / $sastas / , \acute{s}a-a \acute{s}-ta-a \acute{s}$ 'bed (gen.sg.)'.
- * $VssV > Hitt. / VssV /: *h_i \acute{e}s-si > Hitt. / ?\acute{e}ssi/, e-e \acute{s}- \acute{s}i$ 'you are'.
- * $Vsh_1V > Hitt. /VSV/: *h_2ltish_1\acute{e}nti > Hitt. /Hlt^siSánt^si/, hal-zi-iš-ša-an-zi 'they call (impf.)'; si-sh_1-i-ént- > Hitt. /siSiánt-/, ši-iš-ši-ia-an-t- 'sealed'.$
- * Vsh_2V > Hitt. /VsHV/: * $h_1esh_2en\acute{o}s$ > Hitt. / $?isHan\acute{a}s$ /, $i\check{s}$ -ha-a- $a\check{s}$ 'blood (gen.sg.)'; * $h_1esh_2\acute{o}$ > Hitt. / $?isH\acute{a}$ -/, $i\check{s}$ -ha-a- 'master'.
- * Vsh_3V : no examples.
- * $VsrV > Hitt. /VSrV/: *h_l\acute{e}s-ri- > Hitt. /?\acute{e}Sri-/, e-e\check{s}-ri-, e-e\check{s}-\check{s}a-ri- 'shape, image'. Similarly in *<math>VsrC > Hitt. /VSrC/ (*\acute{g}^h\acute{e}sr-t > Hitt. /k\acute{e}Srt/, ke-e\check{s}-\check{s}ar-ta$ 'with the hand') and * $Vsr\# > Hitt. /VSr\#/ (*\acute{g}^h\acute{e}sr > Hitt. /k\acute{e}Sr/, ke-e\check{s}-\check{s}ar$ 'hand'). ¹⁴⁸
- * $VslV > Hitt. /VslV/: *h_l \acute{e}s-l+ > Hitt. e-e \acute{s}-li-it, e-e \acute{s}-lu-ut$ 'I must be'.
- * $VsmV > Hitt. /VsmV/: *h_1\acute{e}smi > Hitt. /?\acute{e}smi/, e-e\check{s}-mi$ 'I am' (never spelled ** $e-e\check{s}-\check{s}a-mi$, so not ** $??\acute{e}Smi/$); * $s\acute{e}smi > Hitt. /s\acute{e}smi/$, $\check{s}e-e\check{s}-mi$ 'I sleep' (and not ** $\check{s}e-e\check{s}-\check{s}a-mi = **/s\acute{e}Smi/$). Similarly in * $Vsm\# > OH /Vsun\#/: *s\acute{e}sm > OH /s\acute{e}sun/$, $\check{s}e-e-\check{s}u-un$ 'I slept'.
- *VsnV > Hitt. /VSnV/: e.g. *usnié/ó- > Hitt. /uSnié/á-/, uš-ni-ia-, uš-ša-ni-ia- 'to put up for sale'.
- *VsiV > Hitt. /VSV/: * $h_2ms\acute{o}sio$ > Hitt. / $Hnt^s\acute{a}Sa$ -/, ha-an-za-a- $a\check{s}$ -sa-'descendant'; *iugosio- > Hitt. /iugaSa-/, i-u-ga- $a\check{s}$ -sa-'yearling'. 149
- * $VPsV > Hitt. /VPSV / (in which P = any labial stop): *<math>h_1 \acute{e}psi > Hitt. /?\acute{e}pSi / , e-ep-\check{s}i$ 'you seize'; * $d^heb^hsu > Hitt. /tebSu-/, te-ep-\check{s}u$ '?'. 150

¹⁴⁸ The geminate $-š\check{s}$ - in the CLuwian cognate $\bar{t}\check{s}(\check{s}a)ra/i$ - 'hand' may show that fortition of *s to /S/ before *r is PAnatolian already.

Note that all instances of $V\check{s}iV$ in Hittite must be of secondary origin, e.g. $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}ie/a^{-ua(\pi)}$ is a secondary -ie/a-extension of $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}^{-ari}$; $pe\check{s}\check{s}ije/a^{-z^i}$ and $\bar{u}\check{s}\check{s}ije/a^{-z^i}$ are secondary formations of $pe+\check{s}ije/a^{-z^i}$ and $u+\check{s}ije/a^{-z^i}$; $\mu a\check{s}ije/a^{-z^i}$ 'to buy' is a secondary stem on the basis of original $\mu \bar{a}\check{s}^{-i}/\mu a\check{s}^{-i}$; $\mu e\check{s}ije/a^{-z^i}$ is based on the noun $\mu e\check{s}i-/\mu e\check{s}ai$ -; etc.

- * $VKsV > Hitt. /VKSV / (in which K = any velar stop): *<math>h_1 \acute{e} g^{wh} si > Hitt. /?\acute{e} g^w si /, e-uk- \check{s}i, e-ku-u\check{s}-\check{s}i$ 'you drink'; * $dek^w s-ie/o- > Hitt. /tek^w sie/a- /, te-ek-ku-u\check{s}-\check{s}i-ia-$ 'to show, to present (oneself)'; * $no-nog^{wh} s-ie/o- > Hitt. /nanag^w sie/a- /, na-na-ku-u\check{s}-\check{s}i-ia-$ 'to become dark'.
- * $VTsV > Hitt. /VTSV / (in which T = any dental stop): *<math>h_1 \acute{e} dsi > Hitt. /?\acute{e} dSi /, e-ez-\check{s}i, [e-ez-za-a]\check{s}-\check{s}i$ 'you eat'.
- * Vh_1sV . Here we must take the accentuation into account, namely * Vh_1sV yields Hitt. Vh_1sV whereas * Vh_1sV > Hitt. Vh_1sV > Hitt.
- * $Vh_2sV > \text{Hitt. /VHsV/:}^{151}$ * $p\acute{e}h_2s-o > \text{Hitt. /páHsa/}$, pa-ah-ša 'he protects'; * $pleh_2so- > \text{Hitt. /plaHsa-/}$, pa-la-ah-ša-, a garment.
- * Vh_3sV . Here we must take the accentuation into account as well, namely * Vh_3sV yields Hitt. /VsV/ whereas * Vh_3sV > Hitt. /VsV/: * $p\acute{o}h_3sei$ > Hitt. / $p\'{a}si$ /, $pa-a-s\acute{s}i$ 'he sips' vs. * $poh_3s-u\acute{e}n-ti$ > Hitt. / $p\bar{a}$ Suánt si /, $pa-a-a\acute{s}-\acute{s}u-an-zi$ 'to sip' (with analogical \bar{a}); * $h_2ih_{1/3}s-\acute{e}h_2$ > Hitt. /HiSa-/, $h_i-i\acute{s}-\acute{s}a$ 'carriage pole'.
- 1.4.4.3 The outcomes of clusters involving *Rs and *RHs need special attention, especially the difference between clusters with and without laryngeals.
 - * $VrsV > Hitt. /VRV/: *h_lorso -> Hitt. /?aRa-/, a-ar-ra- 'arse'.$
 - *VlsV > Hitt. /VlsV/?: *polso- (or *plso-?) > Hitt. /palsa-/ (or /plsa-/?), pal-ša- 'road'.
 - *VmsV > Hitt. /VSV/: * $h_2ems-u->$ Hitt. /HaSu-/, $\hbar a-a\check{s}-\check{s}u-$ 'king'. When lenited, the outcome is /VsV/, however: * $h_2\acute{o}msei>$ Hitt. /Hasi/, $\hbar a-a-\check{s}i$ 'he procreates, she gives birth'. ¹⁵²
 - * $VnsV > Hitt. /VSVI^2$: de/ons-u- (or *de/oms-u-) > Hitt. /taSu-/, $da-a\check{s}-\check{s}u-$ 'powerful'.

¹⁵⁰ Although the spelling $-Vp-\delta V$ - does not reveal anything about whether the -s- is single or geminate and although no spellings can be found that expressly indicate singleness (never **-pa- δV -) or geminateness (never **-pa- $a\delta$ - δV), the fact that the *s fortites to /S/ in *VKsV and *VTsV in my view makes it highly plausible that this happened in *VPsV as well.

Melchert 1994a: 77 states that $*Vh_2sV > \text{Hitt. } V\check{s}\check{s}V$ on the basis of his reconstruction of the genitival suffix $-a\check{s}\check{s}a$ - as $*-eh_2so$ -. See at $-a\check{s}\check{s}a$ - for the falseness of this etymology, however.

 $^{^{152}}$ Because lenition is a PAnat. feature, the assimilation of $*\mathit{VmsV}$ to /VSV/ must be PAnatolian as well.

- *VrHsV > Hitt. /VrsV/ if the reconstruction of * $h\bar{a}r\check{s}i$ (as inferred from 3sg.pret.act. $ha-a-ar-a\check{s}-ta$) 'he tills (the soil)' as * $h_2\acute{o}rh_3$ -s-ei is correct.
- *VlHsV: no examples.
- * $VmHsV > Hitt. /VnsV/: *h_2\acute{o}mh_1-s-ei > Hitt. /?\dot{a}nsi/, a-a-an-ši 'he wipes'.$
- * $VnHsV > Hitt. /Vnt^sV/: *\acute{g}\acute{e}nh_l-su- > Hitt. /k\acute{e}nt^su-/, ge-en-zu- 'lap'.$
- *VrHsC > Hitt. /VrisC/: * $uerh_1$ - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ > Hitt. / $uerisk\acute{e}/\acute{a}$ -/, \acute{u} -e-ri-i- $sk\acute{e}/a$ 'to call (impf.)'. ¹⁵³
- *VlHsC > Hitt. /VLisC/: *kélh₁st > Hitt. /káLista/, kal-li-iš-ta 'he called'.
- *VmHsC > Hitt. /VMisC/: * $demh_2sh_2\acute{o}$ > Hitt. / $taMisH\acute{a}$ -/, $dam-me-i\check{s}$ -ha-a-'damage'. 154
- **VnHsC*: no examples.
- *CrsV > Hitt. /CrSV/: *krs-éntu > Hitt. /krSántu/, kar-ša-an-du, kar-aš-ša-an-du 'they must cut'.
- * $ClsV > Hitt. /ClSV/: *k^w lsénti > Hitt. /k^w lSánt^si/, gul-ša-an-zi, gul-aš-ša-an-zi 'they carve'.$
- *CmsV > Hitt. / Cnt^sV /: * $h_2ms\acute{o}sio$ > Hitt. / $Hnt^s\acute{a}Sa$ -/, ha-an-za-a-aš-ša-'descendant'.
- * $CnsV > Hitt. /Cnt^sV/: *nsós > Hitt. /nt^s as/, an-za-a-as' 'us'.$
- *CrHsV: no examples.
- *ClHsV > Hitt. /CliSV/: *klh₁sénti > Hitt. /kliSánt^si/, ka-li-iš-ša-an-zi 'they call'.
- * $CmHsV > Hitt. /CniSV/: *h_2mh_1s-énti > Hitt. /HniSánt^si/, ha-ni-eš-ša-an-zi 'they wipe'.$
- * $CnHsV > Hitt. /CniSV/: *gnh_3senti > Hitt. /kniSant^si/, ka-ni-eš-ša-an-zi 'they recognize'.$
- *CrHsC > Hitt. /CrisC/: * $pri-prh_1$ - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ > Hitt. / $priprisk\acute{e}/\acute{a}$ -/, $pa-ri-ip-ri-i\check{s}-ke/a$ 'to blow (impf.)', * h_1rh_1 - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ > Hitt. / $?risk\acute{e}/\acute{a}$ -/, $a-ri-i\check{s}-ke/a$ 'to consult an oracle (impf.)'.

¹⁵³ Perhaps we must assume on the basis of *VlHsC > /VLisC/ and *VmHsC > /VMisC/ that the regular outcome of *VrHsC was /VRisC/ and that in \acute{u} -e-ri-i \acute{s} -ke/a- the single -r- was introduced from the indicative $\acute{\mu}er(i)\acute{e}/a$ -.

¹⁵⁴ If ha-a-ni- $i\bar{s}$, ha-a-ni- $e\bar{s}$ /Hắnis/ 'wipe!' < * h_2 ớ mh_1s and ha-a-ni- $i\bar{s}$ - $s\bar{u}$ - μ -a-ni- $e\bar{s}$ - $s\bar{u}$ - μ -ar] /HắniSuər/ 'wiping' < * h_2 ớ mh_1s - μr are really phonetically regular, the different outcome may be due to the preceding leniting * δ . Note that these forms may also show that the -m- in $damme/i\bar{s}h\bar{a}$ - at one point has been restored in analogy to the verb $tam\bar{a}\bar{s}\bar{s}^{-z^i}/tame/i\bar{s}\bar{s}$ -.

- * $ClHsC > Hitt. /ClisCl^?$: * $mlh_2sk-u-(?) > Hitt. /mlisku-/, ma-li-iš-ku-$ 'weak, light'.
- *CmHsC > Hitt. /CmisC/: * $dmh_2sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ > Hitt. /tmiské/á-/, da-me-eš-ke/a- 'to oppress (impf.)'. 155
- *CnHsC > Hitt. /CəSɨC/: * $h_3nh_3sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ > Hitt. /HəSɨké/á-/, ha-aš-ši-ke/a- 'to sue (impf.)'.
- In clusters containing *s and stops we often see the rise of the anaptyctic vowel $/iJ^{156}$ (sometimes only within the Hittite period): $*d^h h_l s k \acute{e}/\acute{o} > \text{OH } / \text{tsk\'e}/\acute{a} /, za-a \acute{s} ke/a > \text{OH } / \text{tsk\'e}/\acute{a} /, zi-ik-ke/a 'to place (impf.)'; *<math>h_l d$ - $s k \acute{e}/\acute{o} > \text{MH} / \text{?dsk\'e}/\acute{a} /, az-za-ke/a (MH/MS) > \text{MH/NH } / \text{?dsik\'e}/\acute{a} /, az-zi-ke/a (MH/MS) 'to eat (impf.)'; *<math>h_l t$ - $s k \acute{e}/\acute{o} > \text{OH } / \text{Htsik\'e}/\acute{a} /, ha$ -az-zi-ik-ke/a- 'to pierce, to prick (impf.)'; 157 * $h_l p$ - $s k \acute{e}/\acute{o} > \text{Hitt. } / \text{?pisk\'e}/\acute{a} /, ap$ - $p \acute{l}$ - $i \acute{s} ke/a$ 'to seize (impf.)'; * $t \acute{e} k s$ - $t \acute{e} ke/a$ 'to fell (impf.)'; 158 * \acute{g} ' $^{(h)} s d$ - $u \acute{e} n t$ - $t \acute{e} ke/a$ 'to fell (impf.)'; 158 * \acute{g} ' $^{(h)} s d$ - $u \acute{e} n t$ - $t \acute{e} ke/a$ 'to fell (impf.)'; 158 * $^{(g'h)} s d$ - $u \acute{e} n t$ - $t \acute{e} ke/a$ 'to fell (impf.)'; 158 * $^{(g'h)} s d$ - $u \acute{e} n t$ - $t \acute{e} ke/a$ 'to fell (impf.)'; 158 * $^{(g'h)} s d$ - $u \acute{e} n t$ - $t \acute{e} ke/a$ 'to fell (impf.)'; $^{158} s \acute{e} ke/a$ - $^{(h)} s$
- 1.4.4.5 The outcome of word-final *s is /s/.
 - *-Vs > Hitt. /-Vs/: *-os > Hitt. /-as/, -as, gen.sg.-ending; *se/s > Hitt. /ses/, se-e-es/sleep!'; *k/s/s > Hitt. /ka/s/sleep!'.
 - *-VKs > Hitt. /VK \dot{s} /: * $h_1\dot{o}$ / \ddot{k} -s > Hitt. /? \dot{a} k \dot{s} /, a-ak-ki- $i\dot{s}$ 'he died'.
 - *-VPs > Hitt. /VPs/: * $st\acute{o}p$ -s > Hitt. /istấps/, iš-tap-pa-aš 'he plugged up'; * $g^h r\acute{o}bh_l$ -s > Hitt. /krấbs/, ga-ra-pa-aš 'he devoured'.
 - *-VTs > Hitt. /-VTs/: * $g^h \acute{e}u$ -t-s > Hitt. / $k \acute{u} ts$ /, ku- \acute{u} -uz-za, 'wall', * $di\acute{e}uot$ -s > Hitt. /s(uats/, $\check{s}i$ -i-ua-az 'day'; * $g^h rh_1 \acute{o}d$ -s > Hitt. /kr? $\acute{a}ds$ /, ka-ra-a-az 'entrails'.
 - *- Vh_1s > Hitt. /-Vs/: * $d^h \acute{e} h_1s$ > Hitt. /tés/, te-e-es 'you spoke'.

¹⁵⁵ Although on the basis of *CmHsV > Hitt. /CniSV/ we may rather have to assume that regularly *CmHsC yields /CnisC/ and that in dameške/a- the -m- has been restored in analogy to the verb $tam\bar{q}\check{s}\check{s}$ -i/ $tame/i\check{s}\check{s}$ -.

¹⁵⁶ See also Kavitskaya 2001: 278f. for a treatment of the anaptyctic vowel /ɨ/ and the factors that determine its place within a cluster.

¹⁵⁷ Note that there is no anaptyctic vowel in hur- $za(-a\hat{s})$ -ke/a- /Hortské/á-/ 'to curse (impf.)' < $*h_2urt$ - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -, $i\check{s}$ -pa-an-za- $a\check{s}$ -ke/a- /ispndské/á-/ 'to libate (impf.)' < *spnd- $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ - and ma-al- $za(-a\check{s})$ -ke/a- /mpldské/á-/ 'to recite (impf.)' < $*mld^{\dot{n}}$ - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -. This must be due to the fact that a resonant is preceding the dental consonant.

¹⁵⁸ Note that OH *hi-in-ga-aš-ke/a-* /Hinkské/á-/ yields MH *hi-in-ki-iš-ke/a-* /Hinkiské/á-/.

- *- Vh_2s > OH /-VHs/ > NH /VHis/: *- $\acute{e}h_2$ -s > OH /-aHs/, °Ca- $a\rlap/b$ - \rlap/ba - $a\./s$ (OH/NS) > NH /-aHis/, °Ca- $a\rlap/b$ - \rlap/bi - $i\./s$ (NS), 3sg.pret.act.-forms of verbs in - $a\rlap/b$ \rlap/b .
- *- Vh_3s > Hitt. /Vs/: * $d\acute{o}h_3$ -s > Hitt. / $t\acute{a}s$ /, da-a- $a\check{s}$ 'he took'.
- *-Vrs > Hitt. /-Vrs/: $h_1 \acute{o}rs$ > Hitt. / $?\acute{a}rs$ /, a-ar- $a\check{s}$ 'he arrived'; *kers > Hitt. / $k\acute{a}rs$ /, kar- $a\check{s}$ 'cut!'. 159
- *-Vls: no examples.
- *-Vms > Hitt. /-Vs/: *-oms > OH /-us/, -(u-)uš, > NH /-os/, -(u-)uš, acc.pl.c. of ostems.
- *-Vns > Hitt. /-Vs/: *-uen-s > Hitt. /-uas/, -ua-as, gen.sg. of the verbal noun in -uar.

1.4.5 Laryngeals

Because the PIE laryngeals, $*h_1$, $*h_2$ and $*h_3$, show some mergers in the pre-PAnatolian period already, it is in my view best to first treat their PAnatolian outcomes and then see what these yield in Hittite.

1.4.5.a The outcomes of word-initial laryngeals in PAnatolian have been treated in detail in Kloekhorst fthc.c., where the following overview has been given (note that the order of the laryngeals is not numerical in order to make the mergers more transparent: R = r, l, m, n, i, u; T =any stop and s):

PIE		PAnat.	PIE		PAnat.
* <i>h</i> ₂ <i>e</i> -	>	*На-	* <i>h</i> ₂ <i>o</i> -		
*h ₃ e-	>	*Ho-	*h ₃ o-		*?o-
* <i>h</i> ₁ <i>e</i> -	>	*?e-	* <i>h</i> ₁ <i>o</i> -	J	

¹⁵⁹ The -z in ha-aš-te-er-za /Hstérts/ 'star' < * h_2 stér + s must be due to the secondary attachment of the commune nom.sg.-ending -s to the stem /Hstér/.



The outcome of the PAnatolian sequences in Hittite is as follows:

PAnat. */Ha-/ > Hitt. /Ha-/: * h_2ent - > PAnat. */Hant-/ > Hitt. /Hant-/, h_2ent - 'forehead'; * $h_2er\acute{g}i$ - > PAnat. */Hargi-/ > Hitt. /Hargi-/, h_2ent - 'white'; * h_2ent - > PAnat. */Hansu-/ > Hitt. /HaSu-/, h_2ent - 'king'.

PAnat. */Ho-/ > Hitt. /Ha-/: * $h_3 \acute{e}r\bar{o}n+s$ > PAnat. */Hórōns/ > Hitt. /Háras/, $\rlap/pa-a-ra-as$ 'eagle'; * $h_3 \acute{e}pr$ > PAnat. */Hópr/ > Hitt. /Hápr/, $\rlap/pa-a-ap-p\acute{a}r$ 'business'.

PAnat. */?e-/ > Hitt. /?e-/: * h_1 ésmi > PAnat. */?ésmi/ > Hitt. /?ésmi/, e-eš-mi 'I am'; * h_1 érmn > PAnat. */?érmn/ > Hitt. /?érmn/, e-er-ma-an 'illness'; * h_1 ésh $_2$ r > PAnat. */?ésHr/ > Hitt. /?ésHr/, e-eš-har 'blood'.

PAnat. */?o-/ > Hitt. /?ā-/: * h_2 ó mh_1 sei > PAnat. */?ómsei/ > Hitt. /?ánsi/, a-an-ši 'he wipes'; * h_2 ó uth_2 ei > PAnat. */?óutai/ > Hitt. /?áuti/, a-ut-ti 'you saw'; * h_2 óro > PAnat. */?óro/ > Hitt. /?ára/, a-a-ra 'right, properly'; * h_3 órgੰei > PAnat. */?órei/ > Hitt. /?árgi/, a-a-ri 'he mounts'; * h_1 órei > PAnat. */?órei/ > Hitt. /?ári/, a-a-ri 'he arrives'.

PAnat. */?RV-/ > Hitt. /RV-/ (except PAnat. */?rV-/, see below): * $h_1 leng^h ti$ > PAnat. */?lengti/ > Hitt. /líkt*i/, li-ik-zi 'he swears'; * $h_3 n\acute{e}h_3 mn$ > PAnat. */?ló?mn/ > Hitt. /lámn/, la-a-ma-an 'name'; * $h_1 uor\acute{g}$ - > PAnat. */?uarg-/ > Hitt.

/uarg-/ in μa -
PAnat. */?rV-/ > Hitt. /?rV-/: * h_1 rénti > PAnat. */?ránti/ > Hitt. /?rántsi/, a-ra-an-zi 'they arrive'; * h_3 rénto > PAnat. */?ránto/ > Hitt. /?ránta/, a-ra-nta 'they stand'; * h_3 rónto > PAnat. */?rốnto > Hitt. /?ránto/ > Hitt. /?ránto/ · he rises'.

PAnat. */HT-/ > Hitt. /HT-/: * h_2 stér > PAnat. */Hstér/ > Hitt. /Hstér/, ha-aš-te-er- 'star'; * h_2 dént- > PAnat. */Hdánt-/ > Hitt. /Hdánt-/, ha-aa-an-t- 'parched'; * h_2 tié/ó- > PAnat. */Htié/ó-/ > Hitt. /Ht³ié/á-/, ha-az-zi-e°, ha-az-zi-ia- 'to pierce, to prick'; * h_2 téugti > PAnat. */Hdűgti/ > Hitt. /Hdűgt³i/, ha-tu-uk-zi 'he is terrible'.

PIE * $h_{1/3}T$ - > PAnat. /T-/ > Hitt. /T-/: * h_1p - $\acute{o}i$ -ei > PAnat. */pốiē/ > Hitt. /pấi/, pa-a-i 'he gives'; * $h_1si\acute{e}ti$ > PAnat. */siéti/ > Hitt. /siét³i/, $\check{s}i$ -i-e-ez-zi 'he shoots'; * h_1t -i- $st\acute{e}ni$ > PAnat. */tisténi/ > Hitt. /t\$isténi/, zi- $i\check{s}$ -te-e-ni 'you (pl.) cross over'.

1.4.5.b The outcome of word-internal laryngeals is as follows (note that the three laryngeals always colour a neighbouring *e; a PAnat. */H/ followed by /u/ gets phonemicized as /H^w/, cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c; the order of laryngeals is again not numerical):

PIE PAnat. early OH late OH

*
$$Vh_2V$$
 > */VHV/ > /VHV/ > /VHV/

* Vh_3V } */V?V/ > /V?V/ > /VV/

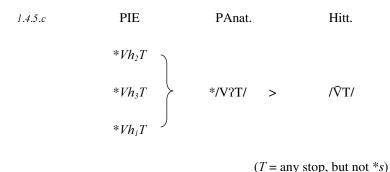
* Vh_1V

Examples:

* Vh_2V : * $p\acute{e}h_2ur$ > PAnat. * $p\acute{a}H^wr/$ > Hitt. $p\acute{a}H^wr/$, $pa-a\rlap/p-l\mu r$ 'fire'; * $tieh_2-oi-$ > PAnat. *tiaHoi-/ > Hitt. tiaHai-/, t

*/mḗh^wr/ > Hitt. /méh^wr/, *me-e-hur* 'period, time' (with lenition); * $n\acute{o}h_2ei$ > PAnat. */nṓhē/ > Hitt. /nấhi/, na-a-hi 'he fears' (with lenition); etc.

* $Vh_{1/3}V$: * $h_2\acute{e}ih_3$ -eu-eies > PAnat. */Héʔeuēs/ > early OH /Héʔaues/, $h\acute{e}$ -e-a-u-e-es (OS) > late OH /Héaues/, $h\acute{e}$ -e-ia-u-e-s=a (OS) 'rains (nom.pl.)'; 161 * $n\acute{e}ih_{1/3}$ -o > PAnat. */néʔo/ > early OH /néʔa/, ne-e-a > younger Hitt. /néa/, ne-e-ia 'he turns, leads'; * $d\acute{o}h_3ei$ > PAnat. */dốʔē/ > early OH /tấʔi/, da-a-i > younger Hitt. /tấi/, da-a-i 'he takes'.



Note that PAnat. */ \acute{V} ?DV/ (in which D = any lenis stop) yields Hitt. / \acute{V} DV/, whereas */V?D \acute{V} / yields Hitt. /VT \acute{V} /, showing fortition of */D/ due to assimilation with /?/.

Examples: $*d^h\acute{e}h_lt$ > PAnat. $*/d\acute{e}?t/$ > Hitt. $/t\acute{e}t/$, te-e-et 'he said'; $*l\acute{e}h_2pt(o)$ > PAnat. $*/l\acute{a}?pto/$ > Hitt. $/l\acute{a}pta/$, la-a-ap-ta 'it glowed'; $*s\acute{e}h_2goi-$ > PAnat. $*/s\acute{a}?gai-/$ > Hitt. $/s\acute{a}gai-/$, §a-a-ga-i- 'sign, omen'; $*u\acute{e}h_2gei$ > pre-Hitt. $*/u\acute{o}?g\bar{e}/$ > Hitt. $/u\acute{a}gi/$, $u\acute{e}a-a-ki$ 'he bites'; $*u\acute{h}_2g\acute{e}nti$ >> $*/u\acute{e}?g\acute{a}nti/$ > pre-Hitt. $/u\acute{o}?g\acute{a}nti/$ > Hitt. $/u\acute{e}$ a $u\acute{e}a-k\acute{e}$ a $u\acute{e}$

$$1.4.5.d$$
 PIE PAnat. Hitt.
$$*Vh_2s > */VHs/ > /VHs/$$

¹⁶¹ This form shows that the lost of intervocalic /?/ is a late OH phenomenon.

$$*Vh_3s$$
 $*Vh_1s$
 $*Vh_1s$
 $*Vh_1s$
 $/\bar{V}sC/$ and $/\bar{V}s\#/$
 $/VSV/$
 $/VSV/$

Examples:

* Vh_2s : * $p\acute{e}h_2so$ > PAnat. */páHso/ > Hitt. /páHsa/, pa-ah- $\check{s}a$ 'he protects'; * $h_1nd^huh_2sos$ > PAnat. */?nduHsos/ > Hitt. /?nduHsas/, an-tu-uh- $\check{s}a-a\check{s}$ 'human being (gen.sg.)'; * $pleh_2so$ - > PAnat. */plaHso-/ > Hitt. /plaHsa-/, pa-la-ah- $\check{s}a$ -, a garment.

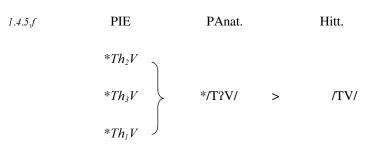
1.4.5.e	PIE	PAnat.	Hitt.
	* <i>Vh</i> ₂ <i>R</i> >	*/VHR/ ? >	/VHR/ ?
	$*Vh_3R$	*/V?R/ \$\ightarrow\$	/ŪRC/ /ŪRV/
	$*Vh_{I}R$		/VRRÝ/

Examples:

* Vh_2R : 162 * meh_2roi -(?) > PAnat. */maHroi-/ > Hitt. /maHrai-/, ma-ah-ra-i-, a body part of animals; * $tieh_2roi$ - > PAnat. */tiaHroi-/ > Hitt. / t^s aHrai-/, za-ah-ra-i-'knocker(?)'; * $m\acute{o}h_2lo$ -(?) > PAnat. */m \acute{o} Hlo-/ > Hitt. / $m\acute{a}$ Hla-/, ma-a-ah-la-'branch of a grapevine'.

¹⁶² Because all examples are not fully ascertained, this sound law must be regarded as provisional. Note however that Kimball's example (1999: 400) in favour of a development $*Vh_2nV >$ Hitt. VnnV is incorrect, see at $\mu annum(m)ija$. In word-final position, note the difference between $*s\acute{e}h_2n >$ Hitt. $/s\acute{a}Hn/$, &a-ah-ha-an 'feudal service' and $*du\acute{e}h_2m >$ Hitt. $/tu\acute{a}n/$, $u-\mu a-an$ 'to this side'. The latter development may be PIE already, which is commonly referred to as 'Stang's Law'.

* $Vh_{1/3}R$: * $h_3n\acute{e}h_3mn$ > PAnat. */?ló?mn/ > Hitt. /lắmn/, la-a-ma-an 'name'; * $ti\acute{e}h_1no$ - > PAnat. */ti\'e?no-/ > Hitt. /t³\'ena-/, $z\acute{e}$ -e-na- 'autumn'; * $d^n\acute{e}h_1mi$ > PAnat. */dé?mi/ > Hitt. /témi/, te-e-mi 'I say'; * $ti\acute{e}h_1ri$ - > PAnat. */ti\'e?ri-/ > Hitt. /t³\'eri-/, ze-e-ri- 'cup'; * $h_3eh_3n\acute{o}h_3$ - > PAnat. */Ho?ná?-/ Hitt. /HaNá-/, \rlap/e a-a-na-'to sue'.



(T = any stop, but not *s)

Note that $*VDh_2V$ (in which D = any lenis stop) yields Hitt. /VTV/, i.e. the *D is fortited to /T/ due to assimilation to the following $*h_2$. 163

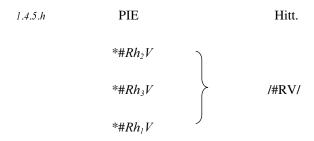
Examples: *- th_2e > PAnat. */-t?a/ > Hitt. /-ta/, °t-ta, 2sg.pret.act.-ending of the hi-conjugation; * $dh_3\acute{e}nti$ > PAnat. */d?ánti/ > Hitt. /tánt³i/, da-a-zi 'they take'; * d^hh_l - $\acute{o}i$ -ei > PAnat. */t? $\acute{o}i$ / \acute{o} / > Hitt. /táii/, da-a-i 'he places'; * d^hh_l i $\acute{e}nti$ > PAnat. */d?iánti/ > Hitt. /tiánt³i/, ti-a-zi 'they place'; t^{164} * t^{165}
¹⁶³ This fortition may have been PAnatolian already, if indeed CLuw. $-ddu\mu ar(i)$ (2pl.midd.-ending) reflects *- $d^{i}h_{2}u_{7}$, see at -ttuma(ri), -ttumat(i), and cf. Melchert 1994a: 77.

¹⁶⁴ This latter example shows that the laryngeal must have been present up to the times of assibilation of dentals by a following -*i*-. Because this assibilation is pre-Hittite only, and not Proto-Anatolian, the laryngeal was still present at the PAnatolian stage, hence the PAnat. reconstruction */T?V/.

¹⁶⁵ This latter example shows that $*h_I$ does not fortite a preceding *D.

Examples:

* sh_2V : * $sh_2\acute{o}iei$ > PAnat. */ $sH\acute{o}i\bar{e}/$ > Hitt. / $isH\acute{a}i/$, is-ha-a-i 'he binds'; * $h_1\acute{e}sh_2r$ > PAnat. */ $?\acute{e}sHr/$ > Hitt. /? $\acute{e}sHr/$, $e-e\check{s}-har$ 'blood'; * $h_1esh_2\acute{o}-$ > PAnat. */ $?esH\acute{o}-/$ > Hitt. /? $isH\acute{a}-/$, is-ha-a- 'master'.



Examples: $*lh_1\acute{e}nti > \text{Hitt. /lánt}^si/$, la-an-zi 'they loosen'; $*lh_1uti- > \text{Hitt. /lut}^si-/$, lu-uz-zi- 'public duty'; $*mh_2\acute{o}iei > \text{Hitt. /m\'ai}/$, ma-a-i 'the grows'.

Examples:

PAnat. */CRHV/: * plh_2 -i- > PAnat. */plHi-/ > Hitt. /plHi-/, pal-hi- 'broad'; * $b^h r h_{2/3} \acute{e}nti$ > PAnat. */brHánti/ > Hitt. /prHánt³i/, $p\acute{a}r$ -(ah-)ha-an-zi 'they pursue'; * $trh_2 u\acute{e}nti$ > PAnat. */ trH^w ánti/ > Hitt. / trH^w ánt³i/, tar-uh-ha-an-zi 'they conquer'; * $ulh_3 \acute{e}nti$ > PAnat. */ulhanti/ > Hitt. /ulhant³i/, ulha-ulha

PAnat. */CR?V/: *pri-prh_i-ói-ei > PAnat. */pripr?áiē/ > Hitt. /pripr?ái/, pa-ri-pa-ra-a-i 'he blows'; 166 * $\acute{g}rh_i\acute{o}d$ - > PAnat. */gr? $\acute{o}d$ -/ > Hitt. /kr? $\acute{a}d$ -/, ka-ra-a-t° 'entrails'; * $h_irh_ii\acute{e}ti$ > PAnat. */?r? $i\acute{e}ti$ / > Hitt. /?r? $i\acute{e}t^si$ /, a-ri-e-ez-zi 'he consults an oracle'.



Examples: $*h_1\acute{o}rh_1\acute{e}i > \text{Hitt.}$ //ãRi/, a-ar-ri 'he washes himself'; $*tinh_1\acute{e}nti > \text{Hitt.}$ / t^s iNánt s i/, zi-in-na-an-zi 'they finish'; $*molh_2\acute{e}i > \text{Hitt.}$ /maLai/, ma-al-la-i 'he mills'; $*h_2orh_3\acute{e}i > \text{Hitt.}$ /HaRai/, har-ra-i 'he grinds'.

Interconsonantally, all three laryngeals are lost, ¹⁶⁷ but there are only a few good examples: * $plth_2sh_2o-$ > Hitt. /pltsHa-/, pal-za-ah-ha-, pal-za-aš-ha- 'pedestal'; * $d^hh_lsk\acute{e}/\acute{o}-$ > early OH /tské/á-/, $za-a\check{s}-ke/a-$ > late OH /tsiké/á-/, zi-ik-ke/a-, 'to place (impf.)'; * $h_{1/3}uenh_1-ti$ > Hitt. /uent i/, $\acute{u}-en-zi$ 'he copulates'; * $uorh_l\acute{g}ent-$ Hitt. /uargant-/, $ua-ar-k\acute{a}n-t-$ 'fat'; * $d^hh_l-sh_2-oi-$ > Hitt. /tsHai-/, $za-a\check{s}-ha-i-$ 'dream'; * $\acute{g}\acute{e}nh_l-su-$ > Hitt. /ként u-/, ge-en-zu- 'lap'. ¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁶ This example is crucial. If * $pri-prh_i$ -ói-ei would have yielded Hitt. **/priprái/, without retention of * h_i as /?/, it would have been spelled **pa-ri-ip-ra-a-i.

 $^{^{167}}$ I regard the seeming retention of interconsonantal laryngeals in e.g. $p\acute{a}r-a\rlap/b-zi=/p\acute{a}rHt^si/< *b^h\acute{e}rh_{23}ti$ and $\mu a-al-a\rlap/b-zi=/u\acute{a}lHt^si/< *u\acute{e}lh_3ti$ as secondary: the laryngeal must have been restored on the basis of 3pl.pres. $*b^hrh_{23}\acute{e}nti$ and $*ulh_3\acute{e}nti$ where it was regularly retained.

¹⁶⁸ This latter example shows that the loss of $*h_1$ predates the development *eRCC > Hitt. /aRCC/.

In clusters containing resonants and -s-, there is often a different outcome when a laryngeal is part of it, e.g. *VmsV > Hitt. /VSV/, but *VmHsV > Hitt. /VnsV/. See for details at the treatment of *s, §1.4.4.3.

1.4.5.k Word-finally, the laryngeals are all lost. Note that in $*Cuh_2\#$ the *u is lowered to /o/ and in $*Cih_2\#$ the *i to /e/.

Examples: * $l\acute{e}h_l$ > Hitt. / $l\acute{e}$ /, le-e 'not' (prohib.); * $l\acute{o}h_l$ > Hitt. / $l\acute{a}$ /, la-a 'let go!'; *duoiom * $h_3esth_lih_l$ > Hitt. / $t\~{a}$ nHasti/, da-a-an-ha- $a\~{s}$ -ti 'double-bone'; * $mih_l\acute{e}h_lsh_l$ > Hitt. / $mi\acute{e}s$ /, mi-i-e- $e\~{s}$ 'be gentle!'; * $s\acute{o}kh_l$ > Hitt. / $s\~{a}k$ /, ša-a-ak 'know!'; * $m\acute{e}\acute{g}h_2$ > Hitt. / $m\acute{e}k$ /, me-e-ek 'many, numerous (nom.-acc.sg.n.)'; * $-eh_2$ > Hitt. -a, nom.-acc.pl.n.-ending; * $s\acute{o}k^weh_2$ > Hitt. / $s\~{a}g^wal$, * $s\~{a}$ -a-ku-ua 'eyes (nom.-acc.pl.)'; * $h_loh_lsuh_2$ > Hitt. / $?\acute{a}Sol$ /, a- $a\~{s}$ - $s\~{u}$ -u 'goods (nom.-acc.pl.)'; * $k\~{i}h_2$ > Hitt. /ke/, ke-e 'these (nom.-acc.pl.)'; * $d\acute{o}h_3$ > Hitt. / $t\~{a}$ /, da-a 'take!'. 169

1.4.6 Liquids

*/

1.4.6.1 PIE *l in principle is retained in Hittite as /l/, except in the environments *VlHV > Hitt. /VLV/ and *VlHsC > Hitt. /VLisC/ where assimilation of the laryngeal to the preceding *l results in a fortis /L/.

Examples: $*l\acute{o}h_{l}ei$ > Hitt. /lấi/, la-a-i 'he releases'; $*l\acute{o}g^{h}ei$ > Hitt. /lấgi/, la-a-ki 'he makes fall down'; $*l\acute{e}uk$ -to > Hitt. /lǘkta/, lu-uk-ta 'it dawns'; $*plh_2$ -i- > Hitt. /plHi-/, pal-hi- 'wide, broad'; $*h_2l(e/o)ug^ho$ - > Hitt. /Hluga-/ or /Hlūga-/, ha-lu-ka- 'message'; $*s\acute{e}uh_1$ -el > Hitt. /sǘil/, šu- \acute{u} -i 'thread'; $*molh_2ei$ > Hitt. /maLai/, ma-al-la-i 'he mills'; $*k\acute{e}lh_1st(o)$ > Hitt. /káLista/, kal-li-i5-ta 'he called'.

Fortition

¹⁶⁹ Seeming retention of * h_2 and * h_3 as /H/ in word-final position in words like $ma-ni-\underline{i}a-a\underline{h}$ 'distribute!' < virtual * $mni\acute{e}h_2$ and $\underline{u}a-al-a\underline{h}$ 'strike!' < virtual * $u\acute{e}lh_3$ is of course due to restoration in analogy to the rest of the paradigm.

*r

1.4.6.2 PIE *r is in principle retained in Hittite as /r/, except in *VrHV > /VRV/ and *VrsV > Hitt. /VRV/ where assimilation of the laryngeal and of *s to the preceding *r results in a fortis /R/.

Examples: $*h_1r\acute{e}nti > \text{Hitt.} /?\text{ránt}^si/, a-ra-an-zi 'they arrive'; <math>*sro > \text{Hitt.} /sr\bar{a}/, \check{s}a-ra-a$ 'upwards'; $*h_2r\acute{g}-i- > \text{Hitt.} /\text{Hrgi-}/, har-ki-}$ 'white', $*sr-li- > \text{Hitt.} /\text{srli-}/, \check{s}ar-li-$ 'superior'; $*sp\acute{o}rei > \text{Hitt.} /\text{isp\'{a}ri}/, i\check{s}-pa-a-ri$ 'he spreads out'; $*k\acute{e}rsti > \text{Hitt.} /\text{k\'{a}rst}^si/, kar-a\check{s}-zi$ 'he cuts'; $*h_1\acute{e}sri- > \text{Hitt.} /?\acute{e}Sri-/, e-e\check{s}(-\check{s}a)-ri-$ 'shape, image'; $*supr-i\acute{e}/o- > \text{Hitt.} /\text{supri\'{e}}/\acute{a}-/, \check{s}u-up-pa-ri-\acute{i}a-$ 'to sleep'; $*h_1\acute{e}sh_2r > \text{Hitt.} /?\acute{e}sHr/, e-e\check{s}-har$ 'blood'; $*g\acute{h}\acute{e}sr > \text{Hitt.} /\text{k\'{e}Sr}/, ke-e\check{s}-\check{s}ar$ 'hand'; $*h_1p-i-\acute{e}r > \text{Hitt.} /\text{p\'{i}-i-e-er}$ 'they gave'; $*k\acute{e}r > \text{Hitt.} /\text{k\'{e}r}/, ke-er$ 'heart'; etc.

Assimilation: $*h_1 \acute{o} r h_1 ei > \text{Hitt.} / ?\acute{a} \text{Ri} /, a-ar-ri 'he washes himself'; <math>*h_2 o r h_3 ei > \text{Hitt.} / \text{HaRai} /, har-ra-i 'he grinds'; <math>*h_1 o r so- > \text{Hitt.} / \text{RaRa-} /, a-ar-ra- 'arse'.$

Loss

1.4.6.2.a Word-final *r is lost after unaccentuated *o or * \bar{o} . This is only visible in the endings of the middle (for which see especially Yoshida 1990: 112f.) and in the nom.-acc.pl.-forms of neuters in -r/n-.

Examples: $*h_1\acute{e}h_1\acute{s}-or >$ Hitt. /?ésa/, $e-\check{s}a$ 'he sits down' vs. $*tuk-\acute{o}r+i >$ Hitt. /tukári/, du-ug-ga-a-ri 'is visible'; $*uoh_2\acute{g}\acute{e}h_1sh_1-\bar{o}r >$ Hitt. /uagéSa/, $ua-ag-ge-e\check{s}-\check{s}a$, a kind of bread (nom.-acc.pl.), and $*h_2t-\acute{o}t\bar{o}r >$ Hitt. /Htáda/, ua-at-ta-a-da 'wisdom (nom.-acc.pl.)' vs. $ud\acute{o}r >$ Hitt. /uidár/, u-i-da-a-ar 'waters (nom.-acc.pl.)'.

Fortition

1.4.6.2.b From MH times onwards we occasionally find fortition of intervocalic /r/ to /R/:

an-tu-u-ri-ia-, an-tu-ri-ia- vs. an-dur-ri-ia- (NS) 'interior'; a-ku-ut-ta-rV-, a-kuut-tar-a° vs. a-ku-ut-tar-ra- (NS) 'drinker'; ha-a-ap-pa-ra-az (OS) vs. ha-ap-párra-az (NS) 'business (abl.)'; ha-a-ra-na-aš (OS) vs. har-ra-n[a-aš] (NS) 'eagle
(gen.sg.)'; iš-pa-ra-an-zi (OS) vs. iš-pár-ra-an-zi (MS, NS) 'they strew'; iš-paru-uz-zi (OH/NS) vs. iš-pár-ru-uz-zi (MH/MS) 'rafter'; kat-te-ra- (MS), kat-te-e-

¹⁷⁰ Cf. Eichner 1973: 98⁷⁸, Melchert 1994a: 87 and Kimball 1999: 354-5. Eichner formulates the rule too broad ("[a]uslautendes -r schwindet generell nach unbetontem Vokal"): compare Kimball who points out that loss is only found after the vowel -a- (retention of *-r after unaccentuated *u is visible in e.g. * $p\acute{e}h_2ur$ > Hitt. pa-ah-hur 'fire'; Eichner's example * $p\acute{e}rur$ > Hitt. $p\acute{e}$ -e-ru rather shows dissimilation due to the first -r-). Note that Eichner explains the final -r in $u\~{a}tar$ 'water' as analogical after nom.-acc.pl. $u\'{i}d\bar{a}r$, but this is unnecessary: Hitt. $u\~{a}tar$ represents / $u\'{a}dr$ / < * $u\acute{o}dr$ in which *-r never stood after a vowel.

ra- (MS) vs. kat-te-er-ra- (NS) 'lower, inferior'; ge-nu-uš-ša-ri-ia-an-t- vs. ge-nu-šar-ri-ia-an-t- (NS) 'kneeling'; me-re-er (OS) vs. me-er-ra-a-an-ta-ru (NS), me-er-ra-an-t- (NS) 'to disappear'; na-ah-ša-ra-az (MH/MS) vs. na-ah-šar-ra-az (NS) 'fear (abl.)'; pa-ra-a-an-ta (OS) vs. pár-ra-an-ta (MH/MS) 'across (to)'; ta-pa-ri-ia- vs. ta-pár-ri-ia- (NH) 'to rule'; etc.

If we compare words like $p\acute{e}$ -e-ra-an, which remains thus throughout Hittite, it is difficult to interpret this phenomenon as a phonetically regular development. Perhaps we are dealing with mere variation in spelling (note that most examples show a sign CVC: dur, tar, $p\acute{a}r$, $b\acute{a}r$, $b\acute{a}r$; but this does not go for me-er-ra- and $b\acute{a}t$ -te-te-tar-

Dissimilation

1.4.6.2.c In OH \acute{u} -ra-a-ni /ur? \acute{a} ni/, MH/NH $\acute{u}a$ -ra-a-ni /uər? \acute{a} ni/ 'burns' < * urh_1 - $\acute{o}r$ +i we encounter dissimilation of the second *r to Hitt. /n/ due to the first one.

1.4.7 Nasals

*m

1.4.7.1 Word-initially before vowels, *m is retained as /m/: *mégh₂ > Hitt. /mék/, me-e-ek 'many' (nom.-acc.sg.n.); *mérti > Hitt. /mért^si/, me-er-zi 'he disappears'; *móld^hei > Hitt. /máldi/, ma-a-al-di 'he recites'; etc.

Word-initially before resonant, *mR- yields Hitt. /mR-/: *mlit- > Hitt. /mlit-/, ma-li-it-t° 'honey'; * $mnieh_2$ - > Hitt. /mniaH-/, ma-ni-ia-ah-h° 'to distribute'; * $mr\acute{e}ntu$ > Hitt. / $mr\acute{a}ntu$ /, ma-ra-an-du 'they must disappear'; *mr-nu- > Hitt. /mrnu-/, mar-nu- 'to cause to disappear'.

- 1.4.7.1.a For the word-internal position, it is best to treat the different phonetic surroundings separately.
 - * $CmV > Hitt. / CmV/: *h_2m\acute{e}h_1sh_2o- > Hitt. / Hm\acute{e}sHa-/, ha-me-e\acute{s}-ha- 'spring'; *<math>sm\acute{e}n$ - $ti > Hitt. / sm\acute{e}nt$ 'i/, $\check{s}a$ -me-en-zi 'he passes by' 171 ; * $tm\acute{e}nkti > Hitt. / tm\acute{e}kt$ 'i/, ta-me-ek-zi 'he attaches'.
 - *CmT (in which T = any stop) > Hitt. /CaT/ with fortition of the stop: *kmt-o > Hitt. /kata/, kat-ta 'downwards'; *kmb^(h)-i- > Hitt. /kapi-/, kap-pi- 'small, little'.
 - *CmsV > Hitt. / Cnt^sV /: * $h_2ms\acute{o}sio$ > Hitt. / $Hnt^s\acute{a}Sa$ -/, ha-an-za-a-aš-ša-'offspring'.
 - *Cms# > OH /°Cus/, °Cu(-u)-us > NH /°Cos/, °Cu(-u)-uš (acc.pl.c.-ending).
 - *CmHsV > Hitt. /CniSV/: *h2mh1sénti > Hitt. /HniSántsi/, ha-ne-iš-ša-an-zi 'they wipe'; *tmh2sénti > Hitt. /tmiSántsi/, da-me-iš-ša-an-zi 'they press' (with restored /m/ on the basis of strong stem /tmāS-/).
 - *CmnC > Hitt. /CminC/: * $h_2mng^h\acute{e}nti$ > Hitt. / $Hmingánt^si$ /, ha-me-in-kán-zi 'they betroth'; * $tmnk\acute{e}nti$ > Hitt. / $tminkánt^si$ /, ta-me-en-kán-zi 'they attach'.
 - *CmnV > Hitt. /CMnV/: smnoie > Hitt. / $sMnāe /, ša-am(-ma)-na-a-e ^ 'to create'; *<math>smnenti > Hitt.$ / $sMnant^si$ /, ša-am-na-an-zi 'they pass by'; 172 * $h_1rmnie Hitt.$ / $rMnie /, ar-ma-ni-ia 'to become ill'; *<math>h_3nh_3mnie /$ Hitt. /lam(-ma)-ni-ia 'to name'.
 - *CmiV > Hitt. /CmiV/, *septmió- > Hitt. /siptmiá-/, ši-ip-ta-mi-ja- 'seven-drink'.
 - * $VmV > OH /VmV/: *imie/ó- > OH /imie/á-/, i-mi-e^\circ, i-mi-ia- (see § 1.4.7.1.c below for the conditioned fortition of OH /VmV/ > NH /VMV/).$
 - *VmT (in which T = any stop) > Hitt. /VmT/: *tomp-u- > Hitt. /tampu-/, dam-pu 'blunt'.
 - *VmsV > Hitt. /VSV/: * $h_2\acute{e}ms-u$ > Hitt. /HáSu-/, $\hbar a$ - $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ 'king'. That this assimilation took place very early is visible from the fact that the outcome /S/ is affected by the lenition rules: * $h_2\acute{o}ms$ -ei > */H \acute{o} S \bar{e} / > Hitt. /H \acute{a} si/, $\hbar a$ -a- $\check{s}i$ 'she gives birth'.
 - *Vms# > Hitt. /Vs#/: *°Coms > OH /°Cus/, °Cu(-ú)-uš > NH /°Cos/, °Cu(-u)-uš (acc.pl.c.-ending).
 - * $VmHsV > Hitt. /VnsV/: *h_2\acute{o}mh_1sei > Hitt. /?\acute{a}nsi/, a-a-an-ši 'he wipes'.$

¹⁷² Note that this form is not attested with the spelling **\$a-am-ma-na-an-zi. This could either be ascribed to chance, or it could indicate that in this form the lenis /m/ of the singular, * $sm\acute{e}n$ ->/smén-/, has been introduced. The form is also attested as \$e-em-na-an-zi = /simnánt\$i/, cf. note 171.

Also attested as $\check{s}e$ -me-en-zi and $\check{s}i$ -me-en-zi = /simént s i/.

- *VmHsC > Hitt. /VMisC/: * $demh_2sh_2\acute{o}$ > Hitt. / $taMisH\acute{a}$ -/, $dam-me-e\check{s}$ -ha-a'damaging'.
- * $VmHs\# > Hitt. /Vnis/: *h_2\acute{o}mh_1s > Hitt. /Hanis/, ha-a-ni-iš, ha-a-ni-eš 'wipe!' (with restored h-).$
- *VmnV > Hitt. /VMV/, unless when part of a paradigm¹⁷³: * h_2imno > Hitt. /HiMa-/, hi-im-ma- 'imitation'; *gharphi imnént- > Hitt. /kiMánt-/, gi-im-ma-an-t0 'winter'.
- *Vmn# > Hitt. /Vmn/: * $h_1\acute{e}rmn$ > Hitt. / $?\acute{e}rmn/$, e-er-ma-an 'illness'; * $h_3n\acute{e}h_3mn$ > Hitt. / $!\acute{a}mn/$, !a-a-ma-an 'name'.
- * $VmrV > Hitt. /VMrV/: *g'^himro- > Hitt. /kiMra-/, gi-im(-ma)-ra- 'field'.$
- *Vmr# > Hitt. /VMr/: *nómr > NH /láMr/, lam-mar 'moment'. 174
- 1.4.7.1.b Word-finally after vowel: *Vm# > Hitt. /Vn#/: * $p\acute{e}rom$ > Hitt. / $p\acute{e}ran$ /, $p\acute{e}-e-ra-an$; * $h_2\acute{e}r\acute{g}-i-m$ > Hitt. / $H\acute{a}rgin$ /, har-ki-in 'white' (acc.sg.c.); * $k\acute{o}m$ > Hitt. / $k\acute{o}n$ /, ku-u-un 'this (one)' (acc.sg.c.); etc.

Wordfinally after consonant: $*^{\circ}Cm > \text{OH } /^{\circ}\text{Cun}/^{175} > \text{NH } /^{\circ}\text{Con}/^{176}$: $*h_{l}\acute{e}pm > \text{OH } /^{\circ}\acute{e}pun/$, $e-ep-pu-un > \text{NH } /^{\circ}\acute{e}pon/$, e-ep-pu-u-un 'I seized'.

Fortition

1.4.7.1.c From MH times onwards, we encounter fortition of intervocalic /m/ to /M/: a-mi-ia-an-t- (MS) > am-mi-ia-an-t- (NS) 'small'; i-mi-ia- (OH/MS) > im-mi-ia- (MH/MS, NS) 'to mingle'; i-mi-ú-l=a-aš (MS) > im-mi-ú-ul (NS) 'grain mix'; kar-di-mi-ia- (OS) > kar-tim-mi-ia- (MS, NS) 'to be angry'; la-a-ma-an (MS) > la-a-am-ma-a(n)=m-mi-it (NS) 'name'; mu-mi-ia- (MS) > mu-um-mi-ia- (NS) 'to fall'; -nu-me-e-ni (OS, MS) > -nu-um-me-ni (NS) 1pl.pres.act.-ending of causatives in -nu-; pé-e-tu-me-e-ni (OS) > pé-e-du-um-me-e-ni (NS), pé-e-tum-me-e-ni (NS) 'we transport'; šu-me-eš (OS) > šu-um-me-eš (NH) 'you'; šu-ma-an-za-n° (OS, MS) > šum-ma-an-za-n° (NS) 'bulrush'; etc.

Because in none of these words the gemination has been carried out consistently, it is not fully clear whether we are dealing with a phonetic development or not. Prof. Melchert informs me that due to the loss of mimation in Akkadian (i.e. signs of the shape *CVm* could now also be used in words where no

¹⁷³ Cf. Melchert 1994a: 81.

¹⁷⁴ This form shows that fortition of *m in front of -r- postdates the lenition of intervocalic fortis consonants due to a preceding * δ (including *- δCr #, cf. *- δtr > Hitt. - $\bar{a}tar$).

¹⁷⁵ Or /°Cų/, cf. note 83.

¹⁷⁶ Or /°Co/, cf. note 83.

*n

1.4.7.2 Word-initially before vowels, *n is retained as /n/: *néb^hes > Hitt. /nébis/, ne-e-pí-iš 'heaven'; néuo- > Hitt. /néua-/, ne-e-ua- 'new'; *nóh₂ei > Hitt. /náhi/, na-a-hi 'he fears'; *nuk^we > Hitt. /nuk^w/, nu-uk-ku 'and now'; etc.

Word-initially before consonants, *nC- regularly yields Hitt. /nC-/, phonetically realized as [∂nC -]: * $ns \dot{o}s >$ Hitt. / $nt^s \dot{a}s$ /, an-za-a- $a \dot{s}$ 'us'. If amijant- 'small' really reflects *n- + mijant-, it would show / $\partial miant$ -/ < */ $\partial miant$ -/ (cf. e.g. ku-e-mi < */ k^w énmi/ for loss of -n- in *VnmV).

In cases where *nC- is the zero-grade of a root *neC-, the regular outcome /nC-/ = [$\ni nC$ -] has been secondarily altered to $/n\ni C$ -/ in analogy to the full-grade: * $nh_2\acute{e}nt$ - > Hitt. $/n\ni H\acute{a}nt$ -/, na-ah-ha-an-t° 'fearing' (on the basis of * $n\acute{o}h_2ei$ > na-a-hi).

- 1.4.7.2.a For word-internal position, it is best to treat the different environments separately. $*CnV > \text{Hitt. } / \text{CnV} : *h_2 n\acute{e}nti > \text{Hitt. } / \text{Hnánt}^si/, ~ha-na-an-zi 'they draw water'; $smnoi\acute{e}-> \text{Hitt. } / \text{sMnā\acute{e}-}/, ~ša-am(-ma)-na-a-e^\circ 'to create'; *h_2 r\acute{g}nou-> \text{Hitt. } / \text{Hrgnau-}/, ~har-ga-na-u- 'palm, sole'; etc.}$
 - *CnT (in which T = any stop) > Hitt. /CnT/: * h_1 ndo > Hitt. /?nda/, an-da 'inwards'; * $d^hb^hng^h-u-$ > Hitt. /pngu-/, pa-an-ku- 'entire, complete' (if not from * $d^hb^hong^h-u-$).
 - * $CnsV > Hitt. /Cnt^sV/: *nsós > Hitt. /nt^s \acute{a}s/, an-za-a-a \acute{s}$ 'us'.
 - * $CnHsV > Hitt. /CniSV/: *\acute{g}nh_3s\acute{e}nti > Hitt. /kniSánt^si/, ka-ni-eš-ša-an-zi 'they recognize'.$
 - *CnHsC > Hitt. /CəSɨC/: * $h_3nh_3sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ > Hitt. /HəSɨké/á-/, $\hbar a$ -aš-ši-ke/a- 'to sue (impf.)'.
 - *CnmV: this sequence may be visible in $\check{s}a$ -ah-ha-[m]e-et (KBo 6.2 + KBo 19.1 ii 24) // $\check{s}a$ -ah-ha-mi-it (KBo 6.3 ii 38) 'my $\check{s}ahhan$ ' < * $s\acute{e}h_2n$ =met. If correct,

- these forms must be phonologically interpreted as /saHəmet/ parallel to a-mi-ia-an-t-=/əmiant-/ < */ənmiant-/ < *n-miiant-.
- *CnnC > Hitt. /CninC/: * $h_3rnng\acute{e}nti$ > Hitt. / $Hrning\acute{a}nt^si$ /, $har-ni-in-k\acute{a}n-zi$ 'they make disappear'.
- *CniV > Hitt. /CniV/: * h_3nie/o > Hitt. /2nie/a-/, a-ni-e°, a-ni-ia- 'to work'.
- * $ClnC > Hitt. /ClinCl^2$: * $h_1 lng^h \acute{e}nti > Hitt. /lingánt^si/, li-in-kán-zi$ 'they swear' (if this preform is correct).
- *CmnC > Hitt. /CminC/: * $h_2mng^h\acute{e}nti$ > Hitt. / $Hmingánt^si$ /, ha-me-in-kán-zi 'they betroth'; * $tmnk\acute{e}nti$ > Hitt. / $tminkánt^si$ /, ta-me-en-kán-zi 'they attach'.
- - *VnP (in which P = any labial stop): no examples.
 - *VnT (in which T = any dental stop) > Hitt. /VnT/: * h_1 sénti > Hitt. /?sá nt^s i/, a-ša-an-zi 'they are'; * g^{wh} ént(o) > Hitt. / k^w énta/, ku-e-en-ta 'he killed'; *spóndei > Hitt. /ispándi/, iš-pa-a-an-ti 'he libates'; *spó ndh_2ei > Hitt. /ispándHe/, iš-pa-an-tah-hé 'I libate'.
 - *VnKV (in which K = any velar stop) > Hitt. /VnKV/: * $k\acute{o}nkei$ > Hitt. / $k\acute{a}nki$ /, ka-a-an-ki 'he hangs'; * $h_i l\acute{e}n\acute{g}^h \bar{e}r$ > Hitt. / $l\acute{i}nker$ /, li-in-ke-er 'they swore'
 - *VnKC (in which K = any velar): If the preceding vowel is /ā/, then */ānKC/ > Hitt. /ānKC/: *kónkh₂ei > Hitt. /kánkHe/, ga-a-an-ga-aḥ-ḥé 'I hang'. If the preceding vowel is not /ā/, then */VnKC/ > Hitt. /VKC/: *h₁lén'g'hti > Hitt. /lígt'si/, li-ik-zi 'he swears'; *srnénkmi > Hitt. /srníkmi/, šar-ni-ik-mi 'I compensate'.
 - **VnHV* > Hitt. /VNV/: **tinh*₁*énti* > Hitt. /t^{\$}iNánt^{\$}i/, *zi-in-na-an-zi* 'they finish'; **munh*₂*énti* > Hitt. /muNánt^{\$}i/ 'they hide'; *sunh*_{1/3}*énti* > Hitt. /suNánt^{\$}i/, *šu-un-na-an-zi* 'they fill'.
 - *Vns > Hitt. $/VS/^{177}$: de/ons-u- (or *de/oms-u-) > Hitt. /taSu-/, $da-a\check{s}-\check{s}u-$ 'powerful'; * $ku\acute{e}ns-ti$ > Hitt. /taSu-/, $ku-\check{u}a-a\check{s}-zi$ 'he kisses'; * $h_3\acute{e}r\bar{o}ns$ > Hitt. /taras/, $ha-a-ra-a\check{s}$ 'eagle'; * $tau\dot{o}ns$ > Hitt. /taras/, $tau-ua-a\check{s}$ 'dog';

 $^{^{177}}$ In word-final position there is (at least graphically) no difference between /S/ and /s/, and I will therefore write /Vs#/ here.

- * $VnHsV > Hitt. /Vnt^sV/: *\acute{g}\acute{e}nh_l-su- > Hitt. /ként^su-/, ge-en-zu- 'lap'.$
- *VnnV > Hitt. /VNV/: *kun-no- > Hitt. /koNa-/, ku-u-un-na- 'right, favourable'. 179 *VnmV > Hitt. /VMV/: see Kimball (1999: 324) for examples like ma-a-am-ma-an < *mān-man, ad-da-am-ma-an < *attan=man 'my father', tu-ek-kam-ma-an < *tuekkan=man 'my body', etc. 180
- * $VnuV > \text{Hitt. /VuV/: } *g^{wh}\acute{e}n\text{-}uen > \text{Hitt. /k}^w\acute{e}\text{uen/, } ku\text{-}e\text{-}u\text{-}en \text{ 'we killed'; } m\bar{a}n + = \underline{u}a > \text{Hitt. } ma\text{-}a\text{-}\underline{u}a, ma\text{-}a\text{-}u\text{-}\underline{u}a.^{181}$
- 1.4.7.2.c *VPnV (in which P = any labial stop) > Hitt. /VPnV/: * h_3 epnos > Hitt. /Hapnas/, ha-ap-pa-na- $a\check{s}$ 'baking kiln (gen.sg.)'; * d^heb^h -n(e)u- > Hitt. /tebnu-/, te-ep-nu- 'to diminish'.
 - **VtnV* > Hitt. /VNV/: -*ótno* > Hitt. /-áNa/, °*Ca-a-an-na* (inf.II-ending); *-*otnos* > Hitt. /-áNas/, °*Ca-a-an-na-aš* (gen.sg. of abstracts in -*ātar* / -*ānn*-).
 - * $Vd^{(h)}nV > \text{Hitt. /VdnV/: } *h_2uidnos > \text{Hitt. /Huidnas/, } hu-it-na-aš 'game, wild animals' (gen.sg.); *<math>(h_3)ud-nei-> \text{Hitt. /(?)}udn\acute{e}-/, ut-ne-e- 'land'.$
 - *VKnV (in which K = any velar stop) > Hitt. /VKnV/: * $s\acute{e}g$ -nu- > Hitt. $/s\acute{e}g$ -nu- 'cloak'; * $dlug^hn\acute{e}uti$ > Hitt. $/t^slugn\acute{u}t^s$ /, za-lu-uk-nu-za 'he delays'.
 - * $VHnV > Hitt. / \nabla nV /: *ti\acute{e}h_1 no- > Hitt. / v\acute{e}na-/, ze-e-na- 'autumn'.$
 - * $VHn\acute{V}$ > Hitt. / $VN\acute{V}$ /: * $h_3eh_3n\acute{o}h_3$ > Hitt. / $HaN\acute{a}$ -/, ha-an-na- 'to sue'.

¹⁷⁸ The 2sg.pres.act.-form ku-e- δi 'you kill' reflects pre-Hitt. */kuénsi/, which must show restoration of the stem kuen- in expected **/kuáSi/ < *g*v*e*n in this restored form postdates the development *-ensV- > Hitt. /-aSV-/.

The verb $\check{s}amenu^{-zi}$ 'to make (something/-one) pass by' reflects pre-Hitt. *smen-n(e)u-, which must be a secondary formation replacing expected *smn-n(e)u-. So the fact that *VnnV here yields /VnV/ with single -n- is due to the fact that the disappearance of *n in this form postdates the development *VnnV > /VNV/.

¹⁸⁰ Technically, most of these examples reflect *VmmV, however. The 1sg.pres.act.-form ku-e-mi 'I kill' < pre-Hitt. */kuénmi/ seems to show a development *VnmV > Hitt. /VmV/ with single -m-. I assume that this */kuénmi/ was a restored form that replaced expected */kuéMi/ $< *g^*$ h énmi, and that the development pre-Hitt. *VnmV > Hitt. /VmV/ is due to the fact that the disappearance of the *n in this form took place after the development *VnmV > /VMV/ has come to an end. This also explaines forms like tu-uz-zi-ma-an < *tuzzin=man 'my army' and $\frac{h}{u}$ -uh- $\frac{h}{u}$ a-ma-an $< *\frac{h}{u}$ $\frac{h}{u}$ ha=man 'my grandfather'.

- *VsnV > Hitt. /VSnV/: e.g. *usniė/ó- > Hitt. /uSniė/á-/, uš-ni-ia-, uš-ša-ni-ia- 'to put up for sale'.
- * $VmnV > Hitt. /VMV/: *h_2imno- > Hitt. /HiMa-/, hi-im-ma- 'imitation'.$
- **VrnV* > Hitt. /VrnV/: **h*₃*ernou* > Hitt. /Harnau-/, *har-na-u* 'birthing seat'.
- *VlnV > Hitt. /VLV/: * $u\acute{e}lnu$ > Hitt. / $u\acute{e}Lu$ -/, \acute{u} -e-el-lu- 'pasure' (if this etymology is correct).
- 1.4.7.2.d Word-finally, *n is retained as such, so *-Vn > Hitt. /-Vn/ and *-Cn > Hitt. /-Cn/. Examples: * $h_2\acute{o}n$ > Hitt. /Hán/, $\rlap/{h}a$ -a-an 'draw water!'; * $h_1\acute{e}rmn$ > Hitt. /Pérmn/, e-er-ma-an 'illness'; * $h_3\acute{n}\acute{e}h_3\acute{m}n$ > Hitt. /lámn/, la-a-ma-an 'name'; * $s\acute{e}h_2n$ > Hitt. /sáHn/, $s\'{a}$ - $a\rlap/{h}a$ -an 'feudal service'.

Fortition

1.4.7.2.e Fortition of OH intervocalic /n/ to NH /N/ seems to have taken place in the following examples: a-ap-pa-na-an-da (OS) > a-ap-pa-an-na-an-da (NS) 'backwards'; a-ra-ua-ni- (OS) > a-ra-ua-an-ni- (NS) 'free'; i-na-ra- (OS) > in-na-ra- (MS, NS) 'vigour'. If we compare cases like ini 'this (nom.-acc.sg.n.)', genu- 'knee', šiuna- 'god' and zēna- 'autumn', in which intervocalic /n/ remains throughout the Hittite period, it seems that fortition only took place when /n/ did not follow the accentuated vowel.

Dissimilation

1.4.7.2 f In the words $l\bar{a}man$ /lámn/ 'name' < * $h_3n\acute{e}h_3mn$, lammar /láMr/ 'moment' < * $n\acute{o}mr$ and armalije/a-lamin /?rmlié/á-/ 'to be ill' < * h_1rmn - $i\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ - (besides armanije/a-lamin) we seem to be dealing with dissimilation of *n to /l/ due to the nasal consonant *m in the same word.

1.4.8 Semi-vowels

*i

1.4.8.1 Word-initially before vowels *i is retained, except before *e: *iugom > Hitt. /iugan/, i-ú-ga-an 'yoke' vs. *ieg-o- > Hitt. /éga-/, 182 e-ga- 'ice'; *iéu-on- 183 > Hitt. /éuan-/, 184 e-ua-n°, a kind of grain. 185 If Hitt. i-ú-uk 'yoke' represents /iúg/ <

¹⁸² Or /?éga-/?

¹⁸³ Note that this etymology may be incorrect.

¹⁸⁴ Or /?éuan-/?

**iéug*, it would show that loss of **i* in front of **e* must postdate the monophthongization of **eu* to $/\bar{u}/$ here.

Word-initially before consonant *i is retained as such: *imie/ó-> Hitt. /imie/á-/, i-mi-e°, i-mi-ia- 'to mingle'.

In the sequence *CiV, *i in principle is retained as well (but see below at 'assibilation'): * h_3nie'/o - > Hitt. /?nie/a-/, a-ni-e°, a-ni-ia- 'to work', * h_3rgie'/o - > Hitt. /hrgie/a-/, har-har

Note that *VsiV yields Hitt. /VSV/, however, as is visible in e.g. *iugosio-> Hitt. /iugaSa-/, $i-\acute{u}-ga-a\check{s}-\check{s}a-$ 'yearling'; * $h_2ms\acute{o}sio->$ Hitt. / $Hnt^s\acute{a}Sa-/$, *lugaSa-/, *luga

For the sequence *ViC, cf. the treatments of the diphthongs *ei, * $\bar{e}i$, *oi and * $\bar{o}i$ below.

Note that e.g. $\underline{i}a$ -an-zi 'they go' $< *h_1i\acute{e}nti$ and i- $\underline{i}a$ -an-t- 'sheep' $< *h_1i\acute{e}nt$ - (?) show that *i is not lost in the word-initial sequence $*h_1ie$ -.

¹⁸⁶ This form shows that the assimilation of *VsiV > /VSV/ postdates the lenition of intervocalic fortis consonants due to a preceding long accentuated vowel.

With *u- in analogy to the full-grade stem *ues-, cf. the lemma $uešš^{-u}$, $uašše/a^{-zi}$.

¹⁸⁸ Attested from MH times onwards as $\mu a \dot{s} \dot{s} i \dot{t} e/a^{-zi}$, with restored suffix $-\dot{t} e/a$ -.

¹⁸⁹ See at the lemma of nom.pl.c.-ending -es for my view that contraction of *-eie- to *- \bar{e} - must have happened earlier than the loss *i between other vowels as described here.

a-uš (acc.pl.-ending of the *i*-stem adjectives); *°*Co-ié-mi* > pre-Hitt. /°Caiémi/ > Hitt. /°Cāémi/, °*Ca-a-e-mi* (1sg.pres.act.-ending of the *hatrae-*class). ¹⁹¹

An intervocalic cluster *VHiV yields OH /ViV/ with lenghtening of the preceding vowel (if possible). ¹⁹² The newly created intervocalic /i/ is again lost in NH times: * $h_2uh_1i\acute{e}nti$ > OH /Hoiánt³i/, $hu-\dot{u}a-an-zi$ > NH /Hoánt³i/, $hu-\dot{u}a-an-zi$ 'they run'; * $teh_2i\acute{e}ti$ > OH / $t\bar{a}i\acute{e}t$ ³i/, ta-a-i-ez-zi, da-i-e-ez-zi 'the steals'. ¹⁹³

1.4.8.1.b Forms like *i-it* 'go!' $< *h_l id^h i$ and te-e-et 'speak' $< *d^h \acute{e}h_l d^h i$ seem to show regular loss of word-final *i. This means that the synchronic word-final -i as visible in the dat.-loc.sg.-ending and the verbal present-endings (-mi, -ši, -zi, etc.) must be the result of a wide-scale restoration. 194

If nom.-acc.pl.n. ke-e 'these' indeed reflects $*kih_2$, as will be suggested under the lemma $k\bar{a}$ - /ki- $/k\bar{u}$ -, then it shows that in word-final $*Cih_2\#*i$ is lowered to /e/ due to the following $*h_2$ (just as $*^\circ Cuh_2$ yields Hitt. $/^\circ Co/$, cf. nom.-acc.pl.n. a- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ -u/? $a\check{S}o$ / $<*^\circ s$ -u- h_2). This implies that zi-i-ik 'you' <*tiH+g' reflects $*tih_1$.

Assibilation

1.4.8.1.c As is well-known, *i causes preceding dental consonants to assibilate. In principle, *i is lost in this development: * $ti\acute{e}h_2$ -oi- > Hitt. /t*áHai-/ 'battle'; * $ti\acute{e}h_2$ -ei > Hitt. /t*áhi/ 'he hits'; * $ti\acute{e}h_1$ -o > OH /t*é?a/, ze-e-a 'cooks'; * $h_2\acute{e}nti$ > Hitt.

¹⁹¹ Also intervocalic -i- from secondary sources is lost with lengthening of the preceding vowel: e.g OH /páit^si/, *pa-i-iz-zi* 'he goes' > MH /páit^si/, *pa-a-iz-zi* (see at *paii-zi* / *pai*- for an extensive treatment).

¹⁹² Note that in the case of Hitt. /e/ and /o/ I do not reckon with phonemic length, and that therefore these vowels do not get lengthened.

¹⁹³ In this latter verb intervocalic /i/ is nevertheless often found in NH forms because of restoration of the suffix -ie/a-: NH ta-a-i-e-ez-zi = /tāiét*i/ and NH ta-a-i-ia-zi = /tāiát*i/. Compare, however, phonetically regular 2pl.pres.act. ta-a-et-te-ni (NH) = /tāéteni/.

¹⁹⁴ This implies that the loss of word-final *i took places in several stages, probably determined by the preceding consonant.

/Hánt^s/, ha-an-za 'in front'; $*h_l\acute{e}sti' > OH$ /? $\acute{e}st^s$ /, e-e \check{s} -za 'he is'¹⁹⁵; $*di\acute{e}us > Hitt$. / $\acute{s}ius$ /, $\check{s}i$ -i-u's 'god'; $*di\acute{e}u$ -ot- > Hitt. / $\acute{s}iuat$ -/, $\check{s}i$ -i-ua-at-t- 'day'. ¹⁹⁶ This means that we must reckon with a development */ti/ = *[t:i] > *[t:j] > *[t]/ >

Note that the verbs $zinu^{-zi}$ 'to make cross' < $*h_1t$ -i-neu- and $zinni^{-zi}$ / zinn- 'to finish' < *ti-ne- h_1 - / *ti- nh_1 - may show that despite the fact that in *TiC *i caused assibilation of the dental consonant, it was retained as a vocalic element. 198

On the basis of the equation between Hitt. dalugašti- 'length' and Pol. dlugość 'length' $< *d(o)lug^h$ -osti-, Joseph (1984: 3-4) argues that in a cluster *-sti-assibilation did not take place, which has a nice parallel in Greek, cf. εἶσι 'he goes' $< *h_l\acute{e}iti$ vs. ἐστί 'he is' $< *h_l\acute{e}sti$. ¹⁹⁹

Lowering

1.4.8.1.d In some words we encounter lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/:

apiniššan 'thus' > apeneššan: a-pí-ni-iš-š° (OS) > a-pé-e-ni-eš-š° (NS).

 $halzišša^{-i}/halzišš^{-i}$ (to call (impf.)' > $halzešš^{-i}: hal-zi-iš-š^{\circ}$ (OS, MS) > $hal-ze-eš-is^{\circ}$ (NS).

 $hi\check{s}\check{s}a$ - 'carriage pole' > $he\check{s}\check{s}a$ -: hi- $i\check{s}$ - \check{s} ° (OH/NS) > he- $e\check{s}$ - \check{s} ° (NS, 1x).

¹⁹⁵ Replaced by *e-eš-zi* with restored *-i* in OS texts already.

¹⁹⁶ Cf. Melchert 1994a: 62 for the observation that if the etymological connection between the Hitt. suffixes $-zzi(\underline{i}a)$ - (as in $\underline{sarazzi(\underline{i}a)}$ - 'upper') and Lyc. -zze/i- (as in \underline{hrzze}/i - 'upper') is correct, it would show that assibilation of *t in the sequence *tiV is already a Proto-Anatolian development (which implies that we should assume a PAnat. phoneme /t³/ as well). Contra Melchert, I do not assume that in this sequence *i was retained: the supposed equation between HLuw. $\underline{ha-zi-mi-na}$ and Hitt. $\underline{\underline{hazziie}/a^{-zi}}$ cannot be substantiated (cf. $\underline{s.v.}$ $\underline{\underline{hatt-a^{(ri)}}}$, $\underline{\underline{hazziie}/a^{-zi}}$) and the retention of -i- in the Hitt. suffix $-zzi(\underline{i}a)$ - (note the absence of a reflex of * \underline{i} in Lyc. -zze/i-!) may be due to analogical developments (I intend to present an account of these developments elsewhere).

¹⁹⁷ Similarly in $t\bar{a}\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to steal' (cf. note 193) and in $\mu a\underline{s}\underline{s}e/a^{-z^i} >> \mu a\underline{s}\underline{s}\underline{i}\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to put on clothes' (cf. note 188).

¹⁹⁸ The verb $zanu^{-i}$ 'to coo (trans.)' < * tih_1 -neu- shows that * h_1 at one point had enough vocalic quality to prevent *i from becoming vocalic too.

This would mean that the forms $e-e\check{s}-zi$ 'he is' $<*h_j\acute{e}sti$ (instead of expected $**e-e\check{s}-ti$), $\check{s}e-e\check{s}-zi$ 'he sleeps' $<*s\acute{e}sti$ (instead of expected $**\check{s}e-e\check{s}-ti$), etc. all show (a trivial) generalization of the assibilated ending -zi.

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hišt\bar{a}, hišt\bar{a} 'mausoleum(?)' > hešt\bar{a}, hešt\bar{t}: hi-i\dot{s}-t^{\circ} (OS, MS) > h\acute{e}-e\dot{s}-t^{\circ} (MS, NS).
ini 'this' > eni: i-ni (MS) > e-ni (MS, NS)
iniššan 'thus' > eniššan: i-ni- (MS) > e-ni- (NS).
\bar{\imath}šša- / \bar{\imath}šš- 'to do, to make (impf.)' > ešša- ' / ešš-: i-iš-\hat{\imath} ' (OS) > iš-\hat{\imath} ' (MS) >
   (e-)eš-š° (NS).
i\check{s}h\bar{a}- 'master' > e\check{s}h- : i\check{s}-h° (OS, MS, NS) > (e-)e\check{s}-h° (NS).
i\check{s}han- 'blood (obl.)' > e\check{s}han-: i\check{s}-ha-n° (OS, MS) > e-e\check{s}-ha-n° (MS, NS).
i\check{s}(\check{s}a)n\bar{a}- 'dough' > e\check{s}\check{s}ana-: i\check{s}-(\check{s}a-)n° (OS, MS, NS) > (e-)e\check{s}-\check{s}a-n° (NS).
k\bar{\imath}nu^{-2i} 'to open (up)' > kenu-: ki-i-nu- (MS) > ke-e-nu- (NS).
lilhuua^{-i}/lilhui- 'to pour' > lelhuua-: li-il-h° (MS) > le-el-h° (MS, NS).
li(n)k^{-zi} 'to swear' > lenk-: li-in-k° (OS, MS) > le-en-k° (NS).
mimma^{-i}/mimm- 'to refuse' > memm-: mi-im-m° (OS, MS) > mi-im-m° (NS).
mišriųant- 'perfect' > mešriųant-: mi-iš-ri- (MS) > me-eš-ri- (NS), me-iš-ri- (NS).
\check{s}\bar{\imath}na- 'figurine, doll' > \check{s}ena-: \check{s}i-i-n° (OS, MS) > \check{s}e-(e-)na- (NS).
\check{s}i\check{s}^{-2i} 'to proliferate' > \check{s}e\check{s}-: \check{s}i-i\check{s}- (OS, MS) > \check{s}e-i\check{s}-, \check{s}i-e\check{s}-, \check{s}e-e\check{s}- (NS).
\check{s}i\check{s}\check{s}a^{-i}/\check{s}i\check{s}\check{s}- 'to impress' > \check{s}e\check{s}\check{s}-: \check{s}i-i\check{s}-\check{s} (MS, NS) > \check{s}e-e\check{s}-\check{s} (NS).
\check{s}i\check{s}ha^{-1}/\check{s}i\check{s}h 'to decide' > \check{s}e\check{s}h: \check{s}i-i\check{s}-h^{\circ} (MS) > \check{s}e-e\check{s}-h^{\circ} (NS).
\check{s}i\check{s}\check{s}ur- 'irrigation' > \check{s}e\check{s}\check{s}ur-: \check{s}i-\check{s}' (MS) > \check{s}e-\check{e}\check{s}' (NS).
uarrišša^{-i} / uarrišš- 'to help' > uarrešš-: ua-ar-ri-iš-š° (NS) > ua-ar-re-eš-š°
   (NS).
zinni^{zi}/zinn 'to finish' > zenn: zi-in-n° (OS, MS) > ze-en-n° (NS).
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Melchert (1984a: 154) explains these forms as showing "a simple assimilation: i is lowered to e before a low vowel a in the next syllable". As he notices himself, there are a number of words that contradict this formulation, however, e.g. $id\bar{a}lu$ -and $i\mu ar$. Moreover, this rule cannot account for the lowering visible in e.g. ini, $hist\bar{t}$, $k\bar{n}nu$ -i and sis-i. 201

²⁰⁰ Although here we might be dealing with the secondary introduction of the full-grade stem $\bar{e}sb$ -from the nom.-acc.sg. $\bar{e}sb$ -ar.

²⁰¹ Melchert's reformulation (1994a: 133) of this rule as /-iCCa-/ > /-eCCa-/, i.e. "a kind of "a-umlaut" in closed syllables" (apparently to explain $id\bar{a}lu$ - and $i\mu ar$) still does not account for these forms. Rieken's treatment (1996: 294-7) of the lowering cannot fully convince either (her formulation of the conditioning environments, namely -iCCa- > -eCCa and i > e "zwischen zwei Dentalen (t, n, s) oder zwischen l und einem der genannten Laute", does not account for all examples, like $hist\bar{a}l$. Moreover, many of the examples of $e \sim i$ that she cites in fact are cases where I assume the epenthetic vowel lid.

In my view, the lowering in these words is determined by the consonants that follow the vowel: /i/ > /e/ in front of s, n, m and clusters involving /H/ (-l/p- and -t/p-). 202 It cannot be coincidental that exactly these consonants 203 also cause a preceding /u/ to get lowered to /o/ (cf. § 1.3.9.4.f). Note that lowering of /i/ to /e/ in front of s and n also explains the high number of NS spellings of the nom.sg.c.- and acc.sg.c.-forms of i-stem nouns and adjectives with the vowel -e-.

×и

1.4.8.2 Word-initially before vowels *u is retained as such: * $u\acute{o}dr$ > Hitt. / $u\acute{a}dr$ /, $u\acute{a}-a-tar$ 'water'; * $u\acute{e}kti$ > Hitt. / $u\acute{e}kt^si$ /, $u\acute{e}-ek-zi$ 'he wishes': *uei(e)s > Hitt. / $u\acute{e}s$ /, $u\acute{e}-e\check{s}$ 'we': etc.

1.4.8.2.a Interconsonantally, *u yields either /u/ or /o/: see § 1.3.9.4ff. for an elaborate treatment of this.

The absence of lowering in kisšan 'thus' (but compare the one spelling $ke-e\check{s}-\check{s}a-an$ (KBo .4 iii 17)) and kinun 'now' in my view is caused by the connection with $k\bar{\imath}$ 'this (nom.-acc.sg.n.)' (although ki-nu-un in principle can be read ke-nu-un as well). Note that words like ginmant- and ginma- are spelled with GI-IM- that can in principle be read gi-im- as well as ge-em-. Cases like $innara^\circ$ and inan- are real counter-examples, however: they never show lowering.

²⁰³ Although there are no examples of /um/. Note that the i- that emerges in initial clusters of the shape *sT- did not partake in this lowering and therefore must have been phonologically different from /i/ < *i and pretonic *e.

This example shows that the 'vocalization' of the initial sequence *uRC- is an inner-Hittite phenomenon: PIE *uRC- > OH /uRC-/ > MH/NH /uaRC-/. This also fits the words ulkissara-(OH/NS) > ualkissara- (NS) 'skilled' and ualkuua- 'bad omen(?)' (earliest attested in a MS texts) if this indeeds reflects *ulk"o-. This would mean that u-ur-ki- 'track, trail' cannot go back to *urK-, but must represent /rack- 'rack- 'rack- 'track, trail' cannot go back to *rack- but must represent /rack- 'rack- 'rack- 'rack- 'track, trail' cannot go back to *rack- but must represent /rack- 'rack- 'rack- 'track, trail' cannot go back to *rack- but must represent /rack- 'rack- 'track, trail' cannot go back to *rack- but must represent /rack- 'rack- 'track, trail' cannot go back to *rack- but must represent /rack- 'track- 'track, trail' cannot go back to *rack- but must represent /rack- 'track-
 $^{^{205}}$ E.g. $tuu\bar{q}an$ /tuan/ 'to this side' < * $du\acute{e}h_2m$ shows that this development only occurs with a preceding *o, and not with "* \bar{a} ". The loss of *u in *Tuo therefore must be dated to the period before the merger of *o and PAnat. * a/\bar{a} .

the outcome of *CHuV, which yields Hitt. /ComV/ 206 : * $dh_3u\acute{e}ni$ > Hitt. / $tom\acute{e}ni$ /, tu-me-e-ni 'we take'; * $b^hd^nh_2$ - $u\acute{e}n$ -ti > Hitt. / $tom\acute{e}nt^si$ /, $p\acute{a}t$ -tu-u-ma-an-zi 'to dig'; *su-n-H-ur > Hitt. / $suNom\rear$ /, su-u-nu-mar 'filling'.

For the development of *CVuC, see at the treatment of the diphthongs *eu, $*\bar{e}u$, *ou and $*\bar{o}u$ below.

Intervocalically, *u is retained as /u/ (see at § 1.3.9.4.d for the establishment that intervocalically there is no phonologic difference between /u/ and /o/): *néuo- > Hitt. /néua-/, ne-e-ua- 'new'; *d^héb^h-eu-ēs > Hitt. /tébaues/, te-e-pa-u-e-eš 'little (nom.pl.c.)'; *HH-ió-ueni > Hitt. /liáuani/, i-ia-u-ua-ni 'we do'; *h2rģ-nóu-i > Hitt. /Hrgnấui/, har-ga-na-ú-i 'palm (dat.-loc.sg.)'.

A special development is the fact that *u adjacent to /u/ yields Hitt. /m/: 207 * C C C - C C - C C C - C C C - C C C - C C C - C C C - C C - C C - C C - C - C C - C

1.4.8.2.b In word-final position, *u is retained as such: *d^héb^hu > Hitt. /tébu/, te-e-pu 'little (nom.-acc.sg.n.)'; etc. Note that nom.-acc.pl.n. a-aš-šu-u /?áSo/, which contrasts with nom.-acc.sg.n. a-aš-šu /?áSu/, shows that wordfinal *-Cuh₂ yields Hitt. /-Co/

1.4.9 Vowels

²⁰⁶ Through */CouV/? See below for *CuuV > Hitt. /CumV/.

²⁰⁷ Prof. Kortlandt (p.c.) points out to me that a development of *u to /m/ is phonetically incomprehensible: nasilization does not occur spontaneously. He therefore suggests that /m/ in these cases must be interpreted as /w/ (i.e. a consonantal /tu/) and that the nasalization must be due to contact with other nasal vowels or nasal consonants. E.g. °Camuš (acc.pl.c.-ending of u-stems) is interpreted by Kortlandt as /°Cawus/ (see also § 1.3.9.4.f under C_s for Kortlandts view that acc.pl.c.-ending -uš represents /-us/ < *-ms); °numēni as /°nuwéni/ in which *e has become nasalized due to *n, and therefore causes *u to yield the nasal-vowel /ul/; etc. Similarly in *CHuV > /ComV/ as treated above: tu-me-e-ni is interpreted by Kortlandt as /towéni/; etc. Although the assumption of nasal vowels would indeed fit other developments as well (especially the development of OH /un/ to /on/, cf. note 83) and explain the rise of a nasal consonant here, it remains problematic why we do not find a nasal consonant in e.g. anijayanzi 'to work' = /?niauánt'i/ (instead of **anijamanzi = "/?niawánt'i/") and why šumariške/a-zi 'to be pregnant', which reflects *s(e/o)uH-yr+, shows -m-whereas no nasal consonant is present in its preform. Moreover, nasalization as the result of dissimilation has also occurred in ú-ra-a-ni 'burns' < *urāri < *urhīfori, where there is no other nasal element that could have caused it.

The form a-u-ma-ni is MH and replaces OH u-me-e-ni < v-u-u-eni.

1.4.9.1 There are a number of positions in which PIE *e gets coloured.

When adjacent to $*h_2$, *e gest coloured to PAnat. /a/, which yields Hitt. /a/ in both accentuated and unaccentuated position: $*h_2\acute{e}nti >$ Hitt. /Hánt $^s/$, /ha-an-za 'in front'; $*h_2\acute{e}pti >$ Hitt. /Hápt $^si/$, /ha-ap-zi 'he attaches'; $*p\acute{e}h_2ur >$ Hitt. /páH $^wr/$, /pa-ah-hu-ua-ar 'fire'; $*p\acute{e}h_2so >$ Hitt. /páHsa/, /pa-ah-sa 'he protects'; $*l\acute{e}h_2pt(o) >$ Hitt. /lápta/, /la-a-ap-ta 'he glowed'; $*h_1esh_2en\acute{o}s >$ Hitt. /PisHanás/, /ls-la-a-a 'blood (gen.sg.)'; $*peh_2u\acute{e}nos >$ Hitt. /paH w énas/, /pa-ah-hu-e-na-a 'fire (gen.sg.)';

When adjacent to * h_3 , *e gets coloured to PAnat. $/o/^{209}$ and ultimately merges with the outcome of PIE *o, yielding /a/ when accentuated and /a/ when unaccentuated: * $h_3\acute{e}r\bar{o}n+s$ > Hitt. /Haras/, ha-a-ra-as 'eagle'; * $h_3\acute{e}pr$ > Hitt. /Haras/, $ha-a-ap-p\acute{a}r$ 'business'; * $h_3n\acute{e}h_3mn$ > Hitt. /Hamn/, ha-a-ma-an 'name'.

In the position * $\acute{e}nT$ (in which T = any dental consonant), * \acute{e} yields Hitt. /a/: * $h_1s\acute{e}nti$ > Hitt. / $?s\acute{a}nt^si$ /, $a-\check{s}a-an-zi$ 'they are'; * $g^{wh}n\acute{e}nts$ > Hitt. / k^w nánts/, ku-na-an-za 'killed'; * $h_2uh_1\acute{e}nts$ > Hitt. /Hoánts/, $\hbar u-\mu a-an-za$ 'wind'; * $srb^hu\acute{e}ns$ > Hitt. / $sribu\acute{a}s$ /, $\delta a-ri-pu-ua-a\check{s}$ 'of drinking'.

In the position *eRCC (in which R = any resonant and C = any consonant), *e becomes Hitt. /a/: *b^hérsti > Hitt. /párst^si/, pár-aš-zi 'he flees'; *kérsti > Hitt. /kárst^si/, kar-aš-zi 'he cuts'; *stélg^hti > Hitt. /istálgt^si/, iš-tal-ak-zi 'he levels'; *h_lérsti > Hitt. /ʔárst^si/, a-ar-aš-zi 'he flows'; *b^hérh_2/3ti > Hitt. /párHt^si/, pár-ah-zi, pár-ha-zi 'he pursues'; *térh_2-u-ti > pre-Hitt. */térH\text{w}t^si/ > Hitt. /tárH\text{w}t^si/, tar-hu-zi, tar-uh-zi 'he conquers'. Note however that *génh_lsu- yields Hitt. /ként^su-/, ge-en-zu- 'lap, abdomen', which shows that a sequence *éRh_lCV develops into *eRCV before *eRCC > /aRCC/. ^210

In the position *éKsC, *e yields Hitt. $/a/: *téksti > */tákst^si/ >$ Hitt. $/tákist^si/$, ták-ki-iš-zi, ták-ke-eš-zi 'he unifies'; $*nég^{wh}-s-ti >$ Hitt. $/\circ$ nág w st $^si/$, na-na-ku-uš-zi 'it becomes dark'.

In the position *enK (in which K = any velar), *e yields Hitt. /i/: * $h_1 l\acute{e}n\acute{g}^h ti >$ */língt^si/> Hitt. /lígt^si/, li-ik-zi 'he swears'.

²¹⁰ Note that in * $k\acute{e}lh_{i}st$ the colouring of *e > /a/ did take place, however: * $k\acute{e}lh_{i}st(o)$ > Hitt. / $k\acute{a}$ Lista/, kal-li- $i\acute{s}$ -ta 'he called'. This implies a scenario * $k\acute{e}lh_{i}st(o)$ > */ $k\acute{e}$ Lsta/ > */ $k\acute{a}$ Lista/.

In the position *ueT (in which T = any dental consonant), *e yields Hitt. /i/: *uet- > Hitt. /uit-/, \acute{u} -i-it-t° 'year'; *uedo- > Hitt. /uida-/, \acute{u} -i-da- 'wet'; *sóuetest- > $\check{sauitišt}$ - 'weanling'. ²¹¹

In some positions we seem to be dealing with *i*-umlaut, causing **e* to become Hitt. /i/: * $m\acute{e}lit$ - > Hitt. / $m\'{f}lit$ -/, mi-li-it-t° 'honey'; * $tin\acute{e}h_1ti$ > Hitt. /t° inít°i/, zi-in-ni-iz-zi 'he finishes'; *d^h $urn\acute{e}h_1ti$ > Hitt. /tuərnít°i/, du-u-a-a-ni-iz-zi 'he breaks'. The exact condition is not fully clear to me.

In wordfinal position when accentuated, * \acute{e} yields Hitt. /i/: *Hu- $sk\acute{e}$ > Hitt. /?uskí/, $u\check{s}$ -ki-i 'look!'; * $h_1g^{wh}sk\acute{e}$ > Hitt. /? k^w skí/, ak-ku- $u\check{s}$ -ki-i 'drink!'; * $h_1dsk\acute{e}$ > Hitt. /? $dsik\acute{s}$ /, az-zi-ik-ki-i 'eat!'. Note that e.g. hu-it-ti 'draw!' < * h_2ueTH - $i\acute{e}$ shows that * $Ci\acute{e}$ # yields Hitt. /Ci/, probably through */Cii/.

1.4.9.1.a Note that it has been claimed that a sequence *eRH yields Hitt. /aRH/, 212 but I do not agree with this assumption. Alleged examples in favour of this development like *uélh_3ti > Hitt. /uálHt*i/ 'hits' and *b^hérh_2/3ti > Hitt. /párHt*i/ 'pursues' rather show the development *eRCC > /aRCC/, whereas *salli- / *sallai- 'big' (usually reconstructed *selh_2-i-) and *tarra-\$\frac{lta(ri)}{2}\$ 'to be able' (usually reconstructed *terh_2-o-) may be interpreted otherwise (see their respective lemmas). On the basis of erh- / arh- 'boundary' < *h_1er-h_2- / *h_1r-eh_2- / *h_1r-h_2- and *serha-(an object to rinse feet with) < *sérh_2/3-o- (?), I assume that *e in a sequence *eRHV does not get coloured in Hittite.

1.4.9.1.b If *e does not get coloured due to one of the positions mentioned above, it shows the following developments.

When accentuated, * \acute{e} merges with * \acute{e} , * $\acute{e}h_l$ and * $\acute{e}i$ and develops into Hitt. / $\acute{e}l$. Note that this vowel is often spelled with a plene vowel in open syllable and in monosyllabic words, which indicates that in these positions it was phonetically rather long. Phonologically, there is no use to indicate length, however, since the reflexes of * \acute{e} , * \acute{e} , * \acute{e} , and * $\acute{e}i$ have merged under the accent, and the original distinction in length has been given up. It should be noted that * \acute{e} does not lenite a following consonant, whereas * \acute{e} , * $\acute{e}h_l$ and * $\acute{e}i$ do. This means that the merger of * \acute{e} with the outcomes of * \acute{e} , * $\acute{e}h_l$ and * $\acute{e}i$ is a rather recent phenomenon, which postdates the lenition of intervocalic consonants due to a preceding long accentuated vowel.

This latter form clearly shows that the raising of *e to /i/ between *u and *T predates the weakening of posttonic *e to /a/ in open syllables.

²¹² Melchert 1994a: 83.

Examples: $*s\acute{e}sti > \text{Hitt. /s\acute{e}st}^si$ /, $\check{s}e-e\check{s}-zi$, $\check{s}e-e-e\check{s}-zi$ 'he sleeps'; $*n\acute{e}b^hes > \text{Hitt. /n\acute{e}bis/ }ne-e-p\acute{i}-i\check{s}$, $ne-p\acute{i}-i\check{s}$ 'sky'; $*p\acute{e}dom > \text{Hitt. /p\acute{e}dan/}$, $p\acute{e}-e-da-an$, $p\acute{e}-da-an$ 'place'; $*k''\acute{e}rti > \text{Hitt. /k}^w\acute{e}rt^si$ /, ku-e-er-zi, ku-er-zi 'he cuts'; $*g\acute{h}\acute{e}sr > \text{Hitt. /k\acute{e}Sr/}$, $ke-e\check{s}-\check{s}ar$ 'hand'; $*d^h\acute{e}h_lmi > \text{Hitt. /t\acute{e}mi/}$, te-e-mi, te-mi 'I say'.

When unaccentuated, *e weakens to /a/ in posttonic open syllables²¹³ and to /i/²¹⁴ elsewhere (in pretonic open and closed syllables and in posttonic closed syllables). ²¹⁵ In word-final position, unaccentuated *e is dropped. ²¹⁶

Examples: * $h_1esh_2en\acute{o}s$ > Hitt. /?ishanḗas/, $i\check{s}-ha-na-a\check{s}$ 'blood (gen.sg.)'; * $n\acute{e}b^hes$ > /nébis/ $ne-e-p\acute{i}-i\check{s}$, $ne-p\acute{i}-i\check{s}$ 'sky'; ²¹⁷ * $pes\acute{e}nms$ > Hitt. /pisénus/, $p\acute{i}-\check{s}e-e-nu-u\check{s}$ 'men (acc.pl.)'; * $C\acute{e}C$ -ueni > Hitt. $CeCu\acute{u}ani$ (1pl.pres.act.-forms); * $C\acute{e}C$ -teni > Hitt. CeCtani (2pl.pres.act.-forms); * $=k^we$ > Hitt. / $=k^w$ /, V=k-ku 'and'; * tok^we > Hitt. / tak^w / 'if, when'. ²¹⁸

*ē

1.4.9.2 When accentuated, the development of $*\acute{e}$ does not differ from the development of $*\acute{e}$: I have not been able to find a spelling difference between the outcomes of $*\acute{e}$ and $*\acute{e}$ that would indicate a phonetic and/or phonological difference.

Examples: $*h_2st\acute{e}r+s > \text{Hitt. /Hst\acute{e}rt}^s$ /, $\hbar a-a \check{s}-te-er-za$ 'star'; $* k\acute{e}r > \text{Hitt. /k\acute{e}r}$ /, ke-er 'heart', $* s\acute{e}r > \text{Hitt. /s\acute{e}r}$ /, $\check{s}e-e-er$, $\check{s}e-er$ 'above, on top'; $*^\circ C\acute{e}r > \text{Hitt. /°C\acute{e}r}$ /, $^\circ Ce-e-er$ (3pl.pret.act.-ending), $*ud-n\acute{e}i > \text{Hitt. /udn\acute{e}}$ /, ut-ne-e 'land'.

There is one case in which $*\acute{e}$ yields something different, however: PIE $*di\acute{e}us$ yields Hitt. $/s\acute{i}us/$, $\check{s}i-i-\acute{u}-u\check{s}$ 'god'. It is not fully clear to me exactly what caused the raising of $*\ddot{e} > /\vec{1}$ here. The fact that the sequences *di-> Hitt. /s-/ precedes $*\ddot{e}$ hardly can be decisive, cf. $*ti\acute{e}h_{I}-no->/t^{s}\acute{e}na-/$, $z\acute{e}-e-na-$ 'autumn'. Perhaps the raising is comparable to the one visible in *ueT-> Hitt. /uiT-/.

On the basis of the thought that Hitt. " $\check{s}umanza$ 'cord, binding" reflect $*sh_1u-m\bar{e}n+s$ (~ Gr. $\check{v}\mu\check{\eta}v$ 'sinew'), it was generally assumed that $*-\bar{e}n+s$ yielded Hitt. /-ants/, -anza, whereas $-\bar{o}n+s >$ /-as/, - $a\check{s}$ (as in $*h_3\acute{e}r\bar{o}n+s >$ Hitt. $\hbar\bar{a}ra\check{s}$). Since

²¹³ Cf. Melchert 1994a: 138.

²¹⁴ This /i/ can itself in younger Hittite become subject to the lowering to /e/ as described in § 1.4.8.1.d, cf. * $n\acute{e}b^hes$ > OH / $n\acute{e}bis$ /, ne-e- $p\acute{i}$ - $i\acute{s}$ (OS) > NH / $n\acute{e}bes$ /, ne- $p\acute{e}$ - $e \acute{s}$ (NS).

²¹⁵ Cf. Melchert 1994a: 139. See at the lemma of *nepiš*- 'sky' for the establishment that these weakenings of unaccentuated *e can be dated to the 18^{th} - 17^{th} century BC.

²¹⁶ This is a powerful explanation for the replacement of the original 3sg.pret.act.-ending *-e of hi-inflected verbs by the corresponding ending of the signatic agrist, *-s-t > Hitt. -s.

²¹⁷ See at the lemma of *nepiš* for explanation of the oblique cases *nepišV*.

Note that in the last two examples I do not follow Garrett (*apud* Melchert 1994a: 184) who suggest that we are dealing with a development $*=k^we>*=k^wa>$ Hitt. $/=k^wu/$, spelled V=k-ku.

"šumanza" now must be interpreted as belonging to ^Úšumanzan- 'bulrush', which cannot have anything to do with Gr. ὑμήν, the development *- $\bar{e}n+s$ > -anza canot be upheld anymore. Instead, on the basis of * k^w truḗn+s > Hitt. / k^w truás/, ku-ut-ru-ua- $a\check{s}$ 'witness', we should rather conclude that *- $\bar{e}n+s$ fell together with *- $\bar{o}n+s$ and yielded Hitt. /-as/.

1.4.9.2.a When unaccentuated, $*\bar{e}$ yielded Hitt. /e/, and therewith differs from the outcome of unaccentuated short $*e: *h_1 \acute{e} s \bar{e} r >$ Hitt. /?\'eser/, $e-\check{s} e-er$ 'they were'. This indicates that the distinction between $*\bar{e}$ and $*\check{e}$ was present up to a quite recent stage: only after the weakening of unaccentuated $*\check{e}$ to /a/ and /i/, 219 unaccentuated $*\bar{e}$ developed into /e/.

1.4.9.2.b Note that in my view none of the alleged instances where the sequences $*h_2\bar{e}$, $*h_3\bar{e}$, $*\bar{e}h_2$ or $*\bar{e}h_3$ are thought to have yielded Hitt. -he- or -eh- (Eichner's Non-Colouration Law) can withstand scrutiny (see at $hai(n)k^{-lta(ri)}$, $^{NA}hekur$, henkan, $^{L\acute{U}}hippara$ -, $^{\acute{E}}hi\check{s}t\bar{a}$, $^{\acute{E}}hi\check{s}t\bar{a}$, $kane/i\check{s}\check{s}^{-2i}$, $m\bar{e}hur$ / $m\bar{e}hun$ -, piha-, $s\bar{e}hur$ / $s\bar{e}hun$ - and ueh^{-2i} / uah- for alternative interpretations). 220

*0

1.4.9.3 In the case of *o it is important to note that when part of a diphthong (*oiC and *ouC) it shows different outcomes. The diphthongs will be treated below.

When accentuated, * \acute{o} yields OH / \acute{a} / in initial and word-final syllables (but not in internal syllables, see below). Note that because * \acute{o} causes lenition, the development to a long vowel must antedate the period of lenition of intervocalic consonants due to a preceding accentuated long vowel.

In OS texts, the outcome /a/ is almost consistently spelled with plene -a-, in open as well as closed syllables. In MH and NH originals, we hardly find plene spellings in closed, non-final syllables anymore, which indicates that /a/ has been phonetically shortened in these syllables in the post-OH period, and fell together

²¹⁹ Which must be dated to the 18th-17th century BC, cf. the lemma of *nepiš*- 'sky'.

²²⁰ With the disappearance of the Hittite examples in favour of 'Eichner's Law', it has in my view become highly unlikely that this law can be upheld for the whole of Indo-European, especially with regard to words like $*g''\acute{e}h_3us > \text{Skt. } g\acute{a}us \text{ (not } **j\acute{a}us), \text{ Gr. } βοῦς, <math>*g''\acute{e}h_3um > \text{Skt. } g\acute{a}m \text{ (not } **j\acute{a}m), \text{ Gr. } βοῦς, <math>*g''\acute{e}h_3um > \text{Skt. } g\acute{a}m \text{ (not } **j\acute{a}m), \text{ Gr. } βοῦς, <math>*n\acute{e}h_2us > \text{Skt. } n\acute{e}us > \text{S$

with $/\acute{a}/.^{221}$ So $*\acute{o}CCV >$ OH $/\acute{a}CCV/ >$ NH $/\acute{a}CCV/$ and $*\acute{o}CV$ and $*\acute{o}CV$ and $*\acute{o}CV$ and $/\acute{a}CV/$
Examples for initial syllable: *stóph₂ei > OH /istápHe/, iš-ta-a-ap-hé > NH /istápHi/, iš-ta-ap-ah-hi 'I plug up'; *stópei > OH/NH /istábi/, iš-ta-a-pí 'he plugs up'; *kónkh₂ei > OH /kánkHe/, ga-a-an-ga-ah-hé > NH /kánkHi/, ga-an-ga-ah-hi, kán-ga-ah-hi 'I hang'; *dóh₃-h₂ei > OH /táHe/, da-a-ah-hé > NH /táHi/, da-ah-hi 'I take'; *kós > OH/NH /kás/, ka-a-aš 'this'; *dóru > OH/NH /táru/, ta-a-ru 'wood'.

Examples for word-final syllables: $*d^h g^h m \acute{o}s > \text{Hitt. /tgn\'as/}, t\acute{a}k-na-a-a \acute{s}$ 'earth (gen.sg.)'; $*h_j esh_2 en\acute{o}s > \text{Hitt. /?isHan\'as/}, i \acute{s}-ha-na-a-a \acute{s}$ 'blood (gen.sg.)'.

- 1.4.9.3.a In internal syllables (non-initial and non-final), *\delta \text{ yielded Hitt. } /\delta/\, however: *tr\k'-n\delta-h_1-h_2ei > OHitt. /trn\deltaHe/\, tar-na-a\h_-\heat{b}\ellea 'I release'; *mi-m\deltah_1-ei > Hitt. /miM\deltai/\, mi-im-ma-i 'he refuses'. \text{222} This explains the difference between *d\deltah_3-h_2ei > OH /t\deltaHe/\, da-a-a\ha-h\ellea 'I take' and *h_1poi-d\deltah_3-h_2ei > OH /pet\deltaHe/\, p\ellea-e-ta-a\ha-h\ellea 'I bring'\, etc.
- 1.4.9.3.b A special development of *\delta\$ is visible in the following positions: * $C\acute{o}m\#$ > Hitt. / $C\acute{o}n$ /, Cu-u-un and * $C\acute{o}ms\#$ > Hitt. / $C\acute{o}s$ /, Cu-u-us. Examples: * $k\acute{o}m$ > Hitt. / $k\acute{o}n$ /, ku-u-un 'this one' (acc.sg.c.); * h_1o - $b^h\acute{o}m$ > Hitt. / $Rab\acute{o}n$ /, a-pu-u-un 'that one' (acc.sg.c.); * $k\acute{o}ms$ > Hitt. / $Rab\acute{o}n$ /, a-u-us 'those ones' (acc.pl.c.); * h_1o - $b^h\acute{o}ms$ > Hitt. / $Rab\acute{o}s$ /, a-u-u-us 'those ones' (acc.pl.c.).
- 1.4.9.3.c When unaccentuated, *o usually yields Hitt. /a/: * $p\acute{e}dom$ > Hitt. / $p\acute{e}dan$ /, $p\acute{e}-e$ -da-an, $p\acute{e}-da$ -an 'place', * $p\acute{e}rom$ > Hitt. / $p\acute{e}ran$ /, $p\acute{e}$ -e-ra-an 'before', * $h_1\acute{e}h_1\emph{s}$ -o > Hitt. / $?\acute{e}sa$ /, e-ša 'he sits down'.

A special development of *o is visible in the acc.pl.c.-ending * $^{\circ}Coms > OH$ / $^{\circ}Cus$ / > NH / $^{\circ}Cos$ /, cf. § 1.3.9.4.f.

**ō*

1.4.9.4 The outcome of $*\bar{o}$ seems to have merged with the outcome of $*\bar{o}$. When accentuated, $*\bar{o}$ yields Hitt. $/\bar{a}/: *ud\bar{o}r > \text{Hitt. /uidar/}, \; u-i-da-a-ar, \; u-e-da-a-ar$

²²¹ It must be remarked that the practice of plene spelling is less consistent in younger texts anyway, so that it is possible that in these texts also sequences like $\frac{\dot{a}CV}{a}$ and $\frac{\dot{a}C\#}{a}$ are spelled without plene -a-.

²²² Apparent counter-examples like $tukk\bar{a}ri$, $kišt\bar{a}ri$, etc. must reflect *CC- $\acute{o}r$, to which the 'presentic' -i was attached only after the development of $*\acute{o} > /\acute{a}/$ in final syllables. So *tuk- $\acute{o}r$, $*'g^hsd$ - $\acute{o}r >$ pre-Hitt. $*tukk\bar{a}r$, $*kišt\bar{a}r >>$ Hitt. $tukk\bar{a}ri$, $kišt\bar{a}ri$.

'water'. Note that $*\delta n+s$ yields Hitt. /-ás/, $*ku\delta n+s$ > Hitt. /kuás/, $ku-\mu a-a\check{s}$ 'dog(man)'. ²²³ When unaccentuated, $*\delta$ yields Hitt. /a/: $*h_3\acute{e}r\bar{o}n+s$ > Hitt. /Háras/, $ha-a-ra-a\check{s}$ 'eagle'; $*h_1nd^hu\acute{e}h_2\bar{o}s$ > Hitt. /?nduáHas/, $an-tu-\mu a-ah-ha-a\check{s}$ 'human being'.

1.4.10 Diphthongs

*ei

1.4.10.1 When accentuated, *éi merges with the outcome of *é, *éh₁ and *é and yields Hitt. /é/ (but note that *éi lenites a following intervocalic consonant, whereas *é does not): *h₁éi-h₂ou > Hitt. /?éhu/, e-ḥu 'come!'; *h₂éih₃-u-s > Hitt. /Héus/, ḥé-e-ú-uš 'rain'; *néih_{1/3}-o > OH /néʔa/, ne-e-a > MH /néa/, ne-e-ia 'he turns'; *h₂ou + *h₁éiti > Hitt. /ʔuét³i/, ú-e-ez-zi 'he comes'; *méih₂ur > Hitt. /méhur/, me-e-ḥur 'period'.

When unaccentuated, *ei yields Hitt. /e/: * $u\acute{o}rs-ei > OH$ /uárSe/, $u\acute{a}-ar-a\check{s}-\check{s}e$ 'he harvests'; * $d\acute{o}h_3-h_2ei > OH$ /táHe/, $d\acute{a}-a-a\rlap{h}-h\acute{e}$. Note that as we can see from the examples, the outcome of *Cei is identical to the outcome of * h_2ei (through pre-Hitt. */Hai/).

In the sequence *Kei- (in which K = any velar) the diphthong *ei was first raised to *-ii-, which yielded Hitt. /i/ in closed syllable and / $\bar{\imath}$ / in open syllable: * $k\acute{e}ito$ > Hitt. / $k\acute{\imath}ta$ /, ki-it-ta 'he lies' (note that /t/ = [t:] counts as a geminate that closes the syllable); * $g\acute{e}is$ - h_2o > Hitt. / $k\acute{\imath}s$ - h_3o 'I become'; * $g\acute{e}is$ -o > Hitt. / $g\acute{\imath}s$ -o/ in the development (see at $g\acute{\imath}s$ -o) and $g\acute{\imath}s$ -o/ in this development). A similar raising may be visible in $g\acute{\imath}s$ -o-o/ the touches' if this represents / $g\acute{\imath}s$ -o/.

∗ēi

1.4.10.2 The only secure example of $*\bar{e}i$ that I know of is $*ud-n\dot{e}i > \text{Hitt. /udné/}$, ut-ne-e 'land'.

*oi

1.4.10.3 The diphthong *oi shows two outcomes. When preceding a dental consonant, *oi yields /ai/. It should be noted that when accentuated, * δi does not yield / $\hat{a}i$ / in this environment, as one could expect on the basis of * δ > / \hat{a} /, but rather / $\hat{a}i$ /, with a

²²³ Or /- $\frac{1}{4}$ s/ if we assume that the expected spelling * $\frac{1}{4}$ u- $\frac{1}{4}$ u- $\frac{1}{4}$ a- $\frac{1}{4}$ s/ is by chance unattested.

short -a-. Before all other consonants and in absolute auslaut, 224 *oi monophthongizes to /e/. Note that in the sequence * $\acute{o}iV$, we find the normal outcome of * \acute{o} , namely pre-Hitt. * $/\acute{a}iV$ /> Hitt. $/\acute{a}V$ /.

These developments explain the following paradigm:

Other examples: * $\acute{g}r\acute{o}its$ > Hitt. /kráits/, ka-ra-i-iz 'flood'; * $\emph{d}^h h_l$ - $\acute{o}i$ -s > Hitt. /táis/, da-iš 'he placed'; * $\emph{k}\acute{o}inos$ > Hitt. /káinas/, ka-i-na-aš, ga-e-na-aš 'in-law'; * $\emph{k}\acute{o}i$ > Hitt. /k \acute{e} /, ke-e 'these' (nom.pl.c.).

*ōi

1.4.10.4 This diphthong to my knowledge only occurs in the diphthong-stems and yields /āi/: *tlh₂ối > Hitt. /t⁵lHái/, za-al-ḥa-a-i, a vessel; *h₂urtốis > Hitt. /Hurtáis/, ḫur-da-a-iš, ḫur-ta-iš 'curse'; *h₂urtốim > Hitt. /Hurtáin/, ḫur-da-a-in, ḫu-ur-ta-in 'curse (acc.sg.)'.

*eu

1.4.10.5 The diphthong *eu (i.e. *CeuC) monophthongizes to /u/ or /o/, depending on the surrounding sounds. For an elaborate treatment, cf. § 1.3.9.4.f. Note that in *euV, we find the normal developments of *e, e.g. *néuo- > Hitt. /néua-/, ne-e-ua'new', * $d^h\dot{e}b^h$ -eu-os > Hitt. /tébauas/, te-pa-u-ua-aš 'little, few' (gen.sg.).

*ēu

1.4.10.6 The only possible instance of * $\bar{e}u$ that I know of is * $g^h r h_l - \dot{e}u$ > Hitt. /kr? \dot{u} /, ka-ru- \dot{u} 'early' if this reconstruction is correct. ²²⁵

*ou

1.4.10.7 The diphthong *ou yields Hitt. /au/ (with short a) before dental consonants (including *r): * h_2 óut h_2 ei > Hitt. /?áuti/, a-ut-ti 'you (sg.) see'; * h_2 óusten > Hitt. /?áusten/, a-uš-te-en 'you (pl.) must see'; * h_2 óuri- > Hitt. /?áuri-/, a-ú-ri-

²²⁴ Except in 2sg.imp.act. of the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class (e.g. da-i 'take!' instead of expected ** $te < *d^h h_I$ - δi), where -ai was restored on the basis of the stem °Cai- as found in the rest of the paradigm.

²²⁵ See its lemma for the possibility that this word reflects $*\dot{g}^h r \dot{e} h_l - u$.

'lookout'. In other positions *ou monophthongizes to /u/ or /o/, depending on the surrounding sounds. See § 1.3.9.4.f for an elaborate treatment.

∗ōu

1.4.10.8 To my knowledge, the diphthong $*\bar{o}u$ only occurs in diphthong-stems like $*h_3\acute{e}r$ - $n\bar{o}u>$ Hitt. /Hárnāu/, $\hbar ar$ -na-a-u 'birthing chair', $*h_2\acute{e}r\acute{g}$ - $n\bar{o}u>$ Hitt. /Hárgnāu/, $\hbar ar$ -ga-na-u 'palm, sole', etc., where it yields /āu/.

CHAPTER 2

ASPECTS OF HISTORICAL MORPHOLOGY

2.0 THE HITTITE NOMINAL SYSTEM

Since recently a detailed monograph dealing with the Hittite nominal system has appeared (Rieken's *Untersuchungen zur nominalen Stammbildung des Hethitischen* (1999a)), and since almost each noun is in Part Two extensively treated regarding its morphological prehistory, it is not necessary to treat the Hittite nominal system as thoroughly as the verbal system. Nevertheless, I want to make explicit which system of nominal inflection I reconstruct for PIE and in which way this system is still traceable in the Hittite material.

For PIE, I largely follow the system of nominal inflection as described by Beekes (1985 and 1995: 168f.). We must distinguish three basic types: root nouns (i.e. nouns in which the ending is directly added to the root), consonant stems (i.e. nouns in which a suffix of the structure *-(C)eC(C)- is placed between the root and the ending) and thematic stems (i.e. nouns of which the stem ends in *-o-).

Beekes (1985) has shown that for early PIE we must reconstruct three accent types of inflection of consonant stems, from which all attested types can be derived. These three are:

	hysterodynamic	proterodynamic	static
nom.sg.	*CéC-C(-s)	*CéC-C(-s)	*CéC-C(-s)
acc.sg.	*CC-éC-m	*CéC-C(-m)	*CéC-C(-m)
gen.sg.	*CC-C-ós	*CC-éC-s	*CéC-C-s

The root nouns could show either static or mobile accentuation:²²⁶

 $^{^{226}}$ Different words show different root-vowels, so at this point it is unclear if there originally was one type only, and how it must have looked like.

	static root nouns	mobile root nouns
nom.sg.	*Cé/óC(-s)	*Cé/óC(-s)
acc.sg.	$*C\acute{e}/\acute{o}C(-m)$	$*C\acute{e}/\acute{o}C(-m)$
gen.sg.	*Cé/óC-s	*CC-ós

The thematic type was a recent innovation, based on the hysterodynamic gen.sg. form, which originally had the function of ergative. Thematic nouns therefore do not show ablaut or accentual mobility.

In Hittite, the three PIE basic types are attested as well:

```
thematic stems: a-stem (also adjectives)
```

consonant stems: *i*-stem (also adjectives), *u*-stem (also adjectives), *au*-stem, *ai*-stem, *t*-stem, *s*-stem, *h*-stem, **m*-stem, **n*-stem, **r*-stem, **n*-stem, **n*-st

root-nouns

2.0.1 Thematic stems

The Hittite *a*-stem inflection goes back to the PIE *o*-stem inflection and is known from commune as well as neuter words. *A*-stem nouns originally do not show ablaut or mobile accentuation. Whenever they do, they must be regarded as recent thematicizations of original root nouns or consonant-stems (thematicization is a productive process within Hittite). The Hittite endings are as follows (see *s.v.* for a detailed account of their origin):

```
pl.
sg.
                                                                                      *-ei-es<sup>227</sup>
nom.c.
                                *-0-S
                                                     nom.c.
                                *-o-m
                                                                                      *-o-ms
acc.c.
                          <
                                                     acc.c.
                                                                                <
                  -an
                                                                       -uš
nom.acc.n.
                  -an
                                *-0-m
                                                     nom.-acc.n.
                                                                       -a
                                                                                     *-eh_2
                                                                                     *-o-om
gen.
                  -aš
                                *-0-S
                                                     gen.
                                *-o-ei, *-i<sup>228</sup>
                                                                                     *-os(?)<sup>228</sup>
dat.-loc.
                  -ai, -i <
                                                     dat.-loc.
                                                                       -aš
all.
                           <
                             abl.
                                                     *-oti
                             instr.
```

 $^{^{227}}$ Taken over from *i*-stem nouns.

 $^{^{\}rm 228}$ Taken over from consonant stems.

The Hittite consonant stems show the following endings (see also s.v.):

sg. pl. nom.c.
$$-\check{s}$$
, $^{229}-\mathcal{O}$ < $*-s$, $^{230}*-\mathcal{O}$ nom.c. $-e\check{s}$ < $*-ei-es^{231}$ acc.c. $^{\circ}V-n$, $^{\circ}C-an$ < $*-m$, $*-o-m^{232}$ acc.c. $-u\check{s}$ < $*-ms$ nom.acc.n. $-\mathcal{O}$ < $*-\mathcal{O}$ nom.-acc.n. $-a$, $-\mathcal{O}$ < $*-eh_2$, $*-\mathcal{O}$ gen. $-\check{s}$, $^{233}-a\check{s}$ < $*-(o)s$ gen. $-an$ < $*-om$ dat.-loc. $-i$ < $*-i$ dat.-loc. $-a\check{s}$ < $*-os(?)$ all. $-a$ < $*-o$

i-stems and *u*-stems

2.0.2.1 The Hittite *i*-stem and *u*-stem nouns reflect the PIE proterodynamic *i*-stem and *u*-stem inflection. In substantives the ablaut has generally been given up, generalizing the zero grade of the suffix, *CVC-i*- and *CVC-u*- (only a few traces remain, e.g. in <u>weši-/wešai-</u> 'pasture' and <u>hēiu-/hē(i)au-</u> 'rain'). In adjectives the original ablaut has been retained, however, albeit that in these nouns root accentuation has been generalized. Due to loss of intervocalic -*i*- in pre-Hittite times as described in § 1.4.8.1.a, the paradigm of the *i*-stem adjectives has sometimes become muddled. Examples: <u>harki-/hargai-</u> 'white', <u>tēpu-/tēpau-</u>'little, few'.

	Hitt.						PIE
nom.sg.c.	<i>ḥarkiš</i>	<					$*h_2\acute{e}r\acute{g}$ -i-s
acc.sg.c.	harkin	<					$*h_2$ ér g - i - m
gen.sg.	<i>ḥargaš</i>	<	*ḫargai̯aš	<	*h ₂ érģ-ei-os	<<	$*h_2r$ ģ-é i - s
datloc.sg.	hargai	<	*harga <u>i</u> i	<	*h ₂ érģ-ei-i	<<	*h₂rģ-éi-i

²²⁹ In stems in -t-, this ending is written -z = /-ts/.

 $^{^{230}}$ See Weitenberg 1995 for a detailed account of the sigmatization of original asigmatic commune nom.sg.-forms.

 $^{^{231}}$ Taken over from *i*-stem nouns.

²³² Taken over from the thematic nouns.

²³³ The proterodynamic ending $-\dot{s}$ is very rare: it has virtually everywhere been supplanted by hysterodynamic $-a\dot{s} < *-os$.

```
*d^h \acute{e} b^h - u - s
                    tēpuš
nom.sg.c.
                                 <
                                                                                               *d^h \acute{e} b^h - u - m
acc.sg.c.
                    tēpun
                                 <
                                                                                               *d^hb^h-éu-s
                                                                *d^h \acute{e}b^h-eu-os <<
gen.sg.
                    tēpauaš
                                 <
                                                                *d^h \acute{e}b^h-eu-i
                                                                                               *d^hb^h-éu-i
dat.-loc.sg.
                                                                                    <<
                    tēpaui
                                 <
```

Note that it often is assumed that the word for 'knee' reflects a PIE static paradigm $*\acute{g}\acute{o}n-u$, $*\acute{g}en-u-s$ (cf. Beekes 1995: 188), whereas the Hittite stems $g\bar{e}nu$ - and ganu- rather point to an original proterodynamic inflection: $*\acute{g}\acute{e}n-u$, $*\acute{g}n-\acute{e}u-s$.

au-stems and ai-stems

2.0.2.2 These so-called 'diphthong-stems' (cf. Weitenberg 1979) reflect the PIE hysterodynamic *i*-stem and *u*-stem inflection. The few substantives that inflect thus clearly show that originally ablaut was still present, although in the course of Hittite the full grade stems in -au- and -ai- have been generalized. In nom.sg. forms with and without -š are attested (the latter often showing neuter concord). This situation is due to the fact that originally PIE commune nouns did not have a nom.sg. ending at all and that *-s was introduced as the new marker of nom.sg.c. only after the creation of the o-stem inflection. This process of signatization can still be observed in the oldest layers of Hittite (cf. Weitenberg 1995) and the ending -š eventually has become obligatory for nom.sg. forms of commune words. All forms that did not show this ending automatically were regarded as neuter. Examples: zahhai- / zahhi- 'battle', harnau- / harnu- 'birthing chair'.

```
Hitt.
                                                          PIE
           zahhaiš
                                                          *tiéh >- ōi(-s)
                                                                              (<<*ti\acute{e}h_2-i(-s))
nom.sg.
                          <
           zahhain
                                                          *tih2-ói-m
                          <
                                *tiéh2-oi-m
acc.sg.
                                                 <<
           zahhijaš
                                *tiéh2-i-os
                                                          *tih2-i-ós
gen.sg.
                          <
                                                 <<
           harnauš
                                                          *h_3\acute{e}r-n\bar{o}u(-s)
                                                                              (<<*h_3\acute{e}r-nu(-s))
nom.sg.
                          <
                                                          *h_3r-nóu-m
           harnaun
                                *h₃ér-nou-m
acc.sg.
                          <
                                                 <<
gen.sg.
           harnuuaš
                          <
                                *h_3\acute{e}r-nu-os
                                                          *h<sub>3</sub>r-nu-ós
                                                 <<
```

t-stem nouns

2.0.2.3 In Hittite, only a few *t*-stems are attested, which do not show synchronic ablaut anymore. Nevertheless, the comparison of Hitt. *šīuatt-* 'day' < *diéuot- with CLuw. *tiuat-* 'Sun-god' < *diuot-' shows that ablaut must have existed at the

Proto-Anatolian level and that this word ultimately reflects a hysterodynamic paradigm. I therefore reconstruct as follows:

```
Hitt. PAnat. PIE

nom.sg. s\bar{\imath}\mu az < *di\acute{e}u-ot-s (<< *di\acute{e}u-ot-s)

acc.sg. UD-an < *di\acute{e}u-ot-on << *diu-\acute{o}t-on << *diu-\acute{o}t-on

gen.sg. s\bar{\imath}\mu attas < *di\acute{e}u-ot-os << *diu-ot-\acute{o}s << *diu-t-\acute{o}s
```

s-stems

2.0.2.4 For Hittite, only two neuter s-stems are attested, $n\bar{e}pi\bar{s}$ 'heaven' and $ai\bar{s}/i\bar{s}\bar{s}$ 'mouth'. The former synchronically does not show ablaut anymore. Nevertheless, the attestation of the deity $Nepa\bar{s}$ 'Storm-god' in OAss. texts, which likely is originally identical to 'heaven', shows that at a pre-Hittite stage ablaut was still present: nom.-acc.sg. $nepa\bar{s}$ vs. obl. $nepi\bar{s}$ -. Furthermore, the existence of CLuw. $tappa\bar{s}$ - < * $n\acute{e}b\acute{e}/os$ - besides HLuw. tipas- < * $neb\acute{e}s$ - shows that in Proto-Anatolian accentual mobility still existed in this word, going back to a proterodynamic inflection. Thus the following scenario emerges:

Hitt. "pre-Hitt." "PAnat."/PIE nom.-acc.sg.
$$n\bar{e}pi\bar{s}$$
 < * $n\acute{e}b^h$ - es << * $n\acute{e}b^h$ - es << * $n\acute{e}b^h$ - es << * $n\acute{e}b^h$ - es - es << * $n\acute{e}b^h$ - es - es (<< * $n\acute{e}b^h$ - es - es)

Note that ais / išš-, ultimately reflecting PIE * h_1eh_3 -es-, is far less clear regarding its prehistory.

h-stem

2.0.2.5 In Hittite, only one h-stem reflecting a PIE * h_2 -stem has been fully preserved, erh- / arah- / arh- 'line boundary', albeit that its paradigm shows much reshuffling of the original ablaut grades. The three stems show that we must assume that this word originally had a hysterodynamic inflection.

	Hitt.				PIE
nom.sg.	erḫaš	<	$*h_1 \acute{e}r - h_2 - o - s$	<<	$h_1 \acute{e}r - h_2(-s)$
acc.sg.	arhan	<	$*h_1r-h_2-o-m$	<<	$*h_{I}r$ -é h_{2} - m
gen.sg.	arḥaš	<			$*h_1r-h_2-\acute{o}s$
abl.	araḫza	<			$*h_l r$ -é h_2 -ti

The paradigms of other $*h_2$ -stems have been levelled out, due to which the direct reflex of $*h_2$ was lost. This caused the eventual merging of these stems with the *a*-stem nouns, cf. e.g. $h\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}\bar{a}$ - 'hearth'.

The outcome of the only known PIE proterodynamic $*h_2$ -stem noun, $*g^wen-h_2$ 'woman', is not fully clear because the reflex of this word in Hittite is written with a sumerogram only. See the discussion s.v. *kuyan-.

**m*-stem

2.0.2.6 The only *m-stem attested in Hittite, $t\bar{e}kan / takn$ - 'earth', does not show an -m-anymore. Yet its Anatolian cognates, CLuw. $ti\underline{i}amm(i)$ - 'earth' and HLuw. ta-ka-mi-i 'on the earth', shows that in PAnatolian the -m- must still have been present. Furthermore, CLuw. $ti\underline{i}amm$ - $< *d^h g^h$ -em- points to a hysterodynamic inflection. See s.v. for a detailed account of the prehistory of $t\bar{e}kan / takn$ -, which can be schematized thus:

```
Hitt. "PAnat."/PIE nom.sg. t\bar{e}kan < *d\acute{e}gom << *d\acute{e}gom << *d\acute{h}\acute{e}\acute{g}\acute{h}-m acc.sg. t\bar{e}kan < *d\acute{e}gom << *d\acute{h}\acute{g}\acute{h}-\acute{e}m-m gen.sg. takn\bar{a}\check{s} << *takm\bar{a}\check{s} << *dgm\acute{o}s << *d^{h}\acute{g}\acute{h}-m-\acute{o}s
```

n-stems

2.0.2.7 Until quite recently the noun *šumanzan*- 'bulrush' was regarded as denoting 'cord, binding' and therefore cognate to Gr. ὑμήν 'sinew', on the basis of which "nom.sg. šum(m)anza" was reconstructed as $*suh_1m\acute{e}n+s$. When this form was compared to nom.sg. $h\bar{a}ra\check{s}$ 'eagle' $<*h_3\acute{e}r-\bar{o}n+s$, it was assumed that PIE forms in *- $\bar{o}n$ lost their *-n in PIE already, whereas in *- $\bar{e}n$ it was retained. Since "šum(m)anza" now has to be interpreted as the nom.-acc.pl. of a neuter noun šumanzan- 'bulrush' that has nothing to do with Gr. ὑμήν, the awkward split between *- $\bar{e}n$ and *- $\bar{o}n$ must be given up.

For commune *n*-stems, we can now distinguish two types, namely hysterodynamic *n*-stems with an original suffix vowel *-*e*- and hysterodynamic *n*-stems with an original suffix vowel *-*o*-, both yielding -*aš* in nom.sg. Examples: *išhimen*- 'string, cord', *hāran*- 'eagle'.

```
nom.sg. haras < *h_3\acute{e}r-on-s (<< *h_3\acute{e}r-n)
acc.sg. haran < *h_3\acute{e}r-on-om << *h_3r-on-m (<< *h_3r-on-m)
gen.sg. haran < *h_3\acute{e}r-on-os << *h_3r-on-os
```

The neuter *n*-stem nouns that are attested in Hittite usually seem to show a hysterodynamic inflection. This must be a rebuilding of an original proterodynamic inflection, however. Example: *lāman / lamn-* 'name'.

Hitt. PIE nom.-acc.sg.
$$l\bar{a}man$$
 < $*h_3n\acute{e}h_3$ - mn gen.sg. $lamna\check{s}$ < $*h_3n(e)h_3$ - mn -os << $*h_3nh_3$ - $m\acute{e}n$ -s

r-stems

2.0.2.8 In Hittite, only two real *r*-stem noun are attested. The oldest attestations of the first, *keššar / kiššer- / kišr-* 'hand', directly reflect a hysterodynamic paradigm:

Hitt. PIE nom.sg.
$$ke\check{s}\check{s}ar$$
 / $k\acute{e}Sr$ / $<$ $*\acute{g}^h\acute{e}s$ - r acc.sg. $ki\check{s}\check{s}eran$ / ki Séran/ $<$ $*\acute{g}^hs$ - $\acute{e}r$ - om $<<$ $*\acute{g}^hs$ - $\acute{e}r$ - m gen.sg. $ki\check{s}ra\check{s}$ / ki Srás/ $<$ $*\acute{g}^hs$ - $\acute{e}r$ - om $*\acute{g}^hs$ - $\acute{e}r$ - om

The second one, haster(a)- 'star', probably goes back to a hysterodynamic paradigm as well, but s.v. for the problems regarding the establishment of its paradigm. Furthermore, it is not clear whether we should analyse the PIE stem as h_2s-ter - or h_2s-ter -.

Hitt. PIE

nom.sg.
$$hašterza < *h_2st\acute{e}r+s << *h_2st\acute{e}r (<<*h_2\acute{e}str?)$$

acc.sg. $hašteran < *h_2st\acute{e}rom << *h_2st\acute{e}r-m$

gen.sg. $haštiraš < *h_2st\acute{e}ros(?) << *h_2str-\acute{o}s$

r/n-stems

2.0.2.9 Although in the other IE languages *r/n*-stems (including stems in *-ur/-uen-* and *-mr/-men-*) are rarely attested, they are fully alive in Hittite. We can distinguish two types of inflection, namely a static and a proterodynamic one. Examples: *mēhur / mēhun-* 'period, time', *pahhur / pahhuen-* 'fire'.

static: Hitt. PIE

nom.-acc.sg.
$$m\bar{e}hur$$
 < *méih2-ur^234

gen.sg. $m\bar{e}hunaš$ < *méih2-un-os << *méih2-un-s

proterodynamic:

nom.-acc.sg. $pahhur$ < *péh2-ur

gen.sg. $pahhuenaš$ < *peh3-uén-os << *ph2-uén-s

It is often stated that $u\bar{a}tar / u\bar{t}e\bar{n}$ - 'water' reflects a static paradigm * $u\acute{o}d$ -r, * $u\acute{e}d$ -n-s. As I have argued in Kloekhorst fthc.b, this is incorrect: $u\bar{a}tar$, $u\bar{t}enas$ must be regarded as an inner-Hittite remodelling of an originally proterodynamic paradigm * $u\acute{o}d$ -r, *ud- $e\acute{n}$ -s (s.v. for details).

nt-stems

2.0.2.10 In Hittite, many *nt*-stem nouns are found, especially participles in -*ant*- and adjectives in -*yant*- 'having x'. In these words, no traces of ablaut can be found anymore: we find a stem reflecting *CC-ént- throughout the paradigm. Nevertheless, the fact that in CLuwian the word for 'Stormgod' shows a stem Tarhuyant- besides Tarhunt- < *trh_uent- / *trh_unt-, indicates that at least in Proto-Anatolian ablaut was still present. Thus, we get the following picture:

	Hitt.				"PAnat."		PIE
nom.sg.	ђицапzа	<			$*h_2uh_I$ -ént-s	<<	$*h_2ueh_I-nt(-s)$
acc.sg.	*ḫuu̯antan	<	$*h_2uh_I$ -ént-om	<<			$*h_2uh_I$ -ént-m
gen.sg.	huuandaš	<	$*h_2uh_1$ -ént-os	<<			$*h_2uh_I$ -nt-ós

it-stems

2.0.2.11 Only two nouns in Hittite show a stem in -it-, namely militt- / malitt- 'honey' and šeppitt- 'a kind of grain'. The latter shows the stem šeppitt- < *sép-it- throughout, but the former shows ablaut in the root: militt- < *mél-it- vs. malitt- < *ml-it-. It is remarkable that the suffix syllable does not show a full grade form anywhere in the IE languages, which would point to a hysterodynamic inflection: gen.sg. *ml-it-ós. Nevertheless, we would a priori expect a proterodynamic paradigm *mél-it, *ml-iét-s (or *ml-éit-s ?).</p>

 $^{^{234}}$ Note that contra Eichner 1973 I do not see any reason to reconstruct *- \bar{e} - in the nom.-acc.sg.-form.

	Hitt.			PIE	
nomacc.sg.	milit	<		*mél-it	
gen.sg.	milittaš	<	*mél-it-os <<	*ml-it-ós	(<< *ml-iét-s ?)
dat.loc.sg.	malitti	<		*ml-it-éi	(<< *ml-iét-i ?)

2.0.3 Root nouns

In Hittite only a few root nouns are attested. Often, original root nouns are thematicized (compare e.g. $p\bar{a}t$ - / pat- 'foot' < * $p\acute{o}d$ - / pd-, which eventually is altered to pata-), sometimes in pre-Hittite times already (compare e.g. huhha- 'grandfather' < * h_2uh_2o - that in combination with CLuw. $h\bar{u}ha$ - and Lyc. χuge - < * $h_2\acute{e}uh_2o$ - points to a PAnat. ablauting root noun * $h_2\acute{e}uh_2$ -s, * $h_2\acute{e}uh_2$ -m, * h_2uh_2 - $\acute{o}s$). We can distinguish static and mobile root nouns. Examples: μitt - (MU^{KAM}) 'year', μuan - / μun - 'dog', μuan - / μun - 'heart'.

static:	Hitt.				PIE
nom.sg.	MU^{KAM} -za	<			*uót-s (?)
acc.sg.	MU ^{KAM} -an	<			*ué/ót-m
gen.sg.	цizza	<			*uét-s
datloc.sg.	иītti	<			*uét-i
mobile:					
nom.sg.	kuuaš	<	*kuṓn-s	<<	*ľuṓn
acc.sg.	kuuanan	<	*kuón-om	<<	*ľuón-m
gen.sg.	kūnaš	<			*Kun-ós
nomacc.sg.	ker	<			*kḗr
gen.sg.	kardijaš	<			*krd-i-ós

2.1 THE HITTITE SYSTEM OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

In order to etymologically describe the Hittite personal pronouns 'I', 'you (sg.)', 'we' and 'you (pl.)', it is important that we first look at the systems of personal pronouns as attested in the other IE languages.

2.1.1 Personal pronouns in other IE languages

When we compare the Sanskrit forms with those of Avestan (Gatha-Avestan; Young Avestan marked with Y.), we arrive at the following Proto-Indo-Iranian reconstruction:

	Skt.	(encl.)	Av.	(encl.)	PIIr.	(encl.)
'I'						
Nom.	ahám		as-cīṭ, azēm		*HaģH(ám)	
Acc.	mấm	тā	<i>тат</i> (Ү.)	тā	*maH(am)	$*m\bar{a}$
Gen.	máma	me	mā.nā	mōi	*mána	*mai
Dat.	máhya(m)	me	maibiiā, maibiiō	mōi	*mág ^h ya	*mai
Abl.	mád		maţ		*mad	
Loc.	máyi		-		*mai+i	
Instr.	máyā		-		*mai+oH	
'you (sg.)'						
Nom.	tvám		tū, tuu ā m		*tuH(ám)	
Acc.	tvấm,	tvā	heta eta q m	$\theta \beta \bar{a}$	*tuaH(am)	*tuā
Gen.	táva,	te	tauuā	tōi	*táua	*tai
Dat.	túbhya(m),	te	taibiiā, taibiiō	tōi	*táb ^h ya	*tai
Abl.	tvád		hetaeta a t		*tuad	
Loc.	tvé, tváyi		-		*tuai(+i)	
Instr.	tvā, tváyā		$ hetaetaar{a}$		*tu̯aH	
'we'						
Nom.	vayám		vaōm		*uaiám	
Acc.	asmān	nas	āhmā	nå	*ns-má+	*nās
Gen.	asmākam	nas	ahmākəm	пō	*ns-má+	*nas
Dat.	asmé	nas	ahmaibiiā	пō	*ns-má+	*nas
Abl.	asmád		ahmaţ		*ns-mád	
Loc.	asmé		- -		*ns-mai	
Instr.	asmābhis		āhmā		*ns-maH	

'you (pl.))'					
Nom.	yūyám		yūš, yūžām		*iuHs	
Acc.	yuṣmā́n	vas	-	vå	*us-ma+	*uās
Gen.	yuṣmā́kam	vas	xšmākəm	vā	$*us$ - $m\acute{a}$ +	*uas
Dat.	yuşmé	vas	xšmaibiiā	vā	$*us$ - $m\acute{a}$ +	*uas
Abl.	yuşmád		xšmaţ		*us-mád	
Loc.	yuşmé				*us-mai	
Instr.	_		хšтā		*us-maH	

The Greek forms are as follows:

1sg. Nom. Acc. Gen. Dat.	Hom. ἐγώ ἐμέ, ἐμέο ἐμοί	με μευ μοι	IonAtt. ἐγώ ἐμέ ἐμοῦ ἐμοί	με μου μοι	Dor. ἐγώ(ν) ἐμέ ἐμέος ἐμίν	μου μου	PGreek *h ₁ eģóH *h ₁ mé *h ₁ méso *h ₁ mói	*me *meso *moi
2sg. Nom. Acc. Gen. Dat.	Hom. σύ(γε), τ σέ σέο σοί	τύνη σε σεο τοι	IonAtt. σύ(γε) σέ σοῦ σοί	σε σου σοι	Dor. τύ τέ τέος τίν	τε	*t(u)uH *t(u)é *t(u)éso *t(u)ói	*t(u)e *t(u)eso *toi
1pl. Nom. Acc. Gen. Dat.	Hom. ἄμμες ἄμμε ἡμέων ἄμμι(ν)		IonAtt. ἡμεῖς ἡμέας ἡμέων ἡμῖν	ἥμας ἥμων ἥμιν	Dor. ἁμές ἁμέ ἁμέων ἁμίν, ἁμί	ĩv	*ns-me-(e). *ns-mé *ns-mé-ōn *ns-m-ín	S
2pl. Nom. Acc. Gen. Dat.	Hom. ὅμμες ὅμμε, ὑμ ὑμέων ὅμμι(ν)	έας	IonAtt. ὑμεῖς ὑμᾶς ὑμῶν ὑμῖν	ὔμας ὅμων ὅμιν	Dor. ὑμές ὑμέ ὑμέων ὑμίν		*us-me-(e). *us-mé *us-mé-ōn *us-m-ín	s

Note that within Greek there are two systems for 'you (sg.)': in Ion.-Att., we find an anlaut σ - only, whereas in Doric, we find τ - in all forms. The σ - must come from * $t\mu$ -, which is still visible in Cret. acc. τ Fé. This means that in Proto-Greek there must have been a distribution between *t- vs. * $t\mu$ -, which cannot be determined on the basis of the Greek material alone.

It is important to note that the Armenian words for 'I' and 'you (sg.)' match the Greek forms regarding the initial $*h_{l}$ - in the oblique cases of 'I'

Sg.	'I'		'you (sg.)'	
Nom.	es	<*eģ(?)	du	< *tuH
Acc.	is	$<*h_Im+ge$	k 'ez	= dat.
Gen.	im	< *h ₁ mo-	k' o	< *tuo-
Dat.	inj	$<*h_l m$ - $g^h e$	k 'ez	< *tue-ģ ^h e

Another important language is Old Church Slavonic, especially because of gen.sg. *mene 'of me' that corresponds to PIIr. *mána and dat.sg. *teb^hoi 'to you' that corresponds to PIIr. *táb^hya. The plural forms clearly have undergone secondary changes.

Sg.	'I'		'you (sg.)'	
Nom.	аzъ	<*eģ-om	ty	< *tuH
Acc.	mene, mę	= gen., $<$ * mem	tebe, tę	= gen. < * <i>tem</i>
Gen.	mene	< *mene	tebe	$< *teb^h e$
Dat.	тьпě, ті	< *min-oi	tebě	$<*teb^hoi$
Pl.	'we'		'you (pl.)'	
Nom.	my	< *muH	vy	< *vuH
Acc.	пу, паѕъ		vy, vasъ	
Gen.	паѕъ	< *nos-om	vasъ	< *vos-om
Dat.	патъ, пу		vamь, vy	

Of the Germanic languages, only nom. and acc. are important. I refer to Kroonen fthc., who shows that the Proto-Germanic system must have been as follows:

Sg.

Nom.
$$*ik$$
 $<*h_1e\acute{g}-V$ $*tu$ $<*tuH$

Acc. $*mik$ $<*h_1me-ge$ $*tuk$ $<*tue-ge$

Pl.

Nom. $*weis$ $<*uei-s$ $*j\bar{u}s$ $<*iuH-s$

Acc. $*uns$ $<*ns$ $*iw$ $<*iu$

Of the Latin system, only nominative and dative provide additional information:

Sg.				
Nom.	ego	<*egoH	$tar{u}$	< *tuH
Dat.	$mihar{\iota}$	< *meģ ^h ei	$tibar{\imath}$	<*teb ^h ei
Pl.				
Nom.	nōs	< *nōs	vōs	< *uōs
Dat.	nōbīs		vōbīs	

2.1.2 The PIE system on the basis of non-Anatolian languages

On the basis of these languages mentioned, we can reconstruct the following system:

Sg.				
nom.	*h₁eģH		*tuH	
acc.	$*h_1 me(ge)$	$*m\bar{e}$ (?)	*tue(ge)	$*tu\bar{e}(?)$
gen.	$*h_1$ mene	*moi	*teue	*toi
dat.	*h₁meģ ^h i	*moi	$*teb^hi$	*toi
"obl."	$*h_1me$ -		*tue-	
Pl.				
nom.	*uei		*iuH	
acc.	*ns	*nōs (?)	*us	*uōs (?)
"obl."	*ns-	*nos	*us-	*uos

If we compare acc.-obl. *tue to gen. *teue, we seem to be dealing with an ablaut between zero-grade *tu-e vs. full grade *teu-e. When applied to gen. * h_1men -e, we would expect an acc.-obl. * h_1mn -e, with an -n-. I believe that this -n- can explain the words for 'I, me' in Tocharian that have an otherwise unexplicable anlaut * \tilde{n} - < * nV^{front} :

²³⁵ The fact that the cluster *-mn- does not seem to have left traces in the IE languages cited above points to a late-PIE assimilation of *-mn- to *-m- as is visible in the Ved. instr.sg. of -man-stems: e.g. raśmán- has instr.sg. raśmά and drāghmán- has instr.sg. drāghmā, both from *-mn-oh₁. When the preceding root contained a labial consonant, the cluster -mn- was assimilated to -n-: Ved. instr.sg. prathinā from prathimān-, prenā from premān-, $bh\bar{u}nā$ from $bh\bar{u}man$ -, mahinā from mahiman- and varinā from varman-; but also Skt. budhma- 'bottom' $<*b^hud^h$ -mno- as visible in Gr. $\pi v\theta \mu \eta v$ 'bottom'; Av. raoyna- 'butter' $<*Hre/oug^h$ -mno- as visible in Icel. rjómi 'cream' <*reugman- and MHG $r\bar{o}me <*raugman$ -; PGerm. bragna- 'brain' $<*mrog^h$ -mno- as visible in Gr. $\beta p\acute{e}\chi\mu\alpha$ 'skull' (last examples taken from Kroonen 2006).

Sg.	TochB	TochA	TochB	TochA
nom.	ñäś	m. näṣ, f. ñuk	tuwe	tu
obl.	id.	id.	ci	си
gen.	ñi	ñi	tañ	tñi
Pl.				
Nom.	wes	was	yes	yas
Obl.	id.	id.	id.	id.
Gen.	wesi, wesäñ	wasäṃ	yesi, yesäñ	yasäṃ

All in all, the outer-Anatolian IE languages point to the following basic system (disregarding the dat.sg. forms):

nom.	*h ₁ eģH	*tuH
obl.	$*h_1$ men- / $*h_1$ mn-	*teu- / tu-
encl.	*moi	*toi
nom.	*uei	*iuH
obl.	*ns-	*us-
encl.	*nos	*uos

2.1.3 The Anatolian system: the singular forms

With the above system in mind, let us first look at the words for 'I, me' and 'you (sg.)'. Of the Anatolian languages, the Hittite forms are best attested and probably reflect the most archaic system:

Hitt.	ʻI'		'you (sg.)'	
nom.	ú-uk		zi-i-ik	
acc.	am-mu-uk	=mu	tu-uk	=t- $ta/=d$ - du
gen.	am-me-el		tu-e-el	
dat.	am-mu-uk	=mu	tu-uk	=t- $ta/=d$ - du
abl.	am-me-e-da-a	Z	tu-e-da-az	

The gen.sg.-ending $-\bar{e}l$ and the abl.-ending $-\bar{e}daz$ are clearly of secondary origin, being taken over from the other pronouns. So the basic Hittite system is as follows:

nom.	$ar{u}k$	$z\bar{\imath}k$
accdat.	ammuk	tuk
"obl."	amm-	tu-
encl.	=mu	=tta/=ttu

The other Anatolian languages show the following forms:

Palaic				
nom.			ti-i	
accdat.		=mu	tu-ú	
CLuwian				
nom.			ti-i	
accdat.		=mu, $=mi(?)$		
gen.adj.			tuua/i-	
HLuwian				
nom.	á-mu		ti	
accdat.	á-mu	=mu	tu	=tu
gen.adj.	á-ma/i-		tu-wa/i-	
Lydian				
nom.	ати			
dat.	amu			
gen.adj.	ẽmi-			
Lycian				
nom.	ẽти, ети,	ати		
dat.	emu			
gen.adj.	ẽmi-			

Since in none of these languages word-final velars are attested, it is likely that these regularly were lost. As I have shown in Kloekhorst 2004: 39, HLuw. \acute{a} -mu must be interpreted as /?mu/. Since the hieroglyphic script did not distinguish between single and geminate consonants, \acute{a} -mu can safely be equated with Hitt. ammuk < PAnat. */?Mug/, which in my view is the preform of Lyd. amu^{236} and Lyc. emu^{237} as well. It is clear that in these languages the acc.-dat. 'me' has spread at the cost of the original nom. 'I'.

²³⁶ The \tilde{e} - of Lyd. gen.adj. $\tilde{e}mi$ - is the regular outcome of raising of *a- due to the following -i-.

 $^{^{237}}$ Which has a variant *amu* due to *u*-umlaut.

I therefore arrive at the following Proto-Anatolian reconstruction:

nom.	*?úģ	$*ti\overset{\circ}{g}$
accdat.	*?Múg̈́	*túg̈́
"obl."	*?M-	*tu-
encl.	*=mu	*=to(?) / *=tu

Note that I interpret Hitt. \acute{u} -uk as $/?\acute{u}g/^{238}$ in analogy to e.g. e- $e\check{s}$ 'be!' = $/?\acute{e}s/< *h_1\acute{e}s$, e-ep 'take!' = $/?\acute{e}p/< *h_1\acute{e}p$, e-et 'eat!' $/?\acute{e}d/< *h_1\acute{e}d$, i-it 'go!' $/?\acute{t}d/< *h_1\acute{t}d^hi$, etc. There is in my view no indication to assume that \acute{u} -uk would have a long \bar{u} (contra Melchert 1994a: 84).

If we compare PAnat. *? \dot{u} g 'I' to the form * h_1 e \dot{g} H, which is reconstructed on the basis of the other IE languages, we see that it contains an unexpected -u-. It is generally assumed that this -u- in one way or another derives from the paradigm of 'you'.

Nevertheless, within the PAnat. paradigm of 'you', nom. *tig is remarkable in the sense that, when compared with *tuH as reconstructed on the basis of the other IE languages, it does not contain an -u-.

In my view, the form *tig, of which the -g can easily be of a secondary origin and the -i-must reflect $*-ih_i$ -, 239 cannot be explained from a pre-form *tuH in any phonetically regular way. Moreover, I do not see how this form could have been a secondary innovation on the basis of analogy: there is no -i- available in the personal pronouns on the basis of which an original *tuH could be altered to PAnat. $*tih_i$. We therefore cannot conclude otherwise than that the Anatolian system $*tih_i$, *tu- is more archaic than the system *tuH, tu- as reflected in the

²³⁸ With /g/ on the basis of \dot{u} -ke-el, \dot{u} -ki-la 'I (emph.)'.

Note that **- ih_2 would have yielded **-e (cf. nom.-acc.pl.n. ke-e 'these' < * kih_2).

other IE languages²⁴⁰ and that this latter system therefore must have been an innovation, namely taking over the obl.-stem tu- into the nominative²⁴¹ and altering * tih_1 to *tuH (which therefore must be identified as * tuh_1).²⁴²

This means that *?ug 'I' cannot have gotten its -u- from 'you' (which was never *tuH, but always * tih_I), and therefore must have been influenced by *?Mug (again nominative influenced by obl.)

All in all I arrive at the following scenario:

PIE		
nom.	*h₁éģH	$*tih_1$
acc.	$*h_1mn$ -	* <i>tu</i> -
obl.	$*h_1mn$ -	*tu-

stage (1): the -u- of acc. *tu- is taken over to * h_1 mn-

nom.	$*h_l\acute{e}\acute{g}H$	* <i>tíh</i> 1
acc.	$*h_1mnu$ -	*tu-
obl.	* <i>h</i> 1 <i>mn</i> -	*tu-

stage (2): spread of -u- of acc. * h_1mnu - to nom. * $h_1e\acute{g}H$; assimilation of -mn- to -M-; loss of word-final laryngeal

nom.
$$*h_l \acute{u}\acute{g}$$
 $*t\acute{t}$ acc. $*h_l Mu$ -
obl. $*h_l M$ -
 $*tu$ -

stage (3): either addition of the element *-ge in nom. and acc., or spread of word-final *- \acute{g} of * $h_1u\acute{g}$

nom.
$$*h_l \acute{u}\acute{g}$$
 $*t\acute{l}- \acute{g}(e)$ acc. $*h_l M \acute{u}- \acute{g}(e)$ $*t\acute{u}- \acute{g}(e)$ obl. $*h_l M *tu-$

²⁴⁰ Including Tocharian where TochA tu, TochB tu, tuwe reflect *tuH(om).

 $^{^{241}}$ Which is a very common development, compare e.g. the Luwian languages where PAnat. nom. * $?\acute{u}\acute{g}$ 'I' was replaced by acc.-dat. * $?\acute{M}\acute{u}g$ 'me'.

 $^{^{242}}$ Thus already Cowgill 1965: 169⁵⁶. The fact that the Anatolian branch retained the older situation, *tiH, *tu-, whereas all the other IE languages (including Tocharian) show the innovated system *tuH, tu-, is an argument in favour of the view that the Anatolian branch was the first one to split off from PIE, cf. § 0.6.

stage (4): loss of word-final -e

PAnat. nom. *
$$2iig$$
 * $tiig$ * $tiig$ obl. * $2M$ -

For a treatment of the enclitic forms, I refer to their own lemmas.

2.1.4 The Anatolian system: the plural forms

In Hitite, the plural forms are as follows:

Again, the endings $-\bar{e}l$, -edaz and -enzan are likely taken over from the other personal pronouns and are irrelevant. So the basic system is

nom.	<u>u</u> ēš	šumeš
accdat.	$anzar{a}\check{s}$	šumāš
obl.	anz-	šum-
encl.	$=(n)na\check{s}$	$=\check{s}ma\check{s}$

In the other Anatolian languages, these pronouns are only scarcely attested:

CLuwian			
nom.			
accdat.	an-za, a-an-za, an-z	a-aš	u-za-aš
HLuwian			
nom.	a- zu ?- za		u- zu ?- za
accdat.	=nz		
ablinstr.			u-za-ri+i
gen.adj.	a-za/i-		

The plural forms of the first person ('we') are directly comparable to the PIE system, which had nom. *uei (with Hitt. $\mu \bar{e} \bar{s} < *uei-s$ or *uei-es, compare Goth. weis < *uei-s), obl. *ns- and encl. *nos. The Hitt. acc.-dat. anz $\bar{a} \bar{s}$ shows the ending $-\bar{a} \bar{s}$, which is the accentuated variant of the normal dat.-loc.pl.-ending -a \bar{s} . In HLuwian, where $a-zu^2-za$ and a-za/i- likely stand for /ant \bar{s} -/, the oblique stem *ns- was taken over into the nominative as well (compare 'I' above).

The interpretation of the plural forms of the second person ('you') is far less clear. The Hitt. stem \check{sum} - and the Luwian stem uz- do not seem to fit into one PAnatalion pre-form easily. Often, $\check{sume\check{s}}$ has been interpreted as the metathesized outcome of *usme as visible in PIIr. * $usm\acute{a}$ and Gr. $\check{v}\mu\mu\epsilon$. The element *-me seems to be a Graeco-Indo-Iranian innovation, however, and does not occur in the Hittite paradigm of 'we, us' (where we would have expected *asme- or similar). Moreover, this assumption does not explain the enclitic = $\check{s}ma\check{s}$.

2.2 THE HITTITE VERBAL SYSTEM

The Hittite verbal system knows many different inflection types, all with its characteristic forms. Each of this inflection type has its own prehistory. When we look at the Hittite texts diachronically, we see that this verbal system is in decline, however. Some inflection types are disappearing in the course of Hittite, whereas others are expanding rapidly. This causes the situation that a single verb sometimes can show forms that belong to a great number of different inflection classes. Since the historical linguist is mainly interested in the oldest linguistic situation as this provides the best information on the prehistory of a language, it is very important that in the case of the verbal system, the oldest inflection type of each verb is established, and that of each verb a detailed description is made of the development it shows during the attested period. In this way we can establish which inflection types were productive, which inflection type usually was taken over into a specific other inflection type, etc. With this knowledge, we should be able to gain a better insight in the possible origins of verbs that are not very well attested.

In order to do so, it is important that we classify the different inflection types that are available in Hittite. Such a task was taken up by Oettinger in his 1979 masterpiece *Die Stammbildung des hethitischen Verbums*. Although this book is still of very much value today, I believe that it is outdated in certain respects and that the views presented in it cannot all be upheld anymore. I therefore have chosen to set up my own classification that, although for the largest part based on Oettinger's work, is in some respects different. In the following chapter I will present the classification of the Hittite verbal system that I have used throughout this book. Of each inflection type, which are all provided with their own code, the following information will be given: original paradigm; prehistory; development during the attested Hittite texts; list of verbs that belong to this type originally.

2.2.1 Basic division and sub-grouping

The first division that can be made within the Hittite verbal system is between verbs that show an original active and verbs that show an original middle

inflection. This presents us with the first problem: some verbs show active as well as middle forms in the oldest texts already. Usually these verbs show a semantic difference between the active and the middle forms (e.g. $e\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$ 'to seat oneself' vs. $e\check{s}^{-z^i}$ (to sit'), but sometimes such a difference is not graspable (e.g. $pah\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$ besides $pah\check{s}^{-i}$, both 'to protect, to be loyal to'). Formally, these verbs sometimes use one stem (e.g. $e\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$ / $a\check{s}^{-}$ besides $e\check{s}^{-z^i}$ / $a\check{s}^{-}$), but sometimes the stems are different (e.g. $huett^{-lta(ri)}$ besides $hutti\dot{p}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to draw, to pull', or $n\bar{e}^{-a(ri)}$ besides nai^{-i} /* ni^{-} 'to turn'). It must be noted that in the case of originally different stems for the active and the middle, in the course of time these stems heavily influenced each other (see under their respective lemmas for the development in the latter two verbs). The active verbs are codified here with the roman numbers I and II (see below for the difference between I and II), whereas the middle verbs are codified with the roman number III.

2.2.2 The active verbs

Within the group of verbs that show an active inflection, the number of different inflection types is the largest. Nevertheless, we first can make another basic division within the active verbs, namely in verbs that show the mi-inflection and verbs that show the hi-inflection. The difference between these two is determined by their verbal endings. In the present tense, for instance, mi-inflected verbs have the endings -mi, -ši, -zi for the singular and -ueni, -tteni, -anzi for the plural, whereas hi-inflected verbs show -hhi (-hhe), -tti, -i (-e), -ueni, -šteni, -anzi. It must be noted that sometimes an ending of the one type spreads at the cost of the ending of the other type (e.g. the mi-ending 2sg.pres.act. -ši is gradually being replaced by the hi-ending -tti throughout Hittite, whereas the hi-ending 2pl.pres.act. -šteni is being replaced by the mi-ending -tteni; see at their respective lemmas for a full treatment of the verbal endings and their rise or fall within the Hittite period), but nevertheless, the basic division between miinflection types and hi-inflection types is present up to the last Hittite texts. It is important to notice that a particular verbal suffix in principle always takes the same set of endings: e.g. -ie/a- (= the -ie/a-class) always uses mi-endings, but -ai-/-i- (= the dāi/tiianzi-class) always hi-endings. It therefore is not useful to say that, for instance, the verb nai- / *ni- 'to turn', which was originally hiconjugated, is becoming mi-conjugated in younger Hittite. We should rather say that the stem nai^{-i} / *ni- (inflecting according to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class, which happens to be hi-conjugating) from MH times onwards is being replaced by the

stem $ni\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$ (according to the $-\underline{i}e/a$ -class, which happens to be mi-conjugating). The inflection types that use mi-endings are codified with roman I, whereas the $\underline{h}i$ -conjugating inflection types are codified with II.

I = mi-conjugation

2.2.2.1 Within the *mi*-conjugated verbs three types must be distinguished: (a) unextended *mi*-verbs that show ablaut; (b) *mi*-verbs that do not show ablaut; (c) *mi*-verbs that show a thematic suffix.

Ia = unextended ablauting *mi*-verbs

2.2.2.1.a The ablauting *mi*-verbs go back to two PIE verbal categories, namely the root-present and the root-aorist.

For the root-present we can compare the verb 'to be'.

	PIE	Gr.	Skt.	Hitt.
1sg.	*h _i és-mi	εἰμί	ásmi	ēšmi
2sg.	*h _l és-si	ર્દો	ási	ēšši
3sg.	*h _l és-ti	ἐστί	ásti	ēšzi
1pl.	$*h_ls$ - $m\acute{e}(s)$	ἐσμέν	smás	*ašuēni
2pl.	$*h_{I}s$ - $th_{I}\acute{e}$	ἐστέ	sthá	*aštēni
3pl.	*h ₁ s-énti	εἰσί	sánti	ašanzi

For the root-aorist we can compare the verb 'to put'. Because there is no trace of an augment in Hittite, I have cited here the injunctive forms as attested in Greek (with additional forms out of the paradigm of ĭoτημι 'to stand') and in Sanskrit (with an additional example of var- 'to cover'). The Hittite verb $t\bar{e}^{-zi}$ in fact denotes 'to speak' (the plural forms are taken from compound verbs like $pehute^{-zi}$ / pehut- 'to bring (away)' and $uuate^{-zi}$ / uuat- 'to bring (here)').

	PIE	Gr.	Skt.	Hitt.
1sg.	$*d^h\acute{e}h_I$ -m	[στῆν]	*dhấm	tēnun
2sg.	$*d^h\acute{e}h_l$ -s	[στῆς]	dhā́s	tēš
3sg.	$*d^h\acute{e}h_l$ - t	[στῆ]	dhāt	tēt
1pl.	$*d^h h_I$ -mé	θέμεν	*dh ám a	°tumen
2pl.	$*d^h h_I$ -té	θέτε	*dhā́ta	°tatten
3pl.	$*d^h h_l$ -ént	θέσαν	dhúr, [vran]	°tēr, °danzi

On the basis of the fact that the formation of the PIE imperfect (ablaut *e/O, secondary endings) was identical to the formation of the root-aorist (also *e/O-ablaut and secondary endings), the two categories easily fell together in Hittite. On the basis of the root-aorist a new inflection with primary endings (= addition of -i) was created which had presentic meaning and was formally identical to the root-present.

As we see, the PIE ablaut was *e (in the singular) vs. * \emptyset (in the plural). This PIE ablaut-type yielded six different ablaut-types in synchronic Hittite: e/\emptyset , a/\emptyset , e/a, a/a, e/i, a/i. The verb $paii^{-zi}/pai$ - 'to go' has its own class.

Ia1 mi-verbs with e/\emptyset -ablaut.

2.2.2.1.b This class consists of verbs of the structure CueC-, Cmen- and of the structure $*Ceh_1$ -, to which the nasal-infix verbs of the structure *CR-ne- h_1 - belong as well. Note that in zinni-zi / zinn- and duuarni-zi / duuarn- original $*-\bar{e}$ - < *- eh_1 - has been raised to -i-. The verbs of this type most clearly reflect the PIE *e/O-ablaut.

aršane-zi / aršan- 'to be envious' $< *h_{1/3}rs-ne-h_{1^-} / *h_{1/3}rs-n-h_{1^-}; huek-zi / huk-$ 'to slaughter' $< *h_2ueg^{(h)} - / *h_2ug^{(h)} -; huek-zi / huk-$ 'to conjure' $< *h_2ueg^{h} - / *h_2ug^{h} -; huek-zi / huk-$ 'to smash' $< *h_2ueg^{h} - / *h_2ug^{h} -; huis-zi / hus-$ 'to live' $*h_2ues- / *h_2us-; hulle-zi / hull-$ 'to smash' $< *h_2ul-ne-h_{1^-} / *h_2ul-n-h_{1^-}; kuen-zi / kun-$ 'to kill' $< *g^{wh}en- / *g^{wh}n-; kuer-zi / kur-$ 'to cut' $< *k^wer- / *k^wr-; pehute-zi / pehut-$ 'to bring (there)' $< *h_1poi + *h_2ou + *d^heh_{1^-} / *d^hh_{1^-}; peie-zi / pei-$ 'to send' $< *h_1poi + *h_1ieh_{1^-} / *h_1ih_{1^-}; šamen-zi / šamn-$ 'to pass by' < *smen- / *smn-; te-zi 'to state, to say' $< *d^heh_{1^-}; duuarni-zi / duuarn-$ 'to break' $< *d^hur-ne-h_{1^-} / *d^hur-n-h_{1^-}; uie-zi / ui-$ 'to send (here)' $< *h_2ou + *h_1ieh_{1^-} / *h_1ih_{1^-}; uuate-zi / uuat-$ 'to bring (here)' $< *h_2ou + x + *d^h(e)h_{1^-} / *d^hh_{1^-}; uete-zi / uet-$ 'to build' $< x + *d^heh_1 / *d^hh_{1^-}; zinni-zi / zinni-$ 'to finish' $< *ti-ne-h_{1^-} / *ti-n-h_{1^-}$.

Ia2 *mi*-verbs with a/\emptyset -ablaut.

2.2.2.1.c This class consists of verbs in which the *e of the singular forms regularly is coloured to a by a neighbouring laryngeal or due to the development *eRCC > aRCC.

 $h\bar{a}^{-zi}$ / h- 'to believe' < * h_3eH - / * h_3H - or * h_2eh_3 - / * h_2h_3 -; h_2ama^{-zi} / h_3ama^{-zi} / h_3

Ia3 *mi*-verbs with e/a-ablaut: the e/a-class.

2.2.2.1.d This class consists of mi-verbs that show a synchronic ablaut e/a. It contains important verbs like $e\check{s}^{-2i}/a\check{s}$ - 'to be' and ed^{-2i}/ad - 'to eat'. Although it is clear that -e- of the strong stem directly reflects PIE *- e^{-243} , the origin of -a- of the weak stem has caused some debate.

In some of the verbs of this class, it is quite clear that the -a- as written in the weak stem is not phonologically real: ta-ra-an-zi 'they speak' reflects *tr-énti and therefore must represent phonological /tránt si /; ma-ra-an-du 'they must disappear' < *mr-éntu must be phonologically interpreted as /mrántu/. So in verbs of the stucture *CeR- the PIE zero-grade stem *CR- yielded Hitt. CR- that is spelled CaR-, with an empty -a-.

Regarding the interpretation of the a- as found in the weak stems of the verbs $e\check{s}$ - zi / $a\check{s}$ - 'to be', ed- zi / ad- 'to eat', eku- zi / aku- 'to drink' and epp- zi / app- 'to seize', matters are less clear. These verbs all show the structure $*h_1eC$ -, and it therefore seems obvious to assume that the weak stems aC- reflect $*h_1C$ -. Nevertheless, in view of the loss of initial $*h_1$ - before consonants in isolated forms ($*h_1C$ - > C-, cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c), the retention of $*h_1$ - in these verbs cannot be phonetically regular. It therefore assume that at the time that $*h_1$ was regularly lost in word-initial position before consonant, the ablaut of stems of the structure /?eC- / ?C-/ still corresponded to the other ablauting mi-verbs, which showed an ablaut *Ce(R)C- / *C(R)C-. In order to avoid an alternation **/?eC- / C-/, which would have been fully aberrant in comparison to all other verbs that showed *Ce(R)C- / *C(R)C-, the initial /?-/ of the full grade was restored.

The question now is: what is the relationship between */?C-/ and the spelling aC-? It has been claimed that aC- shows a vocalization of the initial * h_i - to a-. There is, however, no proof anywhere in Hittite that * h_i would vocalize to -a- in any environment. As I have argued in Kloekhorst fthc.c, we should rather assume

 $^{^{243}}$ In the literature, we still often find the view that the plene spelling of e in the singular forms (e.g. e-es-mi 'I am', e-et-mi 'I eat' or se-e-es-mi 'I sleep') of some of these verbs indicates original length and points to acrostatic (i.e. 'Narten') inflection (e.g. Oettinger 1979a: 87, but also still LIV², where e.g. e-et-mi is given as \bar{e} dmi, reflecting ** $h_1\bar{e}$ d-mi). This view must be abandoned. The plene spelling only indicates the fact that *e is accentuated. For each verb, cf. their respective lemma for my view that all e/a-ablauting verbs go back to normal root-presents with *e/O-ablaut.

 $^{^{244}}$ A common other view is that these verbs introduced the a- in the weak stem in analogy to $\check{s}e\check{s}^{-\check{z}^i}/\check{s}a\check{s}$ - 'to sleep' (e.g. Melchert 1994a: 66-7, Kimball 1999: 390). This, however, is highly improbable: it is hard to believe that in Hittite a wide-scale leveling within the paradigm of verbs like 'to be', 'to eat' and 'to drink' took place in analogy to one less frequent verb only. Moreover, the -a- of $\check{s}a\check{s}$ - probably is an empty vowel as well.

that a spelling like a- $\check{s}a$ -an-zi must be read as 'a- $\check{s}a$ -an-zi²⁴⁵ and therefore is comparable to e.g. ta-ra-an-zi = /tránt s i/ in the sense that it stands for /?sánt s i/ < * h_1 sénti, where -a- is nothing more than an empty vowel. The same goes for $\check{s}a$ - $\check{s}a$ -an-zi = /ssánt s i/ < *ss-énti 'they sleep'.

All in all, the synchronic ablaut e/a of class Ia3 is equivalent to the ablaut e/\emptyset of class Ia1 in the sense that the vowel -a- of the weak stem in the former type is just a graphic device to spell the initial consonant cluster /CC-/ and therefore is identical to phonological $|\emptyset\rangle$.

 eku^{-i} / aku^{-} 'to drink' < $*h_1eg^{wh}$ - / $*h_1g^{wh}$ -; epp^{-ii} / app^{-} 'to seize' < $*h_1ep$ - / $*h_1p$ -; ed^{-ii} / ad^{-} 'to eat' < $*h_1ed^{-}$ / $*h_1d^{-}$; es^{-ii} / as^{-} 'to be' < $*h_1es^{-}$ / $*h_1s^{-}$; es^{-ii} / as^{-} 'to sit' < $*h_1es^{-}$ / $*h_1s^{-}$; mer^{-ii} / mar^{-} 'to disappear' < $*mer^{-}$ / $*mr^{-}$; pes^{-ii} / $*pas^{-}$ 'to rub' < $*pes^{-}$ / $*ps^{-}$; $šes^{-ii}$ / $šas^{-}$ 'to sleep' < $*ses^{-}$ / $*ss^{-}$; ter^{-ii} / tar^{-} 'to speak' < $*ter^{-}$ / $*tr^{-}$; ueh^{-ii} / uah^{-} 'to turn' of secondary origin; ueh^{-ii} / uuh^{-} 'to copulate' < $*h_{1/3}uehh_1$ - / $*h_{1/3}uhh_1$.

Ia4 *mi*-verbs with a/a-"ablaut".

This class consists of verbs of the structure *CeRC-. In the full-grade forms, *-e-2.2.2.1.e yielded Hitt. -a- because of the sound law *eRCC > Hitt. aRCC (note that all endings of the singular start in a consonant). In the zero-grade forms, however, *CRC- yielded Hitt. /CRC-/, which is phonetically realized as [CaRC-]. In spelling, the full grade stem /CaRC-/ fell together with the zero grade stem /CRC-/: both are spelled CaRC-. This is the reason why these verbs are usually regarded as synchronically non-ablauting. Although I must admit that for the bulk of these verbs it in principle cannot be proven that synchronically in Hittite ablaut still existed, I do believe that in one case this is clear. The verb $\bar{a}r\check{s}^{-zi}$ / $ar\check{s}^{-}$ 'to flow' shows a synchronic ablaut between the strong stem $\bar{a}r\check{s}$ - (a-ar-a \check{s} -, a-ar- \check{s} °) and the weak stem arš- (ar-aš-, ar-š°). As I have argued under its lemma, this difference in spelling can only be explained by assuming that arš-represents /?ars-/ < * h_1 ers-, whereas arš- represents /?rs-/ < * h_1 rs-. This means that \bar{a} rš- / arš- retained its ablaut throughout Hittite. I therefore think that it is likely that at least a part of the verbs that I have gathered under this class show ablaut in Hittite as well. This ablaut unfortunately cannot be seen in spelling, however.

²⁴⁵ Taking the sign A as having the value a_x as is known from Boğazköy Akkadian (cf. Durham 1976: 117).

 $\bar{a}r\dot{s}^{-zi}$ / $ar\dot{s}^{-}$ 'to flow' < * h_1ers - / * h_1rs -; har(k)- z^i / har(k)- 'to hold, to keep' < * h_2erk - / * h_2rk -; hark- z^i / hark- 'to perish' < * h_3erg - / * h_3rg -; harp- z^i / harp- 'to separate oneself and (re)associate oneself esewhere' < * h_3erb^h - / * h_3rb^h -; $i\ddot{s}part$ - z^i / $i\ddot{s}part$ - 'to escape' * $sperd^h$ - / * $sprd^h$ -; $i\ddot{s}talk$ - z^i / $i\ddot{s}talk$ - 'to make level, to flatten' * $stelg^h$ - / * $stlg^h$ -; $i\ddot{s}tar(k)$ - z^i / $i\ddot{s}tar(k)$ - 'to ail, afflict' < *sterk- / *strk-; karp- z^i / karp- 'to take away, to pick, to pluck' < *kerp- / *krp-; $kar\ddot{s}$ - z^i / $kar\ddot{s}$ - 'to cut off' < *kers- / *krs-; lapp- z^i / lapp- 'to catch fire' < * leh_2p - / * lh_2p -; $pappar\ddot{s}$ - z^i / $pappar\ddot{s}$ - 'to sprinkle' < *-pers- / *-prs-; parh- z^i / parh- 'to chase' < * b^herh_2 - / * b^hrh_2 -; $par\ddot{s}$ - z^i / $par\ddot{s}$ - 'to flee' < * b^hers - / * b^hrs -; $\ddot{s}alk$ - z^i / $\ddot{s}alk$ - 'to knead' < *selK- / *slK-; $\ddot{s}a(n)h$ - z^i / $\ddot{s}a(n)h$ - 'to seek' < * $senh_2$ - / * snh_2 -; $\ddot{s}a(n)hu$ - z^i / *sa(n)hu- 'to roast' < * $senh_2u$ - / * $senh_2u$ -; tarhu- z^i / tarhu- 'to siege' < * $terh_2u$ - / * trh_2u -; tar(k)u- z^i / tar(k)u- 'to dance' < * $terk^w$ - / * trk^w -; ulh_2 - ulh_2 - 'to hit' < * ulh_3 -; ulh_3 -; ulh_2 - ulh_3 -; ulh_3 -; ulh_3 -; ulh_3 -; ulh_3 - 'to damage(?)' < * ull_3 -, * ulh_3 -; ull_3 -; ulh_3 - 'to damage(?)' < * ull_3 -, * ulh_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 - 'to damage(?)' < * ull_3 -, * ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 - 'to damage(?)' < * ull_3 -, * ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 - 'to damage(?)' < * ull_3 -, * ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 - 'to damage(?)' < * ull_3 -, * ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 - 'to damage(?)' < * ull_3 -, * ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 - 'to damage(?)' < * ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 - 'to damage(?)' < * ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 - 'to damage(?)' < * ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 -; ull_3 - 'to damage(?)' < *

Ia5 *mi*-verbs with e/i-ablaut.

2.2.2.1 This class consists of two verbs only, namely of $\underline{u}ekk^{-zi}$ 'to wish' and $terepp^{-zi}$ 'to plough'. This class cannot be treated without referring to the other verbs in Hittite that show a vowel -e/i- in their weak stem, namely the verbs of class Ia6 ($tam\bar{a}s\bar{s}^{-zi}$ / $tame/i\bar{s}\bar{s}$ - 'to (op)press') and of class IIa3 ($kar\bar{a}p^{-i}$ / gare/ip- 'to devour', $\underline{s}ar\bar{a}p^{-i}$ / $\underline{s}arip$ - 'to sip', $a\underline{s}\bar{a}s^{-i}$ / $a\underline{s}e/i\bar{s}$ - 'to seat' and $\underline{h}amank^{-i}$ / $\underline{h}ame/ink$ - 'to tie'). As I have shown in detail in Kloekhorst fthc.f, the -e/i- in the weak stem $tame/i\bar{s}\bar{s}$ - must be regarded as an anaptyctic vowel /i/ that emerged in the cluster * dmh_2s -. In my opinion, this vowel /i/ is the one found in the weak stem forms of these verbs as well.

The case of $terepp^{-z^i}$ must be taken together with $kar\bar{a}p^{-i}$ / kare/ip- and $\check{s}ar\bar{a}p^{-i}$ / $\check{s}arip$ -. In my view it is significant that these verbs are the only ones in Hittite that show a structure *CReC-. In principle, we would expect that the zero-grade form of these verbs, *CRC-, would regularly yield Hitt. [CəRC-] (compare at class Ia4 and IIa2), spelled CaRC-. We therefore would expect that the ablauting pairs would be *CReC- / *CRC- > Hitt. CReC- / CaRC- when mi-conjugated, and * $CR\acute{o}C$ - / *CRC- > Hitt. $CR\bar{a}C$ - : CaRC- when hi-conjugated. Note that in synchronic Hittite it looks as if the vowel is shifting place: strong stem CRVC- vs. weak stem CVRC-. Since such a Schwebe-ablaut is further absent in Hittite verbs, I believe that it was eliminated here. The zero-grade stem CRC-secondarily received the anaptyctic vowel /i/ on the place of the full grade vowel. In this way, mi-conjugating verbs of the structure * $CR\acute{e}C$ - / *CRC- were altered to synchronic CReC- / $CR\acute{e}C$ -, whereas hi-conjugating verbs of the structure

* $CR\acute{o}C$ - / *CRC- were altered to synchronic $CR\bar{a}C$ - / $CR\dot{a}C$ -. In both cases, the weak stem is spelled CRe/iC-.

With this scenario in mind, we can explain $terepp^{-z^i}$ as an ablauting verb $terepp^{-z^i}$ / tere/ipp- 'to plough', which stands for phonological /trep- / trip-/, the 'regular' adaptation of PIE *trep- / *trp-.

The case of μekk^{-zi} is slightly different. As I have shown under its lemma, here we are dealing with the principle that a PIE ablaut * $\mu e/oC$ - / * μC - is eliminated in Hittite. In analogy to the * μ - of the full grade, the zero-grade * μC - is altered to * μC -. This initial cluster then received an anaptyctic vowel, which is / μ - when the following consonant is a stop. So I interpret $\mu ekzi$ / $\mu ekkanzi$ as / μekt / μekt / *
Ia6 tamāšš-zi / tame/išš- 'to (op)press'.

2.2.2.1.g This verb constitutes a class of its own, since it shows a unique synchronic \bar{a}/\bar{i} -ablaut. As I have shown under its lemma, I regard $tame/is\bar{s}$ - as the regular outcome of the zero-grade stem $*dmh_2s$ -, whereas $tam\bar{a}\bar{s}\bar{s}$ - replaced $*tamah\bar{s}$ -, which would have been the regular outcome of the full grade stem $*dmeh_2s$ -.

Ia7 $paii^{-zi}/pai$ - 'to go'.

2.2.2.1.h This verb, too, has its own class, as it shows a unique inflection. Although in the bulk of the attestations both the strong and the weak stem seems to be *pai*-, the oldest texts show a strong stem *paii*-. See its lemma for the discussion of the prehistory of this verb.

Ablautpattern of the Ia-verbs

2.2.2.1.i In all *mi*-verbs that show ablaut, this ablaut can be traced back to the PIE ablaut *e/Ø that is inherited from the PIE root present and root aorist. I have recorded the distribution of these ablaut-vowels over the verbal paradigms in the following schemes, first giving the attested Hittite forms (the verb *kue(n)*-^{zi} / *kun*- 'to kill' with additional forms from *epp*-^{zi} / *app*- 'to seize', *tē*-^{zi} 'to state', *eš*-^{zi} / *aš*- 'to be' and *i*-^{zi} 'to go'), then an abstraction of these Hittite data, followed by the reconstructed PIE forms, exemplified by Sanskrit forms (the verbs *han*-/*ghn*- 'to kill' and *as*-/*s*- 'to be'), using the present injunctive as the counterpart of the Hittite preterite. Forms between square brackets show the historically unexpected ablaut grade. Forms marked with [†] are in fact unattested.

pres.					
1sg.	ku-e-mi	CéC-mi	*CéC-mi	hánmi	ásmi
2sg.	ku-e-ši	CéC-si	*CéC-si	háṃsi	ási
3sg.	ku-e-en-zi	CéC-zi	*CéC-ti	hánti	ásti
lpl.	ар-ри-е-пі	CC-uéni	*CC-més(i)	[hanmaḥ]	smási
2pl.	ap-te-ni	CC-téni	*CC-th ₁ é	hathá	sthá
3pl.	ku-na-an-zi	CC-ánzi	*CC-énti	ghnánti	sánti
pret.					
1sg.	ku-e-nu-un	CéC-un	*CéC-m	†hánam	†ásam
2sg.	te-e-eš	CéC-s	*CéC-s	hán	†á <u>ḥ</u>
3sg.	ku-en-ta, te-e-et	CéC-t	*CéC-t	hán	†á <u>ḥ</u>
lpl.	[ku-e-u-en]	CC- <u>u</u> én ²⁴⁶	*CC-mé	†hamáḥ	†smáḥ
2pl.	[ku-en-ten]	*CC-tén ²⁴⁷	*CC-té	†hatá	†stá
3pl.	[ku-e-ner]	$*CC$ - $\acute{e}r^{248}$	*CC-ént	†hán	sán
imp.					
1sg.	e-eš-li-it	CéC-lit ²⁴⁹			
2sg.	ku-e-ni	CéCi			
	e-ep	CéC			
	i-it	CC-t	$*CC-d^hi$	jahí	[edhi]
3sg.	ku-en-du	CéC-tu	*CéC-tu	hántu	ástu

²⁴⁶ Synchronically in Hittite, the normal form of 1pl.pret.act. is *CeC-yen*: *e-ep-pu-en*, *e-šu-en*, *e-du-en*, *e-ku-en*, *še-eš-u-en* etc. Nevertheless, the original form probably was *CC-yen*, as still visible in *ap-pu-en* 'we seized' (KUB 34.77 obv. 2 (OH or MH/NS)), *ú-e-tu₄-me-en* 'we built' (KBo 4.1 i 28 (NH)), *ḫu-ul-lu-mé-en* (KUB 23.21 obv. 29 (MH/NS)), *ḫu-ul-lu-um-me-[en]* (KBo 3.15, 6 (NS)) 'we smashed', and possibly *ḫu-u-ga-u-en* 'we conjured' (KUB 18.12 obv. 13 (NH)). This *CC-yen* corresponds to the zero-grade form that we find in the *ḫi-*conjugated verbs.

²⁴⁷ Synchronically in Hittite the normal form of 2pl.pret.act. is CeC-ten, cf. e-ep-te-en, e-es-te-en, tu-en-ten, etc. Nevertheless, on the basis of the original zero-grade in 1pl.pret.act. and on the zero-grade forms in the preterite plural of hi-conjugated verbs I assume that originally this form was CC-ten

²⁴⁹ See at the lemma -*llu*, -*lit* for a detailed treatment of the formation of the 1sg.imp.-form.

2pl.	[ku-en-te-en], i-it-te-en	CC-tén ²⁵⁰	*CC-té	hatá	†stá
3pl.	ku-na-an-du	CC-ándu	*CC-éntu	ghnantu	sántu
part.	ku-na-an-t-	CC-ánt-	*CC-ént-	ghnánt-	sánt-
v.n.	e-šu-ua-ar	CéC-uar	*CéC-ur		
v.n.	ap-pa-a-tar	CC-ātar			
inf.I	e-ep-pu-ua-an-zi	CéC-uanzi			
inf.II	ap-pa-an-na	CC-ānna			
impf.	ap-pí-iš-ke/a-	CC-ské/á-	*CC-ské/ó-	e.g. uchá- <	*us-ské/ó-

Ib = non-ablauting *mi*-verbs

2.2.2.1.j Within this class we need to distinguish three types, which I have called Ib1, Ib2 and Ib3.

Ib1 unextended non-ablauting *mi*-verbs.

2.2.2.1.k This class consists of *mi*-verbs that do not show a suffix (at least from a synchronic point of view) and that do not show ablaut. This does not mean that they never showed ablaut however: in a few of these verbs it is clear that of an original ablauting pair only one stem was generalized throughout the paradigm: e.g. <code>hane/išš-zi</code> 'to wipe' originally belonged to an ablauting verb <code>ānš-i/hane/išš*h2mh1s-/*h2mh1s-, of which eventually both stems formed their own paradigm (cf. ānš-i 'to wipe'); <code>kane/išš-zi</code> 'to recognize' originally belonged to an ablauting verb *kanāš-zi / kane/išš- < *ģnh3s-/*ģnh3s-, of which the weak stem <code>kane/išš-has</code> been generalized; <code>gulš-zi</code> 'to carve' originally belonged to an ablauting verb *kuels-/kuls-< *kwels-/*kwls- in which the weak stem <code>gulš-has</code> been generalized.</code>

In other verbs, the original full-grade and zero-grade (graphically) merged, e.g.: $tak\check{s}^{-zi}$ 'to devise, to unify' may stand for /taks- / tks-/ < *teks- / *tks-, of which both the stem /taks-/ and /tks-/ are spelled $tak\check{s}$ -; $\bar{u}pp^{-zi}$ 'to come up (of the sun)' probably reflects * h_1eup - / * h_1up -, both of which yield Hitt. upp-; lukk- z^i 'to set fire to' probably reflects *leuk- / *luk-, both of which yield Hitt. lukk-. Of again other verbs only a few forms are known, which means that it is possible that the

²⁵⁰ The archaic *i-it-te-en* 'you must go' $< *h_l i-t\acute{e}$ (Gr. ἴτε, Skt. $it\acute{a}$) clearly shows that the original form was CC- $t\acute{e}n$. Synchronically in Hittite, the normal form of 2pl.imp.act. is CeC-ten, however: ku-en-te-en, e-ep-te-en, etc.

second stem is unattested by chance: $neku^{-zi} < *neg^{wh}$ - 'to become evening' is attested in singular forms only, which is the reason that its weak stem counterpart is not attested (we would expect * ng^{wh} - > Hitt. **naku-?).

Some of these verbs probably never showed ablaut, however, e.g. $i\bar{s}tama\bar{s}\bar{s}^{-zi}$ 'to hear', which clearly is of denominative origin ($i\bar{s}taman$ - 'ear' + -s-).

āšš-zi 'to remain'; hane/išš-zi 'to wipe'; haššikk-zi 'to satiate oneself'; i-zi 'to go'; ištamašš-zi 'to hear'; kammarš-zi 'to defecate'; kanen-zi 'to bow down'; kane/išš-zi 'to recognize'; kiš-zi 'to comb'; kukkurš-zi 'to mutilate'; kukuš-zi 'to taste'; gulš-zi 'to carve'; kuuašš-zi 'to kiss'; le/išš-zi 'to pick, to gather'; lip(p)-zi 'to lick up'; lukk-zi 'to set fire to'; neku-zi 'to become evening'; pakkušš-zi 'to pound'; punušš-zi 'to ask'; pūš-zi 'to be eclipsed'; šāi-zi 'to become sullen'; takš-zi 'to devise, to unify'; tarupp-zi 'to collect'; ūpp-zi 'to come up (of the sun)'; uatku-zi 'to jump'.

Ib2 *mi*-verbs in $-\bar{e}$ -, $-\bar{e}$ šš- and -*nu*-.

2.2.2.1.1 This class consists of verbs that show non-ablauting athematic suffixes, namely the 'stative / fientive' suffix $-\bar{e} < *-\acute{e}h_{l}$, the 'fientive' suffix $-\bar{e} š š < *-\acute{e}h_{l}$ -sh_l and the 'causative' suffix -nu < *-n(e)u-. For a treatment of the suffix $-\bar{e}$ -, cf. Watkins 1973. For a treatment of $-\bar{e} š š$ - and -nu-, see their own lemmas.

Verbs with $-\bar{e}^{-zi}$:

 $haššu\bar{e}^{-i}$ 'to become king'; $lalukk\bar{e}^{-i}$ 'to be or become luminous'; $marš\bar{e}^{-i}$ 'to become corrupt'; $mijahunt\bar{e}^{-i}$ 'to become old'; $nakk\bar{e}^{-i}$ 'to be honoured'; $papr\bar{e}^{-i}$ 'to be proven guilty'; $parku\bar{e}^{-i}$ 'to be pure'; $sull\bar{e}^{-i}$ 'to become arrogant'.

Verbs with $-\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}^{-zi}$:

 $ai\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}^{zi}$ 'to become hot(?)'; $alpu\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}^{zi}$ 'to be sharp'; $arau\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}^{zi}$ 'to become free'; ašiuantēšš-zi 'to become poor'; ikunēšš-zi 'to become cold'; išhanallēšš-zi 'to become a blood-shedder'; hannitaluanēšš-i 'to become legal adversaries'; happinēšš-i 'to become rich'; harkiiēšš-i 'to become white'; haštalēšš-i 'to become brave'; *hatēšš-*ⁱⁱ 'to become dry'; *hatkuēšš-*ⁱⁱ 'to become tight'; hatukēšš-ⁱⁱ 'to become terrible'; innarauēšš-ⁱⁱ 'to become strong'; išhaššaruēšš-ⁱⁱ 'to become a lord(?)'; *idalaųẽšš-*ⁱⁱ 'to become evil'; *karpẽšš-*ⁱⁱ 'to become angry'; kartimmiēšš-^{zi} 'to become angry'; kunnēšš-^{zi} 'to turn out right'; *lazziēšš-^{zi} 'to become well'; majantēšš-i 'to become a young man'; makkēšš-i 'to become numerous'; *maleškuēšš-*ⁱⁱ 'to become weak'; *maninkuēšš-*ⁱⁱ 'to be short'; marlēšš-ⁱⁱ 'to become foolish'; maršēšš-ⁱⁱ 'to become desecrated'; (LÚ) mijahuntēšš-zi 'to become an old man'; miēšš-zi 'to grow; to be born'; mīešš-zi 'to be mild'; $milit(t)\bar{e}\bar{s}\bar{s}^{-i}$ 'to be sweet'; $mi\bar{s}riu\bar{e}\bar{s}\bar{s}^{-i}$ 'to become bright (of the moon)'; nakkēšš-zi 'to become important'; nakkuššēšš-zi 'to be(come) a scapegoat'; *palhēšš-*^{zi} 'to become wide or broad'; *pankuēšš-*^{zi} 'to become plentiful(?)'; paprēšš-zi 'to be found guilty'; parkēšš-zi 'to become tall'; parkuēšš-zi 'to become tall'; parkuēšš-^{zi} 'to be(come) pure'; šaknēšš-^{zi} 'to be(come) impure'; šallēšš-^{zi} 'to become large'; šannapilēšš-i 'to be emptied'; šanezziēšš-i 'to become pleasant'; šarazziēšš-zi 'to prevail'; šarkuēšš-zi 'to become mighty'; šullēšš-zi 'to become arrogant'; **šuppiēšš**-zi 'to become purified'; **tallijēšš**-zi 'to be pleasant(?)'; dalukēšš-zi 'to become long'; tameummēšš-zi 'to become different'; tampuēšš-zi 'to become blunt'; dankuēšš-zi 'to become black'; tarhuēšš-zi 'to become powerful'; *tarhuilēšš-*^{zi} 'to become powerful'; *daššēšš-*^{zi} 'to become heavy'; tekkuššēšš-zi 'to become visible'; tepauēšš-zi 'to become little'; tepšauēšš-zi 'to become tepšu-'; tukkēšš-" 'to become important'; ulēšš-" 'to hide'; uantēšš-" 'to become glowing'; uarhuēšš-i '?'; uarkēšš-i 'to grow fat'; ueritēšš-i 'to be frightened'; zalukēšš-zi 'to take long'.

Verbs with -nu-zi:

annanu-zi 'to train'; arnu-zi 'to make go, to transport'; aršanu-zi 'to make flow'; aše/išanu-zi 'to seat, to settle'; āššijanu-zi 'to make beloved (?)'; ašnu-zi 'to take care of'; enu-zi '?'; ēšharnu-zi 'to make bloody'; edrijanu-zi 'to feed(?)'; halinu-zi 'to make kneel'; harranu-zi 'to grind'; harknu-zi 'to ruin'; hargnu-zi 'to make white'; harnu-zi 'to spray'; haššik(ka)nu-zi 'to satiate'; hašnu-zi 'to birth'; hatnu-zi 'to cause to dry up'; hatganu-zi 'to make tight'; hatkešnu-zi 'to make tight'; hatuganu-zi 'to terrify'; hinganu-zi 'to make bow'; huinu-zi 'to make run', huišnu-zi 'to make recover, to rescue'; huntarnu-zi 'to grunt'; hunu-zi 'to

make run'; hušnu-zi 'to make recover, to rescue'; inu-zi 'to make hot'; išharnu-zi 'to make bloody'; išparnu-zi 'to spread'; išpijanu-zi 'to saturate'; ištantanu-zi 'to delay'; ištappinu-zi 'to shut'; kanganu-zi 'to have (something) weighed'; kari(ia)nu-zi 'to silence'; karpanu-zi 'to pick up'; karšnu-zi 'to cut off; to cancel'; kardimi(ja)nu-zi 'to make angry'; karūššijanu-zi 'to silence'; genušrinu-zi 'to make kneel'; kīnu-i 'to open up'; kiš(ša)nu-i '?'; kištanu-i 'to extinguish'; kuuašnu-zi 'to make kiss'; laknu-zi 'to fell, to knock over'; lalukke/išnu-zi 'to illuminate'; lap(pa)nu-i 'to kindle'; linganu-i 'to make swear'; lukkanu-i 'to make it light(?)'; *maknu-*^{zi} 'to increase'; *mališkunu-*^{zi} 'to make weak'; maninkuuanu-zi 'to bring near(?)'; marnu-zi 'to cause to disappear'; maršanu-zi 'to desecrate'; mem(ii)anu-zi 'to make (someone) talk'; mernu-zi 'to cause to disappear'; mijanu-zi 'to make (branches) fruit-bearing'; mienu-zi '?'; mīnu-zi 'to make mild'; nahšarnu-i 'to make afraid'; ninganu-i 'to drench'; nu(n)tarnu-i 'to hurry'; pahšnu-zi 'to protect'; paknu-zi 'to defame'; palhanu-zi 'to broaden'; parhanu-zi 'to make gallop'; parknu-zi 'to make high'; parkijanu-zi 'to raise'; parkunu-zi 'to cleanse'; paršnu-zi 'to make flee'; paršnu-zi 'to break up'; pattinui 'to run off with'; pirnu-ii 'to embezzle(?)'; pukkanu-i, pukkunu-ii 'to cause (someone) to be hated'; šaku(ua)ntarijanu-zi 'to neglect'; šallanu-zi 'to melt down'; šallanu-i 'to raise, to bring up'; šamenu-i 'to bypass'; šaminu-i 'to burn (something)'; šamešanu-ⁱⁱ 'to burn (something) into smoke'; šašnu-ⁱⁱ 'to make sleep (with someone)'; daluknu-i 'to lengthen'; tamenganu-i 'to make attach(?)'; dammešhanu-i 'to make punish'; taninu-i 'to install'; dankujanu-i 'to make black'; danku(ua)nu-zi 'to make black'; darijanu-zi 'to make tired'; taruppijanu-ii 'to bring together'; daš(ša)nu-ii 'to make strong'; tekkuš(ša)nu-ii 'to reveal'; tepnu-zi 'to diminish'; tepšanu-zi 'to make tepšu-'; tit(ta)nu-zi 'to install'; dušganu-i 'to make happy'; unu-i 'to adorn, to decorate'; uahnu-i 'to make turn'; uaggašnu-i 'to leave out'; uakšijanu-i 'to deny a person of something'; uallanu-i 'to erase(?)'; ualganu-i '?'; uarhu(ua)nu-i 'to plant densely'; uargnu-zi 'to make fat'; uarnu-zi 'to set fire to'; uarš(ija)nu-zi 'to appease (trans.)'; **uaštanu-**ⁱⁱ 'to regard as an offense'; **uatkunu-**ⁱⁱ 'to make jump'; ueritanu-zi, ueritenu-zi 'to scare'; zanu-zi 'to cook (trans.)'; zaluknu-zi 'to postpone'; zapnu-zi 'to sprinkle'; zinu-zi, zainu-zi 'to make cross'.

Ib3 non-ablauting *mi*-verbs with n/\emptyset -alteration.

2.2.2.1.m This class consists of mi-verbs of which the stems end in ${}^{\circ}V(n)C$ -. In the oldest texts, these verbs show a clear distribution between ${}^{\circ}VnCV$ and ${}^{\circ}VCC$, i.e. the nasal is lost before two or more consonants. This distribution is nicely visible in

the following paradigm (examples from harni(n)k-, supplemented by forms from sarni(n)k- and istarni(n)k-):

	pres.	pret.	imp.		
1sg.	<i>ḫarnikmi</i>	harninkun			
2sg.	<u>h</u> arnikši	<u> h</u> arnikta	<i>harnik</i>	part.	harninkant-
3sg.	<i>ḫarnikzi</i>	<u></u> harnikta	<u></u> harnikdu	v.n.	<i>harninku</i> uar
1pl.	<u>h</u> arninkueni	ištarninkuen		inf.I	<i>harninku</i> uanzi
2pl.	<i>harnikteni</i>		harnikten	impf.	harninkiške/a-
3pl.	šarninkanzi	harninker	<i>harninkandu</i>		

I regard the loss of nasal here as a phonetic development²⁵³ that probably took place in recent pre-Hittite times. In young Hittite we come accross forms in which the original distribution between ${}^{\circ}VnC-V$ and ${}^{\circ}VC-C$ has been given up, probably due to inner-paradigmatical analogy (e.g. lingazi instead of original likzi, linkatta instead of original likta, etc.). For the origin of the nasal-infixed verbs (the verbs in $-ni(n)k^{-2i}$ and $tame(n)k^{-2i}$), cf. § 2.2.4 below.

 $harni(n)k^{-i}$ 'to make disappear', $hi(n)k^{-i}$ 'to offer; to bow', $huni(n)k^{-i}$ 'to bash', $hi(n)h^{-i}$ 'to taste', $hi(n)h^{-i}$ 'to afflict', $hi(n)h^{-i}$ 'to swear', $hi(n)h^{-i}$ 'to mobilize', $hi(n)h^{-i}$ 'to quench one's thirst', $hi(n)h^{-i}$ 'to seek', $hi(n)h^{-i}$ 'to roast', $hi(n)h^{-i}$ 'to compensate', $hi(n)h^{-i}$ 'to attach', $hi(n)h^{-i}$ 'to suck(?)'.

²⁵³ Note that loss of nasal does not occur in verbs like $k\bar{a}nk^{-i}$ or $hamank^{-i} / hame/ink$ - (e.g. ga-a-a-ga-ah-hi /k-ink /ink Hi/, ha-ma-an-ga-ah-hi /Hm ing Hi/), but this is in my view due to the fact that we are here dealing with a preceding /ia/. The fact that in /inCC/ the nasal is retained whereas in e.g. */inCC/ it is lost in my view is comparable to the fact that in Lycian the vowel a has a nasalized variant ia, but the vowel i does not: low vowels apparently were better in retaining a following nasal element than high vowels.

Ic = mi-verbs with a thematic suffix 254

2.2.2.1.n The third group of *mi*-verbs consists of verbs that show a thematic suffix. I distinguish six types, namely Ic1: *mi*-verbs in -*ie/a*-; Ic2: *mi*-verbs in -*ae*-/-*ā*-; Ic3: *mi*-verbs in -*āie/a*-; Ic4: *mi*-verbs in -*ue/a*-; Ic5: *uašše/a*-^{zi}; Ic6: *mi*-verbs in -*ške/a*-. The first five groups belong together in the sense that they all ultimately reflect the PIE verbal suffix *-*ie/o*-.

Ic1 mi-verbs in -ie/a-: the -ie/a-class.

2.2.2.1.0 This class is one of the most productive verbal classes in Hittite. In NS texts, almost all verbs show at least a few forms that are inflected according to the -ie/a-class. The suffix -ie/a- clearly goes back to the PIE verbal suffix *-ie/o-, which is attested in the IE languages on a wide scale. On the one hand it was a productive suffix to mark imperfectivity, e.g. pres. * $g^w m$ -ie-i 'he is going' (Gr. βαίνω, Lat. $veni\bar{o}$), besides aor. * $g^w em$ -i 'he went' (within Hittite, this distribution is still visible in e.g. karp(ije/a)-i, $kar\check{s}(ije/a)$ -i, etc.). On the other, it is used to form denominative verbs, e.g. * $h_3n(e)h_3$ -mn-ie/o- 'to name' (Gr. ὀνομαίνω, Goth. namnjan, ModDu. noemen, Hitt. lamnije/a-).

The Hittite verbs that belong to the -ie/a-class are divided in three groups: (A) original -ie/a-inflecting verbs (i.e. attested in OS and MS texts already); (B) denominative ie/a-inflecting verbs; and (C) secondarily ie/a-inflecting verbs (between brackets their original stem).

A: anije/a-zi 'to work, to carry out'; arije/a-zi 'to consult an oracle'; arrije/a-zi 'to be awake'; harkije/a-zi 'to get lost'; hazzije/a-zi 'to pierce, to prick'; huttije/a-zi 'to draw, to pull'; je/a-zi 'to do, to make'; imije/a-zi 'to mingle'; iškije/a-zi 'to smear'; karije/a-zi 'to cover, to hide'; karpije/a-zi 'to take away, to pick, to pluck'; karšije/a-zi 'to cut (off)'; lalukkije/a-zi 'to be or become illuminous'; lukkije/a-zi 'to set fire to'; markije/a-zi 'to disapprove of'; mumije/a-zi 'to crumble(?)'; parkije/a-zi 'to raise, to lift'; paršije/a-zi 'to break'; peššije/a-zi 'to throw away'; šije/a-zi 'to shoot'; šarpašije/a-zi 'to scout'; šarije/a-zi 'to embroider'; šarhije/a-zi 'to attack'; šūnije/a-zi 'to dip'; tallije/a-zi 'to pray'; tekkuššije/a-zi 'to show'; tije/a-zi 'to step'; tije/a-zi 'to bind'; tūrije/a-zi 'to harness'; tuškije/a-zi 'to be

²⁵⁴ Oettinger 1979a: 259f. also distinguishes an "einfach thematische Klasse", but all the verbs that he regards as belonging here should be interpreted otherwise: "hulle-" = hulle-hul

happy'; \bar{u} ššije/a- zi 'to draw open (of curtains)'; \underline{u} emije/a- zi 'to find'; \underline{u} erije/a- zi 'to call, to name'.

B: appat(a)rije/a-zi 'to take in pledge'; armizzije/a-zi 'to bridge over'; armanije/azi 'to become ill'; aršiie/a-zi 'to plant'; ermaniie/a-zi 'to become ill'; edriie/a-zi 'to feed'; *hahrije/a-^{zi}* 'to rake'; *halije/a-^{zi}* 'to watch over'; *hališšije/a-^{zi}* 'to encase'; hantije/a-zi 'to face'; hap(pa)rije/a-zi 'to trade'; harnamnije/a-zi 'to churn'; *haššuuezzije/ a^{-zi} 'to become king'; $h\bar{e}(ja)uanije/a^{-zi}$ 'to rain'; $hul\bar{u}lije/a^{-zi}$ 'to enwrap'; hulhulije/a-zi 'to embrace'; huntarije/a-zi 'to fart'; išhezzije/a-zi 'to dominate'; išhuzzije/a-ⁱⁱ 'to gird'; ištappullije/a-ⁱⁱ 'to use as a stopper'; kalelije/ai 'to tie up'; kalutije/a-i 'to treat as a group'; kanuššarije/a-i 'to kneel'; kartimije/a-zi 'to be angry'; kištanzije/a-zi 'to suffer famine'; genuššarije/a-zi 'to kneel'; gimanije/a-zi 'to spend the winter'; gimmantarije/a-zi 'to spend the winter'; kurkurije/a-zi 'to scare'; kūrurije/a-zi 'to be hostile'; kuššanije/a-zi 'to employ'; kuttanije/a-zi 'to exert force'; lahhije/a-zi 'to go on an expedition'; lamnije/a-zi 'to name'; lazzije/a-zi 'to set straight'; nahšarije/a-zi 'to be afraid'; nekumandarije/a-zi 'to undress'; nuntarije/a-zi 'to hasten'; palahšije/a-zi 'to cover'; parkuuantarije/a-zi 'to become pure(?)'; patallije/a-zi 'to tie feet, to fetter'; pittulije/a-ⁱⁱ 'to be anxious'; puntarije/a-ⁱⁱ 'to be obstinate'; putal(l)ije/a-ⁱⁱ 'to tie together'; šākije/a-zi 'to give a sign'; šaknije/a-zi 'to anoint'; šakunije/a-zi 'to well up'; šakkurije/a-zi 'to overpower'; šakuuantarije/a-zi 'to stay, to remain'; šamešije/a-zi 'to burn for fumigation'; šehurije/a-zi 'to urinate'; šešarije/a-zi 'to sieve'; šimišije/a-zi 'to burn for fumigation'; šišš(i)urije/a-zi 'to irrigate'; šittarije/a-zi 'to seal'; šiunije/a-zi '?'; šupparije/a-zi 'to sleep'; tijantije/a-zi 'to set up'; takšatnije/a-zi 'to level'; tarkuuallije/a-zi 'to look angrily'; terippije/a-zi 'to plough'; tešhanije/a-zi 'to appear in a dream'; tuzzije/a-zi 'to encamp'; ušnije/a-zi 'to put up for sale'; *uddanallije/a-*ⁱⁱ 'to speak about'; *uddanije/a-*ⁱⁱ 'to speak about'; *uakkarije/a-^{zi}* 'to rebel against'; *uešije/a-^{zi}* 'to pasture'; *uešurije/a-^{zi}* 'to press'; zahhije/a-zi 'to battle'; zahzahhije/a-zi 'to battle fiercely'.

C: alalamnije/a-zi 'to cry aloud'; allanije/a-zi 'to sweat'; ānšije/a-zi 'to wipe' (ānš-i); appije/a-zi 'to be finished' (āppa-i / āppi-); ārrije/a-zi 'to wash' (ārr-i / arr-); aršanije/a-zi 'to be envious' (aršane-zi / aršan-); ar(aš)šije/a-zi 'to flow' (ārš-zi / arš-); halzije/a-zi 'to cry out' (halzai-i / halzi-); hānije/a-zi 'to draw (water)' (hān-i / han-); harnije/a-zi 'to sprinkle' (harna-zi / harn-); harpije/a-zi 'to change allegiance' (harp-zi); haršije/a-zi 'to till (the soil)' (hārš-i); hullije/a-zi 'to smash' (hulle-zi / hull-); išhamije/a-zi 'to sing' (išhamai-zi / išhami-); išhije/a-zi 'to bind' (išhai-i / išhi-); išparrije/a-zi 'to spread out' (išpār-i / išpar-); išpartije/a-zi

'to escape' ($i \times part^{-2i}$); $i \times pi = (a^{-2i}$ 'to be satiated' ($i \times pai^{-2i} / i \times pi$); $i \times talki = (a^{-2i} / i \times pai^{-2i} / i \times pai^{-2i})$; $i \times talki = (a^{-2i} / i \times pai^{-2i} / i \times pai^{-2i})$ level' ($i\check{s}talk^{-2i}$); $i\check{s}tarkije/a^{-2i}$ 'to ail' ($i\check{s}tar(k)^{-2i}$); $kanenije/a^{-2i}$ 'to bow down' (kanen-zi); mallije/a-zi 'to mill, to grind' (malla-i / mall-); memije/a-zi 'to speak' $(m\bar{e}ma^{-i} / m\bar{e}mi^{-}); nana(n)kuššije/a^{-zi}$ 'to be(come) dark' $(nana(n)kušš^{-zi});$ $paškije/a^{-zi}$ 'to plant' $(p\bar{a}šk^{-1}/pašk^{-1})$; $peje/a^{-zi}$ 'to send' $(peje^{-1}/pej^{-1})$; $pennije/a^{-zi}$ 'to drive (there)' (penna-i / penni-); pije/a-zi 'to give' (pai-i / pi-); šije/a-zi 'to impress' ($\check{s}ai^{-i}/\check{s}i$ -); $\check{s}alikije/a^{-\check{z}i}$ 'to have contact with' ($\check{s}al\check{t}k^{-a(ri)}$); $\check{s}alkije/a^{-\check{z}i}$ 'to knead' (šalk-zi); šamnije/a-zi 'to create' (šamnae-zi); šartije/a-zi 'to rub' (šarta-i / *šart-*); *šullije/a-*^{z^i} 'to be arrogant' ($\tilde{s}ull\bar{e}$ - \tilde{e}^i); *šunnije/a-* \tilde{e}^i 'to fill' ($\tilde{s}unna$ - \tilde{e}^i / $\tilde{s}unn$ -); šuppije/ a^{-i} 'to sleep' ($\sup_{i=1}^{\infty} (\sin a^{-i})$); tije/ a^{-i} 'to put, to place' (dai^{-i}/ti -); taištije/ a^{-i} zi 'to load' $(t\bar{a}i\dot{s}ta^{-i}/t\bar{a}i\dot{s}ti^{-}); d\bar{a}lije/a^{-zi}$ 'to leave' $(d\bar{a}la^{-i}/d\bar{a}li^{-}); taparije/a^{-zi}$ 'to rule' (CLuw. tapar-); tarije/a-^{zi} 'to exert oneself' (tarai-ⁱ / tari-); taruppije/a-^{zi} 'to collect' $(tarupp^{-2i})$; $tethije/a^{-2i}$ 'to thunder' $(tith^{-a})$; $tuhtuhhije/a^{-2i}$ 'to brandish(?)'; duuarnije/a-zi 'to break' (duuarni-zi / duuarn-); uje/a-zi 'to send here' $(uie^{-z^{i}} / ui-)$; $uie/a^{-z^{i}}$ 'to cry out' $(uai^{-i} / ui-)$; $uakšije/a^{-z^{i}}$ 'to be lacking'; ualkije/a-zi '?'; uappije/a-zi 'to bark'; uarpije/a-zi 'to bathe' (uarp-zi); uaššije/a-zi and $ue\check{s}\check{s}i\acute{l}e/a-^{zi}$ 'to wear' ($ua\check{s}\check{s}e/a-^{zi}$).

The distribution of the ablaut vowels *e/o in the suffix $*-\underline{i}e/o$ - changes throughout the Hittite period:

	PIE	OS	MH/MS	NH
pres.				
1sg.	*- <u>i</u> ó	- <u>i</u> a-mi, -i-e-mi	-i̯a-mi	-i̯a-mi
2sg.	*- <u>i</u> é-	-i-e-ši	-ja-ši	-i̯a-ši
3sg.	*- <u>i</u> é-	-i-e-ez-zi	-i-e-ez-zi / -ja-az-zi	-ja-az-zi
1pl.	*- <u>i</u> ó-	- <u>i</u> a-u-e-ni ²⁵⁵	-i̯a-u-e-ni	-i̯a-u-e-ni
2pl.	*- <u>i</u> é-		-i-et-ta-ni, -i̯a-at-te-ni	-i̯a-at-te-ni
3pl.	*- <u>i</u> ó-	-i̯a-an-zi	-ia-an-zi	-ia-an-zi

²⁵⁵ Thus in $p\acute{e}$ - $e\check{s}$ - $\check{s}i$ -ia-u-e-ni (KUB 35.164 obv. 6 (OS)), although we would expect -iauani as attested in i-ia-u-u-u-ni (KBo 3.8 ii 24 (OH/NS)).

*- <u>i</u> ó-	-i-e-nu-un ²⁵⁶	-i̯a-nu-un	-i̯a-nu-un
*- <u>i</u> é-	257	-i̯a-aš	-i̯a-aš / -i̯a-at
*- <u>i</u> é-	-i-e-et	-i-e-et / -i̯a-at	- <u>i</u> a-at
*- <u>i</u> ó-	-i̯a-u-en	-i̯a-u-en	-i̯a-u-en
*- <u>i</u> é-	258	-i̯a-at-ten	-i̯a-at-ten
	-i-er	-i-e-er, -i̯a-er	-i-er, -i̯a-er
		-i ²⁵⁹ , - <u>i</u> a	- <u>i</u> a
		-i-e-ed-du / -i̯a-ad-du	-i̯a-ad-du
		-i̯a-at-ten	-i̯a-at-ten
		-ia-an-du	-i̯a-an-du
		-i̯a-an-t-	
		-i̯a-u-u̯a-ar	-i̯a-u-u̯a-ar
		-i̯a-u-u̯a-an-zi	-i̯a-u-u̯a-an-zi
			-i̯a-an-na
	*- <u>i</u> é- *- <u>i</u> é- *- <u>i</u> ó-	*-ié ²⁵⁷ *-jéi-e-et *-jóia-u-en *-jé ²⁵⁸ -i-er	*-ié ²⁵⁷ -ia-aš *-iéi-e-et -i-e-et /-ia-at *-ióia-u-en -ia-u-en *-ié ²⁵⁸ -ia-at-ten -i-er -i-e-er, -ia-er i-e-ed-du /-ia-ad-du ia-at-ten ia-an-du ia-an-du ia-an-t- ia-u-ua-ar ia-u-ua-an-zi

Ic2 *mi*-verbs in -*ae*-/- \bar{a} -: the *hatrae*-class

2.2.2.1.p This class is very large and very productive: in NS texts virtually every verb shows forms that are inflected according to the *hatrae*-class. The verbs that belong to this class originally are usually derivatives in *-ie/o- of o-stem nouns, e.g. $hatrae^{-z^i}$ 'to write' $< *h_2etro- + -ie/o$ -.

These verbs show the following inflection:

 $^{^{256}}$ Thus in $\c ha-ap-pa-ri-e-nu-un$ (OS), a-ni-e[-nu-un] (OS), but compare $p\acute{e}-e \c s-\dot s i-\dot \mu a-nu-un$ (OH/MS).

²⁵⁷ Unattested in OS texts, but compare 2sg.pret.act. *i-e-eš* (OH/NS).

²⁵⁸ We would expect **-*jetten*, but this ending is not attested. The 2pl.pret.act.-ending is attested in NS texts only as -*ja-at-te-en* and -*ja-at-ten* (both OH/NS).

²⁵⁹ Compare hu-it-ti (OH/MS). This ending is replaced by -ia in MH times already (e.g. i-ia 'do!' (MH/MS), ti-ia 'step!' (MH/MS)).

	PIE	OS	MH/MS	NH
pres.				
1sg.	*- <i>Co-ió-</i>	$^{\circ}Ca(-a)$ -e-mi	$^{\circ}Ca(-a)$ -mi	°Ca(-a)-mi
2sg.	*-Co- <u>i</u> é-		°Ca(-a)-ši	°Ca(-a)-ši
3sg.	*-Co- <u>i</u> é-	°Ca(-a)-ez-zi	°Ca(-a)-ez-zi	°Ca(-a)-ez-zi
1pl.	*-Co- <u>i</u> ó-			°Ca(-a)-u-e-ni
2pl.	*-Co- <u>i</u> é-		°Ca(-a)-at-te-ni	°Ca-at-te-ni
3pl.	*-Co- <u>i</u> ó-	°Ca-an-zi	°Ca(-a)-an-zi	°Ca(-a)-an-zi
pret.				
1sg.	*-Co- <u>i</u> ó-		°Ca(-a)-nu-un	°Ca(-a)-nu-un
2sg.	*-Co- <u>i</u> é-		°Ca-a-eš	°Ca-a-eš, °Ca(-a)-iš
3sg.	*-Co- <u>i</u> é-	°Ca(-a)-et	°Ca-a-et	°Ca(-a)-et
1pl.	*-Co- <u>i</u> ó-		°Ca(-a)-u-en	°Ca(-a)-u-en
2pl.	*-Co- <u>i</u> é-		°Ca(-a)-at-ten	°Ca-at-ten
3pl.			°Ca(-a)-er	°Ca(-a)-er

It is not fully clear how these forms were accentuated: *-ó-je/o- or *-o-je/ó-. The forms with *-o-io- do not give information because both *-ó-io- and *-o-iówould yield Hitt. $-\bar{a}$ -. So we should look at the forms that show *-o-ie-. On the one hand, the frequent plene spelling of -a- in e.g. 3sg.pres.act. °Ca-a-IZ-zi and 2sg.pret.act. °Ca-a-es seems to point to *-ó-je-. On the other hand, the fact that the thematic vowel *-e- remains -e- up to the NH period (cf. spellings like 1sg.pres.act. °Ca-e-mi, 2sg.pret.act. °Ca-a-eš, which indicate that °Ca(-a)-IZ-zi and ${^{\circ}Ca(-a)}$ -IT have to be read as ${^{\circ}Ca(-a)}$ -ez-zi and ${^{\circ}Ca(-a)}$ -et, at least in the OH and MH period), seems to point to *-o- $i\dot{e}$ -. Because the long $-\bar{a}$ - can also be explained as the result of compensatory lenghtening after loss of intervocalic *i (cf. 1.4.8.1.a), we have to assume that the accentuation in fact was *-o-ié/ó-. So $*Coj\acute{o}Ci > */Cai\acute{a}Ci/^{260} > */Cai\acute{a}Ci/ > Hitt. /Ca\acute{a}Ci/ and *Coj\acute{e}Ci > */Cai\acute{e}Ci/ > */Cai\acute{e}Ci$ OH/MH */CāéCi/. The NH forms that are spelled °Ca-a-iš may show that OH/MH /CāéC/ eventually yielded a diphthong /CāiC/ in NH times. Throughout this book, forms with the spelling ${}^{\circ}Ca(-a)$ -IZ-zi and ${}^{\circ}Ca(-a)$ -IT therefore have been transliterated as °Ca(-a)-ez-zi and °Ca(-a)-et in OS and MS texts, but as $^{\circ}Ca(-a)$ -iz-zi and $^{\circ}Ca(-a)$ -it in NS texts.

²⁶⁰ Note that * \acute{o} > Hitt. short / \acute{a} / when in internal syllables.

Verbs that originally belong to this class:

āppalae-zi 'to entrap'; arae-zi 'to rein in'; arkuuae-zi 'to pray'; arhae-zi 'to go down the line'; armae-i 'to be pregnant'; armuualae-i 'to shine (of the moon)'; aruuae-^{zi} 'to bow'; ašandulae-^{zi} 'to be on garrison duty'; egae-^{zi} 'to cool down'; ēšharnumae-zi 'to make bloody'; haluganae-zi 'to bring news'; hantae-zi 'to arrange (together)'; **handandae**- i ' (+ par \bar{a}) to show providence'; **hantijae**- i ' to support'; happešnae-ⁱⁱ '(+ arha) to dismember'; hapae-ⁱⁱ 'to wet'; hap(pa)rae-ⁱⁱ; happirae-zi 'to trade'; harnae-zi 'to stir, to churn'; harpae-zi 'to heap up'; haru(ua)nae-zi 'to dawn'; *haššueznae-zi 'to be king'; hattaluuae-zi 'to bolt'; hattarae-zi 'to prick'; hatrae-zi 'to write'; hilae-zi 'to have a halo'; huuantalae-zi 'to spare'; hultalae-i 'to spare'; ikae-i 'to cool down'; irhae-i 'to go down the line': išharnumae-zi 'to make bloody'; ištantae-zi 'to stay put'; galaktarae-zi 'to make drowsy'; kappae-zi 'to diminish'; kappilae-zi 'to pick a fight'; kartae-zi 'to cut off'; kattuuae-i 'to be aggrieved'; genzuuae-i 'to treat gently'; kinae-i 'to (as)sort'; TÚGkurešnae-zi 'to provide with head-dress'; kururae-zi 'to be hostile'; kutruuae-zi 'to bear witness'; lappinae-zi 'to insert a wick(?)'; lelae-zi 'to conciliate'; *lelhuntae-*^{zi} 'to use a pitcher'; *lipae-*^{zi} 'to lick up'; *līšae-*^{zi} '?'; *mālae-*^{zi} 'to approve of'; mannijahhae-zi 'to be in charge of'; markištae-zi 'to take someone by surprise'; marlae-zi 'to become mad'; marzae-zi 'to crumble(?)'; mītae-^{zi} 'to tie with red wool(?)'; mūgae-^{zi} 'to invoke'; munnae-^{zi} 'to hide'; mūtae-^{zi} 'to root'; nekumandae-^{zi} 'to undress oneself'; palahšae-^{zi} 'to cover'; paluae-zi 'to cry out'; palzahae-zi 'to stretch out'; paršae-zi 'to crumble'; paršnaei 'to squat(?), to crouch(?)'; paršul(l)ae-i 'to crumble'; pašihae-i 'to rub'; patalhae-zi 'to fetter'; pejanae-zi 'to reward (someone)'; pittae-zi 'to bring; to carry'; pittalae-i 'to abandon'; pūyae-i 'to pound'; puruttae-i 'to cover with mud'; šahešnae-i 'to fortify(?)'; šallakartae-i 'to offend someone through arrogance'; šamnae-zi 'to create'; šarlae-zi 'to exelt; to praise'; šaruuae-zi 'to loot'; šauitištae-i 'to wean'; šēhurae-i 'to urinate'; šiptamae-i 'to seven(?)'; takšulae-zi 'to agree'; damme/išhae-zi 'to damage'; tarmae-zi 'to nail'; taruuae-zi 'to fix (magically)'; tattarae-zi '?'; tuhhae-zi 'to produce smoke'; tuhušijae-zi 'to await'; ulae-zi 'to hide'; uranae-zi 'to bring a fire-offering'; urkijae-zi 'to track down'; uašdulae-i 'to offend'; uarrae-i 'to come to help'; uarpae-i 'to suppress'; uarpa/ilae-i 'to surround(??)'; uešuuae-i '?'; uedae-i 'to bring (here)'; zahhurae-zi 'to break, to crush'; zammurae-zi 'to insult'.

Stems that secondarily inflect according to the *ḫatrae*-class (in brackets their original stem):

appae- i 'to be finished' ($\bar{a}ppa$ - i / $\bar{a}ppi$ -); arae- i 'to (a)rise' (arai- i / ari-); halae- i 'to set in motion' (halai-'/hali-); harrae-" 'to grind'; (harra-'/harr-); harkijae-" 'to get lost' (hark-zi); huyae-zi 'to run' (huyai-i / hui-); išhuyae-zi 'to scatter' $(i\check{s}huuai^{-1}/i\check{s}hui^{-1}); i\check{s}gae^{-z^{i}}$ 'to smear' $(i\check{s}ki\underline{i}e/a^{-z^{i}}); i\check{s}garae^{-z^{i}}$ 'to stab' $(i\check{s}k\bar{a}r^{-1}/i)$ iškar-); išpae-zi 'to be satiated' (išpai-i / išpi-); išparzae-zi 'to escape' (išpart-zi); **ištalgae**- zi 'to level' (*ištalk*- zi); **ištantae**- zi 'to stay put, to linger' (*ištantāje*/a- zi); $kappuuae^{-zi}$ 'to count' ($kappuue/a^{-zi}$); $karšae^{-zi}$ 'to cut (off)' ($karš(iie/a)^{-zi}$); **kišae**- i 'to comb' ($ki\check{s}$ - zi); **lae**- i 'to loosen' ($l\bar{a}$ - i /l-); **lahuyae**- i 'to pour' ($l\bar{a}$ hu- i / lahu-); $lukkae^{-i}$ 'to set fire to' $(lukk(i\underline{i}e/a)^{-2i})$; pae^{-i} 'to go' $(pa\underline{i}i^{-2i} / pai$ -); $paškae^{-zi}$ 'to stick in' $(p\bar{a}šk^{-i}/pašk^{-i})$; $paškuuae^{-zi}$ 'to reject' $(pašku^{-zi})$; $pattae^{-zi}$ 'to run' (pattai-' / patti-); peššijae-zi 'to throw away' (peššije/a-zi); šae-zi 'to become sullen' ($\delta \bar{a}i^{-zi}$); $\delta \bar{a}kuuae^{-zi}$ 'to see, to look' ($\delta \bar{a}kuu\bar{a}ie/a^{-zi}$); $\delta \bar{a}rae^{-zi}$ 'to embroider' ($\check{s}ar^{-(tt)a(ri)}$; $\check{s}ariie/a^{-zi}$); $\check{s}artae^{-zi}$ 'to wipe' ($\check{s}arta^{-i}/\check{s}art$ -); $\check{s}e\check{s}hae^{-zi}$ 'to decide' (šišha-¹/šišh-); šullae-^{zi} 'to become arrogant' (šulle-^{zi}); šuuae-^{zi} 'to push away' ($\check{s}u\underline{u}e/a^{-2i}$); $\check{s}u\underline{u}ae^{-2i}$ 'to spy' ($\check{s}u\underline{u}\bar{a}\underline{i}e/a^{-2i}$); tae^{-2i} 'to steal' ($t\bar{a}\underline{i}e/a^{-2i}$); **daištijae**- zi 'to load' ($t\bar{a}i\check{s}ta$ - i / $t\bar{a}i\check{s}ti$ -); **dālae**- zi 'to leave in peace' ($d\bar{a}la$ - i / $d\bar{a}li$ -); taparijae-zi 'to lead, to decide' (taparije/a-zi); tarnae-zi 'to allow' (tarna-i / tarn-); taruppae-zi 'to collect' (tarupp-zi); tekkuššijae-zi and tekkuššae-zi 'to show' $(tekkuššiie/a^{-2i})$; $duuarnae^{-i}$ and $duuarnijae^{-i}$ 'to break' $(duuarni^{-2i} / duuarn^{-1})$; unuuae- i 'to decorate' (unu- i); uijae- i 'to cry out' (uai- i / ui-); uaššae- i and $uaššijae^{-zi}$ 'to wear' ($uašše/a^{-zi}$); $uaštae^{-zi}$ 'to sin' ($uašta^{-i}/uašt^{-i}$); $uašt^{-i}/uašt^{-i}$ 'to cross' (zai^{-i}/zi^{-}) ; **zankilae**- z^{i} 'to fine' $(zankila^{-i}/zankil^{-})$.

Ic3 *mi*-verbs in $-\bar{a}ie/a$ -: the $t\bar{a}ie/a$ -class.

2.2.2.1.q This class consists of four verbs only that go back to *-e h_2 -ie/ó-. Because of the fact that an OH intervocalic -i- is lost within the Hittite period (cf. 1.4.8.1.a), these verbs in principle regularly develop into hatrae-class verbs in NH times (e.g. ištantāie/a- > ištantae-, OS šu-ua-i-ez-zi > NS šu-ua-a-iz-zi), although we often find NH forms in which -i- has been restored (NH ta-a-i-e-ez-zi). See at their respective lemmas for these verb's inflections.

 $ištant\bar{a}je/a^{-zi}$ 'to stay put, to linger'; $s\bar{a}ku\mu\bar{a}je/a^{-zi}$ 'to see, to look'; $su\mu\bar{a}je/a^{-zi}$ 'to spy'; $t\bar{a}je/a^{-zi}$ 'to steal'.

Ic4 mi-verbs in -uue/a-.

2.2.2.1.r The sequence $-u\underline{u}e/a$ - as found in the verbs of this class clearly goes back to *-u- $\underline{i}e/\delta$ -. On the one hand they are denominative verbs that are derived from u-stem

nouns and on the other verbs of the structure $*Cu-\underline{i}\acute{e}/\acute{o}-$. For the prehistory of $\mu e^{-z^i}/u\mu a$ - 'to come', see its own lemma.

hušue/ a^{-zi} , huišue/ a^{-zi} 'to stay alive'; kappuue/ a^{-zi} 'to count, to calculate'; genzuue/ a^{-zi} 'to treat gently'; šakuruue/ a^{-zi} to water (animals)'; šarkuue/ a^{-zi} 'to put on footwear'; šaruue/ a^{-zi} 'to loot'; šuue/ a^{-zi} 'to fill'; šuue/ a^{-zi} 'to push (away)'; ue^{-zi} /uua- 'to come'.

Ic5 *uašše/a-^{zi}* 'to dress'.

2.2.2.1.s This verb consitutes a class of its own, because it is the only verb that shows the sound law $*VsiV > \text{Hitt. } V\check{s}\check{s}V$. See at its lemma for an elaborate treatment, in which I show that $ua\check{s}\check{s}e/a^{-2i}$ ultimately goes back to $*us-i\acute{e}/\acute{o}-$.

Ic6 imperfectives in -*ške/a*-.

2.2.2.1.t See at its own lemma for an elaborate treatment of the suffix $-\check{s}ke/a-<*-sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}-$. The distribution between the thematic vowels -e- and -a- are changing throughout the Hittite periode, compare the following overview:

	PIE	OS	MH/MS	NH
pres.				
1sg.	*-skó-	°š-ke-e-mi	°š-ke-mi	°š-ke-mi
2sg.	*-ské-	°š-ke-e-ši	° <i>š-ke-ši</i>	° <i>š-ke-ši</i>
3sg.	*-ské-	° <i>š-ke-ez-zi</i>	°š-ke-ez-zi	°š-ke-ez-zi
1pl.	*- <i>skó</i> -	°š-ke-e-u̯a-ni	°š-ke-u-e-ni, °š-ga-u-e-ni	°š-ke-u-e-ni
2pl.	*-ské-	°š-ket ₉ -te-ni	°š-ke-et-ta-ni, °š-ke-et-te-ni	°š-ke-et-te-ni
3pl.	*- <i>skó</i> -	°š-kán-zi	°š-kán-zi	°š-kán-zi
pret.				
1sg.	*-skó- ²⁶¹		°š-ke-nu-un	°š-ke-nu-un
2sg.	*- <i>ské</i> -		°š-ke-eš	°š-ke-eš
3sg.	*- <i>ské-</i>	° <i>š-ke-e-et</i>	° <i>š-ke-et</i>	° <i>š-ke-et</i>
1pl.	*- <i>skó</i> -		°š-ga-u-en	°š-ke-u-en
2pl.	*- <i>ské-</i>		°š-ke-et-ten	°š-ke-et-ten
3pl.		°š-ke-e-er		°š-ke-er

²⁶¹ Perhaps reflected in the one attestation da-aš-ga-nu-un (KUB 13.35+ i 40, 44 (NS)).

sup.		°š-ke-ua-an	°š-ke-u-ua-an	°š-ke-u-ua-an
part.	*- <i>skó</i> -	°š-kán-t-		
3pl.	*-sko-		°š-kán-du	° <i>š-kán-du</i>
2pl.	*- <i>ské</i> -		°š-ke-et-tén	°š-ke-et-tén
3sg.	*- <i>ské</i> -		°š-ke-ed-du	°š-ke-ed-du
2sg.	*-ské	° <i>š-ki-i</i>	° <i>š-ki</i>	° <i>š-ki</i>
ımp.				

Often, this suffix is transliterated with the vowel -i-: °š-ki-mi, °š-ki-ši, °š-ki-iz-zi, etc. This is incorrect, however, as is clearly shown by cases like 2sg.pret.act. °š-ke-eš (never **°š-ki-iš) and plene spellings like °š-ke-e-mi, °š-ke-e-et. It must be admitted that plene spellings predominantly occur in OS texts, but occasional NH cases like a-ri-iš-ke-e-nu-un (KUB 14.13 i 53 (NH)) and me-mi-eš-ke-e-zi (KUB 23.93 rev. 21 (NH)) indicate that in NH times, too, the suffix contained the vowel -e-. The case of 2sg.imp.act. is different, however. Here we find several plene spellings °š-ki-i, 262 including an OS one, which indicate that we are dealing with /-skí/. Apparently, absolute word final *-é# > Hitt. /-í/.

Because the number of imperfectives in $-\check{s}ke/a$ - is very large, I did not find it useful to list them all here.

II = hi-conjugation

2.2.2.2 Within the *hi*-conjugated verbs only two classes can be distinguished: (a) *hi*-verbs that show ablaut; (b) *hi*-verbs that do not show ablaut. It should be noted that, unlike under the *mi*-verbs, there are no *hi*-verbs that show a thematic suffix. The only suffixes that can be found within the *hi*-conjugation are the ablauting *-oi-/-i-suffix (see IIa4 and IIa5), the imperfective suffixes -šša-/-šš- (see under IIa1β) and -ānna- / -ānni- (see under IIa5), and the nasal-infix (mainly under IIa1γ, but cf. also § 2.2.4).

IIa = ablauting *hi*-verbs

2.2.2.2.a The origin of the Hittite *hi*-conjugation is fiercely debated. Nevertheless, I think that it is clear that formally the *hi*-conjugation can be compared to the PIE

²⁶² E.g. *ak-ku-uš-ki-i* 'drink!' (KBo 7.28 obv. 23 (OH/MS)), *az-zi-ik-ki-i* 'eat!' (KBo 7.28 obv. 23 (OH/MS), KBo 21.60 rev. 15 (OH/NS)), *uš-ki-i* 'see!' (KBo 25.123, 10 (OS)).

perfect, with the only difference that in Hittite there are no traces of a reduplication syllable. So structurally, the Hittite hi-verbs are best compared to the isolated PIE verb *uoid- 'to know', which was unreduplicated but inflected as a perfect. For the matter of comparison, I have given here the paradigm of the perfect of the Skt. verb $d\bar{a}$ - 'to give', the preterite paradigm of Hitt. $d\bar{a}$ - 'to take' (with the plural forms taken from the compound verbs peda- 'ped- and uda- 'd- 'ud-) as well as the Greek paradigm of oi $\delta\alpha$ 'to know':

	PIE	Skt.	Hitt.	cf. Gr.		
2sg.	*de-dóh3-h2e *de-dóh3-th2e *de-dóh3-e	dadáu dadátha dadáu	dāḥḥun dātta dāš (cf. pres. dāi)	(F)οῖδα (F)οῖσθα (F)οῖδε	<	*uóid-h ₂ e *uóid-th ₂ e *uóid-e
2pl.	* de - dh_3 - $m\acute{e}$ * de - dh_3 - $+\acute{V}$ * de - dh_3 - $\acute{e}r$	dadimá dadá dadúr	°tumen °tišten °ter	(F)ίδμεν (F)ίστε (F)ίσᾶσι	<<	*uid-mé *uid-+V *uid-ér

As I will explain below, I believe that the PIE ablaut *o/O underlies all the ablauting hi-verbs as attested in Hittite. Within the ablauting hi-verbs I distinguish five types, namely verbs that show an ablaut \bar{a}/O (with subtypes), \bar{a}/a , \bar{a}/i , -ai--i- and -a--i-.

IIa1 *hi*-verbs with \bar{a}/\mathcal{O} -ablaut

2.2.2.2.b For the sake of convenience, I have subdivided this class into three groups.

The first group (IIa1 α) consists of verbs that show a structure *CueC- and *Ceu(C)-. Note that the two verbs that show the structure *Ceu(C)-, au^{-i}/u^{-i} to see' and mau^{-i}/mu^{-i} to fall', use a secondary, mi-inflecting stem in their 3sg.-forms: $au\check{s}\check{s}$ - and $mau\check{s}\check{s}$ -. This is probably because expected * $\bar{a}u\check{i}$ and * $m\bar{a}u\check{i}$ were too intransparent and therefore were changed to $au\check{s}zi$ and $mau\check{s}zi$ on the basis of 3sg.pret.act. * $au\check{s}$ and * $mau\check{s}$, which afterwards received mi-endings themselves as well: $au\check{s}ta$ and $mau\check{s}ta$.

 au^{-i} / u^{-} 'to see' < $*h_2ou^{-}$ / $*h_2u^{-}$; $hu\mu app^{-i}$ / $hupp^{-}$ 'to hurl; to do evil' < $*h_2uph_1^{-}$ / $*h_2uph_1^{-}$; $hu\mu art^{-i}$ / $hurt^{-}$ 'to curse' < $*h_2uort^{-}$ / $*h_2urt^{-}$; mau^{-i} / mu^{-} 'to fall' < $*mouh_1^{-}$ / $*muh_1^{-}$.

It should be noted that in none of these verbs the plene vowel $\bar{a} < *\dot{o}$ is attested as such. In the verbs au-/u- and mau-/mu- this is regular since *- $\dot{o}u$ - yields Hitt. /áu/ and not **/āu/ (cf. *- $\dot{o}i$ - > /ái/ and not **/āi/ in class IIa4 below), but in huuapp-/hupp- and huuart-/hurt- we would have expected *hu-ua-a-ap-p° and *hu-ua-a-ar-t° in the oldest texts. The absence of these spellings must be ascribed to the fact that both verbs are unattested in OS texts in combination with the fact that an OH sequence /aCCV/ develops into NH /aCCV/ (so shortening of OH /a/ in non-final closed syllable within the Hittite periode, cf. § 1.4.9.3).

2.2.2.2.c The second group (IIa1 β) consists of two monosyllabic verbs that end in *- $eh_{1/3}$ -, namely $d\bar{a}^{-i}$ / d- 'to take' < * doh_{3} - / * dh_{3} - and $l\bar{a}^{-i}$ / l- 'to loosen, to release' < * loh_{1} - /* lh_{1} -. The original inflection of these verbs is as follows:

	pres.	pret.	imp.		
1sg.	Ca-a-aḫ-ḫé	Ca-a-aḥ-ḥu-un			
2sg.	Ca-a-at-ti	Ca-a-at-ta	Ca-a	part.	Ca-an-t-
3sg.	Ca-a-i	Ca-a-aš	Ca-a-ú	v.n.	Ca-a-u-u̯a-ar
1pl.	Cu-me-e-ni	Ca-a-u-en		inf.I	Ca(-a)-u-ua-an-zi
2pl.	Ca-at-te-e-ni	Ca-a-at-te-en	Ca-a-at-te-en	inf.II	Ca-a-an-na
3pl.	Ca-an-zi	Ca-a-er	Ca-an-du	impf.	Ca-aš-ke/a-

Note that $l\bar{a}^{-i}/l$ - from MH times onwards is being replaced by lae^{-zi} , according to the productive *hatrae*-class inflection. In the verb $d\bar{a}^{-i}/d$ - the development OH $/\dot{a}CCV/>NH/\dot{a}CCV/gives$ rise to a slightly different NH paradigm:

	pres.	pret.	imp.		
1sg.	da-aḫ-ḫi	da-aḥ-ḥu-un			
2sg.		da-at-ta	da-a	part.	da-an-t-
3sg.	da-a-i	da-a-aš	da-a-ú	v.n.	
1pl.	tu₄-me-e-ni			inf.I	da-a-u-u̯a-an-zi
2pl.	da-at-te-e-ni	da-at-te-en	da-at-te-en	inf.II	da-an-na
3pl.	da-an-zi	da-a-er	da-an-du	impf.	da-aš-ke/a-

2.2.2.2.d The third group (IIa1 γ), which is called the tarn(a)-class, consists of verbs that show a stem CVCa- besides CVC-, e.g. $tarna^{-i}/tarn$ -. Some of these verbs also go back to roots that end in *- $eh_{I/3}$ -, but the difference with group IIa1 β ($d\bar{a}^{-i}/d$ -

and $l\bar{a}^{-i}$ / l-) is that these latter are monosyllabic whereas the tarn(a)-class verbs are polysyllabic (e.g. $peda^{-i}$ / ped-). This makes the inflection of the tarn(a)-class quite different:

```
pres.
                                           tar-na-aḥ-ḥé (OS), pé-e-ta-aḥ-ḥé (OS)
        °Ca-ah-hé
1sg.
        °Ca-at-ti
                                           pé-e-da-at-ti (OS)
2sg.
3sg.
        ^{\circ}Ca-i
                                           tar-na-i (OS), hal-zi-iš-ša-i (OS), pé-e-ta-i (OS)
1pl.
        °Cu-me-e-ni
                                           pé-e-tu-me-e-ni (OS), ú-du-me-e-ni (OS)
2pl.
        ^{\circ}C-\check{s}t\bar{e}ni > ^{\circ}Ca-at-te-ni
                                           i-iš-te-e-ni (OS); tar-na-at-te-ni (MS)
        °Ca-an-zi
                                           tar-na-an-zi (OS), ḥal-zi-iš-ša-an-zi (OS)
3pl.
pret.
1sg.
        °Ca-ah-hu-un
                                           tar-na-ah-hu-un (OS), ú-dah-hu-un (OS)
        °Ca-at-ta > °Ca-aš, °Ci-iš-ta
                                           µа-аš-ta-at-ta (OH/NS); pé-e-da-aš (MS); ḫal-zi-iš-ši-iš-ta (NH)
2sg.
3sg.
        ^{\circ}Ca-a\check{s} > ^{\circ}Ci-i\check{s}-ta
                                           tar-na-aš (OS), pé-e-da-aš (OS); tar-ni-iš-ta (NH)
1pl.
        °Cu-me-en
                                           pé-e-tu-mé-en (OS)
        *^{\circ}C-šten > ^{\circ}Ca-at-te-en
2pl.
                                           ua-aš-ta-at-ten (MS), tar-na-at-ten (NS)
                                           i-iš-še-er (OS), pé-e-te-er (OS), ú-ter (OS)
3pl..
        °Ce-er
imp.
        ^{\circ}Ca
                                           tar-na (OS), hal-zi-iš-ša (OS), pé-e-da (MS)
2sg.
        °Ca-ú
                                           tar-na-ú (OS)
3sg.
        ^{\circ}Ci-i\check{s}-te-en > ^{\circ}Ca-at-te-en
                                           i-iš-te-en (OS), pé-ti-iš-te-en (OS), tar-na-at-ten (MS)
2pl.
3pl.
        °Ca-an-du
                                           pé-e-ta-an-tu (OS)
        °Ca-an-t-
                                           tar-na-an-t- (OS)
part.
v.n.
        °Cu-mar
                                           tar-nu-mar (NS)
inf.I
        °Cu-ma-an-zi
                                           pé-e-tu<sub>4</sub>-ma-an-zi (MS)
```

Note that the vowel of the strong stem is long in the monosyllabic verbs, whereas it is short in the polysyllabic verbs (da-a-i vs. $p\acute{e}$ -e-da-i), and that we find full grade forms in the preterite plural of the monosyllabic verbs, but zero-grade in these forms of the polysyllabic verbs (da-a-u-en vs. $p\acute{e}$ -e-tu- $m\acute{e}$ -en and da-a-er vs. $p\acute{e}$ -e-te-e-e).

In the older literature, the tarn(a)-class is often called 'thematic' but this is incorrect. Although the strong stem CVCa- at first sight resembles the structure of some thematic mi-verbs, and although this stem spreads into the 2pl.-forms (where the original form *CVC- $st\bar{e}ni$ often yielded awkward clusters), the fact that we find forms like 1pl. CVC- $um\bar{e}ni$, CVC-umen, verb.noun CVC-umar and inf.I CVC-umanzi throughout Hittite shows that the basic ablaut-distinction between the strong stem CVCa- and the weak stem CVCa- remains intact.

The tarn(a)-class verbs go back to two groups. On the one hand, we find verbs with the structure *CR-no- $h_{1/3}$ - (nasal-infixed verbs, see § 2.2.4), *Ce- $C(R)oh_{1/3}$ - (reduplicated verbs) and verbs in $-\check{s}\check{s}a^{-i}$ / $-\check{s}\check{s}$ - (imperfective-suffix) < *- soh_1 - / *- sh_1 -:

halzišša- i / halzišš- i to cry out, to call' $< *h_2lt-i-soh_1- /*h_2lt-i-sh_1-;$ hanna- i / hann- i to sue, to judge' $< *h_3e-h_3noh_3- /*h_3e-h_3nh_3-;$ īšša- i / īšš- i to do, to make' $< *HH-i-soh_1- /*HH-i-sh_1-;$ mimma- i / mimm- i to refuse' $< *mi-moh_1- /*mi-mh_1-;$ peda- i / ped- i to take (away)' $< *h_1poi-doh_3- /*h_1poi-dh_3-;$ pippa- i / pipp- i to tear down' $< *pi-poh_{1/3}- /*pi-ph_{1/3}-;$ šanna- i / šann- i to hide' $< sn-no-h_1- /*sn-n-h_1-;$ šišša- i / šišš- i to impress' $< *sh_1-i-soh_1- /*sh_1-i-sh_1-;$ šunna- i / šunn- i to fill' $< *su-no-h_{1/3}- /*su-n-h_{1/3}-;$ tarna- i / tarn- i to let (go)' $< *tr(k^i-no-h_{1/3}- /*tr(k^i-n-h_{1/3}-; uda-<math>^i$ / ud- i to bring (here)' $< *h_2ou-doh_3- /*h_2ou-dh_3-;$ uarišša- i / uarišš- i to help'.

On the other hand, we find verbs with the structure $*CoCh_{2/3}$ -. We would have expected that these verbs, which showed an original ablaut $*CoCh_{2/3}$ - $/*CCh_{2/3}$ -ended up in the class IIa1 α or IIa2. That this is not the case is in my view caused by the 3sg.pres.act.-form. In verbs of the structure $*CoCh_{2/3}$ -, the 3sg.pres.act. $*CoCh_{2/3}$ -e-i yielded Pre-Hittite *CoCai, whereas in verbs of class IIa1 α and IIa2, 3sg.pres.act. *CC-oh₁-e-i and *CoC-e-i yielded Pre-Hittite *CC-ae and *CoCe, respectively. At the time when the ending *-e was replaced by -i (in analogy to the mi-endings that all ended in -i), the ending -ai of CoCai fell together with the ending of CCai of the tarn(a)-class, and not with CoCi of class IIa1 α and IIa2. On the basis of this 3sg.-form, the whole paradigm was taken over into the tarn(a)-class. This scenario explains the inflection of the following verbs:

²⁶³ Note that this did not happen in verbs of the structure *Ceh_2 -, which ended up in class IIa2 $(n\bar{a}b_2^{-1}/nahh_2$ -, $z\bar{a}h_2^{-1}/zahh_2$ -). The different outcome of ${}^*C\acute{o}Ch_2ei > CaCai$ on the one hand and ${}^*C\acute{o}h_2ei > C\bar{a}hi$ on the other is due to the fact that in the former verb the regular loss of *h_2 after consonant

harra-i / harr-i to grind' $< *h_2orh_3-ei$ / $*h_2rh_3-enti$; iškalla-i / iškall-i to split' $< *skolh_{2/3}-ei$ / $*sklh_{2/3}-enti$; išparra-i / išparr-i to trample' $< *sporh_{2/3}-ei$ / $*sprh_{2/3}-enti$; malla-i / mall-i to mill' $< *molh_2-ei$ / $*mlh_2-enti$; padda-i / padd-i to dig' $< *b^hod^hh_2-ei$ / $*b^hd^hh_2-enti$; *sarta-i / *sart-i to wipe, to rub' $< *sord^hh_{2/3}-ei$ / $*srd^hh_{2/3}-enti$.

From MH times onwards, the tarn(a)-class inflection is becoming productive, and we therefore find several verbs that sometimes show forms that secondarily inflect according to the tarn(a)-class (in brackets their original stem):

 $\bar{a}rra^{-i}/\bar{a}rr$ 'to wash' $(\bar{a}rr^{-i}/arr)$, $ezza^{-i}/ezz$ 'to eat' (ed^{-zi}/ad) , halihla-i/ halihl- 'to genuflect' (halihla-i / halihli-), hatta-i / hatt- 'to pierce' (hatt-a(ri)), hu(ua)rta-i / hu(ua)rt- 'to curse' (huuart-i / hurt-), išhuua-i / išhu- (išhuuai-i / išhu(i)-), išgara-i / išgar- 'to stab' (iškār-i / iškar-), išparra-i / išparr- 'to spread out' ($i\check{s}p\bar{a}r^{-i}/i\check{s}par$ -), $i\check{s}parza^{-i}/i\check{s}parz$ - 'to escape' ($i\check{s}part^{-2i}$), $ganga^{-i}/gang$ - 'to hang' $(k\bar{a}nk^{-i}/kank^{-i}/kank^{-i}/karša^{-i}/kars^{-i})$, kuenna-i/kuenn-'to kill' (kuen-zi / kun-), lahuua-i / lahu- 'to pour' (lāhu-i / lahu-), lilhuua-i / *lilhu-* 'to pour' (*lilhuua-* / *lilhui-*), *malda-* / *mald-* 'to recite' (*māld-* / *mald-*), mēma-ⁱ/mēm- 'to speak' (mēma-ⁱ/mēmi-), nanna-ⁱ/nann- 'to drive' (nanna-ⁱ/ nanni-), parha-i / parh- 'to chase' (parh-zi), parippara-i / parippar- 'to blow (a horn)' (parippara-' / parippari-), penna-' / penn- 'to drive (there)' (penna-' / penni-), šalika-ⁱ/šalik- 'to touch' (šalīk-^{a(ri)}), šarra-ⁱ/šarr- 'to divide up' (šārr-ⁱ/ šarr-), šišha-i / šišh- 'to decide, to appoint' (šišha-i / *šišhi-), taišta-i / taišt- 'to load' (taišta-i / taišti-), dāla-i /dāl- 'to let, to leave' (dāla-i /dāli-), tetha-i / teth-'to thunder' (tith-a), titta-i / titt- 'to install, to assign' (titta-i / titti-), duuarna-i / duuarn- 'to break' (duuarni- zi / duuarn-), \bar{u} nna- i / \bar{u} nn- 'to send (here)' (\bar{u} nna- i / \bar{u} nni-), $uppa^{-i} / upp$ - 'to send (here)' ($uppa^{-i} / uppi$ -), $zinna^{-i} / zinn$ - 'to finish' (zinni-zi / zinn-).

This phenomenon is often called 'thematization', but as we saw above, this term should be avoided since the tarn(a)-class has nothing to do with being 'thematic'.

caused phonologization of the ending /-ai/, whereas in $*C\acute{o}h_2ei$, which despite its phonetic pronunciation [Cấhai] phonologically remained /Cấhei/ due to the presence of -h-, we are dealing with the ending /-ei/. This ending then regularly developed into /-e/ and later on was replaced by -i, so $*C\acute{o}h_2ei > */C\acute{a}he/ >> Cā<math>hi$.

IIa2 *hi*-verbs with \bar{a}/a -ablaut

2.2.2.2.e This class consists of verbs with a root structure *HeC-, *Ceh₂(C)-, *CeR(C)-, *TeT-, *seT- and *Ces-. In these verbs, the full grade vowel *\delta\$ yielded Hitt. -\bar{a}-, whereas in the initial cluster of the zero-grade stem an empty vowel -a- is used in spelling (e.g. akkanzi = /?k\u00e4nt^\u00e5i/, hananzi = /Hn\u00e4nt^\u00e5i/, i\u00e5paranzi = /i\u00e5p\u00e4nt^\u00e5i/, maldanzi = /mld\u00e4nt^\u00e5i/, pah\u00e5anzi = /pHs\u00e4nt^\u00e5i/, dakkanzi = /tk\u00e4nt^\u00e5i/, etc.). The often found distribution of single stop in the full grade stem vs. geminate stop in the zero grade stem (e.g. \u00e1\u00e4i : akkanzi) is due to lenition of consonants after *\delta\$. Note that not of all verbs a plene spelling -\u00e4\u00e5- is indeed attested, but this is due to the inner-Hittite shortening of OH /\u00e1\u00e5 to NH /\u00e4\u00e5 to NH /\u00e4cCV/, cf. \u00e8 1.4.9.3): so if a certain verb of the structure CaCC- is attested in NH texts only, it will not show a long -\u00e4\u00e5- anymore. Nevertheless, I assume that in all these verbs we have to reckon with original -\u00e4\u00e5- in the full grade stem.

 $\bar{a}k^{-1}/akk$ - 'to die' < * $h_{1/3}ok$ - / * $h_{1/3}k$ -; $\bar{a}r^{-1}/ar$ - 'to come' < * h_1or - / * h_1r -; $\bar{a}rr^{-1}/ar$ **arr-** 'to wash' $< *h_1 or h_1 - / *h_1 r h_2 - ; \bar{a} r k^{-i} / ar k^{-i}$ 'to cut off' $< *h_1 or (k^0 - / *h_1 r (k^0 - ; k^0 - k^0$ $\bar{a}rk^{-i}$ / ark- 'to cover, to copulate' < * $h_3 org^h$ - / * $h_3 rg^h$ -; $h\bar{a}n^{-i}$ / han- 'to draw (water)' $< *h_2on-/*h_2n-; h\bar{a}\bar{s}^{-i}/ha\bar{s}\bar{s}^{-i}$ 'to give birth' $< *h_2oms-/*h_2ms-; h\bar{a}t^{-i}/ha\bar{s}\bar{s}^{-i}$ hat- 'to dry up' $< *h_2od- /*h_2d-$; hatk- 'to shut, to close' $< *h_2od^hg^h- /$ * $h_2d^hg^h$ -; iškār-i / iškar- 'to stab' < *skor- / *skr-; išpānt-i / išpant- 'to libate' < *spond-/*spnd-; $i\bar{s}p\bar{a}r^{-i}$ / $i\bar{s}par$ - 'to spread' < *spor-/*spr-; $i\bar{s}t\bar{a}p^{-i}$ / $i\bar{s}tapp$ - 'to shut' < *stop- / *stp-; $k\bar{a}nk$ - 'to hang' < *konk- / *knk-; kalank- ' **kalank-** 'to soothe' $< *glong'' - / *glng'' - ; lahu-' / lahu- 'to pour' <math>< *loh_2u - / *lh_2u - lahu- 'to pour' > *loh_2u - / *lh_2u -$; $l\bar{a}k^{-i}/lag$ - 'to make lie down' $< *log^h - /*lg^h - ; m\bar{a}lk^{-i}/malk$ - 'to spin' < *molK-/*mlK-; $m\bar{a}ld^{-i}/mald$ - 'to recite' * $mold^{h}$ - $/*mld^{h}$ -; $m\bar{a}rk^{-i}/mark$ - 'to divide, to separate' $< *mork - / *mrk - ; n\bar{a}h^{-i} / nahh -$ 'to fear' $< *noh_2 - / *nh_2 - ; pahš^{-i} / pahš -$ 'to protect' $< *poh_2s-/*ph_2s-; pal\bar{a}h^{-i}/palahh$ - 'to call(?)' $< *Ploh_2-/*Plh_2-$?; papparš- i / papparš- i to sprinkle' < *-pors-/ *-prs-; $p\bar{a}$ š- i / paš- i to swallow, to gulp down' $< *poh_3-s- / *ph_3-s-; \check{sakk}^i / \check{sakk}^i$ 'to know' $< *sokh_1- / *skh_1-;$ $d\bar{a}kk^{-i}/dakk$ 'to resemble' * $do(k^ih_{l^-}/*d(k^ih_{l^-}; \mu\bar{a}k^{-i}: \mu akk$ 'to bite' < * μakk 'to bit * $\mu h_2 g$ -; $\mu ar \tilde{s}^{-i} / \mu ar \tilde{s}^{-i}$ 'to harvest, to wipe' < * $\mu or \tilde{s}^{-i} / * \mu a \tilde{s}^{-i} / * \mu a \tilde{s}^{-i}$ 'to sell' $< * uos-/* us-; z\bar{a}h^{-i}/zahh-$ 'to beat' $< *tioh_2-/*tih_2-$.

IIa3 *hi*-verbs with \bar{a}/i -ablaut

2.2.2.2.f This class consists of the verbs $a\bar{s}\bar{a}\bar{s}^{-i}$ / $a\bar{s}e/i\bar{s}$ - 'to sit', $hamank^{-i}$ / hame/ink- 'to tie', $hamank^{-i}$ / hame/ink- 'to devour' and $hamank^{-i}$ / hame/ink- 'to sip'. These verbs show

the vowel $-\bar{a}$ - in the strong stem forms and the vowel -e- or -i- in the weak stem forms. It should be noted that the verb that is usually cited as key example of this class, " $\bar{s}\bar{a}kk$ -/ $\bar{s}ekk$ -" 'to know', in fact does not belong here. As I have shown under its lemma, its oldest forms show that this verb in fact is $\bar{s}\bar{a}kk$ - and belongs with class IIa2 (\bar{a}/a -ablaut).

The origin of the ablaut $-\bar{a}$ -/-e/i- has always been problematic. E.g. Oettinger (1979a: 114) assumes that the source of the $-\bar{a}$ -/-e/i- ablaut is the verb " $\bar{s}\bar{a}kk$ - / $\bar{s}ekk$ -": in his opinion, the vowel -e- is the regular outcome of a reduplication syllable *se-sg-. Apart from the fact that this etymological interpretation of this verb has proven to be incorrect, the verb in fact is $\bar{s}\bar{a}kk$ - and does not originally belong to the - \bar{a} -/-e/i-ablauting type at all (see at its lemma for a detailed description of its prehistory).

A view that has gained much support was initiated by Jasanoff (1979: 86) who assumes that the Hittite ablaut " \bar{a}/e " can only be explained by assuming that it reflects a PIE ablaut *o/e. The simplicity of this solution has appealed to many scholars (e.g. Melchert (1994: 81), who reconstructs $\bar{s}\bar{a}kk$ -/ $\bar{s}ekk$ - < * $\bar{s}ok$ -/ $\bar{s}ek$ - and $\bar{k}ar\bar{a}p$ -/garip- < * $\bar{g}rok$ -/gréb-). Nevertheless, it is in my view quite problematic that no instances of verbal *o/e-ablaut from any other IE language are known. Either this means that the Hittite - \bar{a} -/-e/i-ablaut is very archaic, or it means that Jasanoff's idea is incorrect.

As I have explained under class Ia5 (cf. \S 2.2.2.1.f), I believe that the weak stem vowel e/i that we find in the mi-inflecting verbs of classes Ia5 and Ia6 must be compared to the vowel e/i as attested in the hi-verbs of the present class, and that this vowel must be identified as the anaptyctic vowel /i. This vowel was used in the zero-grade forms of these verbs for different reasons.

The verbs $kar\bar{a}p^{-i}/kare/ip$ - and $\check{s}ar\bar{a}p^{-i}/\check{s}arip$ - must be taken together with $terepp^{-zi}/tere/ipp$ - 'to plough' (from class Ia5). As I have stated in § 2.2.2.1.f more elobarately, it is in my view significant that these are the only three verbs in Hittite that show a structure *CReC-. I therefore assume that the phonetically expected outcomes of the ablauting pair *CReC-/*CRC-> Hitt. CReC-/*CRC-(when mi-conjugated) and $*CR\acute{o}C$ -/*CRC-> Hitt. $CR\bar{a}C$ -/*CRC-(when pi-conjugated) was too aberrant (it looks as if the stem vowel is shifting place) and therefore has been eliminated: in the zero-grade form the anaptyctic vowel pi-was secondarily placed on the place of the vowel of the full grade form. In this way, a pi-conjugating verb pi-CRéC-/*pi-CRC- was altered to synchronic pi-CRiC-, whereas the pi-conjugating pi-CRóC-/*pi-CRC- was altered to synchronic pi-CRpi-CRiC-. In both cases, the weak stem is spelled pi-CReC-/pi-CRiC-.

With this scenario in mind, we can explain $kar\bar{a}p^{-i} / kare/ip^-$ 'to devour' as phonological /krāb- / krib-/, the 'regular' secondary outcome of $*g^h r \acute{o} b h_{l^-} / *g^h r \acute{o} h_{l^-}$, and $\check{s}ar\bar{a}p^{-i} / \check{s}arip^-$ 'to sip' as phonological /srāb- / srib-/, the ultimate outcome of $*srob^h - / *srob^h -$.

The interpretation of $a\bar{s}\bar{a}s^{-i}/a\bar{s}e/i\bar{s}$ - 'to seat' and $hamank^{-i}/hame/ink$ - 'to tie' is less clear. Nevertheless, in the case of $a\bar{s}\bar{a}\bar{s}-/a\bar{s}e/i\bar{s}$ -, which reflects either $*h_ish_ios-/*h_ish_is$ - or $*h_ih_ish_ioh_is-/*h_ih_is$ - (thus LIV², in analogy to Oettinger 1979a: 431), the assumption of an anaptyctic vowel to release the cluster $*h_ish_is$ - or $*h_ih_ish_ih_is$ - seems unproblematic to me (cf. the phonetically regular development of *CRHsV> Hitt. CRissV (Kloekhorst fthc.f and § 1.4.4.3)). This means that $a\check{s}\bar{a}\check{s}^{-i}/a\check{s}e/i\check{s}$ - 'to seat' must be phonologically interpreted as $??s\bar{a}s-/?sis-/<*h_i(h_i)sh_i(h_i)s-/*h_i(h_i)sh_i(h_i)s$ -.

In the case of $hamank^{-i}$ / hame/ink- we are dealing with a zero-grade stem h_2mng^h -. As we will see in § 2.2.4, a pre-Hittite cluster *CNNC regularly develops into /CNiNC/. So here, h_2mng^h - yields Hitt. /Hming-/, spelled hame/ink-. All in all, $hamank^{-i}$ / hame/ink- 'to tie' must be phonologically interpreted as /Hmāng-/ Hming-/ $< h_2mng^h$ - $/ *h_2mng^h$ -.

IIa4 *hi*-verbs in -*ai*-/-*i*-: the $d\bar{a}i/tijanzi$ -class.

2.2.2.2.g The formal interpretation of this class has been elaborately treated in Kloekhorst fthc.a. As I have explained there, these verbs almost all go back to a structure *CC-oi- / *CC-i-, i.e. the zero-grade of a verbal root followed by an ablauting suffix *-oi-/-i-:

arai-ⁱ / ari- 'to (a)rise' < * h_3r -oi- / * h_3r -i-; halai-ⁱ / hali-² 'to set in motion' < * h_2l -oi- / * h_2l -i-; halzai-ⁱ / halzi- 'to call out' < * h_2lt -oi- / * h_2lt -i-; huyai-ⁱ / hui- 'to run' < * h_2uh_1 -oi- / * h_2uh_1 -i-; išhai- 'to bind' < * sh_2 -oi- / * sh_2 -i-; išhamai-ⁱ / išhami- 'to sing' < * sh_2 m-oi- / * sh_2 m-i-; išhuyai- / išhui- 'to throw, to scatter' * sh_2 u-oi- / * sh_2 u-i-; išpai- 'to be satiated' < * sph_1 -oi- / * sph_1 -i-; mai- ' / mi- 'to grow' < * mh_2 -oi- / * mh_2 -i-; nai- / *ni- 'to turn' < * $noih_{1/3}$ - / * $nih_{1/3}$ -; pai- / pi- 'to give' < * h_1 p-oi- / * h_1 p-i-; parai- / pari- 'to blow' < * prh_1 - oi- / * prh_1 -i-; paddai- / patti- 'to run, to flee' < * pth_1 -oi- / * pth_1 -i-; šai- / ši- 'to press' < * sh_1 -oi- / * sh_1 -i-: šalai- / šali- '?' < *sl-oi- / *sl-i-?; dai- / ti- 'to put, to place' < *sl-ni- /
The original inflection of these verbs was as follows:

pres.			imp.		
1sg.	*CC-ói-h₂e-i	°Ce-e-eḫ-ḫé			
2sg.	*CC-ói-th ₂ e-i	°Ca-it-ti	2sg.	*CC-ói	°Ca-i
3sg.	*CC-ói-e-i	°Ca-a-i	3sg.	*CC-ói-u	°Ca-a-ú
1pl.	*CC-i-uéni ²⁶⁴	°Ci-u-e-ni			
2pl.	*CC-i-sténi ²⁶⁵	°Ci-iš-te-e-ni	2pl.	*CC-i-stén ²⁶⁶	°Ci-iš-te-en
3pl.	*CC-i-énti	°Ci-an-zi	3pl.	$*CC$ -i-éntu 267	°Ci-an-du
pret.					
1sg.	*CC-ói-h ₂ e	°Ce-e-eḫ-ḫu-un	part.	$*CC$ -i-ént- 268	°Ci-an-t-
2sg.	*CC-ói-th ₂ e	°Ca-it-ta	v.n.	*CC-ói-u̯r	°Ca-u-u̯a-ar
3sg.	*CC-ói-s	°Ca-iš	v.n.	*CC-i-átar	°Ci-i̯a-a-tar
1pl.	*CC-i-uén ²⁶⁹	°Ci-u-en	inf.I	*CC-i-uanzi ²⁷⁰	°Ci-u-ua-an-zi
2pl.	*CC-i-stén ²⁷¹		inf.II	*CC-i-anna	°Ci-an-na
3pl.	$*CC$ -i- $\acute{e}r^{272}$	°Ci-e-er	impf.	*CC-ske/a- ²⁷³	

This is the paradigm as found in OH texts. From the MH period onwards, we find generalization of the long $-\bar{a}$ - as found in 3sg.pres.act. $^{\circ}Ca$ -a-i, yielding forms

²⁶⁴ Thus in *pi-u-e-ni*. All other verbs show *CC-ja-ueni* according to class Ic1.

²⁶⁵ Thus in *pi-iš-te-ni* and *zi-iš-te-e-ni*. Secondary *CC-oi-teni* (with the *mi*-ending *-tteni*) in *ta-a-it-te-ni*.

²⁶⁶ Thus in *iš-pí-iš-te-en*, *ḥal-zi-iš-te-en* and *pí-iš-te-en*. Secondary *CC-oi-sten* in *da-iš-ten*, and *pa-iš-ten*.

²⁶⁷ But compare 3pl.imp.act. a-ra-an-du from arai- i / ari- 'to (a)rise'. Does this form and the ones mentioned in notes 268 and 273 point to a situation in which non-finite forms of this paradigm were -i-less?

²⁶⁸ But compare part. *a-ra-an-t-* from $arai^{-i}/ari^{-}$ 'to (a)rise', cf. note 267.

²⁶⁹ Thus *ḫal-zi-u-en* and *pí-u-en*. Secondary *CC-oi-uen* in *da-i-u-en*.

²⁷¹ This form on the basis of 2pl.imp.act. *CC-i-stén. Secondary *CC-oi-sten in iš-ha-iš-te-en.

²⁷² Thus in hal-zi-i-e-er, hu-i-e-er, $i\dot{s}$ -hi-i-e-er and pi-i-e-er. Secondary CC-oi- $\bar{e}r$ in da-i-e-er and hu-u-u-a-e-er.

 $^{^{273}}$ **CC-ské/ó*- is the only possible reconstruction for $za\check{s}ke/a$ -/, zikke/a-/, zikke/a-/ /tsike/a-/ < * $d^{\dagger}h_{l}$ - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -, but also $halzi\check{s}ke/a$ - besides $halze\check{s}ke/a$ - and $pi\check{s}ke/a$ - besides $pe\check{s}ke/a$ - point more to an interpretation **Caske/a*-, reflecting * h_2lt - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ - and * h_lp - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -, than to **C-i-ske/a*- from * h_2lt -i- $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ - and * h_lp -i- $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -. Cf. note 267.

like 2sg.pres.act. °Ca-a-it-ti, 2sg.pret.act. °Ca-a-it-ta, 3sg.pret.act. °Ca-a-iš, 2sg.imp.act. °Ca-a-i, and 2pl.imp.act. °Ca-a-iš-tén (with introduction of strong stem). Moreover, from MH times onwards, the dāi/tijanzi-class inflection is gradually being replaced by the -ie/a-class (Ic1) and, to a lesser extant, by the hatrae-class (Ic2). The taking over into the -ie/a-class is triggered by forms like 3pl.pres.act. °Cianzi, 3pl.pret.act. °Cier, 3pl.imp.act. °Ciandu, part. °Ciant-, etc., whereas the taking over into the hatrae-class is based on the trivial replacement of 3sg.pres.act. °Cāi by °Cāizzi and on the basis of the fact that e.g. 2sg.imp.act. °Cai and verb.noun °Cauar are identical in both classes.

IIa5 *hi*-verbs in -*a*-/-*i*-: the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class.

2.2.2.2.h In the oldest texts, the verbs of this class show two stems: we find a strong stem ending in -a- besides a weak stem ending in -i-. The original inflection can be schematized thus:

	pres.	pret.	imp.		
1sg.	°Caḥḥe	°Сађђип			
2sg.	°Catti		°Ci		
3sg.	°Cai	°Ciš [?]	°Cau		
1pl.	°Ciueni	°Ciụen		part.	°Ciant-
2pl.	°Cišteni	°Cišten	°Cišten	inf.I	°Ciµanzi
3pl.	°Cianzi	°Cier	$^{\circ}Ciandu$	impf.	°Ciške/a-

The ablaut -a-/-i- cannot reflect a PIE situation however, and therefore it is likely that the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class is of a secondary origin. There are a few clues that shed some light on the prehistory of this class.

First, some of the verbs that belong to this class are derived from $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -inflected verbs: $penna^{-i}/penni$ -, $\bar{u}nna^{-i}/\bar{u}nni$ - and $nanna^{-i}/nanni$ - derive from $nai^{-i}/*ni$ - 'to lead' (the first two showing the preverbs pe- and u-, the third one showing reduplication) and $uppa^{-i}/uppi$ - derives from pai^{-i}/pi - 'to give' (with the preverb u-).

Secondly, the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class is not a very stable inflection type. If we look at a diachronic overview of attestations, we see that from MH times onwards on the one hand tarn(a)-class inflected forms (printed in bolt) are spreading throughout the paradigm, and, to a lesser extent, $-\underline{i}e/a$ -class inflected forms (printed with underlining).

	OS	MH	NH
pres.			
1sg.	°Ca-aḫ-ḫé	°Ca-aḫ-ḫi	°Ca-aḫ-ḫi
2sg.		°Ca-at-ti	°Ca-at-ti
3sg.	°Ca-i	°Ca-i, °Ca-a-i	°Ca-a-i
1pl.	°Ci-u-e-ni	°Ci-u-e-ni, °Ca-u-e-ni	<u>°Ci-ia-u-e-ni</u>
2pl.		°Ci-iš-te-ni	°Ca-at-te-ni
3pl.	°Ci-an-zi	°Ci-i̯a-an-zi, ° Ca-an-zi	°Ci-ia-an-zi, ° Ca-an-zi
pret.			
1sg.	°Ca-aḫ-ḫu-un	°Ca-aḫ-ḫu-un	°Ca-aḫ-ḫu-un
2sg.			°Ci-iš-ta, Ci-eš-ta, Ci-eš
3sg.		°Ci-iš, °Ci-iš-ta	°Ci-iš, °Ci-iš-ta, °Ca-aš , °Ci-it,
			<u>°Ci-ia-at</u>
1pl.		°Ci-u-en, °Cu-me-en , °Ca-u-en	°Ca-u-en, <u>°Ci-ia-u-en</u>
2pl.			°Ci-iš-ten, <u>°Ci-ia-at-ten</u>
3pl.	°Ci-er	°Ci-e-er	°Ci-er, °Ce-er
imp.			
1sg.			°Ca-al-lu
2sg.		°Ci, °Ca	°Ci, °Ca
3sg.		°Ca-a-ú	°Ca-a-ú, ° Ca-at-tu ₄ , °Ci-iš-du
2pl.		°Ci-iš-te-en, °Ci-eš-te-en	°Ci-iš-ten, °Ci-eš-ten, °Ca-at-ten
3pl.		°Ci-an-du	°Ci-an-du, °Ca-an-du
part.		°Ci-an-t-	°Ci-ia-an-t-, ° Ca-an-t-
v.n.			<u>°Ci-ia-ua-ar</u> , ° Cu-mar
inf.I		°Ci-ua-an-zi, <u>°Ci-ia-ua-an-zi</u>	<u>°Сі-іа-ца-ап-гі,</u> ° Са-ца-ап-гі ,
			°Cu-ma-an-zi
impf.	°Ci-iš-ke/a-	°Ci-iš-ke/a-	°Ci-iš-ke/a-, °Ci-eš-ke/a-

In my view, these two facts clearly indicate that the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class consists of verbs that belonged to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class originally, but that were gradually being taken over into the tarn(a)-class from pre-Hittite times onwards. This replacement first took place in the singular forms, which yielded the OH situation as attested: stems in -a- in the present en preterite singular, stems in -i- elsewhere.

From MH times onwards, the replacement is taking place in the plural and infinite forms as well. The occasional $-\underline{i}e/a$ -inflected forms can be explained by the fact that $d\overline{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class verbs in NH times as a rule are being taken over into the $-\underline{i}e/a$ -class.

The question then is, of course, why have not all $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class verbs been taken over into the tarn(a)-class? Why do e.g. penna/i-, $\bar{u}nna/i$ -, nanna/i- and uppa/i- belong to the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class, and their basic verbs nai- /*nan/i- and pai-/pi-not? In my view, the answer lies in the fact that penna/i-, $\bar{u}nna/i$ -, nanna/i- and uppa/i- are polysyllabic whereas nai-/ni- and pai-/pi- are not. This has consequences for the ending of the 3sg.pres.act.-form. If we take the original (reconstructed) paradigms of pai-/pi-, uppa/i- and tarn(a)- we get the following:

1sg.	peḫḫi	*uppeḫḫi	tarnaḫḫi
2sg.	paitti	*uppaitti	tarnatti
3sg.	pāi	uppai	tarnai
1pl.	piueni	ирріцепі	tarnumeni
2pl.	pišteni	uppišteni	tarništeni
3pl.	pianzi	uppianzi	tarnanzi

Although the paradigms of pai-/pi- and *uppai-/uppi- are almost identical, they differed in the 3sg.-form, where pai-/pi- has a long vowel, $p\bar{a}i$, and *uppai-/uppi- a short vowel: uppai. The 3sg.-ending of *uppai-/uppi- was identical, however, to the ending of the tarn(a)-class, which had a short vowel as well: tarnai. In my view, this form therefore triggered a secondary rebuilding of the polysyllabic $d\bar{a}i/tijanzi$ -verbs in analogy to the tarn(a)-verbs. First, the singular forms were changed (*uppehhi > uppahhi, *uppaitti > uppatti), and then the other forms (uppiṇeni > uppaṇeni, uppišteni > uppatteni, uppianzi > uppanzi, etc.).

The verbs that inflect according to the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class are: $\bar{a}ppa^{-i}/\bar{a}ppi$ - to be finished'; $halihla^{-i}/halihli$ - 'to genuflect' $<*h_2li-h_2loi-/*h_2li-h_2li-$; $lilhuua^{-i}/lilhui$ - 'to pour' $<*li-lh_2u-oi-/*li-lh_2u-i$ -; $m\bar{e}ma^{-i}/m\bar{e}mi$ - 'to speak' $<*me-h_1m-oi-/*me-h_1m-i$ -?; $nanna^{-i}/nanni$ - 'to drive' <*no-noiH-/*no-niH-; $parippara^{-i}/parippara^{-i}$ 'to blow (a horn)' $<*pri-prh_1-oi-/*pri-prh_1-i$ -; $penna^{-i}/penni$ - 'to drive (there)' $<*h_1poi+noiH-/*h_1poi+niH$ -; $sisha^{-i}/*sishi$ - 'to decide, to appoint' $<*si-sh_2-oi-/*si-sh_2-i$ -; $taista^{-i}/taisti$ - 'to load' $<*d^hoh_1-es+d^hh_1-i$ -; $titta^{-i}/taisti$ - 'to leave' $<*d\bar{a}+lh_1-oi-/*d\bar{a}+lh_1-i$ -; $titta^{-i}/taisti$ - 'to install, to assign' $<*d^hoh_1-oi-/*d^hh_1-oi-/*d^hh_1-i$ -; $tinna^{-i}/taini$ - 'to send

(here)' < $*h_2ou+noiH-$ / $*h_2ou+niH-$; **uppa-**ⁱ / **uppi-** 'to send (here)' < $*h_2ou+h_1p-oi-$ / $*h_2ou+h_1p-i-$.

The verbs showing the imperfective-suffix -anna-/-anni- also belong to this class: <code>hallanna-i / hallanni- 'to trample down'; haluganna-i / haluganni- 'to make an anouncement'; hattanna-i / hattanni- 'to pierce'; huganna-i / huganni- 'to conjure'; huttijanna-i / huttijanni- 'to draw'; ijanna-i / ijanni- 'to march'; išhuuanna-i / išhuuanni- 'to throw'; iškaranna-i / išharanni- 'to sting'; šippandanna-i / šipandanni- 'to libate'; išparanna-i / išparanni- 'to spread'; laḥhijanna-i / laḥhijanni- 'to go on an expedition'; pijanna-i / pijanni- 'to give'; parhanna-i / parhanni- 'to chase'; paršijanna-i / paršijanni- 'to break'; peššijanna-i / peššijanni- 'to throw away'; piddanna-i / piddanni- 'to bring away'; šallanna-i / šallanni- 'to pull'; takšanna-i / takšanni- 'to level'; tijanna-i / tijanni- 'to lay down'; tuḥšanna-i / tuḥšanni- 'to cut off'; yalhanna-i / yalhanni- 'to hit'; yerijanna-i / yerijanni- 'to call'.</code>

Ablautpattern of the IIa-verbs

2.2.2.2.i In all hi-verbs that show ablaut, this ablaut can be traced back to the PIE ablaut $*o/\emptyset$. Therewith it is likely that the hi-conjugation etymologically is connected with the PIE perfect, albeit that in Hittite no reduplication is found. The best comparandum therefore is the PIE root *uoid- 'to know'.

In the following scheme I have recorded the distribution of the ablaut-vowels over the verbal paradigms, first giving the attested Hittite forms (the verb au^{-i}/u 'to see', augmented by forms from $i\check{s}t\bar{a}p^{-i}/i\check{s}tapp$ - 'to plug up', $\bar{a}k^{-i}/akk$ - 'to die', pai^{-i}/pi - 'to give', $\bar{a}rr^{-i}/arr$ - 'to bathe' and $m\bar{e}ma^{-i}/m\bar{e}mi$ - 'to speak'), then an abstraction of these Hittite data, followed by the reconstructed PIE forms, exemplified by the Sanskrit paradigm of ved- 'to know'.

pres.		
1sg.	u-uḫ-ḫi	CóC-ḫi
2sg.	a-ut-ti	CóC-ti
3sg.	iš-ta-a-pí	CóC-i
1pl.	ú-me-(e-)ni	CC-uéni
2pl.	uš-te-ni	CC-sténi ²⁷⁴
3pl.	ú-u̞a-an-zi	CC-ánzi

²⁷⁴ See its own lemma for a treatment of the 2pl.-ending -*šten(i)*.

pret.				
1sg.	и-иђ-ђи-ип	CóC-ḫun	*CóC-h₂e	véda
2sg.	a-uš-ta	CóC-ta	*CóC-th₂e	véttha
3sg.	a-ak-ki-iš	CóC-s	$*C\acute{o}C-e^{275}$	véda
1pl.	pí-u-en	CC- <u>u</u> én	*CC-mé	vidmá
2pl.		*CC-stén	$*CC-sV'?^{276}$	vidá
3pl.	pí-i-e-er	CC-ēr	*CC-ér	vidúh
imp.				
1sg.	\acute{u} - $\acute{u}a$ - al - lu , \acute{u} - $\acute{u}e_5$ - el - lu - ut	CC- (e) $llu(t)$		
2sg.	a-ú, iš-ta-a-pí	CóC(-i)		
3sg.	iš-ta-a-pu	CóC-u		
2pl.	pí-iš-te-en	CC-stén		
3pl.	ú-ua-an-du	CC-ándu		
part.	ú-u̞a-an-t-	CC-ant-		
v.n.	ú-ua-tar ²⁷⁷	CC-ātar		
v.n.	gen.sg. a-ar-ru-ua-aš	CóC-uar		
inf.I	me-mi-ua-an-zi	CC-uánzi		
inf.II	ú-ua-an-na	CC-ānna		
impf.	ú-uš-ke/a-	CC-ské/á-		

IIb = non-ablauting *hi*-verbs

2.2.2.2.j The only verbs that belong to this class are on the one hand verbs of which it is clear that originally they showed ablaut but that one of the stems has spread throughout the paradigm:

²⁷⁵ The form $*C\acute{o}C$ -e is still visible in 3sg.pres.act. $C\acute{o}C$ -i < $*C\acute{o}C$ -e-i. For a treatment of the 3sg.pret.act.-ending - \check{s} ($*C\acute{o}C$ -s), see its own lemma.

²⁷⁶ Usually, this ending is reconstructed as *- \acute{e} on the basis of Skt. - \acute{a} . See the lemma - $\acute{s}ten(i)$ as well as Kloekhorst fthc.d, however, for the possibility that Hitt. - $\acute{s}teni$ together with the PToch. 2pl.pret.-ending *-s- \emph{p} points to a PIE ending with an element -s-.

Note that the spelling \dot{u} - μa -tar phonologically stands for / $\ell u \dot{a} dr$ / <*Hu- δ -tr, which contrasts with the spelling μa (-a)-tar 'water' that denotes / $u \dot{a} dr$ / <* $u \dot{o} dr$ without initial glottal stop.

 $\bar{a}n\bar{s}^{-i}$ 'to wipe' originally belonged to an ablauting verb $\bar{a}n\bar{s}^{-i}$ / $hane/i\bar{s}\bar{s}^{-i}$ < * h_2omh_1s - / * h_2mh_1s -. Both stems formed their own paradigm: $\bar{a}n\bar{s}^{-i}$ and $hane/i\bar{s}\bar{s}^{-zi}$.

 $h\bar{a}r\dot{s}^{-i}$ 'to till the soil' originally belonged to an ablauting verb $h\bar{a}r\dot{s}^{-i}$ / ** $hare/i\dot{s}\dot{s}$ - <* $h_2\acute{o}rh_3$ -s-. After the initial h- of the weak stem spread to the strong stem (which regularly should have yielded ** $\bar{a}r\dot{s}^{-i}$), the stem $h\bar{a}r\dot{s}$ - was generalized.

 $\S \bar{a} h^{-i}$ 'to stuff up' reflects $*soh_2-/*sh_2-$. Here the strong stem $*soh_2->\S \bar{a} h$ -was generalized because the weak stem $*sh_2-$ phonetically yielded $**i\S h$ -, which was too aberrant.

 $u\bar{a}s^{-i}$ 'to buy' is only attested with strong stem forms, so its weak stem cannot be determined. It reflects *uos-/*us-, the weak stem of which should regularly have yielded $**u\bar{s}-$ as attested in $u\bar{s}ni\underline{i}e/a-^{zi}$ 'to put up for sale'. Within the paradigm $u\bar{a}s-/**u\bar{s}-$ it is likely that the latter stem was eliminated and replaced by $u\bar{a}s-$, or that it received an anaptyctic vowel, resulting in $u\bar{s}-$ (cf. $u\bar{s}se/a-^{zi}$ for a similar scenario).

 $\underline{\underline{ueuakk}^{-i}}$ 'to demand' goes back to *ue-uok-/*ue-uk-. Here, too, the strong stem was generalized because the weak stem *ue-uk- phonetically yielded ** $u\bar{u}k-$, which was too aberrant.

On the other hand, this class consists of the factitives in $-ahh^{-i}$ (see at its own lemma for a treatment of this suffix):

aluanzahh-i 'to bewitch'; arauahh-i 'to make free'; armahh-i 'to make pregnant'; ēšharuahh-i 'to make blood-red'; hahlahh-i 'to make yellow(green)'; hantezzijahh-i 'to make foremost'; happinahh-i 'to enrich'; hattahh-i 'to instruct'; ikunahh-i 'to make cold'; in(n)arahh-i 'to make strong'; innarauuahh-i 'to make strong'; ishaššaruahh-i 'to make lordly'; išhiulahh-i 'to bind by treaty'; idālauahh-i 'to treat badly'; kallarahh-i 'to make inauspicious'; kappilahh-i 'to get in a fight'; kardimijahh-i 'to make angry'; katterahh-i 'to lower'; kunnahh-i 'to set aright'; kūrurijahh-i 'to wage war on'; kutruuahh-i 'to summon as witness'; *lazzijahh-i 'to make right'; leliuahh-i 'to make haste'; lūrijahh-i 'to humiliate'; majantahh-i 'to rejuvenate'; manijahh-i 'to make short'; markištahh-i 'to take someone by surprise(?)'; marlahh-i 'to make foolish(?)'; maršahh-i 'to desecrate'; mehuuandahh-i 'mijahuuantahh-i 'to make old'; mišriyahh-i 'to make mišriyant-'; nakkijahh-i 'to become a concern to someone'; *neknahh-i 'to regard someone as a brother'; nēyahh-i 'to renew'; *palšijahh-i

'to set on the road'; paprahh-i' to defile'; pararahh-i' to chase'; pedaššahh-i' to install'; šakijahh-i' to give a sign'; šallakartahh-i' to offend someone through arrogance'; šannapilahh-i' to empty'; šanezzijahh-i' to make pleasant'; šarāzzijahh-i' to make win'; šumumahh-i' to braid together(?)'; šuppijahh-i' to purify'; dankuyahh-i' to make black'; taruppahh-i' '?'; taruppijahh-i' '?'; dašuyahh-i' to make blind'; tatrahh-i' to incite'; tepayahh-i' to make little'; y(a)lkiššarahh-i' to make perfectly'; yaštahh-i' to sin'; yātarnahh-i' to order; to instruct'.

2.2.3 The middle verbs

It is commonly known that two separate endings can be used to express the 3sg.pres.midd.-form, namely -tta(ri) and -a(ri). Although synchronically they do not express any difference in meaning, a given verb in principle always uses the same ending. It must be noted that in many verbs that originally use the ending -a(ri), in younger texts the ending -tta(ri) is also used. Of the few verbs that are attested with both -a(ri) and -tta(ri) and of which too little forms are found to set up a chronological overview of attestations, we may therefore assume that -a(ri) is the original ending.

In the literature we sometimes come across the habit to interpret the ending -tta(ri) as "mi-conjugated" and -a(ri) as "bi-conjugated". This should be abandoned, however: the choice of a verb to use either -tta(ri) or -a(ri) has nothing to do with the inflection that it uses in active forms (cf. also their respective lemmas).

Although synchronically no difference in meaning between -tta(ri) and -a(ri) can be determined, it is remarkable that the impersonal verbs of the type $tukk\bar{a}ri$ 'is visible, is important' (IIIf) all use the ending $-\bar{a}ri$. This fits in well with the fact that Kortlandt (1981: 126-7) on the basis of the distribution of the Sanskrit endings -e and -te assumes a semantic diffirence between these endings, namely *-o = 'deponent' and *-to = 'transitive'. ²⁷⁸ It is therefore important to distinguish between the use of the ending -a(ri) and -tta(ri) when classifying the middle verbs. Another criterion is whether or not the verbal root originally showed full grade or zero grade. Furthermore, the impersonally used middles show some

²⁷⁸ See also Oettinger 1976b, who states that the ending *-o originally belonged to 'statives' and the ending *-to to 'middles'. Falsely e.g. Jasanoff (2003: 51), who merely sees "*-to(r)" as a modernized form of *-o(r)".

remarkable formal features, on the basis of which they must have had a special position.

Taking into account all these criteria, I arrive at the following six basic categories: (a) middle verbs of the structure $*C\acute{e}C-o$; (b) middle verbs of the structure $*C\acute{e}C-to$; (c) middle verbs of the structure $*CC-\acute{o}$; (d) middle verbs of the structure $*CC-\acute{o}$; (e) impersonally used middle verbs of the structure $*C\acute{e}C-o$; (f) impersonally used middle verbs of the structure $*CC-\acute{o}$. To these must be added (g) middle verbs in $-ie/a-^{tta(n)}$ and (h) middle verbs of other structures, which are probably from secondary origins.

In order to explain the formal peculiarities of the first six categoreis, their prehistory may be envisaged thus:

- (1) Original situation.
- (2) Addition of *-r (e.g. out of 3pl.-ending).
- (3) Phonetic loss of word-final *-r after an unaccented vowel.
- (4) Addition of the presential -*i* as an optional marker for present tense, in analogy to the active verbs. Because the impersonals are not used as a fully inflected verb, here the -*i* was not added.
- (5) The element -ri is reinterpreted as the new middle marker, replacing -i
- (6) Phonetic developments: unaccented *o > a (§ 1.4.9.3.c); accented *ó > /á/ in internal syllables (§ 1.4.9.3.a), but > /á/ in initial and final syllables (§ 1.4.9.3).
- (7) Spread of the ending -a(ri) and -tta(ri). The presential marker -i is transferred to the impersonals ending in $-\bar{a}r$ as well. Result: situation as attested.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (a)
$$*C\acute{e}C-o$$
 $*C\acute{e}C-o$ $*C\acute{e}C-o$ $*C\acute{e}C-o(i)$ $*C\acute{e}Co(ri)$ $*CeCa(ri)$ $CeCa(ri)$ (b) $*C\acute{e}C-to$ $*C\acute{e}C-to$ $*C\acute{e}C-to$ $*C\acute{e}C-to(i)$ $*C\acute{e}Cto(ri)$ $*CeCta(ri)$ $CeCta(ri)$ (c) $*CC-\acute{o}$ $*CC-\acute{o}r$ $*CC-\acute{o}r$ $*CC-\acute{o}r(i)$ $*CC\acute{o}ri$ $*CCari$ $CCari$ $CCa(ri)$ (d) $*CC-t\acute{o}$ $*CC-t\acute{o}r$ $*CC-t\acute{o}r$ $*CC-t\acute{o}r(i)$ $*CCt\acute{o}ri$ $*CCtari$ $CCta(ri)$ (e) $*C\acute{e}C-o$ $*C$

IIIa middle verbs of the structure $*C\acute{e}C$ -o

2.2.3.1 $\overline{a}(i)$ - $a^{(ri)}$ 'to be hot' $<*h_1\acute{e}h_3i$ -o? (>> $a\dot{x}^{ta(ri)}$ (NH)); $e\dot{x}$ - $a^{(ri)}$ 'to sit down' $<*h_1\acute{e}h_1s$ -o (>> $e\dot{x}$ - $a^{(ri)}$ (NH)); app- $a^{(ri)}$ 'to work out' $<*h_2\acute{e}p$ -o (>> app- $a^{(ri)}$ (MH)); att-a

 $a^{(ri)}$ 'to pierce, to prick' $< *h_2\acute{e}t-o (>> h_azzi\underline{i}e/a^{-tta(ri)} (NH)); huetti-a^{(ri)}$ 'to draw, to pull' $(>> huetti\underline{i}e/a^{-tta(ri)}); h\overline{i}s^{-a(ri)} / hi\overline{s}^{-a(ri)} / hi\overline{s}^{-a(ri)}$ 'to happen, to occur' $< *\acute{e}\acute{e}is-o; *kikkis^{-a(ri)}$ 'to happen, to occur' $< *\acute{e}\acute{e}is-o (>> kikkis^{-tta(ri)} (NH)); n\overline{e}^{-a(ri)}$ 'to turn' $< *n\acute{e}ih_{1/3}-o; pahs^{-a(ri)}$ 'to protect' $< *p\acute{e}h_2s-o (>> pahs^{-tta(ri)} (NH)); park^{-tta(ri)}$ 'to rise' $(>> parki\underline{i}e/a^{-tta(ri)}); šal\overline{i}k^{-a(ri)}$ 'to touch' if from $*sl\acute{e}i\acute{g}-o; \mueh^{-a(ri)}$ 'to turn oneself' $< *u\acute{e}ih_2-o (>> \mueh^{-tta(ri)} and \mueha^{-tta(ri)} (MH)); z\overline{e}^{-a(ri)}$ 'to cook (intr.)' $< *ti\acute{e}h_1-o.$

IIIb middle verbs of the structure **CéC-to*

2.2.3.2 **harp-**^{tta(ri)} 'to change allegiance' $< *h_3 \acute{e} r b^h$ -to; **huett-**^{tta(ri)} 'to draw, to pull' $< *h_2 u \acute{e} T H$ -(t) o >> huetti i e/a- $a^{(ri)}$ (OH)); **ki-**^{tta(ri)} 'to lie' $< *k \acute{e} i$ -to; **lukk-**^{tta} 'to get light' $< *l \acute{e} u k$ -to > lukka- $a^{(ri)}$ (OH)); **uarš-**^{tta(ri)} 'to lift oneself'; **uešš-**^{tta} 'to be dressed' $< *u \acute{e} s$ -to $> u \acute{e} s \acute{s} i e/a$ - $a^{(ri)}$ (NH)).

IIIc middle verbs of the structure $*CC-\acute{o}$

2.2.3.3 $ark^{-a(ri)}$ 'to mount, to copulate' $<*h_3rg^h-\acute{o}$ (>> $ark^{-tta(ri)}$ (MH)); $halzi^{-a(ri)}$ 'to cry out' $<*h_2lt-i-\acute{o}$ (>> $halzi\dot{l}e/a^{-tta(ri)}$ (NH)); $parši^{-a(ri)}$ 'to break' $<*b^hrs(-i)-\acute{o}$ (>> $paršiie/a^{-tta(ri)}$ (NH)); $tuh\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$ 'to (be) cut off'.

IIId middle verbs of the structure **CC-tó*

2.2.3.4 $ar^{tta(ri)}$ 'to stand' $<*h_3r$ - $t\acute{o}$; $karp^{-tta(ri)}$ 'to be angry' <*krp- $t\acute{o}$ (?) (>> $karpi\underline{i}e/a$ (NH)); $tarupp^{-tta(ri)}$ 'to collect oneself' <*trup- $t\acute{o}$.

IIIc/d middle verbs whose original structure (*CC- \acute{o} or *CC- $t\acute{o}$) cannot be determined

2.2.3.5 $pukk^{-(u)a(ri)}$ 'to be hateful'; $\check{s}ar^{-(u)a(ri)}$ 'to embroider' $< *sr^{-(t)}\acute{o}; \check{s}upp^{-(tt)a(ri)}$ 'to sleep' $< *sup^{-(t)}\acute{o}.$

IIIe impersonally used middle verbs of the structure *CéC-o

2.2.3.6 *tith*- $^{a(ri)}$ 'to thunder' (preform unclear).

IIIf impersonally used middle verbs of the structure *CC-δ

2.2.3.7 **ištu-** $^{\bar{a}ri}$ 'to be exposed' < *stu- $\acute{o}r$ -i; $kišt-^{\bar{a}ri}$ 'to perish' < * $\acute{g}^{(h)}sd$ - $\acute{o}r$ -i; $lag-^{\bar{a}ri}$ 'to fall' < * lg^h - $\acute{o}r$ -i; $mi-^{\bar{a}ri}$ 'to be born' < * mh_2i - $\acute{o}r$ -i (?); $tukk-^{\bar{a}ri}$ 'to be visible' < *tuk- $\acute{o}r$ -i; $ur-^{\bar{a}ri}$ 'to burn' < * urh_1 - $\acute{o}r$ -i; $ugkk-^{\bar{a}ri}$ 'to be lacking' < * uh_2g - $\acute{o}r$ -i.

IIIg middle verbs in -ie/a-tta(ri)

2.2.3.8 āššije/a-tta(ri) 'to be loved'; armanije/a-tta(ri) 'to become ill'; armalije/a-tta(ri) 'to become ill'; hallije/a-a(ri) 'to kneel down'; handae-tta(ri) < handaje/a- 'to get fixed'; *haššuezzije/a-tta(ri) 'to become king'; je/a-tta(ri) 'to go'; imije/a-tta(ri) 'to mingle'; išhahruue/a-tta(ri) < *išhahruue/a- 'to weep'; karije/a-tta(ri) 'to be gracious towards'; karpije/a-tta(ri) 'to be angry'; kardimije/a-tta(ri) 'to be angry'; kištanzije/a-tta(ri) 'to suffer famine'; lāzzije/a-tta(ri) 'to be good'; lelanije/a-tta(ri) 'to infuriate'; marrije/a-tta(ri) 'to melt down'; nahšarije/a-tta(ri) 'to show respect'; pangarije/a-tta(ri) 'to become widespread'; šallije/a-tta(ri) 'to melt down'; šarrije/a-tta(ri) 'to be divided'; uešije/a-tta(ri) 'to pasture'; uišurije/a-tta(ri) to suffocate'.

IIIh other middle verbs

2.2.3.9 This group consists of the middle verbs that cannot be classified as belonging to one of the classes described above (sometimes beacuse the etymology is unknown). Note that these also include verbs like <code>hanna-a(ri)</code>, <code>marra-lia(ri)</code> and <code>tarra-lia(ri)</code>, which are sometimes called 'thematic'. In my view, it is possible that in these verbs the -a of the 3sg.pres.midd.-ending has spread throughout the paradigm (cf. e.g. at <code>tarra-lia(ri)</code> for an elaboration of this idea).

āšš-a^(ri) 'to be loved'; hai(n)k-tta(ri), hink-a^(ri) 'to bow'; hanna-a^(ri) 'to sue'; hinik-tta(ri)</sup> 'to pour(?)'; marra-tta(ri) 'to melt down'; šalla-tta(ri) 'to melt down'; šarra-tta(ri) 'to be divided'; šuppijahh-a^(ri) 'to purify'; damiummahh-tta(ri)</sup> 'to change'; tarra-tta(ri) 'to be able'.

2.2.4 Excursus: The Prehistory of the Nasal-infixed verbs

In Hittite, we find a number of verbs that can be regarded as containing a nasal infix. Although most of these verbs inflect according to the mi-conjugation, there are a few hi-inflected nasal infixed verbs: $hamank^{-i}/hame/ink$ - 'to tie', $haman^{-i}/hame/ink$ - 'to tie', $haman^{-i}/hame/ink$ - 'to hide', $haman^{-i}/hamn$ - 'to fill' and $haman^{-i}/hamn$ - 'to let (go)'. Because I do not see how these hi-verbs could have been created secondarily (there is no model in analogy to which they could have been formed), we must assume that they are archaic.

Within the group of Hittite nasal infixed verbs we must distinguish three types:

- (1) Verbs with an infix -ni(n)-: harnikzi / harninkanzi 'to make disappear' from $*h_3erg$ -; hunikzi / huninkanzi 'to bash' from $*h_2ueg^{(h)}$ -; ištarnikzi / ištarninkanzi 'to afflict' from *sterk-; ninikzi / nininkanzi 'to mobilize' from *neik-; and šarnikzi / šarninkanzi 'to compensate' from *serk-.
- (2) Verbs with an infix -Vn-: hamanki / hame/inkanzi 'to tie' from $*h_2emg^h$ and tamekzi / tame/inkanzi 'to attach' from *temk-.
- (3) Verbs with an infix -nV-:²⁷⁹ aršanezzi / aršananzi 'to be envious' from $*h_{1/3}ersh_1$ or $*h_{1/3}resh_1$ -; *harnazi / harnanzi 'to sprinkle' from $*h_2erh_{2/3}$ or $*h_2reh_{2/3}$ -; hullezi 'to smash' from $*h_2uelh_1$ -; $kinae^{-zi}$ 'to (as)sort' from $*kieh_2$ -, $munnae^{-zi}$ 'to hide' from $*meuh_{2/3}$ -, sannai / sannanzi 'to hide' from $*senh_1$ -; sunnai / sunnanzi 'to fill' from $seuh_{1/3}$ -; sunnai / sunnanzi 'to let (go)' from sunnanzi 'to finish' from sunnanzi 'to break' from sunnanzi 'to finish' from su

It should be noted that the verbs of type (1) and (2) show the development *e/inCC > Hitt. e/iCC (whereas the -n- is preserved in e/inCV), which is also known from e.g. $likzi / linkanzi < *h_lleng^h$ - (see also § 1.4.7.2.b). This means that e.g. harnikzi goes back to *harninkzi, hunikzi < *huninkzi, and, in type (2), tamekzi < *tamenkzi.

On the basis of the nasal infixed verbs as attested in the other IE languages, the classical view is that the PIE nasal presents inflected according to the structure $*CR-n\acute{e}-C-ti$ / $*CR-n-C-\acute{e}nti$ (e.g. Skt. $bhin\acute{a}tti$ / $bhind\acute{a}nti$ < $*b^hi-n\acute{e}-d-ti$ / $*b^hi-n-d-\acute{e}nti$ from the root $*b^heid$ -). Indeed, this structure seems to underly the Hittite type (3), e.g. duuarnizzi / duuarnanzi < $*d^hu$ r- $n\acute{e}-h_l$ -ti / $*d^hu$ r- $n-h_l$ - $\acute{e}nti$ and šannai / šannanzi < $*sn-n\acute{e}-h_l$ -ei / $*sn-n-h_l$ - $\acute{e}nti$.

The other two types, are less clear regarding their interpretation, however. Type (1) seems to reflect a structure ${}^*CR-n\acute{V}n-C-ti$ / ${}^*CR-nVn-C-\acute{e}nti$. Despite attempts by several scholars to derive this type out of the classical model, I know of no convincing solution for this type. Type (2) seems to reflect the structures ${}^*CR-\acute{e}n-C-\acute{e}nti$ / ${}^*CR-n-C-\acute{e}nti$ and ${}^*CR-\acute{o}n-C-\acute{e}i$ / ${}^*CR-n-C-\acute{e}nti$, respectively. To my knowledge, no attempts have been made to explain this type.

In my view, the three types cannot be treated without reference to each other. Moreover, it is significant that each type of nasal infix corresponds to a specific

The verbs $kinae^{-zi} < *ki-n\acute{e}-h_2-ti / *ki-n-h_2-\acute{e}nti$ and $munnae^{-zi} < *mu-n\acute{e}-h_{2/3}-ti / *mu-n-h_{2/3}-\acute{e}nti$ form their own sub-category. See at their lemmas for further treatment.

type of verbal root: type (1), -nin-, is formed of roots of the structure *CeRK- and *CReK- in which $R \neq -m$ - and K = any velar; type (2), -Vn-, is formed of roots of the structure *CemK-; and type (3), -nV-, is formed of roots that end in a laryngeal. This is an important establishment when treating the prehistory of the Hittite nasal infixed verbs.

Typologically speaking, infixation is a very rare phenomenon and always the result of epenthesis. It is therefore attractive to assume that the nasal infix as attested in the IE languages derives from an earlier n-suffix. ²⁸⁰ In view of the athematic i-presents *tk- $\acute{e}i$ -ti /*tk-i- $\acute{e}nti$ and * d^hh_l - $\acute{o}i$ -e /* d^hh_l -i- $\acute{e}r$ or the original form of the s-presents, *CC- $\acute{e}s$ -ti /*CC-s- $\acute{e}nti$, ²⁸¹ it is likely that in (pre-)PIE, the structure of the n-suffixed verbs was *CRC- $\acute{e}n$ -ti /*CRC-n- $\acute{e}nti$ and *CRC- $\acute{o}n$ -e /*CRC-n- $\acute{e}r$, respectively. In order to derive from these structures the structures as attested in Hittite and the other IE languages, we can envisage the following scenario (exemplified by the roots * h_3erg -, *temk- and * d^huerh_l -).

(1) Original situation:

```
*h_3rg-én-ti, *h_3rg-n-énti *tih_1-én-ti, tih_1-n-énti
```

(2) In the forms with *CRC-n- n-epenthesis occurs: the stops preceding -n-become prenasalized 282 :

```
*h_3rgénti, *h_3r"gnénti *tmkénti, *tm"knénti *tih, énti, *ti"h, nénti
```

(3) The prenasalized stop of the plural spreads throughout the paradigm:

```
*h_3r^ngénti, *h_3r^ngnénti *tm^nkénti, *tm^nknénti *ti^nh_1énti, *ti^nh_1nénti
```

(4) The cluster $*-^nCn$ - is simplified to -nC-:

```
*h_3 r^ngénti, *h_3 rngénti *tm^nkénti, *tmnkénti *ti^n h_1énti, *tinh_1énti
```

(5) Under pressure of the plural forms, which seem to contain a root *CRnC-, the singular stem $*CR^nCen$ - metathesizes to $*CRne^nC$ -:

²⁸⁰ Cf. Thurneysen 1883: 301-2.

²⁸¹ Cf. Pedersen 1921: 26.

²⁸² Cf. Thurneysen 1883 for the Latin phenomena that can be explained by prenasalization (the mediae found in Lat. $pand\bar{o} < *peth_2-$, $ping\bar{o} < *peik-$, \bar{e} -mung $\bar{o} < *meuk-$, $mand\bar{o} < *meth_2-$, etc.), and cf. Kortlandt 1979: 61 for prenasalization in e.g. the BSI. stem *undn- 'water' < *ud-n-.

* h_3 rné"gti, * h_3 rngénti *tmné"kti, *tmnkénti *tiné" h_1 ti, * $tinh_1$ énti

At this stage, the Anatolian branch splits off from Proto-Indo-European. In the latter group only one further development takes place:

(6a) The nasalized consonants lose their nasalization, which leads to the classical model **CR-né-C-ti* / **CR-n-C-énti*:

* h_3 rnégti, * h_3 rngénti *tmnékti, *tmnkénti *ttiné h_1 ti, *tin h_1 énti

In Anatolian, the following developments take place:

(6b) The laryngeals lose their nasalization, and the cluster **Cmne*- is assimilated to **Cme*-:

* h_3 rné n gti, * h_3 rngénti *ttmé n kti, *ttmnkénti *ttiné h_1 ti, *ttin h_1 énti

(7) The nasalization of the velars develops into a real nasal consonant:

* h_3 rnéngti, * h_3 rngénti *tménkti, *tmnkénti *tinéh $_l$ ti, *tinh $_l$ énti

(8) On the basis of the full grade stem **CRnenK*- in type (1), the zero grade stem **CRnK*- is altered to **CRnnK*-

 $*h_3rn\acute{e}ngti, *h_3rnng\acute{e}nti *tm\acute{e}nkti, *tmnk\acute{e}nti *tin\acute{e}h_iti, *tinh_i\acute{e}nti$

(9) In the sequence *CNNC an anaptyctic /ɨ/ develops:

 $*h_3$ rnéngti, $*h_3$ rningénti *tménkti, *tminkénti *tinéh $_1$ ti, *tinh $_1$ énti

(10) *-nenK- > -ninK-

* h_2 rníngti, * h_2 rningénti *tménkti, *tminkénti *ttinéh $_1$ ti, *ttinh $_1$ énti

(11) *e/inCC > *e/iCC

harnikzi, harninkanzi tamekzi, tame/inkanzi zinizzi, zinnanzi /Hrníkt^si, Hrnɨnkánt^si/ /tmékt^si, tmɨnkánt^si/ /t^siNít^si, t^siNánt^si/

PART TWO

AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE HITTITE INHERITED LEXICON

INTRODUCTION

In this part I will treat the following Hittite words: (a) words that in my view have a good IE etymology; (b) words that formally look as if they could well be of IE origin but for which no IE cognates are known; (c) words for which an IE etymology has been proposed that in my view cannot be correct;²⁸³ and (d) words of which I found it important to show that they must be of a foreign origin.²⁸⁴

Of each word I have cited all spellings of the forms as attested, giving attestation place if necessary and a dating. If a certain form is attested in multiple texts, I have only indicated the oldest dating. Whenever needed, I have ordered the forms and spellings chronologically, in order to describe the most original state of affairs. On the basis of this material, I have treated the etymology of each word. Apart from words, I have also included in this dictionary the nominal and verbal endings, as well as most of the verbal and some nominal suffixes. Of these I have especially concentrated on morphological changes, as well as on their etymology.

An etymological dictionary can only be written on the basis of good philological descriptions of the words in question. In the case of Hittite, such descriptions are not available for the whole lexicon. The only dictionary that comprises the whole Hittite vocabulary²⁸⁵ is Friedrich's *Hethitisches Wörterbuch* (HW) that dates from 1952-1954, to which three *Ergänzungshefte* (1957, 1961, 1966) were added. Although this dictionary must be regarded as a milestone in

²⁸³ Although I certainly do not claim exhaustiveness for this category.

²⁸⁴ I am aware that this latter category is quite arbitrary.

²⁸⁵ Sturtevant's *A Hittite Glossary* (1931, second edition 1936), Tischler's *Hethitisch-Deutsches Wörterverzeichnis* (1982) and Tischler's *Hethitisches Handwörterbuch* (2001) are all mere glossaries: they only cite the stem of a Hittite word with its translation without giving (much) linguistic information.

Hittitology, it is nowadays outdated in some respects: it does not give examples of contexts to illustrate a word's meaning, it cites forms in bound transcription, often disregarding plene spellings, and it does not give attestation places to all forms cited. Moreover, many more Hittite texts have been published since it appeared, which means that the dictionary is not exhaustive. Fortunately, other dictionary-projects have been started in more recent times that do meet up to the expectations of modern-day Hittitologists. Yet, these are all unfinished. Friedrich - Kammenhuber's Hethitisches Wörterbuch. Zweite, völlig neubearbeitete Auflage auf der Grundlage der edierten hethitischen Texte (HW²), which was initiated in 1975, sofar comprises a- till haššu- and gives a complete overview of attestations and an extensive semantic treatment (but note that its dating of texts does not follow the *communis opinio*). In preparation to this work Kammenhuber has published Materialen zu einem hethitischen Thesaurus (1973 - 1989) that treats the lemmas $\bar{a}k^{-1}/akk$ - 'to die', $\bar{s}u$ (conjunction), ta (conjunction), -a- (encl. pers. pron.), eku^{-z^i}/aku - 'to drink', $d\bar{a}^{-i}/d$ - 'to take', $s\bar{a}kk^{-i}/sakk$ - 'to know' and handae-zi 'to arrange'. It contains many attestation places and a detailed semantic description. The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (CHD), edited by Güterbock, Hoffner and Van den Hout, first appeared in 1989 and thus far treats $l\bar{a}^{-i}/l$ - till = šše. It gives many attestation places and a full semantic treatment, too. Two other works, which are not primarily meant as synchronic dictionaries, do provide philological information as well. Puhvel's Hittite Etymological Dictionary (HED) first appeared in 1984, and up to now has been finished for the letters A - M. It gives many (often all) attestation places and examples of contexts to illustrate the semantics of a word. Tischler's Hethitisches etymologisch Glossar (HEG) falls into two parts. The first part (1977-1983), dealing with the letters A - K, is a mere bibliographical work giving references to etymological treatments of the words cited. The second part (1990-), for which Tischler has received the help of Neumann and Neu, thus far treats the letters L, M, N, P, Ša and T, and gives more philological information (although still not extensively), including forms that are attested on unpublished tablets. A small contribution was Otten's Materialen zum hethitischen Lexikon (1971b = StBoT 15), in which he extensively treats the words beginning with zu-.

All in all, good up-to-date philological treatments exist of the following part of the Hittite lexicon: A, E, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, Sa, T (but not as extensive as desired) and Su. This means that the words beginning with Se - Su, Su, Su and Su and Su are treatment of the Hittite inherited lexicon, this means that for the words of the first category Su often only refer to the works cited above for the synchronic treatment

(unless I disagree, of course), whereas for words of the second category I will give much more synchronic philological information, including attestation places, contexts and semantics. Because I do not have a card-tray system at my disposal that covers all published Hittite texts, I cannot claim exhaustiveness for these treatments. Nevertheless, on the basis of many treatments of texts and words in the secondary literature and using a collection of computerized transliterations of some 3300 Hittite texts (containing ca 280.000 words)²⁸⁶, which has greatly enhanced the search for forms, attestation places and contexts, I have tried to be as inclusive as possible.

Each lemma is accompanied by grammatical information (the classification of the verbal system is elaborately treated in chapter 2.2), a translation, its corresponding sumerogram and/or akkadogram (if applicable), all attested spellings known to me (which are dated when relevant: note that if a certain form is attested in texts from different periods, usually only the oldest dating is mentioned), inner-Hittite derivatives and cognates, cognates in the other Anatolian languages, a Proto-Anatolian reconstruction (if possible), cognates in the non-Anatolian Indo-European languages, a Proto-Indo-European reconstruction (if possible), and, finally, an elaborate philological and etymological discussion.

In the treatment of cognates from the other Anatolian languages, I have tried to include all attested forms, for which I have used the following sources: for Palaic, the vocabulary in Carruba 1970; for CLuwian Melchert's *Cuneiform Luvian Lexicon* (1993a); for HLuwian I have cited words as transliterated in Hawkins' *Corpus of Hieroglyphic Luwian Inscriptions* (2000); for Lycian I have used Melchert's *A Dictionary of the Lycian Language* (2004a); and for Lydian Gusmani's *Lydisches Wörterbuch* (1964).

Note that in alphabetization the sequence $-u\underline{u}a$ - is regarded as -u- + -u-, so e.g. $du\underline{u}arni$ - zi / $du\underline{u}arn$ - follows $^{\text{MUNUS}}duttari\underline{i}ata/i$ - and precedes tuzzi-.

193

²⁸⁶ Kindly provided to me by prof. Tischler, for which I am very grateful.

a-: see *aši / uni / ini*

-a, -ā (all.sg.-ending)
PIE *-o

The allative answers the question 'to where' and is a living case in the OH and MH period only. Its ending is either -a or -ā. The difference between the two is clearly a matter of accentuation, compare a-aš-ka/ʔáska/ 'gate', ha-me-eš-ḥa-an-da/HmésHanta/, lu-li-ja/lūlia/ 'pond', ne-e-pí-ša/nébisa/ 'heaven', šu-uḥ-ḥa/sóHa/ 'roof' vs. iš-ša-a/iSá/ 'mouth', ki-iš-ra-a/kiSrá/ 'hand', ta-ak-na-a/tgná/ 'earth' (all OS attestations). On the basis of the fact that pa-ra-a/prá/, an original allative of the paradigm to which peran and parza belong as well, can be compared directly to Gr. πρό, Skt. prá-, Lat. prŏ- and Goth. fra-, which all point to *pró, I assume that the allative-ending has to be reconstructed as *-o.

-a (nom.-acc.pl.n.-ending) PIE *-eh₂

The nom.-acc.pl.-form of neuter nouns and adjectives can be formed in several ways (cf. Gertz 1982: 270ff.). First, we encounter the ending -a, which seems to originally belong in a-stem nouns (e.g. ša-a-ku-ua (OS) from šākuua- 'eye'), stems in -tt- (a-ni-ia-at-ta (OS) from aniiatt- 'work, task'), stems in -nt- (e.g. a-mi-ia-an-ta (OH/MS) from amiiant- 'small', hu-u-ma-an-ta (OS) from hūmant- 'all') and i- and u-stem adjectives (e.g. a-aš-ša-u-ua from āššu- / āššau- 'good', har-ga < *harkaia from harki- / harkai- 'white', šu-up-pa (OS) < *šuppaia from

šuppi- / šuppai- 'clean'). In stems in resonants, we see introduction of the lengthened grade (e.g. har-ša-a-ar (OS) from haršar / haršn- 'head', hu-i-ta-a-ar (OS) from huitar / huitn- 'game, wild animals', ha-aš-ta-a-i from haštai- / hašti-'bone', \acute{u} -i-ta-a-ar (OS) from $u\bar{a}tar$ / $uit\bar{e}n$ - 'water'). In stems in -r and -l we occasionally find an ending -i, for which see its own lemma. In the u-stem noun āššu- 'goods, possessions', we find a nom.-acc.pl. a-aš-šu-u which must stand for $\frac{7}{4}$ So/, showing /-Co/ < *-Cuh₂ (cf. § 1.4.8.2.b). Note that in other neuter u-stem nouns, we find the ending -a, e.g. ge-en-zu-u-ua (OH/NS) from genzu- 'lap', which clearly must be an innovation. If my interpretation of the pronominal nom.acc.pl.n.-forms = e, a- $p\acute{e}$ -e, ke-e and ku-e as reflecting *- ih_2 , showing a lowering of *-Cih₂ to /-Ce/ comparable to the lowering visible in *-Cuh₂ > /-Co/, is correct, we would expect that in neuter i-stem nouns the nom.-acc.pl.n.-ending is -e as well. Unfortunately, no nom.-acc.pl.-forms of neuter i-stem nouns are to my knowledge attested in OS or MS texts. We do find a nom.-acc.pl.n.-form par-ku-e (MH/MS), however, from the i-stem adjective parkui-/parkuuai- 'clean' (instead of expected parkuua < parkuuaja, which is attested as well), which may show the reality of the ending $-e < *-ih_2$.

As we already saw, I reconstruct the ending ${}^{\circ}Cu$ -u in neuter u-stem nouns as *-Cu- h_2 and the ending ${}^{\circ}Ce$ -e in pronominal stems and possibly in parkue as *-Ci- h_2 , both showing the neuter nom.-acc.pl.-ending *- h_2 as attested in the other IE languages as well (e.g. Skt. -i, Gr. - α , Lat. - $\check{\alpha}$). The Hittite ending -a must go back to *- eh_2 , however, because in word-final position after consonant *- h_2 would regularly drop, cf. $*m\acute{e}\acute{g}h_2 >$ Hitt. $m\bar{e}k$ 'much, many'. This *- eh_2 is also visible in Lyc. -a, Skt. - \bar{a} , OCS -a and Goth. -a. See Prins (1997: 221f.) for a treatment of this *- eh_2 .

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    -a (3sg.pres.midd.-ending): see -a(ri)
    =a 'and, too': see =(i)a
    =a 'but': see =(m)a
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=a- (enclitic pronoun) 'he, she, it': nom.sg.c. =aš (e.g. n=a-aš (OS), t=a-aš (OS), š=a-aš (OS), na-aš-m=a-aš (OS), ku-it-ma-a-n=a-aš (OS), a-ki=aš (OS)), acc.sg.c. =an (e.g. n=a-an (OS), t=a-an (OS), t=a

(MH/MS)), nom.pl.c. =e (e.g. n=e (OS), t=e (OS), t=e (OS), t=e-e=t-ta (OS)), =at (n=a-at (OH/MS)), acc.pl.c. = $u\check{s}$ ($n=u-u\check{s}$ (OS), $t=u-u\check{s}$ (OS), $\check{s}=u-u\check{s}$ (OS), par-ta- $u\check{s}$ - $u\check{s}$ - $u\check{s}$ (OS), na-a $u\check{s}$ - $u\check{s}$ - $u\check{s}$ (OS), na-a $u\check{s}$ - $u\check{s}$ - $u\check{s}$ (OS), nom.-acc.pl.n. =e (n=e (OS)), =at (young), dat.pl. = $s\check{s}$ - $u\check{s}$ - $u\check{$

Anat. cognates: Pal. =a- 'id.' (nom.sg.c. =aš, acc.sg.c. =an, nom.-acc.sg.n. =at, dat.sg. = δ i, nom.pl.c. =aš, nom.-acc.pl.n. =e); CLuw. =a- 'id.' (nom.sg.c. =aš, acc.sg.c. =an, nom.-acc.sg.n. =ata, dat.sg. =du, =tu, nom.pl.c. =ata, acc.pl.c. =aš, nom.-acc.pl.n. =ata, dat.pl. =(m)maš); HLuw. =a- 'id.' (nom.sg.c. /=as/, acc.sg.c. /=an/, nom.-acc.n. /=ada/, dat.sg. /=adu/, nom.pl.c. /=ada/, acc.pl.c. /=ada/, nom.-acc.pl.n. /=ada/, dat.pl. /=anom.a0; Lyd. =a- 'id.' (nom.sg.c. =a5, =a5, acc.sg.c. =a7, =a7, nom.-acc.sg.n. =a4, dat.sg. =a8, a7, =a8); Lyc. =a9- 'id.' (nom.sg.c. =a9; (see Garret 1992: 204), acc.sg.c. =a9,
This enclitic pronoun is part of the sentence initial particle chain and occupies the penultimate slot therein, just before the locatival enclitic particles (=(a)n, =(a)p(a), =(a)šta, =kkan and $=\check{s}\check{s}an$). It is only attested in the cases nominative, accusative and dative. It is clear that nom.sg.c. $=a\check{s}$, acc.sg.c. =an and nom.acc.sg.n. =at must reflect *-os, *om and *-od respectively, whereas nom.pl.c. =e, acc.pl.c. $=u\check{s}$ and nom.-acc.pl.n. =e must reflect *-oi, *-oms and *-ih₂ (for which see at $k\bar{a}$ - $/k\bar{u}$ - /ki-). Therewith it clearly reflects the pronominal endings as also found in $ap\bar{a}$ - $/ap\bar{u}$ -. The dative-forms stand somewhat apart since they do not seem to go back to pronominal endings. Dat.sg. $=\check{s}\check{s}e$ probably reflects *-soi which must be compared to the enclitic pers.pronouns *moi 'to me' and *toi 'to thee'. Already within the OH period it is replaced by $=\check{s}\check{s}i$ in analogy to the nominal dat.-loc.sg.-ending -i. The analysis of dat.pl. $=\check{s}ma\check{s}$ is less clear. It seems to show the dat.-loc.pl.-ending -a \check{s} attached to an element - $\check{s}m$ - that is also visible in the enclitic possessive $=\check{s}mi$ - $/=\check{s}ma$ - $/=\check{s}me$ -.

Note that alleged nom.pl.c. =i in ma-a-n=i=za (KBo 6.2 iii 7 (OS)) is not necessarily linguistically real. This particle chain may have to be read $ma-a-n=\acute{e}=za$ (so reading the sign NI as $n\acute{e}$), with the normal nom.pl.c.-form =e.

According to Puhvel (HED 1/2: 6), there are some OH contexts in which we find acc.sg.c. =un instead of normal =an. As examples he cites \acute{u} -ku-un (KBo 8.42 obv. 7) 'I ... him' and nu-un-na-pa[(KBo 12.63 ii 5). These forms are problematic, however. The first form is damaged and actually reads

 \acute{u} -ku-x-za, where of the damaged sign only one head of a wedge is visible. Apparently, Puhvel reads \acute{u} -ku-[u]n = uk = un, but a reading \acute{u} -ku- $[u \check{s}^?]$ - $za = uk = u\check{s} = za$ is equally possible.

The context of the second form is quite broken:

KBo 12.63 ii (with additions from KBo 12.18 i 5-9)

- (1) $k[(u^{??}-ua-a-pi-it UD-at)]$
- (2) LUGAL-ez- $[zi^2$ - ia^2 x x x]
- (3) $\check{s}=a-an=z=a-p[(a\ a-a\check{s}-\check{s}u)]$
- (4) $\check{s}u$ -u-ua-a[t-te-en?
- (5) $nu-u[n-n]a-p[a^{?}(a-a\check{s}-\check{s}u)]$
- (6) $\check{s}u$ -u-ua-at-t[(e)-en?]
- (7) $hu-uh-ha-a\check{s}=m[(i-i\check{s}\ a-i\check{s})]$
- (8) $^{\text{URU}}Za$ -[(a)]l-[pa?(-) x x x x]
- (9) $n=a-[(an \ ke-er=te-et \ tu-u\check{s}-ga-)x x x]$

'On the day that [he] be[comes] king, you (pl.) must fill him up with goods. You (pl.) must fill nunnap[a] up with goods. My grandfather [...] the mouth [..] the city Z[a][pa..]. Your (sg.) heart [will] please him'.

If $\check{s}a$ -an-za-pa in line 3 is to be analysed as a sentence initial chain \check{s} =an=z=apa, then it is possible that we should interpret nu-un-na- $p[a^{?}]$ as containing =apa as well. Whether nunn= then is to be analysed as n=unn remains unclear to me. Note that geminate -nn- would then be unexpected. All in all, I would at this point not dare to postulate a variant =un besides acc.sg.c. =an.

$$\bar{a}$$
- $a^{(ri)}$ 'to be hot': see $\bar{a}(i)$ - $a^{(ri)}$ / i -

-ahh-i ('factitive'-suffix)

Verbs that display the suffix -ahh- are often called 'factitive' since they denote 'to make x' in which x = the noun from which they are derived. For instance, \check{suppi} - 'pure' and $\check{suppi} hh$ - 'to make pure', neua- 'new' and neuahh- 'to make new', $da\check{suu} ahh$ - 'blind' and $da\check{suu} ahh$ - 'to make blind', etc. It should be noted that -ahh- is a denominal suffix only: we never find verbs in -ahh- that are derived from a verbal stem. In the oldest texts, verbs in -ahh- inflect according to the hi-conjugation (3sg.pres.act. -ah-hi (OS)), but in NH times, we find mi-inflected forms like 1sg.pres.act. -ah-mi, 3sg.pres.act. -ah-zi, etc. In 1sg.pres.act.

the combination of the suffix -ahh- with the ending -hhi is predominantly spelled -ahhi. A spelling -ahhahhi occurs twice only, namely [...]x-ah-ha-ah-hi (KBo 17.25 rev. 5 (OS)) and ha-ap-pi-na-ah-ha-ah-hi (KUB 41.32 rev. 10 (OH/NS)). The 1sg.pret.act.-form to my knowledge is always spelled -ah-hu-un: I do not know of any spellings **-ah-ha-ah-hu-un.

On the basis of the word equation $n\bar{e}\mu ahh^{-i}$ 'to renew' with Lat. $nov\bar{a}re$ 'to renew' and Gr. $v\epsilon\dot{a}\omega$ 'to plough up', it is generally thought that the suffix -ahh-must be of PIE origin and reflects $*-eh_2$ -. So, $ne\mu ahh$ - $< *ne\mu eh_2$ -. Why the factitives in -ahh-ended up in the hi-conjugation is unclear to me. Note that they differ from normal hi-conjugating verbs in -ahh- in the sense that these show an alternation -h- /-hh- $(n\bar{a}h^{-i}/nahh$ -, $z\bar{a}h^{-i}/zahh$ -), whereas factitives in -ahh- have geminate -hh- throughout, also in 3sg.pres.act. -ahh. This is due to the fact that normal hi-verbs have *o in the singular, which lenites the following $*h_2$, whereas the factitives have $*-eh_2$ -.

-ai (dat.-loc.sg.-ending): see -i

\$\overline{a(i)}^{ari}\$ / \$i\$- (IIIa > IIIb) 'to be hot': 3sg.pres.midd. \$a\$-a\$-ri (KUB 20.88 rev. 21 (OH/MS)), \$a\$-ri (KBo 5.1 iii 52 (MH/NS), KBo 13.167 ii 8, iii 7 (NS), KUB 17.28 iv 39 (MH/NS), ABoT 7+ iii 42 (MH/NS), HT 1 i 49 (MH/NS), KBo 29.70 obv. 13 (MS), KBo 24.95 rev.\(^2\) 7 (NS)), 3pl.pres.midd. \$a\$-a\$-a\$-ta (VBoT 58 i 24 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. \$a\$-i*-it-ta\$-at (KBo 42.6 obv.\(^2\) 6 (NS)); part. \$a\$-a\$-a\$n\$-t- (OS), \$a\$-a\$n\$-t- (OS).

Derivatives: *inu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make hot, to fry' (3sg.pres.act. *i-nu-uz-zi*, 3pl.pres.act. *i-nu-an-zi*, *i-nu-ua-an-zi*, 2pl.imp.act. *i-nu-ut-te-en* (OS); impf. *i-nu-uš-ke/a-*), *ajēšš-zi* (Ib2) 'to become hot (?)' (3pl.pres.act. *a-i-iš-ša-an-zi* (KUB 29.55 ii 2, KUB 29.44 ii 6, iii 5)).

PIE $*h_1eh_3i$ -o-ri, $*h_1h_3i$ -neu-??

See HW² A: 44f. for attestations. For a good interpretation of this verb, we should first look at its causative, inu^{-zi} . This causative often is cited as enu^{-zi} as well (e.g. Puhvel HED 1/2: 11; HW² E: 42f.), which is done only on the basis of two attestation showing a spelling e-nu-. As I show at the lemma enu^{-zi} , these forms are unclear regarding their interpretation and cannot be used as an argument in favour of the view that originally the causative of this verb was enu-, with inu-being a reduced spelling of it. All secure forms of the causative show a spelling with i- only, including the OS attestation i-nu-ut-te-en. Similarly, the alleged

connection with and meaning 'to become hot' of the once attested verb *enuma*-(q.v.) should be abandoned.

The stem $\bar{a}(i)$ -/i- often is connected with Gr. αἴθω, αἴθομαι and Skt. *inddhé* 'entzundet'. These forms clearly derive from * h_2eid^h -, however, which cannot be cognate to the Hittite forms.

In principle, Hittite middle verbs either show zero-grade in the root (e.g. $tukk\bar{a}ri$ < *tuk- \acute{o}) or e-grade (e.g. $e\check{s}ari$ < * $h_1\acute{e}h_1s$ -o). In this case, $\bar{a}i$ - must reflect full-grade because inu- shows the zero-grade stem. The stem $\bar{a}i$ - can only go back to a form with e-grade if it contained either * h_2 or * h_3 . As * h_2 would have remained in initial as well as intervocalic position (or, when in * Vh_2iV would have given ViV, like $t\bar{a}iezzi$ < * teh_2ieti), the root must contain * h_3 . As * h_3 yields Hitt. h- in initial position when preceding *e, the only possible root structure is * h_1eh_3i -. This would mean that a-a-ri = l/la(l) arily reflects *l1a(l) or l1a(l) and inu- < *l1a(l) and that the first form shows that *l1a(l2a) OH l1a(l3a). Unfortunately, this reconstruction is based on internal evidence only. To my knowledge there are no other IE languages that show reflexes of a root *l1a1a1a2.

aikauartanna (adv.) 'for one turn': a-i-ka-ua-ar-ta-an-na (KBo 3.5 i 17, 22).

This word is a loan through Hurrian from Pre-Indic *aika- 'one' and *uartana- 'turn', compare Skt. éka- and vártana-.

aiš / išš- (n.) 'mouth' (Sum. KAxU, Akk. $P\hat{U}$): nom.-acc.sg.n. a-i-is (OS), a-is, acc.sg.c.(?) KAxU-an (KBo 5.1 iv 4 (MH/NS)), gen.sg. is-sa-as (KUB 24.13 ii 5,

25 (MH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *iš-ši-i*, *iš-ši-i=š-ši*, *a-i-iš-ši* (KBo 8.75, 6 (MH/NS)), all.sg. *iš-ša-a-a=š-ma* (OS), *iš-ša* (KBo 3.38 obv. 4 (OH/NS), KBo 13.100, 7 (NS)), instr. *iš-ši-it* (KUB 31.135 obv. 11 (OH/MS), KBo 9.106 iii 3 (MH/NS)), abl. *iš-ša-az* (OS), *iš-ša-a-az*, acc.pl.c. KAxU^{H.A}-*uš* (KUB 14.4 ii 10 (NH)), dat.-loc.pl. *iš-ša-aš* (KUB 43.68 rev. 9 (NS)).

Derivatives: *iššalli-* (n.) 'spittle' (nom.-acc.sg. *iš-ša-al-li*, erg.sg.? *iš-ša-al-la-an-za* (KBo 13.1 iv 3)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. $\bar{\textbf{u}}$ aš- (n.) 'mouth' (nom.-acc.sg. a-a-aš-ša, -ant-der. nom.-acc.pl.n. a-a-aš-ša-an-ta (cf. Starke 1990: 100)), $\bar{\textbf{u}}$ šša- 'to speak (?)' (3sg.pret.act. a-aš-ša-at-a); HLuw. $\dot{\textbf{u}}$ saza- 'to speak' (3sg.pres.act. \dot{a} -sa5-za-ia (KARATEPE 1 §42, §48) \dot{a} -sa5-za-i (MARAŞ 14 §11, SULTANHAN §34), 3sg.pret.act. \dot{a} -sa5-z2a-ta (TELL AHMAR 5 §11, KAYSERİ §20), 2sg.imp.act. \dot{a} -sa5-za (ASSUR letter a §1, b §1, c §1, d §1, e §1, f+g §1); part.nom.sg.c. \dot{a} -sa5-z2a-mi-i-s \dot{a} (KARKAMIŠ A7a §14)).

IE cognates: Skt. $\acute{a}s$ -, Av. $\bar{a}h$ -, Lat. $\bar{o}s$, OIr. \acute{a} 'mouth'.

PIE $*h_1eh_3$ -es-

See HW² A: 48f. for attestations. Although already since the beginning of Hittitology (e.g. Pedersen 1938: 47) this word is connected with Skt. $\dot{a}s$ -, Av. $\bar{a}h$ -, Lat. $\bar{o}s$, etc. 'mouth', its exact formal interpretation is unclear. It is generally assumed that $ai\dot{s}$ / $i\dot{s}\dot{s}$ - originally was an s-stem and therewith would be, together with $n\bar{e}pi\dot{s}$ 'heaven', one of the two neuter s-stems that are attested in Hittite. It is generally thought that in early PIE, neuter s-stems inflected proterodynamically and show the inflection nom.-acc.sg. * $C\dot{e}C$ -s, gen.sg. *CC- $\dot{e}s$ -s, which possibly already in PIE was modified to * $C\dot{e}C$ -os, *C(e)C- $\dot{e}s$ -os (cf. Schindler 1975b: 264-7). Such a paradigm would indeed fit the Hittite word for 'heaven': nom.-acc.sg. $n\bar{e}pi\dot{s}$, gen.sg. $n\bar{e}pi\dot{s}a\dot{s}$ then would show generalization of the suffix-syllable *-es of the oblique cases into the nominative (replacing *-os) and generalization of the accentuation of the nominative into the oblique cases (for a detailed treatment, see at the lemma $n\bar{e}pi\dot{s}$). For 'mouth', it is much more difficult to trace the attested forms back to the reconstructed paradigms.

It is commonly assumed that the word for 'mouth' must be reconstructed as *HeH-es-. Because of the o in Lat. $\bar{o}s$, it is likely that at least one of the laryngeals is * h_3 . Since initial * h_3 in front of *e would yield Hitt. h_3 - (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c), we have to reconstruct * h_1eh_3 -es-. From a PIE point of view, we would expect this word to show an inflection * $h_1\acute{e}h_3$ -es, * h_1h_3 -es-es, later replaced by * $h_1\acute{e}h_3$ -os, * $h_1(e)h_3$ -es-os.

The regular outcome of nom.-acc.sg. $*h_l \not\in h_3$ -os would be Hitt. $**\bar{a}\check{s}$. The fact that instead we find Hitt. ais could easily be explained by assuming a secondary generalization of the suffix-syllable *-es- out of the oblique stems, just as has happened in $*n\acute{e}b^h$ -os >> $*n\acute{e}b^h$ -es > Hitt. $n\bar{e}pi\check{s}$ 'heaven'. It should be noted that this generalization must have taken place after the colouration of *e to *o due to an adjacent $*h_3$. This scenario would only work if the oblique cases show the form $*h_1h_3$ -és-, but although this is the situation as expected from PIE, it is not what we find in Hittite. Forms like dat.-loc.sg. iššī, all.sg. iššā, abl. iššāz all seem to show a hysterodynamic inflection with accentuation of the ending. Some scholars, e.g. Rieken (1999a: 186), just simply assume that the preform *HH-és-V regularly yields pre-Hitt. *és-V which then with a secondary shift of accentuation becomes *es-V, in which unaccentuated *e becomes Hitt. i, but this does not explain the presence of geminate -šš- in išš-'. This geminate can only be explained as the product of assimilation, and in this case only *-Hs- is thinkable (cf. Melchert 1994a: 116). So the oblique cases išš-' can only be explained by a reconstruction $*h_1h_3$ -s-', which points to a hysterodynamic paradigm.

So the situation is as follows. Of the paradigm $ai\check{s}$ / $i\check{s}\check{s}$ - the nom.-acc.sg. can only be explained if we reconstruct a proterodynamic paradigm $*h_1\acute{e}h_3$ -(o)s, $*h_1h_3$ - $\acute{e}s$ -(o)s, whereas the oblique cases $i\check{s}\check{s}$ - can only be explained from a hysterodynamic paradigm $*h_1\acute{e}h_3$ -s, $*h_1h_3$ -s- $\acute{o}s$. It therefore may be best to quote Melchert (1994a: 115), who states that "no historical account [of $ai\check{s}$ / $i\check{s}\check{s}$ -] satisfying to everyone yet seems possible".

āk-i / akk- (IIa2) 'to die, to be killed; to be eclipsed (of sun and moon: Sum. UG₆)': 1sg.pres.act. *a-ak-mi* (KUB 40.33 obv. 23 (NS)), *ak-mi* (KUB 24.5 + 9.13 obv. 16 (NS)), 2sg.pres.act. *a-ak-ti* (KBo 7.14+ ii 6 (OS)), *ak-ti* (KUB 8.63 i 3 (NS), KUB 23.1 ii 36 (NH), KUB 36.57 iii 8 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. *a-ki* (OS, often), 1pl.pres.act. *ak-ku-e-ni* (KUB 17.1 ii 18 (NS)), *ak-ku-u-e-ni* (KUB 17.1 ii 24 (NS)), 2pl.pres.act. *a-ak-te-ni* KBo 3.23 rev. 4 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *ak-kán-zi* (OS), 3sg.pret.act. *a-ak-ki-iš* (KBo 6.2 iv 3 (OS)), *a-ak-ki*[-*iš*] (KBo 3.46 obv. 34 (OH/NS)), *ak-ki-iš* (KBo 3.46 obv. 48 (OH/NS)), *a-ki-iš* (KBo 3.34 ii 12 (OH/NS), KBo 3.36 obv. 18 (OH/NS)), *ak-ta* (KUB 5.9 obv. 26 (NS), KUB 13.3 iii 35 (OH/NS), KUB 31.121a ii 11 (NH)), *ag-ga-aš* (VBoT 1, 24 (MH/MS)), 2pl.pret.act. *a-ak-te-en* (KUB 14.14 obv. 36 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. *a-ker* (OS), *a-ke-er* (KBo 3.38 rev. 22 (OH/NS)), *e-ker* (NH), *e-ke-er* (NH), 1sg.imp.act. *ak-kal-lu* (KUB 14.1 rev. 94 (MH/MS)), 2sg.imp.act. *a-ak*, 3sg.imp.act. *a-ku*, *ak-du*, 2pl.imp.act. *a-ak-te-en* (KUB 14.1 + KBo 19.38 obv. 40 (MH/MS)), 3pl.imp.act.

ak-kán-du; part. ak-kán-t-, ag-ga-an-t-, ak-ka-t-, a-ag-ga-an-t-; impf. ak-ki-i8-ke/a-, ak-ki8-ke/a-, ak-ke-e8-ke/a-.

Derivatives: $akk\bar{a}tar / akkann$ - (n.) 'death' (nom.-acc.sg. ag-ga-tar, ak-ka₄-a-tar, gen.sg. ag-ga-an-na-aš, ak-kán-[na-]aš, dat.-loc.sg. ak-kán-ni, abl. ag-ga-an-na-az, ak-kán-na-za).

Anat. cognates: Lyd. $ak\tau a$ - 'of the dead'?? (Melchert 1994a: 332). PIE * $h_{1/3} \acute{o}k$ -ei, * $h_{1/3} \acute{k}$ -énti

See HW² A: 51f. for attestations. The original paradigm must have been *ākḥi, ākti, aki, akkueni, *akteni, akkanzi, standing for /ʔákHi, ʔákti, ʔági, ʔkuéni, ʔkténi, ʔkánt³i/. A stem ek- is only found in 3pl.pret.act. eker, which is attested in NH texts only. This form is secondarily created besides 3pl.pres. akkanzi on the basis of analogy to 3pl.pres. ašanzi: 3pl.pret. ešer.

The alternation -k- vs. -kk- in 3sg. aki: 3pl. akkanzi must be due to lenition of an original intervocalic voiceless velar due to * \acute{o} in the singular form. This points to a reconstruction * $H\acute{o}'k'$ -ei, *H'k'- $\acute{e}nti$. Although all three laryngeals would be neutralized to /?/ in front of *o, a reconstruction with * h_2 - is not likely as this phoneme would have been preserved in the weak stem (> **hakanzi), on the basis of which the h- probably would have been reintroduced in the strong stem (but compare au^{-i} /u-). As both * h_1 and * h_3 would be neutralized in front of *o and would get lost before consonant (see Kloekhorst fthc.c), after which the neutralized laryngeal would be reintroduced in the weak stem yielding /?k-/, we can set up a reconstruction * $h_{1/3}e'k'$ - for this root. The only possible cognate I have been able to find is Skt. $\acute{a}ka$ - 'pain', Av. $\acute{a}ka$ - (adj.) 'bad, evil', (m.) 'suffering'. If this is correct, we are dealing with a root * $h_{1/3}ek$ -. Eichner (1973: 83) unconvincingly suggests a connection with Skt. $\~{a}\acute{s}\acute{u}$ -, Gr. $\~{c}\acute{w}$ c $\'{c}$ 'fast, quickly' through an intermediate meaning 'dahingeschwunden sein'.

 ${}^{\text{(NA)}}aku$ - (c.) 'sea-shell': nom.sg. a-ku- $u\check{s}$ (KUB 21.19+ iii 14), acc.sg. a-ku-un (KUB 21.19 ii 16, KUB 36.12 ii 6), acc.pl. a-ku- $u[\check{s}^2]$ (VBoT 134,2).

Derivatives: NA-akuuant- (adj.) 'covered with sea-shells' (acc.pl.c. a-ku-ua-an-du-uš (KUB 35.84 ii 4)).

See HW² A: 53 for attestations. Since Laroche (1957a: 25-6) this word is usually translated 'stone' (HW²: "Stein"; Puhvel (HED 1/2: 24): "stone"), but Hoffner (1978: 245) convincingly argues for a meaning 'sea-shell'. On the basis of the translation 'stone', Laroche had suggested an etymological connection with the

PIE root * h_2ek - 'sharp', but, apart from the formal difficulties, this proposal has now become semantically implausible.

The OS attestation $a-ku-u-u\check{s}-\check{s}[a(-)..]$ (KBo 19.156 obv. 17) sometimes is interpreted as acc.pl. $ak\bar{u}\check{s}\check{s}=[a(-)..]$ (e.g. Puhvel l.c.), but since the context in which it occurs is quite broken, its meaning or function cannot be independently determined.

akutalla- (gender unclear) 'container of water': instr. *a-ku-ta-al-li-it* (KUB 9.20, 5), *a-ku-ga-al-li-it* (with GA for TA, KUB 2.13 i 8).

PIE *
$$h_1g^{wh}$$
- d^hlo -

This word is attested only twice in duplicate texts:

KUB 2.13 i

- (8) LÚÚ.HÚB a-ku-ga-al-li-it KÙ.BABBAR ua-a-tar
- (9) pé-e-da-i LUGAL-uš=za QA-TI=ŠU a-ar-ri

'The deaf man brings water in a silver a. The king washes his hands',

whereas KUB 9.20, 5 has a-ku-ta-al-li-it. It is likely that the form with GA is incorrect since the sign GA (\bowtie) can easily be explained as an error for the sign TA (\bowtie) through omission of the vertical wedge. If akutalla- is the correct form, it could reflect $*h_l g^{wh}$ - $d^h lo$ -, containing the root $*h_l e g^{wh}$ - 'to drink' (see eku- zi / aku-) and the PIE instrument-suffix *-tlo- / *- $d^h lo$ -.

GIŠ allantaru- (n.) 'oak' (Sum. GIŠ allan-GIŠ-ru-): nom.-acc.sg. GIŠ al-la-an-da-ru (KUB 39.290 iii 13), dat.-loc.sg. GIŠ al-la-an-GIŠ-ru-i (KUB 39.7 ii 35), nom.-acc.pl.n. GIŠ al-la-an-ta-ru (KUB 39.8 i 48), [GI] al-la-an-GIŠ-r[u] (KUB 39.24 obv. 2).

According to Puhvel (HED 1/2: 29) the word is a compound of Sem. *allan-* (Akk. *allānu*, Hebr. '*allōn* 'oak') and Hitt. *tāru-* 'wood' (q.v.).

alpa- (c.) 'cloud' (Akk. *URPU*): nom.sg. *al-pa-aš*, *al-pa-aš* (KUB 59.54 obv. 7), acc.sg. *al-pa-an*, instr. *al-pi-it* (Bo 69/753, 3 (Puhvel HED 1/2: 37)), nom.pl.c. *al-pa-aš* (KUB 40.42 rev. 9 (NH)), *al-pu-uš*, acc.pl.c. *al-pu-uš*, *al-pu-ú-uš* (KUB 28.5 rev. 7), coll. *al-pa*^{HLA} (KUB 36.14, 5), gen.pl. *al-pa-aš*.

Derivatives: *alparama-* 'cloudiness, clouddeck' (instr. *al-pa-ra-mi-it* (KBo 3.21 ii 20)).

See HW² A: 60 for attestations. All attestations of this word are in NS texts. Often, this word is connected with Lat. *albus* 'white' and Gr. $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\phi\dot{\alpha}$ 'dull white leprosy' as first proposed by Mudge (1931: 252). Not only formally this connection is difficult (* h_2elb^ho - should have given Hitt. ** h_2elb^ho -, semantically it is as well, as was pointed out by Puhvel (HED 1/2: 38): alpa- is predominantly associated with rain and thunder, and therefore an original meaning 'whiteness' is unlikely. The formal difficulty is resolved by some scholars through the assumption of a PIE phoneme * h_4 , which would be a-colouring, but not giving h_1 in Hittite: * h_4elb^ho -. Yet, to my mind, the connection is semantically too weak to base a new PIE phoneme on. Unfortunately, I have no better IE etymlogy for this word. The form $alpa^{HI.A}$ is regarded by some as a 'collective' in * $-eh_2$ besides the normal plural in *-es, which is unattested for this word.

alpant- (adj.) '?': nom.sg.c. *al-pa-an-za* (KUB 7.1 i 1, 39), *a-al-pa-a-an-za* (KUB 30.48, 3), nom.-acc.sg.n. *al-pa-a-an* (KBo 24.40 obv. 8, KBo 25.163 v 11).

See HW² A: 60f. for attestations. This adjective is used to describe a 'child' in KUB 7.1 i (1) *ma-a-an* DUMU-*la-aš* (2) *al-pa-an-za na-aš-ma-a=š-ši=kán ga-ra-a-ti-eš a-da-an-te-eš* 'if a child is *a*. or his innards are eaten'; ibid. (39) *nu ku-iš* DUMU-*aš al-pa-an-za na-aš-ma-a=š-ši=kán ga-ra-a-te-eš a-da-an-te-eš* (40) *n=a-an tu-i-ik-ku-uš iš-ga-aḫ-ḥi* 'Whatever child is *a*. or his innards are eaten, I will salve his limbs'. Twice it is used describing 'cheese': KBo 25.163 v (11) ... 10 GA.KIN.AG *al-pa-a-a[n]* (11) 10 GA.KIN.AG TUR 'ten *a*. cheeses and ten small cheeses'; KBo 24.40 obv.[?] (7) ... I GA[.KIN.AG] (8) *al-pa-a-an* ^{GIŠ}PÈŠ *ta-an-ḥa-ri-iš-š[=a]* '... one *a*. cheese, a fig and *t*.'. On the basis of these contexts it is not possible to determine what *alpant*- denotes exactly. In the case of the child, it seems to refer to the illness of the child, but such a connotation would not fit the cases where the word refers to cheese. We may have consider the possibility that we are dealing with two separate words.

If we disregard the use with 'cheese', Götze's (1928: 112) assumption that *alpant*- is a mere variant of *aluant*- 'bewitched' seems to make sense semantically (followed in e.g. HW² (l.c.): "behext"). Formally, this is difficult, however, as the stem for 'bewitched' is not *aluant*-, but *aluanz*- (q.v.).

Puhvel (HED 1/2: 39) proposes a meaning 'swooned; weak, mild', which he predominantly seems to have chosen on the basis of a presumed etymological tie-in with Lith. *alpti* 'to swoon', *alpùs* 'weak' etc. Although a meaning 'swooned' would fit the first contexts, a development to a meaning 'mild' (of cheese) seems far-fetched to me.

All in all, I would rather wait for more attestations of this word before speculating what its meaning could be.

alpu- (adj.) 'pointed': nom.-acc.sg. al-pu.

Derivatives: *alpuemar* (n.) 'point, tip' (nom.-acc.sg. *al-pu-e-mar*, *al-pu-i-mar*), *alpuēšš-*^{ij} (Ib2) 'to be sharp, to be acute' (3sg.pres.act. [a]l-pu-e-eš-zi).

See HW² A: 61 for attestations. The semantics of this word are in debate. It occurs together with dampu- and it is clear that as a pair the words must denote 'blunt' and 'pointed', but it is not generally accepted which one is which. Güterbock (1988: 170), claims, after a long discussion in which the derivatives alpuemar and $alpu\bar{e}ss$ - are treated as well, that alpu- must mean 'pointed' (and dampu- therefore 'blunt', q.v.). This view is followed by Hamp (1989), as well, who states that u-adjectives always show zero-grade and that alpu- therefore must be reconstructed as *lpu, which he connects with Welsh llym, Breton lemm 'sharp' < *lp-s-mo-. Although Hamp's claim that u-stem adjectives have zero-grade would fit for e.g. parku- 'high' < * $b^h r g^h$ -u-, it does not for e.g. $t\bar{e}pu$ - 'little' < * $d^h \dot{e} b^h$ -u-, and therefore a reconstruction *lp-u- is, though possible, not obligatory.

Puhvel's proposal to connect *alpu*- with Lith. *alpùs* 'weak' (1975: 61) is based on a translation 'blunt' (following Riemschneider 1961: 25-6), and therefore cannot be maintained anymore (despite its recent revival by Rieken 1999a: 373).

The exact formation of alpuemar is unclear to me.

-allu (1sg.imp.act.-ending): see -llu

aluanz- (stem) 'being bewitched, affected by sorcery' (Sum. UH₇).

Derivatives: alyanzātar / alyanzann- (n.) 'witchcraft, sorcery, spell' (nom-acc.sg. a-lu[(-ya)-an-za-tar] (OS), al-ya-an-za-tar, al-ya-a-za-tar, al-ya-za-a-tar, al-ya-za-a-tar, al-ya-an-za-tar, dat.-loc.sg. al-ya-an-za-an-ni), *alyanzeššar / alyanzešn- (n.) 'witchcraft' (dat.-loc.sg. al-ya-an-zé-iš-ni, abl. al-ya-an-zé-eš-na-za, al-ya-an-ze-eš-na-za), alyanzena- (adj. / c.) 'practising sorcery, sorcerous; sorceror' (nom.sg.c. al-ya-an-zé-na-aš, al-ya-zé-na-aš, acc.sg. UH₇-an, gen.sg. al-ya-an-zé-na-aš, al-ya-an-zé-ni, al-ya-zé-ni, al-ya-zé-ni, al-ya-an-ze-ni, al-ya-ze-ni, al-ya-ze-ni-eš, al-ya-an-ze-ni-eš, al-ya-an-ze-ni-eš, al-ya-an-ze-ni-eš, al-ya-an-zi-in-ni-eš, acc.pl. al-ya-zé-nu-uš, al-ya-an-zi-in-nu-uš), alyanzahh-i(IIb) 'to bewitch' (3sg.pres.act. al-ya-an-za-ah-hi-is-ti; part. al-ya-an-za-ah-ha-an-t-; impf. al-ya-an-za-ah-hi-iš-ke/a-, al-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-it; part. al-ya-an-za-ah-ha-an-t-; impf. al-ya-an-za-ah-hi-iš-ke/a-, al-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-it; part. al-ya-an-za-ah-ha-an-t-; impf. al-ya-an-za-ah-hi-iš-ke/a-, al-ya-an-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ii-ya-an-ya-ah-hi-ii-ya-an-

za-aḥ-ḥi-eš-ke/a-), **aluanzaḥḥa-** (gender unclear) 'sorcery' (abl. al-ua-an-za-aḥ-ḥa-az, instr. al-ua-an-za-aḥ-ḥi[-it]).

See HW² A: 63f. for attestations. The stem of all these words seems to be *aluanz*-, which is problematic because of its -z-. All etymologies that try to explain *aluanz*- as a word of IE origin, treat it as if it were a participle *aluant*-, but such a stem is never found (then we would expect e.g. **aluantahh- (like majandahh-, mijahuuantahh-) or **aluantātar (like majandatar, mijahuuandatar). The -z-really is inherent to the stem. It therefore is unlikely that the stem is of IE origin.

amijant- (adj.) 'small': nom.sg.c. a-mi-ja-an-za (KUB 17.10 i 38 (OH/MS)), am-mi-ja-an-za (KUB 30.16(+) i 3 (OH/NS), KUB 45.20 ii 15 (NS)), am-mi-an-za (KUB 28.6 obv. 16b (NS)), acc.sg.c. am-me-ja-an-ta'-an (KUB 45.20 ii 10 (NS)), nom.-acc.sg.n. am-mi-ja-an (KUB 43.59 i 9 (MH/NS)), am-mi-an (KBo 14.109, 5 (NH)), gen.sg.c. a-mi-an-ta-aš (Bo 2689 iii 27 (NS)), nom.pl.c. a-mi-ja-an-te-eš (KUB 33.66 iii 13 (OH?/MS)), am-mi-ja-an-te-eš (KBo 20.82 iii 15 (MH?/NS)), acc.pl.c. a-mi-ja-an-du-uš (KBo 12.89 iii 12 (MS)), a-am-mi-ja-an-tu-uš (KBo 3.34 ii 28 (OH/NS)), am-me-ja-an-du-uš (KBo 12.112 obv. 16 (NS)), nom.-acc.pl.n. a-mi-ja-an-ta (KUB 17.10 i 38 (OH/MS)), am-me-ja-an[-ta (KUB 33.23 ii 6 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.pl. a-mi-ja-an-ta-aš (KUB 32.123 iii 24 (NS)), a-am-mi-ja-an-da-aš (KBo 8.107, 7 (NS)).

Derivatives: NINDA amijanteššar (n.) 'miniature bread' (a-mi-an-te-eš-šar (KBo 45.106 rev. 9 (MS)), a-mi-an-te-eš-šar (KBo 47.100a obv. 5 (MS)), a-mi-ja-an-te-eš-šar (KBo 22.193 iv 7 (NS)), am-mi-ja-an-te-eš-šar (KBo 22.186 v 8 (NS)), am-me-ja-an-t[e-eš-šar] (KUB 30.32 iv 3 (NS?)).

PIE *n-mh2i-ent-

See HW² A: 66f. for attestations. The word is spelled with single -*m*- as well as geminate -*mm*-. As all attestations with geminate -*mm*- are from NS texts only, whereas all MS texts have single -*m*- it is clear that *amijant*- is the original form of this word. Apparently, -*m*- fortited to -*mm*- after the MH period (cf. § 1.4.7.1.c). The occasional spelling with *a-am-mi*- probably is a mixture of the two and does not necessarily imply length of the first *a*-. The spelling *am-me-ja-an*- is NS only as well and therefore does not have to be phonologically archaic.

The word is generally seen as the negated form of the participle of the verb mai^{-i}/mi^{-} 'to grow' (q.v.) (first suggested by Laroche 1967: 174 and Čop 1966-68: 60), which I have explained as reflecting $*mh_2$ -oi- $/*mh_2$ -i-, so amijant- goes back to virtual *n-mHi-ent-. It is remarkable, however, that this is the only known

case of the *alpha privans* in Hittite. Note that the NH spelling *ammeiant*- cannot be used to reconstruct an *e*-grade formation *-*meHi-ent*-, on the basis of which it has been claimed that the root underlying mai- / mi- should be * meh_1i -.

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ammuk: see ūk / amm-
-an (acc.sg.c.-ending): see -n
-an (nom.-acc.sg.n.-ending of a-stems)
PIE *-om
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The ending of the nom.-acc.sg. of neuter *a*-stems is -*an*, which is generally seen as the regular outcome of *-*om*. Compare for instance Hitt. *iugan* 'joke' that directly corresponds to Skt. *yugám*, Gr. ζυγόν, Lat. *iugum*, OCS *igo*, Goth. *juk*, etc. < **iugom*.

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-an (gen.pl.-ending)
PIE *-om
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The Hittite gen.pl.-ending -an occurs predominantly in OH texts. From MH times onwards, it is replaced by -aš, and subsequently fell together with the dat.-loc.pl.-ending -aš. The ending -an clearly must be compared to gen.pl.-endings like Skt. - $\bar{a}m$, Gr. - ω v, Lat. -um, Lith. - \bar{u} , OCS -v, Goth. -e. Especially on the basis of Skt. - $\bar{a}m$ and Gr. - ω v, this ending often is reconstructed as *- $\bar{o}m$. Kortlandt (1978) convincingly shows that OCS -v, Lith. - \bar{u} as well as OIr. gen.pl. fer^N all must reflect *-om, and cannot go back to *- $\bar{o}m$. He therefore concludes that the PIE gen.pl.-ending was *-om and that Skt. - $\bar{a}m$ and Gr. - ω v must reflect the generalized o-stem-variant *-o-om. This *-om is the direct predecessor of Hitt. -an.

=(a)n (encl. locatival sentence particle)

The locative sentence particle =an is found in OH and MH texts only and is quite rare. Because of its rareness, it is not totally clear whether =an behaves like $=(a)\check{s}ta$ and =(a)p(a) in the sense that its -a- drops after a preceding e or i. The forms [n]=e-e=n (KBo 17.1 + 25.3 i 20 (OS)) and [n=e-e=n (StBoT 25.4 i 15 (OS)) seem to show that -a- indeed drops after e, but the form nu-u- \check{s} - $\check{s}e$ =an (KBo 6.2 iv 10 (OS), with duplicate nu-u- \check{s} - $\check{s}i$ = $k\acute{a}n$ (KBo 6.3 iv 3 (OH/NS))) shows an -a- that is preserved after e. If however, the particle =an behaves

parallel to $=(a)\check{s}ta$ and =(a)p(a), then it is in complementary distribution with the enclitic pronoun =an 'him', the -a- of which remains after e/i (cf. e.g. har-ga-nu-mi=an 'I destroy him' (KUB 5.1 iii 56)). Despite the uncertainty I will here cite the particle as =(a)n. When the reflexive particle =z= precedes we cannot see the difference between =(a)n and $=\check{s}\check{s}an$. HW² A: 70 even states that all cases of MH -za-an have to be interpreted as $=z=\check{s}an$ and not as =z=an.

Besides the unclearness of the formal side, the semantic side of the particle is not very clear either. HW^2 A: 69f. suggests that =(a)n has a connotation 'inwards' ("von außen nach innen").

If the semantical range of =(a)n indeed is 'inwards', a connection with PIE $*h_1en$ 'in, to' is likely. We may also have to compare the -n in Skt. loc.sg. *tásmin* (p.c. prof. Kortlandt).

anna- (stem) 'former, old'

Derivatives: *anni*- (dem.pron.) 'that, the already mentioned one' (nom.sg.c. *anni-iš* (KBo 1.42 iii 33 (NH))), *annaz* (adv.) 'formerly, once upon a time' (*an-na-az* (NH), *an-na-za* (MS)), *annal(l)a/i*- (adj.) 'former, earlier, old' (nom.sg.c. *an-na-al-li-iš*, *an-na-al-liš*, *an-na-al-li-iš*, *an-na-al-li-ii* (MH/MS), *an-na-li-en*, *an-na-al-la-an*, nom.-acc.sg.n. *an-na-al-li*, *an-na-al-la-an*, gen.sg. *an-na-al-la-aš*, *an-na-la-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *an-na-al-li*, *an-na-li*, abl. *an-na-ak-la-az*, *an-na-la-az*, *an-na-la-za*, nom.pl.c. *an-na-al-li-eš* or *an-na-al-le-eš*, *an-na-al-li-iš*, acc.pl.c. *an-na-al-li-uš*, nom.-acc.pl.c. *an-na-al-la*, gen.pl. *an-na-al-la-aš*, dat.-loc.pl. *an-na-al-la-aš*), *annišan* (adv.) 'formerly, before; once; at the time' (*an-ni-ša-an* (NH)).

In the vocabulary KBo 1.42 iii 33, we find a form $an-ni-i\check{s}$ that glosses Akk. $[I\check{S}-TUAN-NI-I]\check{S}$ and Sum. GÚ.R[I.TA] 'that one, the already mentioned one'. Since this form is only attested here, its Sprachwirklichkeit is in debate. For instance, HW^2 A: 81 suggests that $anni\check{s}$ is a "[g]host word, durch akkad. $anni\check{s}$ und heth. $anni\check{s}an$ ausgelöst'. The words annaz, annal(I)a/i- and $anni\check{s}an$ are real words, however. Apart from an occasional MS attestation, these words occur in NH texts only. According to HW^2 A: 74 and 81, annaz and $anni\check{s}an$ replace older $kar\bar{u}$ 'formerly', and annal(I)a/i- has taken over the function of karuili- 'former, older'. It is rightly remarked that "die unregelmäßige Flexion von a[nnal(I)a/i-] spricht am ehesten fur ein L[ehn]w[ort]" (l.c.).

Melchert (1994a: 74) incorrectly connects the stem *anna*- with *anišiuat* 'today' (see under *šiuatt*-), and states that *anna*- must reflect *éno- (with "Čop's Law") whereas *ani*- goes back to *óno-. Since *anna*- clearly denotes 'formerly' and

anišiuat means 'today', it is in my view impossible that anna- and ani- are etymologically connected (they have an almost opposite meaning!). See at šiuatt-for a treatment of anišiuat.

anna- (c.) 'mother' (Sum. AMA, Akk. *UMMU*): nom.sg. an-na-aš (OS), acc.sg. an-na-an (OS), gen.sg. an-na-aš, dat.-loc.sg. an-ni, all.sg. an-na, abl. an-na-az, an-na-za, nom.pl. an-ni-iš, acc.pl. an-nu-uš (OS), an-ni-uš (KBo 22.5 obv. 8 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: *annijatar / annijann-* (n.) 'motherhood' (nom.-acc.sg. *an-ni-ja-tar*, dat.-loc.sg. AMA-*an-ni*).

Anat. cognates: Pal. *anna*- (c.) 'mother' (nom.sg. *an-na-aš*, *a-an-na-az=ku-ua-ar*); CLuw. *ānna/i*- (c.) 'mother' (nom.sg. *a-an-ni-iš*, *an-ni-iš*, *a-an-ni-eš*, acc.sg. *a-an-ni-in*, dat.-loc.sg. [*a-a*]*n-ni*, ^{MUNUS}AMA-*ni*), *annalla/i*- (adj.) 'maternal' (nom.-acc.pl.n. *an-na-al-la*), *ānnauann(i)*- (c.) 'stepmother' (nom.sg. *a-an-na-ua-an-n[i-iš]*), ^(LÚ/MUNUS)ānninniiami- (c.) 'cousin' (nom.sg. *a-a-an-ni-in-ni-ia-mi-iš*, *an-ni-in-ni-ia-mi-iš*, acc.sg. *a-an-ni-in-ni-ia-mi-in*), ānni(ia)- (adj.) 'maternal' (nom.sg.c. AMA-*i-iš*, AMA-*iš*, acc.sg.c. AMA-*i-in*, nom.-acc.sg.n. [*a-]an-ni-ia-an*, AMA-*ia-an*, dat.-loc.sg. *a-an-ni*, abl.-instr. *an-ni-ia-ti*, nom.pl.c. AMA-*in-zi*); HLuw. MATER-*nata/i*- (c.) 'mother' (acc.sg. MATER-*na-ti-na* (KARATEPE 1 §3, see discussion below)); Lyd. *ēna*- 'mother' (nom.sg. *ēna-k taada-k* 'mother and father', *ēnaś*, dat.-loc.sg. *ēnaλ*); Lyc. *ēne/i*- (c.) 'mother' (nom.sg. *ēni* 'mother'); Mil. *ēne/i*- (c.) 'mother' (gen. adj. *ēnesi*-).

PAnat. *Honno-

See HW² A: 70f. for attestations. Sporadically, we find a stem *anni*- in Hittite: acc.pl. *anniuš* (KBo 22.5 obv. 8) and the derivative *anniiatar* (KUB 15.35 + KBo 2.9 i 31). Perhaps these are Luwianized forms.

The interpretation of the HLuwian form is in dispute. It is hapax in the following context: KARATEPE 1 §3 wa-mu-u DEUSTONITRUS-hu-za-sa Á-TANA-wa/i-ia MATER-na-tí-na tá-ti-ha i-zi-i-tà [wa=mū Tarhunzas Adanauaia MATER-natin tatin=ha izīta] 'Tarhunt made me mother and father over Adanaua'. We see that, although the translation 'mother' is assured, the phonetic interpretation is uncertain. Do we have to assume that the word was anata/i-, an analogic reshaping of older *ana/i- on the basis of tata/i- 'father'?

Nevertheless, the other Anatolian languages clearly point to a PAnat. *Honno-. It is quite likely that this word is of onomatopoetic origin.

-ānna (inf.II-suffix) PIE *-ótn-o

Despite the fact that this suffix is often spelled without plene -a-, there are enough forms with plene spelling (including MS a-da-a-a-na 'to eat', a- \check{sa} -a-a-na 'to sit', \underline{ua} - \underline{ga} -a-a-na 'to bite') to suggest that its form was - \bar{a} nna originally. The suffix - \bar{a} nna forms an infinitive that is usually called infinitive II in order to distinguish it from infinitive I, which is formed with the suffix - \underline{u} anzi. Nevertheless, to my knowledge there is no semantic difference between inf.I and inf.II. Just as the suffix - \underline{u} anzi is a petrified case out of the paradigm of the verbal noun in - \underline{u} ar / - \underline{u} an-, the suffix - \overline{a} nna clearly originally must have belonged to the paradigm of the verbal noun in - \overline{a} tar / - \overline{a} nn- (q.v.). Formally, it can hardly be anything else than an original allative. This means that - \overline{a} nna must reflect *- \overline{o} tn-o (see at - \overline{a} tar / - \overline{a} nn- and -a for further etymology).

-anna-i / -anni- (imperfective-suffix)
PIE *CC-otn-ói-ei / *CC-otn-i-énti

In the older literature, this suffix is usually called "durative", but this should be abandoned. According to Melchert (1998b), stems in -anna/i- are used to express progressive, iterative, durative, distributive and ingressive meaning, "all of which share the feature imperfectivity" (o.c.: 414), and therefore I label this suffix as an "imperfective-suffix". Melchert has also shown that the stems in -anna/i- are functionally equivalent to stems in $-\dot{s}ke/a^{-2i}$ and $-\dot{s}\dot{s}(a)^{-i}$, and even that "synchronically they function effectively as suppletive allomorphs of a single morphem" (1998b: 414). About the distribution between the three suffixes, Melchert writes that "[a] survey shows that of stems in anni/a- seven are complementary to -ške/a-, while another ten occur only sporadically (once or twice each) beside regular, productive -ške/a-. There are only two cases of genuine competing stems, in both of which the -anni/a-stem has become lexicalized: nanni/a- 'to drive' beside naiške/a-, the imperfective to nai- 'turn, guide; send' and walhanni/a- 'beat' (frequentative) beside walhiške/aimperfective to walh- 'strike'" (o.c.: 416). The latter statement is not true: nanna-/ nanni- must be regarded as a reduplicated formation of $nai^{-i}/*ni$ - (see at $n\bar{e}^{-a(ri)}$) and not as a stem in -anna/i-, because then we should expect **nijanna/i-; the imperfective *ualhiške/a-zi* to my knowledge only occurs in NS texts and therewith likely is a secondary creation, which means that ualhanna/i- is the original imperfective to *ualh-zi*. This means that we indeed must reckon with an original

complementary distribution between the suffixes -anna/i-, -ške/a- and -šš(a)-. For the scope of this book it would go too far to elaborate on the question why a certain verb chose a particular one of these three suffixes to express an imperfective meaning, but I can imagine that the answer to it would give us much more insight into the prehistory of the Hittite aspectual system.

The suffix -anna/i- originally inflects according to the mēma/i-class, which means that it shows a strong stem in -anna- besides a weak stem in -anni-, e.g. ijannajhe, ijannai vs. ijannijanzi. Like all other mēma/i-verbs, the verbs in -anna/i- are in younger times on the one hand taken over into the tarn(a)-class (ijannai, ijannanzi), and on the other into the -je/a-class (ijannijazzi). Because mēma/i-verbs are polysyllabic verbs that in pre-Hittite times belonged to the dāi/tijanzi-class, we must assume that verbs in -anna/i- originally belonged to that class as well and that the suffix therefore in fact was *-annai-i / -anni-. This is an important establishment for the etymology of this suffix.

Jasanoff (1983: 74f. and 2003: 122f.) claims that the Hittite suffix -anna/i-should be compared to the Skt. $grbh\bar{a}y\acute{a}ti$ -type and verbs in - $any\acute{a}$ -, the Tocharian present suffix - $\tilde{n}\tilde{n}$ - and the Greek verbs in - αvw , for which he reconstructs a special PIE type with a stem *CC- nh_2 -i-. He nevertheless needs many analogical changes to account for the attested forms, which makes his theoretical juggling incredible. Oettinger (1992b) also connected Hitt. -anna/i- with Skt. - $any\acute{a}$ -, reconstructing a suffix - $eni\acute{e}$ -. This is problematic because to my knowledge - $eni\acute{e}$ - would not yield Hitt. -anniia- (with geminate!), let alone end up in the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -inflection.

As I have stated, the suffix -anna/i- must go back to a pre-Hittite suffix $*-annai^{-i}$ /-anni- that inflects according to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class. As I have shown in Kloekhorst fthc.a, this class reflects a structure *CC-oi-/*CC-i-. In the case of *-annai-/-anni-, this means that we must analyse it as -ann-ai-/-ann-i-. In my view it is very likely that the element -ann- must be compared to the oblique form of the nominal suffix $-\bar{a}tar/-\bar{a}nn$ -, which forms deverbal abstract nouns and from which the inf.II-suffix $-\bar{a}nna$ has been derived as well. Note that the plene spelling of e.g. $pid-da-a-an-ni-\underline{u}a-an$ (KUB 14.1 obv. 74 (MH/MS)) supports this (and is inexplicable in both Jasanoff's and Oettinger's views). Although opinions on the preform of the suffix $-\bar{a}tar/-\bar{a}nn$ - differ (q.v. for discussion), I reconstruct *-otr/*-otn-, which means that the suffix *-annai-/-anni- goes back to *-otn-oi-/*-otn-i-.

Note that semantically, a verbal derivation from a deverbal abstract noun fits the imperfective meaning of *-anna/i-* perfectly. Consider the following line of derivation: the verb $i\check{s}k\bar{a}r^{-i}$ / $i\check{s}kar$ - 'to stab' (*skor- / *skr-) is the source of the

abstract noun *iškarātar / iškarānn*- '(the act of) stabbing' (*skr-ótr / *skr-ótn-), from which *iškaranna*- '*iškaranni*- 'to be (in the act of) stabbing' (*skr-otn-oi-/ *skr-otn-i-) has been derived. Similarly: the verb laḥḥije/a- 'to go on an expedition' (itself a denominal derivative of lāḥḥ- 'expedition') is the basis for an abstract noun laḥḥijātar / laḥḥijānn- 'campaign' on the basis of which the derivative laḥḥijanna- 'laḥḥijanni- 'to be on a campaign' is made. Effectively, laḥḥijanna/i- serves as the imperfective of laḥḥije/a-. Not of all verbs that use the imperfective-suffix -anna/i- a corresponding abstract noun in -ātar / -ānn- is attested, but this does not invalidate the reconstruction given here.

(MUNUS) annaneka- (c.) 'sister by the same mother': acc.pl. an-na-ne-ku-uš (OS), an-na-ni-ku-uš.

Clearly a compound of anna- 'mother' (q.v.) and neka- 'sister' (q.v.).

annanu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to train, to educate': 3pl.pres.act. an-na-nu-ua-an-zi (KUB 30.42 i 2), 3sg.pret.act. an-na-nu-ut (KBo 3.34 ii 29, 30 (OH/NS), KUB 23.108 rev. 8); part. an-na-nu-ua-an-t- (KBo 1.30 obv. 20, KBo 6.26 ii 27); verb.noun gen.sg. an-na-nu-ma-aš (KUB 31.53+ obv. 9), an-na-nu-um-ma-aš (KUB 26.64 i 4, KUB 13.16, 3 (fr.) (OH/NS)); inf.I an-na-nu-ma-an-zi (KUB 13.16, 1 (OH/NS)); impf. an-na-nu-uš-ke/a- (KUB 40.80 obv. 4).

Derivatives: *annanuḥḥa-* (adj.) 'trained(?)' (acc.sg.c. *an-na-nu-uḥ-ḥa-an* (OS)), ^(KUŠ) *annanuzzi-* (c.) 'halter(?)' (acc.sg. *an-na-nu-uz*[-zi-in] (KBo 6.10+ ii 26), acc.pl. *an-na-nu-uz-zi-uš* (KBo 17.15 rev. 7)), *annanuzziiant-* (adj.) 'haltered' (nom.sg.c. *an-na-nu-[uz-zi-ia]-an-za* (KBo 17.40 iv 5 (OH/MS)), nom.pl.c. *an-na-nu-uz-zi-ia-an-te-e*[š] (KBo 17.15 rev. 9 (OS))).

PIE $*h_3n$ -neu-?

See HW^2 A: 77f. for attestations. The verb and its derivatives are all spelled *anna-nu*- and are found from OS texts onwards already.

The adjective *annanuḫḫa*-, if it really means 'trained', shows a suffix *-ḫḫa*-which is quite unique in Hittite (the only other possible instance that I know of is *parštuḫḫa*-, an earthenware cup(?) (q.v.), if this word really is derived from ^(GIŠ)*parštu*- 'leaf, foliage'). The noun ^(KUŠ)*annanuzzi*- 'halter(?)' probably is a normal instrumental noun in *-uzzi*- derived from *annanu*-.

It is quite likely that *annanu*- originally was a causative in -*nu*-. At first sight it seems to be derived from a verb *anna*-, but such a verb is unknown in Hittite. Semantically, a connection with the verb $ani\underline{i}e/a^{-2i}$ 'to work, to perform' (q.v.) is

possible (*'to make work' > 'to train, to educate'), but the formal side of this connection is difficult: how do we have to interpret the geminate -nn- and the vowel -a- in annanu-?

Although the verb $anije/a- < *h_3n-je/o-$ is consistently spelled with a single -n-, its imperfective anniške/a- always shows geminate -nn-. In my view, this is due to the fact that an original $*h_3n-ske/o-$ gave Hitt **aške/a-, after which the -n- was reintroduced with a geminate to prevent it from dropping (a single -n- would synchronically drop in front of any consonant cluster). The causative annanu- in my view is phonologically to be interpreted as /?Nnu-/ and therewith comparable to e.g. $a\check{s}-\check{s}a-nu-/?Snu-/$ 'to take care of' and $\check{s}a-a\check{s}-\check{s}a-nu-/sSnu-/$ 'to make sleep' in the sense that it shows fortition of the root-final consonant due to the following -n-. The reason that annanu- consistently is spelled with an at first sight superfluous -a- (whereas $a\check{s}\check{s}anu-$ and $\check{s}a\check{s}\check{s}anu-$ are respectively spelled $a\check{s}-nu-$ and $\check{s}a-a\check{s}-nu-$ as well) lies in the fact that a spelling **an-nu- would be too intransparent (it would point to /?aNu-/).

If TochAB en- 'to instruct' would indeed go back to a causative formation from the root * h_3en -, it would show a similar semantic development as annanu-.

(4) ānnari-: see at inarā-

anašš(a)- (gender unclear), lower part of the back: gen.sg. a-na-aš-ša-aš=ša-aš (KUB 35.148 iii 24).

This word occurs only once:

KUB 35.148 iii

- (20) $n=a-an=\check{s}i$ EGIR-pa $i\check{s}-ki-\check{s}a-az$ hu-i-nu-mi
- (21) nu UR.TUR SAG.DU-i=š-ši an-da e-ep-mi U[R.TUR SAG.DU-aš]
- (22) i-na-an li-ip-du me-li-ia-[aš=ša-aš]
- (23) *i-na-an* KI.MIN $^{\text{UZU}}$ ZAG.UDU-*aš iš-ki-ša-a*[$\check{s}^? = \check{s}a-a\check{s}$ (?)]
- (24) i-na-an KI.MIN a-na-aš-ša-aš=ša-aš i-n[a-an KI.MIN]
- (25) ar-ra-aš=ša-aš i-na-an KI.MIN ^{UZU}x[... i-na-an KI.MIN]
- (26) ge-e-nu-ua-aš=ša-aš i-na-an KI.MIN ^U[^{ZU?}x i-na-an KI.MIN]
- (27) pár-aš-na-aš=ša-aš i-na-an li-i[p-du]

'I make it run from his back. I take in a puppy for his head and the puppy must lick away the disease of the head, the disease [of his] *meli*- likewise, the disease of the shoulders (and) [his] back likewise, the dis[ease] of his *anašša*- [likewise], the disease of his arse likewise, [the disease of his] x[.. likewise], the disease of

his knees likewise, [the disease of his] x[... likewise] and let it li[ck away] the disease of his paršna-'.

We see that *anaššaš=šaš* is mentioned between ^{UZU}ZAG.UDU-*aš iškiša*[*š=šaš*] 'shoulders (and) his back' and *arraš=šaš* 'his arse', which would indicate that it denotes the lower part of the back.

Formally, the word *anaššaš=šaš* must be regarded as a gen. of either a stem *anašš*- or a stem *anašša*-. Note that the spelling *a-na-aš-ša*- (and not e.g. ***an-aš-ša*-) indicates that the second *-a*- is a real vowel, so /?anaSa-/ or /?naSa-/.

Puhvel (HED 1/2: 63f.) states that "the likely etymon is IE *omso- 'shoulder'", but this is problematic for a few reasons. First, $ana\check{s}\check{s}a$ - does not mean 'shoulder' but clearly refers to the lower part of the back. Secondly, the formal aspects of the etymology are quite problematic. The word for 'shoulder' probably was an s-stem originally (compare Skt. $\acute{a}m\check{s}a$ - to Lat. umerus), so * h_2em -es- (* h_2 - because of TochA es, TochB $\bar{a}ntse$). If Hittite would display a preform * h_2om -s- (thus Puhvel (HED 1/2: 63): "Hitt. anassa- showing anaptyctic resolution of the -ms-cluster"), we would expect Hitt. ** $a\check{s}\check{s}$ - (compare Hitt. $ha\check{s}\check{s}u$ - 'king' < * h_2ems -u-). If Hittite would reflect a preform * h_2om -os-, then we cannot explain why Hittite shows an -n- where the other languages display *m. As the Hittite spelling with a-na- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ - points to a real vowel -a- in /?anaSa-/ or /?anaSa-/, an etymology involving the word * h_2em -es- is impossible.

annaššar / annašn- (n.) 'pillar?': nom.-acc.sg. *an-na-aš-šar* (KUB 43.75 i 12, 20 (OH/NS)), erg.sg. *an-na-aš-na-an-za* (KUB 17.10 iv 9 (OH/MS)).

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 64 for attestations and discussion. He proposes to interpret this word as a derivative of $ani\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to work, to carry out' (lit. 'creation' > 'establishment'), but the geminate -nn- in $anna\underline{s}\underline{s}ar/anna\underline{s}n$ - vs. the single -n- in $ani\underline{i}e/a$ - is not favourable to this etymology.

(MUNUS) *annauanna*- (c.) 'stepmother': gen.sg. *an-na-ua-an-na-aš* (KUB 29.34+ iv 12); broken MUNUS *an-na-u*[*a-...*] (621/f, 10).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. $\bar{a}nna\mu ann(i)$ - (c.) 'stepmother' (nom.sg. a-an-na- μa -an-n[i- $i\check{s}]$, acc.sg. an-na- μa -an-ni-in, an-na-u- μa -an-ni-in).

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 65 for attestations. Note that $an-na-\mu a-an-na-a\check{s}=\check{s}a-a\check{s}$ (KUB 29.34+ iv 12 = Hitt. Laws §196) is duplicated by $^{\text{MUNUS}}an-na-\mu a-at^2-tal^2-a\check{s}-\check{s}a$ in KBo 6.26 iii 30. The connection with CLuw. $\bar{a}nna\mu ann(i)$ - suggests, however, that $anna\mu anna$ - is the correct Hittite reading of this word.

The word clearly is a derivative in - μ anna- of anna- 'mother' (q.v.), which view is supported by CLuw. $t\bar{a}ta\mu$ ann(i)- 'stepfather' besides $t\bar{a}ta/i$ - 'father'. The origin and meaning of this suffix is unclear. Compare perhaps ${}^{(Gi\bar{S})}$ mari μ a μ anna-, a part of the house (q.v.).

anni- 'that, the already mentioned one': see anna- 'former, old'

-anni- (imperfective-suffix): see -anna-i / -anni-

anije/a-zi (Ic1 > Ic2) 'to work; to carry out, to produce, to treat' (Sum. KIN): 1sg.pres.act. a-ni-e-mi (OS), a-ni-ja-mi, 2sg.pres.act. a-ni-ja-ši (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. a-ni-e-ez-zi (OS), a-ni-ez-zi (OS), a-ni-ja-az-zi, a-ni-ja-zi, a-ni-ja-e-ez-zi (KUB 41.15 obv. 13), an-ni-ja-az-zi (KUB 44.61 iv 6), 1pl.pres.act. a-ni-ja-u-e-ni (KBo 14.111, 16), 2pl.pres.act. a-ni-ja-at-te-(e-)ni, 3pl.pres.act. a-ni-ja-an-zi (MH/MS), a-ni-an-zi, an-ni-an-zi (IBoT 3.148 i 70 (MH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. a-ni-e-[nu-un] (OS), a-ni-ja-nu-un, 3.sg.pret.act. a-ni-ie-et (KUB 7.41 i 16 (MH/NS), a-ni-ja-at, a-ni-at, 1pl.pret.act. a-ni-ja-u-(e-)en, 3pl.pret.act. a-ni-ie-e[r] (KUB 23.54 rev. 6 (NS)), a-ni-ie-r (HKM 54, 17 (MH/MS), KUB 5.6 iii 17), a-ni-er (KUB 33.34 obv. 8), a-ni-ja-er (KBo 12.3 iii 10 (OH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. a-ni-ja, 3sg.imp.act. a-ni-ja-ad-du, 2pl.imp.act. a-ni-ja-at-te-en; 3sg.pret.mid. a-ni-ja-at-ta-at; part. a-ni-ja-an-t- (MH/MS), a-ni-an-t-; verb.noun. a-ni-ja-u-ua-ar; inf.I a-ni-ja-u-ua-an-zi (MH/MS); impf. an-ni-iš-ke/a- (OS), an-ni-eš-ke/a-, a-an-ni-eš-ke/a- (HKM 55 rev. 26 (MH/MS)), a-ni-iš-ke/a-

Derivatives: *anijatt*- (c.) 'work, task; ritual gear or garments; message' (nom.sg.c. *a-ni-ja-az* (KUB 13.20 i 20, KUB 13.8 obv. 18), acc.sg.c. *a-ni-ja-at-ta-an* (KBo 30.39 iii 14 (OH/MS), KUB 7.41 iv 13 (MH/NS)), gen.sg. *a-ni-ja-at-ta-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. KIN-*ti*, abl. *a-ni-ja-at-ta-az*, coll.pl. *a-ni-ja-at-ta* (OS), *a-ni-ja-at-ta* (ERBO 30.80 rev. 5 (MH/MS)), *a-ni-ja-at-ti* (OH/NS), acc.pl.c. *a-ni-ja-ad-du-uš* (KUB 10.45 iv 45 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.pl. *a-ni-ja-at-ta-aš*); *aniūr* (n.) 'prestation, ritual' (nom.-acc.sg. *a-ni-u-ur* (KBo 15.19 i 18 (NS), KBo 15.29 obv. 6 (NS), KBo 19.144 i 25 (NS), KBo 20.87 i 7 (NS), KUB 9.15 iii 20 (NS), KUB 12.58 ii 31 (NS), KUB 22.40 iii 29 (NS), KUB 29.4 i 7, 15 (NH), KUB 32.123 ii 33, 47, iii 11 (NS)), *a-ni-ur* (KUB 46.38 ii 6 (NS), KUB 46.42 ii 12 (NS)), *a-ni-úr* (KBo 19.92, 4 (OH/NS), KUB 5.6 ii 52, 59 (NS)), gen.sg. *a-ni-u-ra-aš* (KUB 35.18 i 9 (MS), KBo 21.1 iv 3 (MH/NS)), *a-ni-ur-aš* (KBo 12.126+ ii 19 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *a-ni-u-ra-an-za* (KUB 41.9 iv 38 (OH/MS))), *anijauyar* (n.) 'id.' (nom.-

acc.sg. a-ni- $\underline{i}a$ -u- $\underline{u}a$ -ar (KBo 15.21+ i 15), erg.sg. a-ni- $\underline{i}a$ - $\underline{u}a$ -ra-an-za (KBo 10.45 iv 40 (MH/NS))), see $annanu^{-zi}$.

Anat. cognates: Pal. *aniţe/a-* 'to do, to work' (2sg.pres.act. *a-ni-i-ia-ši*, 3sg.pres.act. *a-ni-et-ti*, 1sg.pret.act. *a-ni-e-eh-ha*, 2sg.imp.act. *a-ni-ia*); CLuw. *ānni-* 'to carry out, to treat' (3sg.pres.act. *a-an-ni-i-ti*, *a-a-an-ni-i-[ti]*, *an-ni-i-ti*, 2sg.imp.act. *a-ni-ia* (? in broken context)).

PIE * h_3 n-ie/o-

See HW² A: 81f. for attestations. The verb itself is consistently spelled *a-ni-*, whereas in its imperfective we almost consistently find *an-ni-*, with a geminate *-nn-*. The discrepancy between these two stems (with and without geminate *-nn-*) has led to much debate about the historical interpretation of this verb. Besides this, the IE cognates (Lat. *onus* 'load, burden' and Skt. *ánas-* 'cart') are in dispute regarding their interpretation as well.

Both Lat. *onus* and Skt. *ánas*- are neuter *s*-stems, so it is likely that they both go back to one pre-form. As neuter *s*-stems as a rule show *e*-grade in their stem, it is attractive to reconstruct an initial $*h_3$. The difficulty lies in the fact that Lat. *o* corresponds to short *a* in Skt, which apparently has not been subject to Brugmann's Law. Often, this has been explained by assuming that the root involved was $*h_3enH$ -, the second laryngeal of which would block Brugmann's Law in Sanskrit as it closed the syllable in which *o was found: *HonH-es-Lubotsky (1990), however, convincingly argued that $*h_3e$ is not subject to Brugmann's Law in Sanskrit, and that a development $*h_3en$ -es- > Skt. *ánas*- is regular.

For Hittite, the reconstructed root $*h_3enH$ - is used by e.g. Melchert to explain the outcomes $ani\underline{i}e/a$ - besides $anni\check{s}ke/a$ -. In 1994a: 85 he states that a present *enH- $\underline{i}e/o$ - would lose its laryngeal regularly before $*\underline{i}$, giving $ani\underline{i}e/a$ -, wheres in *enH- $\underline{i}e$ - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ - we would first find pretonic syncope, yielding *enHi- $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -, after which *VnHV > VnnV, and therefore $anni\check{s}ke/a$ -. There are a few problems with Melchert's scenario, however. Firstly, I know of no other examples of pretonic syncope, which must have been very old according to Melchert's theory, as it must have occurred before the loss of laryngeals before $*\underline{i}$. Secondly, I think that his proposed preforms are morphologically unlikely. Verbs in *- $\underline{i}e/o$ - usually show zero-grade in the root. The same goes for imperfectives in *- $sk\acute{e}/o$ -. Moreover, *- $sk\acute{e}/o$ -imperfectives originally were derived from the bare root and not from the present stem, as we can see in impf. zikke/a- ($*d^hh_l$ - $sk\acute{e}/o$ -) from the present stem dai-/ti- 'to place, to put' ($*d^hh_l$ -(o)i-).

We had better search for another solution. If we assume that the other IE languages point to a root * h_3en - (with no second laryngeal), then the usual way of deriving a *-ie/o-present of this root is by making a formation * h_3n -ie/o-. As I have tried to show in my article on the outcome of initial laryngeals in Anatolian (Kloekhorst fthc.c), a preconsonantal initial * h_3 would in this position merge with * h_1 in PAnat., yielding Hitt. anije/a-= |?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/a-|/?nie/

In the case of the imperfective, we would on formal grounds expect that it was formed as $*h_3n\text{-}sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}\text{-}$. Such a form would regularly have given Hitt. $**a\check{s}ke/a\text{-}$, compare $*g^{wh}nsk\acute{e}/\acute{o}\text{-} > *k^wnske/a\text{-} > kuua\check{s}ke/a\text{-}$ (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.e). Just as $kuua\check{s}ke/a\text{-}$ was too intransparent and is replaced by $kuenni\check{s}ke/a\text{-}$ with geminate -nn- to prevent the nasal from dropping again in front of the consonant cluster, this $**a\check{s}ke/a\text{-}$, too, was too intransparent and was replaced by $anni\check{s}ke/a\text{-} = /?N\dot{s}k\acute{e}/\acute{a}\text{-}/$, with geminate -nn-. A similar process could be visible in $annanu\text{-}^{zi}$ 'to educate, to train' (q.v.) if this verb is really an old causative of $ani\underline{i}e/a\text{-}$.

The details of CLuw. $\bar{a}nn\bar{i}$ - are unclear. Melchert (1993a: 17) states that the "geminate -nn- in the $\bar{a}nni$ - form is due to "Čop's Law": *énye- > *ényi- > *éni- > $\bar{a}nni$ -". Again, a reconstruction *énie- to my mind does not fit our understanding of PIE morphology. In my view, we know too little about the practice of plene writing and gemination of resonants in CLuwian to give too much value to it.

See Rieken 1999a: 107f. for an extensive treatment of the derived noun *aniiatt*-, where she argues that the word originally was commune and that the OS form *a-ni-at=še-et* (KUB 36.100 obv. 13), seemingly a nom.-acc.sg.n., must be emended to *a-ni-at(-ta)=še-et*, a coll.pl., which is quite commonly found of this word.

The noun $ani\bar{u}r$ must be the regular outcome of $*h_3ni\acute{e}ur > /?ni\acute{o}r/$ (see § 1.3.9.4.f for a treatment of the spelling $a-ni-\acute{u}-\acute{u}r$). Since this form was not recognized as a derivative in $-\mu ar$ anymore, the heteroclitic inflection was given up. Later on, a secondary $anijau\mu ar$ was created, a synchronic derivation in $-\mu ar$ of the stem anija-.

 $\bar{a}nki$ (adv.) 'once' (Akk. 1= $\check{S}U$): *a-an-ki* (KUB 4.2 iv 36, 38). PIE **Hoionki*

The word occurs written phonetically only twice. The bulk of the attestations show 1-an-ki or akkadographically $1=\check{S}U$. The ending -anki is also found in 2-an-ki 'twice' and 3-an-ki 'thrice' and is connected by Rosenkranz (1936: 249) with Gr. -άκις < *- η kis (e.g. τετράκις 'four times', πεντάκις 'five times' etc.), although the latter only occurs with the numerals 4+, whereas Hitt. -anki is only found in

1-3. Nevertheless, of *a-an-ki* only the *a-* can be regarded as the stem denoting 'one'. Puhvel (HED 1/2: 73) proposes to interpret *a-an-ki* as reflecting **Hoionki*, connecting it with the root **Hoi-* seen in e.g. Skt. *éka-* 'one', Gr. οἷος 'alone, lonely', etc. This seems formally as well as semantically attractive to me. The question remains whether we should interpret this form as **Hoi-onki* or **Hoionki*.

anku (adv.) 'fully': an-ku (OS).

See HW² A: 95 for attestations. The adverb denotes 'fully, totally' or similar (HW²: "ganz und gar, unbedingt") and occurs from OS texts onwards. The historical interpretation is difficult. It possibly contains the enclitic element =kku 'and' (q.v.), but the element an- remains unclear to me.

 $\bar{a}n\bar{s}^{-i}$ (IIb > Ic1) 'to wipe': 3sg.pres.act. a-an-ši (KBo 30.158, 9 (MS), KBo 21.80+20.44+30.158 obv. 35 (MS), KUB 30.41 i 7 (OH/NS), KBo 30.164 iv 21 (OH/NS), KBo 11.22 iv 12 (NS), KBo 44.175, 5 (NS), IBoT 4.139 obv. 8 (NS), etc.), a-a-an-ši (KUB 30.41 i 14 (OH/NS)), a-an[-aš]-zi (KBo 19.129 obv. 29 (NS)), a-an-aš-zi (KUB 8.38 iii 21 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. a-an-ša-an-zi (KBo 11.73 rev. 18 (OH/NS), KUB 10.18 ii 31 (OH/NS), KUB 11.16 iv 10 (OH/NS), KUB 11.35 i 27 (OH/NS), KUB 25.3 iii 44 (OH/NS), KBo 4.9 ii 19, vi 23 (NS), KBo 22.189 v 13 (NS), KUB 25.16 i 29 (NS), KUB 41.52 iv 6 (NS), etc.), an-ša-an-zi (KBo 20.116 rev. [?] 6 (MH/NS), KBo 46.130 rev. 15 (NS), KUB 49.79 i 4 (NS)), a-an-ši-an-zi (VSNF 12.2 vi 8 (NS)), a-a[n]-ši-ja-an-zi (KUB 29.40 ii 14 (MH/MS)), a-an-ši-i[a-an-z]i (KBo 8.49, 5 (MH/MS)), 1sg.pret.act. a-an-šu-un (KUB 41.19 rev. 10, 11, 12, 14 (MH/NS)), an-šu-un (KUB 24.13 iii 19 (MH/NS), KBo 35.95, 6 (NS)), 2sg.imp.act. a-an-aš (KBo 21.8 ii 4 (OH/MS), KUB 33.5 ii 7 (OH/MS), IBoT 3.141 i 14 (OH/NS)), 3sg.imp.act. a-an-aš-du (KUB 7.1 ii 68 (OH/NS)); part. a-an-ša-an-t- (6x), an-ša-an-t- (26x); impf. a-an-aš-ke/a- (KBo 21.8 ii 3 (OH/MS), KBo 19.163 i 23, iv 4 (OH/NS)), a-an-ši-ke/a- (KBo 23.23, 77 (MH/MS)), *a-an-ši-iš-ke/a-* (KUB 24.13 iii 16 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: see *hane/išš-^{zi}*.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *am(ma)šša- / am(ma)šši(ja)-* 'to wipe' (3pres.sg.act. *am-ma-aš-ši-ti*, 3pl.pres.act. [*am-]ma-aš-ši-ja-an-ti*, 3sg.pret.act. *am-ma-‹aš-›ša-t[a]*, 3pl.pret.act. *am-ma-aš-ša-an-da*).

IE cognates: Gr. ἀμάω 'to mow, to reap', OE māwan, OHG māwen, māen 'to mow'.

PIE $*h_2\acute{o}mh_1$ -s-ei

Originally, this verb is inflected according to the hi-inflection. The mi-form a-an- $a\check{s}$ -zi is found in NS texts only. From the MH period onwards we find a few forms that show a stem $\bar{a}n\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$, which is secondarily created on the basis of 3sg. $\bar{a}n\check{s}i$. The bulk of the attestations show initial plene a. All forms that show initial an- \check{s} -only are from NS texts and cannot be used for the determination of original ablaut.

In 1988b, Melchert (211f.) argued that $\bar{a}n\bar{s}$ - is cognate with CLuw. $am(ma)\bar{s}\bar{s}(a/i)$ - 'to wipe' and further connected these verbs with Gr. ἀμάω 'to mow, to reap', OE $m\bar{a}wan$ and OHG $m\bar{a}wen$, $m\bar{a}en$ 'to mow', reconstructing * $am-h_1$ - /* $m-eh_1$ -. For a parallel semantical development, he refers to Hitt. $\mu ar\bar{s}^{-i}$ 'to reap, to harvest, to wipe' (q.v.) which reflects PIE *uers- 'to wipe'. Later on, he seems to have abandoned the IE etymology, and states that Hitt. $\bar{a}n\bar{s}$ - and CLuw. $am(ma)\bar{s}\bar{s}a/i$ - reflect PAnat. * $\acute{o}ms$ -, without reference to the other IE words (1994a: 164). This reconstruction is problematic, however, as a sequence *VmsV > Hitt. $V\bar{s}\bar{s}V$ (cf. $ha\bar{s}\bar{s}u$ - 'king' < * h_2emsu -; $ha\bar{s}\bar{s}i$ 'gives birth to' < * $h_2\acute{o}ms$ -ei).

In Kloekhorst fthc.f I have argued that the original etymological connection as given by Melchert may make sense. Gr. ἀμάω 'to mow, to reap' and OE $m\bar{a}wan$, OHG $m\bar{a}wen$, $m\bar{a}en$ 'to mow' point to a root $*h_2meh_1$ - (note that Gr. ἀμάω must be denominative of a noun $*h_2mh_1$ - eh_2 -, cf. Schrijver 1990: 20). If this root is cognate with the Anatolian forms, then these must show an s-extension and go back to $*h_2omh_1$ -s-ei (showing a similar Schwebe-ablaut as we see in e.g. $tam\bar{a}ss$ - $<<*dmeh_2$ -s- from the root $*demh_2$ - 'to tame', cf. at $tam\bar{a}ss$ - zi / tame/iss-). In my opinion, this $*h_2omh_1$ -s-ei yielded Hitt. $\bar{a}nsi$ by regular sound change: the initial laryngeal was dropped on front of *o as I described in Kloekhorst fthc.c. The development $*Vmh_1sV$ > Hitt. VnsV does not contradict the forms hassu- and hassu that show *VmsV > VssV.

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-ant- (part.-suffix)
PIE *-ent-
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The Hitt. participle is formed with the suffix -ant-. In ablauting verbs it is attached to the zero-grade root: kunant- 'killed' (from kuen- z^i / kun- 'to kill'), appant- 'seized' (from epp- z^i / app- 'to seize'), $pi\underline{i}ant$ - 'given' (from pai- z^i / pi- 'to give'), etc. Although in almost all cases the participle has a passive meaning ('killed', 'seized', 'given'), we come across a few cases where the participle can have an active meaning: $a\underline{s}ant$ - 'being' (from $e\underline{s}$ - z^i / $a\underline{s}$ - 'to be'), $aku\underline{u}ant$ - 'drinking' (from eku- z^i / aku- 'to drink'), adant- 'eating' and 'eaten' (from ed- z^i / ad- 'to eat'). The participles do not show ablaut and show the normal consonant-inflection:

nom.sg.c.	kunanza	/k ^w nánts/
acc.sg.c.	kunantan	/k ^w nántan/
nomacc.sg.n.	kunan	/k ^w nán/
gen.sg.	kunantaš	/k ^w nántas/
datloc.sg.	kunanti	/k ^w nánti/
etc.		

Note that nom.-acc.sg.n. *kunan* /k^wnán/ must reflect older */k^wnánt/ in which word-final -*t* has regularly been dropped.

It is obvious that Hitt. -ant- must be etymologically cognate to the participle-suffix *-ent- as visible in many IE languages: Skt. adant- = Lat. edent- 'eating', Gr. $\pi \theta \epsilon i \zeta < *-ent-s$ 'placing', etc. It is remarkable, however, that in all IE languages (including Tocharian) this participle has an active meaning. This could indicate that in PIE the participle in *-ent- in principle could have both meanings (just as Hitt. adant- can denote both 'eating' and 'eaten'), depending on the valencies, and that in Anatolian the passive meaning was generalized (except in the archaic cases ašant-, akuuant- and adant-), whereas in post-Anatolian PIE the active meaning was generalized.

It is remarkable that in the Luwian languages participles are formed with the etymologically unrelated suffix *-mma/i-*. Here we only find a remnant of the suffix *-ent-, namely in the name of the Storm-god, CLuw. ^dTarhunant-/
^dTarhunt-, HLuw. /trhunt-/, Lyc. Trqqñt-, which is the lexicalized (active!) participle of the verb tarhu- 'to conquer' (etymologically identical to Skt. tūrvant-'conquering', see at tarhu-^{zi}). On the basis of the ablaut visible in this word (CLuw. nom.sg. ^dTarhunanza vs. oblique ^dTarhunt-) it is clear that originally the

participle in *-ent- must have shown ablaut. The Anatolian evidence points to a paradigm nom.sg. *CC-ént-s, acc.sg. *CC-ént-m, gen.sg. *CC-nt-ós, which fits for instance the Vedic system as well, compare the paradigm of 'being': nom.sg. $s\acute{a}n$ (< * $s\acute{a}nt$ -s < * h_1s -ént-s), acc.sg. $s\acute{a}ntam$ (< * h_1s -ént-m), gen.sg. $sat\acute{a}s$ (< * h_1s -nt-s). Nevertheless, this paradigm must have been a quite recent rebuilding within PIE from an older system * $C\acute{e}C$ -nt-s, *CC-ént-m, *CC-nt-s, traces of which still survive in the reconstructed paradigm for 'wind': * $h_2u\acute{e}h_1$ -nt-s, * h_2uh_1 -ént-m, * h_2uh_1 -nt-s (see at huuant-), originally a participle of the verb * h_2ueh_1 -'to blow' (cf. Beekes 1985: 64-77; Kortlandt 2000).

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-ant- (erg.-suffix)
PIE *-ent-
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It is a well known fact that in Hittite neuter nouns cannot function as the subject of a transitive verb. If, however, a situation needed to be expressed in which a neuter noun had to function as the subject within a transitive sentence, this noun could be "animatized" with a suffix -anza. I have called this form an "ergative" throughout this book. Compare e.g. KUB 19.2 + KUB 14.14 rev. (22) nu KUR URU Ha-at-ti=ia a-pa-a-aš iš-ha-na-an-za ar-ha nam-ma zi-in-ni-[it] 'Furthermore, that bloodshed has finished off the land of Hatti', in which išhananza is the animatized form of eshar / ishan- 'blood(shed)'. Although the suffix -anza in some literature is regarded as a real case-ending, it clearly is not as can be seen by the fact that forms displaying an "erg.pl." in -antes occur as well (compare KUB 17.27 iii (9) n=a-at=za am-me-el ud-da-na-an-te-eš tar-[hu]-e-er 'My words will conquer them', in which *uddananteš* is an "erg.pl." of the neuter noun *uddar* / uddan-). This means that -anza and -anteš have to be analysed as nom.sg.c. and nom.pl.c. respectively of a suffix -ant-. Without a doubt this suffix -ant- must be equated with the suffix -ant- as found in the participle, which reflects *-ent-(q.v.).

 $\it anda$ postpos., prev. 'in(to), inwards; (with)in; in addition': $\it an-da$ (OS).

Derivatives: andan (adv.) '(with)in, inside; in(to)' (an-da-an (OS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. **ānta** (prev.) 'in(to)' (*a-an-ta*, *a-a-an-ta*, *an-ta*, *a-an-da*, *an-da*), **andan** (adv.) 'inside(?)' (*an-da-an*); HLuw. **anta** (prev., adv., postpos.) '(with)in, in(to)' (*a-ta*, *a-tá*), **antan** 'into' (*a-ta-na* (KARKAMIŠ A31 §8), **antatila/i-** (adj.) 'internal' (nom.sg.c. *a-tá-ti-li-i-sa* (BABYLON 1 §11)); Lyd. **ēt-** (prev.); Lyc. **ñte** (prev., adv.) 'inside'.

IE cognates: OLat. endo 'into', OIr. and 'in it', Gr. ἔνδον (adv.) 'inside'

In OH texts the two adverbs *anda* and *andan* are distinct in use: *anda* has a directional function, denoting 'into, inwards' whereas *andan* functions as a locative, denoting 'inside, within'. This indicates that originally *anda* and *andan* are all. and acc. respectively (compare $par\bar{a} < *pro$ besides peran < *perom) of a noun that further is unattested in Hittite. The absence of forms with an enclitic possessive pronoun (like e.g. peran=tet 'in front of you' or $\check{s}er=\check{s}et$ 'on top of it') shows that the lexicalization as adverbs occurred earlier with anda(n) than with the other adverbs. The distinction between directional anda and locative andan becomes blurred within the Hittite period, and in the younger texts there is no semantic difference anymore between anda and andan.

From the beginning of Hittite studies onwards, anda(n) has been connected with Gr. $\&v\delta ov$ 'inside' and OLat. endo 'into' and reconstructed as $*h_lendo(m)$. Nevertheless, the OIr. cognate and 'in it' must reflect a zerograde $*h_lndo(m)$ (McCone 1992: 26), which reconstruction formally is possible for Gr. $\&v\delta ov$ and OLat. endo as well (cf. Schrijver 1991: 58-9). Within the Anatolian languages, Lyc. &vde it 'inside', too, points to $*h_lndo(m)$ since a preform $*h_l\'endo(m)$ would have yielded Lyc. **&vecee it On the basis of the OIr. and Lyc. words I conclude that all IE forms reflect $*h_lndo(m)$. The absence of accentuation in Hittite (no plene vowels) is explained by the establishment that in poetic verse local adverbs and postpositions are unstressed (cf. Melchert 1998a: 485).

See Kloekhorst 2004: 42f. for an explanation of the HLuwian form.

-anta: see -anta(ri)

antaka- (gender unclear) '?': dat.-loc.sg. *an-ta-ki-i=š-ši* (KUB 11.20 i 13, KUB 45.3 iv 17), *an-ta-ki-it-ti* (KUB 11.25 iii 9), *an-ta-ki-it-ti-i=š-ši* (KUB 7.5 i 7), *a*[*n-ta*²-]*ki* (KUB 43.62 i 2), all.sg. *an-ta-ga-a=š-ša* (KUB 36.44 iv 12).

Traditionally, this word is translated as 'chamber', but Melchert (2003e), suggests that *antaka*- should rather be interpreted as 'loins'. I must say that I do not find his line of reasoning very convincing, and would rather regard the meaning of *antaka*- as unclear. Both the meaning 'chamber' as well as 'loins' (through 'intestines') are though to have derived from *anda* 'inside' (cf. Puhvel HED 1/2: 77 for 'chamber' and Melchert (l.c.) for 'loins'). Melchert even goes sofar in interpretating *antaka*- as *anda* + *ki*- 'that which lies inside'. In my view, the fact that besides the normal cases all.sg. *antaga* and dat.-loc.sg. *antaki*, we also find a

Hurrian dat.-loc.-ending in the form *antakitti*, strongly points to a Hurrian origin of this word. I therefore remain very sceptical about the supposed connection between *antaka*- and *anda*.

antara- (adj.) 'blue' (Sum. ZA.GÌN): acc.sg. an-ta-ra-an (KBo 27.131 iii 7 (MH/NS)), [an-t]a-ra-an (KUB 41.1 i 5 (OH/NS)), an-da-ra-an (KUB 41.1 i 3 (OH/NS), VBoT 24 i 4 (MH/NS)), a-an-da-ra-an (VBoT 24 i 14 (MH/NS), KBo 5.2 iii 19 (MH/NS)), a-an-ta-ra-an (VBoT 24 i 23 (MH/NS)), an-da-ra-an (KUB 46.43, 9 (NS)).

Derivatives: *antarant*- (adj.) 'blue' (*an-ta-ra-an-ta-an* (KUB 24.9 i 43 (OH/NS)), [*an-d*]*a-ra-an-da-an* (KUB 24.9 i 45 (OH/NS))), *antare/iške/a-^{zi}* (Ic6) 'to make blue' (*an-ta-ri-iš-ke-et* (KUB 24.9 i 44 (OH/NS)), *an-da-ri-eš-ke-et* (KUB 41.1 i 4 (OH/NS))).

IE cognates: Slav. *modrъ (Cz. modrý, SCr. mồdar) 'blue'. PIE *md^hró-

This word is attested with the spellings *an-ta-ra-an*, *a-an-ta-ra-an* and *an-ta-ra-a-an*. Because all attestations are from NS texts, it is not possible to chronologically order these spellings and determine which one is more original.

Machek (1949: 131-2) connects this word with Slav. * $modr_b$ 'blue' < * mod^hro (the absence of Winter's Law points to * d^h). If this connection is justified, the Hittite word likely reflects a zero-grade * md^h -ro-. With this reconstruction in mind, it is more likely that the spelling an-ta-ra-a-an is the correct one (for unetymological plene initial a- compare e.g. a-an-ni-e-s-ke-si (HKM 55 rev. 26) instead of normal an-ni-i-s-ke/a- 'to work (impf.)'). It would then reflect phonological /ndran/, the regular outcome of * md^h -ro-m.

-anta(ri), -antat(i) (3pl.midd.-endings)

Anat. cognates: CLuw. -*antari* (3pl.pres.midd.-ending): *ua-aš-ša-an-ta-ri*, *la-aḫ-ḥi-i*[n]-ta-ri < **laḥḥiiantari*; HLuw. -*antasi* (3pl.pres.midd.-ending): PES₂HWI-HWI-sà-tá-si.

PIE *CC-énto(ri), *CéC-nto(ri)

In the present, we find the endings -anta as well as -antari. Both endings occur in the OH period already, and there does not seem to be a distribution between the two (e.g. a-ra-an-ta (OS) besides a-ra-an-ta-ri (OS)). In the preterite we find -antati besides -antat, but here it seems that -antati is the original ending, which is being replaced by -antat from MH times onwards (compare ki-i-ša-an-ta-ti

(OS) vs. *ki-i-ša-an-ta-at* (MH/MS) or *na-aḫ-ši-an-ta-ti* (OS) vs. *na-aḫ-ši-ia-an-ta-at* (NH)), possibly because *-i* had become the main marker of the present tense.

The reconstruction of the PIE middle endings is a debated topic, and I will not go into details here. It is clear that -anta(ri) and -antat(i) must reflect *-ento when the verbal root is in zero-grade (e.g. $aranta(ri) < *h_3r - \acute{e}nto(ri)$) and *-nto when the verbal root is in full grade (e.g. $e\check{s}anta(ri) < *h_1\acute{e}h_1s$ -nto(ri)).

-antaru (3pl.imp.midd.-ending)

Anat. cognates: CLuw. -andaru (3pl.imp.midd.-ending): [la]-a-la-aš-ḫa-an-da-ru.

This ending clearly is built up of the 3pl.pres.midd.-ending -antari in which the -i is replaced by the imperatival -u. See at both -anta(ri), -antat(i) and -u for further treatment.

-antat(i) (3pl.pret.midd.-ending): see -anta(ri)

-anteš (erg.pl.-ending): see -ant-

L^Luntijant- (c.) 'son-in-law': acc.sg. an-ti-ja-an-ta-an (KBo 3.1 ii 39), an-ti-ja-an-da-an (KBo 12.4 ii 8).

Derivatives: *andaijandatar / andaijandann-* (n.) 'son-in-lawship' (dat.-loc.sg. *an-da-i-ia-an-da-an-ni* (KUB 13.8 obv. 14)).

Puhvel (HED 1/2: 78f.) also cites a nom.pl. [$^{\text{LÚ}}$] \bar{a} nti \bar{i} ante \bar{s} (KUB 26.1a, 10), of which HW 2 states that it had better be read [$p\acute{e}$ -r]a-an-ti-ia-an-ti-e \bar{s} .

Since Balkan (1948) this word is generally interpreted as showing syncope from *anda iiant- 'who has gone inside'. As he shows, a semantic development from 'who has gone inside' to 'son-in-law' has parallels in other languages. According to Puhvel (HED 1/2: 79) this analysis is strengthened by the derivative andaiiandatar 'son-in-lawship', which would show the un-syncopated form. In my view, however, the latter word could easily be a folk-etymological adaptation

to an original *antijandatar*, and does not necessarily prove that *antijant*- stems from **anda ijant*-. Nevertheless, semantically the etymology seems possible.

-antu (3pl.imp.act.-ending): e.g. ap-pa-an-tu (OS), a-ša-an-tu (OS), pé-e-ta-an-tu (OS), ap-pa-an-du (MS), a-ša-an-du (MS), pé-da-an-du (MS)

Anat. cognates: Pal. -andu, -endu; CLuw. -andu; HLuw. /-antu/; Lyc. - Vtu.

PAnat. *-Vntu

PIE *CC-éntu

The 3pl.imp.act.-ending -antu is spelled -an-tu in OS texts, and -an-du in MS and NS texts. In ablauting verbs, the ending -antu goes with the weak stem. The ending must be compared with Skt. 3pl.impt.-ending -antu and reflects *-entu. Especially etymologically related pairs like Hitt. a-ša-an-tu \sim Pal. a-ša-an-du, a-ša-en-du \sim CLuw. a-ša-an-du \sim HLuw. (a-)sa-tu \sim Skt. sántu 'they must be' < *h-séntu and Hitt. ku-na-an-du \sim Skt. ghnantu 'they must kill' < * g^{wh} n-éntu are striking.

Kimball (1999: 245) cites a few examples of plene spellings in this ending (e.g. ap-pa-a-an-du), which are all attested in NS texts. In my view, these are the result of the NH merger of OH $|\bar{a}|$ with |a| in closed non-final syllables (cf. § 1.4.9.3): since in NH times there was no opposition between $|\bar{a}|$ and |a| in these syllables anymore, the pronunciation and therefore spelling was subject to free variation.

andurza (adv.) 'inside, indoors': an-dur-za.

Derivatives: *andurzija* (adv.) 'inside, indoors' (*an-dur-zi-ja*), *anturija-* (adj.) 'interior, native' (nom.sg.c. *an-dur-ja-aš*, *an-tu-ri-ja-aš*, *an-tu-u-ri-ja-aš*, *an-dur-ja-aš*).

PIE * $h_1 n$ - $d^h ur$ -

Semantically there seems to be no difference between *andurza* and *andurziia*. Formally, the latter could be interpreted as $andurza + =(\underline{i})a$ 'and' (pace HW^2 A: 123), which indicates that *andurza* is an adverbially used ablative of a stem *andur*-, which is visible in the derivative *anturiia*- as well.

An etymological connection with e.g. Lat. *inter* 'between', Skt. *antár* 'within' (Couvreur 1937: 92-3), though semantically and seemingly formally attractive, does not work as Hitt. -*u*- would remain unexplained. A better explanation seems to be Sturtevant's suggestion (1933: 128) to interpret this form as * $h_1(e)n-d^hur$ - 'indoors'. The root * d^huer - does not occur further in Anatolian, however.

antuuahhaš- / antuhš- (c.) 'man, human being, person' (Sum. UKÙ, LÚ.ULÙ.LU): nom.sg. an-tu-ua-ah-ha-aš (OS), an-tu-u-ua-ah-ha-aš, an-tu-uh-ha-aš, an-tu-uh-ša-aš, an-tu-u-ua-ah-za (KUB 12.44 iii 7 (NS)), acc.sg. an-tu-uh-ša-an (MH/MS), an-tu-u-uh-ša-an, an-tu-ua-ah-ha-an, gen.sg. an-du-uh-ša-aš (OS), an-tu-uh-ša-aš (MH/MS), an-tu-ua-ah-ha-aš, dat.-loc.sg. an-tu-uh-ši, an-tu-uh-ši, an-tu-uh-še (MH/NS), abl. an-tu-uh-ša-az, nom.pl. an-tu-uh-še-eš (MH/MS), acc.pl. an-tu-uh-šu-uš (MH/MS), gen.pl. an-tu-uh-ša-aš, dat.-loc.pl. an-tu-uh-ša-aš (OH/MS), an-tu-u-ua-ah-ha-aš.

Derivatives: *antuḥšātar / antuḥšann*- (n.) 'mankind; population' (nom.sg. *antu-uḥ-ša-tar*, *an-tu-uḥ-ša-a-tar*, gen.sg. *an-tu-uḥ-ša-an-na-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *an-tu-uh-ša-an-ni*, *an-tu-uh-ša-ni*, erg.sg. *an-tu-uh-ša-an-na-an-za*).

Anat. cognates: Lyd. ?antola, anlola 'statue'.

PIE nom. * $h_1 n$ - $d^n u \acute{e} h_2$ - $\bar{o} s$, gen.sg. * $h_1 n$ - $d^n u h_2$ -s- $\acute{o} s$

See HW² A: 109f. for attestations. In the oldest texts, the paradigm of this word is nom.sg. *antunahhaš*, acc.sg. *antuhšan*, gen.sg. *antunhšaš*, dat.-loc.sg. *antuhši*, nom.pl. *antuhšeš*, acc.pl. *antuhšuš*, dat.-loc.pl. *antuhšaš*. In later texts, nom.sg. *antunahhaš* was the source for some forms that show a stem *antunahha-*. Besides, we find some forms that inflect according to a thematic stem *antunhša-*, which is based on the oblique forms with the stem *antuhš-*.

According to Eichner (1979b: 77) this word shows a similar formation as e.g. Gr. ἔνθεος 'having god inside', and is to be connected with the root * d^huH - (Skt. $dh\bar{u}m\dot{a}$ - 'smoke', Gr. ἔνθομος 'spirited'), so literally 'having breath inside'. He states that the word originally must have been a hysterodynamic *s*-stem *- d^hueh_2 - $\bar{o}s$, *- d^huh_2 -*s*-*os*. Rieken (1999a: 190f.) repeats this view and reconstructs **en*- $d^hu\acute{e}h_2$ - $\bar{o}s$, with *e > a in front of *nT. Formally, a reconstruction * h_1n - d^hueh_2 - $\bar{o}s$ is perhaps more likely (cf. $anda(n) < *h_1ndo(m)$).

For other attestations of the root $*d^huh_2$ - 'smoke, breath' in Hittite, see tuhhuuai- / tuhhui- and tuhhae- zi .

The root $*d^huh_2$ - 'smoke, breath' is attested in zero-grade in all outer-Anatolian IE languages. On the basis of Hitt. antuuahhaš- / antuhš-, we can establish that the full-grade form in fact is $*d^hueh_2$ -.

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anz-: see uēš / anz--anza (3pl.pres.act.-ending): see -anzi-anza (erg.sg.-ending): see -ant-
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-anzi (3pl.pres.act.-ending)

Anat. cognates: Pal. -ānti; CLuw. -anti; HLuw. /-anti/; Lyd. -d?; Lyc. - Vnti, -ñti.

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PAnat. *-Vnti
PIE *CC-énti, *-<u>i</u>ó-nti, *-skó-nti
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Although the bulk of the 3pl.pres.act.-forms show the ending -an-zi, there are some rare cases where an ending -an-za is attested: iš-hi-an-za (KBo 6.26 i 7 (OH/NS)), ša-ku-ua-an-za (KUB 13.2 iii 16 (MH/NS)). Although e.g. Puhvel (HED 1/2: 398) regards these as "misspelled", in my view they represent the original form, just as the normal 3sg.pres.act.-ending -zi has a more original form -za (see at -zi).

It is generally accepted that -anzi corresponds on the one hand to the athematic primary 3pl.pres.-endings like Skt. -anti, Gr. (Dor.) -εντι, OCS -ętъ, Goth. -ind, etc. < PIE *-enti, and on the other to the thematic 3pl.pres.-endings like Skt. -anti, OCS -ǫtъ, Gr. -ονσι, Lat. -unt, OIr. -ait, Goth. -and < *-o-nti. The regular outcome of *-énti and *-ónti is Hitt. /-ánt³/ (with *ό yielding /á/ and not /ấ/ in internal syllables, cf. § 1.4.9.3.a) as attested in -anza cited above. Already in Pre-Hitt. times this /-ant³/ was secondarily changed to /-ant⁵i/, spelled -anzi, taking over the -i from the other present-endings. In athematic ablauting verbs, -anzi goes with the weak stem, which is an archaicity, as is visible from Hitt. a-ša-an-zi ~ Skt. sánti ~ Gr. εἰσί, Dor. ἐντί ~ Goth. sind 'they are' < *h_is-énti, Hitt. ia-an-zi ~ Skt. yánti ~ Gr. ἴασι 'they go' < *h_ii-énti and Hitt. ku-na-an-zi ~ Skt. ghnanti 'they kill' < *g^{wh}n-énti.

Kimball (1999: 245) cites a few examples of plene spellings in this ending (e.g. ap-pa-a-a-a-zi, a-ta-a-a-zi, etc.), which are almost all attested in NS texts. In my view, these are the result of the NH merger of OH $/\bar{a}$ / with /a/ in closed non-final syllables (cf. § 1.4.9.3): since in NH times there was no opposition between $/\bar{a}$ / and /a/ in these syllables anymore, the pronunciation and therefore spelling was subject to free variation.

=(a)p(a) (encl. locatival sentence particle): C=apa (n=a-pa (OS (besides nu=pa (KUB 35.148 iii 29 (OH/NS))), $n=a-\check{s}=a-pa$ (OS), ma-a-n=a-pa (OS), DUMU- $\check{s}=a-pa$ (OS), $n=u-\check{s}=a-pa$ (OS), n=a-t=a-pa, nu=z=a-pa, t=a-pa, a-t=a-pa, a-t

Anat. cognates: Pal. C=pa, V=ppa (encl. sentence particle); CLuw. $p\bar{a}=$ (sentence initial particle), =pa= (encl. sentence particle); HLuw. =pa= (encl. entence particle); Lyd. =pa= (sentence particle); Lyd. =pa= (particle).

PAnat. *-(o)bo?

According to HW² A: 125 the particle denotes "Richtung von außen nach innen, an etwas heran".

In the other Anatolian languages we find particles that, at least from a formal point of view, resemble Hitt. =(a)p(a). If these are cognate, then the Lycian particle =be points to PAnat. *=(o)bo. Further no clear IE etymology. Within Hittite, connections with =pat (stressing particle), $ap\bar{a}$ - (demonstrative pronoun) and $\bar{a}ppa(n)$ (preverb) have been suggested, but these all are based on formal similarity only, not on semantic grounds.

apā-/apū- (demonstrative pronoun) 'that (one); he, she, it' (Sum. BI): nom.sg.c. a-pa-a-aš (OS, very often), a-pa-aš (OS), acc.sg.c. a-pu-u-un (OS, very often), a-pu-un (a few times), a-pu-ú-un (1x: KBo 6.2 ii 32 (OS)), a-pa-a-an (KUB 26.12 ii 27 (NH)), nom.-acc.sg.n. a-pa-a-at (OS, very often), a-pa-at-t=a (OS), gen.sg. a-pé-e-el (OS), a-pé-el (OS), a-pí-il (KBo 2.13 obv. 12 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. a-pé-da-ni (OS), a-pé-e-da-ni (MH/MS), a-pé-e-ta-ni, a-pé-ta-ni, a-pé-e-da (KUB 6.48 ii 3 (NH)), abl. a-pé-e-ez (MH/MS), a-pé-ez-za (OS), a-pé-ez, instr. a-pé-et, a-pé-e-da-an-da (OS), nom.pl.c. a-pé-e (OS), a-pé, a-pu-u-uš (NH), acc.pl.c. a-pu-u-uš (OS, often), a-pu-uš (a few times), a-pu-ú-uš=ma-a=š-ši (KUB 14.14 obv. 21 (NH)), nom.-acc.pl.n. a-pé-e (OS), gen.pl. a-pé-en-za-an (MH/MS), a-pé-e-en-za-an, a-pé-el, dat.-loc.pl. a-pé-e-da-aš (MH/MS), a-pé-da-aš.

Anat. cognates: Pal. apa- (dem.pron.) 'that one' (acc.sg.c. =a-pa-an, a-pan=i=du nom.pl.c. =a-ap-iš, nom.-acc.pl.n. a-pa-an-ša, =a-pa); CLuw. apā-(dem.pron.) 'that; he, she, it, they' (nom.sg.c. a-pa-a-aš, a-pa-aš, acc.sg.c. a-pa'a'-an (text: a-a-pa-an), a-pa-an, dat.-loc.sg. a-pa-a-at-ti, a-pát-ti, acc.pl.c. a-píin-za, a-pí-en-za, gen.adj.dat.-loc.pl. a-pa-a-aš-ša-a-an-za, a-pa-a-aš-ša-an-za, apa-a-aš-ša-an-za-an-za), apati(n) (adv.) 'thus' (a-pa-ti-i, a-pa-ti-i[n], a-pa-ti-ii[n]); HLuw. ápa- 'he, she, it' (nom.sg.c. /?bas/ á-pa-sa, á-pa-sá, pa-sa, pa-sa-', acc.sg.c. /?ban/ á-pa-na, pa-na-', nom.-acc.sg.n. /?ba/ á-pa, dat.sg. /?badi/ á-pati, á-pa-ti-i, á-pa-ri+í, pa-ti, pa-ti-i, pa-ti-i, pa-ti-i, nom.pl.c. /?bant^si/ á-pa-zi-i, acc.pl.c. /?bant^si/ á-pa-zi-i, nom.-acc.pl.n. /?baja/ á-pa-i-ia dat.pl. /?batant^s/ á-pata-za, gen.adj. /?basa/i-/ á-pa-sa/i-), ápati (adv.) 'there' (á-pa-ti, á-pa-ri+i); Lyd. **bi-** (dem.pron.) 'he' (nom.sg.c. bis, dat.-loc.sg. $b\lambda$, $bu\lambda$), **bili-** (adj.) 'his' (nom.sg.c. bilis, bil (endingless), dat.-loc.sg. bilλ); ebad (adv.) 'here, there'; Lyc. ebe- (dem.) 'this' (nom.sg.c. ebe, acc.sg.c. ebe, ebenne, ebenne, ebenne, nom.-acc.sg.n. ebē, dat.-loc.sg. ebehi, acc.pl.c. ebeis, ebeijes, nom.-acc.pl.n. ebeija, abaija, gen.pl. ebehee(?), ebehee(?), ebahae(??), dat.-loc.pl. ebette), eb(e)- (dem.pron.) 'he, she, it' (acc.sg.c. ebñne, gen.sg. ehbi, dat.-loc.pl. ebtte), ebei (adv.) 'here', ebeila (adv.) 'here', ebeli (adv.) 'here', ehbi- (adj.) 'his' (metathesized from eb(e)hi-), epttehe/i-, eb(e)ttehe/i- (adj.) 'their'.

PAnat. *Hobó-

Within the tree-way demonstrative system in Hittite, $ap\bar{a}$ - $/ap\bar{u}$ - functions as the medial demonstrative and can be translated 'that (near you)' (cf. Goedegebuure 2003). Within Anatolian, it must be compared with Pal. apa-, CLuw. $ap\bar{a}$ -, HLuw. ápa-, Lyd. bi- and Lyc. ebe-, which point to a PAnat. form * $Hob\acute{o}$ -. As far as I am aware, there are no direct cognates in the other IE languages. Nevertheless, it is in my view quite logical that * $Hob\acute{o}$ - should be analaysed as *Ho- + -bo-, of which I would like to connect *Ho- with the pronominal stem * h_1e - / * h_1o - as visible in Hitt. $a\acute{s}i$ / uni / ini, and *-bo- with the Hitt. deictic element =pat, which may be cognate with IE forms that reflect * b^ho -. If this analysis is correct, we are probably dealing with a PAnatolian formation that was taken over into the pronominal inflection.

Some forms of this pronoun need comments. Nom.sg.c. a-pa-a-as \sim CLuw. a-pa-a-as point to *Hobos and must be formally compared to ka-a-as < *kos. Acc.sg.c. a-pu-u-un (the one spelling a-pu-u-un must be erratic, cf 1.3.9.4.f) represents /Rabón/ and must in my view reflect *Hobom (cf. CLuw. a-pa-a-a-an, HLuw. a-a-a-an, Lyc. a-a-a0. It is comparable to a-a-a1 is a-a1. Nom.-acc.sg.n. a-a-a-a1 is

remarkable as it differs from nom.-acc.sg.n. ki-i and i-ni: while the latter forms reflect *ki and * h_1i , $ap\bar{a}t$ must go back to * $Hob\acute{o}d$. Nevertheless, both endings must have been extant in PAnat. for all stems: Pal. $k\bar{a}t$, CLuw. $z\bar{a}$ and HLuw. $z\bar{a}$ reflect PAnat. * $k\acute{o}d$, whereas Hitt. $apini\check{s}\check{s}an$ can only be explained from a form *api that must reflect PAnat. * $Hob\acute{i}$. The oblique cases show a stem ape-, sometimes extended with an element -da(n)-. Nom.pl.c. ape must reflect * $Hob\acute{o}i$ (cf. ke-e < * $k\acute{o}i$), whereas acc.pl.c. a-pu-u- $u\check{s}$ = l2 abós/ reflects * $Hob\acute{o}i$ or * $Hob\acute{e}i$ (supported by HLuw. \acute{a} -pa-i-ia?), but this is difficult to connect to neuter plural forms in other IE languages. I would therefore want to propose that ape reflects * $Hobih_2$, in which *-i- is lowered to Hitt. -e- due to the following * h_2 (similarly in a- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ -u/?aSo/ 'goods' < * $-uh_2$). Gen.pl. apenzan shows -nzan as in gen.pl. kinzan, kuenzan and $\check{s}umenzan$ and must be directly compared to Lyc. $eb\tilde{e}h\tilde{e}$. I would mechanically reconstruct * $Hob\acute{e}nHsom$, in which *-som can be compared to Skt. $t\acute{e}s\bar{q}m$ 'of those', Lat. $e\bar{o}rum$ 'of these', and OCS $t\check{e}x_b$ 'of those'.

For further etymology see $a\check{s}i$ / uni / ini and =pat.

āppa (adv., postpos.) 'behind, afterwards; back, again, further' (Sum. EGIR): a-ap-pa (OS).

Derivatives: **āppan** (adv.) 'behind; after(wards)' (a-ap-pa-an (OS)), **āppanda** (adv.) 'backwards' (a-ap-pa-an-da (KBo 17.43 i 5 (OS)), ap-pa-an-da (KBo 16.68 i 27 (OH/MS))), **āppananda** (adv.) 'id.' (a-ap-pa-an-an-da (KBo 17.1 + ABoT 4 i 33, iii 4 (OS), KBo 6.2 ii 10 (OS)), a-ap-pa-an-na-an-da (KBo 19.150 i 4 (OH/NS)), ap-pa-an-an-da (KBo 12.3 iii 12 (OH/NS))), appezzi(ia)- (adj.) 'backmost, hindmost, rear' (nom.sg.c. ap-pé-ez-zi-ia-š=a=š-ša-an (KBo 22.2 obv. 18 (OH/MS)), ap-pé-ez-zi-ia-aš (KUB 23.68 obv. 22 (MH/NS)), ap-pé-ez-ziiš (KUB 13.20 i 3 (MH/NS)), EGIR-ez-zi-iš (KUB 14.2 ii 60 (NS)), ap-pa-ez-z[ii]š (Bo 7777 r.col. 6 (see StBoT 18: 41) (NS)), acc.sg.c. ap-pé-ez-zi-an (HKM 43 rev. 20 (MH/MS), IBoT 1.36 iii 51 (MH/MS)), ap-pé-ez-zi-in (NH), [ap-p]a-ezzi-an (KUB 12.66 iv 2 (NS)), nom.-acc.sg.n. ap-pé-ez-zi-ia-an (KUB 43.55 ii 3 (OH/NS)), ap-pé-ez-zi (IBoT 1.36 ii 67 (MH/MS)), a-ap-pé-ez-zi (KUB 33.67 i 30 (OH/NS)), a-ap-pa-az-zi (KUB 42.98 i 22 (NS)), gen.sg. ap-pé-ez-zi-ia-aš, dat.-loc.sg. ap-pé-ez-zi, ap-pé-ez-zi-ja, abl. ap-pé-ez-zi-az, ap-pé-ez-zi-ja-az, nom.pl.c. ap-pé-ez-zi-e-eš (KBo 25.62, 9 (OS), KBo 13.119 ii 13 (NS)), acc.pl.c. ap-pé-ez-zi-uš, [ap-p]a-ez-zi-uš (KUB 12.66 iv 3 (NS)), dat.-loc.pl. ap-pé-ez-zi- $\underline{i}a-a\check{s}$; broken $ap-p\acute{e}-e-ez-zi-x[...]$ (KBo 16.45 rev. 3 (OS)), \overline{appa} -i/ \overline{appi} - (IIa5 > Ic1, Ic2) 'to be finished, to be done' (Akk. QATŪ; 3sg.prs.act. a-ap-pa-i (e.g. StBoT 25.34 obv. 22 (OS)), ap-pa-a-i, ap-pa-i, a-ap-pa-a-i (VSNF 12.11 iii 10 (OH/NS)), *ap-pi-ia-zi* (KUB 13.9 + 40.62 iii 7 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *a-ap-pi-an-zi* (e.g. KBo 25.31 ii 12 (OS)), *ap-pi-an-zi* (OH/NS), *ap-pi-ia-an-zi* (OH/NS)), 3sg.imp.midd. *ap-pa-a-ru* (KBo 17.90 ii 15 (NS))), *appašiuatt-* (c.) 'future' (Sum. EGIR.UD^(MI); nom.sg. EGIR.UD-*az*, gen.sg./pl. *ap-pa-ši-ua-at-ta-aš* (KUB 31.81 rev. 8 (OS)), dat.-loc.sg. EGIR-*pa*-UD-*ti*, all.sg. *ap-pa-ši-ua-at-ta* (KBo 7.28, 43 (OH/MS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. āppa (prev.) 'back, again' (a-ap-pa), āppan (prev., postpos.) 'behind, after' (a-ap-pa-an, ap-pa-an), *āppanda 'behind' (EGIR-an-da), āpparant(i)- (adj.) 'future' (acc.sg.c. ap-pa-ra-an-ti-en, ap-pa-ra-an-ti-in, abl.-instr. EGIR-pa-ra-an-ta-ti, a-ap-pa-ra-an-t[a-ti], [a-a]p-ra-an-da-ti); HLuw. ápan (postpos., prev.) 'after, behind, again' (á-pa-na, á-pa=pa, POST-na), *ápani (adv.) 'after, in the future' (POST-ni), *ápara/i- (adj.) 'after-; later, younger' (nom.sg.c. POST+ra/i-i-sa, nom.pl.c. POST+ra/i-i-zi), ápi (adv.) 'back, again' (á-pi, á-pi-i); Lyc. epñ (adv.) 'afterwards', epñte (adv.) 'thereafter', epre/i-(adj.) 'back-, rear-' (acc.pl.c. epris).

PIE $*h_2op-o$, $*h_2op-om$

The plene spelling in a-ap-pa and a-ap-pa-an is often interpreted as denoting a long $|\bar{a}|$. This is not necessarily the case, however: on the basis of forms like a-ar- $a\check{s}$ -zi = $/?\hat{a}rSt^{s}i/$, with short |a|, we could in principle interpret a-ap-pa and a-ap-pa-an as /?apa/ and /?apan/ respectively. Within Anatolian, a-ap-pa(-an) has clear cognates in CLuw. $\bar{a}ppa(n)$, HLuw. $\hat{a}pan$ and Lyc. $ep\tilde{n}$, which reflect PAnat. */?op-/ (with -o- because of Lyc. e-). Usually, on the basis of the assumption that a-ap-pa(-an) represents $|\bar{a}pa(n)|$ with long $|\bar{a}|$, it is assumed that we must reconstruct the preforms *(H) $\hat{o}p$ -o and *(H) $\hat{o}p$ -om, with accentuated * \hat{o} . This does not fit the establishment that local adverbs and postpositions are inherently unstressed (cf. Melchert 1998a: 485 and the consistent absence of plene spelling in anda(n) and katta(n)). Moreover, an accentuated * \hat{o} lenites a following consonant (cf. § 1.4.1), which means that * $H\hat{o}p$ -o and * $H\hat{o}p$ -om would have yielded Hitt. ** $\bar{a}pa$ and ** $\bar{a}pan$, with sinlge -p-. I therefore interpret a-ap-pa and a-ap-pa-an as /?apa/ and /?apan/ respectively, which must reflect PAnat. */?opo/ and /?opom/.

From the beginning of Hittitology onwards, two views on the origin of this adverb have existed: one group of scholars connected $\bar{a}ppa(n)$ with Gr. $\dot{\alpha}\pi\dot{\alpha}$ < * h_2epo , another with Gr. $\check{\epsilon}\pi\iota$ < * h_1epi (see the references in Tischler HEG A-K: 41-3). On the basis of the fact that Hitt. $\bar{a}ppa(n)$ does not show an initial h-, nowadays the former option is often rejected. Nevertheless, as I have shown in Kloekhorst fthc.c, an initial * h_2 - regularly merges with * h_1 - in front of *-o-,

which means that the preform */?op-/ formally can reflect * h_1op - as well as * h_2op -. So the matter can only be decided on the basis of semantics. Gr. ἀπό, ἄπο 'from, away from' belongs with Skt. $\acute{a}pa$ 'away, off', Lat. ab 'from, away' and Goth. af 'from, away, since' and reflects * h_2epo '(away) from'. Semantically, a connection with $\bar{a}ppa(n)$ would be possible, but is not immediately evident. Gr. ἔπι (ἐπί) 'upon, over, on to' belongs with Skt. $\acute{a}pi$ 'also, further, even' and Arm. ew 'and', reflecting * h_1epi 'upon, over'. Semantically, a connection with Hitt. $\bar{a}ppa(n)$ 'behind, back again' is not very convincing either. There are some Greek adverbs that do fit the meaning of $\bar{a}ppa(n)$ perfectly, however: ὅπισθεν 'behind, at the back' and ὀπίσσω 'backwards, back again, behind'. Usually, these are regarded as showing an ablaut-variant of ἔπι, but I do not see why: semantically they stand far apart from ἔπι, and formally any laryngeal in front of *-o- would yield Gr. ὀ-. The -ι- in my view is non-probative because it must be regarded as an old case-ending.

A possible connection between Hitt. $appezzi(\underline{i}a)$ - 'backmost, hindmost' and Skt. $\acute{a}patya$ - 'offspring' (cf. also Lith. $apa\check{c}i\grave{a}$ 'bottom') and a possible connection between HLuw. $\acute{a}para/i$ - 'later, younger', Lyc. epre/i- 'back-, rear-' and Skt. $\acute{a}para$ - 'later, following', which within Sanskrit clearly belong with $\acute{a}pa$ 'away, off', may indicate that ultimately Hitt. $\bar{a}ppa(n)$ belongs with $\acute{a}\pi\acute{o}$. All in all, I would connect Hitt. $\bar{a}ppa(n)$ with Gr. $\acute{o}\pi\iota\sigma\Theta\epsilon\nu$ and $\acute{o}\pi\iota\sigma\sigma\omega$; if Hitt. $appezzi(\underline{i}a)$ -indeed ~ Skt. $\acute{a}patya$ - and HLuw. $\acute{a}para/i$ - / Lyc. epre/i- ~ Skt. $\acute{a}para$ -, then we should reconstruct * h_2op -.

The adjective appezzi(ia)- is predominantly spelled ap-BI-IZ-zi- and therefore often cited as appizzi(ja)-. This is incorrect in view of the one OS spelling with plene -e-, ap-pé-e-ez-zi-, which determines all other spellings as ap-pé-ez-zi-. In the oldest texts, this adjective is thematic, appezzija-, whereas from MH times onwards we increasingly find i-stem forms, appezzi-. This is typical for the suffix -ezzi(ia)- that is also found in e.g. hantezzi(ia)- (where it by the way is consistently spelled with -e-). In NS texts we occasionally find a secondary stem appaezzi-, with introduction of the full preverb āppa, once even appazzi-. Note that the almost consistent spelling without plene initial a- points to a zero-grade formation /?pét^si(a)-/. The verb $\bar{a}ppai^{-1}$ / $\bar{a}ppi$ - shows the $d\bar{a}i/tijanzi$ -class inflection in the oldest texts. The NS form apijazi is inflected according to the -ie/a-class, which is a normal development for dāi/tiianzi-class verbs. If the 3sg.imp.midd.-form appāru indeed belongs here, it would show a stem appae-zi, according to the very productive hatrae-class inflection. The noun appašiuatt-'future' is a compound of appa and šiuatt- 'day' (q.v.). Note that the absence of plene initial a- also points to a zero-grade formation /?pasiuat-/.

āppala- (gender unclear) 'trap, deceit': dat.-loc.sg. *a-ap-pa-li* (KUB 36.106 obv. 8 (OS)), *ap-pa-a-li* (KBo 6.34 i 16, 35, ii 1, 12 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: **āppalae**-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to entrap' (3sg.pres.act. *ap-pa-la-a-ez-zi* (IBoT 1.36 i 55 (MH/MS)), 1pl.pres.act. *a-ap-pa-la-a-u-e-ni* (KBo 16.50 obv. 14 (MH/MS)); impf. *ap-pa-li-eš-ke/a-*, *ap-pa-li-iš-ke/a-*), **appalijalla-** (c.) '?' (gen.sg. *ap-pa-li-ja-al-la-š=a* (KUB 36.110 rev. 17 (OS))).

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 95 for attestations. The noun only occurs in the expression $\bar{a}ppali\ d\bar{a}^{-i}$ 'to mislead (someone)' and is the source of the verb $\bar{a}ppalae^{-z^{i}}$ 'to mislead, to deceive'. The meaning of the noun appalialla- cannot be determined on the basis of the context that it occurs in. Its alleged appurtenance to $\bar{a}ppala$ - is based on its formal similarity only.

The expression $\bar{a}ppali\ d\bar{a}^{-i}$ 'to mislead' is interpreted by e.g. Starke (1990: 317ff.) as having the literal meaning 'to take (someone) into a trap' and he therefore assumes that $\bar{a}ppala^-$ 'trap' is cognate with the verb epp^{-z^i} / app^- 'to take, to seize'. On the basis of the long \bar{a}^- , which does not fit the weak stem of epp^{-z^i} / app^- that is consistently spelled with a short a^- , he assumes that we are dealing with a borrowing from a Luwian word * $\bar{a}ppal^-$, showing the regular outcome of * $h_1 \dot{e}p^-$. Although Luwian loanwords do occasionally occur in OH texts already, the fact that a verb * $\bar{a}pp^-$ is not attested in Luwian makes this etymology not immediately appealing.

^{UZU}*appuzzi-* (n.) 'animal fat, tallow' (Sum. ^{UZU}ĮÀ.UDU): nom.-acc.sg. *ap-pu-uz-zi*, *ap-pu-zi*, *a-pu-zi*, gen.sg. *ap-pu-uz-zi-ja-aš*, erg.sg. [*ap-*]*pu-uz-zi-an-za* (OS), *ap-*[*p*]*u-uz-zi-ja-an-za*.

See Puhvel HED A: 103-4 for attestations. Usually, words in *-uzzi*- are derived from the zero-grade form of a verbal stem (e.g. luzzi- from $l\bar{a}^{-i}/l$ -, kuruzzi- from $kuer^{-zi}/kur$ -, $i\bar{s}huzzi$ - from $i\bar{s}hai^{-i}/i\bar{s}hi$ -, tuzzi- from dai^{-i}/ti -, etc.). In this case, we therefore should assume that we are dealing with a weak stem app-. Formally, this can only belong to the verb epp^{-zi}/app - 'to take, to seize', but it is unclear how this connection would work semantically. Further unclear.

ar-tu(ri) (IIId) 'to stand (by), to be stationed, to remain standing; to be present, to occur' (Sum. GUB): 1sg.pres.midd. ar-ha-ri (OS), ar-ha-ha-ri, 2sg.pres.midd. ar-ta-ti, ar-ta-ri, 3sg.pres.midd. ar-ta (OS, often), a-ar-ta (KBo 3.35 i 13 (OH/NS), KBo 3.46 obv. 45 (OH/NS), KBo 13.45, 4, KBo 30.164 iii 5 (OH/NS), KUB 8.30

rev. 11 (OH/NS)), ar-ta-ri (OS, often), a-ar-ta-ri (KUB 30.43 iv 5 (NS)), 1pl.pres.midd. ar-ua-aš-ta, 3pl.pres.midd. a-ra-an-da (OS), a-ra-an-da-ri (OS), a-ra-an-ta, a-ra-an-ta-ri, a-ra-a-an-ta (1x), a-ra-an-ta-a-ri (1x), a-ra-an-da-a-ri (1x), 1sg.pret.midd. ar-ha-ti (OH/NS), ar-ha-ha-at (NH), a-ar-ha-ha-at (NH), 2sg.pret.midd. ar-ta-ti (NH), ar-ta-at (MH/NS), 3sg.pret.midd. ar-ta-at (MH/MS), 1pl.pret.midd. ar-ua-aš-ta-at (MS), 3pl.pret.midd. a-ra-an-da-ti (OH/NS), a-ra-an-ta-at (OH/NS), 1sg.imp.midd. ar-ha-ha-ru (MH/NS), 2sg.imp.midd. ar-hu-ut (MH/NS), a-ar-hu-ut (NH), 3sg.imp.midd. ar-ta-ru (OH/NS), 2pl.imp.midd. ar-du-ma-at (MH/MS), ar-tum-ma-at (MH/NS), 3pl.imp.midd. a-ra-an-ta-ru (OH/NS), a-ra-an-da-ru (NS); part. a-ra-an-t-.

Derivatives: see *arnu-*^{zi}.

IE cognates: Skt. 3sg.aor.midd. *ārta* 'erhebte sich, hat sich bewegt' (see Kümmel 2000), Gr. ὧρτο 'erhebte sich', Lat. *orior* 'to arise, to come into existence', Arm. *y-ārne-* 'to rise'.

PIE $*h_3r$ -to

See HW² A: 194f. for attestations. This verb occurs in the middle only and is therewith clearly distinct from the verb $\bar{a}r^{-i}$ / ar^{-} 'to arrive' that occurs in the active only. The oldest spellings all show initial ar^{-} or $a-r^{\circ}$. Spellings with initial plene a- ar^{-} are rare and occur in NS texts only and are therefore etymologically without value.

 $\bar{a}r^{-i}$ / ar^{-} (IIa2 (> Ic2)) 'to come (to), to arrive (at)': 1sg.pres.act. a-ar-hi (OH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. a-ar-ti (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. a-a-ri (OS), a-ri (OS), 1pl.pres.act. e-ru-e-ni (NS), e-ru-u-e-ni (NS), e-ru-u-e-ni (NS), 2pl.pres.act. a-t-e-ni (KUB 31.101, 31 (MS)), a-a-t-e-ni (KUB 23.68 obv. 25 (MH/NS)), a-t-t-e-ni

(KUB 6.16+18.64 iv 3, 6 (NS)), *e-er-te-ni* (NH), 3pl.pres.act. *a-ra-an-zi* (MH/MS), *a-ra-a-an-zi* (NS), 1sg.pret.act. *a-ar-hu-un* (MH/MS), *a-ar-ah-hu-un*, *ar-hu-un*, *ar-hu-un*, 3sg.pret.act. *a-ar-ša* (OS), *a-ar-aš* (OH/MS), *ar-aš*, *a-ra-aš*, 1pl.pret.act. *ar-ú-en* (KBo 16.61 obv. 4 (MS?)), *e-ru-en* (KUB 57.9, 12 (NS)), *e-ru-u-en* (KUB 21.10, 24 (NH)), *e-er-u-en* (KUB 31.68 obv. 3 (NS)), *e-er-u-e[-en]* (KUB 23.101 ii 24 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. *a-re-er* (OS), *e-re-er* (HKM 47, 55 (MH/MS)), *e-re-e-er* (KUB 16.74, 8 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *a-ru* (OH/NS), 2pl.imp.act. *a-ar-tén* (MH/MS), *ar-tén* (OH/NS); part. *a-ra-an-t-*; impf. *ar-aš-ke/a-* (MH/NS), *a-ar-ša-ke/a-* (MH/NS), *a-ar-ša-ke/a-* (NH).

IE cognates: Gr. ἔρχομαι 'to come, to go', Skt. *rccháti* 'to go to, to go at, to attain'.

PIE $*h_l \acute{o}r$ -ei, $*h_l r$ - $\acute{e}nti$

See HW² A: 208f. for attestations. On the basis of the oldest attested forms, we can assume that the original paradigm of this verb was ārhi, ārti, āri, *arueni, arteni, aranzi. The forms that show a stem er- are all secondary. The oldest of these forms is 3pl.pret.act. erer (MH/MS), instead of OS arer, which probably was created on the basis of an analogy to ašanzi: ešer, yielding aranzi: erer. From the pl.pret.-forms it spread also to the pl.pres.-forms, yielding forms like 1pl.pres. erueni and erteni. The OS spelling a-a-ri is quite remarkable (hyperplene), but in my view denotes 'a-a-ri /ʔari/. The etymological connection with Gr. ἔρχομαι 'to come, to go' and Skt. rccháti 'to go to, to go at, to attain', both from $*h_1r$ -ské/ó-, was first suggested by Sturtevant (1927b: 165-7). This means that Hitt. reflects $*h_1 \acute{o}r$ -ei, $*h_1 r$ -énti. Note that the imperfective of this verb is spelled ar-aš-ke/a- (with younger adaptions to a-ar-aš-ke/a- and once a-ar-šake/a-, with introduction of the strong stem $\bar{a}r$ -), but never a-ri- $i\check{s}$ -ke/a-, which spelling is exclusively used for the imperfective of ariie/a-zi (q.v.). This means that the imperfective of $\bar{a}r$ - / ar- was /?rské/á-/ < * h_1r -ské/ó-, whereas a-ri-iške/a- must represent /?rɨské/á-/ < * $h_1 r h_1$ -ské/ó-.

ārr-i / arr- (IIa2 > IIa1γ, Ic1) 'to wash': 1sg.pres.act. a-ar-ra-aḫ-ḫi (KUB 57.63 i 6 (NS)), ar-ra-aḫ-ḫi (KUB 7.1 i 29 (OH/NS), KUB 23.93 iii 6 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. a-ar-ri (OS, often), ar-ri (a few times), ar-ra-i (KUB 1.13 iv 44 (MH/NS)), a-ar-ra-i (KBo 3.5 iv 48 (MH/NS)), ar-ri-ṭa-az-zi (KUB 44.63 ii 10 (NS)), a-ar-ri-i-e-ez-zi (KBo 17.94 iii 24 (NS)), ar-ri-ez-zi (KUB 45.47 i 30, 33 (MS)), ar-ru-ez-zi (KBo 3.5 iii 33 (MH/NS)), [ar-]ra-at-te-ni (KBo 20.108 rev. 3 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. ar-ra-an-zi (often), a-ar-ra-an-zi (less often), ar-ru-ua-an-zi (KBo 3.5 iv 33 (MH/NS)), ar-ru-ma-an-zi (KBo 3.5 i 23ff. (MH/NS)),

1sg.pret.act. *a-ar-ra-ah-hu-un* (VBoT 120 iii 7 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *a-ar-aš-ta* (KUB 33.99, 9 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. *ar-re-er* (KBo 10.24 ii 1 (OH/NS), KUB 9.1 iii 24 (MH/NS), KUB 12.26 ii 7 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *a-ar-ru* (KUB 43.58 i 55 (MS)), 2pl.imp.act. *a-ar-at-te-en* (KUB 41.23 iii 10 (MH/NS)); 1sg.pres.midd. *ar-ra-ah-ha-ri* (Bo 5439, 9), 3sg.pret.midd. *ar-ra-at-ta-at*, *ar-ra-ta-at*, 2sg.imp.midd. *a-ar-ra-ah-hu-ut*, *ar-ra-ah-hu-ut*, 3sg.imp.midd. *ar-ra-at-ta-ru*; part. *ar-ra-an-t-* (OS); verb.noun. *ar-ru-ma-ar* (KBo 42.6 obv. [?] 8), gen.sg. *a-ar-ru-ua-aš*, *a-ar-ru-ma-aš*, *ar-ru-ma-aš*, *ar-ru-ma-aš*; inf.I *ar-ra-u-ua-an-zi*, *ar-ra-ua-an-zi*, *ar-ru-ma-an-zi*; impf. *ar-ri-iš-ke/a-*, *ar-ri-eš-ke/a-*, *a-ar-ri-iš-ke/a-*, *a-ar-ri-eš-ke/a-*.

IE cognates: TochA yär- 'to bathe'.

PIE $*h_l \acute{o} r h_l - e i$, $*h_l r h_l - \acute{e} n t i$

See HW² A: 224f. and Puhvel HED 1/2: 111f. for attestations. The oldest forms of this verb clearly show an ablauting stem $\bar{a}rr$ -/arr-. In NS texts, we find some forms that inflect according to the tarn(a)-class (arrai, $\bar{a}rrai$) and the -ie/a-class (arriiazzi, $\bar{a}rrii$ ezzi). In KBo 3.5 we find a few forms that belong to a stem arruue/a- (*arruie/a-), the origin of which is unclear.

Since Couvreur (1937: 97), Hitt. $\bar{a}rr^{-i}/arr$ - has generally been connected with TochA $y\ddot{a}r$ - 'to bathe' (pres.-stem $y\ddot{a}rn\bar{a}s$ -), from a root *HerH- (second laryngeal is visible in Hitt. -rr- < *-rH- and TochA $y\ddot{a}rn\bar{a}s$ - < *Hr-n-I-). The colour of the first laryngeal is determined by TochA y- which can only reflect * h_1 -. The Tocharian word does not give information on the colour of the second laryngeal, but in my view, the Hittite word does. The fact that the original 3sg.pres.act.-form is $\bar{a}rri$ and not $\bar{a}rrai$ (only found in NS texts) to my mind shows that the second laryngeal must have been * h_1 as well: root-final * h_2 and * h_3 would have yielded the ending -ai (as in 3sg.pres.act. mallai 'mills' < * $molh_2$ -ai as g.pres.act. paddai 'digs' < * $b^hod^hh_2$ -ai is parrai 'tramples' < *parrai etc., cf. § 2.2.2.2.d). I therefore reconstruct the root as * h_1erh_1 -. Note that * $-rh_1$ - does not get lenited by a preceding *ai.

āra (adv.) 'right, proper(ly)': a-a-ra (OS, often), a-ra (quite rarely).

Derivatives: (LÚ/MUNUS) arā- (c.) 'friend' (nom.sg. a-ra-aš, a-ra-a-aš (KUB 29.1 i 13), acc.sg. a-ra-a-an (MH/MS), a-ra-an, dat.-loc.sg. a-ri (OS), a-re-e=š-ši (KUB 13.20 i 33), nom.pl. a-re-eš (OS), acc.pl. a-ru-uš, a-ra-aš, dat.-loc.pl. a-ra-aš), arāua- (adj.) 'free (from)' (Akk. ELLUM; nom.sg.c. a-ra-u-aš (OS), a-ra-u-ua-aš (OS), a-ra-u-ua-aš, nom.-acc.sg. a-ra-u-ua-an, a-ra-a-u-ua-an (OH/NS), nom.pl.c. a-ra-u-e-eš, a-ra-a-u-e-eš), arauahh-i (IIb) 'to make free, to release'

(3sg.pres.act. a-ra-ua-ah-hi, a-ra-u-ua-ah-hi, 3pl.pres.act. a-ra-u-ah-ha-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. a-ra-ua-ah-hu-un, a-ra-u-ua-ah-hu-un, 3pl.pret.act. a-ra-ua-ah-he-er; part. a-ra-ua-ah-ha-an-t-), arauēšš-zi (Ib2) 'to become free' (3sg.pret.act. a-ra-u-e-eš-ta, 3pl.pret.act. a-ra-u-e-eš-šer), arauan(n)i- 'free (not being a slave)' (nom.sg.c. a-ra-ua-ni-iš, a-ra-ua-ni-eš, a-ra-ua-an-ni-eš, acc.sg.c. a-ra-u-ua-an-ni-in, gen.sg. [a-ra-u]a-ni-ia-aš (OS), a-ra-ua-an-ni-ia-aš, acc.pl.c. a-ra-u-ua-an-ni-uš).

Anat. cognates: Lyc. *ara-* 'rite' (acc.sg. *arã*), *arawa-* 'freedom' (acc.sg. *arawã*, loc.sg. *arawa*, abl.-instr. *arawadi*), *erawazije-*, *arawazije-* 'monument' (nom.-acc.pl. *erawazija*, *arawazija*, dat.-loc.pl. *arawazije*, abl.-instr. *arawazijedi*, gen.adj.abl.-instr. [*er*]*ewezijehedi*).

PAnat. *?or-

IE cognates: Skt. *áram* 'fittingly', $rt\acute{a}$ - 'truth, order', Gr. ἀραρίσκω 'to join'. PIE * h_2or -o-

The interpretation of the Anatolian forms is for a large part determined by the interpretation of the Lycian forms. There we find two stems, namely *ara-* and *era-* (in *erawazije-* 'monument'). Melchert (1992b: 50) argues that of these two stems, *ara-* must be original, whereas *erawazije-* shows *e/i-*umlaut due to the syllable *-zi-*. This is very unlikely, however, as we then would have to assume that in *erawazije-* the umlaut skipped two syllables, which is unparalleled in Lycian. A genuine example of *e/i-*umlaut in this word is visible in the gen.adj.abl.-instr. [*er*]*ewezijehedi*, which shows that *erawazije-* cannot be an umlauted form. Therefore, *erawazije-* must be the original form and *arawazije-* must be the *a-*umlauted variant of it. This also shows that *ara-* and *arawa-* must be *a-*umlauted forms from original **era-* and **erawa-*.

Connecting Lyc. *er*- to Hitt. *ar*-, we have to reconstruct a PAnat. stem **?or*-, and not **ar*- (as e.g. in Melchert 1994a: 105, 148).

Since Hrozný (1915: 28), these words have been connected with Skt. *áram* 'fittingly', $rt\acute{a}$ - 'truth, order', etc., which themselves are connected with Gr. ἀραρίσκω 'to join', from a root * h_2er -. If these connections are justified (and semantically they are appealing), then the Anatolian forms ultimately reflect * h_2or -, which is an important argument in favour of the view that * h_2 neutralizes before *o (cf. Kortlandt 2004; Kloekhorst fthc.c).

(UZU) arra- (c.) 'arse, anus' (Sum. UZUGU.DU): nom.sg. ar-ri-iš, ar-ru-uš, acc.sg. ar-ra-an, gen.sg. ar-ra-aš, dat.-loc.sg. ar-ri, abl. ar-ra-az, a-ar-ra-az, acc.pl. ar-ru-uš.

IE cognates: OHG *ars*, Gr. ὄρρος 'arse'. PIE * h_{12} orso-

See HW² A: 234 for attestations. Within Hittite, we find forms from an *a*-stem *arra*-, but also a nom.sg. *arriš* (*i*-stem) and nom.sg. *arruš* (*u*-stem). Perhaps we are dealing with tabooistic alterations.

Since Friedrich (1923: 374-6), this word is generally connected with OHG *ars*, Gr. ŏppoc 'arse' from **Horso*-. It proves that **VrsV* > Hitt. *VrrV*. If OIr. *err* 'tail, end' < **ers*- \bar{a} belongs to this word as well, then we are dealing with a root * h_1ers -.

arae-zi (Ic2) 'to stop, to rein in; to overpower': 2sg.pres.act. a-ra-a-ši (here?, KBo 23.110 rev. 6, KUB 50.111, 7), a-ra-ši (here?, KUB 49.94 ii 14, iii 10), 3sg.pres.act. a-ra-i-iz-zi (KUB 8.81 iii 16), a-ra-iz-zi, a-ra-a-iz-zi, 2pl.pres.act. a-ra-at-te-ni (here?, KUB 6.15 ii 2), 3pl.pres.act. a-ra-a-an-zi (KUB 29.50 i 22, 25, iv 11 (MH/MS), KBo 5.6 ii 20 (NH)), a-ra-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. a-ra-nu-un (KUB 23.87, 27), 3sg.pret.act. a-ra-a-it, 3pl.pret.act. a-ra-a-er, 2sg.imp.act. a-ra-a-i, 3pl.imp.act. a-ra-an-du; part. a-ra-an-t-, a-ra-a-an-t-.

PIE *h3or-o-ie/o-

The verb *arae*- is *mi*-conjugated and belongs to the *hatrae*-class. It has to be separated from $arai^{-i}/ari^{-}$ 'to rise, to raise' (q.v.), despite homophonic forms like 3pl.pret.act. $ar\bar{a}e^{-i}$ and 2sg.imp.act. $ar\bar{a}i$. See HW² for a correct separation between $arai^{-2}$ (= $arae^{-zi}$) (A: 246f.) and $arai^{-1}$ (= $arai^{-i}/ari^{-}$) (A: 244f.).

Like all hatrae-class verbs, $arae^{-z^i}$ probably is denominative as well. Oettinger (1979a: 369) derives $arae^{-z^i}$ from a noun $*h_3or-eh_2$ - 'Stand, aufgestanden Sein', a derivative of the root $*h_3er$ - 'to rise'. This is in contradiction, however, with his view that hatrae-class verbs are derived from o-stems and $t\bar{a}\underline{i}e/a$ -class verbs from eh_2 -stems. I therefore would assume that arae- is derived from a noun $*h_3or-o$ -.

arah-: see erh-/arah-/arh-

arai-ⁱ / **ari-** (IIa4 > Ic2) 'to (a)rise, to lift; to raise': 1sg.pres.act. *a-re-eḫ-ḫi* (KBo 12.103 obv. 9 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. *a-ra-a-i* (OS), *a-ra-i*, *a-ra-a-ez-zi* (e.g. KUB 31.101 obv. 14 (MS)), *a-ra-iz-zi* (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. *a-ri-ia-an-zi* (KUB 2.3 i 44, ii 29), 3sg.pret.act. *a-ra-iš* (OS), *a-ra-a-iš*, *a-ra-iš*, *a-ra-a-eš* (KBo 5.4 rev. 27), 3pl.pret.act. *a-ra-e-er* (KBo 2.2 i 49), *a-ra-a-er*, 2sg.imp.act. *a-ra-a-i*,

3sg.imp.act. *a-ra-id-du*; 3sg.pres.midd. *a-ri-et-ta* (KUB 17.28 ii 2); part. *a-ra-an-t-*, *a-ra-a-an-t-*; verb.noun. *a-ra-u-ya-ar*.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *ari(ja)*- 'to raise' (3sg.pres.act. *a-ri-it-ti*, 3sg.pret.act. *a-ri-it-ta*, *a-a-ri-it-ta*, 3pl.pret.act. *a-ri-in-ta*, *a-a-ri-in-ta*, 2sg.imp.act. *a-a-ri-ja*, 3sg.imp.act. *a-ri-ja-ad-du*, 3pl.imp.act. *a-ri-in-du*, part. *a-ri-im-mi*), GIŠ *arijal-* (n.) 'carrying basket' (nom.-acc.pl. *a-ri-ja-la*); Lyc. *erije*- 'to raise, to levy' (3sg.pres.act. *erije*, 3sg.pret.*erite*, inf. *erijeine*, *erijeina*).

IE cognates: Lat. *orior* 'to arise, to come into existence'. PIE $*h_i r - oi - / *h_i r - i *h_i r - / *h_$

The verb $arai^{-i}/ari^{-}$ 'to rise, to raise' is originally hi-conjugated and belongs to the $d\bar{a}i/tiianzi$ -class. From MS texts onwards we find mi-inflected forms as well, as if the verb inflects according to the hatrae-class. This verb has to be separated from the verb $arae^{-z^{i}}$ 'to stop, to rein in; to overpower' (q.v.) (a mi-inflected verb belonging to the hatrae-class) despite of the many identical forms they share (e.g. 3pl.pret.act. $ar\bar{a}e$, 2sg.imp.act. $ar\bar{a}i$, etc). See for attestations and forms the lemmas $arai^{-1}$ (= $arai^{-i}/ari^{-1}$) and $arai^{-2}$ (= $arae^{-zi}$) in HW² A: 244f.. Puhvel (HED 1/2: 123f.) wrongly regards $arai^{-i}/ari^{-1}$ and $arae^{-zi}$ as one verb and must assume a wild mix of inflected forms within one paradigm.

Oettinger (1979a: 479) connected $arai^{-i}/ari$ - with Lat. orior 'to arise', from the root * h_3er - 'to rise, to move vertically'. See Kloekhorst fthc.a for my view that the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class consists of $\underline{h}i$ -inflected i-presents, showing a zero-grade root followed by an ablauting suffix *-oi-/-i-. In the case of arai-/ari- I therefore reconstruct * h_3r -oi-/* h_3r -i-.

It is interesting to note that the participle of this verb shows no *i*-suffix: *arant*-instead of expected ***arijant*-. This may point to a situation where originally only finite forms of the verb carried an *i*-suffix whereas infinite forms did not (similar in dai-/ ti- 'to place, to put' $< *d^h h_l$ -oi- / $*d^h h_l$ -i- besides impf. zikke/a- $< *d^h h_l$ -ske/o-). The verb.noun *arauyar* probably shows loss of intervocalic -*i*-: **arayyar* $< *h_3 r$ -oi- y_r .

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araššije/a-zi : see ārš-zi / arš-arh(a)-: see erh- / arah- / arh-arh-
-a(ri), -at(i) (3sg.midd.-endings)
Anat. cognates: CLuw. -ar(i) (3sg.pres.midd.-ending): a-a-ia-ri, zi-ia-ar, zi-i-ia-ri.
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In the 3sg.midd., we find two sets of endings: pres. -a(ri), pret. -at(i) vs. pres. -tta(ri), pret. -tta(i). Sometimes it is stated that the distribution between these endings corresponds to the distribution between mi- and hi-endings in the active, but this is incorrect. On the basis of the active inflection of a given verb, it cannot be predicted whether it will use -a(ri) / -at(i) or -tta(ri) / -ttat(i) as 3sg.midd.-ending. For instance, halziia(ri), lahuuari, lagari and haha adari correspond to the hi-inflecting actives $halzai^{-i} / halzi$, $halzai^{-i} / halzai$, h

Usually, a verb is consistent in its 'choice' for either the ending -a(ri) / -at(i) or -tta(ri) / -ttat(i), but sometimes we encounter both (e.g. karša besides karštari or šuppari besides šuptari) and occasionally even a combination of the two (e.g. šuppattari). These are rare cases, however. For instance, the verb $e\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$ 'to seat oneself' shows the ending -a(ri) throughout the Hittite period, whereas e.g. $ki^{-tta(ri)}$ consistently shows -tta(ri). That this does not necessarily reflect the PIE state of affairs is visible in the fact that $e\check{s}a(ri) < *h_1\acute{e}h_1s-o$ corresponds to Skt. $\acute{a}ste$ and Gr. $\mathring{\eta}\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ from $*h_1\acute{e}h_1s-to$. On the other hand, Hitt. kitta(ri) reflects $*k\acute{e}i-to$ just as Skt. $\acute{s}\acute{e}te$ and Gr. $\kappa e \iota \tau \alpha$, whereas its CLuwian cognate $z \iota \iota \alpha$ reflects $*k\acute{e}i-o$ just as Skt. $\acute{s}\acute{e}te$

The endings -a(ri) / -at(i) occur in all the middle classes. Note that in class IIIf ($tukk\bar{a}ri$ -class), the ending is always spelled with a plene vowel (cf. § 2.2.3.2). This is due to accentuation, compare $e\check{s}a(ri)$, $e\check{s}at(i) < *h_i\acute{e}h_is-o$ and $k\bar{a}sa(ri)$, $k\bar{a}sat(i) < *\acute{g}\acute{e}is-o$ to $tukk\bar{a}ri$, $tukk\bar{a}ti < *tuk-\acute{o}$ and $lag\bar{a}ri < *l\acute{g}^h-\acute{o}$. In the present ending -a(ri), the distribution between forms with and without -ri seems connected with this: $tukk\bar{a}ri$ -class middles always show -ri, whereas in fullgrade middles the -ri is optional. In the preterite, the distribution between -ati and -at seems chronological: compare $e-\check{s}a-ti$ (OH/MS) besides $e-\check{s}a-at$ (MH/NS), or $du-uk-ka_4-a-ti$ (MS?) besides $tu-uk-ka_4-a-at$ (NH).

As we saw above, the endings -a(ri) / -at(i) have a well-established IE cognate in Skt. -e (3sg.pres.midd.-ending), which is a variant of -te (compare $\pm saye < \pm sa$

ar(iie/a)-zi (Ic1) 'to consult an oracle; to determine by oracle': 1sg.pres.act. a-ri-ia-mi (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. a-ri-ia-ši, 3sg.pres.act. a-ri-e-ez-zi, a-ri-ia-zi,

1pl.pres.act. *a-ri-ja-u-e-ni* (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. *a-ri-an-zi*, *a-ri-ja-an-zi*, *a-ri-ia-nu-un*, 3sg.pret.act. *a-ri-ja-at*, 1pl.pret.act. *a-ri-ja-u-en*, *a-ri-ja-u-e-en*, 2pl.pret.act. *a-ri-ja-at-ti-en*, 3pl.pret.act. *a-ri-i-e-er*, *a-ri-ia-er*, *a-ri-ja-at-ti-en*, 3pl.pret.act. *a-ri-ja-an-t-*; verb.noun. *a-ri-ja-u-ua-ar*; impf. *a-ri-jš-ke/a-*, *a-re-eš-ke/a-*.

Derivatives: *arijašeššar / arijašešn-* (n.) 'oracle' (Sum. MÁŠ, Akk. *BĒRU*; nom.-acc.sg. *a-ri-ja-še-eš-šar*, gen.sg. *a-ri-ja-še-eš-na-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *a-ri-ja-še-eš-ni*, abl. *a-ri-ja-še-eš-na-az*, *a-ri-ja-še-eš-na-za*).

IE cognates: Gr. ἐρέω 'to ask'.

PIE $*h_1rh_1$ -ie/o-

Puhvel (HED 1/2: 136f.) cites the verb as *ariya*-, *arai*-, arguing that possibly forms like 2pl.pres.act. *aratteni* (KUB 6.15 ii 2, broken context) belong here as well. This is improbable, however. All forms of which it can be ascertained that they mean 'to consult an oracle; to determine by oracle' inflect according to the -ie/a-class, arije/a- z^i , or show a stem ar- (in the participle arant-). There is no reason to assume an extra stem arai-: forms in broken contexts that show such a stem could just as well belong with arae- z^i (q.v.) or arai- z^i /ari- (q.v.).

The participle shows two different forms, viz. *arant*- and *arijant*-. According to HW^2 (A: 295), the original participle is *arant*-, showing a situation where al finite forms bear the *-*ie/o*-suffix, whereas the inifinite forms do not (cf. the situation in e.g. $karp(ije/a)^{-z^i}$). The participle *arijant*- is a younger formation.

Houwink ten Cate (1973: 209-10) argues that $ari\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ is to be seen as a variant of $arai^{-i}$ / ari^{-} 'to rise; to raise', so literally denoting 'to arouse the gods'. Although verbs that belong to the $d\overline{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class indeed often show younger thematizations inflecting according to the $-\underline{i}e/a$ -class (e.g. $\underline{h}alz\overline{a}i$ beside younger $\underline{h}alziezzi$), I do not think that semantically an equation between $arai^{-i}$ / ari^{-} 'to rise, to raise' and $ari\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to consult an oracle' is likely.

Since Götze & Pedersen (1934: 47f.), this verb is often connected with Lat. $\bar{o}r\bar{a}re$ 'to pray'. The latter word, however, belongs with Gr. $\dot{\alpha}\rho\dot{\eta}$ 'prayer', which shows that the root must have been * h_2er -. For Hittite, reconstructing a root * h_2er - is difficult, as we would expect an outcome ** h_2er - (unless we assume o-grade, but that is not likely in a *-ie/o-verb).

LIV² connects $ari\underline{i}e/a$ - with Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\rho\dot{\epsilon}\omega$ 'to ask' from a root $*h_lreh_l$ -, which seems semantically plausible. This means that $ari\underline{i}e/a$ - zi must reflect $*h_lrh_li\dot{e}/\dot{o}$ -, for which compare e.g. $pari\underline{i}anzi$ 'they blow' $<*prh_li\dot{e}nti$ or $kari\underline{i}ant$ - 'grass' if from $*\dot{g}^h rh_l$ - $\underline{i}ent$ -.

The imperfective ariške/a- /areške/a- at first sight seems to reflect *arie+ske/avel sim., but in fact must be phonologically interpreted /?riske/á-/, the regular
outcome of $*h_1rh_1$ -ske/ó- (compare paripriške/a- 'to blow (impf.)' /pripriske/á-/ < $*pri-prh_1$ -ske/ó-). This explains the fact that the imperfective of ariie/a- z^i is
consistently spelled differently from the imperfective of $\bar{a}r$ -i (to arrive',
which is spelled ar- $a\tilde{s}$ -ke/a- in the oldest texts, representing /?rske/á-/ < $*h_1r$ -ske/ó-.

For *arijašeššar* 'oracle' compare *tuzzijašeššar* 'army', which is seen as a compound of *tuzzi*- and *ašeššar* 'gathering'. This would mean that *arijašeššar* literally means 'gathering for consulting an oracle'.

arrije/a- (Ic1) 'to be awake': verb.noun ar-ri-ja-a-u-ua-ar (KBo 13.1 i 41).

The word is attested in a vocabulary only: KBo 13.1 i 41: (Sum.) IGI.LIB.A = (Akk.) $D\acute{A}$ -LA-PU = (Hitt.) ar-ri-ia-a-u-ua-ar. Akk. $dal\bar{a}pu$ means 'to be/stay/keep awake'. Unfortunately, the Hittite word is not found in a real text, so its meaning cannot be ascertained by context.

Szemerényi (1979: 613-6) connects *arrije/a*- with Arm. *art 'own* 'watchful' and OIr. *ar*- '(night)watch' (in *aire* 'watch', *ro-airius* 'I have watched') and states that if these connections are justified, "Hitt. *arriya*- is closely related to the widely attested verbs *arāi*, *araizzi* 'rises', *ar-ḥi* 'I arrive, get (somewhere)', *ar-ḥaḥari* 'I step, stand', and, formally, may be identical with Lat. *orior*" (followed by e.g. Puhvel HED 1/2: 138f.). It is problematic, however, to equate the geminate -*rr*- of *arrijāuuar* with the consistently single spelled -*r*- of the verbs *arai*- '/ *ari*- and *ar*- ^{tta}.

 $ark^{-a(ri)}$, $\bar{a}rk^{-i}$ / ark^{-} (IIIc > IIId; IIa2) 'to mount, to cover, to copulate': 3sg.pres.midd. a[r-g]a (KUB 41.8 iv 29 (MH/NS)), ar-kat-ta (KBo 22.2 obv. 9, 10 (OH/MS)), 3sg.imp.midd. ar-ga-ru (KBo 10.45 iv 32 (MH/NS), KUB 41.8 iv 31 (MH/NS)); 3sg.pres.act. a-ar-ki (KBo 10.45 iv 30 (MH/NS)); part. $ar-k\acute{a}n-t$ (OS); impf. 3sg.pres.midd. ar-ki-i - ke-et-ta (KUB 29.1 i 30 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: *arki*- (c.) 'testicle' (nom.pl. *ar-ki-i-e-eš* (KBo 17.61 rev. 15 (MH/MS)), acc.pl. [*a*]*r-ki-uš* (KUB 10.62 v 7 (OH/NS))).

IE cognates: Gr. ὄρχις 'testicle', ἔνορχος, ἐνόρχης 'testicled', Arm. *orji-k* 'testicle', *orj* 'male', Alb. *herdhë*, MIr. *uirge*, Av. *ərəzi-* 'testicle(s)', ON *argr* 'passive homosexual', Lith. *aržùs* 'lustful', *eřžilas*, dial. *ařžilas* 'stallion', Russ. *ërzat*' 'to fidget'.

PIE * $h_3 r g^h$ -o, * $h_3 o r g^h$ -e i.

It seems that originally the verb was middle only. Only once we find an active form, 3sg.pres.act. $\bar{a}rki$ (KBo 10.45 iv 30), which is a duplicate of 3sg.pres.midd. a[rg]a (KUB 41.8 iv 29). Nevertheless, it is remarkable that this $\bar{a}rki$ seems to reflect o-grade, whereas all other forms reflect zero grade. If the active form was back-formed from the middle paradigm, we would have expected a short a here as well.

Puhvel (HED 1/2: 142f.) connects this verb with e.g. Gr. ὄρχις 'testicle', Av. arazi- 'testicle(s)', Arm. orj 'male', Lith. $ar\check{z}us$ 'lustful', $e\check{r}\check{z}ilas$ 'stallion' from a root $*h_l er g^h$ -. A reconstruction with $*h_l$ - (thus also in LIV²) is based on the Lithuanian form $e\check{r}\check{z}ilas$ 'stallion' only: all other IE languages reflect a vowel *o. In dialectal Lithuanian, we find a form $a\check{r}\check{z}ilas$ 'stallion' as well, which makes it likely that $e\check{r}\check{z}ilas$ / $a\check{r}\check{z}ilas$ is subject to Rozwadowski's change (i.e. mixing up of initial e- and a-, cf. Andersen 1996: 141; Derksen 2002; Kortlandt 2002-03). This makes Lith. $e\check{r}\check{z}ilas$ valueless for the reconstructing of the initial laryngeal. As all other IE languages seem to reflect non-apophonic $*org^h$ -, we have to reconstruct $*h_3erg^h$ -. This is especially prompted by the equation of Av. arazi- and Arm. orji-k' (both zero-grade formations, but note that Alb. $herdh\ddot{e}$ shows *e-grade, however) with Gr. ὄρχις, which therefore is likely to be a zero-grade formation as well and must reflect $*h_3$ -: $*h_3rg^h$ -i-. It is likely that this is the preform that is reflected in Hitt. arki- as well, which shows that initial $*h_3$ disappears before *r (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c).

In Hittite, middles can either reflect zero grade (e.g. $tukk\bar{a}ri$) or e-grade (e.g. $e\check{s}ari$). Because the middle forms of the verb ark- a are consistently written with a short vowel, we have to assume a zero-grade formation $*h_3rg^h$ - o , again with loss of initial $*h_3$ in front of *r.

If the one active form $\bar{a}rki$ is not a secondary backformation, but original (which could be indicated by the fact that it shows full-grade versus the zero-grade forms that are found in the middle paradigm), it reflects $*h_3\acute{o}r\acute{g}^h$ -ei (o-grade as in all hi-verbs), and could show that initial $*h_3$ was lost in Hittite in front of *o as well (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c).

ārk-i / ark- (IIa2) 'to cut off, to divide': 3sg.pres.act. a-ar-ki (OS), ar-ki (1467/u ii 4 (NS)), a-ar-gi (KBo 6.11 i 16), 3pl.pres.act. ar-kán-zi (OS), a-ar-kán-zi (1x, KUB 8.16+24 + 43.2 iii 14 (NS)), ar-ga-an-zi (KUB 55.39 i 5 (NS)), 3pl.pret.act. ar-ke-er (KUB 43.60 iii 20, 23); part. ar-kán-t-; inf.I ar-ku-ua-an-zi (KBo 19.142 ii 20); impf. ar-ki-iš-ke/a-.

IE cognates: Lat. (h)ercīscō 'to divide (an estate)', (h)erctum 'division (of inheritence)'.

PIE * h_l ork-ei, * h_l rk-enti

See HW² A: 300f. for attestations. The oldest forms of this verb show an ablaut between $\bar{a}rk$ - in the singular and ark- in the plural, reflecting *HorK-/*HrK-.

According to Puhvel (HED 1/2: 141), the verb basically means 'to mark off' as can be seen in the following context:

KBo 11.17 ii

- (12) nu=kán ma-ah-ha-an SILA₄ BAL-an-ti
- (13) nam-m=a-an=kán ua-ap-pu-i kat-ta
- (14) ha-at-ta-i nu e-eš-har tak-ni-i
- (15) kat-ta tar-na-i SILA₄=ma=kán
- (16) ar-kán-zi nam-ma=kán SILA₄
- (17) hu-u-ma-an-da-an pit-tal-ua-an-da-an
- (18) mar-kán-zi

'While he sacrifices a lamb and then perforates it along the bank, he lets the blood flow on the ground. They *a*. the lamb and butcher the entire lamb 'plain'.

In this context, *arkanzi* stands between *hattai* 'perforates' and *markanzi* 'butcher', and therefore must mean something like 'mark off'. On the basis of this meaning, Puhvel connects the verb with Gr. ἔρχατος• φραγμός (Hes.) 'fence'. The latter word is found besides ἕρκατος• φραγμός (Hes.) 'fence', ἑρκάτη• φυλακή (Hes.) 'guard' and ὄρχος 'row of vines', which, because of its alternation χ:κ shows that these words probably are of substratum origin.

Another proposal (Eichner 1981: 63; 1982: 21-6), viz. a connection with Lat. (h)ercīscō 'to divide (an estate)', (h)erctum 'division (of inheritence)', may make more sense if the awkward sporadic presence of h- in Latin does not point to un-IE origin. If accepted, Hitt. $\bar{a}rk^{-i}/ark$ - and Lat. (h)erc- would point to a PIE root $*h_1erk^0$ -.

arkuџae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to pray; to plead': 1sg.pres.act. ar-ku-џa[-mi] (KUB 14.14+ i 6), 3sg.pres.act. ar-ku-[џa-]iz-zi (KUB 43.57 iv 7), 3pl.pres.act. ar-ku-an-zi, ar-ku-џa-an-zi, a-ar-ku-џa-a-an-zi (KBo 23.97 iv 15), 1sg.pret.act. ar-ku-џa-nu-un (KBo 4.8 iii 22, KUB 6.46 iv 3, KUB 6.45 iii 35), 3sg.pret.act. ar-ku-џa-it (KBo 11.1 obv. 32, rev. 4), ar-ku-џa-a-it (KUB 50.53, 12), ar-ku-ut-ta (KUB 22.70

obv. 80); verb.noun *ar-ku-ua-ar*, *ar-ku-u-ua-ar*, *ar-ku-u-ar*, *ar-ku-ar*, *a-ar-ku-u-ua-ar* (KUB 14.10 i 23) 'prayer; plea; excuse'; impf. *ar-ku-iš-ke/a-*, *ar-ku-ú-i-iš-ke/a-* (KUB 6.46 iii 59), *ar-ku-ú-e-eš-ke/a-* (KUB 6.45 iii 33, KUB 21.19 ii 4).

Derivatives: *arkuēššar / arkuēšn-* (n.) 'prayer' (dat.-loc.sg. *ar-ku-u-e-eš-ni* (KUB 6.45 iii 22), *ar-ku-e-eš-ni* (KUB 6.46 iii 61)).

IE cognates: Skt. *arc*- 'to sing, to praise', TochA *yärk* 'worship', TochB *yarke* 'worship', Arm. *erg* 'song'.

PIE * h_1 or k^w o-ie/o-??

See HW² A: 309f. for attestations. There is some debate about the exact semantics of this verb. E.g. HW² (l.c.) translates "beten (bitten)"; selten "sich entschuldigen (rechtfertigen)" and argues that 'to pray' is the original meaning. E.g. Puhvel (HED 1/2: 148f.) translates "plead, argue, rejoin, riposte, respond, explain oneself, make excuses, offer defense" and states that all instances where usually 'to pray' is translated, 'to plead' would work as well.

This debate also has consequences regarding the etymology. The verb belongs to the hatrae-class, which consists of denominatives in *-ie/o- of nouns in -o-. In this case we have to postulate a noun *arkua- <* $H(o)rK^wo$ - which should be the source of $arkuuae^{-z^i}$. The scholars that translate $arkuuae^{-z^i}$ as 'to pray' connect it with Skt. arc- 'to shine, to sing, to praise', TochA $y\ddot{a}rk$ - 'to worship' < * h_1erk^w -, implying a reconstruction * $h_1(o)rk^wo$ -ie/o-. Yet, the scholars that translate 'to plead' make a connection with Lat. $argu\bar{o}$ 'to argue'. The interpretation of this latter word is unclear, however. Usually, Lat. $argu\bar{o}$ is seen as a denominative verb of a noun *argus, which is connected with the root for 'white', * h_2erg - (e.g. Schrijver 1991: 67-8). A connection with Hitt. arkuuae-, however, would imply a reconstruction * h_2org^wo -ie/o- for Hittite and * h_2erg^w - for Latin. On a formal level, this etymology would only be acceptable if we assume that in Hittite an initial * h_2 is dropped in front of *o (for which see Kloekhorst fthc.c), and secondly that * $-rg^w$ - would yield -rgu- in Latin (possibly parallel to the development of * $-ng^w$ - as in Lat. unguen 'nail' < * h_3ng^w -en-).

So from a formal point of view, both etymologies are possible, provided that $*-rg^w$ - > Lat. -rgu-. Semantically, however, I personally would favour the translation 'to pray' and therefore the reconstruction $*h_l(o)rk^wo-\underline{i}e/o$ -.

The few spellings with initial plene a-ar-ku-ua- may indicate that the a- was a real vowel /?ark^wae-/, and point to a reconstruction * h_1 ork^wo-ie/o-, whereas * h_1 rk^woie/o- would have yielded /?rk^wae-/, which should have been spelled with ar-ku-ua- only.

*arma- (c.) 'moon(god); month' (Sum. dEN.ZU, ITU^(KAM), Akk. dS $\hat{I}N$): nom.sg. dS $\hat{I}N$ -aš, dEN.ZU-aš, ITU^(KAM)-aš, acc.sg. ITU-an, gen.sg. dEN.ZU-aš, ITU-aš, dat.-loc.sg. dS $\hat{I}N$ -mi, ITU^(KAM)-mi, abl. ITU-az, instr. ITU-mi-it, nom.pl. ITU^{HI.A}-eš, dat.-loc.pl. ITU^{KAM.HI.A}-aš.

Derivatives: *armatar (n.) 'monthspan(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. ITU^{KAM}-tar), (NINDA) armanni- (c.) 'lunula, crescent; "croissant" bread' (UD.SAR) (nom.sg. arma-an-ni-iš, nom.pl. ar-ma-an-ni-iš, ar-ma-an-ni-eš, acc.pl. ar-ma-an-ni-uš), NINDA arma(n)tal(l)anni- (c.) type of bread, armuualae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to shine (of the moon)' (2sg.imp.act. ar-mu-u-ua-la-i (KUB 6.45 + KUB 30.14 iii 69)), armuualašha(i)- (c.) 'waxing of the moon' (nom.sg. ar-mu-ua-la-aš-ha-aš, armu-ua-la-aš-ha-iš, gen.sg. ar-mu-ua-la-aš-ha-aš).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *darma- (c.) 'Moon-god' (nom.sg. [de]N.ZU-aš), armannaima/i- (adj.) 'decorated with lunulae' (nom.-acc.sg.n. ar-ma-an-na-i-ma-an), *armašša/i- 'month' (nom.pl. deN.ZU-in-zi, gen.adj.dat.-loc.pl.(pl.poss.) deN.ZU-an-za-an-za (=armaššaššanzanza)); HLuw. *arma- (c.) 'moon(god)' (nom.sg. delus Luna+MI-sa (e.g. Cekke §24, Tell Ahmar 2 §3, Aleppo 2 §2, etc.), Luna+MI-ma-sa (kayseri §16), "Luna"-ma-sá (sultanhan §31), gen.sg. delus Luna+MI-sa (karatepe 1 §75), dat.-loc.pl.(?) Luna+MI-zi/a (Topada §22)); Lyd. armta- (adj.) 'belonging to Arma(?)'; Lyc. armma-'moon' (nom.sg. armma), rmmazata- 'monthly offering(?)' (nom.-acc.pl.n. rmmazata), Ermmenēni, PN, lit. 'brother of the moon'.

PIE $*h_l(o)r$ -mo- (?)

A reading *arma*- of the logograms ${}^{d}S\hat{I}N$, ${}^{d}EN.ZU$ and $ITU^{(KAM)}$ is suggested by the derivative *armanni*- 'lunula' and names like ${}^{m}Ar$ -ma-zi-ti-= ${}^{m.d}S\hat{I}N$ -ma- $L\hat{U}$ -i- $(cf. HW^2 A: 313)$. According to Puhvel (HED 1/2: 152), the form *a-ar*-me- $e\check{s}$ (KBo 23.52 ii 10, 12, 15, 17) belongs to this word as well, and he translates 'lunulae' (nom.pl.). HW^2 (A: 327) just states that the word denotes "Teil am Ochsengespann", however, without giving an exact interpretation. If the form belonged to the word for 'moon', it would be the only attestation with plene a-. It therefore is perhaps best to leave this form aside.

The stem arma- is found in Luwian, Lycian and possibly Lydian as well. The Lycian form $Ar\tilde{m}ma$ - at first sight seems to point to PAnat. arma-. If the first a of $Ar\tilde{m}ma$ -, which is an a-stem, is due to a-umlaut, however, and the form $Er\tilde{m}men\tilde{e}ni$ shows the original stem, we can reconstruct PAnat. *?(o)rm-o- (or even *?(o)rm- eh_2 - if we take the Lycian a-stem into account).

It is not totally clear to what extent the word-group consisting of *erman* / *arman*- 'sickness', *armae*-^{zi} 'to be pregnant', etc. is related to the word for

'moon'. If a semantic connection is perceivable (perhaps through seeing the moon as the 'weaker' celestial body), the word *erman* 'sickness' would show that we have to reconstruct an initial $*h_l$ -: $*h_l(o)rmo$ -. Alternatively, we could with Van Windekens (1979) assume a connection with TochB *yarm* 'measure' $< *h_lermn$, assuming that 'moon' derives from 'measurer' (cf. PIE $*meh_lns$ 'moon' from $*meh_l$ - 'to measure'). This would point to a reconstruction $*h_lormo$ - as well. Another possibility is assuming that *arma*- reflects $*h_l(o)r$ -mo- derived from $*h_ler$ - 'to move' (the moon as 'traveller').

armae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to be pregnant': 3sg.pres.act. ar-ma-iz-zi, ar-ma-a-iz-zi, part. ar-ma-an-t-; verb.noun.gen.sg. ar-ma-u-ua-aš (KUB 35.103 iii 10).

Derivatives: *armauant*- (adj.) 'pregnant' (nom.sg.c. *ar-ma-u-ua-an-za*, acc.sg. *ar-ma-u-an-da-an*, nom.pl.c. *ar-ma-u-ua-an-te-š=a*), *armahh-i* (IIb) 'to make pregnant; (with =z) to become pregnant' (3sg.pres.act. *ar-ma-ah-hi*, 3pl.pres.act. *ar-ma-ah-ha-an-zi*, 1sg.pret.act. *ar-ma-ah-hu-un*, 3pl.pret.act. *ar-ma-ah-he-er*; 3sg.imp.act. *ar-ma-ah-du*, *ar-ma-ah-hu*, *ar-ma-ah-hu-u[d-du]* (KUB 41.8 iv 32); part. *ar-ma-ah-ha-an-t-*; verb.noun gen.sg. *ar-ma-ah-hu-(ua-)aš*, abl. *ar-ma-ah-hu-ua-az-za*; verb.noun. dat.-loc.sg. *ar-ma-ah-ha-an-ni*).

PIE $*h_1(o)r$ -mo-ie/o-(?)

See HW² A: 323-4 and Puhvel HED 1/2: 155f. for attestations. The verb $armae^{-z^i}$ inflects according to the hatrae-class. This class predominantly consists of denominative verbs that are derived from a-stem nouns. In this case, it is likely that armae- is derived from a noun *arma-, which also functioned as the basis for armahh- $hat{i}$. It is not fully clear whether this noun *arma- must be equated with *arma- 'moon' (q.v.). In addition, the connection with arma- 'sickness' (q.v.) is unclear. If all these words belong together, we would have to reconstruct the basic noun as * $h_1(o)rmo$ - (with * h_1 - on the basis of arma- * $h_1(o)rmo$ -arma- and arma- as * $h_1(o)rmo$ -arma- as * $h_1(o)rmo$ -arma- and arma- as * $h_1(o)rmo$ -arma- and arma- as *arma- as *arma- as *arma- and *arma- arma- as *arma- and *arma- arma-
arnu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make go; to transport, to deport': 1sg.pres.act. ar-nu-mi (MH/MS, often), a-ar-nu-mi (KUB 31.127 iii 29), ar-nu-um-mi (KBo 18.127, 6), 2sg.pres.act. ar-nu-ši (MH/MS), [ar]-nu-ut-ti (KBo 4.3 iii 11), 3sg.pres.act. ar-nu-uz-zi (OS), ar-nu-zi (OS), 1pl.pres.act. ar-nu-me-ni (MH/MS), ar-nu-um-me-ni, 2pl.pres.act. ar-nu-ut-te-ni (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. ar-nu-an-zi (MH/MS), ar-nu-ua-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. ar-nu-un (MH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. ar-nu-ut (MH/MS), a-ar-nu-ut (1x), 1pl.pret.act. ar-nu-um-me-en, ar-nu-um-mé-en, 3pl.pret.act. ar-nu-ut-ru-er (MH/MS), ar-nu-e-er, 2sg.imp.act. ar-nu-ut, 3sg.imp.act. ar-nu-ud-du

(MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. *ar-nu-ut-te-en* (MH/MS), *ar-nu-ut-tén* (MH/MS), 3pl.imp.act. *ar-nu-an-du*, *ar-nu-ua-an-du*; part. *ar-nu-an-t-* (OS); verb.noun *ar-nu-mar* (gen.sg. *ar-nu-ma-aš*); inf.I *ar-nu-ma-an-zi* (MH/MS); impf. *ar-nu-uš-ke/a-*.

Derivatives: Lúarnuuala- (c.) 'deportee' (Sum. NAM.RA) (nom.sg. *ar-nu-ua-la-aš*, acc.sg. *ar-nu-ua-la-an*, nom.pl. *ar-nu-ua-la-aš* (KUB 55.1 iii 2), dat.-loc.pl. *ar-nu-ua-la-aš*).

IE cognates: Gr. ὄρνῦμι 'to make (someone) move', Skt. rnóti 'to put in motion'.

PIE $*h_3r-n(e)u$ - and $*h_1r-n(e)u$ -

From a synchronic point of view, arnu- looks like the causative of either $\bar{a}r^{-i}/ar$ 'to arrive' (from PIE $*h_ler$ - 'to move horizontally') or $ar^{-tta(ri)}$ 'to stand' (from PIE $*h_3er$ - 'to move vertically'). Semantically speaking, one would favour a connection with $\bar{a}r$ -/ar- 'to arrive, to come', which would mean that arnu- would go back to (virtual) $*h_lr$ -neu-. From a historical point of view, however, the semantic as well as formal similarity with Gr. ὄρν $\bar{\nu}\mu$ 1 'to make (someone) move' and Skt. $rn\acute{o}ti$ 'to make move' makes one wonder whether arnu- is not an inherited formation that reflects $*h_3r$ -neu-. Formally, a development from $*h_3r$ -neu- to Hitt. arnu- is regular (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c). In my view, both scenarios are possible, and I would not be surprised if Hitt. arnu- were a conflation of two originally separate formations, viz. $*h_lr$ -neu- and $*h_3r$ -neu-.

ārš-zi / arš- (Ia4 > Ic1 > Ic2) 'to flow': 1sg.pres.act. ar-aš-mi (KUB 36.75+ iii 19 (OH/MS)), 3sg.pres.act. ar-aš-zi (KBo 13.31 i 8 (OH/MS), KBo 21.22 rev. 39 (OH/MS), KUB 9.3 i 10 (MS), KUB 15.34 iii 24 (MH/MS), KUB 9.6 i 19, 21, 22, 37 (MH/NS)), a-ar-aš-zi (KUB 43.58 ii 15 (MS), KBo 10.45 ii 40 (MH/NS), KUB 41.8 ii 4, iv 37 (MH/NS), KUB 8.36 ii 11 (NS), KUB 17.9 i 22 (NS), KUB 18.41 ii 10 (NS), VBoT 16 rev. 6 (NS)), a-ar-zi (KBo 10.45 iv 39 (MH/NS), KUB 15.42 ii 3 (NS)), ar-ši-e-ez-zi (KUB 17.10 iii 26 (OH/MS), KBo 21.41+KUB 29.7 rev. 60 (MH/MS), KUB 33.28 iii 14 (OH/NS)), ar-ši-ie-ez-zi (KUB 33.54 ii 10 (OH/NS)), ar-ši-ez-zi (KUB 29.10 i 7 (OH/NS)), a-ar-aš-ši-ez-zi (KUB 29.10 i 11 (OH/NS)), ar-ši-ja-az-zi (KUB 29.9 i 11 (OH/NS)), [a]r-ši-ja-zi (KUB 33.49 ii 3 (OH?/NS)), a-ar-ši-ja-iz-zi (KUB 30.19 + 20 + 21 + 22 + 39.7 i 28, 29 (OH/NS)), a-ar-aš-ši-ja-zi (KUB 29.10 i 15 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. ar-ša-an-zi (KUB 24.8 iv 11 (OH/NS), KUB 10.72 v 3 (OH/NS), KUB 33.87 + 113 + 36.12 + 14 i 30 (NS), KUB 36.25 iv 5 (NS)), ar-ši-ja-an-zi (KUB 33.4 + IBoT 3.141 iv 5 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. a-ar-aš-t[a²] (KUB 17.9 i 22 (NS)), a-ar-ša-aš

(KUB 36.89 rev. 12 (NS)), 3pl.pret.act. *ar-še-er* (KUB 36.2b ii 19 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *ar-aš-du* (KBo 17.105 ii 34 (MH/NS)); 3sg.prs.midd. *ar-ša-ri* (KUB 34.78, 6 (MS), broken context, so meaning not assured), 3sg.imp.midd. *ar-ša-ru* (KBo 47.142 obv. 9 (NS), broken context, so meaning not assured); part. *ar-ša-an-t*- (KUB 33.41 ii 9 (OH/NS), KUB 41.4 iii 12 (MH/NS), KBo 10.47g iii 14 (NS)).

Derivatives: *aršanu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to let flow' (3pl.pres.act. *ar-aš-ša-nu-ua-an-zi* (KUB 30.32 i 15), 3sg.pret.act. *ar-ša-nu-ut* (KUB 36.89 rev. 13, 14)), *āršanu-* (n.) 'flow, course' (nom.-acc.sg. *a-ar-ša-nu* (KUB 36.89 rev. 19), nom.-acc.pl. *ar-ša-nu-ua* (KUB 36.89 rev. 41)), *arša(r)šur-* (n.) 'flowing, stream' (nom.-acc.sg.n. *ar-ša-aš-šu-u-ur*, dat.-loc.sg. *a-ar-šar-šu-ri*, acc.pl.c. *ar-šar-šu-u-ru-uš* (OH/MS), nom.-acc.pl.n. *ar-šar-šu-u-ra*, *ar-ša-ar-šu-u-ri* (OH/MS), *ar-ša-a-aš-šu-u-ri* (OH/MS); case? [*a*]*r-ša-ar-šu-u-ra-aš*, *ar-ša-šu-ra-aš*).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. āršija- 'to flow' (3pl.imp.act. a-ar-ši-ja-an-du).

IE cognates: Skt. arṣ- 'to stream, to flow' (3sg.pres.act. árṣati).

PIE * h_1 ers-ti, * h_1 rs-enti

The etymology of this verb has been clear since Sturtevant (1932b: 120). It is connected to Skt. $\acute{arṣati}$ 'to flow' and reconstructed as $*h_1ers$ - (Rieken 1999a: 327 states that $*h_3ers$ - is possible as well, but this is not true: $*h_3ers$ - would have given $**h_1ers$ -, cf. Hitt. h_1erk - zi 'to get lost' $<*h_3erg$ -).

Within Hittite, $\bar{a}r\check{s}$ -/ $ar\check{s}$ - belongs to the group of verbs that show a root-structure *CeRC-. Due to the sound law *eRCC > aRCC, in combination with the fact that all the endings of the singular began with a consonant, the *e of the strong stem yielded a (Hitt. CaRC-). The weak stem, having a zero grade *CRC-, was spelled in Hittite with a as well (CaRC-), which caused, at least on the level of spelling, coinciding of the two stems. It is therefore significant that $\bar{a}r\check{s}$ -/ $ar\check{s}$ - is the only verb belonging to this group that shows an ablaut \bar{a} : a. This problem was seen before, and different scholars have proposed different explanations. Kimball (1983: 181) seems to assume that $\bar{a}r\check{s}$ - reflects * $h_1\acute{e}rs$ - and $ar\check{s}$ - < * h_1rs -, but does not explain why e.g. * $k\acute{e}rs$ - did not yield ** $k\bar{a}r\check{s}$ -. Melchert (1994a: 125) therefore dismisses her reconstruction and assumes that $\bar{a}r\check{s}zi$ reflects a zero grade stem *fs- ti that was generalized from the plural, which, through Pre-Hitt. * $\acute{o}rs$ -ti, yielded $\bar{a}r\check{s}zi$. Yet, this solution does not explain either why we do not find \bar{a} in other verbs of this type, e.g. **kfs-ti > ** $k\acute{o}rs$ -ti > ** $k\acute{a}r\check{s}zi$.

In my view, the spelling a-ar- $a\check{s}$ -zi is best regarded not to denote a long \bar{a} , but should be read 'a-ar- $a\check{s}$ -zi = /?árSt $^{\check{s}}$ i/, in contradistinction to ar- $\check{s}a$ -an-zi, which was /?rSánt $^{\check{s}}$ i/. So the initial plene a- was used to indicate the fact that the word contained a "real" a (which was short) that contrasted with the schwa which automatically preceded the pronounciation of the interconsonantal /r/.

The preservation of the cluster *-rs-* contrasts with e.g. arra- < *Horso-. If one assumes that the assimilation of *-rs- to -rr- only occurs intervocalically, the preservation in $\bar{a}r\dot{s}-/ar\dot{s}-$ would be regular (note that this supports the view that the first a of $ar\dot{s}anzi$ was not a phonological real vowel, so $/?rSant^si/$ instead of $/arSant^si/$).

See Rieken (1999a: 326f.) for a treatment of arša(r)šur, which she explains as a derivative in -ur- with full reduplication, showing occasional loss of -r- due to dissimilation. As I have explained in § 1.3.9.4.f, the one spelling with the sign U, $ar-\check{s}a-a-\check{a}\check{s}-\check{s}u-\check{u}-ri-\check{i}=\check{s}-\check{s}i-it$ (KUB 36.55 ii 20), must be a mistake instead of correct $ar-\check{s}a-ar-\check{s}u-u-ri-\check{i}=\check{s}-\check{s}i-it$ (ibid. 26).

 aršanē-zi / aršan- (Ia1 > Ic1) 'to be envious, to be angry': 2sg.pres.act. ar-ša-ne-e-ši (KBo 25.122 iii 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 (OS)), 1sg.pret.act. ar-ša-ni-e[-nu-un]

 (ABoT 65 rev. 4 (MH/MS)), 2sg.pret.act.(?) ar-ša-ni-e-še (ABoT 65 rev. 6 (MH/MS), error for ar-ša-ni-e-eš?), 3sg.pret.act. ar-ša-ni-ia-at (KUB 19.65, 14 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. ar-ša-ni-i-e-er (KUB 1.1+ i 31 (NH) (with gloss wedges), KBo 3.6+ i 28 (NH), KUB 1.5+ i 7 (NH)); part. nom.-acc.pl. ar-ša-na-an-d[a] (KUB 33.9 iii 7 (OH/NS)), ar-ša-na-an-ta (HKM 116, 32 (MH/MS)).

Derivatives: **aršanatal(l)a-** (c.) 'envier' (acc.pl. *ar-ša-na-tal-lu-uš*, *ar-ša-na-at-ta-lu-uš*, *ar-ša-na-at-tal-lu-uš*, dat.-loc.pl. *ar-ša-na-at-tal-la-aš*, *ar-ša-na-tal-la-aš*).

PIE * $h_{1/3}$ rs-ne- h_1 -ti / * $h_{1/3}$ rs-n- h_1 -enti.

See HW² A: 344 for attestations. Usually, it is stated that all the forms are derived from a nominal stem * $ar\check{s}an(a)$ -: we find $ar\check{s}an\bar{e}$ -, which Watkins (1985: 244) regarded as a denominative stative in * $-eh_1$ -, $ar\check{s}anije/a$ - (-je/o-derivative) and $ar\check{s}anant$ -. This stem * $ar\check{s}an(a)$ - is generally connected with Skt. $ir\check{s}yant$ - 'angry', $irasy\acute{a}ti$ 'to be angry', Av. $ar\check{s}iiant$ - 'envious', araska- 'envy', which must reflect *HrH(e)s-. Watkins (l.c.) therefore reconstructs * $ar\check{s}an(a)$ - as * $rh_{1/3}s$ -no-, whereas Oettinger (1979a: 355) gives * rh_1son -je-. Although the connection with the IIr. words would be possible from a semantic point of view, the formal side of this etymology is difficult. A preform *HrHs-no- should have given Hitt. **/?risna-/, spelled $are/i\check{s}na$ - (cf. $paripri\check{s}ke/a$ - /pripriské/á-/ < *pri- $prh_1sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -), and *HrHs-on- > Hitt. **/?riSan-/, spelled $are/i\check{s}san$ - (cf. $gane/i\check{s}sanzi$ /kniSántsi/ < *sint(a)- it therefore see no merit in this connection.

In my view, we have to look at the verb differently. It shows three stems: $ar\check{s}an\bar{e}^{-z^i}$ (OS), $ar\check{s}anije/a^{-z^i}$ (from MH times onwards) and $ar\check{s}an$ - (OH/NS and MH/MS). As -je/a-stems are often secondary, we are left with an original ablauting stem $ar\check{s}an\bar{e}^{-z^i}/ar\check{s}an$ -. If we compare this ablauting pair to e.g. $zinni^{-z^i}/zinn$ - 'to finish' or $hulle^{-z^i}/hull$ - 'to smash', it is quite obvious that $ar\check{s}an\bar{e}^{-/z}/ar\check{s}an$ -, too, must reflect a nasal-infixed verb with root-final h_i : $h_$

 $aršije/a-z^{zi}$: see $\bar{a}r\check{s}-z^{zi}/ar\check{s}-z^{zi}$

ardu- 'to saw': 1pl.pres.act. ar-du-me-e-ni (KUB 36.74 iii 2); verb.noun. ar-du-mar (KBo 26.19, 10); broken ar-du[-...] (KUB 33.106 iii 54: Puhvel HED 1/2: 175: 3pl.imp.act. ardu[uandu]; HW² A: 347: 1pl.pres.act. ar-du[-me-(e-)ni]).
Derivatives: URUDU ardāl(a)- (n.) 'saw' (nom.-acc.pl. ar-da-a-la (KUB 33.106 iii

54)).

Although all attested forms point to a stem ardu- $(ardum\bar{e}ni < *ardu-\underline{u}eni, ardumar < *ardu-\underline{u}eni)$, this verb is usually cited as ard- (so in Puhvel HED 1/2: 175; ard(a)- in HW² A: 347), on the basis of the assumption that the -u- in the verb is added after false interpretation of 1pl. $*ard-u\underline{u}eni$ and that the plain stem ard- is still visible in the derivative $ard\bar{a}l(a)$ -. In my view the stem ardu- is primary, however, and the derivative $ard\bar{a}l(a)$ - reflects $*ard\underline{u}ol(o)$ -, showing the development $*-d\underline{u}o->$ Hitt. -da- as can be seen in e.g. $id\bar{a}lu < *h_1ed\underline{u}olu-$.

If this verb is from IE origin, it should reflect an u-present because a root-structure *HerTu-, *HreTu- or *HrTeu- is impossible in PIE. Puhvel (l.c.) connects this verb to Skt. r'adati 'to dig, to scrave' and Lat. r'adere 'to gnaw', which must reflect * $Hreh_3d$ - (cf. Schrijver 1991: 309-10). Although from a formal point of view a reconstruction * Hrh_3d -u- could be possible for Hitt. ardu-, it is not very appealing.

aru-/**arau-** (adj.) 'high(?)': acc.pl. a-ra-m[u-uš[?]] (KUB 33.5 ii 17).

Derivatives: *aru(-)šuuaru-* (adj.) 'high-and-full(?)' (nom.sg.c. *a-ru-uš šu-ua-ru-u[š]* (KBo 19.155, 5), nom.-acc.sg.n. (adv.) *a-ru-šu-ua-ru* (KUB 33.106 iii 33)), *aruma* (adv.) 'highly, very much' (*a-ru-ma*, *a-ru-um-ma*).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *aru-* 'high' (nom.sg.c. *a-ru-uš*, nom.-acc.sg.n. [*a*]-*ru*, nom.-acc.pl.n. (adv.) *a-ru-u-ua*), *aru(ua)ruua-* 'to lift(?)' (1pl.pres.act. *a-ru-ua-ru-un-ni*, part.nom.sg.c. *a-ru-u-ru-u-ua-am-mi-iš*).

PIE $*h_3(o)r-u-?$

Although the interpretation of most of the cited forms is not totally clear, most handbooks assume the existence of an adjective aru- / arau- that is translated as 'high'. If this is correct, then a connection with the verb ar- $^{lta(ri)}$ 'to stand' is likely, which means that aru- / arau- is derived from the root * h_3er - 'to rise'. Because * h_3 - yields Hitt. /?/ before *o and before consonant, but is retained as b-before *e (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c), we can reconstruct both * h_3or -u- and * h_3r -u-.

-aru (3sg.imp.midd.-ending)

Anat. cognates: CLuw. -aru (3sg.imp.midd.-ending): a-a-ja-ru, ku-ua-la-ru.

This ending is clearly derived from the 3sg.pres.midd.-ending -ari in which the 'presentic' -i is replaced by the imperatival -u. See for further treatment at both -a(ri) and -u.

aruna- (c.) 'sea' (Sum. A.AB.BA): nom.sg. *a-ru-na-aš* (OS), *a-a-ru-na-aš* (KBo 5.3 i 59 (NH)), *a-ru-na-aš* (KUB 36.25 iv 6 (NS)), acc.sg. *a-ru-na-an*, gen.sg. *a-ru-na-aš* (OS), dat.sg. *a-ru-ni* (OS), *a-ru-ú-ni* (KUB 36.41 i 13 (MS)), all.sg. *a-ru-na* (OS), abl. *a-ru-na-az* (OS), *a-ru-na-za*, acc.pl. *a-ru-nu-uš* (KBo 3.41 rev. 11), gen.pl. *a-ru-na-aš*.

Derivatives: *arunuman*- (c.) 'maritime' (nom.pl. *a-ru-nu-ma-né-e-eš* (KUB 8.14 obv. 14)).

PIE * h_3 r-éu-no-?

The adjective *arunuman*- is a derivative showing the suffix of appurtenance -umen-/-umn-(q.v.).

 aruyae-zi
 (Ic2) 'to prostrate oneself, to bow' (Akk. ŠUKĒNU, 3sg.pres.act.
 UŠKEN): 3sg.pres.act. a-ru-ya-ez-zi (OS, often), a-ru-ya-a-ez-zi (OS, often), a-ru-ya-i-ez-zi (KBo 25.127 ii 4 (OS)), a-ru-ya-e-ez-zi (VSNF 12.10 i 2, 18, 25), a-ru-ú-ya-a-iz-zi (KUB 2.6 i 9), a-ru-u-ya-iz-zi (KBo 39.62 ii 9), a-ru-ya-a-zi (KBo 13.214 iv 10), ar-ya-iz-zi (KUB 59.32 iii 10 3), 3pl.pres.act. a-ru-ya-a-an-zi (OS?, often), a-ru-ya-an-zi (OS?, often), a-ru-ya-en-zi (KBo 17.28 l.col. 6 (OS)), a-ru-ya-a-en-zi (KBo 12.131, 6 (OH/NS)), a-ru-ya-an-zi (KBo 8.117 ii 9), ar-ya-an-zi (KBo 4.9 ii 39), 1sg.pret.act. a-ru-ya-nu-un (KUB 36.75+ ii 7), ar-ya-an-un (KUB 14.13+ i 18), 3sg.pret.act. a-ru-ya-it (KUB 23.36 ii 23, KUB 36.101 ii 6, 8, KUB 36.102, 7, KUB 48.106, 18), a-ru-ya-a-[i]t (KUB 31.127 i 13), 3pl.pret.act. ar-ya-er (KBo 12.132 rev. 1), 3sg.imp.act. [(a-ru-ya-)]a-id-[du] (KUB 13.10 obv. 3 with dupl. 919/v); part. a-ru-ya-an-t-; verb.noun. a-ru-ya-u-ar (KBo 3.21 ii 10), inf.I a-ru-ya-an-zi (KBo 22.2 rev. 13 (OH/MS), KBo 10.11 i 2), a-ru-ya-u-ya-an-zi (KBo 3.38 rev. 30 (OH/NS)); impf. a-ru-ya-iš-ke/a- (OS), a-ru-ú-iš-ke/a-, a-ru-ú-e-eš-ke/a-.

PIE *h2oruo-ie/o-

The verb is attested from OS texts onwards and inflects according to the *hatrae*-class. This class consists of denominative verbs derived from *o-stem nouns, which means that in this case, *arunae*- is derived from a noun *aruna-. Oettinger (1979a: 345^{171} and 365) states that *arunae*- must be derived from a noun *aruna- which is identical to Gr. ἀρϝά 'prayer'. This reconstruction cannot be correct, however, as denominative verbs from nouns in -eh₂- should inflect according to the $t\bar{a}ie/a$ -class (cf. Oettinger 1979a: 393f.). Moreover, Gr. ἀρϝά reflects *h₂(e)r- μeh₂-, which should have given Hitt. **haruna-.

Nevertheless, the connection does not have to be given up. If the noun *aruua-was an *o-stem (as is indicated by the fact that the verb inflects according to the hatrae-class), it is quite possible that it reflects *Horuo-, since o-stem words often have o-grade in the root. If we then take into account that in front of *o all three laryngeals were neutralized into * h_1 (cf. Kortlandt 2004; Kloekhorst fthc.c), we are able to reconstruct * h_2 oruo-, an ablaut-variant of * h_2 (e)rue h_2 - as seen in Gr. àpfá.

-aš (gen.sg.-ending) PIE *-os, *-s

The usual ending of gen.sg. is $-a\check{s}$ or, when accentuated, $-\bar{a}\check{s}$ (compare $n\bar{e}pi\check{s}a\check{s}$ vs. $takn\bar{a}\check{s}$). This ending is found in consonant-stems as well as diphthong-, a-, i- and u-stems. It clearly reflects PIE *-os, which was the normal gen.sg.-ending in o-stem nouns and in hysterodynamically inflected consonant-stems. In Hittite, only traces are left of the proterodynamic gen.sg.-ending *-s, namely in the verbal noun suffix -uar, gen.sg. -ua \check{s} < *-ur / *-uan-s and in an occasional u-stem form like "u0.27 and Kimball 1999: 221 who gives more examples of gen.sg. in - $u\check{s}$; against this Melchert 1984a: 53, who rather sees these cases as syncope of -u0.27 and Final syllables).

-aš (dat.-loc.pl.-ending)

Although this ending is almost always spelled $-a\check{s}$, we find a few forms with plene spelling, namely $pa-ta-a-a\check{s}$ (OS) 'feet' and $ud-da-na-a-a\check{s}$ (MH/MS) 'words', which clearly shows that at least originally there was a difference between unaccentuated $-a\check{s}$ and accentuated $-\bar{a}\check{s}$. From the OH period onwards, $-a\check{s}$ can also be used for the gen.pl., and in the NH period it is on its way to becoming the default plural marker, taking over the function of acc.pl.c. and nom.pl.c. as well.

Etymologically, the ending cannot be interpreted easily. Within the Anatolian languages, the Lycian dat.-loc.pl.-ending -e seems to be cognate and would point to PAnat. *-os. Note that the Luwian dat.-loc.pl.-endings, CLuw. -anza (which must be /-ant^s/ on the basis of i-pa-ma-an-za-aš=ta (KBo 13.260 ii 28)) and HLuw. -a-za = /-ant^s/, seem to be an inner-Luwian innovation, built on the acc.pl.-ending *-(o)ms.

In the other IE languages, the reconstruction of the dat.pl.-ending is difficult (note that loc.pl. *-su is quite clear and cannot be cognate with Hitt. - $a\ddot{s}$): Skt. -bhyas seems to point to *-bhios, Lat. -bus can reflect *-bhios, OLith. -mus and OCS -mb point to *-mus, which would also fit Goth. -m. It has been suggested that the forms with *-bhios- are due to conflation with the instr.pl.-ending *-bhios- which would mean that *-mus is more original. If Hitt. - $a\ddot{s}$ and Lyc. -e indeed point to PAnat. *-os, I do not know how this form would fit into the picture. Perhaps we must analyse it as all.sg. *-o + plural *-s?

āšš-zi (Ib1) 'to remain, to stay, to be left': 3sg.pres.act. a-aš-zi (OS, often), aš-zi (KBo 4.14 iii 43, 49 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. a-aš-ša-an-zi (OH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. a-aš-ta, 3pl.pret.act. a-aš-še-er, a-aš-šer, 3sg.imp.act. a-aš-du; 3sg.pres.midd. a-aš-ta-at (KUB 22.70 obv. 18); part. a-aš-ša-an-t- (often), aš-ša-an-t- (rare); inf.I a-aš-šu-ua-an-zi (KUB 22.70 obv. 51); impf. a-aš-ke/a-.

PIE * h_1eNs -??

See HW² A: 366f. for attestations. The verb is almost consistently spelled with initial plene a- and a geminate - $s\check{s}$ -. It does not show ablaut (the few forms without plene a- are to be seen as shorter spellings). It is predominantly found in the active, in which it contrasts with $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$, $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a^{-tta(ri)}$ 'to be loved, to be good' which is only found in the middle.

The etymological interpretation of this verb is difficult. Especially the fact that we find a vowel -a- in a mi-inflected verb is awkward, as mi-verbs in principle show *e-grade. Moreover, the geminate $-\check{s}\check{s}$ - should be the result of some assimilation proces.

Older connections with $e\check{s}^{-zi}$ / $a\check{s}^{-}$ 'to be' and $e\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$ 'to sit' have been discarded (e.g. Puhvel HED 1/2: 189; HW² A: 369), although it is generally stated that $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}^{-}$ as a root present hardly can be but of IE origin (Puhvel (l.c.): "Indo-European origin of such a root-verb is likely"; HW² (l.c.): "muß als primäres Vb. Ew. sein").

The only other Hitt. *mi*-verb ending in -*ašš*- is kuuašš- zi 'to kiss' (q.v.), which I reconstruct as *kuens-. This could mean that $\bar{a}š\check{s}$ - reflects * h_leNs -. For the strong

stem forms this would work fine (* $h_1 \dot{e} Ns$ - $ti > /7aSt^{s}i/$, spelled a-as-zi), but for the weak stem forms we have to reckon with analogical change (* $h_1 Ns$ - $\acute{e}nti$ should regularly give **/ $7nt^{s}$ ánt $^{s}i/$, spelled **an-za-an-zi), for which we could compare 3sg. $\rlap/b\bar{a}\ddot{s}i$ 'to give birth' < * $h_2 oms$ -ei besides 3pl. $\rlap/ba \ddot{s} \ddot{s} anzi$ << * $h_2 ms$ -enti that regularly should have given ** $\rlap/ba nz$ anzi. Unfortunately, I know no words in other IE languages that reflect * $h_1 eNs$ - and show similar semantics.

āšš-a(ri), āššije/a-tta(ri) (IIIh/IIIg) 'to be loved, to be good' (Sum. SIG₅): 3sg.pres.midd. a-aš-ša-a-ri (KUB 59.50 rev. 4 (NS)), a-aš-ši-ja-at-ta-ri (KUB 24.7 iv 37 (NS)), [a-aš-ši-ja-at-ta-ri (KUB 24.7 iv 37 (NS)), [a-aš-ši-ja-at-ta-ri (KUB 24.7 iv 37 (NS)), 3pl.pres.midd. a-aš-ša-an-ta-ri (KBo 22.126 obv. 4 (NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. a-aš-ši-ja-at-ta-at (KUB 33.121 ii 9 (NS)), 3sg.imp.midd. a-aš-ši-ja-at-ta-ru (KBo 35.254 obv. 5, 7 (fr.) (NS)), 3pl.imp.act. a-aš-ši-ja-an-du (KUB 41.19 ii 6 (MH/NS)); part. a-aš-ši-ja-an-t- (often), aš-ši-ja-an-t- (rare); verb.noun. a-aš-ši-ja-u-ua-ar 'favour, love', instr. a-aš-ši-ja-u-ni-it, a-aš-ši-ja-u-ua-an-ni-it; impf. a-aš-ši-ji-ke/a-.

Derivatives: **āššijanu**-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make beloved(?)' (impf. *a-aš-ši-ja-nu-uš-ke/a*-(KBo 13.55 rev. 4, KUB 31.42 ii 23)), **āššijatar** / **āššijann**- (n.) 'love' (nom.acc.sg. *a-aš-ši-ja-tar*, gen.sg. *a-aš-ši-ja-an-na-aš*, *a-ši-ja-na-aš* (KUB 24.7 iv 19), dat.-loc.sg. *a-aš-ši-ja-an-ni*, instr. [*a-aš-š*]*i-ja-an-ni-it* (KUB 33.64+KBo 21.60, 8)), **āššijauuant**- (c.) 'lover' (nom.sg. *a-aš-ši-ja-u-ua-an-za-aš=m=a-aš* (RS 25.421 rev. 62)), see also *āššu-*.

Anat. cognates: HLuw. LITUUS áza- 'to love' (3sg.pres.act. á-za-ti (KARATEPE 2 §2), 3sg.pret.act. LITUUS á-za-ta (often), part. LITUUS ázama/i- (often)), LITUUS/OCULUS ázatiwada-, PN (lit. 'beloved by the Sun(god)'), TONITRUS-huna-LITUUS áza-, PN (lit. 'beloved by the Storm-god') DEUS-na-OCULUS ázama/i-, PN (lit. 'beloved by the gods').

The verb is attested with middle forms only, which makes it distinguishable from $\bar{a}s\bar{s}^{-z^i}$ 'to remain, to be left' that is predominantly found with active forms. In 'to be loved', we find a bare stem $\bar{a}s\bar{s}$ - twice only, whereas the rest of the forms and all derivatives show a stem $\bar{a}s\bar{s}ie/a$ -.

Within Hittite, it is quite clear that $\bar{a}s\bar{s}(i\underline{i}e/a)$ - must in some way be cognate with $\bar{a}s\bar{s}u$ - / $\bar{a}s\bar{s}a\underline{u}$ - 'good, dear, favourable', but the exact connection is unclear. According to Weitenberg (1984: 96, following Laroche *apud* Bader 1969: 9³), it is not possible that $\bar{a}s\bar{s}(i\underline{i}e/a)$ - is a derivative from $\bar{a}s\bar{s}u$ -, partly because the verbal stem 'to love' is common Anatolian (HLuw. $\dot{a}za$ - 'to love'). This does not seem a valid argumentation to me, however: despite the fact that Luwian does not

possess a direct cognate of Hitt. $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}u$ -, this adjective must have existed in PAnatolian (the *u*-stem seems PIE), and it is therefore perfectly possible that we find verbal derivations of it in Hittite (with the suffix *-ie/o-) as well as in HLuwian (with the suffix *-ske/o-, cf. Rieken 1999a: 459). Moreover, a strong argument in favour of a denominal derivation is that middles in Hittite reflect either *e*-grade ($e\check{s}ari < *h_i\acute{e}h_is-o$) or zero grade ($tukk\bar{a}ri < *tuk-\acute{o}$), whereas $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}$ -hardly can be explained without assuming an o-grade. In my view, this o-grade can only be explained from a nominal origin. I therefore assume that $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}(i\underline{i}e/a)$ - is derived from the nominal stem $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}u$ - / $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}a\underline{u}$ -, for the etymology of which see there.

-ašša- (genitival adjective-suffix)

PIE *-osio-

Although the use of a genitival adjective-suffix is especially known from the Luwian languages (CLuw. -ašša/i-, which even has fully supplanted the genitive case, HLuw. -asa/i- and Lyc. -ahe/i-), this suffix is found in Hittite as well, namely in $hanz\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}a$ - 'offspring' < * $h_2ms\acute{o}sio$ -, $iuga\check{s}\check{s}a$ - 'yearling', derived from the noun iuga- 'yearling' (q.v.), which because of its OS attestation cannot be regarded as a Luwianism, and in *pedaššahh-* 'to implace', derived from *pedašša-*, itself a derivative from peda- 'place', which because of the -e- cannot be regarded as a Luwianism. On the basis of the fact that the -a- as found in Lyc. -ahe/i- in principle cannot reflect *o or *e, Melchert (1994a: 77) reconstructs this suffix as *-e h_2 so-. On the basis of this reconstruction, he assumes that *-e h_2 so- > Hitt. -ašša- shows that $*Vh_2sV > \text{Hitt. } V\check{s}\check{s}V$. This is incorrect, however, as we can see from Hitt. pahšari 'protects' < *peh2s-o, Hitt. pahši 'protects' < *poh2s-ei and especially from palahša-/plaHsa-/ 'a garment' < *pleh2so- (note that this last example cannot be explained as showing a secondary retention of -h-). In my view, we should rather assume that Lyc. -ahe/i- has received its -a- in analogy to the many a-stem nouns that reflect *- eh_2 -.

We should rather follow Georgiev (1967: 164; 1972: 90) in assuming that the genitival adjective suffixes Hitt. $-a\check{s}\check{s}a$ -, Luw. $-a\check{s}\check{s}a/i$ - and Lyc. -ahe/i- are derived from a pre-form *- $os\check{p}o$ - (with Lyc. -ahe/i- then from virtual *- eh_2 - $s\check{p}o$ -), in which the intervocalic cluster *- $s\check{p}$ - yielded - $s\check{s}$ -, just as in Hitt. $\mu a\check{s}\check{s}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to clothe' < *us- $\dot{p}e/o$ - (see at $\mu e\check{s}\check{s}^{-lta}$; $\mu a\check{s}\check{s}e/a^{-z^i}$ for a detailed treatment of this form and the development * $Vs\check{p}V$ > Hitt. $V\check{s}\check{s}V$). Etymologically, this *- $os\check{p}o$ - may be compared with the gen.-endings Skt. -asya, Hom. -oto < *-osio, and, mutatis mutandis, with the Lat. suffix -arius < *- eh_2 -sio-.

ašāš-i / aše/iš- (IIa3) 'to seat, to make sit; to settle; to install': 1sg.pres.act. a-ša-aš-hé (KBo 3.28 ii 24 (OH/NS)), a-ša-aš-hi, 2sg.pres.act. a-ša-aš-ti, 3sg.pres.act. a-ša-a-ši (OS, often), a-ša-ši (NS, often), a-ša-še (KBo 8.121, 6 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. a-še-ša-an-zi (OH/NS, often), a-še-e-ša-an-zi (NS, 2x), a-ši-ša-an-zi (NS, 2x), 1sg.pret.act. a-ša-aš-hu-un, aš-ša-aš-hu-un (KUB 23.55 iv 7), 3sg.pret.act. a-ša-aš-ta, a-ša-a[-aš-ta] (KUB 14.13 i 38), a-še-eš-ta (KBo 3.4 ii 20 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. a-še-še-er (often, OH+), a-še-šer, a-še-e-še-er (KBo 3.63 i 11 (OH/NS)), a-ša-še-er (KBo 19.52, 4 (NS)), a-ša-šer (KUB 23.94, 11 (NS)), e-še-šer (KUB 41.1 iv 9 (OH/NS)), 2pl.imp.act. a-še-eš-te-e[n] (KUB 1.16 ii 38 (OH/NS)), a-še-eš-té[n] (KBo 22.6 iv 3 (OH/NS)); 2sg.imp.med. a-še-eš-hu-ut (KBo 22.6 iv 24 (OH/NS)), a-še-iš-hu-ut (KBo 12. 1 iv 6 (OH/NS)); part. a-še-ša-an-t- (MH/MS), a-še-e-ša-an-t-; verb.noun. a-še-šu-u-a-ar (HT 42 rev. 7, 11); inf.I a-še-šu-u-a-an-zi; impf. a-ša-aš-ke/a- (OS), a-še-eš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: ašeššar / ašešn- (n.) 'settlement; assembly' (nom.-acc.sg. a-še-eš-šar, gen.sg. a-še-eš-na-aš, a-še-eš-ša-na-aš, dat.-loc.sg. a-še-eš-ni (OS), abl. a-še-eš-na-za, a-še-eš-ša-an-na-az), aše/išanu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to seat; to settle' (1sg.pres.act. a-ši-ša-nu-mi, 3sg.pres.act. a-še-ša-nu-zi, 3pl.pres.act. a-še-ša-nu-(ya-)an-zi, a-ši-ša-nu-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. a-še-ša-nu-un, 3sg.pret.act. a-še-ša-nu-ut, a-ši-ša-nu-ut; inf.I a-še-ša-nu-ma-an-zi; impf. a-še-ša-nu-uš-ke/a-, a-ši-ša-nu-uš-ke/a-).

PIE $*h_ls-h_l\acute{o}s-ei$, $*h_ls-h_ls-\acute{e}nti$

See HW² A: 385f. for attestations. The verb clearly shows an ablaut between $a\bar{s}\bar{a}\bar{s}$ - in the strong stem and $a\bar{s}e/i\bar{s}$ - in the weak stem and is therefore one of the few verbs that belongs to class IIa3, i.e. hi-verbs with an ablaut \bar{a}/i (also $hamank^{-i}/hame/ink$ -, $gar\bar{a}p^{-i}/gare/ip$ - and $\bar{s}arap^{-i}/\bar{s}arip$ -). These verbs are generally explained as reflecting *o/e-ablaut, but I think that this is improbable. As I have explained in § 2.2.2.2.f, the spelling of the weak stem with both e and e in my view indicate that this vowel is in fact was the phoneme fi, which in these verbs emerged in the zero grade formations.

In this case, $a\check{s}\bar{a}\check{s}^{-i}/a\check{s}e/i\check{s}$ - clearly must be cognate with $e\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$ 'to sit (down)' (q.v.) and shows a full-reduplication. If $a\check{s}\bar{a}\check{s}^{-i}/a\check{s}e/i\check{s}$ - is derived from the middle stem $\bar{e}\check{s}$ -, which probably goes back to $*h_1eh_1s$ -, then it is possible that $a\check{s}\bar{a}\check{s}^{-i}/a\check{s}e/i\check{s}$ - goes back to $*h_1h_1s$ - $h_1\acute{o}h_1s$ -ei, $*h_1h_1s$ - h_1h_1s -eiti. If, however, $a\check{s}\bar{a}\check{s}^{-i}/a\check{s}e/i\check{s}$ - is derived from the active stem, which possibly reflects $*h_1es$ - $/*h_1s$ -, then we can reconstruct $*h_1s$ - $h_1\acute{o}s$ -ei, h_1s - $\acute{e}nti$. Either way, we have to assume for

both formations that in the zero grade stem $*(h_1)h_1s(h_1)h_1s$ - the vowel /i/ emerged to solve the heavy cluster, yielding /?sis-/.

The fact that the initial $*h_{I^-}$ yields Hitt. /?-/ (spelled a-), indicates that this verb was formed after the loss of initial prevocalic $*h_{I}$. If it were formed before that period, I do not understand how this verb could have analogically retained its laryngeal, because there was no model within the paradigm to restore it. See at $e\check{s}^{a(ri)}$ for further etymology.

The causative is spelled $a-\check{s}e-\check{s}a-nu-$ and $a-\check{s}i-\check{s}a-nu-$, with an enigmatic extra -a-between the stem $a\check{s}e/i\check{s}-$ and the suffix -nu-. I can think of no other explanation than that this spelling is used to explicitly express the lenis character of $-\check{s}-:$ //sɨsnu-/ and not **//sɨSnu-/.

ašāμar / ašaun- (n.) 'sheepfold, pen' (Sum. MA.AZ.ZA, Akk. *MA-AZ-ZU-U*): nom.-acc.sg. *a-ša-a-u-ar* (KUB 3.94 ii 15 (NS)), *a-ša-a-u-μ[a-ar*] (KUB 30.13 obv. 17 (MH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *a-ša-ú-ni* (OS), *a-ša-u-ni* (KUB 13.5 ii 22 (OH/NS)), *a-ša-u-na-i* (Bo 6002 obv. 7 (undat.)), abl. *a-ša-ú-na-az* (KUB 30.10 obv. 15 (OH/MS)), *a-ša-u-na-az* (KUB 13.4 iv 59 (OH/NS), KUB 24.3 ii 12 (MH/NS)), nom.-acc.pl. *a-ša-u-μa* (KBo 17.92 obv. 6 (MS)), *a-ša-u-μa-ar* (KBo 10.2 i 7 (OH/NS)).

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 296f. and HW² A: 393f. for attestations and semantics. The word denotes a sheepfold and is attested from OH texts onwards. This noun belongs to the small class of nouns in $-\bar{a}\mu ar$ / -aun-, to which also $har \bar{s}\bar{a}\mu ar$ / $har \bar{s}aun$ - 'tilled land', $kar \bar{a}\mu ar$ / kar aun- 'horns, antlers', $part a\mu ar$ / part aun- 'wing' and $\bar{s}ar \bar{a}\mu ar$ / $\bar{s}ar aun$ - 'storm-clouds' belong. Although e.g. $har \bar{s}\bar{a}\mu ar$ 'tilled land' clearly seems to belong with $har \bar{s}^{-i}$ 'to till (the soil)', the exact interpretation of the suffix $-\bar{a}\mu ar$ is unclear. In isolated forms like $har \bar{s}\bar{a}\mu ar$ 'yoke-plough-set (?)' and $har \bar{s}\bar{a}\mu ar$ 'materials for an invocation ritual', the origin is more clear (verbal nouns from $har \bar{s}\bar{b}ai$ - (so $har \bar{s}\bar{b}\bar{a}\mu ar$ < $har \bar{s}\bar{b}\bar{a}\mu ar$), but that does not solve the problem of the other nouns. As I have argued under the lemma $har \bar{s}\mu ar$ / $har \bar{s}\mu$

aši / uni / ini (demonstr. pron.) 'that (one)': nom.sg.c. a-ši (OH/MS), a-ši-iš (NH), u-ni-iš (NH), e-ni-iš (NH), acc.sg.c. u-ni (OH/MS), a-ši (OH+), u-ni-in (NH), nom.-acc.sg. i-ni (OH/MS), e-ni (OH/MS), i-e-ni (KUB 1.16+ iii 40

(OH/NS)), gen.sg. *e-el* (KUB 49.70 rev. 20 (NH)), *u-ni-ia-aš* (NH), dat.sg. *e-di* (OS), *e-da-ni* (MH/MS), abl. *e-di-iz* (MH/MS), *e-te-ez* (NH), *e-da-za* (NH), nom.pl.c. *e* (OS), *u-ni-uš* (NH), *e-ni-uš* (NH), acc.pl.c. *u-ni-uš* (NH), dat.-loc.pl. *e-da-aš* (NH).

Derivatives: *iniššan* (adv.) 'thus, as stated' (*i-ni-iš-ša-an* (MH/MS), *e-ni-iš-ša-an* (NH), *e-ni-eš-ša-an* (NH)).

See Goedegebuure (2003: 106ff.) for a detailed treatment of this pronoun. She argues that $a\check{s}i$ refers to things associated with a 3rd person ('that (in the presence of him)'), whereas $k\bar{a}$ - is associated with the 1st person ('this (here)') and $ap\bar{a}$ -with the 2nd person ('that (near you)').

The oldest forms of this pronoun are $a\check{s}i$, uni, ini and edi. These probably go back to $*h_1\acute{o}s + -i$, $*h_1\acute{o}m + -i$ and *i + -m + -i (compare $k\bar{a}\check{s}$, $k\bar{u}n$, $k\bar{\iota} < *k\acute{o}s$, $*k\acute{o}m$, $*k\acute{\iota}$). It seems as if dat.-loc.sg. edi shows a stem $*h_1e$ -. Note that the form uni and its derivatives ($uni\dot{\iota}a\check{s}$ e.a.) are consistently spelled with initial u- and never with \acute{u} -. This points to $/?\acute{o}ni/$, $< */?\acute{o}n/ + /-i/$, in which $/?\acute{o}n/$ is the regular outcome of $*h_1\acute{o}m$, just as ku-u-u/ $k\acute{o}n/$ goes back to $*k\acute{o}m$ (see at $k\bar{a}$ - $/k\bar{u}$ -/ki-).

According to Goedegebuure, the nom.pl. pronoun e does not belong to this paradigm but formally it could show the same formation, viz. $*h_loi (+-i)$. In MH times the form ini is changed to eni, which I regard as an example of the MH lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before -n-, cf. § 1.4.8.1.d. In MH and NH times we encounter forms that are remodelled on the basis of the stems aši-, uni- and eni-, yielding forms like nom.sg. ašiš and gen.sg. uniiaš.

It is quite likely that this pronoun belongs with the pronoun $*h_1e$ -, *i- as reflected in e.g. Skt. $ay\acute{a}m$ (m.), $id\acute{a}m$ (n.), $iy\acute{a}m$ (f.), Lat. is (m.), id (n.), ea (f.) and Goth. is (m.), ita (n.). Note, however, that in the other IE languages no stem $*h_1o$ - can be found (e.g. Beekes 1995: 205 reconstructs nom.sg.m. $*h_1e$, acc.sg.m. *im, nom.-acc.sg.n. *id, nom.sg.f. $*ih_2$, acc.sg.f. $*ih_2m$, obl. $*h_1e$ -). Perhaps the stem $*h_1o$ - was created within Anatolian in analogy to the pronouns $k\bar{a}$ - $/k\bar{u}$ - /ki and $ap\bar{a}$ - $/ap\bar{u}$ -. So the virtual pre-forms nom.sg.c. $*h_1os$, acc.sg.c. $*h_1om$, nom.-acc.sg.n. $*h_1i$, obl. $*h_1e$ - show an adaptation of the PIE system nom.sg.c. $*h_1e$, acc.sg.c. $*h_1im$, nom.-acc.sg.n. $*h_1i$, obl. $*h_1e$ - under influence of the pronouns that inflect nom.sg.c. *-os, acc.sg.c. *-om, nom.-acc.sg.n. *-od. Note that nom.-acc.sg.n. $*h_1i$ (and not $**h_1id$!) spread to the paradigm of $k\bar{a}$ - $/k\bar{u}$ - /ki-.

The adverb *iniššan* corresponds to *kiššan* (once also *kiniššan*!) and the rare *apiniššan*.

 \bar{a} ššiie/a-tta(ri): see \bar{a} šš-a(ri), \bar{a} ššiie/a-tta(ri)

(LÚ) ašiųant- (adj.; c.) 'poor (man)' (Sum. LÚMÁŠDA): nom.sg.c. a-ši-μα-an-za, acc.sg.c. a-ši-μα-an-ta-an, a-ši-μα-an-da-an, nom.-acc.sg.n. a-aš-ši-μα-an (KUB 41.32 rev. 9), gen.sg. a-ši-μα-an-da-aš, nom.pl.c. a-ši-μα-an-te-eš.

Derivatives: $a\check{s}i\mu antatar$ (n.) 'poverty' (nom.-acc.sg. $a-\check{s}[i-\mu]a-an-ta-tar$ (KUB 21.18 iv 10)), $a\check{s}i\mu ant\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}^{-zi}$ (Ib2) 'to become poor' (3sg.pres.act. $a-\check{s}i-\mu a-an-te-e\check{s}-zi$; impf. $a-\check{s}i-\mu a-an-te-e\check{s}-ke/a-$).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. **āššiuant(i)-** (adj.) 'poor' (nom.-acc.sg.n. *a-aš-ši-ua-an*), **āššiuantattar** / **āššiuantattn-** (n.) 'poverty' (nom.-acc.sg. *a-aš-ši-ua-an-ta-at-tar*, gen.adj.nom.sg.c. *a-aš-ši-ua-an-ta-at-ta-na-aš-ši-iš*, acc.sg.c. *a-aš-ši-ua-an-ta-at-ta-na-aš-ši-iš*, acc.sg.c. *a-aš-ši-ua-an-ta-at-ta-na-aš-ši-in*, *a-aš-ši-ua-an-ta-at-ta-na-aš-ši-in*).

This noun and its derivatives are in Hittite consistently spelled *a-ši-ua-an*-, except for nom.-acc.sg.n. *a-aš-ši-ua-an* (KUB 41.32 rev. 9), which therefore is interpreted by Melchert (1993b: 36) as a CLuwian form. See Starke (1990: 448f.) for an extensive treatment of the CLuwian word *āššiuuantattar* 'poverty'.

The old etymology of $a\check{s}i\mu ant$ - (going back to Jucqois 1964: 87-9), interpreting it as * η -dieu-ont- 'having no god' > 'poor' is based on the semantic parallel OCS ne-bog θ 'poor'. In this latter word, however, the element $bog\theta$ does not refer to 'god' but to 'wealth' as in $bogat\theta$ 'rich'. The semantic parallel therefore is weak. Formally the etymology has become improbable too, as we now cannot separate Hitt. $a\check{s}i\mu ant$ - from CLuw. $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}i\mu ant$ -, which word cannot reflect * η -dieu- because of the fact that CLuwian does not show assibilation of dentals in front of *i. In which way the words are connected remains unclear, however. A discrepancy between single - \check{s} - in Hitt. and geminate - $\check{s}\check{s}$ - in CLuw. could be explained through Čop's Law, but this implies a reconstruction * $\acute{e}si$ -, which does not account for Hitt. a-.

aška- (gender unclear) 'gate(way)' (Sum. KÁ(.GAL)): acc.sg. *a-aš-kán* (KUB 44.57, 12, KBo 24.56 ii 8), *a-aš-ka-n=a=kán* (KUB 15.24 i 6), dat.-loc.sg. *a-aš-ki* (OS, often), *aš-ki*, *aš-ki-i* (KUB 33.4 rev. 16), all.sg. *a-aš-ka* (OS), *aš-ka* (KUB 33.61 i 3), *a-aš-ga*, abl. *a-aš-ka-az* (OS, often), *a-aš-ka-za*, *a-aš-ga-az*, *a-aš-ga-aš* (KUB 33.121 iii 13), *a-aš-ga-aš* (KUB 30.27 rev. 8, 15).

PIE $*h_2os-ko-??$

The word is abundantly attested from OS texts onwards. The gender cannot be determined as all relevant forms (nom.sg., nom.pl. and acc.pl.) are unattested.

According to Puhvel (HED 1/2: 215), $\bar{a}\bar{s}ka$ - probably is a native Anatolian term, like so many other terms used for (parts of) buildings. Formally, however, $\bar{a}\bar{s}ka$ -does not show any clear signs of foreign origin, but a good IE etymology fails nonetheless. Oettinger (p.c.), however, suggests to me that if we assume that initial * h_2 drops before *o (as I have argued in Kloekhorst fthc.c), that $\bar{a}\bar{s}ka$ - may be connected with the verb $ha\bar{s}$ -, $he\bar{s}$ - 'to open', if the latter indeed reflects a root * h_2es -. In that case, we would have to reconstruct * h_2os -ko-.

 \overline{a} šma (interject.) 'lo, behold': a-aš-ma (OH/MS). PIE * h_1 ós +

This word is consistently spelled a- $a\check{s}$ -ma. It cannot be treated without taking $k\bar{a}\check{s}ma$ 'lo, behold' into account. The latter has a variant $k\bar{a}\check{s}a$, which in my view proves that it consists of $k\bar{a}\check{s} + = (m)a$ 'but'. Just as $k\bar{a}\check{s}(m)a$ belongs with $k\bar{a}$ - 'this', $\bar{a}\check{s}ma$ must belong with a- 'that' (see $a\check{s}i/uni/ini$), and go back to $*h_i\acute{o}s + = (m)a$.

ašnu-ⁱⁱ (Ib2) 'to take care of; to be done with; to deliver': 1sg.pres.act. aš-nu-mi, aš-ša-nu-mi, 2sg.pres.act. aš-nu-ši, aš-ša-nu-ši, 3sg.pres.act. aš-nu-zi, aš-nu-uz-zi, aš-ša-nu-zi, aš-ša-nu-uz-zi, 1pl.pres.act. aš-nu-me-ni, [aš-š]a-nu-um-me-ni, 2pl.pres.act. aš-nu-ut-te-ni, aš-ša-nu-ut-te-ni, 3pl.pres.act. aš-nu-an-zi, aš-nu-uaan-zi, aš-ša-nu-an-zi, aš-ša-nu-ua-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. aš-ša-nu-nu-un, 3sg.pret.act. aš-nu-ut, aš-ša-nu-ut, 1pl.pret.act. aš-ša-nu-um-me-en, 3pl.pret.act. 1sg.imp.act. aš-nu-ul-lu, aš-ša-nu-e-er, aš-ša-nu-er, a-aš-sa-[nu-]ul-lu, 2sg.imp.act. aš-nu-ut, aš-ša-nu-ut, 3sg.imp.act. aš-ša-nu-ud-du, 2pl.imp.act. ašša-nu-ut-te-en; 3sg.pres.midd aš-nu-ut-ta, aš-nu-ut-ta-ri, aš-ša-nu-ut-ta, aš-ša-nuut-ta-ri, aš-ša-nu-ud-da-ri, a-aš-ša-nu-ud-da-a-ri, 3pl.pres.midd. aš-nu-ua-an-tari, 3sg.pret.midd. aš-nu-ut-ta-at, aš-nu-ut-ta-ti, 3sg.imp.midd. aš-ša-nu-ut-ta-ru; part. aš-nu-ua-an-t-, aš-ša-nu-ua-an-t-; verb.noun aš-nu-mar, aš-ša-nu-mar, ašnu-ua-ua-ar, aš-ša-nu-ua-ua-ar; impf. aš-nu-uš-ke/a-, aš-ša-nu-uš-ke/a-.

PIE $*h_ls$ -neu-

See HW² A: 372f. for attestations. The bulk of the attestations of *ašnu-^{zi}* are spelled *aš-nu-* or *aš-ša-nu-*. Only sporadically we find forms with initial plene *a*-(e.g. once *a-aš-ša-nu-ua-an-zi* (KUB 32.103 ii 15) besides 70x *aš-nu-an-zi*, 20x

 $a\dot{s}$ -nu- μa -an-zi, 7x $a\dot{s}$ - $\dot{s}a$ -nu-an-zi, 20x $a\dot{s}$ - $\dot{s}a$ -nu- μa -an-zi and 1x $a\dot{s}$ - $\dot{s}a$ -nu-u- μa -an-zi (cf. HW^2 A: 373)).

The verb has quite a wide range of semantic usages. Most attestations seem to mean 'to take care of (persons, gods)'. In the hippological texts $a\check{s}nu^{-z^i}$ can have 'horses' as object and then probably means 'to massage' ('*to take care of (horses)'). When $a\check{s}nu$ - is used with an infinitive, it means 'to be done with', which could have developed out of 'to have taken care of'. In rituals, it often has an object 'cup(s)' or 'food' and seems to mean 'to deliver', e.g.

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(19) nu GIM-an SISKUR pí-ia-an-zi GAL<sup>HLA</sup>=kán (20) aš-ša-nu-ua-an-zi

'When they give an offering, they deliver the cups';

VSNF 12.29 i

(8) GAL DUMU<sup>MEŠ</sup> É.GAL=za e-ša ta hal-zi-ia]

(9) GAL<sup>H</sup>[LA]-uš' aš-ša-nu-ua-an-zi
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KBo 2.4 i

(10) ha-an-t[e]-ez-zi pal-ši GUB-aš ^dU pí-ha-ša-ši-i[n] (11) e-ku-zi

'The head of the palace servants sits down and screams. They deliver the cups. First he drinks to the p. Storm-god standing'.

I think that it is possible that this meaning has developed out of an original 'to take care of / to have taken care of' as well. All in all, it is likely that the original meaning of $a\check{s}mu^{-2i}$ is 'to take care of, to have taken care of'. A similar interpretation can be found in HW² A: 372, where we find the translation "(Lebewesen) versorgen; (Dinge/Sachen) besorgen". Puhvel (HED 1/2: 192), cites the verb as "as(sa)nu-, assiyanu-", however, and translates "favour, keep happy, propitiate (deities or superiors), set aright (afflected 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". These meanings seem to be especially based on the fact that Puhvel assumes an etymological connection with $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$, $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}\check{i}\underline{i}e/a^{-na(ri)}$ 'to be loved' and $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}u$ - 'good'. Not only is this connection unlikely on semantical grounds (the basic meaning of $a\check{s}nu$ - is 'to take care of' and not 'to make happy or beloved'), formally the connection does not work either ($a\check{s}nu$ - is hardly ever spelled with initial plene a-, whereas $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}$ -, $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}u$ - and their derivatives always are). The two forms of the verb $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}i\underline{i}anu$ - that Puhvel

stealthily equates with $a\check{s}nu$ - do not belong here but indeed are derived from $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}$ -a(ri), $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a$ -tta(ri), for which see there.

There is no concensus regarding the etymological interpretation of this verb. An interpretation as a causative of $\bar{e}\check{s}$ - 'to sit (down)' has been suggested (Götze 1928: 102ff.), but does not make sense semantically. A connection to $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}u$ - 'good' (so Puhvel HED 1/2: 205, who compares tepnu- 'to diminish' from $t\bar{e}pu$ - 'small') is difficult formally (consistent plene writing of a- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ vs. the almost consistent absence of plene in $a\check{s}$ - $(\check{s}a$ -)nu-). HW² A: 383 therefore states " $a\check{s}(\check{s}a)nu$ - gehört seiner Bed. nach weder zu $e\check{s}$ - "sitzen, sich setzen" noch zu $a\check{s}\check{s}u$ - "gut". [...] Etymol. steht aus".

If we look at $a\check{s}nu$ - objectively, it hardly cannot be but a causative of a verb $a\check{s}(\check{s}a)$ -. As causatives in principle are derived of the weak stem, not only the verb $\check{e}\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$ 'to sit down' (with active forms $e\check{s}^{-z^i}/a\check{s}$ -), but also the verb $e\check{s}^{-z^i}/a\check{s}$ - 'to be' is, on formal grounds, a possible candidate for being the source of $a\check{s}nu$ -, especially if we compare the causative $\check{s}a\check{s}nu^{-z^i}$ of $\check{s}e\check{s}^{-z^i}/\check{s}a\check{s}$ - 'to sleep' (also spelled $\check{s}a\check{s}\check{s}anu$ -). This connection would work semantically as well: 'to make be' is semantically equal to 'to take care of' and 'to have taken care of'. I therefore assume that $a\check{s}nu$ - is the causative of $\check{e}\check{s}^{-z^i}/a\check{s}$ - 'to be' and that it reflects $*h_is$ -neu-. See at $e\check{s}^{-z^i}/a\check{s}$ - for further etymology. The numerous spellings with $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ -nu- show that this verb phonologically is to be interpreted as /?Snu-/.

=(a)šta (encl. locatival sentence particle): C=ašta (t=a-aš-ta (OS), pa-ra=m=a-aš-ta (OS), t=a-aš-ta (OS), t=a

This particle occurs in OH, MH and NH texts, but its use decreases through the time. In my corpus of OS texts (consisting of 23.000 words), =(a)šta occurs 74 times (= 3.2 promille), in my corpus of MH/MS texts (consisting of 18.000 words), it occurs 50+ times (2.8 promille), whereas in my NH corpus (consisting of 95.000 words), it occurs 19 times only (0.2 promille). It is clear that after the MH period, the use of this particle falls into disfavour.

In the OS and MH/MS texts, we see that the particle behaves just like =(a)pa and =(a)n, i.e. it shows the form =ašta when following a consonant or a word ending in u or a (which are dropped in favour of the a of =ašta): $m\bar{a}n=ašta$, t=ašta and n=ašta; but drops its first -a- when following a word ending in e or i: t=e=šta, $nu=\check{s}\check{s}\check{i}=\check{s}ta$. In NH, the latter rule is lost (e.g. $le-e=a\check{s}-ta$ (Bronzetafel iii 31 (NH))).

The exact meaning of =(a)šta is not fully clear. According to HW^2 (A: 426f.) the basic meaning is 'out of', contrasting with =(a)n and anda 'in(to)'.

Since a similar particle is not found in the other Anatolian languages, and since there is no locative adverb that matches $=(a)\check{s}ta$ in form and meaning, an etymology is lacking.

āššu- / āššau- (adj.) 'good; dear; favourable' (Sum. SIG₅): nom.sg.c. a-aš-šu-uš (OS), acc.sg.c. a-aš-šu-un, nom.acc.sg.n. a-aš-šu (OS), gen.sg.c. a-aš-ša-u-(ua-)aš, dat.-loc.sg. a-aš-ša-u-i, a-aš-ša-u-e, abl. a-aš-ša-ua-az, a-aš-šu-ua-az, a-aš-šu-u-ua-za, instr. a-aš-ša-u-it, a-aš-ša-u-i-it, a-aš-ša-u-e-et, a-aš-ša-ú-e-et, nom.pl.c. a-aš-ša-u-e-eš (MH/MS), a-aš-ša-a-u-e-eš, acc.pl.c. a-aš-ša-mu-uš, nom.-acc.pl.n. a-aš-ša-(u-)ua, dat.-loc.pl. a-aš-ša-u-aš.

Derivatives: \$\bar{a}\tilde{s}\tilde{u}_{-}\$ (n.) 'good(ness), good things; goods, possessions' (nom-acc.sg. \$a-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u\$ (OS), dat.-loc.sg. \$a-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-u-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{u}-a\tilde{u}-a\tilde{s}-\tilde{u}-a\tilde{u}-a\tilde{u}-a

IE cognates: Gr. ἐύς 'good', Skt. sú 'good'.

PIE $*h_1oh_1s-u-?$

See HW² A: 492f. for attestations. The adjective is abundantly attested from OS texts onwards. It is almost consistently spelled a- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ - or a- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ -u-. When substantivized, it denotes 'the good > goods', which is found from OS texts onwards as well. Note that the adjective $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}u$ - shows ablaut ($\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}u$ -, $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}a\check{u}$ -) whereas the noun $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}u$ - in principle does not show ablaut (like all u- and i-stem nouns), although some traces of it are still found, revealing the fact that $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}u$ - in origin was a substantivized adjective.

An etymological connection with Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\nu}\zeta$ 'good' and Skt. $s\dot{u}$, su- 'good' is generally accepted, although opinions regarding the exact reconstruction differ.

Important is the question whether the noun is derived from the adjective or the other way around. Watkins (1982a: 261) argued that the noun reflects a PIE stative u-stem noun * h_1 ós-u, * h_1 és-u, whereas the adjective goes back to a derived proterokinetic u-stem adjective * h_1 és-u-, * h_1 es-eu-. Melchert (1994c: 300f.) takes over this view and argues that the noun * h_1 ós-u yielded Hitt. * \bar{a} šu, whereas the oblique * h_1 és-u- yielded Hitt. *ašsu- via 'limited' Čop's Law, by which an accentuated initial *e yields a with gemination of the following consonant. These forms, * \bar{a} šu and *ašsu- get mixed, yielding the form \bar{a} šsu-, which stem then was generalized in the adjective as well.

Problematic to this account, however, is the fact that in the other IE languages no u-stem nouns of this stem are found, whereas u-stem adjectives are. I therefore assume that the adjective $\bar{a} \check{s} \check{s} u$ - is primary, and that the noun $\bar{a} \check{s} \check{s} u$ - is a mere neuter substantivation of it. Moreover, the sound law that Melchert introduces in his 1994b-paper (*# $\acute{e}C$ -> aCC-) to explain the geminate - $\check{s} \check{s}$ - of $\bar{a} \check{s} \check{s} u$ -, is designed for three words only ($\bar{a} \check{s} \check{s} u$ -, ammuk and anni-), and in my view has no merit.

The biggest problem of the Hittite word is the geminate -šš-. It cannot be but the product of assimilation of some consonant to *s. If we want to save the etymological connection with Skt. sú, su- and Gr. ἐύς, which excludes reconstructions like *ans- as e.g. in Puhvel (HED 1/2: 206), the only possibility is that $-\check{s}\check{s}$ - reflects *-Hs-. This would mean that $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}u$ - reflects *HoHs-u-. Because of the Gr. ε -, the laryngeals cannot be $*h_2$ or $*h_3$, so the form must have been * h_1oh_1s - $(\acute{e})u$ - (note that a preform * $h_1\acute{o}h_1s$ -u- would have yielded **/? \dot{a} su-/, spelled as **a-a-su-). This means that a-as-su- represents /?áSu-/ (cf. a-ar-as-zi = /?árSt^si/). All in all, we must reckon with a original paradigm $*h_1 \acute{o}h_1 s - u - s$, $*h_1 h_1 s - u - s$ éu-s, which after generalization of the full-grade stem was altered to * $h_1 \acute{o} h_1 s$ -u-s, * h_1oh_1s -éu-s. This paradigm regularly should have yielded Hitt. **/ $?\dot{a}$ sus/, **/?aSūs/, which was levelled out to /?áSu-/, spelled a-aš-šu-. The question is, of course, what kind of formation this is. On the one hand, one could compare Gr. ἀκύς 'quick', Skt. \bar{a} śú- 'fast', which, if they are to be connected with * h_1 e \bar{k} uos 'horse' and Lat. acupedius 'quick-footed' < *HHk-u- (cf. Schrijver 1991: 77), must reflect $*h_i o - h_i k - u$, an o-reduplicated u-stem adjective. In that way, Hitt. $\bar{a}ssu$ - would reflect * h_1o-h_1s-u - besides Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}vs < *h_1es-u$ - and Skt. su, su < su* $h_1 su(-)$. On the other hand, one could wonder to what extent the Gr. epic form ήψς 'good' is linguistically real. It has generally been dismissed as an epic metrically lengthened form, but I do not see why (ἐύς is not problematic for the hexametre). If ἠύς and ἐύς are ablaut-variants, it would point to a reconstruction * h_1eh_1s-u - besides * h_1h_1s-u -. Than we could interpret Hitt. $\bar{a}ssu$ - as the o-grade variant * h_1oh_1s -u- of which the e-grade is visible in Gr. ἠύς and the zero grade in Gr. ἐύς and Skt. $s\acute{u}$.

The derivative $a\check{s}\check{s}ul$ - is predominantly spelled without initial plene a- which is plausibly explained by Rieken (1999a: 459f.) as due to the fact that this word was accentuated on the suffix (as visible in the few spellinsg $a\check{s}-\check{s}u-\acute{u}-ul$), leaving the initial a- unstressed and therefore short (or are we dealing with a zero-grade formation $*h_lh_ls-\acute{e}ul$ here?).

In my view, it is likely that the verb $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$, $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a^{-tta(ri)}$ 'to be loved' is derived from $\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}u$ - and not the other way around (pace Puhvel HED 1/2: 205 and Weitenberg 1984: 96). If we would assume that the verb is basic, we would have a very hard time explaining both the vowel \bar{a} and the geminate - $\check{s}\check{s}$ -.

 $\mathbf{L}^{\acute{\mathbf{U}}}$ $\mathbf{\bar{a}}$ $\mathbf{\bar{s}}$ $\mathbf{\bar{u}}$ $\mathbf{\bar{s}}$ $\mathbf{\bar{u}}$ $\mathbf{\bar{s}}$ $\mathbf{\bar{u}}$ $\mathbf{\bar{s}}$ $\mathbf{\bar{u}}$ The word is used as the title of Kikkuli, the Hurrian horse-trainer: KUB 1.13 i (1) UM-MA $^{I}Ki-ik-ku-li$ $^{L\acute{U}}a-a\check{s}[-\check{s}]u-u\check{s}-\check{s}a-an-ni$ (2) $\check{S}A$ KUR $^{URU}Mi-it-ta-an-ni$ 'Thus speaks Kikkuli, the horse-trainer from Mittanni-land'. Like many horse-training terms from the Kikkuli-text, this word, too, is generally regarded to be (at least partly) of Indic origin, reflecting Ind. $a\acute{s}va$ -'horse'.

āššuzēri- (n.) 'good-cup' (Sum. ZA.ḤUM, Akk. *BIBRU*): nom.-acc.sg. *a-aš-šu-zé-ri* (KUB 27.13 i 13 (NS)), *a-aš-šu zé-e-ri* (KUB 1.17 i 5 (OH/NS)), instr. *a-aš-šu-zé-ri-it* (KBo 20.67 i 18 (OH/MS)), [*a-aš-šu-z*]*é-ri-it* (KBo 17.75 ii 58 (OH/MS?)), *a-aš-šu z*[*é-r*]*i*[-*it*] (IBoT 2.67, 11 (NS)).

See HW² A: 541 for attestations. The word is written with and without a word space between $\bar{a}ssu$ and $z\bar{e}ri$, so we are clearly dealing with a univerbation of the two words, forming 'good-cup'. See both at $\bar{a}ssu$ - 'good' and at $z\bar{e}ri$ - 'cup' for further etymology.

-at (3sg.pret.midd.-ending): see -a(ri), -at(i)

atta- (c.) 'father' (Sum. A.A.MU, Akk. *ABU*): nom.sg. at-ta-aš (OS), ad-da-aš, acc.sg. at-ta-an (MH/MS), ad-da-an, gen.sg. at-ta-aš, ad-da-aš, dat.-loc.sg. at-ti, nom.pl. at-ti-e-eš (KUB 17.29 ii 7), acc.pl. at-tu-uš (OS), ad-du-uš, gen.pl. ad-da-aš, dat.-loc.pl. ad-da-aš.

Derivatives: *attalla-* 'fatherly, paternal' (nom.-acc.pl. *at-ta-al-la* (KUB 33.106 iii 50).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *tāta/i*- (c.) 'father' (nom.sg. *ta-a-ti-iš*, acc.sg. *ta-a-ti-in*, dat.-loc.sg. *da-a-ti-i*, *da-a-ti*, nom.pl. *ta-ti-in-zi*), *tāti(ja)*- (adj.) 'paternal' (nom.sg.c. *ta-a-ti-i-iš*, *ta-ti-i-iš*, nom.-acc.sg.n. *ta-ti-i-ja-an*, *ta-a-ti-ja-an*, abl.-instr. *ta-ti-ja-ti*, nom.pl.c. *da-a-ti-i-in-zi*, nom.-acc.pl.n. *ta-a-ti-e-ja*), *tatalla/i*- (adj.) 'paternal' (nom.-acc.pl.n. *da-da-al-la*); HLuw. *tati*- (c.) 'father' (nom.sg. *tá-ti-sa*, *tá-ti-i-sa*, *tá-ti-sa*, acc.sg. *tá-ti-na*, dat.-loc.sg. *tá-ti(-i)*, *tà-ti-i*, nom.pl. *tá-ti-zi*, tá-ti-i-zi, acc.pl. *tá-ti-zi*, dat.-loc.pl. *tá-ti-ia-za*), *tatija*- (adj.) 'paternal' (dat.-loc.sg.? *tá-ti-ia* (KARKAMIŠ A23 §11), nom.-acc.pl.n. *tá-ti-ia* (KARKAMIŠ A11*a* §8)), *tatala/i*- (adj.) 'fatherly' (nom.sg.c. *tá-tà-li-sa* (KARKAMIŠ A11*b+c* §11)); Lyd. *taada*- (c.) 'father' (nom.sg. *taadaś*); Lyc. *tede/i*- (c.) 'father(?)' (nom.sg. *tedi*, dat.-loc.sg. *teθi*).

See HW² A: 541f. for attestations. It is remarkable that Hittite shows a stem *atta*-, whereas the other Anatolian languages show *todo-. Both stems clearly are onomatopoetic: Hitt. *atta*- can be compared to e.g. Lat. *atta*, Gr. ἄττα, Goth. *atta*, OCS *otьcь* etc. 'father', whereas *todo- is comparable with e.g. ModEng. *daddy* etc.

HLuw. tati- often is cited as an i-motion stem tata/i- (especially on the basis of the stem tata- in tatala/i- 'paternal), but dat.-loc.pl. $t\acute{a}$ -ti-ia-za shows that at least synchronically the word functions as an i-stem.

-ātar / -ānn- (abstract-suffix). PIE *-*ótr /* *-*ótn*-

The abstract-suffix $-\bar{a}tar / -\bar{a}nn$ - can be denominal as well as deverbal. Cf. e.g. annijātar 'mothership', antuḫšātar 'mankind', ḫantezzijātar 'first position' for the former category and e.g. $akk\bar{a}tar$ 'death', $buk\bar{a}tar$ 'conjuration', $uu\bar{a}tar$ 'inspection' etc. for the latter category. If the abstract in $-\bar{a}tar$ is derived from an ablauting noun or verb, this noun or verb shows the weak stem. The suffix is -r/n-inflected: it shows nom.-acc.sg. $-\bar{a}tar$ vs. oblique $-\bar{a}nn$ - which must reflect * $-\bar{a}tn$ -. It must be noted that despite the fact that both $-\bar{a}tar$ and $-\bar{a}nn$ - are often attested without plene spelling of -a-, there are enough cases in which the plene spelling is found to suggest that in all cases we should in fact assume that we are dealing with $-\bar{a}tar$ and $-\bar{a}nn$ -.

In CLuwian, we find the abstract-suffix -attar / at(ta)n-, e.g. in kuršattar / kuršat(ta)n- 'parcel of land < *cutting' or gulzattar / gulzat(ta)n- 'sketch <

*carving'. It is clear that these suffixes must be etymologically connected. Nevertheless, it is remarkable that we find a lenis -t = /d/ in Hittite vs. a fortis -tt-= /t/ in CLuwian. In my view, this points to the following scenario. The pre-PAnatolian form of this suffix, *-ótr / *-ótn- yielded PAnat. */-ódr/, */-ótn-/ (lenition of *-t- in 'intervocalic' position, but not as part of a cluster). In CLuwian, the nom.-acc.sg.-form */-ódr/ regularly yielded **/-ádr/, which was at some point altered to */-átr/ in analogy to /-t-/ as found in the oblique stem /-átr-/. In Hittite the oblique stem */-ótn-/ assimilated to /-áN-/, however, which means that there was no model anymore on the basis of which the nom.-acc.sg.-form /-adr/ could be altered. This means that e.g. appatar / appann- 'seizing' reflects * h_1p - δtr / * h_1p - δtn -. Note that Melchert 1994a: 86 reconstructs this suffix as *-éh₂tr / *-éh₂tn-, probably on the basis of the fact that he does not reckon with lenition due to $*\delta$, as well as on the basis of a presupposed connection with the factitive-suffix -ahh-i (q.v.). This latter assumption cannot be correct: not only is there no semantic connection between the factitives in -ahh- and the abstract nouns in $-\bar{a}tar/-\bar{a}nn$ -, the suffix -ahh- is denominal only and would not be able to account for the many deverbal formations in -ātar / -ānn-. Moreover, if Lyc. tukedri 'statue' indeed would show a suffix -edri that must be compared to Hitt. -ātar (Eichner 1973: 80), it would show beyond doubt that we have to reconstruct *-otr, since *- eh_2 - would have yielded Lyc. -a-.

See at $-\bar{a}nna$ for the fact that this inf.I-suffix is the original allative within the paradigm of $-\bar{a}tar / -\bar{a}nn$, and at -anna/i- for the verbal derivative of this suffix.

-ati (3sg.pret.midd.-ending): see -a(ri), -at(i)

au-i / u- (IIa1α) 'to see, to look' (Akk. AMARU): 1sg.pres.act. u-uh-hi (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. a-ut-ti (OS), 3sg.pres.act. a-uš-zi (OS), 1pl.pres.act. ú-me-e-ni (OS), ú-me-ni (OS), a-ú-ma-ni (VBoT 1, 12 (MH/MS)), a-ú-me-n[i] (KUB 21.38 obv. 35 (NH)), a-ú-um-me-ni (KUB 21.27+ ii 4 (NH)), a-ú-um-mé-e-ni (KUB 33.88, 16 (MH/NS)), 2pl.pres.act. uš-t[e-e-]ni (KBo 7.14+KUB 36.100 obv. 23 (OS)), uš-te-ni (KBo 3.28 ii 9 (OH/NS)), a-uš-te-ni (KUB 23.77, 15 (MH/MS)), a-ut-te-ni (NH), 3pl.pres.act. ú-ua-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. u-uh-hu-un (MH/MS), 2sg.pret.act. a-uš[-ta] (KBo 5.3 iii 56 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. a-uš-ta (OS), a-ú-uš-ta (KBo 3.60 i 8 (OH/NS)), 1pl.pret.act. a-ú-me-en (OS), a-ú-um-me-en, 3pl.pret.act. a-ú-e-er (MH/MS), a-ú-er, 1sg.imp.act. ú-ua-al-lu (KUB 14.8 rev. 42 (NH)), ú-ui-g-el-lu-ut (KUB 3.110, 15 (NS)), 2sg.imp.act. a-ú (MH/MS), 3sg.imp.act. a-uš-du (OH/NS), 2pl.imp.act. a-uš-tén (MH/MS), 3pl.imp.act. ú-ua-an-du (MH/MS); 1pl.pres.midd. u-ua-u-ua-aš-ta-ri (KBo 16.59 obv. 7 (NS)), 1sg.pret.midd. a-uš-

ha-ha-at (KUB 31.121a ii 20 (NH)), u-μa-ah-ha-at (KUB 24.7 iv 34 (NS), KUB 17.31 i 18 (NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. a-uš-ta-at (KBo 14.40, 9 (NH)), a-uš-ta-t=a-an (KUB 17.10 ii 35 (OH/MS)), 3pl.pret.midd. ú-μa-an-ta-a[t] (HT 21 + KUB 8.80, 10 (NH)), 1sg.imp.midd. u-μa-ah-ha-ru (KUB 14.14 rev. 15 (NH)), ú-μa-ah-ha-ru (KUB 14.14 rev. 30 (NH)), 3sg.imp.midd. u-μa-ru (KUB 36.44 iv 4 (OH/MS)), 3pl.imp.midd. u-μa-an-da-ru (KUB 21.19 iv 28 (NH)); part. ú-μa-an-t-; verb.noun. ú-μa-a-tar, ú-μa-tar, gen.sg. ú-μa-an-na-aš (KBo 35.246 obv. 20 (MH/MS)); inf.II ú-μa-an-na (MH/MS); impf. ú-uš-ke/a- (OS), uš-ke/a- (OS), u-uš-ke/a- (KUB 6.7 + KUB 18.58 iii 18 (NS)), uš-ki-iš-ke/a- (KBo 6.29 i 10 (NH)).

Derivatives: $u\mu atalla$ - (c.) 'seer' (acc.pl. $u-\mu a$ -tal-u-u s (KBo 4.14 iii 18 (NH)), (LÚ) ushiskat(t) alla- (c.) 'guard, watchman' (nom.sg. us-ki-is-[g] a-tal-la-as (KUB 14.1 Rs. 45 (MH/MS)), us-ki-is-ga-tal-la-as (KUB 14.16 iv 20 (NH)), acc.sg. [u] s-ki-is-kat-tal-la-an (VSNF 12.57 iv 13 (MH/NS)), nom.pl. us-ki-is-kat-ta-li-is (KUB 41.8 iv 15 (MH/NS)), us-ki [s-kat]-tal-li-us (KBo 10.45 iv 16 (MH/NS)), us-ki [s-kat]-tal-li-us (KBo 10.45 iv 16 (MH/NS)), us-ki [s-kat]-tal-li-us (KBo 4.14 iii 10 (NH))), us-ki [s-kat]-[s-kat] (MB 14.16 iv 18 (NH)), us-ki-[s-ga-at-tal] [a-an-ni] (KUB 14.15 iv 46 (NH))), see also $parau\mu ant$ -.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. **aμa** (interjection) 'behold, look here' (*a-a-μa*, *a-μa*). IE cognates: Skt. *āviṣ* (adv.) 'evidently, before the eyes', Av. *āuuiš* 'id', Gr. ἀΐω 'to perceive', αἰσθάνομαι 'to perceive', Lat. *audiō* 'to hear'.

PIE $*h_2\acute{o}u$ -ei, $*h_2u$ -énti

See HW² A: 572f. for attestations. The oldest attested paradigm (OS and MS) of this verb is as follows:

u-uḫ-ḫi	u-uḫ-ḫu-un
a-ut-ti	*autta
a-uš-zi	a-uš-ta
ú-me-e-ni	a-ú-me-en
uš-te-e-ni	(a-uš-tén)
ú-ua-an-zi	a-ú-e-er

It is clear that originally this verb must have been hi-conjugated, showing a stem au- /u- (with regular monophthongization of au- to /o/ before h). Only the 3sg.-forms are aberrant, showing mi-inflected forms and a stem $au\check{s}\check{s}$ - (similar in the verb mau- $^i/mu$ -, $mau\check{s}\check{s}$ -: note that a stem $au\check{s}\check{s}$ - with geminate $-\check{s}\check{s}$ - is not actually attested thus (never intervocalically), but I assume that this stem had the same shape as $mau\check{s}\check{s}$ -, which is attested with geminate $-\check{s}\check{s}$ - in e.g. $mau\check{s}\check{s}er$, $mau\check{s}\check{s}ent$ -).

This is probably due to the fact that the expected 3sg.-forms would have been $*H\acute{o}u\text{-}ei > \text{Hitt.} **/?\acute{a}\text{ue}/$ for the present and $*H\acute{o}u\text{-}s\text{-}t > \text{Hitt.} **/?\acute{a}\text{uS}/$ for the preterite. Apparently, $**/?\acute{a}\text{ue}/$ was too aberrant to be retained and analogically remade into $/?\acute{a}\text{uSt}^si/=a\text{-}u\check{s}\text{-}zi$ on the basis of 3sg.pret. $**/?\acute{a}\text{uS}/$. This latter form, in its turn, was analogically altered to $/?\acute{a}\text{uSta}/=a\text{-}u\check{s}\text{-}ta$ on the basis of 3sg.pres. $au\check{s}zi$, and likewise 3sg.imp.act. $au\check{s}du$ was created. On the basis of these 3sg.forms, the stem $au\check{s}\check{s}$ - is used for the 3sg.pret.midd. $au\check{s}tat$ (OH/MS) as well, which then became the basis for 1sg.pret.midd. $au\check{s}hahat$ (NH). Note that 2pl.pres.act. $au\check{s}teni$ (MH/MS) and 2pl.imp.act. $au\check{s}teni$ (MH/MS) do not show a stem $au\check{s}\check{s}$ -, however, but are just archaic forms that have to be analysed as $au\text{-}\check{s}teni$ and $au\text{-}\check{s}ten$, showing the archaic 2pl.-ending $-\check{s}ten(i)$ that is characteristic for the hi-conjugation (cf. the lemma $-\check{s}ten(i)$ and Kloekhorst fthc.d).

In the middle paradigm we find, apart from forms that show the stem $au\check{s}^{-na(r)}$, the spellings \acute{u} - $\acute{u}a$ - besides \acute{u} - $\acute{u}a$ -. In my view, the former spelling represents /?ua-/, the expected outcome of *Hu-o-, whereas the latter spelling represents /?oa-/, in which the stem /?o-/ was analogically introduced in analogy to 1sg. \emph{u} - \emph{u} - \emph{h} - \emph{h} and \emph{u} - \emph{u} - \emph{h} - \emph{h} - \emph{u} -un (quite understandably in 1sg.pret.midd. \emph{u} - \emph{u} - \emph{a} - \emph{h} - \emph{h} -a-at and 1sg.imp.midd. \emph{u} - \emph{u} - \emph{a} - \emph{h} - \emph{h} - \emph{a} - \emph{u}).

The verb au^{-1}/u - is generally etymologically connected with the Vedic hapax form $uv\acute{e}$ that occurs in RV 10.86.7a $uv\acute{e}$ amba $sul\bar{a}bhike$. Schmid (1958) argued that this form should be interpreted as 1sg.pres.midd. 'I see', which would then point to a root *Heu-. LIV² codified this view by reconstructing a root * h_1eu - "sehen, erblicken". It is problematic, however, that the meaning of $uv\acute{e}$ cannot be independently established: the translation 'to see' seems to be prompted especially by etymological considerations. Furthermore, if we compare parallel

phrases like AVP 5.1.3a $h\bar{a}$ amba suh \bar{u} tale, AVP 10.1.1a $h\bar{a}$ amba tejane, AVP 20.46.8a $h\bar{a}$ amba panecari, it is quite possible that $uv\acute{e}$ more likely is an interjection comparable to $h\bar{a}$, just as Geldner (1951: 275) has interpreted it: "O weh, Mütterchen, du leicht zu kriegendes Weibchen". I therefore will leave $uv\acute{e}$ out of consideration here.

Schmid also compared Skt. uvé and Hittite au- / u- with Skt. āvíş (adv.) 'evidently, before the eyes' and Av. āuuiš 'id.'. These forms, which point to *Houis, clearly belong with Gr. \mathring{a} î ω 'to perceive' < * \mathring{a} Fío ω < * h_2euis - and Gr. αἰσθάνομαι 'to perceive' < * ἀρισθάνομαι and Lat. $audi\bar{o}$ 'to hear' that both go back to $*h_2euis-d^{n}$ - (note that Slav. $*jav\check{e}$ 'manifestly, clearly' must be a borrowing from Iranian). These forms all reflect a PIE adverb $*h_2euis / *h_2ouis$ 'before the eyes, clearly perceivingly'. If this adverb is to be analysed as * h_2e/ou -is (showing the suffix *-is as in e.g. Skt. bahis 'outside'), we seem to be dealing with a root $*h_2eu$ - for which 'to see' would certainly be a fitting translation. Schmid's connection between these words and Hitt. au- / u- to my knowledge have not been repeated by anyone else, probably because $*h_2$ - does not match Hitt. \emptyset -. Although in Hittite an initial $*h_2$ would indeed usually yield h_{-} , in front of *o it regularly merges with * h_{1} - into /?-/ (see Kloekhorst fthc.c). This means that a paradigm $*h_2 \acute{o}u - h_2 ei$, $*h_2 ou - th_2 e - i$, $*h_2 \acute{o}u - ei$, $*h_2 u - u \acute{e}ni$, *h₂u-sténi, *h₂u-énti would by regular sound laws yield pre-Hitt. */?óHe/, */?áute/, */?áue/, */Huméni/, */Husténi/, */Huántsi/. Because an alteration between /?-/ and /H-/ was not tolerated in Hittite, one of the consonants had to be generalized. In this case, initial /?-/ apparently was levelled out (compare e.g. $\bar{a}n\check{s}^{-i} < *h_2\acute{o}mh_1s^{-}$, where /?-/ spread over the paradigm as well). I believe that there is still a trace left of the outcome */Hu-/, however, namely in the verb $hu\check{s}ke/a^{-2i}$ 'to wait for, to linger', which in my view could go back to $*h_2u-sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}-$, and therewith be a lexicalized imperfective of $*h_2eu$ - 'to see'.

auli- (c.) 'tube-shaped organ in the neck: throat(?), windpipe(?), carotid artery(?)': nom.sg. a-ú-li-iš (MS), acc.sg. a-ú-li-in (OH/NS), a-ú-li-en (NS), dat.-loc.sg. a-ú-li-ia (OH/MS), a-ú-li-i (NS), a-ú-li (MH/NS), acc.pl. a-ú-li-uš (MS), a-ú-li-ú-š=a (KUB 17.21 ii 18 (MH/MS)), a-ú-li-ú-uš (KBo 25.178 i 2 (OH/NS), KUB 24.3 ii 11 (MH/NS)), a-ú-li-eš (NS), a-ú-li-iš (NS), a-ú-liš (NS).

IE cognates: Gr. αὐλός 'reed, flute', etc.

PIE *h2oul-i-

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 229f. for attestations. Puhvel translates this word as "milt, spleen", but Kühne (1986) after an elaborate treatment of this word states "daß

auri- (n. > c.) 'lookout, watchtower, guardpost, border post' (Akk. MADGALTI): nom.-acc.sg.n. a-ú-ri-i=š-me-et (KUB 31.110, 8 (OH/NS)), nom.sg.c. a-ú-ri-iš (MH/MS), acc.sg.c. a-ú-ri-in (KBo 12.69, 5 (NS)), gen.sg. a-ú-ri-aš, a-ú-ri-ia-aš (MH/MS), a-ú-ua-ri-(ia-)aš, dat.-loc.sg. a-ú-ri-ia, a-ú-ri, abl. a-ú-ri-ia-za (KUB 33.106 ii 11), nom.pl.c. a-ú-ri-e-eš (MH/NS), a-ú-ua-ri-e-eš, acc.pl.c. a-ú-ri-uš (KUB 26.12 ii 13 (NH), KUB 13.20 i 28 (MH/NS), Bronzetafel iii 44 (NH)), gen.pl. a-ú-ri-ia-aš, dat.-loc.pl. a-ú-ri-ia-aš.

Derivatives: $^{(L\acute{U})}$ aurijala- (c.) 'guard' (nom.sg. $a-\acute{u}-ri$ -ja-la-aš, acc.pl. $a-\acute{u}-ri$ -ja-lu-uš), aurijatalla- (c.) 'id.' (acc.pl. $a-\acute{u}-ri$ -ja-tal-lu-uš), see also au- i /u-.

PIE * h_2ou -ri-

See HW² A: 631f. for attestations. This word is consistently spelled $a-\acute{u}-ri-$ or $a-\acute{u}-\acute{u}a-ri-$, never with -u-. It is generally seen as a derivative in -ri- (cf. e.g. $e\check{s}ri-$ 'shape' from $e\check{s}-^{zi}/a\check{s}-$ 'to be' and edri- 'food' from $ed-^{zi}/ad-$ 'to eat') of the verbal root $au-^i/u-$ 'to see' (q.v.). These derivatives in -ri- usually take the full-grade form of the root and are of neuter gender. In the case of auri-, however, many commune forms are found vs. only one attestation that must be neuter: KUB 31.110 (8) $a-\acute{u}-ri-i=\check{s}-me-et$. Since this attestation is found on a NH copy of an OH text, whereas all commune forms are from MH and NH texts, and because of the fact that the other nouns in -ri- are neuter as well, I conclude that this noun originally was neuter, too, and that from the MH period onwards it was brought into the commune gender.

Besides the stem *auri*-, we also find a stem *auuari*-. Rieken (2001: 375-6) states that the stem *auuari*- must be primary since it occurs thus 2x in OS and is more common than *a-ú-ri*- in MH originals. She therefore suggests that we have to

See at au^{-i}/u - for further etymology.

aušš-: see au-ⁱ / u-

auan (indecl. particle): a-ua-an (MH/MS), a-u-ua-an.

PIE $*h_2ouom$?

See HW A: 635 for attestations and semantics: this particle strengthens the meaning of other adverbs like arha, katta, $šar\bar{a}$. See Puhvel HED 1/2: 245 for several etymological proposals. Formally, the best one is Hrozný's (1915: 28), who connected auan with Lat. au- 'off', Lith. au- 'away', etc. (cf. also u-). If correct, auan would reflect * h_2ouom . See at u- for further etymology.

auuari-: see auri-

 $-(\bar{a})z$ (abl.-ending)

Anat. cognates: CLuw. -ati (abl.-instr.-ending); HLuw. -adi (abl.-instr.-ending); Lyc. -edi (abl.-instr.-ending).

PAnat. *-(o)ti

IE cognates: Gr. πρότι 'to' $< *pr-\acute{o}ti$, Cret. πορτί 'to' < *pr-ti and Skt. $pr\acute{a}ti$ 'in the direction of' $< *pr-\acute{e}ti$.

PIE *-óti, *-ti

The ending of the ablative is attested in two different forms, namely -z and -az. The first one is primarily attested in the oldest texts and is used in certain consonant-stem nouns like $n\bar{e}pi\check{s}$ - 'heaven' (ne-e-pi- $i\check{s}$ -za (OS)), $\check{s}\bar{u}hh$ - 'roof' ($\check{s}u$ -

All in all, I think that we have to reckon with an original situation in which there where two variants: when unaccentuated, the ending was -z, when accentuated it was $-\bar{a}z$. In a-stem nouns the ending was -a - + -z > -az. Already in pre-Hittite times, this a-stem ending -az was spreading, first to i- and u-stem nouns and later to consonant-stems as well. At the beginning of the OH period, all i- and u-stem nouns bear the ending -az, whereas this is the case for only part of the consonant-stems. From the MH period, virtual all consonant-stems bear the ending -az as well.

In the other Anatolian languages, we find the abl.-instr.-ending CLuw. $-\bar{a}ti$, HLuw. -adi and Lyc. -edi, which clearly go back to PLuw. $*-\acute{o}di$. Since an accentuated $*\acute{o}$ causes lenition, this PLuw. $*-\acute{o}di$ can be equated with Hitt. $-(\bar{a})z <$ PAnat. $*-(\acute{o})ti$. Strictly speaking, we would expect in Hittite lenition in the accentuated variant $*-\acute{o}ti$, but in my view it is unproblematic that in analogy to the unaccentuated and therefore unlenited *-ti the *-t- was restored in $*-\acute{o}ti$.

Within the other IE languages, there are not many clear cognates. As I have argued under parza '...-wards', however, it is in my view quite possible that this word is a petrified abl. *pr-ti out of the paradigm of peran, $par\bar{a}$, and that it directly corresponds to Gr. $\pi p \acute{o}\tau i$ 'to' < * $pr-\acute{o}ti$, Cret. $\pi o p \tau i$ 'to' < *pr-ti and Skt. $pr\acute{a}ti$ 'in the direction of' < * $pr-\acute{e}ti$. These then would show the IE cognates to the Hitt. ending $-(\bar{a})z$.

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e 'they': see aši / uni / ini
-e (3sg.pres.act.-ending of the ħi-flection): see -i
-e (voc.sg.-ending): see -i
=e: see =a-
GIŠ ea-: see GIŠ eian-
eħu (2sg.imp.act.) 'come!': e-ħu (OS).
IE cognates: for e- see at i-; for -ħu: Skt. áva 'off, away', Gr. αὖ 'again, towards', Lat. au-fugiō 'to flee (away)', Lith. au- 'away from, down from', OCS u- 'from, away'.
PIE *ħ<sub>1</sub>éi-ħ<sub>2</sub>ou
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Synchronically, this word functions as the imperative for the verb $\mu e^{-z^i}/\mu \mu a$ - 'to come' (q.v.). It is generally seen as consisting of the element $*h_1e^i$ 'go!' (see for this verbal root at i^{-z^i} 'to go') enlarged by an element -hu which is to be compared with Skt. $\dot{a}va$ 'off, away', Gr. $\alpha\dot{b}$ 'again, towards' etc. $<*h_2(e/o)u$. The latter element is quite interesting as it hardly can be separated from the prefix u- visible in $\mu e^{-/u\mu a}$ - 'to come' (<u- $+*h_1ei$ -). In my view, it proves that the element u-must go back to $*h_2ou$ -, in which the initial $*h_2$ was lost in front of *o (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c). So, whereas e.g. \dot{u} -ez-zi 'he comes' must be reconstructed as

* h_2ou * h_1eiti , the imperative must have been * h_1ei * h_2ou , univerbated in Hitt. ehu 'come!'.

GIŠ ejan- (n.) a tree (evergreen), perhaps 'yew': nom.-acc.sg. e-ia-an (OS), e-a-an (MH/NS), e-ia (KUB 17.10 iv 27 (OH/MS)), e-ia-a-an (KBo 37.157, 4 (NS)), gen.sg. e-ia-a-a's (MS), e-ia-a's (NS), dat.-loc.sg. e-ia-ni (OH/NS), e-a-ni (MH/NS), e-ia (OH/NS), abl. e-ia-az (OH/MS), nom.-acc.pl. e-ia-an (OS), e-i-e-i-i-ay (Bo 2689 ii 30 (NS)).

See HW² E: 22f. and Puhvel HED 1/2: 253f. for attestations. We find forms that point to an *a*-stem *eja*- as well as forms that point to an *n*-stem *ejan*-. Although *a*-stem forms occur in an OH/MS text already, I think that the *n*-stem must be more original.

The word denotes an evergreen tree with leaves as can be seen from the following context:

KUB 29.1 iv

(17) GIŠ e-ja-an

- (18) ma-aḥ-ḥa-an uk-tu-u-ri i-ṭa-at-ni-ṭa-an nu ḥur-pa-aš-ta-nu-uš
- (19) ar-ḫa Ú-UL iš-ḫu-u̞a-i LUGAL-š=a MUNUS.LUGAL-š=a QA-TAM-MA
- (20) i-ia-at-ni-an-te-eš a-ša-an-du ud-da-a-ar-r=a-a=š-ma-aš
- (21) *QA-TAM-MA uk-tu-u-ri e-eš-du*

'Just like the *e*. is forever (and) verdant and does not shed (its) leaves, may likewise the king and queen be healthy and may likewise their words exist forever'.

It has been suggested that $e\underline{i}an$ - denotes a yew and therefore should be cognate with Russ. iva 'willow', Lith. $iev\grave{a}$ 'bird-cherry', Latv. $i\~eva$ 'bird-cherry', Gr. oı́ η , ou, on 'service-tree'. The Balto-Slavic words reflect $*h_1eh_1i$ - $\underline{u}eh_2$ - or $*h_1eiH$ - $\underline{u}eh_2$ - (second laryngeal because of the acute intontation). The Greek forms perhaps reflect $*h_1oiH$ - $\underline{u}eh_2$ - or $*h_1oh_1i$ - $\underline{u}eh_2$ -. Although a preform $*h_1\acute{e}h_1i$ -onindeed would yield Hitt. $\underline{e}\underline{i}an$ -, this etymology is far from assured.

ek-: see āk-ⁱ / akk-

eka- (n. > c.) 'cold, frost, ice': nom.sg.n. *e-kán* (KUB 13.2 iv 25 (MH/NS)), acc.sg. *e-ka-an* (KBo 3.41+KUB 31.4 obv. 8 (OH/NS)), *e-kán* (KBo 13.78 obv. 8

(OH/NS)), *e*[-*kán* or -*ga-an*] (KBo 12.22, 12 (OH/NS)), nom.sg.c. *e-ga-aš* (KUB 21.18 rev. 19 (NH)), gen.sg. *e-ka-aš* (Bo 6980, 11 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *e-ki* (KBo 22.62 iii 24 (OS)).

Derivatives: egae-^{zi}, igae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to cool down' (3sg.pret.act. i-ga-it (VBoT 1, 27); 3sg.pres.midd. i-ga-e-et-ta (KUB 7.58 i 5), i-ga-it-ta (KUB 35.79 i 7), 3sg.imp.midd. i-ga-at-ta-ru (KUB 7.58 i 12), e-ga-at-ta-ru (KUB 7.58 i 8), e-ga-ad-da-ru (KUB 45.20 i 23)), ekuna-, ikuna- (adj.) 'cold' (nom.sg.c. e-ku-na-aš (KUB 1.16 ii 7, KUB 34.73, 5), acc.sg.c. i-ku-na-an (KBo 4.9 v 47), dat.-loc.sg. e-ku-ni, i-ku-ni, abl. e-ku-na-az, instr. i-ku-ni-it), ekunima- (c.) 'cold(ness)' (nom.sg. e-ku-ni-ma-aš, dat.-loc.sg. e-ku-ni-mi), ikunēšš-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become cold' (3sg.pres.act. i-ku-ni-eš-zi (1214/z, 6)), ikunaḥḥ-ⁱ (IIb) 'to make cold' (form? i-ku-na-aḥ-ḥu-x[...] (KUB 39.41 i 6)), see also iknijant-.

IE cognates: OIr. *aig*, gen. *ega* 'ice' (**iegi*-), MCorn. *yeyn* 'cold' (**ieg-n*-), ON *jaki* 'ice-floe' (**ieg-(e)n-*), *jökull* 'glacier'.

PIE *iég-o-

See HW² E: 27f. for attestations (but note their false citing of nom.sg.c. *e-ka-aš* (KUB 21.18 rev. 19), which in fact is *e-ga-aš*). It is not totally clear what the original gender of this word was. Once we find a neuter nom.sg. *e-kán*, and once a commune nom.sg. *e-ga-aš*, whereas the acc.sg.-form *ekan* is dubious. As the neuter form occurs in a MH composition and the commune form only in a NH composition, I tentatively assume that the neuter form is the more original one.

The derived verb *egae*-, *igae*- shows a plain *hatrae*-class stem. It is remarkable that the noun *eka*- consistently is spelled with initial *e*-, whereas the verb is predominantly found spelled with *i*-. This could be due to a shift in accent: $\acute{e}go$ -vs. *ego- \acute{e}/\acute{o} -.

See Puhvel (HED 1-2: 258) for the generally accepted view that *eka-* must be connected with e.g. OIr. *aig*, 'ice' and ON *jaki* 'ice-floe' from **ieg-*. For Hittite, this equation would mean that word-initial **i-* is lost before **e*.

The stem ekuna-, ikuna- may be comparable to aruna- 'sea' $< *h_3r$ - $\acute{e}u$ -no- and could go back to *ig- $\acute{e}uno$ - in which the full grade stem ek- was introduced later on.

ekt- (c.) '(hunting) net(?)': nom.sg. *e-ek-za* (KBo 13.101 rev. 10 (MH/NS), KBo 17.61 obv. 17 (MH/NS), KUB 39.61 i 11 (NS), 1067/u, 5 (NS)), *ek-za* (KBo 3.21 ii 16 (MH?/NS)), acc.sg. *e-ek-ta-an* (KUB 48.76 i 2 (NS), 473/t obv. 13 (NS), KUB 31.68 obv. 27 (NS, with gloss wedges)), *e-ek-za-an* (KBo 13.101 rev. 6

(MH/NS), KUB 45.26 ii 2 (NS), KUB 44.54 + IBoT ii 46 ii 8/2 (NS)), gen.sg. *ekta-aš* (KBo 3.21 ii 17 (MH/NS)), instr. *e-ek-te-et* (473/t obv. 14 (NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *aggati-* (c.) 'hunting net' (Hitt. acc.pl. *ag-ga-ti-uš*). IE cognates: OHG *jagōn* 'to hunt', *jagōd* 'pursuit'. PIE **iek-t-*

See HW² E: 28-9 for attestations. We are clearly dealing with an original consonant stem ekt- with nom.sg. ekza = /?ékts/, acc.sg. ektan, gen.sg. ektaš and instr. ektet. The accusative-form ekzan is found in NS texts only and quite obviously is a secondary formation on the basis of nom.sg. ekza. According to Hoffner (1977a: 105-7), the semi-hapax ≰ ag-ga-ti-uš (KUB 8.56 i 12 // KBo 10.47c i 24 (fr.)) denotes 'hunting net' as well and because of its gloss wedges should be regarded as the Luwian cognate of Hitt. ekt-. This then would mean that aggati- reflects /?akti-/ < *ékt-, showing Čop's Law and i-Motion. Hoffner suggests a connection with Lat. $iaci\bar{o}$, $i\bar{e}c\bar{\iota}$ 'to throw' ($<*h_1i(e)h_1-k-$), but in this form the *-k- is of unknown origin and does not belong to the root. Hamp (1978) more plausibly assumes a connection with MHG jaget 'hunt', which is taken over by Rieken (1999a: 143f.). She assumes that we are dealing with a verbal root *iek- 'to hunt, to catch' (OHG jagon 'to hunt'), of which ekt- reflects a t-stem. She reconstructs a 'holodynamic' paradigm *iek-ōt-s, *iek-ot-m, *ik-t-es. The Hittite forms, however, speak more in favour of a hysterodynamic *iék-t-s, *ik-étm, *ik-t-ós, in which the replacement of acc.sg. *ik-ét-m by *iék-t-m is trivial. The fact that OHG jagod and MHG jaget reflect *iok-ot-o- could show that nom.sg. *iek-t-s was replaced by *iek-ōt-s in pre-Germanic. Rieken implies that the Hitt. gen.sg. IK-ta-aš should be interpreted as /iktas/, the direct descendent of *ik-t-ós. This seems unlikely to me: the sign IK can be read ik as well as ek, and I therefore rather interpret the spelling IK-ta-aš as ektaš, showing the generalized fullgrade stem *iek-t-.

eku-zi / aku- (Ia3) 'to drink, to drink to (+dat.), to toast (+acc)' (Sum. NAG): 1sg.pres.act. e-ku-mi (IBoT 2.73, 5 (OH/MS), ABoT 32 ii 14 (MH/MS?), KUB 33.67 iv 17 (OH/NS)), 2sg.pres.act. e-uk-ši (KBo 22.1 rev. 28 (OS)), e-ku-uš-ši (KUB 1.16 iii 29 (OH/NS)), e-ku-ut-ti (KBo 19.112, 9 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. e-ku-zi (OS), e-uk-zi (OS), e-ku-uz-zi, e-ú-uk-zi (Bo 2692 v 23 (NS)), 1pl.pres.act. a-ku-e-ni (OS), e-ku-ua-ni (KBo 15.26, 7 (MH/MS)), a-ku-ua-ni (Bo 5709 obv. 10 (NS)), e-ku-e-ni (KBo 37.1 ii 37 (NS)), 2pl.pres.act. e-ku-ut-te-ni (KUB 1.16 iii 34, 48 (OH/NS), KUB 13.4 ii 70, iv 53 (OH/NS)), e-ku-te-ni (KBo 14.41 iv 17 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. a-ku-an-zi (OS, often), a-ku-ua-an-zi (OS), a-ku-u-ua-an-

zi (KUB 30.15 obv. 19 (OH/NS), KUB 20.48 vi 8, 10 (NS)), e-ku-an-zi (KBo 15.34 ii 3 (OH/NS)), e-ku-ua-an-zi (KUB 20.1 ii 20 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. e-ku-un (KUB 30.10 obv. 17 (OH/MS)), 2sg.pret.act. e-ku-ut-ta (KUB 33.96 iv 21 (NS), 2KBo 19.104, 12 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. e-uk-ta (OS), e-ku-ut-ta (OH/NS), 1pl.pret.act. e-ku-e-en (HT 1 i 45 (MH/NS)), e-ku-en (KBo 23.106 rev. 1 (NS)), 3pl.pret.act. e-ku-er, e-ku-i-e-er (KUB 17.10 i 20 (OH/MS)), 2sg.imp.act. e-ku, 3sg.imp.act. e-ku-ud-du (KUB 43.23 obv. 3 (OH/MS)), 2pl.imp.act. e-ku-ut-te-en (KBo 7.28 obv. 26 (OH/MS), KUB 4.1 ii 4 (MH/NS), KUB 43.23 rev. 11, 15 (OH/MS)), e-ku-te-en (KUB 33.62 iii 11 (OH/MS)), e-ku-ut-tén (KUB 13.4 ii 76 (OH/NS), KUB 13.5 ii 7 (OH/NS), KUB 17.30 iii 3 (NS), KBo 10.45 iv 12 (NS)), 3pl.imp.act. a-ku-ua-an-du (KUB 15.34 i 49 (MH/MS), KUB 43.75 obv. 16 (OH/NS), VSNF 12.98 r.col. 6 (NS)); part.gen.sg. a-ku-ua-an-da-aš; verb.noun. a-ku-ua-a-tar, a-ku-ua-tar, gen.sg. a-ku-ua-an-na-aš; inf.II a-ku-an-na (OS), a-ku-ua-an-na; impf. ak-ku-uš-ke/a- (OS), a-ak-ku-uš-ke/a- (KBo 21.63 ii 10).

Derivatives: Lúakuttara- (c.) 'drinker, toaster' (nom.sg. *a-ku-ut-tar-ra*[-aš] (KBo 5.11 i 14), *a-ku-ut-tar-aš* (HT 40 obv. 3, 7, KBo 37.1 rev. 22(NS), *a-ku-tar-aš* (KBo 37.1 rev. 29 (NS)), acc.pl. *a-ku-ut-ta-ru-uš* (KUB 55.56, 12)), *a-ku-ud-da-ru-uš* (KUB 55.56, 11)), see *akutalla-*.

Anat. cognates: Pal. *ahu*- 'drink' (3pl.pres.act. *a-hu-ua-an-ti*, *a-hu-ua-a-an-ti*, inf. *a-hu-u-na*); CLuw. *u*- 'to drink(?)' (2sg.pres.act. *ú-ut-ti-iš*); HLuw. **BIBERE** 'to drink' (inf. "BIBERE"-na (ÇİFTLİK §16), inf. gen. BIBERE-u-na-sa (ASSUR letter f+g §36)).

IE cognates: TochAB *yok*- 'to drink', Lat. *ēbrius* 'drunk', ?Gr. νήφω 'to be sober'.

PIE *
$$h_l e g^{wh}$$
- ti , * $h_l g^{wh}$ -é nti

 single -k- throughout. Apparently, the /g^w/ was fortited to /k^w/ by the following - $\delta ke/a$ - (note that this is not a matter of 'devoicing' as can be seen by e-ku-ut-ta /? δg^w ta/ and a-ku-ut-ta-ra- /? δg^w tra-/). I therefore phonologically interpret the stems as /? δg^w -/, /? δg^w -/ and /? δg^w -/.

These stems hardly can go back to anything else than a PIE root $*h_1 eg^{w(h)}$. This means that the old connection with Lat. *aqua* 'water' cannot be correct as the latter, if from IE origin, shows $*h_2 ek^w - eh_2$. Better comparanda are TochAB *yok*-'to drink' (Pedersen 1925: 40), Lat. *ēbrius* 'drunk' (Juret 1934) and possibly Gr. $v\eta \varphi \omega$ 'to be sober' (Juret 1937: 79).

The Tocharian forms seem to point to $*\bar{e}K^w$ -, which possibly goes back to a reduplicated stem $*h_1e-h_1K^w$ -. Lat. $\bar{e}brius$, too, must reflect a reduplicated form, and shows that the labiovelar was $*g^{wh}$: $*h_1e-h_1g^{wh}$ -. The appurtenance of Gr. νήφω 'to be sober' is difficult in view of the one Doric attestation νᾶφε, which implies an original $*\bar{a}$ that is contradictive with $*h_1$. According to Winter (1955: 173-5), Dor. νᾶ- could be of secondary origin, however, which would make way to interpreting Gr. νήφω as $*n\bar{e}g^{wh}\bar{o}$ from $*p-h_1g^{wh}-e/o$ - 'to not-drink'.

All in all, Hitt. eku-/aku- must reflect $*h_l eg^{wh}$ - / $*h_l g^{wh}$ -. The Palaic cognate shows a lenition of $*g^{wh}$ to / h^w / (note that ahuuanti- must stand for / h^w anti/, so $*g^{wh}$ was not intervocalic), whereas in CLuwian the root $*h_l eg^{wh}$ - first yielded *Peu- which developed into / h^u -/.

Kimball (1999: 187) cites a form 2pl.pres.act. *e-ku-ua-te-ni* (KUB 1.16 iii 34), but this is incorrect: the form in fact is *e-ku-ut-te-ni*, cf. also *e-ku-ut-te-ni* in ibid. 48.

**ekku*- (c.) 'horse' (Sum. ANŠE.KUR.RA): nom.sg. ANŠE.KUR.RA-*uš* (KBo 17.15 rev. 9 (OS), KBo 3.34 ii 36 (OH/NS)), acc.sg. ANŠE.KUR.RA^{H.I.A}-*un* (KBo 8.36 i 4 (OH/NS)), gen.sg. ANŠE.KUR.RA-*aš* (KBo 6.2+ iv 8 (OS)), acc.pl. ANŠE.KUR.RA^{MEŠ}-*uš* (HT 10, 12 (NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *āššu- or *azzu- (c.) 'horse' (nom.sg. ANŠE.KUR.RA-uš (KUB 35.107+108 iv 7 (MS))); HLuw. ásu- (c.) 'horse' (nom.sg.(?) /?asus/ANIMALEQUUS-sa (TOPADA §16), ANIMALEQUUS-sa4 (TOPADA §19), ANIMALEQUUS-sa8 (TOPADA §26), acc.sg. /?asun/ EQUUS.ANIMAL-sù=ha=wa/i=ta (KARATEPE 1 §8 Hu.), EQUUS.ANIMALá-sù->=pa=wá/i=ta (KARATEPE 1 §8 Hu.), EQUUS.ANIMALá-sù-wa/i (KARATEPE 1 §8 Hu.), EQUUS.ANIMALá-sù-wa/i (KARATEPE 1 §8 Hu.), EQUUS.ANIMALá-sù-wa/i (KARATEPE 1 §8 Hu.), ANIMALEQUUS-wa/i-ti (TOPADA §5, §8, §10), ANIMALEQUUS-ti (TOPADA §23), nom.pl.(?) /?asunt³i/ ANIMALEQUUS-zi/a (TOPADA §21), dat.-loc.pl. /?asuant³/ EQUUS-á-sù-wa/i-za (ANDAVAL §4)), ásusatala- 'to ride on horse' (inf.

"ANIMAL.EQUUS'"-sù-sà-ta-la-u-na (BOHÇA §10)); Lyc. esb- 'horse' (abl.-instr. esbedi, gen.adj.nom.sg.c. esbehi).

IE cognates: Skt. *áśva*-, Av. *aspa*-, Gr. ἵππος, Myc. *i-qo*, Lat. *equus*, Ven. *ekvon*, OIr. *ech*, OE *eoh*, TochB *yakwe*, TochA *yuk* 'horse', Arm. *ēš* 'donkey', Lith. *ašvà* 'mare', OPr. *aswinan* 'mare's milk'.

PIE *h₁eku-

See also Starke 1995: 119f. for an overview of attestations of these words. In Hittite, the word for 'horse' is only attested written with the sumerogram ANŠE.KUR.RA. The few instances of a phonetic complement (including in OS texts) point to a *u*-stem: nom.sg. ANŠE.KUR.RA-*uš*, acc.sg. ANŠE.KUR.RA^{HI.A}-*un* (collectively used).

The fact that we find a *u*-stem in Hittite corresponds to the HLuwian *u*-stem noun \acute{a} -s \grave{u} - 'horse'. The second sign of this word, $\mathring{\mathbb{D}}$, is rendered in Hawkins 2000 (see especially p. 35-6) as $s\grave{u}$, although it is read by Melchert (1987a: 201-2) as $s\acute{u}$ (so \acute{a} - $s\acute{u}$ -). As long as we keep in mind that this sign is the regular outcome of PIE * $k\acute{u}$ (also $\mathring{\mathbb{D}}$ -wa/i-ni- $s\grave{u}$ -wa/i-ni- or $s\acute{u}$ -wa/i-ni- 'dog' < * $k\acute{u}$ 0n-), the exact reading of this sign is not important for the interpretation of the HLuwian material. I have followed Hawkins in this matter. Often this noun is cited as "ssu(wa)-", but this is incorrect: the acc.sg.-form /?asun/ clearly points to a $s\acute{u}$ -stem, whereas the - $s\acute{u}$ - that is visible in abl.-instr. ANIMAL EQUUS- $s\acute{u}$ -s

In CLuwian, we also find a *u*-stem noun underlying the sumerogram ANŠE.KUR.RA: nom.sg. ANŠE.KUR.RA-*uš*. Several phonetically spelled words have been pinpointed as denoting 'horse', but the meaning of none of them can be independently determined. E.g. Melchert (1993b: 44), who reads HLuw. *á*-⁽¹⁾— as *á-zú*—, cites dat.-loc.pl. *az-zu-ua-an-za* (KBo 13.260 ii 24) as 'horse', but the context is too unclear to either prove or disprove this interpretation. E.g. Starke (1995: 118²³⁶), who reads HLuw. *á*-⁽¹⁾— as *á-sù*—, cites *a-aš-š[u-...*] (KUB 35.107+108 iv 22), *a-aš-š[u-...*] (KUB 35.102 i 7) and *q-aš-šu-u-ut-t[i-...*] (KUB 35.100 rev. 3) as possible broken phonetical spellings of 'horse', pointing to the fact that the first form is found on the same tablet as the nom.sg.-form ANŠE.KUR.RA-*uš*, and that all forms are found on tablets that belong to the same text group. Again the evidence is not decisive to either prove or disprove Starke's views.

The Lycian word for 'horse' is usually cited as *esbe*-, but this is not necessarily correct as the *-e-* visible in abl.-instr. *esbedi* and gen.adj. *esbehe/i-* in both cases is

inherent to the ending (-edi ~ CLuw. -āti, -ehe/i- ~ CLuw. -āšša/i-). I therefore cite this noun as esb-. Starke (1995: 119) further adduces a Pisidian placename Εσουακωμη, which he translates as "Pferde-Dorf", assuming that it contains an element *esu- 'horse'.

It has often been claimed that the Luwian and Lycian words are loans from Indo-Iranian (Indic áśva- or Iran. aspa-), but as Starke (1995: 119²³⁸) convincingly shows, this cannot be correct for at least the Lycian form: the Iranian name Vištāspa is borrowed into Lycian as Wizttasppa-, showing that esbwith its e- and -b-cannot be from an IIr. source. Moreover, Indic names like *prītāśva- and *priyāśva- are rendered in Mitanni-Indic as Pí-ri-da-aš-šu-ua and Pí-ri-aš-ua respectively, clearly showing the thematic vowel -a-. I therefore regard all Anatolian words as inherited (but see at Lúāššušanni for a genuine borrowing from Indic).

On the basis of HLuw. \acute{a} -s \grave{u} - \sim Lyc. esb- we can reconstruct a PAnat. form *?eku-. Taking the Hittite historical phonology into account, we would expect that the Hittite outcome of PAnat. *?eku- would have been **ekku-, which is the reason for me to treat these words under the lemma *ekku-.

It is of course clear that PAnat. *?eku-, which must reflect a preform *h_leku-, cannot be separated from the words for 'horse' in the other IE languages that point to a reconstruction $*h_1ekuo$ - (Skt. άśva-, Gr. ἵππος, Lat. equus, TochB *yakwe*, etc.). It is remarkable, however, that despite the fact that all non-Anatolian IE languages point to an o-stem $*h_1ekuo-$, the Anatolian evidence clearly points to a *u*-stem noun. Starke (1995: 120) therefore states that we are dealing with an "Umbildung des Stammausgangs *°uo- -> °u-", but this seems very unlikely to me: there is no known phonological development in the prehistory of Anatolian that would predict that an PIE sequence *-uo- would regularly yield Anat. -u-; moreover, in view of the productivity of the o-stem inflection in Anatolian, an analogical development of PIE $*h_1ekuo$ - to Anat. $*h_1eku$ - is hard to defend. We must conclude that it is impossible to assume that a PIE o-stem $*h_1ekuo$ - would have yielded an Anat. u-stem $*h_1eku$ - and that the inverse therefore must be true. I consequently assume that the original PIE word for 'horse' was a u-stem *h₁eku- and that only after the splitting off of Anatolian this word was thematicized to $*h_1ekuo$ - (a trivial development) as it is attested in all the other IE languages. We may think of an original paradigm $*h_i \not\in k$ -u-s, $*h_i \not\in eu$ -m, $*h_i \not\in u$ -u-s \dot{o} s, from a stem * h_1e k-u- 'quick, swift' as also seen in Skt. \bar{a} s \dot{u} - ~ Gr. ἀκύς 'quick, swift' $< *h_1o-h_1k-u-$.

 $-\bar{e}l$ (pronominal gen.sg.-ending): am-me-el (OS), a- $p\acute{e}$ -e[-el] (OS), a- $p\acute{e}$ -el (MH/MS), ke-e-el (OS), ku-e-el (OS), tu-e-el (OS), tu-el (MH/MS).

The gen.sg.-ending of pronominal stems is $-\bar{e}l$. Within Anatolian, the only comparable form may be Lyd. bili- 'his', which is derived from bi- 'he, she, it' (see under $ap\bar{a}$ - / $ap\bar{u}$ -). According to Kronasser (1956: 142), this ending is comparable to a Hattian suffix -el or -il that expresses apurtenance. The fact that $-\bar{e}l$ is consistently found in pronouns only makes a borrowing less likely, however. Further unclear.

MUŠ ellijanku-: see MUŠ illujanka-

GIŠ *elzi-* (n.) '(pair of) scale(s)' (Sum. GIŠ.RÍN, ^{GIŠ}NUNUZ ZI.BA.NA, Akk. *ZIBĀNĪTU*): nom.-acc.sg. or pl. *e-el-zi* (KUB 30.10 rev. 13 (2x) (OH/MS)), *e-el*[(-*zi*)] (KBo 6.26 i 52 (OH/NS)), *el-zi* (KBo 6.13 i 8 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.pl. *il-zi-ia-aš* (KUB 32.129 i 14 (NS)).

PIE * h_1 élt- ih_1 ??

Although formally one cannot decied whether nom.-acc. $\bar{e}lzi$ is singular or plural, HW^2 (E: 36) suggests that this word is plurale tantum. Semantically, this could make sense because of the fact that the word denotes a pair of scales, which is supported by the only occurrence of an oblique case of this word, dat.-loc.pl. ilziiaš.

Because of the inherent duality of this word, Puhvel (1981b: 352-3; HED 1/2: 270) assumes that the -i in fact goes back to the PIE dual ending $*-ih_1$. If so, then we might have to do with a root $*h_1elt-+-ih_1$. He connects the word with OIr. leth, We. lled 'halve', Lat. latus 'side', assuming that these words reflect a root $*h_1let$ - besides the root $*h_1elt$ - found in Hittite. Hamp (1988) followed this suggestion, but tried to show that the indeed awkward assumption of Schwebe-ablaut is unnecessary. He derives the Celtic forms through *letes-<*lit- from a zero-grade form *lt-, which, according to Hamp, is the preform for Lat. latus as well (like magnus <*mg-no-). Problematic to this view is the fact that in Latin, a pre-form $*h_1lt$ - would not give lat-, but probably should have given **alt- (cf. Schrijver 1990: 71). Moreover, Schrijver (1990: 486) takes the Celtic words as belonging with OIr. lethan 'wide' $<*plth_2no-$ and leaves Lat. latus unconnected.

All in all, I conclude that the etymology proposed by Puhvel and extended by Hamp is unsatisfactory. I agree that if this word shows the old dual ending *- ih_l (which is at least possible from a semantic point of view), we mechanically have

to reconstruct $*h_lelt-ih_l$, but I have not been able to find any convincing IE cognates that reflect this root as well.

eni(-): see aši / uni / ini

 enu^{-i} (Ib2) '?': 3sg.pres.act. e-nu-z[i] (KUB 44.61 iv 20 (NS)); part. $e-nu-\mu a-da[(-)...]$ (KUB 10.21 v 5 (OH/NS)).

The verb occurs only twice. The first text it occurs in is a medical text:

KUB 44.61 iv

- (19) [ma-a-a]n=kán an-tu-uh-še IŠ- $TU^{UZU}I$ -ŠA-RI=ŠU $z[a^?-ap-pi-ia-at-ta-ri$ (?)]
- (20) [NUMU]N-an=ma-a=š-ši=kán Ú-UL e-eš-zi nu tap-pí-in e-nu-z[i x x x x x]
- (21) $[nu=k\acute{a}]n^{?}$ UZU I-ŠA-RI=ŠU an-da zi-ik-ke-ez-zi an-da=ma [x x x x x x]
- (22) [x x M]I-an hu-u-ma-an-da-an ki-it-ta-ri ku-it-ma-n=a \hat{s} [x x x x x]

'When for a man from his penis [it drips?], and he has no seed, he (the doctor) *enu*-s a *tappi*-, [xx-s, and] places his penis inside. [...] a whole night it will lay until he [is cured]'.

As the noun *tappi*- is a hapax legomenon of which the meaning is unknown, it is not possible to determine what the verb *enu*- means either. The second text describes a ritual:

KUB 10.21 v

- (3) $n=a-at \times [x \times x \times x \times x]$
- (4) $p\acute{e}$ -ra-an kat-ta=ma[?] x[x x]
- (5) ŠÀ.BA 1^{EN} e-nu-ua-an-d[a(-)...]
- (6) *n=a-aš-ta* GAL DUMU^{MEŠ} É.GAL
- (7) GADA-an še-er ar-ha [SUD-zi?]
- (8) LUGAL-uš UŠ-KI-[EN]
- (9) $n=a-a\dot{s}-ta$ GAL DUMU^{MEŠ} É.GAL x[x x]
- (10) $^{\text{GIŠ}}$ BANŠUR-az ar-ha da-a-[i n=a-at]
- (11) LUGAL-*i pa-a-i* LUGAL-*uš* ^dU[-*i*]
- (12) pár-ši-ja

'It [...]. And down for (it) [...] one of which (is?) *enuuant*- [..]. The head of the palace servants [draws?] a cloth up high and the king bow[s]. The head of the

palae servants takes a [...] of the table and gives [it] to the king. The king breaks it [for] the Storm-god'.

This context, too, is too unclear to determine wat enuuand[a(-)...] denotes.

Nevertheless, it has often been suggested that *enu*- means 'to make warm' (e.g. Puhvel HED 1/2: 11; HW² E: 42f.) and therefore should be equated with inu^{-z^i} , the causative of $\bar{a}(i)^{-(a)ri}$ / i- 'to be hot' (q.v.). Although a meaning 'to make warm' in both cases would not be impossible, it is hardly evident either. In view of the fact that within the Hittite period a OH /i/ is lowered to NH /e/ before -n-(cf. § 1.4.8.1.d) and taking into account that both forms with e-nu- are attested in NS texts, the equation between enu- zi and inu- zi formally could be defended, however.

All in all, I conclude that on the basis of these contexts a meaning of the verb *enu*- cannot be determined and that therefore the supposed equation with *inu*-cannot be proven either. A connection with *enuma*- (q.v.) (thus Puhvel l.c.) does not make much sense.

enuma- 'to be refreshed(?)': 3pl.pres.midd. e-nu-ma-an-da-ri (KUB 1.13 ii 37).

The verb occurs only once, in the Kikkuli-text:

KUB 1.13 ii

- (33) ma-ah-ha-an=m=a- $a\check{s}$ $\acute{1}D$ -az
- (34) [EGI]R-pa ú-ua-da-an-zi n=a-aš I-NA É ^{LÚ}IŠ
- (35) [an-d]a pé-e-hu-da-an-zi nu-u=š-ma-aš nam-ma
- (36) [1 DUGG]AL ME-E MUN 1 DUGGAL ME-E DIM, a-ku-ua-an-na
- (37) [pí-a]n-zi ma-aḥ-ḥa-an=ma e-nu-ma-an-da-ri
- (38) [nam-m]a ÍD-i pé-e-hu-da-an-zi

'When they bring them back from the river, they take them to the stable. Then, they give them one cup of salt water and one cup of malt water to drink. When they are *e*., they take them back to the river'.

Kammenhuber (1961a: 61) translates "sich erholen", which indeed seems to fit the context.

This verb is of importance as it is falsely translated 'to become hot' by Puhvel (HED 1/2: 11), who, on the basis of this translation, connects *enuma*- with inu^{-zi} 'to make hot', the caus. of $\bar{a}(i)^{-a(ri)}/i$ - 'to be hot' (q.v.).

A stem *enuma*- does not look particularly IE to me. The comparison to $e\check{s}harnumae^{-zi}$ 'to smear with blood' (see $e\check{s}har$) as given by Puhvel (l.c.) does not help much either.

epp-zi / app- (Ia3) 'to take, to seize, to grab, to pick, to capture' (Sum. DIB, Akk. ṢABATU): 1sg.pres.act. e-ep-mi (OS), 2sg.pres.act. e-ep-ši (MH/MS, OH/NS), eep-ti (MH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. e-ep-zi (OS), 1pl.pres.act. [a]p-pu-ú-e-ni (KUB 35.18 i 7 (MS)), ep-pu-u-e-ni (KUB 31.44 ii 10 (MH/NS), e-ep-pu-u-e-ni (KUB 22.57 obv. 13 (NS)), e-ep-pu-u-e[-ni] (KBo 9.77, 11 (NS)), e-ep-pu-u-e[-ni] (KUB 50.111, 3 (NS)), 2pl.pres.act. ap-te-ni (KUB 12.63 obv. 15 (OH/MS), KBo 22.118, 14 (OH/NS), KUB 46.48 obv. 8 (NS)), e-ep-t[e-ni] (KBo 19.58, 7 (MH?/MS)), e-ep-te-ni (KUB 13.5 ii 18 (OH/NS)), e-ep-te-e-ni (KBo 5.13 i 7 (NH), KUB 6.41 i 50 (NH)), e-ep-te[-ni] (KBo 16.98 i 5 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. appa-an-zi (OS, often), ap-pa-a-an-zi (rare), a-ap-pa-an-zi (KBo 30.109 rev. 3 (MS)), 1sg.pret.act. e-ep-pu-un (OS), e-ep-pu-u-un (KBo 3.6 ii 7 (NH)), 2sg.pret.act. e-ep-ta (KUB 14.1 rev. 23 (MH/MS)), 3sg.pret.act. e-ep-ta (OH/MS), 1pl.pret.act. e-ep-pu-en (HHCTO 2 rev. 19, 24 (MH/MS), KBo 3.60 iii 6 (OH/NS)), ap-pu-en (KUB 34.77 obv. 2 (NS)), 2pl.pret.act. e-ep-tén (KUB 12.63 + KUB 36.70 obv. 10, 19 (OH/MS)), e-ep-te-en (KUB 1.16 + KUB 40.65 iii 9 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. e-ep-per (OS), 2sg.imp.act. e-ep (MH/MS), 3sg.imp.act. e-ep-du (MH/MS), e-ep-tu (KUB 8.81 ii 12 (MH/MS)), 2pl.imp.act. e-ep-tén (MH/MS), e-ep-te-en (MH/MS), 3pl.imp.act. ap-pa-an-tu (OS), ap-paan-du (MH/MS); 3sg.pres.midd. ap-pa-at-ta-at (KBo 2.2 ii 42 (NS)), e-ep-ta-at (KUB 52.83 i 5 (NS)), 3pl.pret.med. ap-pa-an-ta-ti (KBo 10.47g, 10 (NS)), appa-an-da-at (KUB 36.12 + KUB 33.113 i 16, 22 (NS), KUB 33.92 iv 4 (fr.) (NS)), ap-pa-an-ta-at (KBo 2.2 i 22 (NS), KUB 33.106 ii 29 (NS), KUB 33.115 iii 13 (fr.) (NS)); part. ap-pa-an-t- (OS); verb.noun. ap-pa-a-tar, ap-pa-tar, gen.sg. ap-pa-an-na-aš; verb.noun gen.sg. e-ep-pu-u-ua-aš (Gurney 6, 4 (NS)); inf.I e-ep-pu-u-ua-an-zi (KBo 3.3 iii 30 (NH), KUB 13.6+ ii 14 (OH/NS)); inf.II ap-pa-an-na (KBo 3.21 ii 5 (MH/NS), KUB 17.18 iii 19 (NS), KUB 12.62 rev. 3 (NS)), ap-pa-a-an-na (KUB 12.62 rev. 5 (NS), KUB 35.43 ii 19 (NS)); impf. appí-iš-ke/a- (OS), ap-pí-eš-ke/a- (MH/MS).

Derivatives: *appat(a)rije/a-^{zi}* (Ic1) 'to take in pledge; to confiscate' (3sg.pres.act. *ap-pa-at-ri-ez-zi* (KBo 6.2 iv 4 (OS)), *ap-pa-ta-ri-ez-zi* (KBo 6.3 iii 76 (OH/NS)), *ap-pát-ri-ja-zi* (KUB 13.9 i 10 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *ap-pa-at-ri-ja-at* (KBo 14.21 i 32 (NS)); inf.I *a-ap-pa-at-ri-ya-an-zi* (KBo 6.26 i 28 (NS)), *a[p-pa-at-ri-ya-an-zi]* (KBo 6.18 iv 7 (NS))).

IE cognates: Skt. *āpnóti* 'to reach, to gain, to take possession of', Lat. *apīscor* 'to reach, to receive, to grab, to get', *co-ēpī* 'I have started, I have undertaken'.

PIE $*h_l \acute{e}p$ - $ti/*h_l p$ - $\acute{e}nti$

See HW² E: 44f. for attestations. This verb is abundantly attested from the OH period onwards. Its original inflection was *epmi*, *epši*, *epzi*, *appueni*, *apteni*, *appanzi*. In the MH period the full grade stem is analogically introduced in the 1st and 2nd plural as well, giving *eppuueni* and *epteni*. The one attestation 1pl.pret.act. *appuen* is remarkable, as it is, to my knowledge, the only plural preterite form of a *mi*-verb to show a zero grade instead of regular full grade. Unfortunately, it is found on a NS fragment of which the period of composition is unknown, so it is impossible to decide whether we are dealing with an archaism or with a secondary form on the basis of *appueni*.

Already since Hrozný (1917: 170), this verb is connected with Skt. $\bar{a}pn\acute{o}ti$ 'to reach, to gain, to take possession of' (a secondary present created on the basis of the perfect $\acute{a}pa < *h_le-h_l(o)p-$), Lat. $ap\bar{l}scor$ 'to reach, to receive, to grab, to get', $co-\bar{e}p\bar{l}$ 'I have started, I have undertaken' ($co-\bar{e}pi < *h_le-h_lp-$ and ap- from $*h_l\rlap/l_lp-$, cf. Schrijver 1990: 28f.), reflecting a root $*h_lep-$ 'to take, to seize'. According to Oettinger (1979a: 88), epp-/app- must reflect a Narten-inflection $*h_l\rlap/ep-ti$, $*h_l\rlap/ep-nti$, but this is improbable for a number of reasons. Firstly, 1sg.pret. $*h_l\rlap/ep-m$ should have given Hitt. $**epun/?\acute{e}bun/$ and not $eppun/?\acute{e}pun/$. Secondly, $*h_l\rlap/ep-nti$ should have given Hitt. $**eppanzi/?\acute{e}pnt^{\$}i/$ and not $eppanzi/?\acute{e}pnt^{\$}i/$. I therefore reconstruct a normal root present $*h_l\rlap/ep-ti$, $*h_l\rlap/e-\acute{e}nti$.

The verb $appat(a)ri\underline{i}e/a$ - is derived from the verb.noun $app\bar{a}tar < *h_lp\acute{o}t_l^r$, and shows that synchronically the final -ar here phonologically still was /-r/, so $app\bar{a}tar = /2p\acute{a}dr/$.

See at pai-/pi- 'to give' for my view that that verb reflects $*h_lp-(o)i$ -, derived from the root $*h_lep$ -.

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er-: see \bar{a}r^{-i} / ar-
-er (3pl.pret.act.-ending)
PIE *-\bar{e}r
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The ending of 3pl.pret.act. is often cited as -er as well as -ir (compare e.g. Friedrich (1940: 36): "-ir", vs. Friedrich (1960: 77): "-er (-ir)". This confusion is due to the fact that the ending is usually spelled with the sign IR that can be read ir as well as er. Also signs like GIR = HA_6 (kir and ker), NIR (nir and ner) and

ŠIR (*šir* and *šer*) are ambiguous. So in the cases where the ending is spelled °*Ce/i*-IR, we cannot tell whether we should read °*Cir*, °*Cer* or even °*Cier*. This unclear situation has now been solved by Melchert (1984a: 117f., 137f. and 152f.), who convincingly has shown that in almost all cases the 3pl.pret.act.ending should be read -*er* throughout the Hittite periode. He mentions (o.c.: 138) only one exception, namely the spelling -*hi-ir*, which in his view must be interpreted as /-Hir/. Since the sign HI nowadays can be read *hi* as well as *he* (compare HZL 335), we are here as well allowed to read -*he-er*, however, which means that the 3pl.pret.act.-ending is always -*er* and never -*ir*.

It has been claimed that besides the ending -er, we also find an ending -ar or -r. For instance, Neu (1989) cites the 3pl.pret.act.-forms ha-a-ni-ia-r=a-at (Bo 6472, 12 (undat.)), ú-e-mi-ia-ar (KUB 17.10 i 37 (MS)), ša-pa-ši-ia-ar (HKM 6 rev. 7 (MH/MS), although Neu still cites the incorrect ša-ú-ši-ja-ar of the edition (Alp 1991: 128)), da_x -m[i-i]š-šar (KBo 3.38 rev. 29) and pi-iš-kar (KUB 38.3 i 7). He admits that the latter two forms can be read da_x - $m[i-i]\check{s}-\check{s}er_g$ and $p\acute{i}-i\check{s}-ker_g$ as well and therefore cannot be used as an argument, but he is right in claiming that hānijar, uemijar and šapašijar are real forms. According to Neu, these forms show an ending -ar which reflects a PIE ending *-or. Since this *-or is not attested anywhere else, it must in Neu's view be very archaic. In my view, hānijar, uemijar and šapašijar are just the result of the MH replacement of the suffix -ie- by -ia- in -ie/a-verbs. Just as OH -ieši, -iezi, -iettani, etc. are replaced by MH -iaši, -iazi, -iatteni (cf. my treatment of the -ie/a-class in § 2.2.2.1.0), the OH 3pl.pret.act.-form o-ier is in these forms replaced by -iar. Of course, the ending -er was restored immediately, and the normal MH and NH 3pl.pret.-form in -ie/a-verbs is therefore -ier, although -iaer is occasionally attested as well (e.g. a-ni-ja-er, a-ri-ja-er, ti-ja-er). With reference to Neu's views, CHD P: 158 argues that the forms da-lu-ug-nu-la (KUB 12.63 obv. 30) and pár-ga-nu-la (ibid. 31) should rather be read da-lu-ug-nu-úr and pár-ga-nu-úr, and interpreted as "3pl. preterites w. a zero grade". See Rieken 1999a: 465f., however, for a convincing treatment of these forms in which she shows that we should not emend the forms to *dalugnur* and *parganur*, but rather interpret *dalugnula* and *parganula* as all.sg. of *dalugnul-* and *parganul-*. This means that there is no evidence in Hittite for any other original 3pl.pret.act.-ending than -*er*.

erh- / arah- / arh-, erha-, arha- (c.) 'line, boundary' (Sum. ZAG): nom.sg. erha-aš (KUB 17.29 ii 7 (NS), KUB 19.37 ii 45 (NH)), er-ha-a-aš (KUB 19.37 ii 33 (NH)), acc.sg. ar-ha-an (OS), ar-ha-an (KBo 22.1 obv. 31 (OS)), er-ha-an (KUB 11.23 vi 9 (NS)), gen.sg.? ar-ha-aš (KBo 8.124 rev. 6 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. ar-hi (OS), er-hi (VBoT 133 obv. 9 (NS), KUB 15.34 iii 32 (MH/MS), KUB 41.17 ii 6 (NS), IBoT 4.182 obv. 6 (OH/NS), KBo 26.136 obv. 8, 14 (MS), KBo 40.170 ii 2 (NS), KUB 10.75 i 9 (OH/NS)), er-he-e=š-še (KUB 44.56 rev. 7 (OH/NS)), all.sg. ar-ha (OS), abl. a-ra-ah-za (OS), er-ha-az (KBo 3.21 ii 17 (OH/NS)), acc.pl. er-hu-uš (KBo 3.1 i 7, 16, 26 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.pl. ar-ha-aš (KUB 36.49 iv 10 (OS)), er-ha-aš (IBoT 1.30, 7 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: irhatt- (c.) 'row, series, circuit' (dat.-loc.sg. ir-ha-at-ti (KBo 39.152, 2, 3, 4 (NS), ir-ha-a-at-ti (KUB 25.32 + 27.70 ii 16 (NS)), ir-ha-ti (KUB 25.32 + 27.70 ii 49, iii 12 (NS)); ir hae-zi, ar hae-zi (Ic2) 'to go down the line, to circulate, to make the rounds, to treat in succesion, to list, to enumerate, to conclude' (ir-ha-a-mi (NS), 3sg.pres.act. ir-ha-a-iz-zi (OH/NS), ir-ha-iz-zi (MH/NS), ir-ha-a-i-ez-zi (MS), ir-ha-a-zi (MH/MS), ir-ha-a-e-ez-zi (NS), ar-haa-ez-zi (KBo 17.74 ii 22 (OH/MS?)), 3pl.pres.act. ir-ha-an-zi (OS), ir-ha-a-a[nzi] (OS), 3sg.pret.act. ir-ha-a-et (OH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. [ir-]ha-at-te-en (OH/MS); 3sg.pres.midd. ir-ha-et-ta (MS?), ir-ha-a-it-ta (OH/NS), ir-ha-it-ta-ri (NS), ir-haa-it-ta-ri (NS), 3pl.pres.midd. ir-ha-an-ta-ri, ir-ha-an-da-ri, 3sg.pret.midd. ir-haa-it-ta-at (MH/NS); part. ir-ha-a-an-t- (OH/MS), ir-ha-an-t-; verb.noun ir-ha-aua-ar (OH/MS), ir-ha-u-ua-ar (OH/MS), gen.sg. ir-ha-u-ua-aš; inf.I ir-ha-a-uua-an-zi, ir-ha-u-ua-an-zi; impf. ir-ha-i-iš-ke/a- (OS), ir-hi-iš-ke/a-, ir-hi-eške/a-), arha (adv. postpos.) 'off, away (from), out of, on account of' (ar-ha (OS)), arhaja(n) (adv.) 'separately, apart, especially, additionally' (ar-ha-ja, ar-ha-jaan), arahza (adv.) 'around; on the outside, away, absent, abroad' (a-ra-ah-za (OS)), arahzanda (adv.) '(all) around' (a-ra-ah-za-an-da (OS), a-ra-ah-za-anta), arahza- (adj.) 'alien' (nom.sg.c. a-ra-ah-za-aš (NH)); arahziia- (adj.) 'alien' (nom.sg.c. a-ra-ah-zi-ia-aš (NS)), arahzena- (adj.) 'bordering, adjoining, surrounding; outer, external, foreign, alien' (nom.sg.c. a-ra-ah-zé-na-aš (MH/MS), acc.sg.c. a-ra-ah-ze-na-an, nom.-acc.sg.n. a-ra-ah-zé-na-an, a-ra-ahze-na-an, dat.-loc.sg. a-ra-ah-zé-ni, a-ra-ah-ze-ni, a-ra-a-ah-zé-e-ni (KUB 13.3 iii 16 (OH/NS)), all.sg. a-ra-ah-zé-na, abl. a-ra-ah-zé-na-za, nom.pl.c. a-ra-ahzé-ni-eš, [a-ra-aḥ-]zé-ni-e-eš, a-ra-aḥ-zé-nu-uš (NH), a-ra-aḥ-zé-na-aš (NH), acc.pl.c. a-ra-aḥ-zé-na-aš, nom.-acc.pl.n. a-ra-aḥ-zé-na, dat.-loc.pl. a-ra-aḥ-zé-na-aš), araḥzenant- (adj.) 'id.' (nom.pl.c. a-ra-aḥ-zé-na-an-te-eš (NH)).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *irha*- (c.) 'border' (acc.pl. FINES+*ha-zi* (IZGIN 1 §4, §15, IZGIN 2 §3, §4, §5), dat.-loc.pl. "FINES" *i+ra/i-há-za* (KARATEPE 1 §19 Ho., §30 Hu.), "FINES" *i+ra/i-ha-za* (KARATEPE 1 §30 Ho.), FINES+*ha-za* (IZGIN 1 §4)).

IE cognates: Lat. $\bar{o}ra$ 'brim, edge, boundary, coast, region'. PIE * $h_1erh_2/3$ - / * $h_1rh_2/3$ -

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 129f. for attestations. Because the sign IR in principle can be read ir as well as er, the forms that are spelled IR- h° can be interpreted as ir- h° as well as as er- h° . The absence of plene spelling (never **e-er- h° or i-ir- h°) makes the matter difficult to decide.

The spelling of abl. a-ra-ah-za is remarkable. The fact that this word and its derivatives are never spelled **ar-ah-za or *ar-ha-za precludes an analysis "arhza" (cf. e.g. /ualHt³i/ 'he hits' that is spelled μa -ah-zi as well as μa -la-ah-zi). Instead, it is enevitable that the second -a- is linguistically real. E.g. Melchert (1994a: 29, 84) is aware of this as well, but states that "/araHts/" must through anaptyxis have developed out of an original *arHts. This is improbable, since such an anaptyxis is fully absent in words with comparable clusters like $p\acute{a}r$ -ha-zi, $p\acute{a}r$ -ah-zi = / $p\'{a}r$ Ht³i/ 'he chases' or μa -al-ah-zi, μa -ah-zi = /ualHt³i/. I therefore assume that the stem arah- is to be taken seriously.

If these words are of IE origin, the alternation e/irh-: arh- must reflect ablaut. It is remarkable that all OS attestations of the noun show arh- or arah-, whereas the forms with e/irh- are found in MS and NS texts only. Nevertheless, the fact that the OS attestations of the derived verb $irhae^{-i}$, $arhae^{-i}$ all show e/irh- indicates that the variant e/irh- must have been present in the noun as well. In my view, such an ablaut can only be interpreted in a meaningful way if we assume that we are dealing with erh-: arah-: arh-. I therefore have read the sign IR as er- in the forms of the noun as cited above.

An ablauting pair erh: arah: arh: is not unproblematic, however, especially in view of the sound law "* $\check{e}Rh_xV > aRRV$ " as formulated by Melchert (1994a: 83) for PAnatolian. If this sound law is correct it is impossible that a Hitt. sequence erh: is from IE origin. When we look at Melchert's examples (1994a: 79-80) in favour of this development, however, we see that they all are weak or must be explained otherwise: $anniške/a - \langle *enh_x iske/ó - (compare my analysis of this imperfective at <math>anije/a^{-zi}$); $malla - \langle *melh_2 - (this verb is <math>hi$ -inflected and

therefore must reflect $*molh_2$ -); $tarra-<*terh_2o-$ (see at $tarra-^{tta(ri)}$ for an alternative account); $-anna/i-<*-enh_2i-$ (I reconstruct this suffix as *-otn-(o)i-); $harra-<*h_2erh_3o-$ (here the -a- is due to the preceding $*h_2$); $tarhu-<*terh_2u-$ (I rather assume that tarhuzzi /tárH $^wt^si$ / < */térH wti / in which -a- is due to the development *eRCC>aRCC); $i\check{s}parranzi<**sp\acute{e}rh_1nti$ (see at $i\check{s}p\bar{a}r^{-i}$ / $i\check{s}parr-$ and $i\check{s}parra-^i$ / $i\check{s}parr-$ for an elaborate account of these verbs). As we see, none of the examples in favour of *eRHV>aRHV can withstand scrutiny.

Another problem regarding the stem erha- is that *VRHV > VRRV, as is visible from e.g. $mallai < *molh_2ei$, $išparrai < *sporh_{2/3}ei$, etc. This can be solved by assuming that arh- reflects a zero-grade form, *CRHV, where the laryngeal regularly was retained, and on the basis of which -h- was restored in erha-.

All in all, if this noun is of IE origin, the ablaut-variants erh: arah: arh- can only go back to $*h_1erh_2$ -: $*h_1reh_2$ -: h_1rh_2 -. From an Indo-European point of view, this ablaut is only comprehensible when it is interpreted as a hysterodynmically inflecting h_2 -stem $*h_1er-h_2$ -: nom.sg. $*h_1\acute{e}r-h_2$, acc.sg. $*h_1r-\acute{e}h_2-m$, gen.sg. $*h_1r-h_2-\acute{o}s$. Because of the regular retention of $*h_2$ in the gen.sg.-form $*h_1rh_2\acute{o}s$, it was restored in the rest of the paradigm. This means that the synchronic a-stem noun arha-, erha- as attested in Hittite is a recent thematicization going back to virtual $*h_1rh_2$ -o- and $*h_1erh_2$ -o-. This is supported by the archaic abl. a-ra-ah-za that shows the ending *-z attached directly to the stem and reflects virtual $*h_1r$ - $\acute{e}h_2$ -ti.

The derived verb $irhae^{-z^i}$ must go back to virtual $*h_1er-h_2-o_i\acute{e}/\acute{o}$. Because pretonic *-e- yields Hitt. -i-, I have transliterated all forms of this verb with initial ir- in the overview above. The variant $arhae^{-z^i}$ reflects $*h_1r-h_2-o_i\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -.

The HLuwian cognate *irha*- must show *i*- from pretonic **e*- (cf. Hajnal 1995: 63) and therefore go back to * h_1er-h_2 - \acute{o} -.

The reconstruction $*h_1er-h_2-: *h_1r-eh_2-: *h_1r-h_2-$ is based on inner-Anatolian reasoning only. Perhaps the root $*h_1er-$ is to be identified as the verbal root $*h_1er-$ 'to move horizontally', which is also found in Hitt. $\bar{a}r^{-i}/ar-$ 'to arrive' and $arnu^{-zi}$ 'to transport'. As an outer-Anatolian cognate, often Lat. $\bar{o}ra$ 'brim, edge, boundary' has been mentioned (Sturtevant 1942: 48, who also, less convincingly, adduces Skt. $\bar{a}r\acute{a}t$ 'from afar, $\bar{a}r\acute{e}$ 'far'), which then could reflect $*h_1\bar{o}r-eh_2-$ or $*h_1o-h_1r-eh_2-$. Kimball (1999: 166) adduces Lith. irti "to separate" as well. Although semantically at first sight this seems attractive, the verb rather means 'to desintegrate', however, which is a bit further from 'border' than "to separate" would have been. Moreover, the acute accent points to a pre-form *HrH-, which implies that the second laryngeal is inherent part of the root, whereas in the Hittite noun $*h_2$ must be the suffix.

erman / armn- (n.) 'sickness, illness' (Sum. GIG): nom.sg.c. GIG-aš (KBo 1.42 iv 5 (NS), KUB 14.15 ii 6 (NH)), acc.sg.n. e-er-ma-an (KBo 17.1 iv 2 (OS)), e-er-ma-a(n)=š-me-et (KBo 17.1 iii 11 (OS), KBo 17.3+4+KBo 20.15+KUB 43.32+39 (StBoT 25.4) iii 11 (OS)), er-ma-an (KBo 3.4 i 7 (NH), KBo 4.6 rev. 16 (NH), KUB 29.1 ii 18 (OH/NS), KUB 29.2 ii 10 (OH/NS)), er-ma-a(n)=š-ma-aš=kán (KBo 17.3 i 7 (OS)), er-ma-a-an (KUB 26.87, 8 (NH)), acc.sg.c. GIG-na-an (KUB 19.29 i 7 (NH)), dat.-loc.sg. er-ma-ni (KUB 8.62 i 19 (NS)), erg.sg. er-ma-na-an-za (KUB 37.190 rev. 6 (undat.)), GIG-an-za (KUB 37.190 rev. 4 (undat.)), abl. GIG-az, GIG-za.

Derivatives: armanije/a-tta(ri), ermanije/a-tta(ri) (IIIg) 'to be(come) ill' (3sg.pres.midd. ar-ma-ni-ia-at-ta (KUB 4.72 rev. 3 (OS)); verb.noun er-ma-ni-ia-u-u-ua-ar (KBo 1.42 iv 6 (NH))), armala-, ermala- (adj.) 'sick, ill' (nom.sg.c. ar-ma-la-aš (KUB 30.10 rev. 15 (OH/MS), KUB 30.11 rev. 12 (OH/MS), & er-ma-la-aš (KUB 1.1 i 44 (NH)), er-ma-la-aš (KBo 3.6 i 37 (NH), KBo 18.79 obv. 7 (NS)), ermalant- (adj.) 'sick, ill' (nom.sg.c. er-ma-la-an-za (KBo 5.9 i 16 (NH), KUB 5.6 i 47 (NS)), armalije/a-tta(ri), ermal(l)ije/a-tta(ri) (IIIg) 'to be(come) ill; to afflict (with illness)' (1sg.pres.midd.(?) ar-m[a-li-ia-al-ha-at?] (KUB 1.16 ii 2 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. er-ma-li-ia-at-ta-at (KBo 3.4 ii 20 (NH), KBo 3.4 i 6 (NH), KBo 16.1 i 20 (NH)), er-ma-li-at-ta-at (KBo 3.4 ii 13 (NH)), er-ma-al-li-ia-at-ta-at (KBo 5.9 i 15 (NH)), part. er-ma-li-an-za (KBo 4.12 obv. 22 (NH))).

IE cognates: ?ON armr 'poor, miserable', ?OE earm 'wretched'.

PIE $*h_1 \acute{e}rmn$, $*h_1 rm\acute{e}ns$

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 157f. for attestations. The noun shows neuter (erma(n)=šmet) and commune (GIG-aš) forms. The oldest attestations (OS) clearly show that originally this noun was neuter, however, whereas the commune forms are found in NS texts only. The noun itself is consistently spelled e-IR-ma-an (OS) or IR-ma-an (OS+), to be read as e-er-ma-an and er-ma-an respectively. In its derivatives, we sometimes find a stem arman- (e.g. armanijatta 'he became ill'). Apparently on the basis of these derivatives showing a stem arman-, Puhvel (l.c.) cites this word as arma(n)-, erma(n)-, irma(n)- and states (159) that "a [is] most frequent in Old Hittite". Although indeed in the derivatives the stem arma(n)- seems to be older than erma(n)- (armanijatta (OS) vs. ermanijaujar (NH); armalaš (OH/MS) vs. ermalaš (NH); arm[alijahhat] (OH/NS) vs. ermalijattat (NH)), the noun iself only shows a stem erman-, which is attested multiple times in OS texts. HW² does not treat this word nor its derivatives under arma(n)- or erma(n)-, but refers to a future lemma irma(n)- (E: 93). Both

practises seem incorrect to me. The OS spellings e-IR-ma-an clearly show that the younger spellings IR-ma-an have to be read as erman. Nevertheless, the derivatives originally probably all showed a stem arma(n)-, which was altered to erma(n)- on the basis of the noun.

The fact that in the older texts we find a stem arma(n)- used for the derivatives, suggests that originally the noun itself showed ablaut as well, although such an ablaut is not attested anymore. From an IE point of view, we would expect a protero-dynamic inflection * $h_1 \acute{e}rmn$, * $h_1 rm\acute{e}ns$.

Note that the forms that show a stem *ermal*- and *armal*- may have to be regarded as dissimilations from original *erman*- and *arman*- (cf. § 1.4.7.2.f).

Within Hittite, *erman* is connected with *arma*- 'moon' and *armae*- zi 'to be pregnant' by e.g. Puhvel HED 1/2: 159-60, who assumes a basic meaning 'weak', which he further connects with OE *earm* 'weak' and ON *armr* 'wretched'. This is a possibility. Melchert (1984a: 88¹⁵) suggests a relationship with Alb. *jerm* 'daze, stupor, sickness, etc.' and states that "the root is that of * $(h_1)er$ - 'move' in the sense of 'be agitated'". Anoter etymology was proposed by Hajnal (1999), who connects *erman* with Skt. *anarmán*- 'without wounds' (AV hapax, variant of *anarván*- 'id.'). These latter two etymologies imply that *erman* is a *-men*-stem, which from an IE point of view is necessary anyway (cf. the absence of roots ending in *-eRR-, which precludes reconstructing a root * $*h_1erm$ -).

 $e^{s^{-2i}}/a^{s}$ - (Ia3) 'to be (copula); to be present': 1sg.pres.act. $e^{-e^{s}-mi}$ (KBo 3.46 + KUB 26.75 obv. 3 (OH/NS), KBo 3.55 rev. 11 (OH/NS), VBoT 58 iv 3 (OH/NS), KUB 36.35 i 13 (NS), KBo 16.23 i 19 (NH)), 2sg.pres.act. e-eš-ši ((OS) but see commentary), e-eš-ti (KUB 36.98c rev. 5 (OH/NS), but see commentary), 3sg.pres.act. *e-eš-za* (KBo 6.2 iv 54 (OS) // *e-eš-zi* (KBo 6.3+ iv 53 (OH/NS))), *e*eš-zi (OS, often), i-eš-zi (KUB 34.114 rev. 5 (OS)), 1pl.pres.act. e-šu-ua-ni (KUB 26.83 iii 18 (OH/NS), KUB 44.60 ii 1, 2 (fr.) (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. a-ša-an-zi (OS), 1sg.pret.act. e-šu-un (OH/NS), 2sg.pret.act. e-eš-ta (KBo 5.13 i 19 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. e-eš-ta (OS), 1pl.pret.act. e-šu-u-en (KUB 14.3 iv 9 (NH), KUB 31.47 obv. 9 (NS)), e-šu-en (KUB 23.1 i 32 (NH)), e-eš-šu-u-en (KUB 18.24 iii 6 (NS)), 2pl.pret.act. e-eš-te-en (KUB 15.34 iv 12 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pret.act. e-še-er (OS), e-šer (OS), 1sg.imp.act. e-eš-li-it (KUB 26.35, 6 (OH/MS?), KUB 23.82 rev. 16 (MH/MS), KBo 5.3 iv 33 (NH)), e-eš-lu-ut (KUB 7.2 ii 23 (NS), KUB 8.35 iv 23 (NS)), a-ša-al-lu (KBo 4.14 i 43 (NH)), 2sg.imp.act. e-eš (OH/MS), 3sg.imp.act. e-eš-tu (OS), e-eš-du (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. e-eš-te-en (MH/MS), eeš-tén (MH/MS), 3pl.imp.act. a-ša-an-tu (OS), a-ša-an-du (OS); part. a-ša-an-t(OS), *a-ša-a-an-t-*; verb.noun. *e-šu-ua-ar* (KUB 24.7 i 55 (NS)), *e-šu-u-ua-ar* (KBo 1.42 i 7, 8 (NS)), gen.sg. *e-šu-ua-aš* (KUB 26.43 obv. 11 (NH)).

Derivatives: see ašnu-zi and ešri-.

Anat. cognates: Pal. $\bar{a}\vec{s}$ - / $a\vec{s}$ - 'to be' (2sg.imp.act. a-a \vec{s} , 3sg.imp.act. a-a \vec{s} -du, 3pl.imp.act. a-ša-an-du, a-še-en-du); CLuw. āš-/aš- 'to be' (3sg.pres.act. a-aš-ti, 3sg.pret.act. *a-aš-ta*, 3sg.imp.act. *a-aš-du*, *a-a-aš-t*[*u*], 3pl.imp.act. *a-ša-an-du*); HLuw. ás- / s- 'to be' (3sg.pres.act. a-sa-ti (KARAHÖYÜK §20, §21), ASSUR letter f+g §14, §20, §22, §33, §48), 2pl.pres.act. a-sa-ta-ni (ASSUR letter e §6), 3pl.pres.act. á-sa-ti (KARKAMIŠ A5a §9), a-sa-ti (ASSUR letter b §8), 1sg.pret.act. á-sa-ha (KÖRKÜN §2, KARAHÖYÜK §10, PORSUK §5), ásá-ha (KULULU 4 §1, §8), á-sa-ha-' (BOR §2), á-sa₈-ha (KULULU 4 §11), 3sg.pret.act. á-sa-ta (KARKAMIŠ A7 §5, CEKKE §14, CALAPVERDÍ 1 §3), ása-tá (KARKAMIŠ A6 §18, ANCOZ 4 §1, AKSARAY §10), á-sa-ta-' (KARKAMIŠ A6 §12), sa-ta (MARAŞ 4 §8), a-sa-tá (YALBURT bl. 3 §1), satá-' (TELL AHMAR 1 §8), sa-ta (MARAŞ 4 §8), 3pl.pret.act. á-sa-ta (KARATEPE 1 §33, ANCOZ 8 §6), a-sá-ta (KARATEPE 1 §6 Hu., §12 Hu., §27, PALANGA §2, KULULU 1 §2), á-sa-ta-' (KARATEPE 1 §12 Ho.), sá-ta (KARATEPE 1 §36, §40), sa-tá-' (KARKAMIŠ A11a §17), sa-ta_v (TOPADA §3, §21), sa-ta (BOHÇA §6), sa-tá-' (KARKAMIŠ A11b §2), 3sg.imp.act. a-satu (KARAHÖYÜK §24), á-sa-tu-u-' (SULTANHAN §42), sa-tu (MARAŞ 14 §7), sa-tu-' (SHEIZAR §7), sá-tú-' (MEHARDE §6), 3pl.imp.act. á-sa-tu (KULULU 6 §4), á-sa-tu-u (ANCOZ 7 §14)); Lyd. 1sg.pres. -im 'I am (?)' (Gusmani 1971), 3sg.pres. el 'he is (?)'; Lyc. es-/ah- 'to be' (3sg.pres.act. esi, 3sg.imp.act. esu), ahama(n)- 'existence', ahata- 'property, possessions' (old part. of 'to be').

PAnat. *?es- / *?s-

IE cognates: Skt. *ásmi* 'to be', Gr. ἐστί 'he is', Lat. *est* 'he is', Goth. *ist* 'he is', etc.

PIE $*h_1 \acute{e}s$ -ti, $*h_1 s$ - $\acute{e}nti$

 this case the use of the locatival enclitic particle $= \check{s}\check{s}an$ indicates that $e-e\check{s}-\check{s}i$ belongs to the active paradigm of $e\check{s}-^{a(ri)}$ 'to sit' and must be translated 'you sit in heaven' (thus also HW^2 E: 93). Nevertheless, one OS attestation of $e-e\check{s}-\check{s}i$ remains that does not occur in this formula, viz. KUB 31.143a + VBoT 124 iii (8) [...] $x-a\check{s}-\check{s}a$ $e-e\check{s}-\check{s}i$ [$(n=a-an\ an-da-an\ mi-i\check{s}-ri-\mu a-an-da-a\check{s})$] (cf. StBoT 25: 189). Unfortunately, the meaning of this sentence is unclear. If, however, the broken word [...] $x-a\check{s}-\check{s}a$ is to be interpreted as [...] $x-a\check{s}\check{s}=a$ (it could hardly be anything else), and if =(i)a functions as a sentence initial particle here, it would mean that in this case we are dealing with a form $e-e\check{s}-\check{s}i$ that occurs without the particle $=\check{s}\check{s}an$ and that therefore possibly could stand for 'you are'.

A possibly more secure example of a 2sg.pres.act.-form is *e-eš-ti*, found in the OH?/NS text KUB 36.98c rev. (5) [..]x EGIR-pa LUGAL-uš *e-eš-ti*. Because of the fact that the main story is told in the first person and deals with the military campaign of a king (cf. ibid. (2) [...-]un nu=mu DINGIR^{MEŠ}[...] 'I [...](1sg.pret.) and the gods [...] me', (3)[...] *e-ep-pu-un* 'I took', (7) KASKAL^{MEŠ}=ŠU ua-ar-n[u-nu-un] 'I burnt down his roads' and (10) [...]x nu LUGAL.GAL pa-a-un' 'I, the Greatking, went'), it is in my view likely that this sentence was spoken to the author by someone else (presumably by the inhabitants of a conquered city or land), and therefore has to be translated '(for us?) afterwards you will be king'. Puhvel (HED 1/2: 285), claiming that the form is "OHitt.", implausibly interprets *e-eš-ti* as 3sg.pres.act. here, however, and also HW² (E: 93) translates "... danach(?) ist er (oder evtl. bist du?) König". Taking this form as 3sg.pres.act. would be very problematic, however, as it would show a very archaic non-assibilation of *t in front of i, which to my knowledge is unparalleled in Hittite.

A form that indeed is very archaic, however, is 3sg.pres.act. *e-eš-za* found in the OS version of the Hittite Laws, of which the meaning 'he is' is ascertained by its younger copy that shows *e-eš-zi*. This form, together with a few other forms that show an OS 3sg.pres.-ending *-za*, shows that the ending *-*ti* regularly gave Hitt. /-t^s/, spelled *-za*, which was restored into the familiar *-zi* on the basis of *-mi*, *-ši*, etc

The one attestation 3sg.pres.act. *i-eš-zi* (KUB 34.115 rev. 5, see StBoT 26: 372) is, despite the fact that it is found in an OS text, too aberrant not to be a mistake. Note that the fact that the preceding word, *ku-iš-ki*, ends in *-i* may have been the cause of this error.

The etymology of the verb $e\check{s}^{-2i}/a\check{s}$ - is fully clear, of course: PIE * h_1es - 'to be' (already Knudtzon 1902: 45 identifies e- $e\check{s}$ -tu (VBoT 1, 7) as 'it must be', equating it with Gr. ἔστω and Lat. esto). In my view, e- $e\check{s}$ -zi, a- $\check{s}a$ -an-zi is phonologically to be interpreted as /?és t^si 1, /?sán t^si 1 from * $h_1\acute{e}s$ -ti1, * h_1s -énti. See at

 $e\check{s}^{-a(ri)}/a\check{s}^{-}$ 'to seat; to sit' for the view that the meaning 'to be (present)' is a quite recent lexicalization of an original meaning 'to sit', still visible in the Hitt. verb $e\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$ 'to seat' and $e\check{s}^{-zi}/a\check{s}^{-}$ 'to sit'.

See Kloekhorst (2004: 41f.) for a detailed treatment of the HLuw. verb *ás*- 'to be' and its aphaeresis.

 $e\check{s}^{-a(ri)}/a\check{s}$ - (IIIa; Ia3) '(midd.) to sit down, to seat oneself; (+ = $\check{s}\check{s}an$) to sit; (act.) to sit, to reside; (trans.) to settle' (Sum. TUŠ): 1sg.pres.midd. e-eš-ha-ha-ri (KBo 16.98 ii 12 (NS), KBo 46.3 ii 6 (NS), KUB 8.48+ i 21 (NS)), 2sg.pres.midd. e-ešta-ri (KUB 14.1 obv. 20 (fr.), 44 (MH/MS), KUB 57.24, 5 (NS)), 3sg.pres.midd. e-ša (OS), e-ša-ri (OS, often), e-ša-a-ri (KBo 3.7 iv 13 (OH/NS)), i-ša-ri (KBo 15.25 obv. 30 (MH/MS)), 1pl.pres.midd. e-šu-ua-aš-ta (OS), e-šu-aš-ta (KBo 16.24+25 i 82/71 (MH/MS)), e-šu-ua-aš-ta-ti (KBo 3.7 iv 7 (OH/NS), KUB 24.8 iv 6 (OH/NS), KUB 33.106 ii 13, 14 (NS)), 3pl.pres.midd. e-ša-an-ta (OS), e-šaan-da (OS), e-ša-an-ta-ri (OH/NS), e-ša-an-da-ri (OH/NS), e-ša-an-da-a-ri (KUB 34.128 rev. 9 (MS)), e-eš-ša-an-ta-ri (KBo 2.14 iv 12 (NS)), a-ša-an-da (KUB 10.17 ii 9 (OH/NS)), a-ša-an-ta (KBo 4.9 iii 26 (NS), KBo 12.38 ii 13 (NH)), 1sg.pret.midd. e-eš-ha-at (KBo 17.23 rev. 5 (OS?), KBo 3.1 ii 16 (OH/NS), KUB 31.8, 8 (NS), KBo 3.4 i 3, 19, 28, iv 44 (NH), KBo 4.4 iv 66 (NH), KBo 5.8 ii 40 (NH), KUB 14.16 i 12 (NH)), e-eš-ha-ti (KBo 3.55 iii 6 (OH/NS)), e-eš-ha-ha-ti (KUB 36.98b rev. 8 (OH/NS)), e-eš-ha-ha-at (KBo 19.78, 7 (NS), KBo 16.1 i 30 (NH), KBo 16.8 ii 14 (NH)), iš-ha-ha-at (KBo 16.8 ii 10 (NH), KUB 31.71 iii 3 (NH)), 2sg.pret.midd. [e-eš-]ta-at (KUB 14.1 rev. 34 (MH/MS)), 3sg.pret.midd. e-ša-ti (KUB 17.10 i 34 (OH/MS), KBo 12.3 iii 4 (OH/NS), KUB 31.64 iii 12 (OH/NS), KUB 33.8 ii 19 (OH/NS), KBo 13.99 rev. 4 (NS), KBo 15.34 iii 15 (OH/NS)), e-ša-di (KUB 33.59 iii 13 (OH/NS)), e-ša-at (MH/NS), e-eš-ta-at (KUB 30.34 iv 3, 4 (MH/NS), KBo 5.8 ii 15 (NH)), e-eš-šaat (KBo 37.1 ii 27 (NS)), eš-ta-at (1490/u, 11 (NS)), 1pl.pret.midd. e-eš-šu-ua-ašta-ti (1490/u, 14 (NS)), 3pl.pret.midd. e-ša-an-ta-ti (KUB 33.45+53+FHG 2 iii 21 (OH/NS), KUB 51.56, 6 (NS)), e-ša-an-ta-at (KUB 48.124 obv. 8 (NS), KBo 18.179 rev. V 8 (NS), KBo 5.8 ii 13, 18, 25 (NH), KUB 26.43 rev. 10 (NH)), eša-an-da-at (KUB 19.29 iv 15 (NH), KUB 19.37 iii 5 (NH)), 2sg.imp.midd. e-ešhu-ut (KUB 14.1 obv. 17 (MH/MS), KBo 3.21 iii 15, 21, 25 (MH/NS)), 3sg.imp.midd. *e-ša-ru* (KUB 30.10 rev. 6 (OH/MS), KUB 31.131 + ABoT 44a iii 4/2 (OH/NS), Bo 3211 rev. 6 (NS), KUB 14.3 ii 28, 71, 75 (NH)), 2pl.imp.midd. [e-]eš-tu-ma-ti (KUB 31.64 ii 3 (OH/NS)), e-eš-du-ma-at (KUB 14.1 rev. 40 (MH/MS)); 2sg.pres.act. e-eš-ši (OS), 3sg.pres.act. e-eš-zi (OS), 3pl.pres.act. aša-an-zi (OS), e-ša-an-zi (KUB 20.76 iii 14 (OH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. e-eš (KUB 14.1 obv. 16, 44 (MH/MS), KUB 14.3 iv 3 (NS)), *e-ši* (KUB 14.1 obv. 19 (MH/MS)), 2pl.imp.act. *e-eš-te-en* (KUB 15.34 ii 16 (MH/MS), KUB 14.16 i 17 (NH)); part. *a-ša-an-t-* (OS), *e-ša-an-t-* (NH); verb.noun. *a-ša-tar*, *a-ša-a-tar* (gen.sg. *a-ša-an-na-aš*); inf.II *a-ša-a-an-na* (MH/MS), *a-ša-an-na* (MH/MS); impf. *e-eš-ke/a-* (midd.) (OS).

Derivatives: ašandul- (n.) 'occupation force, garrison' (gen.sg. a-ša-an-du-la-aš), ašandula/i- (adj. used with ERIN^{MEŠ}) 'occupation force' (nom.sg.c. a-ša-an-du-liš, acc.sg.c. a-ša-an-du-la-an, dat.-loc.sg. a-ša-an-du-li, a-ša-an-du-la, abl. a-ša-an-du-la-az, a-ša-an-du-la-za), ašandulae-zi (Ic2) 'to be on garrison duty' (3pl.pres.act. a-ša-an-du-la-an-zi), ašandulatar / ašandulann- (n.) 'garrisoning' (dat.-loc.sg. a-ša-an-du-la-an-ni).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. ištardalli- (adj.) 'throne-like' (nom.-acc.pl.n. iš-tar-daal-la (KBo 20.75 rev. 14), see Starke 1990: 416)); HLuw. ás- 'to be seated, to (3sg.pres.med. SOLIUM+*MI-sá-i* (KARATEPE 1 §54 Hu.), SOLIUM+*MI-i* (KARATEPE 1 §24, ÇİFTLİK §10, ÇALAPVERDİ 2 §2), 3pl.pres.act. SOLIUM+MI-ti (KARKAMIŠ A2+3 §17e), 1sg.pret.act. SOLIUMha (IZGIN §2), 3sg.pret.act. SOLIUM-tá (KARAHÖYÜK §4), SOLIUM+MI-ta (KARATEPE 1 §37 Hu.), 3pl.pret.act. SOLIUM á-sa-ta (KARKAMIŠ A11b §10); verb.noun nom.sg. SOLIUM+MI-ia-sa (KARATEPE 1 §36 Hu.)), isnu(wa)- 'to seat, to settle' (1sg.pret.act. SOLIUMi-sà-nu-há (KARATEPE 1 §31 Ho.), SOLIUMi $s[\grave{a}]$ - $n\acute{u}$ -ha (KARATEPE 1 §47 Hu.), ${}^{SOLIUM+MI}i$ - $s\grave{a}$ -nu-ha (KÖRKÜN §5), ${}^{SOLIUM}i$ - $s\grave{a}$ -nu-wa/i-ha (KARKAMIŠ A11a §20, BOYBEYPINARI 2 §1), SOLIUMi-sà-nú-wa/i-ha (KARATEPE 1 §31 Hu., KARKAMIŠ A11b+c §17, KARABURÇLU line 3, GÜRÜN §3b, TELL AHMAR 2 §10), "SOLIUM" i-sà-nu-wà/i-há-' (KARATEPE 1 §16 Ho.), SOLIUM+MI isà-nú-wa/i-ha (KARKAMIŠ A1a §16), 3pl.pres.act. SOLIUM i-sà-nú-wa/i-ti (KARATEPE 1 §54 Ho.), 3sg.pret.act. "SOLIUM" i-sà-nu-wa/i-ta (TELL AHMAR 5 §3), 3pl.pret.act. SOLIUM i-sà-nú-wa/i-ta (MARAŞ 1 §3)), ása- (c.) 'seat' (nom.sg. "MENSA.SOLIUM" á-sa-sa (KARKAMIŠ A6 §25), acc.sg. "MENSA.SOLIUM" á-sa-na (KARKAMIŠ A6 §24), "MENSA.SOLIUM" á-sa-na-' (KARKAMIŠ A6 §8), "SOLIUM" sana (HAMA 4 §5, §6), dat.-loc.sg. SOLIUM.Ml á-sa (KARAHÖYÜK §4), SOLIUMsa-' (HAMA 4 §8), "SOLIUM]" sa (HAMA 5 §5)), istarta- (n.) 'throne' (nom.acc.sg. THRONUS i-sà-tara/i-tá-za (BOYBEYPINARI 1 §1), i-sà-tara/i-ta-za (BOYBEYPINARI 1 §5, BOYBEYPINARI 2 §5, §15), dat.-loc.sg. THRONUS i-sàtara/i-ti-i (MARAŞ 1 §3, MARAŞ 4 §17), "THRONUS" i-sà-tara/i-tí-i (KARATEPE 1 §16 Ho.), "THRONUS" i-sà-tara/i-ti (KARATEPE 1 §16 Hu.), THRONUS-tara/i-ti (IZGIN 1 §2)).

IE cognates: Skt. aste 'to sit, to live, to settle, to abide, to continue', asa- (n.) 'seat', YAv. ah- 'to sit', Gr. notherapsite of asteroidal or settle, to abide, to continue', <math>asa- (n.)

PIE $*h_1\acute{e}h_1s$ -o, $*h_1\acute{e}h_1s$ -nto; $*h_1\acute{e}s$ -ti, $*h_1s$ -énti

See HW² E: 97f. for attestations. Already Hrozný (1919: XIII, 14) connected this verb with Gr. $\tilde{\eta}\sigma\tau\alpha$ 1 'to sit' and Skt. $\acute{a}ste$ 'to sit'. These latter forms seem to reflect $*h_l\acute{e}h_ls$ -to, displaying a root $*h_l\acute{e}h_ls$ -. Because this structure is quite remarkable, it is generally assumed that $*h_l\acute{e}h_ls$ - must reflect an old reduplication $*h_l\acute{e}-h_l\acute{s}$ - of a root $*h_l\acute{e}s$ - 'to sit' (cf. LIV²). This root $*h_l\acute{e}s$ - is identical to $*h_l\acute{e}s$ - 'to be (present)', indicating that 'to sit' is a development out of the meaning 'to be present'.

The formal interpretation of the Hittite material is quite straightforward. We find a middle stem $e\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$ besides an active stem $e\check{s}^{-z^i}/a\check{s}$. Usually, the middle paradigm $e\check{s}ari/e\check{s}antari$ is interpreted as reflecting $*h_1\acute{e}h_1s-o$, $*h_1\acute{e}h_1s-nto$. The active stem $e\check{s}^{-z^i}/a\check{s}$ is formally identical to $e\check{s}^{-z^i}/a\check{s}$ 'to be' (and, as we saw above, historically as well), and therefore is best regarded as reflecting $*h_1\acute{e}s-ti$, $*h_1s-\acute{e}nti$.

In HLuwian, the verb 'to be seated' is predominantly written with the logogram SOLIUM. Only once we find a full phonetic form, namely 3pl.pret.act. SOLIUM ása-ta. When we compare this to Hitt. a-ša-an-zi 'they sit', it is quite possible that HLuw. á-sa-ta represents /?santa/ $< *h_1 sénto$ (see Kloekhorst 2004 for my view that the HLuwian sign \(\delta \) can represent \(/?-/ \). In the derivatives \(i-s\delta-nu-wa/i- \) 'to seat, to settle' and i-sà-tara/i-ta- 'throne' we find a stem is-. The interpretation of this stem is not fully clear. At first sight it is tempting to interpret the stem is- as the strong stem variant of ás-. E.g. Hawkins & Morpurgo-Davies (1978: 107-11) therefore assume that the stem is- is the one hidden behind the logogram SOLIUM+MI, and Starke (1990: 418) subsequently interprets SOLIUM+MI-sa-i 'he sits' as /isai/, which he regards as the direct cognate of Hitt. eša. On the basis of his assumption that HLuw. -i- can reflect *-eh_i-, Starke reconstructs /isai/ as * h_1eh_1so . Melchert (1994a: 265) claims that * $-eh_1$ - yields Luw. $-\bar{a}$ -, however, which would mean that Starke's reconstruction is impossible. Because Luw. -ican also reflect a pretonic *e (cf. e.g. HLuw. tipas- < *neb^hés-), the stem is- could also be regarded as the outcome of the unreduplicated stem $*h_1es$ - in pretonic position. In the verb isnu(wa)- this is certainly possible (< virtual * h_l es-néu-) and in i-sà-tara/i-ta- probably as well ($< *h_i es-tró-+ ?$). This could mean that the relationship between the stems is- and $\dot{a}s$ - is not one of strong vs. weak, but rather one of unaccentuated vs. accentuated.

All in all, the phonetic form of SOLIUM+MI-sa-i cannot be deduced from the available evidence. The 3pl.pret.act.-form \acute{a} -sa-ta probably reflects $*h_is$ - $\acute{e}nto$ and the noun \acute{a} -sa- \acute{s} -eat' in my view must reflect $*h_is$ -o- (in which the initial preconsonantal /?-/ occasionally is dropped within the HLuwian period (the so-called aphaeresis), cf. Kloekhorst 2004: 46-7). The interpretation of the other forms depends on one's view on the outcome of *- eh_i - in Luwian. If one follows Starke in assuming that *- eh_i - > Luw. -i-, isnu(wa)- and i- $s\grave{a}$ -ta-a-a- can reflect $*h_ieh_is$ -n(e)u- and $*h_ieh_is$ -tro-. If one follows Melchert in assuming that *- eh_i - > Luw. $-\bar{a}$ -, one must reconstruct $*h_ies$ - $n\acute{e}u$ - and $*h_ies$ - $tr\acute{o}$ -+ (or similar) respectively.

-eš (nom.pl.c.-ending) PIE *-ei-es

This ending is usually cited as $-\bar{e}\bar{s}$, but this is incorrect. If we look at OS texts, we see that it is predominantly spelled °Ce-eš (e.g. la-a-le-eš, li-in-ki-ia-an-te-eš, are-eš, ku-ú-še-eš, pal-ua-at-ta-al-le-eš, pí-še-né-eš, etc.). The only cases in which a plene -e- is found, is when the ending is attached to a stem in vowel (e.g. ha-apí-e-eš, ma-a-ri-e-eš, pal-ha-a-e-eš, ap-pé-ez-zi-e-eš, ha-an-te-ez-zi-e-eš, ku-i-eeš, har-ša-e-eš). In my view, the plene -e- in these cases much more likely denotes the hiatus than a long vowel. So $pal-ha-a-e-e\check{s}=/plH\bar{a}es/$, $ha-a-pi-e-e\check{s}=$ /habies/, har-ša-e-eš = /Hrsaes/, etc. In cases like iš-he-e-eš (MS) and perhaps also *šu-me-e-eš* (MS) (but compare the OS spelling *šu-me-eš*!), we are probably dealing with real accentuated endings /?isHés/ and /sumés/. In younger times, we do find some spellings °Ce-e-eš (e.g. pal-ua-at-ta-al-le-e-eš, hu-uh-he-e-eš), but these are much less common than °Ce-eš. All in all, we must conclude that the ending is to be interpreted as /-es/, with short -e-. Nevertheless, since this ending is usually unaccentuated (except in already mentioned išhēš and šumēš), and since unaccentuated /e/ reflects *- \bar{e} -, we must assume that the ending -e \check{s} reflects a preform *- $\bar{e}s$.

In younger times, we sometimes find spellings like °Ci-eš, °Ce-iš and °Ci-iš, which could show that the ending is deteriorating to /-is/. From MH times onwards, we see that the nom.pl.c. can also be expressed by the original acc.pl.c.-ending -uš and even by the original dat.-loc.pl.-ending -aš.

For a detailed treatment of the prehistory of this ending, cf. Melchert 1984a: 121-2, who argues that *- $\bar{e}s$ goes back to *-ei-es, the original nom.pl.c.-ending of -i-stems. This implies that the contraction of *-eie- to *- \bar{e} - must have been much earlier than the loss of intervocalic *i as described in § 1.4.8.1.a, namely before

the weakening of unaccentuated *e to a in open syllables. So for the nom.pl.c. of i- and u-stem adjectives, we must envisage the following scenario:

(1) expected PIE preform:

(2) generalization of word-initial stress:

(3) contraction of *-eie- to $-\bar{e}$ -:

(4) restoration of suffix-syllable -ei- in the i-stem adjective on the basis of e.g. acc.pl.c. $*C\acute{V}C$ -ei-us:

(5) spread of the marked nom.pl.c.-ending $-\bar{e}s$ throughout the other nominal stems:

(6) weakening of posttonic *e in open syllable to -a- and subsequent shortening of unaccentuated * \bar{e} to e:

(7) loss of intervocalic *i with lengthening of the preceding vowel:

-
$$\vec{e}$$
šš- \vec{s} ("fientive"-suffix)
PIE *- $\acute{e}h_l$ - sh_l -

The verbs in $-\bar{e}\bar{s}\bar{s}$ - are traditionally called 'fientives' since they denote 'to be ...' or 'to become ...'. They are often derived from adjectives, but can be derived from nouns and verbs as well. For adjectives, compare: $arau\bar{e}\bar{s}\bar{s}-z^i$ 'to become free' from arauant- (adj.) 'free'; $harkij\bar{e}\bar{s}\bar{s}-z^i$ 'to become white' from harki-hargai- (adj.) 'white'; $idalau\bar{e}\bar{s}\bar{s}-z^i$ 'to become bad' from $id\bar{a}lu-harbai$ - (adj.) 'evil'; $makk\bar{e}\bar{s}\bar{s}-z^i$ 'to become numerous' from mk, mekki-harbai- (adj.) 'numerous' (note the zero-grade formation); $m\bar{t}\bar{e}\bar{s}\bar{s}-z^i$ 'to be(come) mild' from $m\bar{t}u-harbai$ - (soft, mild'; $park\bar{e}\bar{s}\bar{s}-z^i$ 'to become tall' from parku-harbai- (adj.)

'high'; $parku\bar{e}ss^{-zi}$ 'to become tall' from parku-/pargau- (adj.) 'high'; $tepau\bar{e}ss^{-zi}$ 'to become little' from $t\bar{e}pu-/t\bar{e}pau$ - (adj.) 'little'. For verbs, compare: $hat\bar{e}ss^{-zi}$ 'to become dry' from $h\bar{a}t^{-i}/hat$ - 'to dry up'; $mi\bar{e}ss^{-zi}$ 'to grow' from mai^{-i}/mi - 'to grow'; $tukk\bar{e}ss^{-zi}$ 'to be important' from $tukk^{-ari}$ 'to be important'. For nouns, compare: $sakn\bar{e}ss^{-zi}$ 'to be(come) impure' from sakkar, sakhar 'sakn- 'excrement'.

The verbs that bear this suffix inflect according to the mi-conjugation and do not show ablaut (° \bar{e} $\check{s}mi$, ° \bar{e} $\check{s}ti$ (for *° \bar{e} $\check{s}\check{s}i$), ° \bar{e} $\check{s}zi$, *° \bar{e} $\check{s}\check{s}u\check{u}eni$, ° \bar{e} $\check{s}\check{s}eni$). Note the difference between $tepau\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ -, $parku\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - and $m\bar{t}e\check{s}\check{s}$ -, all derived from u-stem adjectives.

According to Watkins (1973a: 71f.), the suffix $-\bar{e}s\bar{s}$ - must be an 'inchoative' in -s- of the stative suffix *- eh_1 -, just as in Latin we find the inchoative suffix $-\bar{e}scere$ (e.g. $rub\bar{e}scere$ 'to become red'), which in his view reflects *- eh_1 -ske/o- (the stative suffix *- eh_1 - itself is also sporadically attested in Hittite: $nakke^{-zi}$, $papre^{-zi}$, $parkue^{-zi}$ and $\check{s}ulle^{-zi}$, cf. the treatment of this class in § 2.2.2.1.1). Nevertheless, as we can see from * $h_1\acute{e}h_1s$ -o > Hitt. $e\check{s}a$ 'to seat', a reconstruction *- $e\acute{h}_1$ -s-cannot explain the geminate - $\check{s}\check{s}$ - found in - $\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ -. In my view, this means that we must reconstruct *- $e\acute{h}_1$ - sh_1 - in which the element *- sh_1 - must be compared with the imperfective-suffix - $\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - that reflects *- $s(o)h_1$ -. Just as the Hittite imperfective suffixes - $s\check{s}(a)$ - < *- $s(o)h_1$ - and - $s\check{k}e/a$ - < *- $s\check{k}e/o$ - are functionally equal, we can now even better understand that the Hittite fientive suffix - $\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - < *- $e\acute{h}_1$ -ske/o-.

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ēšša-<sup>i</sup> / ēšš- : see īšša-<sup>i</sup> / īšš-

-ešš(a)- ("imperfective"-suffix): see -šš(a)-

ēššari-: see ēšri-

siGēššari-: see <sup>SiG</sup>ēšri-

ēšha-: see išhā-

ēšhahru-: see išhahru-
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ešhar / išhan- (n.) 'blood; bloodshed' (Sum. ÚŠ, Akk. *TAMMU*): nom.-acc.sg. *e-eš-har* (OS, often), *iš-har* (KBo 3.67 ii 12 (OH/NS), KUB 31.115, 12 (OH/NS), KBo 14.41 iv² 3 (OH/NS), HFAC 40 obv.² 8 (OH/NS), KBo 3.16 + KUB 31.1 ii

17 (OH/NS), KBo 12.8 iv 32 (OH/NS), KBo 12.91 iv 6 (MH/NS), KBo 13.131 obv. 7 (MH/NS), KUB 30.33 i 11, 18 (fr.) (MH/NS), KUB 9.34 ii 34 (NS), KBo 1.51 rev. 17 (NS), HT 1 i 37 (NS), KUB 44.63 ii 7, 8 (NS), VBoT 74, 7 (NS)), gen.sg. iš-ha-na-a-aš (KBo 17.1 iv 8 (OS), KBo 15.10 i 1, 20, 32, ii 39 (OH?/MS)), iš-ha-na-a-š=a (KUB 13.7 i 14 (MH/NS)), iš-ha-a-na-aš (KUB 17.18 ii 29 (NS)), iš-ha-na-aš (KBo 15.10 i 22, ii 17, 32 (OH?/MS), KUB 11.1 iv 19 (OH/NS), KBo 3.1+ iv 27 (OH/NS), KUB 17.34 i 2 (fr.) (OH/NS), KBo 10.45 iii 19 (MH/NS), KUB 19.67+ 1513/u i 18 (NH), KUB 30.50 + 1963/c 12f. (NS), KUB 22.38, 5f. (NS), KUB 19.2 rev. 9 (NH), KUB 14.14 + 19.1 + 19.2 rev. 9f. (NH)), e-eš-ha-na-aš (KUB 41.8 iii 10 (MH/NS), KUB 13.9 ii 3f. (MH/NS), KUB 17.28 ii 1 (MH/NS), KUB 9.4 i 38 (MH/NS), KUB 30.35 i 1f. (MH/NS), KUB 39.102 i 1f. (MH/NS), KUB 7.41 obv. 1ff. (MH/NS), KBo 10.45 iii 1 (MH/NS), KUB 41.8 iii 10 (MH/NS), KBo 24.52, 4 (NS), KUB 30.50+, 11 (NS)), e-eš-(ha-)na-aš (KUB 41.8 ii 36 (MH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. iš-ha-ni-i (KBo 15.33 iii 31 (OH/MS), KBo 11.49 vi 18 (OH/NS), KBo 10.45 iv 26 (MH/NS), KBo 30.153 ii 6 (OH/NS), KUB 11.26 ii 11 (OH/NS), KUB 44.12 ii 13 (NS)), iš*ḥa-ni* (KUB 40.28 ii 6 (MH/MS?), KUB 55.28 ii 6 (MH/NS), KUB 9.34 ii 34 (fr.) (NS), KBo 22.52 ii 3 (NS)), e-eš-ha-ni-i (KBo 11.45 iii 22 (OH/NS), KUB 10.62 v 1 (OH/NS), KUB 9.4 i 17 (fr.) (MH/NS), KBo 11.1 obv. 45 (NH)), e-eš-ha-ni (KUB 45.47 iii 18 (MH/MS), KUB 10.11 vi 5 (OH/NS), KUB 43.56 iii 12 (OH/NS), KUB 41.8 iv 25 (MH/NS), KUB 44.4 + KBo 13.241 rev. 2 (NS)), erg.sg. iš-ha-na-an-za (KUB 39.103 rev. 4 (MH/NS), KUB 54.1 iv 19 (NS), KUB 14.14 + 19.2 rev. 23 (NH)), e-eš-ha-na-an-za (KUB 30.34 iv 7 (MH/NS), KUB 4.1 ii 22 (MH/NS), KUB 9.4 i 38 (MH/NS)), iš-ha-na-(an-)za (KUB 9.34 ii 46 (NS)), abl. e-eš-ha-na-az (KUB 43.58 i 47, ii 41 (MS?), KUB 16.77 iii 19 (NH)), iš-ha-na-za (KUB 30.33 i 10 (MH/NS)), iš-ha-na-az (KUB 15.42 ii 30 (NS), KUB 30.31 i 42 (NS), KUB 41.22 iii 3f. (NS), KUB 14.14+ obv. 34 (fr.) (NH)), e-eš-(ha-)na-za (IBoT 1.33, 52 (NS)), e-eš-ha-na-za (KUB 19.20 rev. 9 (NH)), išha-na-an-za (KUB 39.102 i 1 (MH/NS)), instr. iš-ha-an-da (KBo 17.4 iii 15 (OS), e-eš-ḥa-an-ta (HT 1 i 38 (NS)), e-eš-ḥa-ni-it (Bo 3696 i 7, 10 (NS)).

Derivatives: *išḥanuuant-*, *ēšḥanuuant-* (adj.) 'bloody' (nom.sg.c. *iš-ḥa-nu-ua-an-za* (KBo 13.131 iii 14 (MH/NS)), nom.-acc.pl.n. *e-eš-ḥa-nu-ua-an-ta* (HT 1 i 30 (NS), KUB 9.31 i 37 (fr.) (MH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. *iš-ḥa-nu-ua-an-ti* (KUB 36.89 obv. 14, rev. 1 (NS))), *ēšḥaškant-*, *išḥaškant-* (adj.) 'bloodied' (nom.sg.c. *e-eš-ḥa-aš-kán-za* (KUB 7.41 obv. 15 (MH/NS)), acc.sg.c. *e-eš-ḥa-aš-ga-an-ta-an* (KBo 25.127 + 147 iii 8 (OS)), acc.pl.c. *iš-ḥa-aš-kán-tu-uš* (KBo 17.4 ii 7 (OS)), nom.-acc.pl.n. *eš-ḥa-aš-kán-ta* (KBo 3.34 i 20 (OH/NS)), *iš-ḥa-aš-kán-ta* (KBo 17.1 i 24 (OS))), *išharnu-zi-*, *ēšharnu-zi-* (Ib2) 'to make bloody; to dye blood-red'

(1sg.pres.act. e[-eš-har-nu-]mi (KUB 14.1+ obv. 27 (MH/MS)), e-eš-har-nu[-mi] (KUB 14.1+ rev. 47 (MH/MS)), 3sg.pres.act. e-eš-har-nu-zi (KUB 14.1+ rev. 30 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pres.act. iš-har-nu-ua-an-zi (KBo 6.34+ iii 47 (MH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. e-eš-har-nu-ut (KUB 14.1+ rev. 18 (MH/MS)), 2pl.imp.act. e-ešhar-nu-ut-tén (KUB 14.1+ rev. 29, 65 (MH/MS)); part. iš-har-nu-ua-an-t-(OH/NS); impf. iš-har-nu-uš-ke/a- (KBo 12.126 + KUB 24.9 i 38 (OH/NS), KUB 30.36 iii 1 (MH/NS)), e-eš-har-nu-uš-ke/a- (Bo 2709 ii 8 (NS))), **ēšharnumae-**^{zi}, išharnumae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to make bloody, to smear with blood' (3sg.pres.act. iš-harnu-ma-iz-zi (KBo 5.1 i 26 (MH/NS), KUB 15.31 ii 23 (MH/NS)), iš-har-nu-maa-iz-zi (KUB 15.32 ii 18 (MH/NS), KBo 13.114 iii 3 (MH/NS)) 3pl.pres.act. e-ešhar-nu-ma-an-zi (KUB 29.4 iv 39 (NS)), iš-har-nu-ma-an-zi (KBo 5.1 iii 41 (MH/NS), KBo 29.3 i 7 (MS?), KUB 46.40 obv. 16 (NS), KUB 50.31 i 7 (NS)), iš-har-nu-ma-a-an-zi (KBo 14.127 iv 3 (fr.), 7 (fr.), 9 (fr.) (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. eeš-har-nu-ma-it (KBo 35.198 rev. 7), 1pl.pret.act. iš-har-(nu-)ma-u-en (KBo 13.101 i 5 (MH/NS)); inf.I e-eš-ḥar-nu-ma-a-u-ua-an-zi (KBo 24.45 rev. 11 (MS?), KBo 27.202, 9 (fr.) (NS))), **ešharuahh**-ⁱ (IIb) 'to make blood-red' (impf.3sg.pres.midd. e-eš-har-ua-ah[-hi-eš-ke-et-ta] (KBo 15.1 i 27 (NS))), išharuant- (adj.) 'bloody' (acc.sg.c. iš-har-ua-an-da-an (KUB 9.34 i 26 (NS), KUB 17.15 iii 2 (fr.) (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. iš-har-ua-an-ti (KUB 36.89 obv. 13 (fr.), rev. 1 (NS)), all.sg. iš-har-ua-an-da (KUB 33.54 + 47 ii 14 (OH/NS), KUB 34.76 i 3 (OH/NS)), instr. [iš-]har-ua-an-te-e[t] (KBo 17.25 rev. 14 (OS)), nom.pl.c. [i]š-har-ua-an-te-eš (KBo 8.74 + 19.156 + KUB 32.117 + 35.93 iii 3 (OS)), acc.pl.c. iš-har-ua-an-tu-uš (KBo 17.1 + 25 3 i 25 (OS)), nom.-acc.pl.n. iš-har*ua-an-ta* (KBo 30.39 + 25 139 + KUB 35.164 rev. 17 (OS))), *išharuieške/a-*ⁱⁱ (Ic6) 'to be blood-red' (3sg.pres.act. iš-har-ú-i-eš-ke-ez-zi (KUB 28.6 obv. 11b (NS))), iš harų īl, eš harų īl (n. or adj.) 'blood-red (object)' (nom.-acc.sg.n. iš-harú-i-il (KBo 24.42 rev. 11 (NS), Bo 5969 i 3 (undat.), KUB 7.13 obv. 25 (fr.) (NS), KBo 21.47 iii 4 (fr.) (MS), KBo 23.16, 4 (fr.) (NS)), iš-har-ú-ui₅-i[l] (KBo 27.32, 4 (NS)), e-eš-har-ú-i-il (KUB 9.4 ii 5 (NS), KUB 7.13 obv. 14 (NS))), išhanallēšš-ⁱⁱ (Ib2) 'to become a blood-shedder (?)' (3sg.pres.midd. iš-ha-na-al le_x -eš-ta-at (1490/u, 11 (NS)), iš-ha-na-al-li-iš-t[a-at] (1490/u, 6 (NS))), išhanattalla- (c.) 'blood-shedder, murderer (?)' (nom.sg. iš-ha-na-at-tal-la-aš (Bo 4222 (see KUB 21.19) rev. 8 (NH))).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. $\bar{a}\bar{s}har$ (n.) 'blood' (nom.-acc.sg. $a-a\bar{s}-har-\bar{s}a$, $[a-]a\bar{s}-ha-ar$), $\bar{a}\bar{s}harnu-$ 'to bloody' (part. $a-a\bar{s}-har-nu-um-m[i-]$), $\bar{a}\bar{s}harnummai-$ (adj.) 'covered with blood' (nom.pl.c. $a-a\bar{s}-har-nu-um-ma-in-zi$), $\bar{a}\bar{s}hanuumn(i)-$ (adj.) 'bloody' (nom.sg.c. $a-a\bar{s}-ha-nu-ua-an-ti-i\bar{s}$, nom.-acc.pl.n. $a\bar{s}-ha-nu-ua-an-ta$); HLuw. $a\bar{s}harmi-$ (c.) 'offering(?)' (nom.sg. /?asharmis/ "*350" $a-\bar{s}a-ha+ra/i-mi-\bar{s}a$),

áshanantisa- (n.) 'blood-offering' (nom.-acc.sg. /ʔshanantisant^sa/ *á-sa-ha-na-ti-sa-za* (lit. a substantivized gen.adj. of a noun *ʔshanant(i)- ~ Hitt. išḫanant-, 'that of blood').

PAnat. *?ésHr, *?sHanós

IE cognates: Skt. ásrk, asnás 'blood', TochA ysār 'blood', TochB yasar 'blood', Gr. ἔαρ 'blood', Latv. asins 'blood', Lat. sanguen/sanguis, sanguinis 'blood'.

PIE $*h_1 \acute{e} sh_2 - r$, $*h_1 sh_2 - \acute{e} n - s$

See HW² E: 115f. for attestations. The oldest attestations show that the paradigm originally was nom.-acc.sg. e-eš-har, gen.sg. iš-ha-na-a-aš, dat.-loc.sg. iš-ha-ni-i. The spelling nom.-acc.sg. iš-har is found in NS texts only. In the case of the oblique cases, the spelling e-eš-ha-n- is predominantly NS, too, except for one possible MS spelling e-eš-ha-na-az. This is either due to introduction of the vowel e- of the nom.-acc.sg.-form into the oblique cases, or due to the NH lowering of OH /i/ to /e/ before -š- (cf. § 1.4.8.1.d). In the literature we often find reference to forms that are spelled (i-)e-eš-šar and (i-)e-eš-na-aš, on the basis of which occasional loss of -h- in interconsonantal position is assumed. As I will show under its own lemma, the forms i-eš-šar and i-eš-n- cannot mean 'blood' and therefore should be separated. All other instances where -h- is not written must be regarded as spelling errors. The form e-eš-šar (KUB 41.8 iii 9) duplicates e-eš-har (KBo 10.45 iii 18) and therefore must mean 'blood'. It contrasts with the spelling e-eš-har as found on the same tablet (KUB 41.8 i 29, ii 15, 17, iii 4, iv 2, 12) and in my view therefore must be regarded as a spelling error due to the form DI-eš-šar in the preceding line. The form e-eš-na-aš (KUB 41.8 ii 36) duplicates e-eš-ha-na-aš (KBo 10.45 iii 1), and therefore must mean 'of blood'. It contrasts with the manyfold spellings e-eš-ha-n° as found on the same tablet (KUB 41.8 ii 43, iii 5, 10, iv 25, 34) and in my view therefore must be a spelling error e-eš(-ha)na-aš (cf. tar-ša(-an)-zi-pí in the same line). All in all, I only reckon with the forms $\bar{e} \check{s} har (i\check{s} har)$ and $i\check{s} han$ - ($\bar{e} \check{s} han$ -).

Since Ribezzo (1920: 128), $\bar{e}shar / ishan$ - has generally been connected with Skt. $\dot{a}srk$, $asn\dot{a}s$ 'blood', Gr. $\check{e}ap$ 'blood', etc. Opinions on the exact reconstruction differs, however. If we compare nom.-acc.sg. $e-e\dot{s}-har$ to Skt. $\dot{a}srk$ and Gr. $\check{e}ap$, we can hardly reconstruct anything else than $*h_1\dot{e}sh_2r$. Nevertheless, for instance Melchert (1984a: 92) reconstructs $*h_1\dot{e}sh_2r$, apparently on the basis of the plene spelling $e-e\dot{s}$ -. This argument can be refuted if we compare e.g. $e-e\dot{s}-mi < *h_1\dot{e}smi$. Moreover, CLuw. nom.-acc.sg. $\bar{a}shar(\dot{s}a)$ points to $*h_1\dot{e}sh_2r$, as $**h_1\dot{e}sh_2r$ would have yielded CLuw. $**\bar{\iota}shar$ (cf. Starke 1990: 559).

The reconstruction of the oblique cases is more difficult. Let us first look at the root syllable. From a PIE point of view, we expect an ablauting paradigm * h_1esh_2-r , * h_1sh_2-r . In the oblique cases, the initial * h_1 would drop regularly in front of consonants in pre-Hittite times (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c), giving an alternating paradigm *?esH-, *sH-. There are now three scenarios. The first one is that this situation was retained and that the initial cluster of the oblique case receives the automatic prothetic vowel i-, giving /isH-/, spelled iš-ha-. I know of no other example, however, where a pre-Hittite ablaut *?e-, Ø- was retained (in verbs with initial $*h_{l}$ -, for example, the initial laryngeal was restored, e.g. ašanzi $<*h_l senti)$, so this scenario may not be very likely. If the *h_l- was restored, we would expect that pre-Hitt. *?sH- would yield Hitt. /?sH-/, spelled **aš-ha-. This apparently was not the case. The last possibility is that not only the initial laryngeal was restored, but also the vowel of the nominative (cf. gen.sg. pahhuenaš 'fire' $< *peh_2u$ -en-os $<< *ph_2u$ -en-s), giving pre-Hitt. *7esH-. This form would yield /?isH-/ in unaccentuated position, spelled iš-ha-. On the basis of these considerations, I assume that the spelling iš-ha- of the oblique cases reflects unaccentuated $*h_1esh_2$ -. Note that the Luwian forms cannot be used as an argument in this respect: $*h_ieC$ - would yield Luw. /?aC-/ and $*h_iC$ - would yield Luw. /?C-/, but both outcomes are spelled the same: aC- in CLuwian and \acute{a} -C- in HLuwian.

The interpretation of the suffix syllable is not easy either. The equation of Skt. asnás with Hitt. išhanās seems to show that we have to reconstruct * h_1 esh $_2$ nós, showing zero grade in the suffix syllable and accentuated full grade in the ending. One could argue that an extra argument in favour of this view can be seen in the one attestation e-eš-na-aš (KUB 41.8 ii 36), which would be the phonetically regular outcome of ** h_1 es h_2 nos, showing loss of * h_2 between consonants (cf. Puhvel HED 1/2: 313). This form, however, must be regarded as a scribal error and emended to e-eš-(ha-)na-aš (cf. HW² E: 117). Moreover, Skt. asnás cannot reflect $*h_1esh_2n\acute{o}s$ as the latter form should regularly yield $**asin\acute{a}s$. It therefore is likely that Skt. asnás is a quite recent formation, taking over the word into the productive hysterodynamic inflection. The strongest argument against the view that Hitt. $i \underline{s} h a n \bar{a} \underline{s}$ reflects $h_1 e s h_2 n \acute{o} s$, however, is the following. If $i \underline{s} h a n \bar{a} \underline{s}$ indeed would reflect $*h_1esh_2n\acute{o}s$, it would synchronically have to be phonologically interpreted as /?isHnas/, showing a cluster /-sHn-/. If so, then I cannot understand why this word is consistently spelled iš-ha-na- and never **iš-ah-na- as e.g. párha-zi besides pár-ah-zi /párHt^si/. Moreover, the one spelling iš-ha-a-na-aš in my view shows that the -a- of the suffix syllable was real. I therefore interpret iš-ha $na-a-a\check{s}$ phonologically as /?isHanās/, which must reflect * $h_1esh_2en\acute{o}s$. This interpretation coincides with our view that neuter r/n-stems in principle were proterodynamic in the proto-language, showing a structure $*C\acute{e}C$ -r, *CC- $\acute{e}n$ -s.

All in all, I conclude that $e-e\check{s}-har$, $i\check{s}-ha-na-a-a\check{s}$ must reflect (virtual) $*h_1\acute{e}sh_2r$, $*h_1esh_2en\acute{o}s$, from PIE $*h_1\acute{e}sh_2r$, $*h_1sh_2\acute{e}ns$. Note that the full grade suffix syllable is still visible in Lat. $sanguen < *h_1sh_2en$. The phenomenon that in synchronic Hittite we find a hysterodynamic accentuation of an original proterodynamic word is also found in uttar / uddan- 'word' and $^{(GI, GI\check{s})}pattar / pattan$ - 'basket'. Note that this is not the case in e.g. $u\bar{a}tar$, $uitena\check{s}$ 'water' and pahhur, $pahhuena\check{s}$ 'fire' that both are original proterodynamic r/n-stems, too, but still show show accentuation on the suffix syllable in the oblique cases (/uidénas/ and /paHwénas/). It cannot be coincidental that in all three words of the first group, uidan-, uidan- and uidan- and uidan-, the original uidan- of the suffix syllable has been coloured to uidan- and uidan- the uidan- uidan- and uidan- the uidan- uidan- and uidan- the uidan- uidan- uidan- and uidan- the uidan-

The bulk of the derivatives show spelling with isb_r - in the older texts, which is being replaced by $\bar{e}sb_r$ - in the younger texts (possibly the result of the NH lowering of OH /i/ to /e/ before -s-, cf. § 1.4.8.1.d). Only the formally rather obscure $\bar{e}sb_r$ askant-, isb_r askant- shows a spelling e-es-b-a-a-b-a-b- in OS already (besides is-b-a-a-b-a-b- as well in OS, however). Note that besides the old adjective isb_r aryant- (attested in OS texts a few times), we find a younger isb_r anyant- in NS texts, which seems to have to be equated with CLuw. asb_r anyant(i)- (note that Kimball (1999: 356) incorrectly cites isb_r anyant- as a form in which -r- has been sporadically lost: the adjective is not a participle of the verb isb_r aryant-, however, the stem isb_r arya- received some productivity, resulting in forms like $\bar{e}sb_r$ aryabb-, isb_r aryaeb-(as if from a verb isb_r aryaib-a- or isb_r aryae-), and isb_r aryar.

ešharrieškeddu: read še¹-hur-ri-eš-ke-ed-du, see under šehur

ešri- (n.) 'shape, image, statue' (Sum. ALAM, Akk. *ŞALMU*): nom.-acc.sg. *e-eš-ri*, *e-eš-ša-ri*, dat.-loc.sg. *e-eš-ša-ri* (OS), *e-eš-re-e=š-ši* (KBo 3.7 iii 20), *e-eš-ri-i=t-ti* (KUB 33.34 obv. 12), *e-eš-ri-ia* (KUB 9.28 iv 5), instr. *e-eš-ša-ri-t=a-at=kán* (KUB 24.13 ii 7).

PIE *h₁es-ri-

This word must be separated from ${}^{SIG}\bar{e}\check{s}ri$ - 'fleece' (q.v.), which shows commune forms as well (pace Puhvel HED 1/2: 313f.).

Just like edri- 'food', auri- 'look-out' etc., which are derivatives in -ri- from ed^{-zi} / ad - 'to eat' and au^{-i} / u - 'to see' respectively, $\bar{e}\check{s}ri$ - must be a derivative of the verb $e\check{s}^{-zi} / a\check{s}$ - 'to be' (q.v.) and reconstructed as $*h_1es$ -ri-. The spelling e- $e\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ -ri- points to /?éSri-/, in which the single -s- of $*h_1es$ - has been fortited to /S/ due to the adjacent -r-.

The suffix -ri- is of PIE date as we can see in Skt. $\acute{a}\acute{s}ri$ - 'sharp edge, angle' ~ Gr. ἄκρις 'mountain top' $< *h_2\acute{e}\acute{k}$ -ri- (cf. Brugmann 1906: 381-4).

\$\frac{\text{sfG}}{\text{e}\sirint{r}}\$ (n. > c.) 'fleece': nom.-acc.n. \$e-e\sirint{s}-ri\$ (KBo 21.8 ii 6 (OH/MS), KUB 17.10 iv 2 (OH/MS), KBo 41.1b obv. 21 (MS), KUB 33.54+47 ii 17 (OH/NS), KBo 21.23 i 20 (NS)), \$e-e\sirint{s}-\sirint{s}\sirint{a}r-[ri]\$ (KUB 34.76 i 5 (OH/NS)), nom.sg.c. \$e-e\sirint{s}-ri-i\sirint{s}\$ (KUB 32.133 i 12 (NS)), acc.sg.c. \$e-e\sirint{s}-ri-in}\$ (KUB 41.1 i 16 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. \$e-e\sirint{s}-ri\$ (KBo 41.1b rev. 26 (MS)).

The word shows neuter as well as commune forms. As the neuter forms are more numerous and found in older texts than the commune forms, I assume that ^{Síg}ēšri-was neuter originally. Formally, it is homophonic with ēšri- 'image, statue' (q.v.) (although the latter word is neuter only), but semantically, the two words are too different to be equated just like that (pace Puhvel HED 1/2: 313f.). I know of no convincing etymology.

ed-zi / ad- (Ia3 > IIa1y) 'to eat' (Sum. KÚ): 1sg.pres.act. e-et-mi (OH/NS), 2sg.pres.act. e-ez-ši (KBo 22.1 obv. 28 (OS)), [e-ez-za-a]š-ši (KUB 1.16 iii 19 (OH/NS)), e-ez-za-a[t-ti] (KUB 36.13 i 3 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. e-za-az-zi (OH/NS), e-ez-za-zi (MS), e-ez-za-az-zi (OH/NS), i-iz-za-az-zi (KBo 27.130 rev. 6 (NS)), e-ez-za-i (MH/NS), e-ez-za-ai (MH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. a-tu-e-ni (OS), a-du-e-ni (OS), a-du-e-ni (Bo 5709 obv. 10 (NS)), e-du-u-a-ni (KUB 29.1 i 15 (OH/NS)), e-du-e[-ni] (Bo 5621 i 6 (undat.)), 2pl.pres.act. [a]z-za-aš-te-e[-ni] (KBo 25.112 ii 2 (OS)), az-za-aš-te-ni (KUB 1.16 iii 34, 48 (OH/NS)), e-ez-za-at-te-ni (OH/NS), ez-za-at-te-ni (OH/NS), e-ez-za-te-ni (NS), 3pl.pres.act. a-da-an-zi (OS, often), a-ta-an-zi (OS), a-ta-a-an-zi (KBo 3.60 ii 5 (OH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. e-du-un (OH/MS), 2sg.pret.act. e-za-at-ta (KUB 33.96 iv 20 (NS)), [e-e]z-za-at-ta (KUB 33.112 + 114 ii 4 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. e-ez-za-aš-ta (HKM 19 obv. 8 (MH/MS)), e-ez-ta (KBo 32.47c iii 1 (MH/MS), KBo 3.60 ii 18 (OH/NS)), 1pl.pret.act. e-du-u-en (477/u, 13 (undat.)), 3pl.pret.act. e-te-er

(OH/MS), 2sg.imp.act. *e-et* (OH/NS), *e-ez-za* (OH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. *e-ez-du* (KUB 43.23 obv. 3 (OH/MS), KUB 31.104 i 8 (MH/MS)), *e-ez-za-aš-du* (KBo 8.35 ii 20 (MH/MS)), *e-ez-za-ad-du* (KUB 36.25 i 5 (NS)), *e-ez-za-du* (KUB 57.79 iv 23 (NS)), 2pl.imp.act. *e-ez-te-en* (OH/NS), *e-ez-za-at-te-en*, *e-ez-za(-at)-tén*, *e-ez-za-aš-tén*, 3pl.imp.act. *a-da-an-du* (MH/MS), *e-ez-za-an-du* (KUB 9.31 iii 2 (NS)), *ez-za-an-du* (KUB 54.34 ii 3 (NS)); part. *a-da-an-t-*; verb.noun. *a-da-(a-)tar*, gen.sg. *a-da-an-na-aš*; inf.II *a-da-an-na*, *a-da-a-an-na*; impf. *az-za-ke/a*-(MH/MS), *az-zi-ke/a-* (MH/MS, often).

Derivatives: see (NINDA) edri-.

Anat. cognates: Pal. *ad-* 'to eat' (3pl.pres.act. *a-ta-a-an-ti*, *a-da-a-an[-ti*²], impf. 2sg.imp.act. *az-zi-ki-i*); CLuw. *ād-* / *ad-* (2sg.pres.act.(?) *az-za-aš-ti-iš*, 2/3sg.pret.act. *az-za-aš-da*, 2pl.imp.act. *a-az-za-aš-ta-an*, 3pl.imp.act. *a-da-an-du*, 2pl.pres.midd. *az-tu-u-ua-ri*, inf. *a-du-na*, part. *a-da-am-mi-in-zi*); HLuw. *ád-* 'to eat' (3sg.imp.act. EDERE-t[u] (BULGARMADEN §16), 3pl.imp.act. /?adantu/ *á-tà-tu-u* (SULTANHAN §33, KAYSERİ §12), *a+ra/i-tu* (KULULU 5 §11), EDERE-tú (KARKAMIŠ A6 §32), inf. /?aduna/ EDERE *á-ru-na* (ÇİFTLİK §16), *á-ru*²-na (? TOPADA §31), part. "EDERE"-tà-mi-i-sa 'eating' (KULULU 2 §3); broken *á-ta-*[...] (KARKAMIŠ A13*a-c* §5)), *ádaha-* (adj.) epithet of gods who have to eat something (*á-ta-ha-* (SULTANHAN §33, KAYSERÌ §12, KULULU 5 §11)).

PAnat. *?ed- / *?d-

IE cognates: Skt. *ad*- 'to eat', Gr. ἔδμεναι 'to eat', Lat. *edō* 'to eat', Lith. *ĕsti* 'to eat', OCS *jasti* 'to eat', Goth. *itan* 'to eat'.

PIE $*h_l \acute{e}d$ - $ti/*h_l d$ - $\acute{e}nti$

See HW² E: 128f. for attestations. The original paradigm of this verb was /ʔédmi, ʔédSi, ʔédst^si, ʔduéni, ʔdsténi, ʔdánt^si/. In NS texts, we find a few forms that seem to show a stem $ezza^{-i}$ that inflects according to the productive tarn(a)-class: 3sg.pres.act. $ezz\bar{a}i$, 3sg.pret.act. $ezz\bar{a}s$, 2sg.imp.act. ezza and 3pl.imp.act. ezzandu. Apparently, the stem ezz(a)- was reanalysed out of the forms where the original stem ed- shows assibilation due to endings beginning in t-. Puhvel (HED 1/2: 320) also mentions forms like ezzassi and azzasteni (OS!) as showing this stem, but these forms rather use intricate spellings to denote the cluster /ds(t)/: ezzassi (besides e-ez-si) = /ʔédSi/ > * h_1 éd-si, azzasteni = /ʔdsténi/ < * h_1 d- th_1 éni. It has been claimed that the HLuwian form "* **471 " \acute{a} -za-i (BABYLON 1 §10) shows a similar formation as ezz(a)- i , but the meaning of this form is not assured.

The etymological connection with e.g. Skt. ad-, Gr. έδ-, Lat. ed-, etc. 'to eat' was one of the keys to deciphering the Hittite language. On the basis of the long

vowels in Lith. ésti, OCS jasti (< *ěsti) and Lat. 3sg.pres.act. ēst, it has been assumed that the PIE root * h_1ed - originally was 'Narten-inflected': * $h_1\bar{e}d$ -/ h_1ed -(e.g. LIV²). Oettinger (1979a: 89) therefore assumes that the Hittite paradigm is a remodelling of $*h_l \not\in d$ -ti / $*h_l \not\in d$ -nti, replacing **e- with a- in the plural, yielding ezzazzi / adanzi. This view is followed by e.g. Melchert who states (1994a: 138) that 1pl.pres.act. e-du-ua-a-ni (OH/NS), which seems to reflect a full grade stem, must be a more archaic form in spite of the numerous OS attestations a-du-e-ni and *a-tu-e-ni*, which show a zero grade stem. This is in contradiction to the facts. All OS attestations of this verb show that the pres.plur.-forms had zero grade in the root: adueni, azzaštēni and adanzi. Only in NS texts, we find that the full grade is introduced in 1pl. and 2pl., giving eduuāni/edueni and ezzatteni. This is perfectly regular if we compare the other e/a-ablauting mi-verbs: their OS pres.pl.-forms all show zero grade roots, whereas forms with a full grade root are found from MH times onwards only, which clearly indicates that these full grade forms are secondary. There can therefore be no doubt that the original paradigm of 'to eat' was ezzazzi / adanzi, reflecting a normal root present $*h_1 \acute{e}d$ -ti, $*h_1 d$ énti. Moreover, the entire concept of Narten-inflection should be abandoned (cf. De Vaan 2004). The long vowel and acute intonation found in Balto-Slavic (Lith. *ësti* and OCS *jasti* < **ĕsti*) are due to Winter's Law, whereas the long vowel in Lat. ēst 'eats' (but short in ĕdō 'I eat'!) is due to Lachmann's Law. We therefore are dealing with a perfect exemple of a PIE root-present with *e/ \mathcal{O} -ablaut: * h_1 éd $ti / *h_1 d$ -énti.

Note that in HLuwian the ablaut seems to have been given up: 3pl.imp.act. \acute{a} - $t\grave{a}$ -tu-u and a+ra/i-tu show rhotazation of intervocalic /d/ and therefore must be interpreted as /?adantu/, which contrasts with Hitt. $adandu = /?d\acute{a}ntu/$.

(NINDA) *edri-* (n.) 'food' (Sum. ŠÀ.GAL): nom.-acc.sg. *e-et-ri*, nom.-acc.pl. *e-et-ri*^{HLA}, *et-ri*^{HLA}.

Derivatives: $edri\underline{i}e/a^{-i}$ (Ic1) 'to feed' (impf.3sg.pres.act. e-e-t-ri-e-ke-e-z-zi), edrianu-zi (Ib2) 'to feed(?)' (impf.3sg.pret.act. e-et-ri-a-nu-us-ke-e[t?] (KUB 39.41 rev. 15)).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *ádri(a)*- 'to feed(?)' (3pl.imp.act. EDERE-*tà-ri*+*i-tu* (MALPINAR §7)).

PIE $*h_1ed$ -ri-

Just like *auri*- 'lookout' and $\bar{e}\bar{s}ri$ - 'image' are derived from au^{-i}/u - and $e\bar{s}^{-zi}/a\bar{s}$ -, edri- 'food' is a derivative in -ri- from the verb ed^{-zi}/ad - 'to eat' (q.v.). See at $\bar{e}\bar{s}ri$ - for more information on the suffix -ri-.

euk-zi: see eku-zi / aku-

(UDÚL) eyan- (n.) a kind of grain; (with det. UDÚL) soup of a kind of grain: nom.-acc.sg. e-ya-an (KBo 4.2 i 10, KBo 11.14 i 6, IBoT 3.96 i 12, FHL 4, 12), e-u-ya-an (KBo 10.34 1 23, KBo 25.161 obv. 12, KUB 24.14 i 7, KUB 29.1 iii 9, KUB 29.4 ii 51, 63, iv 17, KUB 42.97, 5, KUB 44.52, 8), gen.sg. e-u-ya-na-aš (KBo 10.34 i 13, 21 (MH/NS)), e-u-ya-aš (KBo 13.227 i 13 (OH/NS), KUB 29.6+ ii 9 (NS), KUB 7.55 obv. 6 (NS)), instr. e-u-ya-ni-i[t] (KUB 51.48, 14 (NS)).

IE cognates: Skt. *yáva*- 'grain, corn, crop, barley', Lith. *jãvas* 'grainplant', Lith. *javaī* 'grain', Gr. ζειαί 'spelt'.

PIE *iéu-on-?

See HW² E: 141 for attestations. In the oblique cases, we find forms that point to a stem $e\mu a$ - (gen.sg. $e\mu a\check{s}$) and forms that point to a stem $e\mu an$ - (gen.sg. $eu\mu an\check{a}\check{s}$ and inst. $eu\mu anit$). Because all forms are attested in NS texts, we cannot determine on the basis of diachronical ordenings which stem is the original one. Nevertheless, since it is not a normal practice that a-stem neuters secondarily take over the n-stem inflection, it seems likely to me that the n-stem inflection is more original.

 $ezza^{-i}$: see ed^{-zi}/ad -

 $h\bar{a}^{-ii}/h$ - (Ia2 > Ic2) 'to believe, to trust, to be convinced': 1sg.pres.act. ha-a-mi, 2sg.pres.act. ha-a-si, 1sg.pres.act. ha-a-nu-un, 2sg.pret.act. ha-a-si, 2pl.pret.act. ha-a-si, 3pl.pret.act. ha-a-er, 2sg.imp.act. ha-a, part. ha-a-an-t-.

IE cognates: ?Lat. ōmen 'omen'.

PIE * h_3eH_{-} , * $h_2eh_3_{-}$

Formally, $h\bar{a}^{-2i}$ / h- must reflect * $h_{2/3}eH$ -. From the few etymological proposals (cf. Puhvel l.c.), only Benveniste's comparison (1962: 10-11) with Lat. $\bar{o}men$ would make sense formally, if we assume that one of the laryngeals of * $h_{2/3}eH$ -was * h_3 . Semantically, however, the connection is not without problems.

-hha (1sg.pres.midd.-ending): see -hha(ri)

(GIŠ) **hāḥḥall-** (n.) 'greenery, verdure, (wild) vegetation': nom.-acc.sg. *ḫa-a-aḥ-ḥa-al* (OS), *ḫa-aḥ-ḥal*, gen.sg. *ḫa-aḥ-ḥal-la-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *ḫa-aḥ-ḥal-li*, *ḫa-aḥ-ḥal-li*, erg.sg. *ḫa-aḥ-ḥa-la-an-za* (KBo 13.248 i 12), instr. *ḫa-a-aḥ-ḥa-al-li-it* (OS), *ḫa-aḥ-ḥa-al-li-it*, dat.-loc.pl. *ḫa-aḥ-ḥal-la-aš*, erg.pl. *ḫa-aḥ-ḥal-la-an-te-eš*.

Derivatives: MUNUS hahhallalla- (c.) a female functionary (nom.pl. ha-ah-ha-(al-)la-al-le-eš), hahhalleške/a-zl (Ic6) 'to become yellow(green)' (3sg.pret.act. ha-ah-ha-li-eš-ke-et), hahhaluuant- '?' (dat.-loc.sg. & ha-ah-ha-lu-ua-an-ti), hahlahh-l (IIb) 'to make yellow(green)' (impf.3sg.pret.act. ha-ah-la-ah-hi-iš-k[e-et]), hahlanieške/a-zl (Ic6) 'to make yellow(green)' (3pl.pret.act. ha-ah-la-n[i-eš-k]er), hahlauant- (n.) 'the yellow' (nom.-acc.pl. ha-ah-la-u-ua-an-da), hahlimma- (c.) 'jaundice(?)' (nom.sg. ha-ah-li-im-ma-aš), hahliuant- (SIG7-uant-) (adj.) 'yellow(green)' (nom.sg.c. ha-ah-li-u-ua-an-za).

See HW^2 H: 3 for semantics and attestations. In OS texts, the stem of this word is $h\bar{a}hhall$ -, whereas in younger texts we find hahhall-. Most derivatives show a syncopated stem hahl-. The only gloss wedged form, $hahhalu\mu anti$, of which the meaning is not clear, is regarded by HW^2 H: 7f. as not belonging to this group of words.

Although the word seems genuinely Hittite (OS attestations already, no aberrant case-forms or spelling variancies, multiple derivatives) I know of no good IE etymology.

-hhahari (1sg.pres.midd.-ending): see -hha(ri)

-hhaharu (1sg.imp.midd.-ending): see -hharu

-hhahati (1sg.pret.midd.-ending): see -hhat(i)

hai(n)k-tta(ri), hink-a(ri); hi(n)k-zi (IIIh; Ib3) '(act. trans.) to bestow, to offer; (act. intr.) to bow; (midd.) to bow': 3sg.pres.midd. ha-ik-t[a-ri] (OS) // [ha-i]k-ta-ri (OH/NS), ha-ik-ta (OH/MS), hé-ek-ta (OS), hi-ik-ta (MS), hi-in-ga (OS), hi-in-ga-ri (MH/MS), hi-in-kat-ta (OH/MS), 3pl.pres.midd. ha-in-kán-ta (OS or OH/MS), ha-en-kán-t[a] (NS), hi-in-kán-ta (OH/MS), hi-i-in-kán-ta (NS), 3pl.pret.midd. hi-in-kán-ta-ti (MH/NS), hi-in-kán-ta-at (OH/MS); 1sg.pres.act. hi-ik-mi (OH/MS), hi-in-ik-m[i] (NS), [hi-i]n-ga-mi (NS), 3sg.pres.act. hi-ik-zi (MH/NS), hi-in-ik-zi (OH/NS), hi-in-ga-zi (MH/NS), hi-ni-ik-zi (1x, NS), hi-in-ki-ez-z[i] (NS), 1pl.pres.act. hi-in-ku-ua-ni (MH/NS), hi-in-ku-e-ni (NS), 3pl.pres.act. hi-in-kán-zi (OH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. hi-in-ku-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. hi-in-kan-zi (DH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. hi-in-ku-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. hi-

in-kat-ta (OH/NS), [hi]-in-ik-ta (NS), he-en-ik-ta (MH/NS), 1pl.pret.act. hi-in-ku-u-e-en (NS), 3pl.pret.act. hi-in-ker (OH/NS), 2sg.imp.act. hi-in-ga (NH), hi-in-i[k] (NS), 3pl.imp.act. hi-in-kán-du (MH/NS); verb.noun hi-in-ku-u-a-ar (OH/MS), hi-in-ku-u-a-ar (NS), gen.sg. hé-en-ku-u-a-aš (OS), he-en-ku-u-a-aš (NS), hi-in-ku-u-a-aš (OH/NS); inf.I hi-in-ku-u-a-an-zi (OH/NS); impf. hi-in-ga-aš-ke/a- (OS), hi-in-ki-iš-ke/a- (MS), hi-in-ki-eš-ke/a- (MH/NS).

Derivatives: *hengur / hengun*- (n.) 'gift, offering' (nom.-acc.sg. *hé-en-gur* (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. *hé-en-ku-ni* (OH/NS), nom.-acc.pl. *hi-in-ku-ua-ri* (NS)), **hinkatar / hinkann*- (n.) 'gift' (dat.-loc.sg. IGI.DU₈.A-*an-ni* (NS)), *hinganu-ⁱⁱ* (Ib2) 'to make bow' (3sg.pres.act. *hi-in-ga-nu-zi* (NS)), ^{Lú} *hinkula*- (c.) 'offerant' (nom.sg. *hi-in-ku-la-aš* (OH/NS)), see *henkan*-.

See Puhvel HED 3: 289f. and 292f. for attestations. The verbal forms that I have treated here under one lemma, are sometimes regarded as belonging to two separate verbs. For instance, Puhvel (l.c.) distinguishes "henk-, hi(n)k- 'bestow, consign, commit, secure, assign, allot, provide, present, offer" from "he(n)k-, hi(n)k-, hai(n)k- 'bow (reverentially), curtsy". Although indeed at first sight the two meanings 'to bestow' and 'to bow' seem to differ substantially, I regard them as belonging to the same verb for the following reasons. Oettinger (1979a: 171-7) has shown that in OH texts, all active forms denote 'to bestow' and all middle forms 'to bow'. Only in younger texts, we find active forms that, when intransitive, denote 'to bow' as well. Since in my view the meaning 'to bow' can be derived from 'to bestow oneself, to offer oneself', we can easily regard all forms as belonging to one verb. In the active, this verb was transitive and meant 'to bestow something, to offer something'; in the middle it was intransitive / reflexive and meant '*to bestow oneself, to offer oneself' > 'to bow'.

If we look at the formal side of this verb, we see that in the active paradigm we find the stems hik- and hink- (assuming that the spellings hi-in-ik-zi and hi-in-gazi and the hapax hi-ii-ik-zi stand for /Hinkt^si/). In the older texts (MS) these show a clear distribution between hik-C and hink-V (compare e.g. li(n)k- zi , harni(n)k- zi , ištarni(n)k- zi , etc.). In the younger texts (NS) this distribution is given up, and we here find /Hinkmi/ and /Hinkt^si/ here as well. Only once, in a NS text, we find a form, hi-in-ki-ez-zi, which seems to show a stem hinkije/a- zi , according to the very productive -je/a-class. In the middle paradigm, the stems hik- and hink- are found as well, again showing hik-C vs. hink-V. The stem henk- that occasionally is found in NS texts must be regarded as the result of the NH lowering of OH /i/ to /e/ before -n- (cf. OH hingai- > NH hingai- and § 1.4.8.1.d).

Besides the stems hik-C, hink-V and henk-, we occasionally find the stems haink- and haik- as well, which show the same distribution regarding the presence or absence of -n-: haik-C vs. haink-V. Yet, the status of these forms is in dispute. E.g. Puhvel (o.c.: 295) regards them as "reverse spellings, a kind of spurious diphthong notation for e". Melchert (1994a: 144) gives an overview of the other claimed instances where an etymological -e- is spelled hypercorrectly as -ai-. The form appaizzi- instead of normal appezzi- (cited as an example of -ai- for -e- by Puhvel) is regarded by Melchert as "a morphologically renewed form based on the adverb $\bar{a}ppa + -izzi$. The hapax a-ip-ta 'he seized' (KBo 5.6 i 11 (NH)) instead of normal e-ep-ta clearly is a scribal mistake of the sing A () f) for the sign E (ﷺ) (only two vertical strokes missing). These two examples are therefore not cogent. The third example, ma-ik-ka₄-uš 'many' (KUB 26.1 iii 58 (NH)) instead of expected me-ek-ka₄-uš, is regarded by Melchert as a convincing parallel of a 'reverse spelling' of -ai- for -e-, however, and on the basis of this sole example he as well concludes that the 'reverse spelling' of -e- as -ai- is a real phenomenon and that therefore the spellings haik- and haink- do not have to be taken seriously and should be interpreted as standing for hek- and henk- respectively. Apart from the fact that I in principle disagree with dismissing 6 well-attested spellings, most of which occur in OS and MS texts, on the basis of one form in a NH text, I doubt the status of the form "ma-ik-ka₄-uš". If we look closely at this form in the handcopy of KUB 26.1, A The we see that it in fact does not read maik-ka₄-uš, but rather ku-ik-ka₄-uš (for the clear distinction between the signs MA and KU in the handwriting of this scribe compare e.g. the form of these signs in ibid. iii (61) $= \underline{su-um-ma-as} = \underline{ma} \underline{ku}$ -i-e-es, on the basis of which it is fully clear that the sign in line 58 should be read KU instead of MA). This means that this form does not show a 'reverse spelling' of -e- as -aiat all: the spelling ku-ik-ka₄-uš can only be regarded as a (rather big) scribal mistake for correct me-ek-ka₄-uš, and not as the result of the scribe's desire to archaize the text by 'reversing' an -e- to -ai- on the basis of his awareness that in older times an original *-ai- contracted to -e-. All in all, I conclude that the spellings haik- and haink- must be taken seriously phonetically. They show that the original stem was hai(n)k-. Already in OS times this hai(n)k- was contracted to he(n)k- and slightly later on it became hi(n)k- on the basis of the raising of -ein front of -nk-. In NH times, the stem hink- developed into henk- again due to the NH lowering of OH /i/ to /e/ before -n-.

The original stem hai(n)k- should also be taken as the basis for etymological considerations. Nevertheless, most proposed etymologies are based on the idea that the basic form of this verb is henk-. In order to explain the -e- that is adjacent

to h-, the magic wand of Eichner's Law is used and henk- is subsequently reconstructed as $*h_2\bar{e}nK$ -. E.g Oettinger (1979a: 175f., referring to Pedersen 1938: 183f.) connects "henk-" with Gr. ἀνάγκη 'fate' and OIr. $\acute{e}cht$ 'killing' and reconstructs $*h_2\bar{e}nk$ -. The semantic connection between Hitt. "henk-" 'to bestow' and Gr. 'fate' and Ir. 'killing' is explained through the "semantische Bindeglied" henkan- 'fate, death' (q.v.). Others have proposed a connection with Gr. ἐνεγκεῖν 'to bring', OCS nositi 'to carry, to bear' (e.g. Götze & Pedersen 1934: 50), which is semantically more attractive, but formally impossible as these reflect PIE $*h_1nek$ -.

In my view, the original stem hai(n)k- can only reflect $*h_{2/3}einK$ -. As such, this root violates the PIE root constraints (there are no parallels of roots in -eRRC-). If this verb is of IE origin, we can only assume that it reflects a nasal-infixed stem of a root $*h_{2/3}eiK$ -. Problematic, however, is the fact that the only other secure example of a nasal-infixed stem of a root *CeiK- shows the structure Ci-nin-K-: nini(n)k- zi 'to mobilize' from the root *neik- (cf. § 2.2.4). Moreover, we would not expect a nasal-infix in a middle paradigm. All in all, at this moment I do not see any way to convincingly connect this verb with words from other IE languages, neither to give a logical analysis of its form.

Melchert (1984a: 24^{46} , but retracted in 1994a: 144) proposed to interpret hai(n)k- as a compount * h_3e - h_1enk -, the second part of which should be the root underlying Gr. ἐνεγκεῖν 'to bring'. As we saw above already, on the basis of OCS *nositi* 'to carry' e.a., this root must be reconstructed as * h_1nek -, which makes Melchert's reconstruction impossible.

halai-¹ / hali-² (IIa4 > Ic2) 'to set in motion': 1sg.pres.act. ha-la-a-mi (KBo 47.292, 3 (NS)), 2sg.pres.act. ha-la-a-ši (KBo 5.9 iii 9 (NH), KUB 36.46, 6 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. ha-la-a-i (KUB 9.1 ii 32 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. ha-la-a-an-zi (KUB 15.27 ii 3 (NS)), ha-li-en-zi (here? KBo 6.26 iv 14 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. ha-la-iš (KUB 24.8+ iii 11 (OH/NS)), ha-a-la-eš (here? KUB 36.55 ii 38 (MH/MS?)), 2pl.pret.act. ha-la-it-[t]én (KBo 26.100 i 7 (MS)), 3pl.pret.act. ha-la-a-er (KUB 26.65 iii 5 (NS), KUB 5.25 iv 35 (NS)), ha-a-la-er (KUB 50.37, 14 (NS)).

IE cognates: Gr. ἰάλλω 'to send off, to stretch forth'.

PIE * h_2l -oi-, * h_2l -i-

See HW² H: 16f. for a semantic treatment of this verb. Formally, it is attested both with forms that belong to the *mi*-inflection (*hatrae*-class) and with forms that belong to the *hi*-inflection. Because of the fact that almost all forms are found in

NS texts (except 2pl.pret. halaitten), it is not easy to determine to which inflection the verb belonged originally. Nevertheless, the fact that 3sg.pres. $hal\bar{a}i$ and 3sg.pret. $hal\bar{a}i$ are found in MH and OH compositions respectively, it is in my view likely that the hi-inflection was the original one. If this is correct, then the verb must have belonged to the $d\bar{a}i/tijanzi$ -type (if it belonged to the $d(\bar{a})$ -type, it would have had a 3sg.pret. ** $hal\bar{a}i$ \$ (like $d\bar{a}i$ \$ 'he took') or ** $hal\bar{a}it$ (like $l\bar{a}it$ 'he released', which is a mi-form on the basis of the secondary stem $l\bar{a}i$ -)). We then expect to find, next to halai-, a stem hali-, which is possibly seen in 3pl.pres.act. halienzi (thus also Puhvel HED 3: 12, but against this HW² H: 16).

Puhvel (l.c.) connects this verb with Gr. ἰάλλω 'to send off', which must reflect $*h_2i-h_2l-\underline{i}e/o-$, from a root $*h_2el-$. For Hittite, this means that $halai-^i/hali-^2$ must reflect $*h_2l-oi-/*h_2l-i-$ (see Kloekhorst fthc.a on the formation of the $d\overline{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi-$ class verbs). Note that in this formation, the o-grade did not cause the initial laryngeal to disappear (contra Oettinger's account (2004) of $ar\overline{a}i < *h_3r\acute{o}i-ei$ due to the 'de Saussure Effect').

For an original homophonic verb, see at *halije/a-zi*.

hallanna-ⁱ / hallanni- (IIa5) 'to trample down, to flatten (fields and plants)': 3pl.pres.act. *hal-la-an-ni-an-zi* (Bo 3267 obv. 6 (MS)); 3sg.pres.midd. *hal-la-an-ni-ia-at-ta-ri* (KUB 4.3 ii 9 (NS)); impf. *hal-la-an-ni-eš-k[e-...]* (KBo 19.112, 17 (MH/NS)).

IE cognates: ?Gr. ὄλλῦμι 'to destroy', ?Lat. $d\bar{e}le\bar{o}$ 'to destroy', $ab\text{-}ole\bar{o}$ 'to destroy'.

PIE * h_3elh_1 -?

The verb occurs a few times only, namely in the following text:

KUB 4.3 ii

- (6) A.ŠÀ-ni=ma=za=kán an-da TÚL-tar le-e DÙ-ši
- (7) ma-a-an=ma=za=kán A.ŠÀ-ni=ma an-da [T]ÚL DÙ-ši
- (8) $nu=za=k\acute{a}n^{L\acute{U}}K\acute{U}R-a\check{s}$ G $\grave{I}R=[\check{S}]U$ an-da tar-na-at-ti
- (9) nu A.ŠÀ-aš=ti-iš hal-la-an-ni-ia-at-ta-ri
- (10) iš-tal-ki-ia-at-ta-ri

'You must not make a well in the field. If you do make a well in the field, however, you will let in the foot of the enemy and your field will be h.-ed (and) levelled';

as well as in Bo 3267 obv. (see Puhvel HED 3: 13) (6) *yelku haršani=šši hallanianzi* 'They *h*. the grass on his head' and KBo 19.112 (17) [...-*z*]*i ar-ḥa halla-an-ni-eš-k*[*e-...*]. The last context is too broken to give a meaningful interpretation, but the first two contexts seem to indicate that, just as *ištalkije/a*-in KUB 4.3 ii 10, *hallanna/i-* denotes the flattening or trampling down of plants and fields. Therefore, HW² H: 18 translates "zertreten(?), niedertreten(?) o. ä." and Oettinger (1979a: 81) "niederstrecken". Puhvel (l.c.), however, translates "lay waste, ruin, savage, ravage", but apparently does so largely because of an etymological connection with Gr. ὄλλῦμι 'to destroy'.

Formally, the verb looks like a imperfective in *-anna/i-* of a further unattested root *hall-. If from IE origin, this *hall- could reflect * $h_{2/3}$ elH- or * $h_{2/3}$ eln-.

As we saw, Puhvel connects this verb with Gr. ὄλλῦμι 'to destroy', etc., implying a reconstruction $*h_3elh_l$ -, which was followed by e.g. Melchert (1994a: 82). Because it is less likely to assume that an original meaning 'to destroy' would develop into 'to flatten (fields and plants)', we must assume that if this etymology is correct, the Hittite verb preserves the original meaning of $*h_3elh_l$ - and that the meaning 'to destroy' as found in Greek and Latin has developed out of this.

hāli- (n.) 'pen, corral (for cows and horses)': nom.-acc.sg. ha-a-li (OH/NS), gen.sg. ha-li-ia-aš (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. ha-a-li (OH/NS), ha-a-li-ia (NS), ha-li-ia (NS), abl. ha-a-li-az (OH/MS), ha-a-li-ia-az (MH/NS), ha-li-ia-az (OH/NS), instr. ha-a-li-it (NS), nom.-acc.pl. ha-a-li-ia (MH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. ha-a-li-iax-aš (OS) // [ha-a-li-i]a-aš (OH/?) // ha-a-li-aš (OH/NS).

See Puhvel HED 3: 26f. and HW² $ildе{H}$: 30 for attestations. The word denotes a pen or corral for cows and horses, which contrasts with $a ildе{s} \bar{a} \mu a r / a ildе{s} \bar{a} \mu n$ 'pen (for sheep and goats)' (q.v.). Puhvel translates this word as "lunar halo (in omina)" as well, but only refers to KUB 8.3 rev. (5) [... h]a-a-li $a ildе{s}$ -pu-uz-za LUGAL-an μa -ak-ri-ia-zi ku- $i ildе{s}$ -ki '[If ... h] $\bar{a} li$ $a ildе{s} p u z z a$, someone will become rebelious to the king' for this meaning, of which HW² (H: 30) states that it must be regarded as belonging with $h ildе{a} li$ - 'night watch (as a time measurement)'. Puhvel's etymological connection with Gr. $ildе{a} \lambda \omega \varsigma$ 'halo' therefore becomes impossible.

Rieken (1999a: 226) connects $h\bar{a}li$ - with $h\bar{l}la$ - 'courtyard' and reconstructs a root "* h_2el - 'einfassen' o. ä., die zwar außerhalb des Hethitischen nur mit Gutturalerweiterung als * h_2elk -/* h_2lek - (gr. ἀλέξω 'wehre ab, beschirme', ai. rákṣati 'hütet, schirmt, bewahrt', aengl. ealgian 'schützen', etc.) erscheint, die sich aber in heth. hi-(i-)la- 'Hof' < * $h_2\bar{e}l$ - eh_2 - und in ha-a-li- 'Viehhürde' <

* $h_2 \acute{o}li$ - fortsetzt' (l.c.), and which, according to Rieken, also is visible in the noun $\rlap/bali\check{s}\check{s}a$ - 'casting, overlay'. Because the noun $\rlap/b\bar{\imath}la$ - (q.v.) cannot reflect * $h_2\bar{e}l$ - eh_2 -, this etymological connection in my view falls apart.

\$\frac{\textit{balije}/a^{zi}}{\textit{loss}}\$ (Ic1) 'to kneel down': 3sg.pres.act. \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-li-ia-zi\$ (KUB 8.62 i 4 (NS), KUB 16.72, 7, 23 (NS)), \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-li-e[-ez-zi]\$ (KBo 13.106 i 6 (OH/NS)), \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-li-ez-zi\$ (KBo 53.15, 3 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-li-ien-zi\$ (here? KBo 6.26 iv 14 (OH/NS)), \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-li-ia-an-zi\$ (KUB 9.34 i 2 (NS) // IBoT 3.99, 3 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-li-ia-at\$ (KBo 3.3 i 13 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-a-li-er (KBo 3.34 iii 12 (OH/NS)), \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-a-li-i-e-er (KBo 3.4 iii 16 (NH), KBo 4.4 iv 20 (NH), KUB 19.13 i 51 (NH)); 3sg.pres.midd. \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-a-li-ia* (KUB 10.11 ii 17 (OH/NS)), \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-li-ia-ri* (KUB 12.11 iv 33 (MS?)), \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-a-li-ia-ri* (KUB 20.99 ii 5 (OH/NS), KUB 28.82 i 6 (OH/NS), KBo 17.75 i 27 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-li-ia-at-ta-at* (KUB 14.15 iv 29, 32 (NH), KUB 19.30 i 18 (NH), KBo 5.5 ii 1 (NS), KBo 10.12 i 25 (NH), KBo 10.13 i 25 (NH), KUB 33.106 iv 5 (NS)), \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-li-at-ta-at* (KUB 19.49 i 39 (NH)), 3pl.pret.midd. \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-a-li-ia-an-da-at* (KBo 4.4 iii 47 (NH), KUB 14.15 iii 47 (NH)); part. \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-a-li-ia-an-da-at* (KBo 4.4 iii 47 (NH), KUB 14.15 iii 47 (NH)); part. \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-a-li-an-t-* (KUB 29.1 iii 3 (OH/NS)); verb.noun. \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-li-ia-tar* (HKM 13 obv. 4 (MH/MS), KUB 3.95, 6 (NS)); impf. \$\frac{\theta}{a}\$-a-li-ii-ii-ii-ke/a-* (KUB 5.6 ii 51 (NS)).

Derivatives: *halinu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to make kneel' (3pl.pres.act. *ha-li-nu-an-zi* (KUB 29.40 iii 47 (MH/MS), KUB 29.45 i 14 (MH/MS), KUB 29.50 i 13, 28 (MH/MS)), *ha-li-nu-ua-an-zi* (KBo 8.49, 7 (MH/MS))), *halihla-ⁱ / halihli-* (IIa5) 'to genuflect, (trans.) to make obeisance to' (2sg.pres.act. *ha-li-ih-la-at-ti* (KBo 3.34 ii 21 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. *ha-li-ih-la-i* (KUB 14.1 rev. 10 (MH/MS)), 2pl.pres.act. [*ha-l]i-ih-la-at-te-ni* (KBo 3.23 rev. 13 (OH/NS)); 2sg.pres.midd. *ha-li-ih-li-iš-ta-ri* (KBo 7.28, 5 + KBo 8.92, 4 (OH/MS)), 3pl.pres.midd. *ha-li-ih-li-ia-an-da-a-ri* (KUB 29.1 iv 1 (OH/NS)), 3pl.imp.midd. [*ha-l]i-ih-li-ja-an-da-ru* (Bo 3417 rev. 9 (NS)); impf. *ha-li-ih-li-iš-ke/a-* (MS)).

PIE * h_2l - $\acute{o}i$ -ei / * h_2l -i- $\acute{e}nti$

See Puhvel HED 28f. for attestations. The bulk of the forms are attested in NS texts. They all show the $-\underline{i}e/a$ -class. Since this class is quite productive in NH times, it is not necessarily the case that this verb was $-\underline{i}e/a$ -inflected originally, however. Although the spelling $\underline{h}a$ -li- is the most common one, we also find a fair number of examples of plene spelling $\underline{h}a$ -a-li-.

In my view, the exact interpretation of this verb for a large part depends on the analysis of its derivative *halihla-' / halihli-* 'to genuflect'. This verb, which is inflected according to the *mēma/i-*class, clearly shows a reduplication /Hli-Hla/i-/.

As I have argued under the treatment of the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class (see § 2.2.2.2.h) the verbs that belong to this class used to belong to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class. In this case, halihla/i- therefore must go back to halihla-i / halihli-. In my view, we must draw two conclusions from this analysis. First, the basic verb was $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -inflected as well. Second, the plene spelling ha-a-li- cannot reflect an old situation, since there is no vowel visible in halihlai-halihli- = /Hli-Hlai- / Hli-Hli-/. So, the verb that is attested as $hali\underline{i}e/a-z^i$ only must go back to an original halai-i / halai-.

This outcome means that originally, this verb was homophonic to the verb $halai^{-i}/hali$ 'to set in motion' (q.v.). This may explain the fact that in 'to kneel down' no specific forms of the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class have survived into the NH period: to avoid the homophony, $halai^{-i}/hali$ 'to kneel down' was fully taken over into the -ie/a-class, whereas $halai^{-i}/hali$ 'to set in motion' was partly taken over into the hatrae-class.

Etymologically, also * $halai^{-1}/hali^{-1}$ 'to kneel down' can hardly reflect anything else than * h_2l -oi- $/*h_2l$ -i-. Nevertheless, I know no good comparandum. Puhvel's attempt (l.c.) to connect it to the 'elbow'-words like Gr. ἀλένη, Lat. ulna etc. is abortive. Not only the semantics are wrong (the meaning 'elbow' is very consistent throughout the IE languages), the formal side is difficult as well: the elbow-words seem to reflect * Heh_3l -en- or * h_3eHl -en-, which does not fit * h_2l -oi- $/*h_2l$ -i-.

halīna- (gender unclear) 'clay(?)': gen.sg. ha-li-i-na-aš (OS).

IE cognates: Gr. ἀλίνειν 'to anoint, to smear', Lat. linō, lēvi 'to rub, to smear'.

PIE *h₂liH-no-??

The word occurs in the genitive only, describing $te\check{s}\check{s}ummi$ - 'cup(?)' and $z\bar{e}ri$ 'cup'. A translation 'clay(?)' (thus HW² H: 43, Puhvel HED 3: 32) is a possibility but is not ascertained. On the basis of this meaning, Puhvel (l.c.) suggests a connection with Gr. ἀλίνειν 'to smear' and Lat. $lin\bar{o}$ 'to smear' that reflect a root $*h_2leiH$ - (cf. LIV²; note that the -n- in these forms are from the nasal present). If this connection is jusified, Hitt. $hal\bar{i}na$ - would reflect $*h_2liH$ -no-.

halki- (c.) 'barley; grain' (Sum. ŠE): nom.sg. *hal-ki-iš* (MH/MS), acc.sg. *ḫal-ki-in* (OS), gen.sg. *ḫal-ki-aš* (OS), *ḫal-ki-ia-aš* (OS), dat.-loc.sg. *ḫal-ki-i* (MH/MS), abl. *ḫal-ki-ia-za*, *ḫal-ki-ia-az*, instr. *ḫal-ki-it* (OS), nom.pl. *ḫal-ki-e-eš* (MH/MS), *ḫal-ki* (MH/MS), *ḥal-ki* (MH/MS), *ḥal-ki* (MH/MS), *ḥal-ki* (MH/MS), *ḥal-ki* (MH/MS), *ḥal-ki* (MH/MS), *ḥal-ki* (NS).

Derivatives: ^d*Ḥalki*- (c.) 'barley-god' (Sum. ^dNISABA; nom.sg. *ḫal-ki-iš* (OS), *ḫal-kiš*, acc.sg. *ḫal-ki-in* (OS), *ḫal-ki-en*, gen.sg. *ḫal-ki-aš*, *ḫal-ki-ia-aš*, dat.loc.sg. *hal-ki-ia* (OS), *hal-ki*).

The word is abundantly attested from OS texts onwards. Within Anatolian, the Lycian form qelehi is often regarded as a cognate (e.g. Melchert 1993a: 60; 2004a: 55). This word is the nom.sg.c. of a genitival adj. of a divine name qele/i-which was first equated with Hitt. ${}^{d}Halki$ - by Neumann (1979b: 270). Neumann himself admits himself, however, that this equation is based on a slight formal similarity between the two words only, and not on semantic evidence. As I have shown in Kloekhorst fthc.c, Lyc. q reflects $*h_2u$, however, and therefore the connection with Hitt. halki- is untenable.

Although the word is attested in the oldest texts and does not show any specific non-IE characteristics, IE cognates are unknown.

halkuēššar / halkuēšn- (n.) 'supplies (for festivals)' (Akk. *MELQĒTUM*): nom.-acc.sg. *hal-ku-eš-šar*, *hal-ku-e-eš-šar*, *hal-ku-i-eš-šar* (KUB 12.66 iv 5), gen.sg.(or dat.-loc.pl.) *hal-ku-e-eš-na-aš* (KUB 13.1 iv 3), *hal-ku-iš-ša-na-š=a* (KUB 13.2 iv 12), dat.-loc.sg. *hal-ku-eš-ni*, nom.-acc.pl. *hal-ku-eš-šar* ^{HLA}.

IE cognates: Skt. *árhati* 'to earn, to be worth', YAv. *arajaiti* 'to be equal', Gr. ἀλφάνειν 'to bring in as profit', ἀλφεῖν (aor.) 'to earn, to obtain', Lith. *algà* 'salary, pay'.

PIE *
$$h_2 lg^{wh}$$
-é $h_1 sh_1$ - r / * $h_2 lg^{wh}$ -é $h_1 sh_1$ - n -

See HW² H: 62f. for semantics and attestations of this word. Puhvel (HED 3: 40f.) plausibly connects $halku\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$ with the PIE root $*h_2elg^{wh}$ - 'to yield, to supply'.

haluka- (c.) 'message, announcement, tidings, news': nom.sg. *ha-lu-ga-aš* (OS), *ha-lu-ka-aš*, acc.sg. *ha-lu-kán* (OS), *ha-lu-ga-an*, *ha-lu-ka-an*, *ha-lu-ka-an*, dat.loc.sg. *ha-lu-ki* (MH/MS), abl. *ha-lu-ga-az* (MH/MS), instr. *ha-lu-ki-it* (MH/MS), acc.pl. *ha-lu-ku-uš* (MH/MS).

Derivatives: *haluki- / halugaj-* (adj.) 'message-..' (nom.sg.c. *ha-lu-ki-i*[š] (HKM 75 obv. 8 (MH/MS)), nom.pl.c. *ha-lu-ga-e-eš* (KBo 14.4 i 1)), L^Ú *halukat(t)alla-* (c.) 'messenger, envoy' (Akk. L^Ú*TE₄-MU*; nom.sg. *ha-lu-ga-tal-la-aš*, acc.sg. *ha-lu-kat-tal-la-an*, *ha-lu-ga-tal-la-an*, acc.pl. *ha-lu-ga-tal-lu-uš* (MH/MS)), *haluganna-ⁱ / haluganni-* (IIa5) 'to make an announcement, to bring news' (impf. *ha-lu-ga-an-ni-iš-ke/a-* (KUB 27.29 iii 17)), *haluganae-ⁱⁱ* (Ic2) 'to

bring news' (3sg.pres.act. *ha-lu-ga-na-iz-zi* (KUB 28.4 iii 14)), *haluganili* (adv.) 'in messenger-fashion' (*ha-lu-ga-ni-li* (KUB 17.16 iv 4)).

IE cognates: Goth. liugan 'to lie', OCS lugati 'to lie', OIr. lu(i)ge, lugae 'oath'. PIE $*h_2l(e/o)ug^h$ -o-

See Puhvel HED 3: 44f. for attestations. This word is attested in OS texts already. The basic stem is *haluk*-, with a thematic noun *haluka*- and an *i*-stem adjective *haluki*- / *halugai*-. Two forms go back to a stem *halugan(a)*-, namely *haluganili* and *haluganaizi*.

Despite its OS attestation and perfectly normal derivations, it is difficult to etymologize haluka-. Sturtevant (1932a: 8) connected haluka- to Goth. liugan 'to lie', which further belongs with OCS lbgati 'to lie' and OIr. lu(i)ge, lugae 'oath'. Although formally possible (we should then reconstruct $*h_2leug^h$ -), the semantic side of this connection is at first sight not self-evident. Nevertheless, if one compares for instance ModEng. to tell stories = 'to lie', then we could imagine how 'to bring news' and 'to lie' are cognate. See at hulukanni- 'carriage' for the claim that this word is a derivative.

Dercksen (fthc.) suggests that the word *hulugannum* that occurs in the OAssyrian text AKT 1.14 from Kültepe (acc. pl. *hu-lu-kà-ni* in line 7 and gen.sg. *hi-lu-kà-ni-im* (with scribal error) in line 30) may be a loanword on the basis of Hitt. acc.sg. *halugan*.

halzai-1 / halzi- (IIa4 > Ic1; IIIc > IIIg) 'to cry out, to shout, to call (trans.), to invoke, to recite': 1sg.pres.act. hal-ze-eh-hi (OS, often), hal-zi-ja-mi (KUB 15.23, 19 (NH)), 2sg.pres.act. hal-za-i-it-t[i] (KBo 17.23 obv. 2 (OS)), hal-za-it-ti (KUB 13.3 iv 28 (OH/NS)), hal-ze-eš-ti (KUB 26.88 obv. 8 (NS), KUB 31.136 ii 3 (NS)), [hal-]zi-ja-ši (KUB 26.12 iii 23 (NH)), [hal-z]i-ja-š[i] (KUB 15.1 iii 11 (NH)), hal-zi-ia-at-ti (KBo 5.4 rev. 26 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. hal-za-a-i (OS, often), hal-za-i (OS, less often), 1pl.pres.act. hal-zi-ua-ni (KUB 17.21 iv 11 (MH/MS)), hal-zi-ja-u-e[-ni] (KUB 12.50, 6 (MH/NS)), 2pl.pres.act. hal-zi-ja-at-te-ni (KUB 13.4 iv 17 (2x) (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. hal-zi-an-zi (OS, often), hal-zi-ia-an-zi (often), 1sg.pret.act. hal-ze-eh-hu-un (OS, often), 2sg.pret.act. hal-za-it[-ta] (KUB 30.10 obv. 9 (OH/MS)), hal-za-it-ta (KUB 1.16 ii 60 (OH/NS)), hal-zaa[-it-ta] (KBo 18.28 i 3 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. hal-za-iš (OS, often), hal-za-i-iš (MH/MS), hal-za-a-iš (often), hal-za-a-i-iš (1x), hal-zi-ja-at (KUB 21.16 i 18 (NH)), 1pl.pret.act. hal-zi-e-u[-en] (KUB 23.77a obv. 11 (MH/MS)), hal-zi-ú-en (KBo 5.3 i 40 (NH)), hal-zi-ia-u-en (KBo 11.1 obv. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 (NH)), hal-ziia-ú-en (KUB 4.1 ii 2 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. hal-zi-i-e-er (KUB 29.1 i 25

(OH/NS), KUB 31.68 ii 49 (fr.) (NS)), hal-zi-e-er (KUB 18.56 iii 35 (NS), KUB 18.24 iii 22 (NS)), *hal-zi-er* (KBo 14.12 iv 33 (NH)), 2sg.imp.act. *hal-za-i* (HKM 21 rev. 21 (MH/MS), HKM 81 rev. 30 (MH/MS)), hal-za-a-i (KUB 31.115, 7 (OH/NS), KUB 13.2 iii 30 (MH/NS), KBo 18.24 i 14 (NH), KUB 6.45 iii 24 (NH), KUB 21.16 i 20 (fr.) (NH)), 3sg.imp.act. hal-za-a-ú (KUB 36.90 obv. 5 (NS)), hal-zi-ja-ad-du (KUB 56.48 i 20 (NS)), hal-zi-iš-d[u] (KBo 9.107 rev. 4, 9 (NS)), 2pl.imp.act. hal-zi-iš-tén (KBo 3.1 ii 51 (OH/NS), KUB 28.82 i 18 (OH/NS), VBoT 58 i 27, 29, 32 (OH/NS), KUB 9.11 + 28.82 + IBoT 3.98 i 18 (OH/NS), KBo 13.98 rev. 7 (fr.) (OH/NS)), hal-zi-iš-te-en (IBoT 3.89 obv. 6 (OH/NS)), hal-zi-eš-tén (KBo 13.106 i 18 (OH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. hal-zi-an-du, hal-zi-ja-an-du; 2sg.pres.midd. hal-zi-ja-at-ta-ri (KUB 26.12 iii 18 (NH)), 3sg.pres.midd. hal-zi-ia (OS, often), hal-zi-ia-ri, hal-zi-ia, hal-zi-ia-at-ta-ri (KUB 25.41 v 11 (NS), IBoT 1.29 obv. 54 (OH/NS)), hal-zi-ja-ta-ri (KUB 25.32 + 27.70 ii 43 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.midd.(?) hal-zi-ia-ti (KBo 3.34 iii 13 (OH/NS)); part. hal-zi-ja-an-t- (MH/MS); verb.noun. hal-zi-ja-u-ua-ar (KBo 9.96 i 12 (NS), KUB 30.55 rev. 10 (fr.) (NS), KUB 48.119 obv. 19 (fr.) (NS), KUB 52.79 i 4 (NS)), gen.sg. hal-zi-ia-u-ua-aš, hal-zi-ia-ua-aš; inf.I hal-zi-ia-u-ua-an-zi (KUB 36.89 obv. 24 (fr.), rev. 6, 53 (NS), KUB 21.16 i 12 (fr.) (NH)), hal-zi-ia-u-an-zi (KBo 23.7 i 5 (fr.) (NS), KBo 17.65 lk. Rd. 6 (fr.) (MS), KBo 27.69, 6 (fg.) (NS)); impf. hal-zi-iš-ke/a-, hal-zi-eš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: see halzišša-¹ / halzišš-.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *halta/i-* 'call, appeal (?)' (dat.-loc.sg. *hal-ti*, *hal-[t]e?*), *halta/i-* 'to call, to appeal (?)' (3sg.pres.act. *hal-ta-at-ti* (in Hitt. context), 3sg.pres.midd. *hal-ti-it-ta-ri*).

IE cognates: Goth. *laþon*, ON *laða*, OE *laðian*, OHG *ladōn*, 'to call, to summon, to invite'.

PIE $*h_2lt$ -oi-, $*h_2lt$ -i-

See HW² H: 92f. for an extensive treatment of semantics and attestation places. This verb is abundantly attested from OS texts onwards. It clearly belongs to the dāi/tiianzi-class. The secondary mi-inflected stem halziie/a-, created on the basis of a wrong analysis of 3pl.pres.act. halziianzi, is sporadically found in NH and NS texts. The Luwian forms that are regarded as cognate, are not ascertained regarding their meaning and therefore should be used with caution.

Puhvel (HED 3: 63f.) plausibly connects $halzai^{-i}$ / halzi- with Goth. lahon etc. 'to call, to summon' (derived of a noun * $lot\bar{a}$ -), which points to a root * h_2let -. Puhvel (l.c.) assumes a Schwebe-ablaut * h_2el -t-, * h_2l -et-, but this is unnecessary. As I have shown in Kloekhorst fthc.a, the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class consists of verbs that

show an ablauting *-oi-/-i-suffix attached to the zero grade of the verbal root. In the case of halzai-/halzi- this means that it goes back to * h_2lt -oi- / * h_2lt -i-. The assibilation of the root-final -t- in front of *-i- in the weak stem spread throughout the paradigm (cf. the same principle in zai- i/zi- 'to cross').

For the impf. *halzišša-¹ / halzišš-* see at its own lemma.

halzišša-i / halzišš- (IIa1γ: impf. of halzai-i / halzi-) 'to cry out, to call': 1sg.pres.act. hal-zi-iš-ša-ah-hi (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. hal-zi-iš-ša-at-ti (MH/MS), hal-ze-eš-ša-at-ti (KBo 18.24 i 7 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. hal-zi-iš-ša-i (OS, often), hal-zi-iš-ša-a-i (OS), hal-ze-eš-ša-i (KUB 17.7 iii 15 (NS), KUB 36.89 obv. 24 (NS)), hal-zi-ša-i (KUB 10.72 ii 20 (OH/NS)), 1pl.pres.act. hal-ze-e-e[š-...], 2pl.pres.act. hal-ze-eš-ša-at-te-ni (KBo 12.110, 8 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. hal-zi-iš-ša-an-zi (OS, often), hal-ze-eš-ša-an-zi (NS), hal-zi-ša-an-zi (KUB 17.35 iii 10 (NS), KUB 30.56 iii 8 (NS)), 2sg.pret.act. hal-zi-iš-ši-iš-ta (KBo 16.1 iii 11 (NH)), hal-ze-eš-še-eš-ta (KBo 3.4+ ii 12 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. [hal-]zi-iš-ši-er (KBo 18.66 obv. 9 (MS)), hal-ze-eš-šer (KBo 3.4 i 24 (NH), KBo 16.1 i 37 (NH)), 2sg.imp.act. hal-zi-iš-ša (KBo 20.31 obv. 6 (OS)), 3pl.imp.act. hal-zi-iš-ša-an-du (KUB 33.120 ii 59, 62 (MH/NS)), hal-ze-eš-ša-an-du (KUB 1.16 iii 57 (OH/NS), KUB 24.8 iii 14 (OH/NS)).

PIE $*h_2lt$ -i- $s\acute{o}h_1$ -ei / $*h_2lt$ -i- sh_1 - $\acute{e}nti$

This verb is an imperfective in $-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - of the verb $\hbar alzai^{-i}$ / $\hbar alzi^{-i}$ (to cry out, to call' and belongs to the small group of imperfectives in $-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - (next to $\bar{\imath}\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ -, $\check{s}\check{\imath}\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - and $\mu arri\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ -). The oldest forms (OS and MS) are all spelled $\hbar al-zi-i\check{s}$ -, whereas a spelling $\hbar al-zi-e\check{s}$ - occurs in NS texts only. This is due to the NH lowering of OH /i/ to /e/ before $-\check{s}$ -, cf. § 1.4.8.1.d (similarly in $\bar{\imath}\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - > $\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ -, $\check{s}\check{\imath}\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - > $\check{s}\check{e}\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - and $\mu arri\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - > $\mu arre\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ -). See at $\hbar alzai$ -/ $\hbar alzi$ - and $-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - for further etymological treatment.

an-kán-zi (KUB 10.91 ii 4 (OH/NS)), KUB 39.24 rev. 5 (OH/NS), KBo 44.222, 12 (NS), KBo 21.34 iii 43, iv 13, 15 (MH/NS), KUB 60.161 ii 38 (MH/NS), HT 1 iii 15 (NS), KUB 43.49, 13, 15 (NS), KUB 41.31 ii 13 (MS?), KUB 17.18 iii 16 (MH/NS)), ha-ma-an-ga-an-zi (KUB 41.18 ii 13 (MS?), KUB 9.32 obv. 11 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. ha-ma-an-ku-un (KUB 58.108 iv 12 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. ha-mi-ik-ta (KBo 3.8+ iii 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 (OH/NS), KUB 7.1+ iii 35, 36, 37, 38, 42 (OH/NS), KBo 22.128+145 iii 3, 5, 6 (OH/NS)), ha-ma-ak-ta (KUB 51.33 i 13 (NS), KUB 26.91 obv. 9 (NS)), ha-ma-na-ak-ta (KUB 14.4 ii 10 (NH)), 3sg.imp.act. ha-me-in-kad-du (KBo 10.45 iv 27 (MH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. ha-mi-in-kán-du (KUB 7.41 iv 26 (MH/NS)), ha-ma-an-kán-du (KUB 21.38 obv. 64 (NH)); 3sg.pret.midd. ha-mi-ik-ta-at (KBo 22.128+145 iii 4 (OH/NS), KUB 7.1+ iii 34, 40, 41 (OH/NS), KBo 3.8+ iii 33 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.midd. ha-me-inkán-ta-at (KBo 12.100 i 4, 10 (NS)), ha-me-en-ga-an-ta-at (KBo 12.100 i 6, 7 (NS)), ha-me-en-kán-ta-at (KBo 12.100 i 9 (NS)), ha-mi-en-kán-ta-at (KBo 12.100 i 19, 20 (NS)); part. ha-mi-in-kán-t- (KBo 17.15 obv. 12 (OS), KBo 23.74 ii 13 (OH/MS)), KBo 17.105 iii 11 (MH/NS), KUB 27.67 ii 13 (MH/NS), KUB 9.28 iv 3 (MH/NS)), ha-me-in-kán-t- (KBo 6.3 ii 11 (OH/NS), KUB 27.67 iii 18 (MH/NS)), ha-am-me-en-kán-t- (KBo 6.5 iii 6 (OH/NS)), ha-am-mi-inkán-t- (HKM 116, 39 (MH/MS)), ha-ma-an-kán-t- (KUB 59.43 i 14 (NS), KUB 12.51+ i 8 (NS), KUB 15.31 ii 21 (MH/NS), KUB 22.20, 2 (NS), KUB 58.107 iv 10 (MH/NS), etc.); verb.noun *ha-me-en-ku-ua-a*[r] (KBo 1.38 rev. 6 (NS)), *ha*me-in[-ku-ua-ar] (KBo 1.38 rev. 4 (NS)), gen. ha-ma-an-ku-ua-aš (KUB 20.66 iii 4 (OH/NS)), ha-me-en-ku-ua-aš (KUB 30.48, 14 (OH/NS)), ha-mi-i[n-ku-ua-aš] (KUB 7.1+ iii 62 (OH/NS)); impf. *ha-me-in-ki-eš-ke/a-* (KBo 11.11 i 5 (NS)).

IE cognates: Gr. ἄγχω 'to tie up, to strangle', Lat. $ang\bar{o}$ 'to throttle, to choke, to strangle', Skt. \acute{amhas} - 'distress, trouble'.

PIE * h_2 *m*-ó*n*- \acute{g}^h -e*i*, * h_2 *m*-*n*- \acute{g}^h -énti

This verb shows two stems, <code>hamank-</code> and <code>hame/ink-</code>. Although in the younger texts the two stems seem to be found randomly within forms (e.g. 3pl.imp.act. <code>haminkandu</code> vs. <code>hamankandu</code>), in the older texts it is clear that <code>hamank-</code> is found in the strong-stem forms, and <code>hame/ink-</code> in the weak-stem forms (cf. OS part. <code>haminkant-</code>).

The etymological connection with Gr. ἄγχω 'to tie up' and Skt. áṃhas-'distress' etc. is generally accepted (cf. Puhvel HED 3: 67; Oettinger 1979a: 148) and points to a root * $h_2 em g^h$ -.

The synchronic ablaut a/e is explained by many scholars as reflecting an original ablaut *o/e (cf. especially Jasanoff 2003). In my opinion, this view is

problematic as no other IE language shows such a verbal ablaut pattern. I therefore assume that, although hamank- indeed reflects an *o-grade form * $h_2m\acute{n}g^h$ -ei, the stem hame/ink- must be the outcome of a zero grade form * $h_2mn\acute{g}^h$ - $\acute{e}nti$, showing the development *CNNC > CNiNC. For this latter development and a treatment of the prehistory of this nasal present, see § 2.2.4.

hammaša- (gender unclear) '?': gen.sg. *ha-am-ma-ša-aš* (KBo 10.10 iv 9).

The word occurs only once, in KBo 10.10 iv (9) ŠA É.GAL ħa-am-ma-ša-aš 'of the palace of ħammaša-'. Laroche (1962: 29) compares this term with É.GAL ħu-uħ-ħa-aš 'the palace of the grandfather' (attested several times) and therefore equates ħammaša- with Luw. ħamsa/i- 'grandchild' (see at ħāšša- 'descendant' for full citation of the Luwian words). This interpretation is widely followed (e.g. HW Erg. 3: 13: "kleines Kind"; Puhvel HED 3: 68: "grandchild"), but HW² (Ḥ: 120) casts doubt: it is rightly argued that although the term 'palace of the grandfather' refers to a specific building (namely the palace of the grandfather of the present king), a term 'palace of the grandson' does not make much sense. HW² suggests to rather interpret ħammaša- as a personal name.

All in all, a connection between hammaša- and the words for 'grandson' in the other Anatolian languages is far from assured and phonetically impossible if we compare haši 'gives birth' $<*h_2\acute{o}ms-ei$, haššu- 'king' $<*h_2\acute{e}ms-u$ - and hanzāšša- 'offspring' $<*h_2ms\acute{o}sio$ - (see under hašs- 'to give birth').

hamenk-: see hamank-' / hame/ink-

hamešha- (gender unclear) 'spring' (Sum. Ú.BAR₈, Akk. DĪŠĪ): acc.sg. ha-meš-ha-an (KUB 50.90, 20 (NS)), gen.sg. ha-me-eš-ha-aš (KUB 12.2 ii 10 (NS)), ha-me-iš-ha-aš (KUB 38.32 rev. 21 (NS)), ha-mi-eš-ha-aš (KBo 13.231 obv. 2 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. ha-me-eš-hi (often), ha-am-me-iš-hi (KUB 59.1 iv 16 (NS)), ha-mi-eš-hi (IBoT 2.1 vi 10 (NS), KUB 33.54 13 (OH/NS), KUB 42.100 iv 23 (NS)), ha-mi-iš-hi (KUB 13.32 obv. 7 (NH), KUB 25.23 i 8, 38, iv 8 (NH), KUB 25.18 i 2 (NS)).

Derivatives: *hamešhant*- (c.) 'spring' (nom.sg. *ha-me-eš-ḥa-an-za* (often), *ha-me-iš-ḥa-an-za* (KBo 2.7 rev. 4 (NS), KUB 7.24 obv. 11 (NS), KUB 8.6 obv. 6, 8 (OH/NS)), *ha-mi-eš-ḥa-an-za* (KBo 2.5 iii 38 (NH), KUB 60.27 rev. 12 (NS)), *ha-meš-ḥa-an-za* (KBo 2.7 rev. 16 (NS)), *ha-mi-iš-kán-za* (KUB 38.26 rev. 1 (NS)), *ha-mi-eš-kán-zi* (KUB 38.26 rev. 19 (NS)), acc.sg. *ha-mi-eš-ḥa-an-tan_x* (KUB 4.4 obv. 5 (NH)), gen.sg. *ha-me-eš-ḥa-an-da-aš* (often), *ha-me-iš-ḥa-an-tan-an-*

da-aš (KUB 25.2 vi 24 (OH/NS)), ha-mi-iš-ha-an-ta-aš (KUB 15.21, 14 (NS)), ha-mi-iš-ha-an-da-aš (KUB 24.1 ii 4 (NS)), ha-am-me-eš-ha-an-ta-aš (KBo 19.128 vi 33 (NS)), ha-am-mi-iš-ha-an-ta-aš (KBo 24.118 vi 7 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. ha-me-eš-ha-an-ti (KBo 24.119 iii 12 (NS)), [h]a-mi-iš-ha-an-ti (KBo 19.5, 5 (OH/NS)), all.sg. ha-me-eš-ha-an-da (KBo 6.2 iv 60 (OS), KBo 6.3 iv 60 (OH/NS)), abl. ha-me-eš-ha-an-da-za (KUB 56.14 iv 5 (NS)).

IE cognates: Gr. ἀμάω 'to cut, to mow', OHG $m\bar{a}en$, OE $m\bar{a}wan$ 'to mow'. PIE * h_2meh_1 - sh_2o -

See HW² H: 121f. for semantics and attestations. Despite the fact that I here have cited *hamešhant*- as a derivative of *hamešha*-, the two stems function as one word, just as *zena*- and *zenant*- 'autumn' and *gim(m)*- and *gimmant*- 'winter'. The gender of the stem *hamešha*- cannot be determined due to the lack of gender-specific forms. It seems as if the two stems show a distribution per case: the stem *hamešha*- is not found in the nom.sg., whereas nom.sg. *hamešhanza* is found numerous times. The acc.sg. is sporadic for both stems (both attested only once). The gen.sg. is found 4 times only with the stem *hamešha*-, whereas numerous times with *hamešhant*-. The dat.sg., however, is attested only twice for *hamešhant*- whereas *hamešhi* is attested multiple times.

The oldest (OS *ha-me-eš-ha-an-da*) and most common spelling is *ha-me-eš-ha-*, whereas the alternative spellings (*ha-me-iš-ha-*, *ha-mi-eš-ha-*, *ha-mi-iš-ha-* and *ha-am-mi-* or *ha-am-me-*) are all found in NS texts only. In one NS text we find a spelling *hameškant-*, but this is not to be taken seriously phonologically.

The word denotes 'spring', which contrasted with the two other seasons gimm(ant)- 'winter' and zena(nt)- 'autumn'. The fact that hame sha(nt)- is written with the sumerogram $U.BAR_8$ 'harvest' as well, shows that this season also was the time of harvesting.

The word has received many etymological proposals, for which see Puhvel HED 3: 73f. Most of these proposals are phonetically impossible, however. For instance, Goetze's reconstruction *Hant-μesHa- 'front-spring' (1951: 471), which builds on a connection with Skt. vasantá-, Gr. ἔαρ, Russ. vesná 'spring', would not yield Hitt. hamešha- according to our understanding of Hittite historical phonology. Moreover, the word for 'spring' found in the other IE languages must be reconstructed as *μes-r, *μes-n-, and not as *μesh₂-. Similarly, Hoffner's interpretation *hant-mijasha- (of mai-/mi- 'to grow') (1974: 15) is phonetically impossible.

In my opinion, we should rather return to Sturtevant's proposal (1928c: 163-4) to connect *ḥamešḥa*- with Gr. ἀμάω, OE *māwan* 'to mow'. These latter verbs

point to a root * h_2meh_1 - (note that Gr. ἀμάω probably is derived from the noun ἄμη < * h_2mh_1 - eh_2 -, cf. Schrijver 1990: 20), which would mean that hame sha-reflects * h_2meh_1 - sh_2o - (see tesha- 'dream' and damme/isha- 'oppression' for the suffix -sha- < *-sha- < *-sha- 0-). Semantically, this etymology fits the fact that hame sha- is the season in which harvest took place, as we see by the use of the sumerogram Ú.BAR₈. Puhvel (HED 3: 74) is sceptical about this etymology because in his view deriving hame sha- "from a nonattested verb remains dubious". This scepsis can be nullified by my claim that the root * h_2meh_1 - is visible in the Hittite verbs ans- i and hane/iss- 'to wipe'. It is remarkable that these latter verbs show an s-extension of * h_2meh_1 - besides the nominal suffix - sh_2o - in hame sha-, which reminds of the situation of $tam\bar{a}ss$ - tame/iss-, which shows a verbal s-extension besides the nominal suffix - sh_2o - visible in $damme/ish\bar{a}$ -.

hamink-: see hamank-' / hame/ink-

hamišha-: see hamešha-

\$\hban^{i} / \hban^{i} \ (\hban^{i} - \hban^{i})\$ ard (IIa2 > Ic1) 'to draw (liquids)': 1sg.pres.act. \$\hban^{a} - ni - ia - mi \ (KUB 30.26 i 18 (NS))\$, 3sg.pres.act. \$\hban^{a} - ni \ (OH/MS, often)\$, 1pl.pres.act. \$\hban^{a} - nu - mé - e - ni \ (KBo 23.27 ii 27 (MS))\$, 3pl.pres.act. \$\hban^{a} - na - an - zi \ (KUB 32.72 obv. 10 (MS)\$, KBo 23.27 ii 30 (MS)\$, KUB 31.57 i 25 (OH/NS))\$, \$\hban^{a} - na - an - zi \ (KBo 10.31 ii 14 (OH/NS)\$, KBo 13.178, 3 (fr.) (NS))\$, \$\hban^{a} - a - ni - ia - an - zi \ (KBo 23.27 iii 12 (MS))\$, \$\hban^{a} - ni - ia - an - zi \ (KUB 29.4 i 60 (NS))\$, \$\hban^{a} - a - ni - a[n - zi] \ (KUB 55.63 ii 17 (NS))\$, 3pl.pret.act. \$\hban^{a} - ni - e - e r \ (KUB 44.56 rev. 1 (OH?/NS))\$, \$\hban^{a} - a - ne r \ (KUB 33.34 i 6 (OH/NS))\$, \$\hban^{a} - ni - e - e r \ (KUB 33.34 i 8 (OH/NS))\$, \$\hban^{a} - ni - e r \ (KUB 33.34 i 7 (OH/NS))\$, \$\hban^{a} - a - ni - ia - e - a r \ (KBo 22.127 i 1 (NS))\$; inf.I \$\hban^{a} - nu - ua - a - zi \ (KUB 39.71 i 24 (NS))\$, \$\hban^{a} - nu - ma - a - zi \ (KUB 29.4 i 59 (NS))\$; inf.II \$\hban^{a} - na - na \ (KUB 32.72 i 5 (MS))\$; impf. \$\hban^{a} - ni - iš - ke/a - (KBo 15.37 v 9 (MH/NS))\$, \$\hban^{a} - a - ni - iš - ke/a - (KBo 25.172 iv 6 (NS))\$.

Derivatives: DUG haneššar / hanešn- (n.), a vessel (nom.-acc.sg. [ha-n]e-eš-šar (KBo 11.41 iv 10 (NS)), ha-ne-eš-ša(-)x[...] (IBoT 2.93, 16 (NS)), gen.sg. [ha-n]e-iš-na-aš (KBo 11.41 iv 11 (NS)), ha-ne-eš-n[a-aš] (IBoT 2.93, 17 (NS))).

IE cognates: Gr. ἄντλος 'bilge-water', ?Arm. hanem 'to draw out'.

PIE $*h_2\acute{o}n$ -ei, $*h_2n$ -énti

See HW² H: 133f. for semantics and attestations of this verb (cited as han-/hen-). It shows a variaty of stems, namely $h\bar{a}n$ -, han-, $h\bar{a}nije/a$ - and hen-. The form 3sg.pres.act. $h\bar{a}ni$ is the oldest and most often attested form. The forms with a stem $h\bar{a}nije/a$ - are all NS and clearly built on 3sg.pres. $h\bar{a}ni$. As 3pl.pres.act. we find both $h\bar{a}nanzi$ and hananzi. Despite the fact that $h\bar{a}nanzi$ is attested in MS texts, and hananzi in NS texts only, I think that hananzi must be considered the original form, with $h\bar{a}nanzi$ showing secondary introduction of the long \bar{a} from the singular. The stem hen- is found in one NS text only, in the form 3pl.pres.act. henier (note that Oettinger (1979a: 52) cites he-e-ni-er and he-ni-er as MH, but KUB 33.34 must be NS, as can be seen by e.g. young form of the sign IG in obv. 16 (compare now also Košak 2005b: 230, who dates this tablet as "jh."). The forms with hen- must be secondarily formed in analogy to hananzi is hananzi in the paradigm of hananzi and hananzi in the paradigm of hananzi and hananzi hananzi in the paradigm of han

Puhvel (HED 3: 77) connects this verb with Gr. ἄντλος 'bilge-water' (* h_2n -tlo-) and Arm. hanem 'to draw out'. If this connection is justified, then we must reconstruct $h\bar{q}$ ani, hananzi as * h_2 ón-ei, * h_2 n-énti. Note that * h_2 regularly would have dropped in front of *o in the strong stem * h_2 on- (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c), but was restored on the basis of the weak stem * h_2 n-.

A connection with the vessel ${}^{DUG}hane/i\check{s}\check{s}a$ - (q.v.) is difficult, despite Rieken's attempt (1999a: 227) to invent an IE scenario to explain $hane/i\check{s}\check{s}a$ -. Nevertheless, the sporadic NH secondary remodellings into an r/n-stem $hane\check{s}\check{s}ar$ / $hane\check{s}n$ -, as if it were a verb.noun of $h\bar{a}n$ -/han-, shows that at that time the Hittite speakers folk-etymologically associated $hane/i\check{s}\check{s}a$ - with this verb.

<code>hanna-i / hann- (IIa1y; IIIh) 'to sue; to judge'; hanneššar hann(a)-i 'to render judgement': 1sg.pres.act. ha-an-na-ah-hi (KBo 19.70 iii 3 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. ha-an-na-i (KUB 21.17 iii 39 (NH)), ha-an-na-a-i (KBo 3.3 ii 3 (NH), KUB 43.35, 8 (fr.) (MS)), 2pl.pres.act. ha-a[n]-n[a-at-te-ni(?)] (HKM 57 rev. 30 (MH/MS)), ha-an-na-[at-te-ni(?)] (HKM 57 rev. 31 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pres.act. ha-an-na-an-zi (KUB 19.20 rev. 15 (NH), StBoT 24 iii 72 (NH))), 1sg.pret.act. ha-an-na-nu-un (KUB 14.4 ii 9 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. ha-an-ni-iš[-ta] (KUB 36.19, 6 (MH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. ha-an-ni (HKM 52 rev. 29 (MH/MS), KUB 13.2 iii 31, 32 (MH/NS)), ha-an-ne (KUB 19.14 iv 6 (NH)), 3sg.imp.act. ha-an-na-ú (KUB 13.2 iii 23 (MH/NS)), ha-an-na-a-ú (KBo 3.4 ii 14 (NH), KBo 16.1 iii 14 (NH), ABoT 48, 9 (fr.) (OH/NS)), 2pl.imp.act. ha-an-ni-iš-tén (HKM 60 obv. 9 (MH/MS)), ha-an-ni-eš-tén (KUB 54.1 ii 43 (NS)), [h]a-an-n[a]-at-tén (HKM 57. rev. 23 (MH/MS)), ha-an-na-at-te-en (KUB 4.1 i 22, 33, 34 (MH/NS)),</code>

3pl.imp.act. ha-an-na-an-du (KUB 14.17 iii 19 (NH), KUB 19.26 iv 3 (NH), KUB 50.67 l.col. 5 (NS)); 2sg.pres.midd. ha-an-na-at-ta (KUB 30.11+ obv. 3, 6 (OH/MS)), ha-an-na-at-ta-ri (KUB 31.135+ obv. 12 (OH/MS), KUB 31.127+ i 43, 44, 46 (OH/NS), KUB 26.27 iii 12 (fr.) (undat.)), 3sg.pres.midd. *ha-an-na-ri* (KBo 30.19 i 35 (OH/NS), KUB 30.24 ii 2 (OH/NS), KUB 39.14 iv 2 (OH/NS), KUB 39.17 ii 3 (OH/NS), KBo 4.10 rev. 23 (NH), KBo 26.24 ii 23? (undat.)), 3sg.pret.midd. ha-an-na-ta-at (78/e rev. 4 (undat.)), ha-an-na-\(\psi ta-\)at (KUB 12.63 obv. 33 (OH/MS)), ha-an-na-ad-da-a[t] (KUB 34.51, 5 (NS)), 2pl.pret.midd. haan-na-d[u-ma-a]t (KBo 10.45 iii 36 (MH/NS)) // [ha-an-na-]tum-ma-at (KUB 41.8 iii 27 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pret.midd. ha-an-na-(an-)ta-ti (KUB 12.26 ii 2 (NS)), 3sg.imp.midd. ha-an-na-r[u] (KBo 3.46 iii 3 (OH/NS)), 2pl.imp.midd. ha-an-naad-du-ma-ti (KBo 10.45 iii 17 (MH/NS)), ha-an-na-du-ma-ti (KUB 41.8 iii 8 (MH/NS)); part. nom.-acc.sg.n. *ha-an-na-an* (KUB 13.9 + 40.62 iii 19 (MH/NS)); inf.I [h]a-an-nu-ua-an-zi (KUB 13.9+ i 9 (MH/NS)); sup. ha-an-nu-an (KUB 29.39 rev. 8 (NS)); impf. *ha-aš-ši-ke/a-* (KUB 34.84+ i 33, ii 18 (MH/MS), KUB 13.2 iii 10 (MH/NS)), *ḥa-an-ni-iš-ke/a-* (KBo 16.42 rev. 5 (MS), KUB 13.20 i 32 (MH/NS), KBo 13.74, 4 (fr.), 5 (fr.) (NS), KUB 6.46 iii 56 (NH)), ha-an-ne-iške/a- (KUB 13.20 i 32 (MH/NS), KUB 6.45 ii 17 (NH), KUB 31.66 iii 10 (NH)), *ha-an-na-aš-ke/a-* (KUB 36.83 i 14 (NS)).

Derivatives: <code>hanneššar / hannešn-</code> (n.) 'law-suit, case, trial' (Sum. DI-eššar, Akk. DINAM; nom.-acc.sg. <code>ha-an-ne-eš-šar</code> (MH/MS), gen.sg. <code>ha-an-ne-eš-na-aš</code> (OS), dat.-loc.sg. <code>ha-an-ne-iš-ni</code> (OS), <code>ha-an-ne-eš-ni</code>, all.sg. <code>ha-an-ni-eš-na</code>, erg.sg. <code>ha-an-ni-iš-na-an-za</code>, abl. <code>ha-an-ne-eš-na-az</code>, instr. <code>ha-an-ne-eš-ni-it</code>), <code>hannešnatar / hannešnann-</code> (n.) 'jurisdiction' (dat.-loc.sg. <code>ha-an-ni-eš-na-an-ni</code> (KUB 13.9 + 40.62 i 7 (MH/NS)), <code>hanne/italyana-</code> (c.) 'legal advisory, litigator' (nom.sg. <code>ha-an-ni-tal-ya-na-aš</code> (KUB 7.60 iii 31), nom.pl.c. <code>ha-an-ne-tal-ya-ni-e-eš</code> (KUB 31.66 iii 6)), <code>hannitalyanešš-zi</code> (Ib2) 'to become legal adversaries' (3pl.pret.act. <code>ha-an-ni-tal-ua-(ne-)-eš-šer</code> (KUB 21.17 i 3)).

IE cognates: Gr. ὄνομαι 'to blame, to treat scornfully'.

PIE $*h_3e-h_3n\acute{o}h_3-ei$, $*h_3e-h_3nh_3-\acute{e}nti$

See HW² H: 135f. for attestations and semantics of hann(a)- and H: 149 for hanneššar. The verb is found both in active and in middle forms, without difference in meaning. It is usually assumed that the middle forms are original and that the active forms are secondarily derived (e.g. Puhvel HED 3: 82). This assumption cannot be supported by a chronological ordering of the material: we find both middle and active forms in MS texts already. Moreover, from a formal point of view it is impossible to derive the active from the middle. In the middle

we find only one stem, namely <code>hanna-</code>. If the active indeed was derived from the middle, we would expect that it would show the stem <code>hanna-</code> throughout the paradigm. The case is, however, that besides the stem <code>hanna-</code>, we also find a stem <code>hann-</code>, namely in 2pl.imp.act. <code>hanništen</code> (MH/MS). This form cannot be a recent creation as we can see by the fact that it shows the archaic <code>hi-ending-šten</code>. This ending was the unproductive one, being replaced by the <code>mi-ending-tten</code> from OH times onwards already (visible in secondary <code>hannatten</code>, with introduction of the strong stem <code>hanna-</code>, which is attested in a MH/MS text as well). So, the fact that we find an ablauting stem <code>hanna-i</code> / <code>hann-</code> in the active (of which <code>hann-</code> cannot be secondary as it is found in an archaic form) besides a non-ablauting stem <code>hanna-in</code> the middle proves that the active cannot be derived from the middle and therefore must be the primary formation. This is an important establishment for the etymology.

The active paradigm of <code>hanna-i</code> / <code>hann-</code> inflects according to the <code>tarn(a)-class</code>. Some of the verbs belonging to this class were explained by Oettinger (1979a: 496) as reflecting reduplicated roots ending in laryngeal: *Ce-CóH-ei: *Ce-CH-énti. For <code>hanna-/hann-</code>, this means that we have to reconstruct *He-HnóH-ei: *He-HnH-énti.

As an Anatolian cognate, Puhvel (HED 3: 82) adduces Lyc. $q\tilde{a}$ -, which he translates as 'to call to account, to judge (guilty), to punish'. Beside the fact that Melchert (1993a: 59; 2004a: 54) translates $q\tilde{a}$ - as 'destroy', which would not fit the semantics of hanna-hann-, a formal connection between the two verb is impossible as well, since Lyc. q reflects PAnat. */H*/ < * h_2u (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c).

Other Anatolian cognates are seen by some scholars in the HLuwian words hanijatastar- 'evilness' (abl.-instr. MALUS2ha-ní-ia-ta-sa-tara/i-ti (KARATEPE 1 §72)), hanija- (adj.) 'malicious' (nom.-acc.pl.n. MALUS2há-ní-ia (KARATEPE 1 §12)), hanhaniwa- (n.) 'wickedness' (nom.-acc.sg.n. MALUS2ha-ha-ní-wa/i-za (TELL AHMAR 1 §20)) and the CLuwian forms hanija- 'malicious' (abl.-instr. hanijati) and hanhanija- 'to be malicious' (3sg.pres.act.(Hittitized) hanhanijai) (e.g. Starke 1990: 387-8; Melchert 1993b: 51). This connection must be false as on the one hand the semantics do not fit and on the other hand the Luwian forms show single -n- vs. the geminate -nn- in Hittite.

On the IE level, Puhvel (83) proposes to connect Gr. ὄνομαι 'to blame, to treat scornfully', which has more merit. The Greek verb shows a stem ὀνα- once (in the aorist ἄνατο), on the basis of which Puhvel reconstructs a root * h_3 en h_2 -. This connection is taken over by e.g. Melchert (1994a: 51) who, on the basis of his supposition that the middle inflection of hanna- is the primary one, reconstructs

* h_3enh_2 -o. This is incorrect in two respects. Firstly, Van de Laar (2000: 232) states that the Gr. stem $\dot{o}v\alpha$ - must be secondary and that the stem $\dot{o}v\alpha$ - points to a root * h_3enh_3 -. In my view, a root * h_3neh_3 - is possible as well, as in Greek we only find middle forms that go back to a zero grade stem * h_3nh_3 -. Secondly, we have determined that in Hittite the active inflection must be primary, which reflects *He-HnoH-, *He-HnH-. If we apply this structure to the root * h_3neh_3 - we arrive at the reconstruction * h_3e - $h_3n\acute{o}h_3$ -ei, * h_3e - h_3nh_3 - $\acute{e}nti$, which by regular sound laws yielded Hitt. $hann\bar{a}i$, hannanzi.

In my view, the root $*h_3neh_3$ - is visible in PIE $*h_3neh_3$ -mn 'name' as well (see $l\bar{a}man$) and must have originally meant 'to call (by name)', which on the one hand developed into Gr. 'to call names > to treat scornfully' and, on the other, into Hitt. 'to call to court > to sue'.

The original form of the imperfective must have been haššike/a- as it is, next to hanniške/a-, the oldest attested form and, more importantly, within the paradigm of hanna-i/hann- shows such an aberrant form that it cannot have been secondarily created. In my opinion, it points to a development h_3nh_3 -handa-

The derivative hannetaluana- clearly is derived from the verb hann(a)-, but its exact formation is unclear. Rieken (1999a: 274) implausibly reconstructs h_2onh_1 -e-tlo- μ on-. It recalls $annital\mu$ atar 'motherhood' that is derived from anna- 'mother' (q.v.).

hanna- (c.) 'grandmother': dat.-loc.sg. *ha-an-ni* (NH), nom.pl. *ha-an-ni-iš* (NS), acc.pl. *ha-an-ni-iš* (OH/NS), gen.pl. *ha-an-na-aš* (undat.), dat.-loc.pl. *ha-an-na-aš* (OH/NS), *ha-a-an-n[a-aš]* (HFAC 14 obv. 4 (NS)).

Anat. cognates: Lyc. **χñna-** 'grandmother' (gen.adj.dat.sg. **χñnahi**, gen.adj.nom.-acc.pl.n. **χñnaha**).

IE cognates: Lat. *ănus* 'old woman', OHG *ana* 'grandmother', *ano* 'grandfather' OPr. *ane* 'grandmother', Lith. *anýta* 'husband's mother', Arm. *han* 'grandmother'.

PIE $*h_2enHo$ -

See Puhvel HED 3: 84f. and HW² H: 141f. for attestations. Although the word at first sight seems to belong to the other family words that have their origin in baby-talk (anna- 'mother', atta- 'father'), this word has a good IE etymology (just as Hitt. $h\bar{u}hh$ -, huhha- 'grandfather' (q.v.)). Especially Arm. han and Lat. anus point to an initial $*h_2$ -. The fact that in Hittite we find a geminate -nn- can only be explained from *-nH-.

hane/išš-zi (Ib1) 'to wipe': 3sg.pres.act. ha-ni-iš-zi (KUB 41.4 ii 21 (MH/NS), KBo 19.142 iii 31 (NS)), ha-ni-eš-zi (KBo 29.65 i 5 (NS), KUB 10.99 vi 10 (fr.), KUB 41.83 obv. 4 (fr.)), ha-ne-eš[-zi] (KUB 10.99 vi 7, 12) ha-ni-še-ez-zi (KBo 21.74 iii 11 (NS)), 2pl.pres.act. ha-ni-iš-te-ni (KUB 29.1 iii 32 (OH/NS)), ha-nieš-te-ni (KUB 29.1 iii 31, 32, 33 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. ha-ni-iš-ša-an-zi (KBo 43.61 i 3 (NS), KUB 11.3 i 5 (OH/NS)), ha-ni-eš-ša-an-zi (IBoT 3.148 iii 15 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. ha-ni-eš-še-er (KUB 40.83 obv. 15 (NS)), 2sg.imp.act. ha-a-ni-iš (KUB 29.1 i 8, 9 (OH/NS)), ha-a-ni-eš (KUB 40.122 rev. 4), 2pl.imp.act. ha-ni-eš-te-en (KUB 29.1 iii 34 (OH/NS)), ha-ni(-eš)-te-en (KUB 29.1 iii 34 (OH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. *ha-ni-eš-ša-an-du* (KUB 31.91 ii 6 (MH/NS)), ha-ni-iš-ša-an-du (KUB 31.86+ ii 42, KUB 31.87+88 ii 16 (fr.) (MH/NS), KUB 13.2 ii 15 (MH/NS)), *ha-a*[-n]*i-iš-ša-an-du* (KUB 31.86 ii 43 (MH/NS)); part. *ha*ni-iš-ša-an (KBo 23.74 iii 19 (OH/MS)), ha-ni-iš-ša-a-an (KBo 21.22 rev. 42 (OH/MS)), [h]a-ni-iš-ša-an-[t]a (ABoT 21 + KBo 17.65 rev. 10 (MS)); inf.I hani-eš-šu-ua-an-zi (KUB 29.1 iii 29 (OH/NS)), ha-ni-iš-šu-ua-an-zi (KBo 18.33 obv. 6); verb.noun ha-a-ni-iš-šu-ua-ar (KUB 31.86 iii 1 (MH/NS)), ha-a-ni-eš- $\delta[u^2-ua-ar(?)]$ (VSNF 12.57 iv 2), ha-ni-iš-šu-ua-ar (KUB 31.87+88 ii 18 (MH/NS), KUB 13.2 ii 16 (MH/NS)), [ha-n]i-iš-šu-ua-ar (KBo 1.36, 2 (NS)), ha*ni-iš-šu-u-ua-ar* (KUB 7.13 i 11 (NS)), abl. *ha-ni-eš-šu-ua-az* (KUB 26.43 rev. 11 (NH)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *am(ma)šša- / am(ma)šši(ja)-* 'to wipe' (3pres.sg. *am-ma-aš-ši-ti*, 3pl.pres.act. [*am-*]*ma-aš-ši-ja-an-ti*, 3sg.pret.act. *am-ma-\aš-\ša-t*[a], 3pl.pret.act. *am-ma-aš-\ša-an-da*).

IE cognates: Gr. ἀμάω 'to cut, to mow', OHG $m\bar{a}en$, OE $m\bar{a}wan$ 'to mow'. PIE $*h_2mh_1$ -s-énti

Besides the hapax hanišezzi, which shows a NH -ie/a-derivative, this verb shows two stems, viz. hane/išš- /HniS-/ and $h\bar{a}nišš$ - /HāniS-/. Diachronically, a third stem /ʔāns-/ can be found in the paradigm of $\bar{a}n\check{s}$ - 'to wipe' (q.v.). As I have argued at $\bar{a}n\check{s}$ -, both verbs ultimately reflect an s-extension of the PIE root hange happa-ha

regular outcome of this paradigm was quite different per form: 1sg.pres.act. $*h_2 \acute{o}mh_1 s - h_2 ei$ and 2sg.pres.act. $*h_2 \acute{o}mh_1 s - th_2 ei$ should regularly have given $**/?\acute{a}niSHi/$ and $**/?\acute{a}niSti/$, 3sg.pres.act. $h_2 \acute{o}mh_1 s - ei$ yielded /? $\acute{a}nsi/$ whereas 3pl.pres.act. $*h_2 mh_1 s \acute{e}nti$ regularly gave /HniSánt s i/ (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.f for details). So, from one paradigm three different stems emerged, namely /? $\~{a}niS$ -/, /? $\~{a}ns$ -/ and /HniS-/.

The stem /ʔāns-/ became the source of the verb $\bar{a}n\check{s}i$, $\bar{a}n\check{s}anzi$ (q.v.), the stem /HniS-/ became the source of the verb $hane/i\check{s}zi$, $hane/i\check{s}\check{s}anzi$ whereas the stem /ʔāniS-/ restored the initial /H-/ on the basis of /HniS-/ and yielded the forms 2sg.imp.act. $h\bar{a}ni\check{s}$ and verb.noun $h\bar{a}ni\check{s}\check{s}uu$ that usually are taken as belonging to the verb $hane/i\check{s}\check{s}$ - zi .

burg hane/iššā- (c./n.) a vessel: nom.sg.c. *ha-ni-iš-ša-a-aš* (OS), *ha-a-ni-eš-ša-a-aš*, *ha-a-ni-iš-ša-aš*, *ha-ni-eš-ša-aš*, *ha-ni-iš-ša-aš*, *ha-ni-iš-ša-aš*, *ha-ni-iš-ša-aš*, *ha-ni-iš-ša-aš*, *ha-ni-iš-ša-aš*, *ha-ni-iš-ša-aa*, acc.sg.c. *ha-ni-iš-ša-an* (OS), *ha-ni-iš-ša-an* (KBo 25.58 ii 3 (OS)), *ha-ni-eš-ša-an*, *ha-ni-iš-ša-a-an*, *ha-a-ni-iš-ša-a-an*, *ha-ni-iš-a-an*, nom.acc.sg.n. *ha-ne-eš-ša* (Bo 3123 iv 8 (OS)) // *h[a]-ne-eš-ša[(-)* (KBo 25.79 iv 8 (OS)), *ha-ne-e-eš-ša* (KUB 42.107 iii 12 (NS)), *ha-ni-iš-ša*, *ha-ni-ša*, gen.sg. *ha-ni-ša-aš*, abl. *ha-a-ni-eš-ša-az*, *ha-a-ni-eš-ša-a-za*, *ha-ni-iš-ša-za*, dat.-loc.pl. *ha-ni-eš-ša-a-aš*.

Derivatives: DUG hanniššānni (n.) a vessel (nom.-acc.sg. ha-ni-iš-ša-a-an-ni (KBo 20.3 ii 15), ha-ni-ša-an-ni (KBo 11.11 iii 6)).

See HW² H: 145f. for attestations. HW² cites two lemmas, ^{DUG}hanešša- and ^{DUG}haneššar (both denoting a vessel) that I would regard as identical words, since they are used in identical contexts. In my view, the forms that show a stem haneššar / hanešn- (that I have cited as a derivative of $h\bar{a}n^{-i}$ / han- 'to draw (water)' (formally, haneššar / hanešn- would be a verb.noun of $h\bar{a}n$ - han- 'to draw (water)' (formally, haesšar / haesšar - haes ha

The original word shows different stems in OS texts already, viz. commune stems $hanišš\bar{a}$ -, $hanišš\bar{a}$ - and $h\bar{a}nešša$ - besides a neuter stem hanešša. In my opinion, these alternations point to a foreign origin. Rieken's attempt (1999a: 227) to explain hane/išša- as an IE formation on the basis of a stem hane/išša- it odraw (water)', is unconvincing.

ḥāni(ia)- (gender unknown) '?': gen.sg. *ḥa-a-ni-ia-aš*, *ḥa-ni-ia-aš*.

335

See HW² (H: 156) for attestation places. The word only occurs in the combination $h\bar{a}ni\underline{i}a\check{s}$ KÁ(.GAL) 'gate of h.'. Puhvel (HED 3: 76) argues that this gate must be a wellgate by which water flows are regulated and connects $h\bar{a}ni(\underline{i}a)$ - with $h\bar{a}n^{-i}/han$ - 'to draw (water)'. HW² argues, however, that the $h\bar{a}ni\underline{i}a\check{s}$ KÁ(.GAL) is an ordinary gate of which an etymological connection with $h\bar{a}n^{-i}/han$ - cannot be proven.

hānije/a-zi : see hān-i / han-

hāniš-: see *hane/išš-*^{zi}

hanišš-zi : see hane/išš-zi

hant- (gender unclear) 'forehead, front(age)' (Sum. SAG.KI, Akk. PŪTUM): nom.sg. ha-an-za (KUB 3.95, 13 (NS)), ha-an-za=ti-it (KUB 10.96 iv 11 (NS)), ha-an-za-a=t-ti-it (KUB 10.96 iv 14 (NS)), acc.sg. ha-an-z[a(-)...] (KBo 8.73 ii 6 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. ha-an-ti-i=š-ši (KUB 33.66 ii 19 (OH/MS)), ha-an-di-i=š-ši (KBo 13.31 ii 6 (OH/MS), KBo 10.23 iv 5 (OH/NS)), ha-an-te-e=š-ši (KUB 32.123 + KBo 29.206 i 15 (NS)), abl. ha-an-ta-a-az (KBo 17.22 iii 19 (OS)), ha-an-ta-a-az, ha-an-da-az, nom.pl. ha-an-ti-iš (KUB 42.78 ii 18 (NS)).

Derivatives: <code>hanza</code> (adv.) 'in front' (<code>ha-an-za</code> (NS), <code>ha-a-an-za</code> (KUB 9.28 ii 12 (MH/NS), KUB 48.118 i 17 (NH))), <code>hanzan</code> (adv.) 'id.' (KUB 17.21 iv 13 (MH/MS), ABoT 60 rev. 10 (MH/MS))), <code>handa</code> (adv.) 'for the sake of, in view of' (<code>ha-an-da</code> (MH/MS), <code>ha-an-ta</code>, <code>ha-a-an-da</code> (NH)), <code>handaš</code> (adv.) 'for the sake of, regarding' (<code>ha-an-da-aš</code> (NH)), <code>dHantašša-</code> (c.) deity of the forehead (nom.sg. <code>dHa-an-ta-aš-ša-aš</code>), <code>dHantašepa-</code> (c.) deity of the forehead (acc.sg. <code>dHa-an-ta-še-pa-an</code> (OS), <code>dHa-an-ta-še-pé-eš</code> (OS), acc.pl. <code>dHa-an-ta-še-pu-uš</code> (OS)), <code>hanti</code> (adv.) 'opposite, against; instead; apart' (<code>ha-an-ti</code> (OS), <code>ha-an-di</code> (OS), <code>ha-an-ti-i</code> (MH/MS), <code>ha-an-di-i</code>), <code>hantijae-zi</code> (Ic2) 'to support(?)' (3sg.pres.act. <code>ha-an-ti-ja-i[z-z]i</code>, 3pl.pres.act. <code>ha-an-ti-ja-an-zi</code>, 1sg.pret.act. <code>ha-an-ti-ja-in-u-un</code>, 3sg.pret.act. <code>ha-an-ti-ja-ii</code>), see also <code>hantezzija-</code>.

za (TELL AHMAR 1 §17)), hanti- (adj.) 'first' (nom.sg.c. FRONS-ti-sa₇ (TOPADA §19), abl.-instr. FRONS-ti-ia+ra/i (TOPADA §21) gen.adj.nom.sg.c. FRONS-*ti-ia-si*[?]-sa (TOPADA §19), gen.adj.abl.-instr. FRONS-*ti-ia-sa*₅+ra/i (TOPADA §21)), hantil(i)- (adj.) 'first, former; first, preeminent' (nom.sg.c. FRONS-li-i-sá (KARATEPE 1 §50 Ho.), FRONS-la/i/u-sá (KARATEPE 1 §50 Hu.), FRONS-la/i/u-sa (CEKKE §6a), nom.pl.c. FRONS-li-zi (KARATEPE 1 §26 Hu.), FRONS-la/i/u-zi (KARATEPE 1 §26 Ho.), FRONS-la/i/u-zi (PALANGA §2), FRONS-la/i/u-za/i (TOPADA §2)), hantili (adv.) 'foremost' (FRONS-la/i/u (KARKAMIŠ A11a §17)), hanti (adv.) 'against' (FRONS-ti (KARKAMIŠ A4b §3)), FRONS-hit- (n.) 'preeminence' (dat.-loc.sg. "FRONS"hi-ti (KARKAMIŠ A7 §2, KARKAMIŠ A15b §14)), *hantawad(i)- 'king' (nom.sg. REX-ti-i-sa, REX-ti-sa, REX-ti-sa, dat.-loc.sg. REX-ti-i, nom.pl. REXti-zi, dat.-loc.pl. REX-ta-za, REX-tá-za), *hantawadi- (adj.) 'royal' (nom.sg.c. REX+ra/i-sa₇ (TOPADA §19), abl.-instr. REX-ti-ia-ri+i (SULTANHAN §41), REX+ra/i-ti (TOPADA §5, §10)), *hantawatahit- (n.) 'kingdom' (nom.-acc.sg. REX-ta-hi-sá (KARATEPE 1 §73 Ho.), dat.-loc.sg.? REX-(tá²)-hi-tà (ALEPPO 2 §4)), *hantawata- 'to be(come) king(?)' (1sg,pret. REX-wa/i-ta-ha (BOR §8), 3sg.pret.act. REX-ta (KARABURUN §2)); Lyc. xñtawa- 'to rule' (3sg.pret.act. xñtawate, xñtewete), xñtawata- 'rule, kingship' (acc.sg. xñtawatã, loc.sg. χñtawata, χñtawwata), **χñtawat(i)-** 'ruler, king' (nom.sg. χñtawati, dat.sg. xñtawati, abl.-instr. xñtawatedi, gen.adj. xñtawehe/i-), xñtawati(je)- 'of the ruler, royal' (dat.-loc.pl. *χñtawatije*).

IE cognates: Gr. ἀντί (prep., prev.) 'opposed, facing', Arm. ənd 'for, instead of', Lat. ante 'in front of', Gr. ἄντα 'over against, face to face', Skt. ánti 'before, near, facing'.

PIE *h₂ent-

See Puhvel HED 3: 89f. for attestations. Within Hittite it is clear on the basis of e.g. dat.-loc.sg. hanti (OH/MS) and abl. $hant\bar{a}z$ (OS) that we are dealing with a stem hant-. Nevertheless, the interpretation of the nominative- and accusative-forms are unclear. At first sight, nom.sg. hanza seems to show that we are dealing with a commune nom.sg. hant-s. This commune form then would correspond to the commune nom.pl. hantis. Nevertheless, the forms hanza=tit and hanza=ttit 'your forehead' bear a neuter enclitic possessive pronoun =ttit. Moreover, if the accusative-form ha-an-z[a(-)...] should be read as hanza, we rather seem to be dealing with a neuter nom.-acc.sg. hanza. Starke (1990: 125f.) therefore states that the nominative-accusative-forms hanza are rather to be interpreted as Luwian forms that show the neuter secondary ending -sa, so hant-sa (note that Starke still

interpreted this -sa as the neuter plural-ending, whereas nowadays it is generally assumed that -sa denotes the nom.-acc.sg.). In his view, the form SAG.KI-an (KUB 5.9 obv. 8) shows the unextended Luwian nom.-acc.sg. $*h\bar{a}n$. Rieken (1999a: 31f.) argues that this latter form could be interpreted as hanzan as well, the regular adverbial form. Nevertheless, she agrees that the Hittite evidence is too inconclusive to decide which gender this word had originally. Since all instances of nom.-acc.sg. hanza are found in NS texts, they could in principle indeed be Luwianisms in -sa. Note that in HLuwian, we find nom.-acc.pl. "FRONS" ha-ta = hanta/, which seems to indicate that here the word is neuter.

Already since Hrozný (1917: 21) it has been generally assumed that *hant*-, which in the Anatolian languages still has its full nominal meaning 'forehead', is etymologically connected with adverbs and preverbs like Gr. ἀντί 'opposed, facing', Lat. *ante* 'in front of', Skt. *ánti* 'before, facing', etc. In Hittite, we see that the stem *hant*- has given rise to some adverbially used forms as well. E.g. *hanza* 'in front' probably reflects *h₂ent-i (and therewith is directly cognate with Gr. ἀντί and Skt. *ánti*) and shows that already at an early time it was not regarded as part of the paradigm of *hant*- 'forehead' anymore, since neither the *-t- nor the *-i was restored (as opposed to the synchronic dat.-loc.sg. *hanti* and its adverbialized variant *hanti*). The adverbial forms *hanti* (derived from the dat.-loc.sg.), *handa* (< all.sg.) and *handaš* (< dat.-loc.pl.) are slight later lexicalizations of inflected forms of *hant*- 'forehead'. The adverb *hanzan* probably is a secondary formation, adding the -an from andan, āppan, kattan, etc. to *hanza*. Note that the Gr. adverb ἀντίον 'against' has a remarkable parallel formation (both from virtual *h₂enti-om).

Because it is not fully clear whether hant- was commune or neuter originally, we cannot properly reconstruct a paradigm. Note that therefore Gr. $\alpha \nu \tau \alpha$ can either reflect acc.sg. h_2ent -m (if originally a commune word) or nom.-acc.pl. h_2ent - h_2 (if originally a neuter word).

hantae-zi (Ic2) '(trans.) to arrange (together), to prepare, to fix; to determine; (intr.) to get married; (midd.) to get fixed, to fit' (Sum. (NÍG.)SIxSÁ): 1sg.pres.act. ha-an-ta-a-mi, ha-an-da-a-mi, ha-an-da-mi, ha-an-da-mi (KUB 7.54 i 10 (NS)), 2sg.pres.act. ha-an-da-a-ši (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. ha-an-ta-a-ez-zi (OS), ha-an-da-a-iz-zi, ha-an-ta-iz-zi, ha-an-da-iz-zi, ha-an-da-zi, ha-an-te-ez-zi (HT 1 iii 7), ha-an-da-a-i (KBo 5.2 iv 16), 1pl.pres.act. ha-an-da-a-u-ni (1691/u ii 15 (MS), cf. Puhvel HED 3: 98), 3pl.pres.act. ha-an-ta-a-an-zi, ha-an-da-an-zi, ha-an-ta-an-zi, ha-an-da-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. ha-an-ta-a-nu-un, ha-an-da-an-u-un, ha-an-da-nu-un, ha-an-da-nu-un, ha-an-da-a-it, ha

da-it, 1pl.pret.act. ha-an-da-a-u-en, ha-an-da-u-e-en, 3pl.pret.act. ha-an-da-a-er (MH/MS), ha-an-ta-a-er, ha-an-ta-er, ha-an-da-er, 2sg.imp.act. ha-an-da-a-i, 3sg.imp.act. ha-an-da-a-ed-du (MH/MS), ha-an-da-ed-du (MH/MS), ha-an-ta-iddu, 3pl.imp.act. ha-an-da-a-an-du, ha-an-ta-an-du, ha-an-da-an-du; 3sg.pres.midd. ha-an-da-a-et-ta (OS), ha-an-da-a-et-ta (OS), ha-an-da-a-it-tari, ha-an-ta-a-it-ta-ri, ha-an-ta-it-ta-ri, ha-an-da-it-ta-ri, ha-an-da-it-ta-a-ri, ha-an-da-a-ta-ri, ha-an-da-a-at-ta-ri, 3pl.pres.midd. ha-an-da-a-an-ta-ri, ha-anda-an-da-a-ri, ha-an-da-an-ta-ri, 2sg.pret.midd. ha-an-da-a-it-ta-at, 3sg.pret.midd. ha-an-da-a-et-ta-at (MH/MS), ha-an-ta-it-ta-at, ha-an-da-it-ta-at, ha-an-da-a-ta-at, ha-an-da-a-at-ta-at, 3pl.pret.midd. ha-an-da-an-ta-ti (OH/MS), ha-an-ta-an-ta-ti (OH/NS), ha-an-ta-an-da-ti (OH/NS), ha-an-da-an-da-ti (OH/NS), ha-an-da-a-an-ta-at (MS), ha-an-ta-at (OH/NS), ha-an-da-anda-at, 2sg.imp.midd. ha-an-da-hu-ut, ha-an-da-hu-ut, 3sg.imp.midd. ha-anda-it-ta-ru; part. ha-an-da-a-an-t- (OS), ha-an-da-an-t- (often), ha-a-an-da-a-ant- (KUB 20.29 vi 4 (OH/NS)); verb.noun. ha-an-da-a-u-ua-ar, ha-an-da-u-ua-ar, ha-an-da-u-ar, gen.sg. ha-an-da-a-u-ua-aš; inf.I ha-an-da-a-(u-)ua-an-zi, ha-anda-u-ua-an-zi; impf. ha-an-da-a-iš-ke/a- (MS), ha-an-ta-iš-ke/a-, ha-an-te-eške/a-, ha-an-te-iš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: parā ḥandandātar (n.) 'providence (of a deity)' (nom.-acc.sg. ḥa-an-da-an-ta-a-tar, ḥa-an-da-an-ta-tar, ḥa-an-da-an-ta-tar, ḥa-an-da-an-ta-tar, ḥa-an-da-an-ta-tar, ḥa-an-da-an-ta-tar, ḥa-an-da-an-da-tar, ḥa-an-da-an-da-an-da-an-da-tar, ḥa-an-ta-an-na-aš, ḥa-an-ta-an-na-aš, ḥa-an-da-an-na-aš, ḥa-an-da-an-na-aš, ḥa-an-da-an-na-aš, ḥa-an-da-an-ni, ḥa-an-da-an-ni, ḥa-an-da-an-ni), parā ḥandandae-zi (Ic2) 'to show providence' (3sg.pres.act. ḥa-an-da-an-da-i[z-zi] (KUB 40.1 obv. 39 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. ḥa-an-da-an-da-a-a[n-zi] (KBo 15.34 iii 20 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. ḥa-an-da-an-te-eš-ta (StBoT 24 i 21 (NH))), handatt- (c.) 'trust, determination(?)' (gen.sg. ḥa-an-da-at-ta-aš), Lú ḥantantijala- (c.) 'repairman (?)' (dat.-loc.sg. ha-an-ta-an-ti-ja-li).

See HW² H: 163f. and Puhvel HED 3: 96f. for semantics and attestation of this verb and its derivatives. The verb inflects according to the *hatrae*-class, which mainly consists of denominal verbs ending in *-o-ie/o-. For *hantae*-, this seems to indicate that this verb is derived from a noun **hanta*-. The question is whether a noun *hant*-, too, would yield a derived verb *hantae*- zi . There are only a few other verbs that end in -*antae*-. The NH verb *ištantae*- 'to stay put' derives from OH *ištantāie/a-zi* (q.v.) and reflects **sth2ent-eh2-ié/ó-*. The verb *handandae-zi* 'to show providence' (cited here) and the verb *nekumandae-zi* 'to undress oneself' clearly

are derived from <code>handant-</code> and from <code>nekumant-</code> 'naked' (q.v.) respectively. Both verbs are sporadically attested (<code>handandae-</code> thrice and <code>nekumandae-</code> once), however, in NS texts only, which indicates that both verbs are likely to be recent formations, created in a period in which the <code>hatrae-</code> class was a very productive category. So it is questionable whether on formal grounds we are allowed to derive <code>hantae-</code> (which is attested in OS texts already) from a noun <code>hant-</code>.

All in all, we have to conclude that *hantae-*^{zi} must have been derived from a further unattested noun **hanta-*, of which no cognates are known.

handa(i)š- (c.) 'heat': nom.sg. ha-an-da-iš (KBo 3.23 obv. 6, rev. 9 (OH/MS)), ha-an-da-a-[iš] (KUB 31.115, 9 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. ha-an-ta-i-ši (KBo 3.22 obv. 17, 19 (OS)), [ha-a]n-da-iš-ši (1554/u, 8 (NS)), ha-an-da-š[i] (KBo 3.23 obv. 8 (OH/NS)), [ha-an-d]a-ši (KUB 31.115, 11 (OH/NS)).

IE cognates: ?OIr. and- 'to kindle'.

PIE * h_2 end^(h)-?

This word is often regarded as neuter (e.g. Puhvel HED 3: 107; HW^2 H: 167), but this cannot be correct as it functions as the subject of a transitive verb in the following text:

KBo 3.23 obv. (with duplicate KUB 31.115, 9f.)

- ma-a-n[(=a-an)]
- (6) ḫa-an-da-iš u̞a-la-aḥ-zi zi-g=a-an e-ku-ni-mi da-i
- (7) $t\acute{a}k$ -ku-u=a-an e-ku-ni-ma- $a\check{s}$ ua-la-ah-zi n=a-an ha-an-da- \check{s} [(i)]
- (8) da-i

^{&#}x27;When heat strikes him, you must place him in the cold. If cold strikes him, place him in the heat'.

Nevertheless, the word cannot be interpreted as a diphthongstem <code>hantai-</code>, as the dat.-loc.sg. shows the stems <code>hantaiš-</code> and <code>hantaš-</code>. The form <code>hantaiši</code> occurs in the formula <code>hantaiši</code> mēhuni 'in the heat of noon' only (<code>ha-an-ta-i-ši</code> me-e-h[u-ni] (KBo 3.22 obv. 17), <code>ha-an-ta-i-ši</code> me-e-hu-n[i] (KBo 3.22 obv. 19) and [<code>ha-a]n-da-iš-ši=kán</code> me[-hu-ni] (1554/u, 8 (cf. StBoT 18: 98)), whereas <code>handaši</code> is only attested in the above cited context. Neumann (1960: 141) assumes that <code>hantaiši</code> mēhuni is a wrong inflection of an originally nominal sentence *hantaiš mēhur 'heat is the time = daytime'. Rieken (1999a: 220) convincingly argues that it is better to assume that just as <code>nekuz</code> mēhur, *hantaiš mēhur shows an original gen.sg. *hantaiš 'the time of heat'. Problematic, however, is the question how to interpret this gen.sg. *hantaiš</code> formally. Moreover, if the form <code>handaši</code> represents the real dat.-loc.sg., I would not be able to explain how the stem <code>handaši</code> is to be seen in comparison to a nom.sg. <code>handaiš</code> and a gen.sg. *hantaiš. According to Rieken (l.c.), the forms are all explicable if we assume an originally ablauting <code>i-stem *hand-i-</code>, *hand-ai-, but her line of reasoning seems unattractive to me.

Regarding the root, it has been generally accepted since Pedersen (1938: 48) that the word is to be compared with OIr. *and*- 'to kindle' and Gr. $\alpha \theta \alpha \xi$ 'coal', although the latter word probably is of substratum origin. If the connection with OIr. *and*- is justified, however, then we must reconstruct a root * h_2 end^{h_1}-.

handaš-: see handa(i)š-

hantezzi(ja)- (adj.) 'first, foremost' (Sum. IGI-zi(ja)-, Akk. MAḤRÛ): nom.sg.c. ha-an-te-ez-zi-ja-aš (OS), ha-an-te-ez-zi-aš (OS), ha-an-te-ez-zi-i-aš (OH/NS), ha-an-te-ez-zi-iš (MH/MS), acc.sg.c. ha-an-te-ez-zi-an (OS), ha-an-te-ez-zi-in (MH/MS), ha-an-ti-iz-zi-an (KBo 25.123, 8), nom.-acc.sg.n. ha-an-te-ez-zi-an (OS), ha-an-te-ez-zi (MH/MS), ha-an-te-ez-zi (KUB 36.55 ii 21), gen.sg. ha-an-te-ez-zi-ja-aš, dat.-loc.sg. ha-an-te-ez-zi-ja (OS), ha-an-te-ez-zi, nom.pl.c. ha-an-te-ez-zi-e-eš (OS), ha-an-te-ez-zi-uš (NH), acc.pl.c ha-an-te-ez-zi-uš, ha-an-te-ez-zi-iš, gen.pl. ha-an-te-ez-zi-ia-aš, dat.-loc.pl. ha-an-te-ez-zi-(ia-)aš.

Derivatives: <code>hantezzi</code> (adv.) 'firstly; in front' (<code>ha-an-te-ez-zi</code>), <code>hantezzii</code>az (adv.) 'before; in front' (<code>ha-an-te-ez-zi-az</code>, <code>ha-an-te-ez-zi-ia-az</code>, <code>ha-an-te-ez-zi-ia-za</code>), <code>hantezzii</code> (adv.) 'in earlier times' (<code>ha-an-te-ez-zi-li</code>), <code>hantezzii</code>ahh-¹ (IIb) 'to make foremost' (3sg.pret.act. <code>ha-an-te-ez-zi-ia-ah-ha-aš</code>), <code>hantezzii</code>atar /<code>hantezzii</code>ann- (n.) 'first position' (dat.-loc.sg. <code>ha-an-te-ez-zi-ia-an-ni</code>).

PIE $*h_2ent-etiHo-$

The word shows two stems, namely <code>hantezziia-</code> and <code>hantezzi-</code>. It is remarkable that all OS attestations belong to the stem <code>hantezziia-</code> (nom.sg.c. <code>hantezziiaš</code>, acc.sg. <code>hantezzian</code>, nom.-acc.sg.n. <code>hantezzian</code>), whereas from MH onwards we find the stem <code>hantezzi-</code> (nom.sg.c. <code>hantezziš</code>, acc.sg.c. <code>hantezzin</code>, nom.-acc.sg.n. <code>hantezzi</code>). The stem <code>hantezzi-</code> does not show an ablauting suffix (no *hantezzai-). The hapax spelling with <code>-i-</code> (<code>ha-an-ti-iz-zi-an</code>) is found in a text that also contains the aberrant <code>ú-i-it</code> 'he came' (cf. Melchert 1984a: 93).

The adjective clearly is derived from hant- 'forehead; front' (q.v.) with the -ezzija-suffix that we find in appezzi(ja)- (from $\bar{a}ppa$ (q.v)) as well. The suffix seems to go back to *-etiHo- (note that *-etio- probably would have given **-ezza-, cf. $z\bar{a}h$ -i/zahh-< * $tioh_2$ -).

hanzana- (adj. / c.) 'black'; 'web': nom.sg. ha-an-za-na-aš.

This word occurs several times but its meaning is not always clear. In some contexts it seems to denote a colour: KUB 29.4 i (31) SÍG SA₅ SÍG ZA.GÌN SÍG ha-an-za-na-aš SÍG SIG₇.SIG₇ SÍG BABBAR ha-an-zi 'They take red wool, blue wool, ha. wool, yellow wool and white wool' and Laroche (1953: 41) has argued that it means 'black' then. In the vocabulary KBo 1.44 + KBo 13.1 i 50 the Akkadian phrase ha-an-za-na-aš 'ha-an-za-na-aš 'ha-an-za-na-aš 'ha-an-za-na-aš 'ha-an-za-na-as 'ha-an-za-

The first hanzana-, which should mean 'black', has been connected with Gr. $dot{o}$ (mud' and Skt. $dot{o}$ (dark, black' by $dot{o}$ (1970: 95-6), on the basis of which e.g. Melchert (1994a: 121) reconstructs $h_2ms(o)no$ -, although in my view a reconstruction $h_2ns-(o)no$ - is equally possible. It should be noted that the etymology is far from certain, however.

hanzāšša- (c.) 'offspring': dat.-loc.sg. ha-an-za-aš-ši, all.sg. ha-an-za-a-aš-ša (MH/MS), ha-an-za-aš-ša (MH/MS), instr. ha-an-za-aš-ši-it, nom.pl. ha-an-za-a[-aš-še]-eš (OS), ha-an-za-aš-še-eš, ha-a-an-za-aš-še-eš (1x, MH/NS), acc.pl. ha-an-za-aš-šu-uš, ha-an-za-šu-uš (1x, NS), dat.-loc.pl. ha-an-za-aš-ša-aš (OS).

PIE *h₂msósio-

See Puhvel HED 3: 224f. and HW^2 H: 397f. for attestations. This word only occurs as the second part of the expression $h\bar{a}s\bar{s}a$ - $hanz\bar{a}s\bar{s}a$ - that denotes 'further

offspring', compare e.g. KUB 29.1 iv (2) *nu* DUMU.NITA^{MEŠ} DUMU.MUNUS^{MEŠ} *ħa-aš-še-eš ħa-an-za-aš-še-eš ma-ak-ke-eš-ša-an-du* 'May the sons, daughters and further offspring become numerous!'. When used in the all.sg., the expression has an adverbial feeling to it and must be translated 'down all generations', compare e.g. KUB 21.1 i (70) *kat-ta=ma am-me-el* DUMU=*IA* DUMU.DUMU=*IA ħa-aš-ša ħa-an-za-aš-ša pa-aħ-ši* 'You must protect my son (acc.) and grandson (acc.) down all generations'. Although the plene spelling *ħa-an-za-a-aš-* occurs a few times only, it must be taken seriously because it is attested in an OS and in a MS text.

In my view, it is quite obvious that $hanz\bar{a}šsa$ - and $h\bar{a}šša$ - are etymologically cognate. For the nasal in $hanz\bar{a}šša$ -, compare Luw. hamsa/i- 'grandchild' as cited under the lemma of $h\bar{a}šsa$ -. Within Hittite, $hanz\bar{a}šsa$ - and $h\bar{a}šsa$ - clearly belong with the verb $h\bar{a}s$ - hassa- 'to procreate', and therefore also with hassa- 'king'. See at the lemma of $h\bar{a}s$ - hassa- for a detailed treatment of these words. There I argue that $hanz\bar{a}ssa$ - must reflect hassa-, the full-grade of which yielded hassa-. The second part, hassa-, in my view must be equated with the genitival suffix hassa- hanzassa- (q.v.), which means that hassa- hanzassa- literally means 'offspring (and) the offspring thereof'. All in all, I reconstruct hanzassa- as hanzassa- and hanzassa- as hanzassa- and hanzassa- as

• happ-^{zi} (Ia4; IIIa > IIIb) '(act.) to join, to attach; (impers., midd.) to arrange itself, to work out': 2sg.pres.act. ha-ap-ti (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. ha-ap-zi (OH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. ha-ap-pu-un (MS); 3sg.pres.midd. ha-ap-da-ri (MS?), 3sg.pret.midd. ha-ap-da-at (MS?), ha-ap-ta-at (NH), 3sg.imp.midd. ha-ap-pa-ru (OS).

Derivatives: (UZU) happeššar / happešn- (n.) 'joint, limb, member, body part' (Sum. UZU ÚR; nom.-acc.sg. ha-ap-pé-eš-šar, ha-ap-pé-eš-ša, ha-ap-pé-eš-čar), dat.-loc.sg. ha-ap-pé-eš-ni, abl. ha-ap-pé-eš-na-za, [h]a-ap-pé-eš-na-za, [ha-]ap-pí-iš-na-az, instr. UZU ÚR-it, nom.-acc.pl. UZU ÚR HI.A-ša, gen.pl. ha-ap-pé-eš-na-aš, ha-ap-pí-iš-na-aš, dat.-loc.pl. ha-ap-pí-iš-na-aš), happešnant- (c.) 'id.' (nom.sg. UZU ÚR-za, acc.sg. UZU ÚR-da-an, nom.pl. ha-ap-pí-iš-na-an-te-eš), happešnae-zi '(+ arha) to dismember' (1sg.pres.act. ha-ap-pí-iš-na-mi, 3pl.pres.act. ha-ap-pé-eš-na-an-zi, ha-ap-pé-eš-na-an-zi, ha-ap-pí-iš-na-an-zi, ha-ap-pí-iš-ša-na[-an-zi], [ha-ap-]pé-eš-ša[-na-an-zi]), see happu-.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. (UZU) **happiš-** 'limb, member' (nom.-acc.sg. *ha-ap-pi-iš-ša*, abl.-instr. *ha-ap-pi-ša-a-ti*, *ha-ap-pi-ša-ti*, *ha-ap-pi-iša-a-ti*).

IE cognates: Lat. aptus 'connected, fitting'.

PIE $*h_2ep$ -

See HW² H: 196f. for attestations and semantics. The oldest form is 3sg.pres.midd. happaru (OS), which may indicate that the middle inflection was original. Puhvel (HED 3: 113-4) convincingly connects happ- with Lat. aptus 'connected, fitting' and reconstructs happ-.

hapa- (c.) 'river' (Sum. ÍD): nom.sg. ÍD-*aš*, acc.sg. ÍD-*an* (OS), gen.sg. *ha-pa-aš*, dat.sg. [Í]D-*pi* (KUB 36.49 i 11 (OS)), all.sg. ÍD-*pa*, *ha-pa-a*, abl. ÍD-*az*, ÍD-*za*, nom.pl. ÍD^{HLA}-*eš*, acc.pl. ÍD^{MEŠ}-*uš*, gen.pl. ÍD^{MEŠ}-*an*, ÍD^{MEŠ}-*aš*, dat.-loc.pl. ÍD^{MEŠ}-*aš*, abl.pl. ÍD^{MEŠ}-*az*, ÍD^{MEŠ}-*za*.

Derivatives: *hapae-ⁱⁱ* (Ic2) 'to wet, to moisten' (3sg.pres.act. *ha-pa-a-iz-zi*, 3pl.pres.act. *ha-a-pa-a-an-zi*; impf. *ha-pi-iš-ke/a-*), *hapāti-* (c.) 'river land(?)' (acc.sg. *ha-pa-a-ti-in* (MH/MS)).

Anat. cognates: Pal. hāpna- (c.) 'river' (nom.sg. ha-a-ap-na-aš); CLuw. hāpa/i-(c.) 'river' (nom./voc.sg. ha-a-pi-iš, dat.-loc.sg. ÍD-i, abl.-instr. ÍD-ti, nom.pl.(? in Hitt. context) ha-pa-an-zi, acc.pl. ÍD^{HLA}-in-za, dat.-loc.pl. ÍD^{MEŠ}-an-za), hāpinna/i- (c.) 'little river, stream' (acc.pl. ha-a-pí-in-ni-in-za, ha-pí-in-ni-in-za); HLuw. hapa/i- (c.) 'river' (acc.sg. /hapin/ FLUMEN-pi-na (KARKAMIŠ A15b §7, §8), FLUMEN-pi-i-na (KARKAMIŠ A15b §9), FLUMEN(-)*311'(-)pi-na (TELL AHMAR fr. 6, but interpretation uncertain), FLUMEN-na (IZGIN 1 §8), dat.-loc.sg. /hapī/ FLUMEN-pi-i (TELL AHMAR 5 §9), FLUMEN-pi (MARAŞ 8 §8)), hapad(a)i- (c.) 'riverland' (nom.sg. /hapadis/ "FLUMEN" há-pa+ra/i-sá (KARATEPE 1 §48 Hu.), FLUMEN-pari-i-sá (KARATEPE 1 §48 Ho.), /hapadais/ FLUMEN.REGIO-tà-i-sa (HAMA 1 §3), FLUMEN.REGIO-tà-i-sà (HAMA 2 §3, HAMA 7 §3), FLUMEN.REGIO-sà (HAMA 3 §3), acc.sg. /hapadin/ FLUMEN-pa-ti-na (KARKAMIŠ A12 §6), FLUMEN.REGIO-ti-na (MARAŞ 8 §3), abl.-instr. /hapadiadi/ FLUMEN.REGIO-ia-ti-i (MARAŞ 8 §2), acc.pl. /hapadint^si/ FLUMEN.REGIO-zi (IZGIN 1 §5), dat.-loc.pl. /hapadiant^s/ FLUMEN.REGIO-za (IZGIN 1 §5)); Lyc. xba(i)- 'to irrigate' (3pl.pret.act. χbaitẽ).

PAnat. *h₂ebo-

IE cognates: OIr. *aub*, gen. *abae*, MWe. *afon* 'river', Lat. *amnis* 'stream, river'. PIE $*h_2eb^h$ -o-, $*h_2eb^h$ -n-

See HW² H: 197f. for attestations. There, an all.sg.-form ha-ap-pa with geminate -pp- is cited as well (KUB 31.74 ii (9) ha-ap-pa an-da še-eš-te-en[...] 'You must sleep inside the ha.'), but in my view there is no indication from the context that this word should mean 'river'. Besides the stem hapa-, a few n-stem forms are mentioned as well, namely dat.-loc.sg. ÍD-ni (KUB 17.8 iv 23), all.sg. ÍD-an-na

(KUB 53.14 iii 14), and the phonetically spelled forms *ha-a-ap-pa-na* (KUB 58.50 iii 2), *ha-pa-na* (Bo 6980, 7, cf. Hoffner 1971: 31f.). Although the forms that are spelled with the sumerogram ÍD cannot be interpreted otherwise than as 'river', I am not sure whether this goes for the phonetically spelled words as well. I therefore leave them out of consideration. The real *n*-stem forms may have to be seen as a more close cognate to Pal. *hāpna-*.

The consistent spelling with single -p- in Hittite and Luwian points to IE $*b^{(h)}$, which is confirmed by Lyc. $\chi ba(i)$ -. We therefore have to reconstruct PAnat. $*h_2ebo$ -, which cannot be connected with $*h_2ep$ - 'water' as seen in Skt. $\acute{a}p$ - and OPr. ape 'brook, small river'. We must rather connect the Anatolian form to the It.-Celt. forms (OIr. aub, gen. abae, Lat. amnis 'stream, river'), which go back to $*h_2eb^h$ -n-. These n-stem forms remind of Pal. $h\bar{a}pna$ - and Hitt. ÍD-n-.

hāppar- / hāppir- (n.) 'business, trade; compensation, payment, price' (Sum. ŠÁM): nom.-acc.sg. ha-a-ap-pár (OS), ha-ap-pár (OS), ha-ap-pí-ir (NS), dat.-loc.sg. ha-ap-pa-ri (OH/NS), abl. ha-a-ap-pa-ra-az (OS), ha-ap-pár-ra-az (OH/NS).

IE cognates: Skt. ápas- 'work', Lat. opus 'work'.

PIE *h₃ép-r-

See HW² H: 215f. for attestations. The oldest attestations (OS) of the noun $h\bar{a}ppar$ show plene spelling ha-a-ap- $p\acute{a}r$. A nom.-acc.sg. ha-ap- $p\acute{i}$ -ir is attested twice in one NS text only. Nevertheless, this stem is attested in the derived verb $happirae^{-zi}$ (oldest attestation MH/MS) and $h\bar{a}ppir(ii)a$ - 'town' (q.v.) as well, which proves that it is linguistically real (note that in 'town' it is attested with plene spelling of -a-: ha-a-a-p-p-i-r-i). The alternation between happarae- and happariie-a- and happariie-a- and happariie-a-, shows that the stem $h\bar{a}ppar$ is to be analysed as /Hapr-/. This means that we are dealing with two stems, /Hapr-/ and /Hapir-/. It is likely that these reflect ablaut, but the original ablaut

pattern cannot easily be established anymore. We probably should think of an r-stem $*h_3\acute{e}p$ -r, $*h_3p$ - $\acute{e}r$ -s yielding the secondary stems $*h_3\acute{e}p$ - $\bar{e}r$ and $*h_3\acute{e}p$ -r-os, $*h_3\acute{e}p$ -r-i, etc. through analogy (cf. also Kimball 1987a: 186f.).

Since Sapir (1936: 179) this word is generally compared with Skt. $\acute{a}pas$ - 'work', Lat. opus- 'work' $<*h_3ep$ -. Reconstructing an original -r/n-stem on the basis of $\rlap/b\bar{a}ppar$ besides $\rlap/pappina$ - 'rich' is unnecessary (pace Rieken 1999: 315). We find n-stem derivatives meaning 'wealth' in other IE languages as well (e.g. Skt. $\acute{a}pnas$ - 'wealth'), showing that we can easily assume an independent n-stem. Moreover, -r/n-stems are that common in Hittite that it is unattractive to assume that an original -r/n-stem developed into a Hittite r-stem (which are much rarer).

The Lyc. form *epirijeti* is since Laroche (1958: 171-2) translated as 'sells' and connected with $h\bar{a}ppar$ - (and especially happirije/a-). This has led to the generally accepted view that initial $*h_3$ - dropped in Lycian (Kimball 1987a). Rasmussen (1992: 56-9) convincingly shows that Laroche's translation 'sells' of *epirijeti* was not based on any contextual considerations, however, but on the formal similarity with Hitt. happirije/a- only. He shows that several other interpretations in principle are possible as well and that any conclusions based on this form alone are therefore unreliable. As I have shown in Kloekhorst fthc.c, I believe that $*h_3e$ - yielded Lyc. χe -, and that therefore the connection between Hitt. $h\bar{a}ppar$ - $<*h_3ep$ -r- and Lyc. e-pirijeti cannot be upheld anymore.

The connection with Lyd. *afariś* (allegedly 'sale deed') as given by Puhvel HED 3: 126 is far from assured.

happena-: see hapn-/happen-

happina- (adj.) 'rich' (Sum. NÍG.TUKU): dat.-loc.sg. ha-ap-pí-ni (NH).

Derivatives: (LÚ) happinant- (adj.) 'rich (person)' (nom.sg.c. ha-ap-pí-na-an-za, gen.sg. ha-ap-pí-na-an-da-aš, [h]a-ap-pí-n[a-an-t]a-aš, dat.-loc.sg. ha-ap-pí-na-an-ti, nom.pl.c. ha-ap-pí-na-an-te-eš), happinahh-i (IIb) 'to enrich' (1sg.pres.act. ha-ap-pí-na-ah-ha-ah-hi, 3sg.pres.act. ha-ap-pí-na-ah-[hi], 1sg.pret.act. ha-ap-pí-na-ah-hu-un, 3pl.pret.act. ha-ap-pí-na[-ah-he-er], 2sg.imp.act. ha-ap-pí-na-ah, ha-ap-pí-na-ah-hi), happinēšš-zi (Ib2) 'to become rich' (2sg.pres.act. NÍG.TUKU-ti, 3sg.pres.act. ha-ap-pí-ni-eš-zi, [h]a-ap-pí-ni-iš-ši-e[z-zi]), happinatt- (c.) 'wealth' (nom.sg. ha-ap-pí-na-az, acc.sg. ha-ap-pí-na-at-ta-an).

IE cognates: Lat. ops 'wealth', opulentus 'rich', Skt. ápnas 'possessions', YAv. afnaŋ haṇt- 'rich in property'.

PIE *h₃ep-en-o-

See HW² H: 230f. for attestations. It is generally accepted that happina- and its derivatives are derived from the noun $h\bar{a}ppar$ - / $h\bar{a}ppir$ - 'business, trade' (see there for etymology). According to Szemerényi (1954: 275-82), Hitt. happinant- is to be equated with Lat. opulentus 'rich' from $*h_3ep$ -en-ont- (the latter showing dissimilation of *-n-n- to -n-l-). Other n-derivations of the stem $*h_3ep$ - are found in e.g. Skt. $\acute{a}pnas$ 'possessions'.

happina- 'baking kiln, fire-pit': see hapn- / happen-

happir-: see hāppar- / hāppir-

hāppirija-, hāppira- (c.) 'town' (Sum. URU): nom.sg. URU-ri-aš (KBo 10.2 i 26 (OH/NS)), URU-pi-ra-aš (MS), acc.sg. URU-ri-an (KBo 34.110 obv. 7 (OH/NS)), URU-ja-an (KUB 35.135 rev. 19 (NS)), [URU-j]a-an (KBo 6.10 iii 17 (OH/NS)), [U]RU-pi-ra-an (ABoT 32 i 4 (MH/MS?), gen.sg. ha-ap-pi-ri-ja-aš (KUB 51.27 obv. 11 (NS)), URU-ri-ja-aš (KUB 13.2 iii 4 (MH/NS)), URU-ja-aš (KUB 23.72+ rev. 52 (MH/MS)), [U]RU-pi-ra-aš (KUB 3.62, 8 (NH?)), dat.loc.sg. ha-a-ap-pi-ri (KBo 5.6 i 16 (NH)), all.sg. URU-ri-ja (VSNF 12.30 iv 4 (OH/NS), KBo 16.54 + ABoT 53, 16 (undat.), VBoT 24 ii 23 (MH/NS)), abl. URU-ri-az (NS), URU-ja-za, URU-ra-az (KUB 60.60 l.col. 12 (NS)), nom.pl. URU-(DIDLL)HI.A (OS), acc.pl. URU-DIDLLHI.A uš, gen.pl. URU-ri-ja[-an], URU-ja-an, dat.-loc.pl. URU-ri-aš.

Derivatives: *hāppirijašeššar / hāppirijašešn- (n.) 'town-settlement' (nom-acc.sg. URU-ri-a-še-eš-šar (KBo 4.4 iv 6), URU-ja-še-eš-šar (KBo 6.34+ iii 29), URU-ri-ja-še-eš-š[ar] (KUB 23.116 i 6), dat.-loc.sg. URU-ri-a-še-eš-ni (VSNF 12.57 i 21)), *hāppirijant- (c.) 'town (personified)' (nom.sg. URU-az (KUB 41.8 iv 30)).

PIE *h₃ep-er-io-

See HW² H: 233f. for attestations. The word shows two stems, namely $h\bar{a}ppirija$ and $h\bar{a}ppira$ (URU-pira-). According to HW², $h\bar{a}ppirija$ - is the older form, although $h\bar{a}ppira$ - is attested in MH times already. Puhvel (HED 3: 128) assumes that $h\bar{a}ppira$ - is a backformation on the basis of oblique forms like datloc.sg. $h\bar{a}ppiri$.

It is generally accepted that $h\bar{a}ppirija$ - is derived from $h\bar{a}ppar$ - / $h\bar{a}ppir$ - 'business, trade' and therefore originally probably meant 'place of trade'. See at $h\bar{a}ppar$ - / $h\bar{a}ppir$ - for further etymology.

hapn-/happen- (gender undet.) 'baking kiln, fire-pit, broiler (oven)': gen.sg. ha-ap<-pé>-e-na-aš (KUB 46.73 iii 4 (NS)), ha-ap-pé-na-aš, ha-ap-pa-na-aš (KBo 25.171 v 6 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. ha-ap-pé-e-ni (OH/MS), ha-ap-pé-ni, all.sg. ha-ap-pé-na, instr. ha-ap-pé-ni-it.

PIE $*h_3ep$ -en-

Puhvel (HED 3: 121-2) connects this word with Gr. ὀπτάω 'to bake', itself probably derived from Gr. ὀπτός 'baked'. This would point to a root $*h_3ep$ -, which means that we have to reconstruct an original paradigm $*h_3\acute{e}p$ -n, $*h_3p$ - $\acute{e}n$ -s (if the word originally was neuter) or $*h_3\acute{e}p$ - $\bar{o}n$, $*h_3p$ - $\acute{e}n$ -m, $*h_3p$ -n- $\acute{o}s$ (if it was commune, cf. *pešan-pe

happu- (adj.) 'secret(?)': nom.-acc.sg.n. hap?-pu.

Hapax in vocabulary KBo 1.42 ii 22, where Sum. GÚ.ZAL and Akk. *PÍ-RI-ÌŠ-TÙ* 'secret' are glossed with Hitt. *hap*?-pu ut-tar 'h. matter', on the basis of which we must assume that *happu*- means something like 'secret' (cf. Weitenberg 1984: 26). To what extent this *happu*- is cognate with *happu*- 'cage(?)' is unclear. One could assume that an original *'caged' develops into 'secret'. See then at *happu*- 'cage' for further etymology.

happu- (gender unclear) 'fence, railings, cage (within a pen)': dat.-loc.sg. *ha-ap-pu-i*, *ha-ap-pu-ú-i*.

Derivatives: (KUŠ) *happutri*- (n.) 'leather part of harness' (nom.-acc.sg. *ha-ap-pu-ut-ri*).

PIE $*h_2ep-u-$

See HW² H: 255 for attestations. The word probably means something like 'fence, railing(s)' or more general 'cage' within a pen in which cows are gathered (cf. also Puhvel HED 3: 129f.). This makes it likely that $^{KU\S}happutri$ -, which denotes a leather part of the harness of oxen, is derived from happu-. Tischler HEG 1: 167 proposes to connect happu- with happ- 'to join, to attach' (q.v.), which is widely followed. This would mean that happu- reflects happu-. Puhvel (l.c.) compares this u-stem with Lat. $c\bar{o}pula$ - 'binding' e0-appula-). For the possibility that happu- 'secret' is derived from this happu-, see there.

hapuri- (c.) 'foreskin': acc.sg. ha-pu-ri-in.

See HW² H.: 256 for attestation and context. This word is generally connected with "*ḥapuš*- 'penis" (cf. e.g. Puhvel HED 3: 131; Rieken 1999: 206), but this has now become impossible since "*ḥapuš*-", which in fact is *ḥāpūša(šš)*-, does not denote 'penis', but 'shin-bone' (cf. Kloekhorst 2005a). This leaves *ḥapuri*-without any reliable IE etymology.

hapuš-: see hāpūša(šš)-

hāpūša(šš)- (n.) 'shaft (of an arrow or of reed); shin-bone': nom.-acc.sg. [ha-]a-pu-ú-ša=kán (KUB 9.4 i 13), gen.sg. ha-a-pu-ú-ša-aš (KUB 9.4 i 31), dat.-loc.sg. ha-a-pu-ú-ša-aš-ši (KUB 9.4 i 13), dat.-loc.sg. ha-pu-ša-ši (KUB 9.34 ii 34), erg.sg. ha-pu-ša-aš-ša-an-za (KUB 7.1 ii 35), erg.sg. [ha-a-p]u-ša-an-za (KUB 9.4 i 30), nom.-acc.pl. ha-pu-ša-aš-ša (KUB 7.1 ii 35), nom.-acc.pl. ha-a-pu-ša-aš-ša (KUB 17.8 iv 5), nom.-acc.sg.n. ha-pu-ú-še-eš-šar (KUB 7.1 ii 16).

Derivatives: *hapušeššar* (n.) '(arrow)shaft' (nom.-acc.sg. or pl. *ha-pu-ú-še-eš-šar* (KUB 7.1 ii 16)).

This word, which usually is cited as $hapu\bar{s}$ -, on the one hand denotes 'shaft (of an arrow and of reed)', and on the other hand refers to a body part that occurs in a list of body parts in the Ritual of the Old Woman. According to Alp (1957: 25), in this latter context the word means 'penis', a view that is generally accepted. On the basis of the meaning 'penis', Watkins (1982b) proposes to connect it with Gr. $\dot{\delta}\pi\nu\dot{\omega}$ 'to wed, to have sexual intercourse', reconstructing * h_3pus -. As I have argued in detail in Kloekhorst 2005a, the word in fact shows a stem $hapu\bar{s}a(ss)$ - and can hardly mean 'penis' because the list already contains a term for 'penis', namely $u^{UZU}\dot{U}R$. Since $hapu\bar{s}a(ss)$ - is mentioned between hupparattijati- 'pelvis' and $u^{UZU}\dot{U}R$. Since $u^{UZU}\dot{U}R$ is mentioned between $u^{UZU}\dot{U}R$ is in

my view much more likely that it denotes 'shin-bone' (cf. the translation 'Bein' in HW^2 H: 259f.). The connection between 'shin-bone' and 'shaft (of arrow or reed)' lies in the notion 'hollow pipe'. This new interpretation nullifies Watkins' etymology. In my opinion, $h\bar{a}p\bar{u}\bar{s}a(\bar{s}\bar{s})$ - hardly can be of IE origin.

hapuš(š)-^{zi} (Ib1) 'to make up for, to make up, to bring after': Luw.1sg.pres.act. *ha-pu-uš-ui*₅, 3sg.pres.act. *ha-pu-uš-zi*, 3pl.pres.act. (4) *ha-pu-ša-an-zi*, *ha-pu-uš-ša-an-zi*, 2sg.imp.act. *ha-pu-uš*, 3sg.imp.act. *ha-pu-uš-du*; 3sg.pres.midd. *ha-pu-uš-ta-at*, 3pl.pret.midd. *ha-pu-ša-an-ta-at*; verb.noun. gen.sg. *ha-pu-uš-šu-u-u[a-aš]*; impf. *ha-pu-uš-ke/a-*.

See HW² H: 258-9 for attestations and semantics. The verb denotes 'to make up for, to bring after' and is used in contexts where neglected festivals or rituals/offerings have to be made up and in contexts where objects (mostly food products used in rituals) have to be brought after. The one Luwian inflected form and the occasional use of gloss wedges show that it probably was Luwian, too. It should be noted that although most of the forms show a single spelled -p-, HW² cites some forms with geminate -pp- as well. The appurtenance of these forms is uncertain however. E.g. 3pl.pres.act. [h]a-ap-pu-uš-ša-an-zi (KUB 16.2 iv 11) is attested in such a broken context, that its meaning cannot be determined independently. The form ha-ap-pu-ša-an-da-aš (KBo 6.26 iii 48), which is duplicated by ha-pu-ša-an-da-aš (KUB 13.14 i 7), modifies TÚG 'clothe' in an enumeration of clothes. Although a meaning 'brought after' is possible, it is not self-evident. The verb.noun ha-ap-pu-uš-šu-ua-ar is attested in the vocabulary KBo 8.10 + 29.9 i 5, where Hitt. $MU^{?}$ -aš ha-ap-pu-uš-šu-ua-ar (cf. MSL 15: 91) glosses Akk. uz-zu-bu 'vernachlässigt, verkommen' (thus in AHW, note that this meaning fits the fact that MU?-aš ha-ap-pu-uš-šu-ua-ar is found in a paragraph together with (4) ar-ha da-lu[!]-mar 'forsaking', (6) [u]a-aš-túl 'sin' and (7) [h]ara-tar 'crime'). All in all, I conclude that all the forms that can be ascertained as belonging to this lemma on semantic grounds, show a single spelling -p-. Phonologically, we therefore have to interpret this verb as /Hbus-/.

Puhvel (HED 3: 133f.) translates this verb as 'reclaim, resume, reschedule, make up for', stating that "the base-meaning may be 'reclaim'". This assumption seems predominantly inspired by Puhvels proposal to etymologically connect <code>hapuš-</code> with Gr. $\dot{\eta}\pi\dot{\omega}$ 'to call out to, to invoke, to summon'. In my view, the basic meaning is rather 'to take care of something in arrear', which does not easily fit the Greek semantics. Unfortunately, I have no convincing alternative etymology to offer.

<code>harra-i / harr-</code> (IIa1γ) 'to grind, to splinter up (wood), to crush (bread), (+ arħa) to destroy; (midd.) to go to waste, to go bad': 3sg.pres.act. <code>har-ra-i</code>, 1pl.pres.act. <code>har-ru-ua-ni</code> (KUB 23.77, 50 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pres.act. <code>har-ra-an-zi</code>, <code>har-ra-an-zi</code>, <code>har-ra-an-zi</code> (KUB 46.22 i 6 (NS)); 3sg.pres.midd. <code>har-ra-at-ta-ri</code>, 3sg.pret.midd. <code>har-ra-at-ta</code>; part. <code>har-ra-an-t-</code>, <code>har-ra-a-an-t-</code> (KUB 9.31 i 2 (MH/NS)); inf.I <code>har-ru-ua-an-zi</code>.

Derivatives: $harranu^{-i}$ (Ib2) 'id.' (3sg.pret.act. har-ra-nu-ut; impf. $har-ra-nu-u\check{s}-ke/a$ -), see $h\bar{a}r\check{s}^{-i}$.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *harra*- 'to crush(?)' (3pl.pret.act. *har-ra-an-ta* (KBo 29.34 i 6)), NA-*harra*- 'grindstone' (abl.-instr. *har-ra-a-ti*); HLuw. *ARHA hara*- 'to destroy' (3sg.pres.act. /haradi/ *ha+ra/i-ri+i* (TOPADA §34, BULGARMADEN §13), 3pl.imp.act. /harantu/ *ha+ra/i-t*[ú-u] (TOPADA §38), *ha+ra/i-tu* (BULGARMADEN §15)).

IE cognates: Gr. ἀρόω, Lat. $ar\bar{o}$, OIr. -air, OHG erien, Lith. ariù, $\acute{a}rti$, OCS $orj\varrho$, orati 'to plough'.

PIE $*h_2\acute{o}rh_3$ -ei, $*h_2rh_3$ -énti?

See HW²: H 263f. for attestations. There, a 3sg.pres.act.-form *ha-ra-ra-zi* is mentioned as belonging to this verb, which in my view is rather to be interpreted as a noun (see NA4hararazi- for its own lemma). The verb shows a stem harrabesides harr- (in inf.I harruuanzi and 1pl.pres.act. harruuani (although this latter form is mentioned under the lemma har(k)-zi in HW² H: 280)) which determines it as belonging to the tarn(a)-class. In NS texts we occasionally find forms that inflect according to the hatrae-class (harrānzi, harrānt-). The tarn(a)-class consists of verbs with the structure *(Ce)CeH-, and of verbs with the structure * $CeCh_{2/3}$ - (cf. § 2.2.2.2.d, where I have argued that the colouring of the 3sg.pres.act.-ending *-ei to *-ai due to the preceding * $h_{2/3}$ was responsible for these verbs' transition into the tarn(a)-class: cf. also $i\check{s}kalla^{-i}/i\check{s}kall$ - 'to split', išparra-' / išparr- 'to trample', malla-' / mall- 'to mill', padda-' / padd- 'to dig' and šarta-' / šart- 'to wipe, to rub'). Because the first structure is unlikely for harra-1 / harr-, we rather have to assume the second: *HerH- (note that this structure explains geminate -rr- as well). Since in *HórH-ei, *HrH-énti the initial laryngeal stands in front of either *o or *r, and since in both these positions * h_3 would drop, the only possible reconstruction is with $*h_2$ -. Because $*h_2$ - was dropped in front of *o as well, but not in front of *r, we have to assume that h- is restored throughout the paradigm on the basis of the weak stem $*h_2rH_-$ (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c for the outcome of the initial laryngeals). The root-final laryngeal must be $*h_2$ or $*h_3$. So formally, $harra-/harr_-$ can only reflect a root $*h_2erh_{2/3}-$.

A connection with PIE $*h_2erh_3$ - 'to plough' (Gr. ἀρόω, Lat. $ar\bar{o}$, Lith. \acute{arti} , etc. 'to plough') has been proposed by Goetze & Sturtevant (1938: 70), which would formally indeed work perfectly. The semantic side of this etymology is debatable, however. If one accepts this etymology, it has to be assumed that PIE $*h_2erh_3$ -originally meant 'to crush', which developed into 'to plough' (from 'to crush the soil', cf. also at $h\bar{a}r\bar{s}$ - \bar{s} ' 'to till the soil' $<*h_2orh_3$ -s-) only after the splitting off of the Anatolian branch.

Puhvel (HED 3: 136) alternatively suggests a borrowing from Akk. $har\bar{a}ru$ 'to grind', but in my opinion, the inflection of $harra^{-i}/harr$ - cannot easily be explained by this assumption.

hāran-(MUŠEN) (c.) 'eagle' (Sum. Á^{MUŠEN}, Akk. *ERŪ*, *ARŪ*): nom.sg. *ḥa-a-ra-aš* (OS, often), *ḥa-ra-aš* (rare), *ḥa-ra-aš* (1x, KBo 12.86, 7 (NS)), acc.sg. *ḥa-a-ra-na-an* (OS, often), *ḥa-ra-na-an* (OS, less often), *ḥa-ra-na-an* (KBo 13.86 obv. 16 (OH/NS)), *ḥa-a-ra-an* (KUB 30.34 iv 12 (MH/NS)), *ḥa-ra-an* (KUB 30.35 iv 4 (MH/NS), KUB 58.99, 6 (NS)), *ḥa-ra-a-an* (KBo 39.239, 3 (MS?)), gen.sg. *ḥa-a-ra-na-aš* (often), *ḥa-ra-na-aš*, *ḥar-ra-n[a-aš*] (KUB 20.54 + KBo 13.122 rev. 8 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *ḥa-a-ra-ni* (KBo 12.77, 12 (MS)), nom.pl. *ḥa-a-ra-ni-iš* (KUB 33.62 ii 2 (OH/MS)), *ḥa-a-ra-(ne-)e-eš* (KUB 50.1 ii 12 (MS)), *ḥa-ra-a-ni-iš* (Bo 6472, 13 (undat.)), acc.pl. *ḥa-a-ra-ni-e-e[š]* (KUB 41.33 obv. 12 (OH/NS)) // *ḥa-ra-ni-ia-aš* (KUB 41.32 obv. 12 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: *hāranili* (adv.) 'in eagle-fashion' (*ha-a-ra-ni-li* (OH/MS)).

Anat. cognates: Pal. *haran-* 'eagle?' (nom.sg. *ha-ra-a-aš*, gen.sg. [*ha*²-]*a-ra-na-aš*); CLuw. *harran(i)-* (c.), a bird (acc.pl. *har-ra-ni-en-za*); Lyc. *Xerēi*, name of a dynasty.

IE cognates: Gr. ὄρνις 'bird', Goth. *ara* 'eagle', OIc. *orn* 'eagle', OIr. *irar* 'eagle', OCS *orьlъ* 'eagle', Lith. *erëlis* 'eagle'.

PIE *h₃ér-on-

See HW² H: 265f. for attestations. This word is attested with and without the determinative MUŠEN. Usually this determinative follows the word (*ḥāran*-MUŠEN) but it does occur preceding the word as well (MUŠEN *ḥāran*-, especially often in OS texts). The original paradigm must have been nom.sg. *ḥāranš*, acc.sg. *ḥāranan*, gen.sg. *ḥāranaš*, dat.-loc.sg. *ḥārani*, nom.pl. *ḥāraneš*. These show that

the stem was $h\bar{a}ran$ - (the -n- of which was regularly dropped in front of the nom.sg.-ending -s, yielding $h\bar{a}ra\check{s}$). Only sporadically, we find spellings with a different plene vowel ($h\bar{a}ra\check{s}$ once, $h\bar{a}ran\bar{a}n$ once). In the younger texts we find a few times an acc.sg. $h\bar{a}ran$ (also $h\bar{a}ran$, $h\bar{a}r\bar{a}n$), which show a secondary thematic stem $h\bar{a}ra$ - on the basis of a false analysis of nom.sg. $h\bar{a}ra\check{s}$.

Already since Mudge (1931), this word is generally connected with Goth. ara 'eagle', Gr. ὄρνις 'bird', etc. Although there has been some discussion on the exact reconstruction of these words (initial * h_2 - or * h_3 -), the non-apophonic o- in my view points to a root * h_3er - (cf. also Kloekhorst fthc.c). Note that Lith. $er\tilde{e}lis$ 'eagle' must show Rozwadowski's change from * $ar\tilde{e}lis$ (cf. Andersen 1996: 141; Derksen 2002). The Hittite forms go back to an n-stem * $h_3\acute{e}r$ -on- (in Hittite, we see no traces of ablaut anymore), which must be compared to other n-stem forms like Gr. ὄρνις 'bird' and Goth. nom.pl. arans.

The possible CLuw. cognate, *ḫarran(i)*- (cf. Starke 1990: 76) is treated under the lemma Hitt. *ḫarrani*-, q.v.

See Starke (1987: 265^{80}) for the convincing identification of the Lycian dynastic name $Xer\tilde{e}i$ as the word for 'eagle' on the basis of the fact that this dynasty on its coins depicts the goddess Athena together with an eagle instead of with an owl.

harrani- (c.) an oracle-bird: nom.sg. *har-ra-ni-iš* (NS), *har-ra-ni-iš* (NS), *har-ra-ni-iš* (NS), acc.sg. *har-ra-ni-in* (NS), *har-ra-ni-in* (NS), acc.pl. [*har-r*]*a-ni-uš* (NS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. harran(i)- (c.) a bird (acc.pl. har-ra-ni-en-za). PIE $?*h_3\acute{e}r-on$ -

See HW² H: 271-2 for attestations. All attestations are written with the sign HAR, which can be read har as well as hur, which makes a reading hurrani- equally possible. The word denotes an oracle-bird, but it cannot be determined which bird is meant exactly. Because this word is found in NS texts only, and because it is found in CLuwian as well, it is possible that the word is Luwian originally. Starke (1990: 76) suggests to interpret CLuw. harrani- as the Luwian cognate to Hitt. harrani- 'eagle' (q.v.), explaining -rr- by Čop's Law. The connection would fit even better if we assume that, since harrani- is a commune word, the -i- is due to the i-Motion and that the stem actually was harran-. If this etymology is correct (and formally I see no hindrances, pace Melchert (1994a: 235) who believes that harrani- did not participate in Čop's Law because of the intermediate stage harrani- without offering evidence for this assumption), then we must assume that the Luwian word was not used for the eagle itself, as we can see from contexts like

KUB 18.5 + 49.13 i (28) nu EGIR ÍD Á^{MUŠEN} har-ra-ni-i-in-n=a GUN-an a-u-me-en 'Behind the river we saw the eagle and the harrani-bird GUN-an'. Such contexts do indicate, however, that the harrani- was an eagle-like bird, which in my view could support the etymology. See for further etymology at haran-ha(MUŠEN)

(NA.) hararazi- (n.) '(upper) millstone(?)': nom.-acc.sg. ha-ra-ra-zi.

See Puhvel HED 3: 140 for a treatment of this word. It is attested twice only, in a similar context. Puhvel interprets the forms as a noun denoting 'millstone'. HW² H: 263 interprets the words as verbal forms, however, regarding them as variants of *harra-i harr-* 'to grind' (q.v.). This latter interpretation seems improbable to me, and I therefore follow Puhvel. He proposes to etymologically connect *hararazi* with *harra-/harr-*, but this is difficult because of the single *-r-* of *hararazi* vs. geminate *-rr-* in *harra-/harr-*. Moreover, the formation of *hararazi* is quite intransparent. No further etymology.

-hha(ri), -hhat(i) (1sg.midd.-endings).

In the present, the ending of 1sg.midd. has three forms, namely -hha, -hhari and -hhahari (a hypothetical **-hhaha is unattested as far as I know). The latter variant, which seems to be a staple form, is attested a few times only, exclusively in NS texts. Nevertheless, it must be rather old: on the one hand it shows a lenited -h- in between two unaccentuated vowels (-hhahari = /-Hahari/) whereas this lenition has become unproductive in the course of Hittite (so we would have expected -hhahhari = /-HaHari/ if the ending were very recent); on the other hand it corresponds exactly to the Lycian 1sg.pret.midd.-ending $-\chi ag\tilde{a}$ as attested in $a\chi ag\tilde{a}$ 'I became' (note that here we find a lenited consonant as well: $-\chi ag\tilde{a} < PAnat$. */-Haha+/). Perhaps -hhaha(ri) was a marked byform of -hha(ri), which was tolerated in the official language only after the Luwian language, where it must have existed as well (but where it is unattested, unfortunately), exercized more influence on Hittite.

The original distribution between -hha and -hhari must probably have been one similar to the distribution between 3sg.pres.midd. -a vs. $-\bar{a}ri$, namely $*C\acute{e}C-ha$ vs. $*CC-h\acute{a}ri$. In OS texts we already find $p\acute{a}r-a\acute{s}-ha$ besides $p\acute{a}r-a\acute{s}-ha-ri$, however.

In the preterite, we find four endings: -hhati, -hhat, -hhahati and -hhahat. The latter two forms occur also in NS texts only, but must, just as -hhahari, have been older as well. The fact that we find forms with and without final -i in my view is

best explained by assuming that the original endings were -hhati and -hhahati, the -i's of which were eleminated because -i had become the main marker of the present tense. It must be noted that such a chronological distribution cannot be supported by the attestations of this ending, however (we find e-eš-ha-at and pa-iš-ga-ha-at in OS texts already, but cf. -a(ri), -at(i)) and -anta(ri), -antat(i).

It is quite clear that all endings have the element -hha in common. According to Kortlandt (1981), who elaborately treats the endings of 1sg.midd. in several IE languages, the Skt. secondary ending -i shows that the PIE ending was *- h_2 . Because in Anatolian this ending would have been regularly lost in post-consonantal position (cf. mek 'much' < * $megh_2$), I assume that it was restored with an additional vowel that yielded Hitt. -a and Lyc. -a.

har(k)-zi (Ia4) 'to hold, to have, to keep': 1sg.pres.act. har-mi (OS), 2sg.pres.act. har-ši (OS), har-ti (MH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. har-za (KBo 9.73 obv. 12 (OS)), har-zi (OS), 1pl.pres.act. har-μα-ni (OS), har-ú-e-ni (MH/MS), har-u-e-ni (NS), 2pl.pres.act. har-te-ni-i (OS), har-te-ni (often), har-te-e-ni (KUB 14.12 rev. 10 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. har-kάn-zi (OS), 1sg.pret.act. har-ku-un (OS), 2sg.pret.act. har-ta, 3sg.pret.act. har-ta, har-da (KBo 18.54 obv. 9), 1pl.pret.act. har-u-en (KUB 21.14, 9), 2pl.pret.act. har-te-en, har-tén, 3pl.pret.act. har-ke-er (MH/MS), har-ker, 2sg.imp.act. har-ak (MH/MS), 3sg.imp.act. har-du (OS), har-tu (KUB 31.81 obv. 3 (OS)), 2pl.imp.act. har-te-en, har-tén, 3pl.imp.act. har-kán-du (MH/MS); 2pl.imp.midd. har-tum-ma-ti (KBo 18.27 obv. 5 (NS).

Derivatives: LÚ/MUNUS $har\mu ant$ (c.) 'keeper, caretaker, nurse' (Sum. LÚ/MUNUS ÙMMEDA; nom.sg. har- μa

IE cognates: Lat. $arc\bar{e}re$ 'to shut off, to enclose, to hold off', Gr. ἀρκέω 'to ward off, to protect'.

PIE * h_2 erk'-ti, * h_2 rk'-enti

See HW² H: 280f. for attestations: note that no infinite forms of this verb are attested. HW² cites a 1pl.pres.act.-form $har-ru-\mu a-ni$, which in my view does not necessarily mean 'to hold': KUB 23.77 (50) u-e-s=a su-ma-a-as=pat $har-ru-\mu a-ni$, which I would rather translate 'We will crush you' (see under harra-i/harr-i).

When used independently, the verb denotes 'to hold, to have, to keep'. When used together with a neuter participle it functions as an auxiliary verb, and the whole construction denotes 'to have ...-ed'. This construction probably developed out of sentences where har(k)- zi was used together with the participle of transitive

verbs in order to denote 'to hold something ...-ed' (e.g. n=a-at kar-pa-an har-zi 'he holds it raised' (KBo 12.126 i 5)). That this formation evolved into something comparable to periphrastic perfects known from many European languages, is visible in the use of har(k)- z^i with the participle of intransitive verbs, which is attested in OS texts already (e.g. pár-sa-na-a-an har-zi 'he has crouched' (KBo 17.15 rev. 16 (OS))).

Already since Sturtevant (1930c: 215) this verb is generally connected with Lat. $arce\bar{o}$ 'to hold in, to hold off' and Gr. ἀρκέω 'to ward off' and reconstructed as $*h_2er'k'$ -.

In Hittite, the verb shows two stems, namely har- when followed by an ending starting in a consonant (including $-\mu$ -) and hark- when followed by an ending starting in a vowel or when no ending at all is following (2sg.imp.act. har-ak = /Hark/). This distribution reminds us of the distribution of e.g. $li(n)k^{-2^i}$ 'to swear' ($linkV^\circ$ vs. $likC^\circ$) or $k\bar{l}s^{-a(ri)}/ki\bar{s}$ - 'to become' ($k\bar{l}sV^\circ$ vs. $ki\bar{s}C^\circ$). It is remarkable that the semi-homophonous verb $hark^{-2^i}$ 'to get lost' never loses its -k-, however. Different explanations for this situation have been given. Cowgill apud Eichner (1975a: 89-90), followed by Oettinger (1979a: 190) claims that the loss of -k- is due to 'weariness' in an auxiliary verb. This seems unlikely to me as har(k)- is used independently often enough to preclude any 'weariness'. Puhvel (HED 3: 156) states that the distribution is "due to paradigmatic preconsonantal generalization of the loss of k in the normal assimilation of *kt to t'. The alleged sound law *kt > t has proven to be false, however (cf. Melchert 1994a: 156).

In my view, the difference between $har(k)^{-zi}$ 'to hold' and $hark^{-zi}$ 'to get lost' can only be explained by either assuming that in pre-Hittite times both verbs underwent a sound law by which *-K- was lost in consonant clusters *-RKC-, after which hark-zi 'to get lost' analogically restored the *-K- by levelling, whereas har(k)- zi 'to hold' did not, or by assuming that the (fortis) *k reflected in $har(k)^{-2i}$ 'to hold' (* $h_2er(k)^2$) behaved differently from the (lenis) *g reflected in $hark^{-2i}$ 'to get lost' (* h_3erg -). When we would advocate the first possibility, we would expect that no consonant clusters -RKC- are found in Hittite, unless in cases where a scenario can be envisaged according to which the -k- is restored. In my view, hargnau- 'palm, sole', which I reconstruct as *h₂erģ-nou-, precludes this: all forms within its paradigm have the cluster /-rgn-/, which shows that *-rģn- did not regularly lose its *-ģ-. This would mean that only the second possibility remains, namely assuming that *RkC behaved differently from * $Rg^{(h)}C$, in the sense that *k disappeared, but * $g^{(h)}$ did not. This could have a parallel in the difference in outcome between (lenis) *- $d^{(h)}n$ - > Hitt. -tn- and (fortis) *-tn-> Hitt. -nn- (cf. Puhvel 1972: 112).

All in all, I conclude that har(k)- zi shows that in a cluster *RkC the fortis *k regularly was dropped, whereas this was not the case with lenis * $g^{(h)}$. See tarna- i / tarn- i to let (go), to allow', $i\check{s}tar(k)$ - zi and tar(k)u- zi for similar scenarios. The latter verb may show that the development of *-RkC- to Hitt. -RC- went through an intermediate stage * $-R^2C$ -.

The noun LÚ/MUNUS har μant- 'keeper, caretaker', which is quite obviously derived from har(k)- zi (cf. Melchert 1994a: 164), is regarded by Puhvel (HED 3: 204-5) as cognate with Lith. *sérti 'to feed', Gr. κορέω 'to clean' < *kerh_i-, of which he supposes that *k yielded h through assimilation similar to the one in har *ar / har *ar- 'head' which he derives from *kerh₂sr. See for the incorrectness of the latter etymology at its own lemma.

hark-zi (Ia4 > Ic1) 'to get lost, to lose oneself, to disappear, to perish' (Sum. ZÁH, Akk. HALĀQU): 1sg.pres.act. har-ak-mi (KUB 54.1 ii 48 (NS), 2sg.pres.act. har-ak-ši (HKM 35 obv. 9 (MH/MS)), har-ak-ti (OH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. har-ak-zi (OS), 1pl.pres.act. har-ku-e-ni (OH/MS), 2pl.pres.act. har-ak-te-ni (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. har-kán-zi (MH/MS), har-ki-ia-an-zi (OH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. har-ak-ta (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.act. har-ke-e-r, har-ker, har-ke-e-er (OH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. har-ak-tu (OS), har-ak-du, [har-]ki-e-ed-du (MH/NS); 3sg.imp.midd. har-ki-et-ta-ru (KUB 57.60 obv. 4 (NH)), har-ki-ia-it-ta-ru (KUB 57.63 ii 8 (NH)); part. har-kán-t-, har-ga-an-t-, har-ki-ia-an-t- (KUB 57.32 ii 2 (NS)); verb.noun. [har-ga-]tar 'destruction', gen.sg. har-kán-na-aš, dat.-loc.sg. har-ga-an-ni, abl. har-kán-na-za; inf.II har-kán-na, har-ga-an-na, har-ka₁-an-na; impf. har-ki-iš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: *harka*- (c.) 'loss, perdition, destruction, ruin' (Sum. ZÁḤ-TI, Akk. ŠAḤLUQTI; nom.sg. *har-ga-aš*, acc.sg. *har-ka-an* (OH/MS), *har-ga-an*, *har-kán*, dat.-loc.sg. *har-ki*), *harni(n)k-^{zi}* (Ib3) 'to make disappear, to ruin, to wipe out, to destroy' (Sum. ZÁḤ, Akk. ḤULLUQU; 1sg.pres.act. *har-ni-ik-mi*, *har-ni-ik-ki-mi* (1x), 2sg.pres.act. *har-ni-ik-ši*, *har-ni-ik-ti*, 3sg.pres.act. *har-ni-ik-zi*, 1pl.pres.act. *har-ni-in-ku-[e-ni]* (KUB 33.120 iii 3 (MH/NS)), 2pl.pres.act. *har-ni-ik-te-ni* (MH/MS), 1sg.pret.act. *har-ni-in-ku-un* (often), *har-ni-en-ku-un* (1x), *har-ni-ku-un* (1x, see commentary), 2g.pret.act. *har-ni-ik-ta*, 3sg.pret.act. *har-ni-ik-ta* (OS), 3pl.pret.act. *har-ni-in-ke-er*, *har-ni-in-ker*, 2sg.imp.act. *har-ni-ik-tán*, 3pl.imp.act. *har-ni-ik-du*, *har-ni-ik-tu*, 2pl.imp.act. *har-ni-ik-te-en*, *har-ni-ik-tén*, 3pl.imp.act. *har-ni-in-kán-du* (MH/MS), *har-ni-en-kán-du* (KUB 26.25, 11 (NH)); part. *har-ni-in-kán-t-* (MH/MS); verb.noun. *har-ni-in-ku-u-ar*; inf.I *har-ni-in-ku-ua-an-zi*; impf. *har-ni-in-ki-iš-ke/a-*, *har-ni-in-ki-eš-ke/a-*), *harknu-zi* (Ib2) 'to ruin, to destroy' (1sg.pres.act. *har-ka₁-nu-mi*, 2sg.pres.act. *har-ga-nu-ši*, 3sg.pres.act.

har-ga-nu-zi, $har-ka_4-nu-zi$, 1pl.pres.act. $har-ka_4-nu-me-ni$, 1sg.pret.act. har-ga-nu-nu-un, 3sg.pret.act. har-ga-nu-ut, 3pl.pret.act. har-ga-nu-er, $har-ka_4-nu-er$, har-ga-nu-e[e]r, 3pl.imp.act. har-ga-nu-ua-an-du, har-ga-nu-a[n-du], har-kan-nu[-an-du], har-ga-nu-ua-an-t).

IE cognates: OIr. *orgaid* 'to kill, to ravage, to devastate', *con·oirg* 'to smite', '?Arm. *harkanem* 'to smite, to smash'.

PIE $*h_3$ erg-ti, $*h_3$ rg-enti

See HW² H: 297f. for attestations. We find two stems, namely $hark^{zi}$ and $harkije/a^{-zi}$. Although the latter stem is only sporadically attested, its oldest form is found in a MS text already. Only once, in a NH text, we find the stem $harkijae^{-zi}$ according to the very productive hatrae-class. The derivatives $harni(n)k^{-zi}$ and $harknu^{-zi}$ are semantically identical, both having the causative meaning 'to destroy, to ruin'. The stem harni(n)k- is found in OS texts already, whereas harknu- is only found from the times of harknu- is only for harknu- in the first harknu- is only for harknu- in the first harknu- in the first harknu- is only for harknu- in the first harknu- in the first harknu- is only harknu- in the first harknu- in the first harknu- in the first harknu- in the first harknu- in the first harknu- in the first harknu- in the first harknu- in the first harknu- in the firs

Already since Cuny (1934: 205) this verb is connected with OIr. *orgaid* 'to smite, to slay' and Arm. *harkanem* 'to smite, to smash', which go back to $*h_3erg$ -. For hark- zi , this means that we have to reconstruct $*h_3\acute{e}rg$ -ti, $*h_3rg$ -énti. In the zero grade forms, $*h_3$ should regularly disappear before resonant, but was restored on the basis of the full grade $*h_3erg$ - where $*h_3$ is retained as Hitt. h- in front of *e (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c).

See at $har(k)^{-zi}$ 'to hold, to have' for an account for the difference between the paradigms of $hark^{-zi}$ and $har(k)^{-zi}$.

Note that the form *har-ni-ku-un* (KBo 2.5a ii 6) may not be linguistically real. On the same tablet we find the form *har-ni-in-ku-un* multiple times (KBo 2.5 ii 6, 7, 8, 9 (KBo 2.5 and 2.5a are indirect joins)), all written at the beginning of a line, whereas *har-ni-ku-un* is found on the end of its line, having the signs *ku* and *un* written over the edge. In my view, this indicates that in *har-ni-ku-un* the sign *in* was omitted due to lack of space.

harganau-: see hargnau-

harki-/hargai- (adj.) 'white, bright' (Sum. BABBAR): nom.sg.c. har-ki-iš, har-kiš, acc.sg.c. har-ki-in, nom.-acc.sg.n. har-ki, gen.sg. har-ki-ia-aš, har-ki-aš, dat.-loc.sg. har-ki-ia, har-ga-ia, har-ga-i-i=š-ta (KBo 34.23, 11), har-ga-a-i, nom.pl.c. har-ga-e-eš, acc.pl.c. har-ga-uš, har-ga-e-uš, nom.-acc.pl.n. har-ga, har-ki-ia, dat.-loc.pl. har-ki-[a]š (KUB 33.66 + KBo 40.333 ii 18).

Derivatives: *hargnu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to make white' (3sg.pret.act. *har-ga-nu-ut*; impf. *har-ga-nu-uš-ke/a-*), *harkijēšš-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to become white' (3sg.pres.act. *har-ki-i-e-eš-zi*, *har-ki-e-eš-zi*, *har-ki-e-eš-zi*, *har-ki-eš-zi*, *har-ki-iš-zi*).

IE cognates: Gr. ἀργι-όδων 'white-toothed', ἀργός 'white', Skt. $rjr\acute{a}$ - 'shining reddishly, brightcoloured; quick, hurrying', $rj\acute{i}svan$ - 'with fast dogs', TochA $\bar{a}rki$, TochB $\bar{a}rkwi$ 'white'.

PIE * $h_2(e)r\acute{g}$ -(e)i-

See HW² H: 307f. for attestations. The word shows the normal adjectival *i*-stem inflection with ablaut (harki-hargai-). The nom.-acc.pl.n. harga is contracted from *hargaia. Since Kuryłowicz (1927: 101) this word is connected with Gr. ἀργός, Skt. $rjr\acute{a}$ - 'white', which points to a reconstruction * $h_2r\acute{g}$ -i-. This i-stem is a Caland-variant of the -ro-stem * $h_2r\acute{g}$ -ro- seen in Greek (ἀργός < *ἀργρός with dissimilation) and Sanskrit, and is still visible in the compounds ἀργι-όδων 'white-toothed' and $rji\acute{s}van$ - 'with fast dogs'. Note that an i-less form is visible in the causative hargnu-i 'to make white'.

Puhvel (HED 3: 171) suggests that the logographic spelling of 'silver', KÙ.BABBAR-ant- could stand for *harkant- (*h2rģ-ent-) and in that way could be cognate with Skt. rajatám, Lat. argentum, YAv. $\partial r\partial z ata$ - and Arm. arcat' 'silver' that reflect *h2rģ- η t- δ -.

See at *hargnau*- for the possibility that this word is derived from *harki*-.

harkije/a-zi : see hark-zi

<code>hargnau-</code> (n.) 'palm (of hand), sole (of foot)': nom.-acc.sg.n. <code>har-ga-na-ú</code> (MH/NS), gen.sg. <code>har-ga-na-u-ua-aš</code> (MH/NS), <code>[har-ga-]na-ua-aš</code>, dat.-loc.sg. <code>har-ga-na-ú-i</code> (MH/NS), erg.sg. <code>har-ga-na-u-ua-an-za</code> (MH/NS), nom.pl.c. <code>har-ga-na-u-i-š=a-at</code> (OH/MS).

PIE $*h_2\acute{e}r\acute{g}-n\bar{o}u(-s)$, $*h_2r\acute{g}-n\acute{o}u-m$, $*h_2r\acute{g}-nu-\acute{o}s$

See HW² H: 303f. for attestations. Note that Puhvel (HED 3: 168) cites a nom.sg.c. har-ga-na- $u\check{s}$, which is based on KUB 9.34 ii (32) [...]x= $k\acute{a}n$ har-ga-n[a- $u\acute{-}i$...], where Puhvel reads [harganau] \check{s} =kan. The only trace of the sign before $k\acute{a}n$ is the lower part of a vertical wedge. As this text's duplicate, KUB 9.34 i 15, has har-ga-na- $u\acute{=}$ $k\acute{a}n$ har-ga-na- $u\acute{-}i$, and since the trace could fit $u\acute{a}$ as well, I would rather read [har-ga-na- $u\acute{-}$ $u\acute{=}$ $k\acute{a}n$. The only assured commune form is nom.pl.c. har-ga-na-u-i-s=a-at, which contrasts with nom.-acc.sg.n. har-ga-na- $u\acute{-}$

and erg.sg. *har-ga-na-u-ua-an-za* that points to neuterness. See at *harnau-* / *harnu-* for a treatment of the original gender of diphthong-stems.

Weitenberg (1984: 223-4) provided harganau- with a generally accepted etymology by connecting it with Gr. ὀρέγω 'to stretch' and reconstructing * $h_3r\acute{g}$ -nou-. Many scholars regarded this etymology as key evidence for the view that initial * h_3 was retained in Hittite as h-. As I have argued in detail in Kloekhorst fthc.c, it can be established that initial * h_3 is lost before resonants, and that therefore this etymology cannot be upheld anymore. As an alternative I offered a connection with harki- / hargai- 'white' and subsequently reconstruct * $h_2er\acute{g}$ - $n\bar{o}u$. See at harki- / hargai- 'white' for further etymology.

harna-zi / harn- (Ia2 > Ic1) 'to sprinkle, to drip (trans.), to pour': 3sg.pres.act. har-ni-e-ez-zi (VBoT 58 iv 24 (OH/NS)), har-ni-ia-zi (KBo 10.45 ii 15 (MH/NS)), har-ni-ia-iz-zi (KBo 22.125 ii 4 (NS)), 1pl.pres.act. har-na-u-e-ni (StBoT 25.137 ii 17 (OS)), 3pl.pres.act. har-na-an-zi (KBo 24.46 i 6 (NS), KUB 38.32 obv. 10 (NS)), har-ni-ia-an-zi (KBo 31.121 obv. 2 (NS), KUB 9.15 iii 7, 15 (NS), KUB 15.12 iv 4 (NS)), KUB 25.24 ii 8 (NS), KUB 41.30 iii 9 (NS), 3sg.imp.act. ha-ar-ni-ia-ad-du (KUB 56.48 i 18 (NS)); verb.noun har-ni-e-eš-šar (IBoT 3.1, 29 (NS)), har-ni-eš-šar (IBoT 3.1, 31, 31 (NS)), har-na-i-šar (KUB 58.50 iii 8, 14 (OH/NS)), har-na-a-i-šar (KUB 58.50 iii 11 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: *harnu-*^{zi} (Ib2 > Ic1) 'to spray' (3sg.pres.act. *har-nu-zi* (KUB 47.39 obv. 12 (MH/NS)), *har-nu-ú-i-ez-zi* (KUB 17.24 ii 4 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *har-nu-an-zi* (KUB 29.7 i 36, 46, 56 (MH/MS)), *har-nu-ua-an-zi* (KBo 24.45 obv. 22 (MS?), KBo 13.179 ii 10 (MH?/NS)); part. *har-nu-ua-an-t-* (OH/NS), *harnāi-* (c.) 'tree-sap, resin (?)' (nom.sg. *har-na-iš*, *har-na-a-iš*, *har-na-a-i-iš*, acc.sg. *har-na-in*, *har-na-a-in*, *har-na-a-i-in*).

PIE * h_2 r-ne- $h_2/3$ -ti, * h_2 r-n- $h_2/3$ -enti??

 I therefore follow Neu to read this verb as *harn*° (see also HW² (l.c.) for this interpretation).

The verb is difficult to interpret formally. The oldest attestation, 1pl.pres.act. <code>harnaueni</code> (StBoT 25.137 ii 17 (OS)), shows a stem <code>harna-</code> (note however that I have doubts regarding the reliability of this text: cf. the fully aberrant 1pl.pres.act.-form <code>iš-hu-ua-ua-a-ni</code> (ibid. 18)). In NS texts, we find the stem <code>harniie/a-</code>, but also 3pl.pres.act. <code>harnanzi</code> that seems to point to a stem <code>harn-</code>. This makes it likely that we are dealing with an original verb <code>harna-zi / harn-</code>, which in the course of time was altered to <code>harniie/a-zi (cf. hulle-zi / hull-</code> for a similar development). Note that Oettinger (1979a: 151) cites this verb as <code>hurne-</code>, apparently interpreting the attestation <code>har-ni-e-ez-zi</code> as <code>/onetsi/</code>, but this is incorrect: it must be <code>/Hrniétsi/</code>, as <code>-nezzi</code> would have been spelled <code>har-ne-(e-)ez-zi</code>.

A *mi*-inflecting stem $harna^{-zi}$ / harn- hardly can reflect anything else than a nasal infixed stem h_2r -ne- $h_2/3$ -ti, h_2r -n- $h_2/3$ -enti. Unfortunately, I know of no convincing cognate.

The verb $harnu^{-z^i}$ is cited by e.g. Puhvel (l.c.) as harnuai, but this is unnecessary: almost all forms point to a plain stem harnu. The one attestation har-nu-u-u-i-ez-zi is probably secondary (cf. e.g. unu^{-z^i} 'to decorate' that in NS times occasionally is altered to $unuuae^{-z^i}$). The fact that $harna^{-z^i} / harn$ and $harnu^{-z^i}$ do not seem to differentiate in meaning can be explained by assuming that both suffices (the n-infix and the nu-suffix) had a transitivizing function (in this case making the intransitive root $h_2rh_2/3$ — 'to drip (intr.), to flow' into transitive 'to sprinkle, to drip (trans.), to make flow > to pour').

harnae-ⁱⁱ, *harnije/a-ⁱⁱ* (Ic2 / Ic1) 'to stir, to churn, to ferment, to agitate, to foment': 1sg.pres.act. *ḫar-na-mi* (KBo 40.272, 6 (MS)), 3sg.pret.act. *ḫar-ni-et* (KBo 40.272, 9 (MS)), part. nom.-acc.sg.n. *ḫa-ar-na-a-an* (KUB 7.1 + KBo 3.8 i 27 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: <code>harnammar</code> (n.) 'yeast, ferment' (<code>ha-ar-na-am-mar</code> (OH/NS), <code>harnam-mar</code> (OH/NS), <code>ha-ar-na-am-ma</code> (MH/NS)), <code>harnamnije/a-zi</code> (Ic1) 'to stir (up), to churn, to cause to ferment, to incite' (2sg.pres.act. <code>har-nam-ni-ia-si</code>, 3sg.pres.act. <code>har-nam-ni-ia-zi</code>, <code>har-nam-ni-ia-az-zi</code>, <code>har-nam-ni-ez-zi</code>, 2pl.pres.act. <code>har-nam-ni-ia-at[-te-ni]</code>, 3sg.pret.act. <code>[har-na]m-ni-e-et</code>, <code>har-nam-ni-et</code>, <code>har-nam-ni-ia-at</code>; part. <code>har-nam-ni-ia-an-t-</code>; impf. <code>[har-n]am-ni-is-ke/a-</code>, <code>har-nam-ma-ni-is-ke/a-</code>, <code>harnam-ni-es-ke/a-</code>), <code>harnamniiasha-</code> (c.) 'stir, commotion' (nom.sg. <code>har-nam-ni-ia-as-ha-as-ha-as-ha-as-ha-as-ha-an-ni-ia-as-ha-an</code>

361

See HW² H: 315f. for attestations and semantics. The only two finite forms, *harnami* and *harniet*, which are from the same context, show two different inflections: *harnami* points to a stem *harnae-zi*, whereas *harniet* shows *harnie/a-zi*. Nevertheless, the derivatives *harnammar* and *harnamniie/a-zi* seem to point to a stem **harna*-, which would fit *harnae-zi* better. To my knowledge, there is no convincing etymology.

harnāu- / harnu- (n. > c.) 'birthing seat': nom.sg.c. har-na-a-uš (KBo 5.1 i 44 (MH/NS)), acc.sg.c. har-na-ú-un (ABoT 17 ii 9 (NS)), har-na-a-in (ABoT 17 ii 15 (NS)), nom.-acc.sg.n. har-na-a-ú (KBo 5.1 i 7, 12, 26, 31 (MH/NS)), har-na-a-ú-μ=a (KBo 5.1 i 39 (MH/NS)), gen.sg. har-nu-μa-aš (ABoT 21 obv. 15 (MS)), har-na-μa-aš (KUB 26.66 iii 11 (NS)), har-na-a-u-aš (KUB 21.27 ii 17 (NH)), har-na-a-u-aš (KUB 21.27 iv 36 (NH)), har-na-a-u-μa-aš (Bo 7953 iii 11, iii 16, KBo 8.63 rev. 3 (NS), KUB 21.27 ii 16 (NH)), har-na-a-ú-μa-aš (MH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. har-na-a-ú-i (KUB 9.22 ii 33, iii 2, 40 (MS), KBo 5.1 i 25 (MH/NS), KBo 27.67 rev. 1 (NS), KBo 21.45 i 5 (NS)), har-nu-u-i (KBo 17.65 rev. 1 (MS)), [har-n]u-u-i=aš=za (KBo 17.65 obv. 2 (MS)), har-na-ú-i (NS), har-na-u[-i] (NS).

Derivatives: *harnuṇašši-* (adj.) 'of the birthing seat' (dat.-loc.pl. *ḫar-nu-ṇa-‹aš-›ši-aš* (KBo 17.65 obv. 49 (MS)).

PIE $*h_3\acute{e}r-n\bar{o}u(-s)$, $*h_3r-n\acute{o}u-m$, $*h_3r-nu-\acute{o}s$.

See HW² H: 321f. for attestations. In the oblique cases we find the stem *ḫarnau*-as well as *ḫarnu*-, which both are attested in MS texts already. On the basis of the derivative *ḫarnuuašši*- and because *ḫarnau*- is much easier explained through analogy than *ḫarnu*-, I assume that *ḫarnu*- is the original form of the oblique stem. This seems to point to an original hysterodynamic paradigm *ḫarnau*-/ *harnu*-.

It is not fully clear what the original gender of this word was: we find both commune (nom.sg.c. *ḫarnāuš* and acc.sg.c. *ḫarnaun*) and neuter (nom.-acc.sg.n. *ḫarnāu*) forms. On the basis of the fact that this word seems to have been hysterodynamically inflected originally, I assume that it must have been commune, having an inflection *CéC-nōu, *CC-nóu-m, *CC-nu-ós. The fact that the nom.sg.-form was asigmatic originally (**ḫarnāu*) was at a certain point in Hittite not tolerated anymore: either the form was sigmatized to *ḫarnāuš* in order to specifically mark its communeness, or the form was reinterpreted as neuter (see Weitenberg 1995 for this phenomenon).

Weitenberg (1984: 266) compares the element har- with Hitt. hardu'descendant' (q.v.) and hardu- 'nurse' (q.v.). Although the latter must be regarded as a derivative of har(k)-hardu- is connection between harnau- and hardu- is convincing. The word hardu- is compared by Weitenberg with Lat. hardu- is conjuin, birth'. These connections were elaborated by Ofitsch (1995: 22ff.), who connects the element har- with PIE hardu- 'to start to move (forth)' and reconstructs harnau- as harau- as hardu-. As I have argued in Kloekhorst fthc.c, a reconstruction hardu- would be better in view of the fact that initial hardu- yielded Hitt. hardu-, whereas hardu-.

harnije/a-zi: see *harna-zi / harn-*

harp-^{ta(ri)}; harp-^{zi} (IIIb; Ia4 > Ic1) '(intr.) to separate oneself and (re)associate oneself elsewhere, to change allegiance; to join with, to take the side of; (trans.) to associate (someone) with; (+ anda) to combine, to join together': 3sg.pres.midd. har-ap-ta (OS), 3pl.pres.midd. har-pa-an-ta-ri (OH/NS), har-pa-an-da-ri (NS), 3sg.pret.midd. har-ap-ta-ti (OH/NS), 2sg.imp.midd. har-ap-hu-ut (OH/NS), har-pi-ia-ah-hu-ut (NH), 2pl.imp.midd. har-ap-du-ma-ti (NS), har-ap-tum-ma-ti (NS); 1sg.pres.act. har-pi-ia-mi (NH), 2sg.pres.act. har-ap-ši (NS), har-ap-ši (NS), har-pi-ia-ši, 3sg.pres.act. har-ap-zi (OH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. har-pu-u-e-ni (MH/NS), har-ap-pu-u-e-ni (NS), har-pi-ia[-u-e-ni], 1sg.pret.act. har-pi-ia-nu-un, 2sg.pret.act. har-ap-ta (MS), 3sg.pret.act. har-ap-ta, har-pi-ia-a[t] (NS), 2pl.imp.act. har-ap-te-en, har-ap-tén, har-pi-ia-at-tén; part. har-pa-an-t-; verb.noun. gen.sg. har-pu-u-a-aš; impf. har-pi-iš-ke/a- (NS), har-ap-pi[-iš-ke/a-].

Derivatives: (GIŠ) harpa/i- (c.) '(wood)pile, heap, mound' (nom.sg. har-pa-aš, har-pa-a-aš, acc.sg. har-pa-an, har-pí-in, gen.sg. har-pa-aš, har-pa-a-aš, har-pí-ia-aš, dat.-loc.sg. har-pí, har-pí-ia, nom.pl. har-pí-i[š], acc.pl. har-pu-uš, har-pí-uš, har-pí-uš, har-pí-uš, nom.-acc.pl.n. har-pa, dat.-loc.pl. [ha]r-pa-aš), harpae-zi (Ic2) 'to heap up' (1sg.pres.act. har-pa-a-mi, 3sg.pres.act. har-pa-a-iz-zi, 3pl.pres.act. har-pa-a-an-zi, har-pa-an-zi, har-pa-an-zi (KBo 11.52 v 8 (fr.) (OH/NS), KUB 17.28 iii 40 (MH/NS)), harpal(l)i- (n.) 'heap, stack, pile' (dat.-loc.sg. har-pa-li, nom.-acc.pl. har-pa-li, dat.-loc.pl. har-pa-al-li-ia-aš), harpanalla/i- (c.) 'rebel, turncoat' (nom.sg. har-pa-na-al-li-[iš], acc.sg. har-pa-na-al-li-ia-an, har-pa-na-al-li-in, gen.sg. har-pa-na-al-la-aš, har-pa-na-al-li-i[a-aš], dat.-loc.sg. har-pa-na-al-li-ia-aš), & harpanalla (adv.) 'disloyally' (& har-pa-na-al-la), harpu in the expression har-pu ša-ru-pa le-e i-ia-ši 'do not act helter-skelter'.

IE cognates: Gr. ὀρφανός, Arm. *orb* 'orphan', Lat. *orbus* 'bereft of', OIr. *orb*(*b*) 'heir, inheritance', Goth. *arbi* 'inheritance'.

PIE * h_3erb^h -to.

See HW² H: 329f. and Puhvel HED 3: 176f. for collections of forms, but see Melchert fthc.a for a semantic treatment. Melchert convincingly argues that the original meaning of this verb is 'to separate oneself and (re)associate oneself elsewhere' (i.e. 'to change allegiance' when used of persons). Often, the first element of this meaning is lost, resulting in 'to join with, to take the side of'. The oldest attestations are middle, but from the MH period onwards, the active inflection is taking over. If the verb is used transitively, it means 'to associate (someone) with' or (+ anda) 'to combine, to join together'. Out of this last meaning, the derivative <code>harpa/i-</code> 'heap, pile' is formed, which itself is the origin of the denominative verb <code>harpae-zi</code> 'to heap up'. In the oldest texts, we only find the stem <code>harp--</code>, whereas <code>harpiie/a-</code> is found in NH texts only (with active as well as middle endings). These latter two stems are occasionally (both once attested) used in the sense 'to heap up', which must be due to confusion of the stems <code>harp-, harpiie/a-</code> and <code>harpae-</code> in younger times.

Melchert convincingly argues that we should follow the etymology of Polomé (1954: 159-60), who connected harp- with PIE h_3erb^h - as found in Gr. ἀρφανός 'orphan', OIr. orb(b) 'heir; inheritance' etc. Melchert explains that the original meaning of h_3erb^h - must have been 'to change membership from one group/social class to another'. This meaning was also applicable when someone's parents died, which resulted into a shift of meaning to, on the one hand, 'orphan' (Gr. ἀρφανός, Arm. orb 'orphan': in Latin, this meaning evolved further into orbus 'bereft of') and, on the other, 'heir, inheritance' (OIr. orb(b), Goth. arbi 'inheritance').

For Hittite, this means that we have to reconstruct an original middle $*h_3erb^h$ -to, after which the stem harp- was brought into the active as well. Note that the bulk of the attestations are spelled with single -p-, but a few times we find -pp-. In the following context,

KUB 30.36 ii

- (7) $nu=mu-u=\check{s}-\check{s}a-an\ \check{s}u-mu-e\check{s}-\check{s}=a\ HUR.SAG^{ME\check{S}}\ har-ap-te-en$
- (8) UM-MA ḤUR.SAG^{MEŠ} le-e=ta na-a-ḥi ú‹‹-i››-e-eš=ta
- (9) har-ap-pu-u-e-ni

'May you, mountains, too, ally yourselves with me. The mountains speak: "Do not fear. We will ally ourselves with you",

we find har-ap-pu-u-e-ni with geminate -pp. In my view, this spelling is caused by the preceding har-ap-te-en, on the basis of which the scribe wrote har-ap-pu-u-e-ni instead of expected har-pu-u-e-ni. The geminate in impf. $har-ap-pi[-i\dot{s}-k\dot{a}n-du]$ (KUB 31.86 iii 6) must be compared to the geminate spelling of etymological lenis stops in e.g. $akku\dot{s}ke/a$ - (impf. of eku^{-zi} / aku- 'to drink'), $lakki\dot{s}ke/a$ - (impf. of lag^{-ari} 'to make lay down'), etc. This leaves us with only two instances of har-ap-pa-an-zi, both in NS texts, which in my view cannot be regarded as phonologically relevant (pace Melchert (1994a: 153) who argues for a development *-rD- > Hitt. -rt- (i.e. geminate spelling), but see at both $l\dot{s}tar(k)^{-zi}$ and $parkije/a^{-zi}$, the two other alleged examples of this development, for alternative solutions).

 $h\bar{a}r\dot{s}^{-i}$ (IIb > Ic1) 'to till (the soil)': 3sg.pres.act. $har-a\dot{s}-zi$ (OH/NS), $har-\dot{s}i-i[-e-]ez-zi$ (NS), 3pl.pres.act. $har-\dot{s}i-ia-a[n-z]i$ (NS), 3sg.pres.act. $ha-a-ar-a\dot{s}-ta$ (MS); inf.I $har-\dot{s}u-\mu a-an-z[i]$ (NH); impf. $har-a\dot{s}-ke/a-$ (OH/NS), $har-\dot{s}i-\dot{s}-ke/a-$ (NS), $har-\dot{s}i-\dot{e}\dot{s}-ke/a-$ (NS).

Derivatives: (A.ŠÀ) μ aršā μ ar / μ aršaun- (n.) 'tilled land' (nom.-acc.sg. μ ar-ša-u- μ a-ar, μ ar-ša-a-u-ar, dat.-loc.sg. μ ar-ša- μ -n[i] (175/w obv. 8), dat.-loc.pl. μ ar-ša- μ -a[š] (KBo 6.34 ii 39 (MH/NS)), see μ -ar- μ -1/2 μ -ar-.

IE cognates: Gr. ἀρόω, Lat. *arō*, OIr. -air, OHG erien, Lith. ariù, árti, OCS orjo, orati 'to plough'.

PIE $*h_2\acute{o}rh_3$ -s-ei / $*h_2rh_3$ -s-énti

See HW² H: 340 for attestations. Because the forms that show a stem $har siye/a-z^{i}$ are found in NS texts only, it is likely that these are of a secondary origin. This verb therefore is usually cited as $har s^{-z^{i}}$. The oldest attestation, 3sg.pret.act. ha-a-ar-as-ta (MS) shows a peculiar plene spelling, however. Because none of the mi-conjugated verbs of the structure $CaRC^{-zi}$ (class I4a) ever shows plene spelling (except in the verb $\bar{a}r s^{-z^{i}} / ar s^{-t}$ 'to flow', but here the spelling $a-ar-as^{-t}$ is used to indicate the full-grade stem /?arS-/, cf. its lemma), it is difficult to assume that this verb belongs to this class originally. I therefore assume that it in fact was hi-conjugated originally: $h\bar{a}r s^{-i}$ (note that in verbal stems in -s- the hi-ending 3sg.pret.act. -s already in OH times has been replaced by the corresponding mi-ending -tta, e.g. ha-a-as-ta 'she bore' (OS)). The absence of plene spelling in the NH forms is then due to the development OH haCCV/ ha NH haCCV/ as described in § 1.4.9.3.

The verb denotes 'to till (the soil)' and is often connected with PIE $*h_2erh_3$ - 'to plough' (since Goetze & Sturtevant 1938: 70), assuming that we are dealing with an s-extension. When $h\bar{a}r\dot{s}$ - was still regarded as a mi-conjugated verb har \dot{s} -zi, this was formally impossible as a preform *h2erh3-s-ti should have yielded Hitt. **harre/išzi (due to the sound law *VRHsC > /VRRisC/, cf. damme/išhā- < * $demh_2sh_2\acute{o}$ -, $kallišta < *kelh_1st(o)$: § 1.4.4.3). With the establishment that $h\bar{a}r\ddot{s}$ must have been hi-conjugated originally, the formal side is better explicable. Although it is true that if we compare the expected preform $h_2 \circ rh_3$ -s-ei to the development of $h_2 \circ mh_1$ -s-ei to Hitt. $\bar{a}n\check{s}i$ 'he wipes' (cf. $\bar{a}n\check{s}^{-1}$) we must assume that $h_2 \circ rh_3 - s - ei$ would yield Hitt. $\bar{a}r \circ i$, it is in my view trivial that initial $h_2 - i$ was restored on the basis of the zero-grade stem h_2rh_3 -s- where it was regulary retained as h- (cf. $h\bar{a}n^{-1}/han$ - 'to draw (water)' < $*h_2 \acute{o}n$ - $/h_2 n$ - for a similar restoration). Note that the expected outcome of the zero-grade stem, e.g. 3pl. ** $hare/iššanzi < *h_2rh_3-s-\acute{e}nti$, is thus far unattested and seems to have been fully supplanted by the strong stem $h\bar{a}r\dot{s}$. The occurrence of the NS mi-conjugated form har-aš-zi and the stem haršiie/a- is completely parallel to the NS forms aan- $a\tilde{s}$ -zi and $\bar{a}n\tilde{s}i\underline{i}e/a$ - in the paradigm of $\bar{a}n\tilde{s}$ -i 'to wipe'.

From the fact that $h\bar{a}r\dot{s}^{-i}$ sometimes occurs together with $terepp^{-z^i}$ / $teripp^-$ 'to plough' (q.v.) in the pair $h\bar{a}r\dot{s}^-$... $terepp^-$ 'to till and plough' it is clear that $h\bar{a}r\dot{s}^-$ itself does not mean 'to plough', but rather 'to till the soil, to crush the land'. With this meaning it nicely corresponds to the verb $harra^{-i}$ / $harr^-$ 'to crush' that also goes back to the root $harra^+$. On the basis of these verbs, we must conclude that the original meaning of $harra^+$ must not have been 'to plough', as is usually assumed on the basis of the non-Anatolian IE languages (Gr. ἀρόω, Lat. $ar\bar{o}$, Lith. ariha, ariha, etc. 'to plough'), but rather 'to crush'. Yet, the Hittite expression $harra^+$... $terepp^-$ 'to till and plough' shows that also in Anatolian there are traces of the first steps of a semantical development from 'to crush (the land)' to 'to plough'.

Puhvel (HED 3: 185) assumes that $h\bar{a}r\dot{s}^{-i}$ must be a loanword, stating that "the probable source of *hars*- is Akk. *harāšu* 'plant', or *harāṣu* 'dig a furrow', or WSem. *haraš*- 'plough'", but e.g. HW² (l.c.) correctly rejects this view.

For the morphological interpretation of *haršāuar / haršaun*-, see at *karāuar / karaun*-.

haršar / haršn- (n.) 'head; person; front; beginning' (Sum. SAG[.DU]): nom-acc.sg. ha-ar-ša-ar (KUB 57.83, 7), gen.sg. har-aš-ša-na-aš, har-ša-na-aš, dat.-loc.sg. har-ša-ni (OS), ha-ar-aš-ni, har-ša-ni-i, har-ša-an-ni (1x), all.sg. har-aš-

 $\check{s}a$ -na-a, abl. har- $\check{s}a$ -na-za, har- $\check{s}a$ -an-n[a-az], instr. h[ar- $\check{s}]a$ -an-da, har- $\check{s}a$ -an-ta, nom.-acc.pl. har- $\check{s}a$ -ar (OS), har- $\check{s}a$ -ar (OS).

IE cognates: Gr. ὄρος (n.) 'mountain', Skt. $\ref{eq:special}$ 'high'.

PIE * h_3 ers-r, * h_3 rs-n-os

See HW² H: 344f. for attestations. The paradigm has to be phonologically interpreted as /HárSr/, /HrSnás/ (the zero grade in the first syllable of the oblique cases can be deduced from spellings like *ḫar-ša-ni-i* /HrSní/ and *ḫar-aš-ša-na-a* /HrSná/.

Already since the beginning of Hittitological studies, haršar / haršar has been compared with Skt. siras, sirsnas 'head' $< *k\acute{e}rh_2-s-r$, $*krh_2-s-n-\acute{o}s$. Although the semantic side of this etymology is attractive, the formal side is far from. Not only does *k not regularly give Hitt. h, a sequence *VRHsC should yield Hitt. /VRRisC/ (cf. $demh_2sh_2\acute{o}-> damme/isha-$). Peters' scenario (1980: 230 176a) in which $*k...h_2 > *h_2...h_2$ by assimilation, after which the second laryngeal was lost by dissimilation, is too complex to be believable. The argument that the paradigms of haršar / haršn- and $*kerh_2sr / krh_2sn-$ are too similar to be unrelated is useless since -r/n-stems are rather common in Hittite.

Note that Puhvel (HED 3: 1987) interprets the syntagm ^dU *har-ša-an-na-aš* as 'Storm-god of the head', on the basis of the sumerographical writing ^dU SAG.DU. HW² (Ḥ: 357) translates 'Wettergod des Gewitterregens', however, and assume that *haršannaš* is the gen.sg. of a further unattested noun **haršātar*, which they etymologically connect with *haršiharši* 'thunderstorm'. The almost consistent spelling with geminate -*nn*- in *haršannaš* (although ^dU *har-ša-na-aš* is attested once), indeed is quite aberrant from the oblique stem of *haršar / haršan*-

(although spellings with geminate *-nn-* do occur a few times), but the sumerographic writing ^dU SAG.DU seems to speak in favour of Puhvel's reading (HW² seems to regard this attestation as a scribal mistake where a scribe had to write ^dU *haršannaš*, but thought of *haršanaš* and subsequently wrote ^dU SAG.DU).

NINDA harši-/haršai- (c.) 'thick-bread' (Sum. NINDA.GUR₄.RA): nom.sg. har-ši-iš (OS), acc.sg. har-ši-in (OS), gen.sg. har-ša-aš (MH/MS), har-ši-ia-aš, har-ši-aš, dat.-loc.sg. har-ša-i (OS), har-ša-a-i (KBo 30.158, 10 (MS)), har-ši (OH/NS), har-ša-ia (MH/NS), abl. har-ša-ia-az (NS), har-ši-ia-az (NS), instr. har-ši-it (SBo 4 (2064/g) rev. 3 (MS)), nom.pl. har-ša-eš (OS), har-ša-e-eš (OS), har-ša-a-eš (MS?), har-ša-a-e-eš (NS), acc.pl. NINDA har-ša-ú-uš (KBo 17.4 ii 17 (fr.) (OS), KUB 7.8+ ii 11 (NS)), har-ša-uš (OH/MS), har-ša-a-uš (MS), har-ši-uš (OH/MS), dat.-loc.pl. har-ša-aš (OH/MS), har-ša-ja-aš, har-ši-ja-aš.

(LÚ) haršijalli-^(LÚ)haršijala-, Derivatives: (c.) 'bread-server' LÚNINDA.GUR₄.RA; nom.sg. *har-ši-įa-la-aš*, gen.pl. *har-ši-įa-al-li-įa-aš*), GIS haršijall- (n.) 'breadbox, storage jar' (nom.-acc.sg. har-ši-ja-al-li, gen.sg. har*ši-ia-al-li-aš*, *har-ši-al-li-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *har-ši-ia-al-li-ia*, abl. *har-ši-ia-al-la-az*), harši- (c.) 'jar' (nom.sg. har-ši-iš (OS), acc.sg. har-ši-in, gen.sg. har-ši-aš, har-ši-ia-aš, dat.-loc.sg. har-ši-ia, abl. har-ša-az (KUB 53.13 iv 9 (NS)), har-šiia-za, nom.pl. har-ši-iš, har-š[a-eš[?]] (KBo 13.247 obv. 8 (NS)), gen.pl. har-ši-iaaš, dat.-loc.pl. har-ši-aš), DUG haršijallanni- (n.) 'small jar' (nom.-acc.sg. har-šiia-al-la-an-ni), DUG haršijalli- (n.) 'jar' (nom.-acc.sg. har-ši-ja-al-li, har-ši-al-li, gen.sg. har-ši-ia-al-li-ia-aš, har-ši-ia-al-li-aš, har-ši-ia-al-la-aš, dat.-loc.sg. har*ši-ia-al-li-ia*, *har-ši-ia-al-li*, abl. *har-ši-al-li-az*, *har-ši-ia-al-la-az*, nom.-acc.pl. har-ši-al-li, har-ši-ja-al-li, dat.-loc.pl. har-ši-ja-al-li-ja-aš, har-ši-al-li-aš).

PIE * h_3 ers-i-, * h_3 rs-ei-

See HW² H: 358ff. for attestations. This word shows an ablauting stem harši-/haršai- which is rare for proper nouns (but cf. heu-/he(i)au- and $ue\check{s}i-/ue\check{s}ai-$ for similar cases). It probably indicates that we are dealing here with a substantivized adjective. The word is clearly the phonetic rendering of the sumerogram NINDA.GUR₄.RA that is usually translated 'thick-bread'. The original meaning of this word in my view likely was not 'thick', however, but rather 'high' in the sense 'risen'. I therefore would like to propose $har\check{s}i-/har\check{s}ai-$ to the element $har\check{s}-$ as visible in $har\check{s}ar-/har\check{s}ar-$ 'head' that must be connected with Gr. $har\check{s}ar-$ mountain', Skt. $har\check{s}ar-$ high' $har\check{s}ar-$ This means that $har\check{s}ar-$ reflects an originally ablauting $har\check{s}ar har\check{s}ar har\check{s}ar-$ reflects an originally ablauting $har\check{s}ar-$ har $har\check{s}ar-$ reflects an originally ablauting $har\check{s}ar-$ sand $har\check{s}ar-$ reflects an originally ablauting $har\check{s}ar-$ reflects an originally ablauting $har\check{s}ar-$ reflects and $har\check{s}ar-$ reflects an originally ablauting $har\check{s}ar-$ reflects $har\check{s}ar-$ reflects an originally $har\check{s}ar-$ reflects $har{s}ar-$ reflects $har{s}ar-$ reflects $har{s}ar-$ reflects $har{s}ar-$ reflects $har{s}ar-$ reflects $har{s}ar-$ reflects $har{s}ar-$ reflects $har{s}ar-$ reflects $har{s}ar-$ reflects $har{s}ar-$ reflects $har{s}ar-$ reflects $har{s}ar-$ reflects $har{s}ar-$ r

The homophonic noun ^{DUG}*harši*- 'jar' probably was named after its highness as well.

haršije/a-zi : see hārš-i

haršiharši- (n.) 'thunderstorm; jar, pithos' (Sum. ḤI.ḤI): nom.sg. *ḥar-ši-ḥar-ši* (OS), gen.sg. *ḥar-ši-ḥar-ši-ḥar-ši-ia-aš*.

This noun denotes 'thunderstorm' as well as 'jar, pithos'. On the basis of this latter meaning, <code>haršiharši-</code> clearly has to be regarded as a full-reduplication of the noun <code>DUG</code> <code>harši-</code> 'jar' (see at <code>(NINDA)</code> <code>harši-</code> / <code>haršai-</code>), although it must be remarked that <code>DUG</code> <code>harši-</code> is a commune word whereas <code>haršiharši-</code> is neuter. The connection between 'thunderstorm' and 'jar, pithos' may lie in the perception of the sound of thunder as resembling the sound of clashing jars.

hartakka- (c.) 'bear' (Sum. UR.MAḤ): nom.sg. *ḥar-tág-ga-aš*, acc.sg. *ḥar-ták-kán* (OS), *ḥar-tág-ga-an*, gen.sg. *ḥar-tág-ga-aš*.

Derivatives: LU hartak(k)a- (c.) a cult official, 'bear-man' (nom.sg. har-tág-ga-aš, har-ta-ga-aš, har-ta-ka-aš (OH/MS), acc.sg. har-tág-ga-an, dat.-loc.sg. har-ta-ak-ki, har-ták-ki, [har-t]a-ki).

IE cognates: Skt. *ṛkṣa*-, YAv. *arəša*-, Gr. ἄρκτος, Lat. *ursus*, MIr. *art*, Arm. *arj* 'bear'.

PIE *h₂rtko-

See HW² H: 378f. for attestations. Although a meaning 'bear' for this word cannot be proven in the strictest sense of the word, the fact that it denotes a large predator and that its outer appearance resembles the other IE words for 'bear' so strikingly, can leave no doubt about this interpretation, which was first given in HW: 61.

Before the appurtenance of Hittite, the word for 'bear' was reconstructed $*h_2rkpo$ -, with the PIE 'thorn'. This has now become unnecessary as Hitt. hartakka-/Hrtka-/ clearly shows that we have to reconstruct $*h_2rtko$ -. With the disappearence of other cases of PIE 'thorn' (e.g. $*g^h\delta em$ - 'earth' that now has to be reconstructed as $*d^heg^h$ -m, $*d^hg^h$ -m- on the basis of Hitt. $t\bar{e}kan$ (q.v.)), I do not understand why some scholars still regard the 'thorn' as a basic PIE phoneme (cf. the superfluous discussion in Melchert 1994a: 64).

hardu- (n.) 'brood, descendance': nom.-acc.pl. *ha-ar-du-ua*, *har-du-ua*, gen.pl. *ha-ar-du-ua-aš*, *har-du-ua-aš*.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *hardu-* 'descendance' (abl.-instr. *ḥar-tu-u-ua-ḥar-tu-ua-ti*), *ḥarduuatt(i)-* 'descendant' (nom.pl. *ḥar-du-ua-at-ti-in-zi*); HLuw. *hartu-* (c.) 'descendant' (nom.sg. ^{INFANS}ha+ra/i-tu-sá (MARAŞ 1 §1g)).

PIE $*h_3er$ -tu-

See HW² H: 379f. for attestations. This word has been connected by Weitenberg (1984: 235) with Lat. *ortus* 'birth', which would point to a reconstruction * h_3er -tu- (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c). Another Hittite word in which the root * h_3er - is connected with 'giving birth' is harnau / harnu- 'birthing seat' (q.v.).

-hharu (1sg.imp.midd.-ending)

The 1sg.imp.midd.-ending -hharu is clearly based on the 1sg.pres.midd.-ending -hhari in which -i was replaced by the imperatival 'suffix' -u. See at -hha(ri) and -u for further etymology.

haruua- (c.) 'road, path': abl.pl. *ha-ru-ua-az* (KBo 24.45 rev. 23 (MS?)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. harua- (c.) 'path' (Sum. KASKAL; nom.sg. ha-ru-uaaš, acc.sg. KASKAL-an, nom.pl. KASKAL^{ḤI.A}-an-zi, acc.pl. KASKAL^{ḤI.A}-uaan-za), harua- 'to send(?)' (3pl.imp.act. har-ua-an-du), haruanna/i- (c.) 'little path' (acc.pl. ha-r[u-ua-an-ni-in-za]), haruanni(ja)- 'to send' (3sg.imp.act. harua-an-ni-it-ta); HLuw. harwa(n)- (c.) 'road' (acc.sg.(?) VIA-wa/i-na /harwan/ (KARATEPE 1 §34, İVRİZ fr. 3 line 2), VIA-na /harwan/ or /harwantan/ (KÖTÜKALE §3); *harwant-* (c.) 'road' (acc.pl. VIA-*wa/i-ta-z*[*i*[?]] /harwantant^si/ (TELL TAYINAT 2 fr. 6), dat.-loc.pl. VIA-wa/i-ta-za /harwantant^s/ (TELL TAYINAT 2 fr.7)), *harwantahit-* (n.) 'wayfaring' (abl.-instr. "VIA" *ha+ra/i-wa/i*ta-hi-ta₅-ti-i /harwantahitadi/ (KARKAMIŠ A15b §21)), harwani- 'to send' (2sg.pres.act. /harwanisi/ VIA-wa/i-ni-si (ASSUR letter d §10, f §26) 2(3?)sg.pret.act. /harwanita/ VIA-wa/i-ni-ta (ASSUR letter a §7), 3sg.pret.act. /harwanita/ VIA-wa/i-ni-ta (ASSUR letter a §7), 3pl.pret.act. /harwaninta/ VIAwa/i-ni-ta (ASSUR letter f §27), 2sg.imp.act. /harwani/ VIAha+ra/i-wa/i-ni (ASSUR letter d §6, §7, §9, e §25), VIA-wa/i-ni (ASSUR letter a §11, §12, b §7. \$10, c \$8, \$10, \$11, d \$8, e \$23, \$27, f \$19, \$23, g \$40), VIA-wa/i-nī[†] (ASSUR letter a §10, e §18, §28, g §31, §35, §36, §44, §47)).

See Puhvel HED 3: 203 for the attestation. The word is hapax in a Kizzuwatnean ritual, and therefore it is likely of Luwian origin, where indeed the word *ḫaru̞a*- is

the normal word for 'road, path' (whereas in Hittite the word for 'road, path' is $pal\check{s}a$ - (q.v.)). Etymologically we could think of the roots $*h_2er$ - 'to join' (roads as joining elements) or the root $*h_3er$ - 'high'.

haru(ua)nae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to get light, to dawn': 3sg.pres.act. *ha-ru-ua-na-a-iz-zi*, *ha-ru-ua-na-a-iz-zi*, *ha-ru-na-iz[-zi]*, [ha]r-ua-na-iz-zi.

See HW² H: 382 for attestations. The verb is always used without a subject and probably means 'it gets light' (just as *lukkatta* 'it dawns' is used impersonally). Formally, it inflects according to the *hatrae*-class, which means that it would be derived from a noun *haru(µa)na*-. Such a noun might be attested in KUB 8.9 (OH/NS) i (5) *ták-ku ḥar-ua-n[a-a]z* ITU-*aš t[a-...]* 'When the moon ...-s from *haruana*-'. It is certainly not impossible that this *haruana*- is the source of *haru(ua)nae*-, but since the meaning of *haruana*- itself cannot be determined, further etymologizing is difficult.

HW² (l.c.) assumes a connection with *harua*- 'road, path', assuming that *haruana*- literally means 'Sich-auf-den-Weg-machen'. Puhvel (HED 3: 204) proposes a connection with Skt. *ravi*- and Arm. *arew* 'sun' that must reflect *h₂reu-i-, assuming that *haru(ua)nae*- reflects *h₂ru(o)no-.

Derivatives: see *hāššā*-.

IE cognates: Skt. *āsa*- 'ash', OHG *essa* 'ash', OIc. *aRina* 'ash', Lat. *ārēre* 'to dry', OLat. *āsa* 'altar', TochAB *ās*- 'to dry out', Hitt. *ḥāššā*- 'hearth'.

PIE * $h_2\acute{e}h_1s$ -s, * $h_2\acute{e}h_1s$ -m, * h_2h_1s - $\acute{o}s$

See HW² H: 388f. for attestations and semantics. The basic meaning of the word is 'ash(es), dust', but since a mixture of ashes and oil could be used as soap as well, the word is also attested in the meaning 'soap' (*pars pro toto*). On the basis of nom.sg. $h\bar{a}$, we must assume that this word originally was a root noun, which was thematicized to $h\bar{a}$ šša- in MH times already.

The etymological interpretation of this word has been debated. In Hittite, the plene -a- is attested often enougn to secure the reading $\hbar \bar{a} \tilde{s} \tilde{s}$ -, the long -a- of which corresponds to Skt. $\dot{a} \tilde{s} a$ - 'ash'. In Germanic, however, we encounter a short a-, namely in OHG essa 'ash' < * $\check{a} \tilde{s} \tilde{i} \tilde{o} n$ and OIc. (Runic) aRina 'ash'. Schrijver

(1991: 53-4) therefore proposes to reconstruct a root * h_2es -, the reduplication * h_2e-h_2s - of which would explain the long \bar{a} . Since Hitt. $h\bar{a}ss$ - cannot reflect * h_2eh_2s -, however, which should have yielded ** h_2hs - (cf. pahs- <* peh_2s -), this view cannot be correct. A preform * h_2eh_3s - is impossible as well, because this would have yielded ** \bar{o} - in Latin. All in all, we should reconstruct a root noun * h_2eh_1s -. This noun probably inflected * h_2eh_1s -s, * h_2eh_1s -m, * h_2h_1s -s. In Hittite, the full-grade stem was generalized and later on thematicized, in Sanskrit the full-grade stem was thematicized, whereas in Germanic derivations were formed on the basis of the oblique stem * h_2h_1s - > a-. In Hittite and Latin a derivative * h_2eh_1s - eh_2 - '*that of the ashes' yielded Hitt. $h\bar{a}ss\bar{a}$ - 'heart' and Lat. a-a 'altar' (see at $h\bar{a}ss\bar{a}$ -).

A verbal stem $*h_2eh_is$ - 'to dry' is visible in Lat. $\bar{a}r\bar{e}re$ 'to dry' and TochAB $\bar{a}s$ - 'to dry out'. Often it is claimed that Gr. $\check{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ 'to dry' belongs here as well and reflects $*\check{a}s$ -d- \bar{o} , but as is stated under $h\bar{a}t$ -f / hat-, it is rather to be regarded as reflecting $*h_2d$ -fe/o-.

A further analysis of $*h_2eh_1s$ - as $*h_2eh_1$ -s- on the basis of Pal. $h\bar{a}$ - 'to be warm', which then is thought to reflect $*h_2eh_1$ - (thus in LIV²), is in my view far from assured.

\$\hat{ha\sigma\sigma\sigma}^i / \hat{ha\sigma\sigma}^i \ (\hat{ha\sigma}\sigma^i / \hat{ha\sigma}\sigma^i / \hat{ha\sigma}\sigma^i \ (\text{IIa2}) \ \text{'to give birth (to), to beget, to procreate': 3sg.pres.act. \$\hat{ha-a-si}\$ (OS, often), \$\hat{ha-a\sigma} - a\sigma^i \ (1x, MS), 3pl.pres.act. \$\hat{ha-a\sigma} - a\sigma^i \ (OH/MS), \text{1sg.pres.act. } \hat{ha-a-si} - a\sigma^i \ (1x, NS), 3sg.pret.act. \$\hat{ha-a-a\sigma} - a\sigma^i \ (1x, NS), 3sg.pret.act. \$\hat{ha-a-a\sigma} - a\sigma^i \ (1x, NS), 3sg.pret. \$\hat{ha-a-a\sigma} - a\sigma^i \ (1x, NS), 3sg.pret. \$\hat{ha-a-a\sigma} - a\sigma^i \ (1x, NS), 3sg.pret. \$\hat{ha-a-a\sigma} - a\sigma^i \ (1x, NS), 3sg.pret. \$\hat{ha-a-a\sigma} - a\sigma^i \ (1x, NS), 3sg.pret.act. \$\ha-a-\sigma^i \ (1x, NS), 3sg.pret.act. \$\hat{ha-a-a\sigma} - a\sigma^i \ (1x, NS), 3sg.pret.act. \$\hat{ha-a-a\sigma} - a\sigma^i \ (1x, NS), 3sg.pret.act. \$\hat{ha-a-a\sigma} - a\sigma^i \ (1x,

Derivatives: <code>haššātar / haššann-</code> (n.) 'begetting, birth, offspring, family' (Sum. MÁŠ-tar; nom.-acc.sg. <code>ha-aš-ša-tar</code>, <code>ha-ša-a-tar</code> (1x, OH/NS), gen.sg. <code>ha-aš-ša-an-na-aš</code>, <code>ha-an-ša-an-na-aš</code> (HT 6 i 17 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. <code>ha-aš-ša-an-na-i</code> (OH/NS), abl. <code>ha-aš-ša-an-na-az</code>, <code>ha-aš-ša-an-na-za</code>, <code>ha-aš-ša-an-na-za</code>, instr. <code>ha-aš-ša-an-ni-it</code>, gen.pl. <code>ha-aš-ša-an-na-an</code>, MÁŠ^{HLA}-aš), <code>haššumar</code> (n.) 'begetting, genitals' (nom.-acc.sg. <code>ha-aš-šu-mar</code>, gen.sg. <code>ha-aš-šu-ma-aš</code>), <code>haššannašša/i-</code> (c.) 'family member' (nom.sg. <code>ha-aš-ša-an-na-aš-ši-iš</code>, acc.sg. <code>ha-aš-ša-an-na(-aš)-ša-an</code>, dat.-loc.sg. <code>ha-aš-ša-an-na-aš-ši</code>, nom.pl. <code>ha-aš-ša-an-na-aš-ši-š=a</code>), <code>hašnu-zi</code> (Ib2) 'to bring to birth' (3pl.pret.act. <code>ha-aš-ša-nu-er</code>, <code>ha-aš-nu[-er²]</code>; impf. <code>ha-aš-ša-nu-uš[-ke/a-]</code>), see <code>hanzāšša-</code>, <code>hāšša-</code> and <code>haššu-</code>.

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *has-* 'to beget' (3pl.imp.act. /hasantu/ *ha-sá-tu-*' (KARATEPE 1 §56 Hu.), *ha-sa-tù* (KARATEPE 1 §56 Ho.)), *hasu-* 'family' (dat.-loc.sg.(?) *ha-su-* '(KARATEPE 1 §15)).

See HW² H: 391f. for attestations. The word shows two stems, namely $h\bar{a}s$ - in the strong stem forms and hass- in the weak stem forms. The etymology of this verb cannot be described without referring to its Hittite cognates $hanz\bar{a}ss$ - 'offspring', $h\bar{a}ss$ - 'descendant' and hass- 'king' (for the semantic relation between 'to procreate' and 'king' see at hass- 'king' (for the semantic relation between 'to procreate' and 'king' see at hass- 'law ord hass- 'god' (** h_2eNsu - and Skt. hass- 'godlike, powerful', Av. has- 'ahura- 'god, lord' (** h_2Nsu -(ro-). The words $hanz\bar{a}ss$ - 'offspring' and hass- 'descendant' are related to, among others, CLuw. hamsa/i- and HLuw. hamsa/i- 'grandchild'. These latter forms, together with ON hass- * h_2eNsu -, point to a stem * h_2ems -, which must be used as the basis of all these words. Nevertheless, it is not easy to determine the exact preforms of all the related forms.

As a hi-verb, we would expect that $h\bar{a}si$ / hassanzi reflects $*h_2oms$ -ei / $*h_2ms$ -enti, with the o/O-grade as described in § 2.2.2.2.e. The long $-\bar{a}$ - of $h\bar{a}ssa$ -'descendant' seems to reflect an $*\delta$, especially if we compare the consistently non-plene spelled adjective hassan- 'heavy, important' that reflects hassan-'descendent' seems hanzan- assibilates to hanzan- in hanzan

haššu- 'king' $*h_2emsu h\bar{a}$ šša- 'descendant' $*h_2$ ómso- $b\bar{a}$ ši '(s)he procreates' $*h_2$ óms-ei $b\bar{a}$ š μ n 'I procreated' $*h_2$ óms- h_2 e+ $hanz\bar{a}$ šša- 'offspring' $*h_2$ msó-hasšanzi 'they procreate' $*h_2$ ms-énti

Although the outcomes of $*h_2emsV > haššV$ and $h_2\acute{o}msC > h\bar{a}šC$ seem certain, the other forms cannot all be phonetically regular: $*h_2\acute{o}msV$ cannot yield both hassim V and hassim V; $*h_2msV$ cannot yield both hansV and hassim V.

In the case of $*h_2msV$, it is in my view quite probable that the phonetically regular outcome is hanzV. Because hassanzi 'they procreate' is part of a verbal paradigm, it is easily understandable how the phonetic outcome of $*h_2msenti > *hanzanzi$ has been secondarily altered to hassanzi under the influence of the full grade stem $*h_2omsC > /Hascolor SC$

The case of $*h_2 \acute{o} msV$ is less clear. On the one hand, one could state that the lenition visible in $h\bar{a} \check{s} i$ '(s)he procreated' is analogical to the type aki / akkanzi, $i\check{s}t\bar{a}pi / i\check{s}tappanzi$, where $*\acute{o}$ regularly lenited the following stop. This then would mean that $*h_2 \acute{o} msV$ regularly yielded $h\bar{a} \check{s} \check{s} V$ showing that $*-ms-> -\check{s} \check{s}$ - was not lenited by a preceding $*\acute{o}$. On the other hand, there is a possibility that $h\bar{a} \check{s} \check{s} a$ - 'descendant' was not a thematic noun originally. The close cognate $hanz \bar{a} \check{s} \check{s} a$ - 'offspring' $< *h_2 ms \acute{o} s \check{i} o$ - shows a zero-grade stem, which is probably also visible in Luw. hamsa/i- (cf. below). This could point to an ablauting root noun. Normally, however, such a root noun would inflect $*h_2 \acute{e} ms-s$, $*h_2 \acute{e} ms-m$, $*h_2 ms-\acute{o} s$, which does not make it easy to explain the o-grade visible in $h\bar{a} \check{s} \check{s} a$ -. A possibility remains in assuming that this $-\acute{o}$ - was taken over from the verb, and then we could perhaps assume that $h\bar{a} \check{s} i < *h_2 \acute{o} msei$ does show the regular development, and that $*-ms-> -\check{s} \check{s}$ - did get lenited by a preceding $*\acute{o}$.

Note that an initial $*h_2$ - would regularly drop in front of *o (so $*h_2o$ - > Hitt. a-, cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c), but in these cases we can easily assume secondary restoration of $*h_2$ - on the basis of forms with $*h_2ems$ - and $*h_2ms$ -, where initial $*h_2$ - regularly yielded Hitt. h-.

A similar problem exists in the Luwian material. Here we find hams- (CLuw. hamsa/i-, HLuw. hamsa/i- 'grandchild', CLuw. hamsukkala/i-, HLuw. /hamskwala/i-/ 'great-grandchild') vs. has- (HLuw. /hasantu/ 'they must beget' and hasu- 'family'). On the basis of the Hittite development $*h_2msV > hanzV$, it seems likely to me that Luw. hams- reflects $*h_2ms$ -, whereas has- reflects $*h_2e/oms$ -. That is why I would reconstruct hamsa/i- 'grandchild' as $*h_2ms$ -o- and has- 'to beget' and hasu- 'family' as h_2e/oms - and $*h_2ems$ -u- respectively. Note that CLuw. ammašša/i- 'to wipe' reflects $*h_2omh_1s$ - in which $*-h_1$ - prevented assimilation of -ms- to -ss-.

All in all, I assume that $h\bar{a}si$ / hassanzi in one way or another goes back to $h_2oms-ei$ / $h_2ms-enti$. It is unclear whether the form gen.sg. ha-an-sa-an-na-as (HT 6 i 17 (NS)) is just a scribal error for ha-as-sa-an-na-as, or really reflects a trace of the original nasalization from h_2oms . Because of its very late attestation the latter possibility hardy seems viable (cf. also Kimball 1999: 332).

hāš- / hašš-, hēš- / hešš- 'to open' (Akk. PETŪ): 3sg.pres.act. ha-a-ši (KBo 13/35 iii 6 (OH/NS), KUB 7.41 obv. 4 (MH/NS)), ha-aš-zi (IBoT 3.148 iii 13 (MH/NS)), hé-e-eš-zi (KBo 17.94 iii 23 (NS)), 1pl.pres.act. ha-aš-šu-e-ni (KBo 19.156 obv. 9 (OS)), ha-aš-šu-ú-e-ni (KBo 25.139 + KUB 35.164 rev. 1 (OS)), hé-e-šu-u-e-ni (KUB 50.6 + 16.41+ iii 44 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. ha-aš-ša-an-zi (KBo 20.10 i 1, KBo 20.23 obv. 5 (OS), KUB 2.6 iii 21 (OH/NS), KUB 2.13 i 2

(OH/NS), KUB 7.25 i 2 (OH/NS), KUB 11.22 i 14, KUB 11.35 i 8 (OH/NS), KUB 20.8 i 2, KUB 20.18, 13 (OH/NS), IBoT 1.36 i 20, 68 (OH or MH/MS), KBo 5.1 i 6 (MH/NS), KUB 25.16 i 2 (NS)), he-ša-an-zi (KBo 21.34 ii 3 (MH/NS), KBo 25.183 r.col. 5 (NS)), hé-e-ša-an-zi (KUB 12.2 iv 3 (NS), KUB 15.11 ii 11 (NH), KUB 21.17 iii 13 (NH)), hé-ša-an[-zi] (KUB 27.15 iv 8 (NS)), *hé-eš-ša-an*[-zi] (KUB 51.69 obv. 4 (NS)), *hi-iš-ša-an-zi* (Bo 6871 rev. 33 (undat.)), 3sg.pret.act. ha-a-aš-ta (KUB 17.10 iv 14 (OH/MS)), ha-aš-ta (KUB 33.52 ii 10 (OH/NS)), ha-aš-ši-it (KUB 9.39 i 6 (NS)), 1pl.pret.act. hé-e-šu-u-en (KBo 22.116 obv. 14 (NS)), 3pl.pret.act. hé-e-še-er (KUB 29.3 i 5 (OS), KUB 16.48 obv.16 (NS)), hé-še-er (KBo 10.2 ii 7 (OH/NS)), he-e-še-er (KUB 29.1 i 24 (OH/NS)), hé-eš-šer (KBo 10.2 i 32 (OH/NS)), hé-eš-še-er (KUB 55.37 iii 10 (NS)), ha-a-šer (KUB 35.148+ iii 2 (MH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. ha-a-aš (KBo 21.22 obv. 22 (OH/MS), KBo 11.14 iii 27 (MH/NS)), he-e-eš (KBo 18.48 obv. 17 (NS)), hé-e-eš (KUB 55.2 obv. 5 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. ha-a-šu (KBo 10.45 i 39 (MH/NS), KUB 29.1 iii 2 (OH/NS)), he-eš-du (KUB 36.89 obv. 19 (NS)), hé-eeš-du (KUB 36.89 obv. 39 (NS)), 2pl.imp.act. hé-e-eš-tén (KUB 33.106 iii 50 (NS)), 3pl.imp.act. hé-e-ša-an-du (KBo 13.58 ii 26 (MH/NS)); 3pl.pres.midd. haa-ša-an-ta (KBo 10.7 ii 25 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. hé-eš-ta-at (KUB 13.34 iv 3 (NS)); part. ha-aš-ša-an-t- (KUB 2.6 iii 35 (OH/NS), KUB 11.20 ii 20 (OH/NS), KBo 4.9 i 29 (NS)), hé-e-ša<-an>-t- (KUB 31.136 iii 5 (NS)); verb.noun. hé-e-šu*u-ar* (KUB 3.94 i 25 (NS)), gen. *hé-e-šu-ua-aš* (KUB 17.35 ii 3, 13, iv 19 (NS)), hé-šu-ua-aš (KUB 27.15 iv 23 (NS)); impf. ha-aš-ke/a- (KBo 11.14 iii 26 (OH/NS), KUB 24.3 i 53 (MH/NS), KUB 30.32 i 17 (NS?)), hé-iš-ke/a- (KBo 13.109 iii 8 (MH/NS)).

See HW² H: 394f. for attestations. There, a form impf.1sg.pres.act. $h\acute{e}-\check{s}i-ke-e-mi$ (KBo 17.3, 10) is cited, but this form does not exist. The editors probably have misread the form $b\acute{e}-b\acute{e}-b\acute{e}-b\acute{e}-b\acute{e}-b\acute{e}-b\acute{e}$ (KBo 17.3 iv 10).

This verb shows a wild variaty of forms and stems. In OS texts, we find the forms $ha\check{s}\check{s}u(u)eni$, $ha\check{s}\check{s}anzi$ and $h\bar{e}\check{s}er$. On the basis of these forms, one would conclude that we are dealing with a verb that shows a strong stem $h\bar{e}\check{s}$ - and a weak stem $ha\check{s}\check{s}$ -. In MS texts, we find the forms $ha\check{s}\check{s}anzi$, $h\bar{a}\check{s}ta$ and $h\bar{a}\check{s}$, which seem to point to an ablauting paradigm $h\bar{a}\check{s}$ - $ha\check{s}\check{s}$ -. In NS texts, we find, besides the stems $ha\check{s}\check{s}$ -, $ha\check{s}\check{s}$ - and $ha\check{e}\check{s}$ - also forms with a stem $ha\check{s}\check{s}$ -. At this moment, it is impossible to determine what the original inflection was. In my view, it looks like we are dealing with a hi-inflecting verb $ha\check{s}\check{s}$ - (which is homophonic to $ha\check{s}\check{s}$ - 'to give birth (to)'), which was crossed with a (mi-inflecting?) stem $ha\check{s}\check{s}$ -. In NH times, almost only forms with the stem $ha\check{s}\check{s}$ - are found, on the basis of

which an analogical stem $he\check{s}\check{s}$ - was made. Whereas $h\bar{a}\check{s}$ - $/ha\check{s}\check{s}$ - in principle could be of IE origin, the stem $h\bar{e}\check{s}$ - shows an e besides h, which is difficult to explain from an IE perspective (unless we assume an i-diphthong, but in front of *s, such a diphthong would not have monophthongized to $-\bar{e}$ -). Unfortunately, we have no convincing cognates for $h\bar{a}\check{s}$ - $/ha\check{s}\check{s}$ - either. Formally, it should reflect $*h_2es$ - or $*h_2eNs$ -.

Within Hittite, one could think of a connection with $\bar{a}ska$ - 'gate' (Oettinger, p.c.) if we assume that in $\bar{a}ska$ - an initial laryngeal (* h_2) was lost in front of *o (for which see Kloekhorst fthc.c), which was retained in $h\bar{a}s$ -/hass-.

\$\hat{\pass}\tilde{a}\tau_{\coloredge}\$ (c.) 'fireplace, hearth' (Sum. GUNNI): nom.sg. \$\hat{\chi}a\tas_{\coloredge}a\ta

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *haššanitt(i)-* 'hearth' (nom.sg. *ḫa-aš-ša-ni-it-ti-iš*, acc.sg. *ḫa-aš-ša-ni-it-ti-in*).

IE cognates: OLat. $\bar{a}sa$, Lat. $\bar{a}ra$, Osc. AASAI 'altar'. PIE * $h_2eh_1s-eh_2-$

See Puhvel HED 3: 221f. for attestations. Already since Pedersen (1938: 27, 164) this word has been connected with OLat. $\bar{a}sa$, Lat. $\bar{a}ra$ 'altar', Osc. AASAI 'altar'. The long \bar{a} - in Latin points to * h_2eH -. The second laryngeal hardly can be * h_3 , because we then would expect * \bar{o} -. In Hittite, a preform * h_2eh_2s - would have yielded **hahs- (cf. pahs- <* peh_2s -). So Hitt. $h\bar{a}ss\bar{a}$ - \sim OLat. $\bar{a}sa$ can only reflect * $h_2eh_1seh_2$ -. It is likely that $h\bar{a}ss\bar{a}$ - is a derivative of hass- 'ashes' (q.v.), which would mean that * $h_2eh_1seh_2$ - is to be analysed as * $h_2eh_1seh_2$ -.

In PIE, *- h_2 -stems originally showed ablaut:

nom.sg.
$$*h_2 \acute{e}h_1 s - h_2$$
 cf. $*g^{\text{w}} \acute{e}n - h_2$ 'woman' acc.sg. $*h_2 \acute{e}h_1 s - h_2 - m$ gen.sg. $*h_2 h_1 s - \acute{e}h_2 - s$ $*g^{\text{w}} \acute{e}n - \acute{e}h_2 - s$

It is quite likely that the paradigm of 'hearth' was secondarily altered to $*h_2\acute{e}h_1s$ - $eh_2(-s)$, $*h_2\acute{e}h_1s$ - eh_2-m , $*h_2\acute{e}h_1s$ - $\acute{e}h_2-(o)s$. On the basis of Hitt. $e\check{s}a$ 'seats himself' < $*h_1\acute{e}h_1s$ -o, we can conclude that a sequence $*-\acute{e}h_1sV$ - yields Hitt. $-e\check{s}V$ -. We therefore must conclude that the geminate $-\check{s}\check{s}$ - in $h\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}\bar{a}$ - is the regular outcome of

*- $eh_1s\acute{V}$ - and that the originally alternating paradigm of 'hearth', * $h\acute{a}sas$, * $h\acute{a}s\bar{a}m$, * $hass\acute{a}s$, has been normalized to $h\ddot{a}s\ddot{s}\bar{a}$ -.

ħāšša- (c.) 'descendant': nom.sg. ha-aš-ša-aš (NH), dat.-loc.sg. ha-a-aš-ši (1x, NH), ha-aš-ši-i (1x, NH), all.sg. ha-a-aš-ša (OH/MS), ha-aš-ša (NS), instr. ha-aš-še-et (1x, NS), nom.pl. ha-a-aš-še-eš (OS), ha-aš-še-eš (OH/NS), acc.pl. ha-a-aš-šu-uš (OH/MS), ha-aš-šu-uš (NH), dat.-loc.pl. ha-aš-ša-aš (OS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. hamša/i- (c.) 'grandchild' (abl.-instr. ha-am-ša-a-ti, haam-ša-ti), **hamšukkalla/i-** (c.) 'great-grandchild' (abl.-instr. ha-am-šu-uk-ka₄-laa-ti, ha-am-šu-uk-kal-la-a-ti, ha-am-šu-kal-la-a-ti); HLuw. hamsa/i- (c.) 'grandchild' (nom.sg. /hamsis/ "INFANS.NEPOS" ha-ma-si-sa (MARAŞ 14 §5), INFANS.NEPOS ha-ma-si-sa (PORSUK §1), INFANS.NEPOS ha-ma-si-sá-' (MARAŞ 1 §1c), INFANS ha-ma-si-sa₅ (ISPEKÇÜR side B §1), INFANS ha-ma-si-sa (ISPEKÇÜR side C fr. c+d), NEPOS ha-ma-si-sá (KÖRKÜN §6), INFANS.NEPOS-si-i-sa (KARKAMIŠ §1), INFANS.NEPOS-si-sa A11*b* (SHEIZAR INFANS.NEPOS-sa (KARKAMIŠ A11a §1), INFANS.NEPOS-MI-sa (DARENDE §1)), dat.-loc.sg. /hamsi/ NEPOS ha-ma-si (KÖRKÜN §11), ha-ma-si (KARABURUN §7, §9), nom.pl. /hamsant^si/ INFANS.NEPOS-zi (SHEIZAR §4), dat.-loc.pl. /hamsant^s/ INFANS.NEPOS-sa-za (KARKAMIŠ A11b+c §4, §30)), hamsukala-, hamskwala- (c.) 'great-grandson' (nom.sg. /hamsk^walas/ ^{INFANS.NEPOS}ha-ma-su-ka-la-sá (MARAŞ 1 §1d), INFANS.NEPOS-ka-la-[sa] (SHEIZAR §5), NEPOS-ka-la-sa (KÖRKÜN §6), "INFANS.NEPOS"-REL-la-sá (MARAŞ 4 §10), dat.-loc.sg. /hamsk^wala/ NEPOS ha-ma-su-ka-la (KÖRKÜN §11), abl.-instr. /hamskwala/ INFANS.NEPOS.REL-la (KARKAMIŠ A4a §12), nom.pl. /hamsk^walant^si/ INFANS.NEPOS-ka-la-zi (SHEIZAR §4)); Lyd. eśa-'offspring' (dat.-loc.sg. eśav); Lyc. xahba- 'grandchild' (nom.sg. xahba, acc.sg. χahbu, acc.pl. χahbas, dat.pl. χahba, χahbe).

PIE *h₂éms-o-

See Puhvel HED 3: 224f. for attestations. The word predominantly occurs in the syntagm \$\hat{ha\tilde{a}\tilde{s}\tilde{s}a}\$- \$\hat{hanz}\tilde{a}\tilde{s}\tilde{s}a\$- that denotes 'further offspring' as e.g. in KUB 29.1 iv (2) \$nu\$ DUMU.NITA\$^{ME\tilde{S}}\$ DUMU.MUNUS\$^{ME\tilde{S}}\$ \$\hat{ha-a}\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}e-\tilde{s}\$ \$\hat{ha-an-za-a}\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}e-\tilde{s}\$ \$ma-ak-ke-e\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}a-an-du\$ 'May the sons, daughters and further offspring become numerous!'. When used in the all.sg., this expression has an adverbial feeling to it and must be translated 'down all generations', compare e.g. KUB 21.1 i (70) \$kat-ta=ma am-me-el DUMU=IA DUMU.DUMU=IA \$\hat{ha-a}\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}a\$ \$\hat{ha-an-za-a}\tilde{s}-\tilde{s}a\$ \$pa-a\hat{h}-\tilde{s}i\$ 'You must protect my son (acc.) and grandson (acc.) down all generations'. The word \$\hat{h}\tilde{a}\tilde{s}\tilde{s}a\$- is used separately only once, in KUB 21.27 iii (43) \$^dZi-in-tu-hi-

i-iš GAŠAN=ĮA ŠA ^dIM (44) ^dUTU ^{URU}PÚ-*na*=įa a-aš-ši-įa-an-za ha-aš-ša-aš 'My Lady Zintuhī, beloved descendant of the Storm-god and the Sun-goddess of Arinna, ...'.

Almost all the oldest attestations of this word (MS and OS) show plene spelling ha-a-as-s°, whereas the spelling ha-as-s° is predominantly found in NS texts. The plene spelling therefore must reflect the original situation.

The fact that $\hbar assa-$ and $\hbar anz assa-$ are used as a pair is not coincidental in my view: they are etymologically related as well. The nasal in $\hbar anz assa-$ must be compared to the nasal found in Luw. $\hbar amsa/i-$ 'grandchild'. Within Hittite, $\hbar assa-$ and $\hbar anz assa-$ obviously belong with the verb $\hbar ass-$ ' $\hbar assa-$ 'to procreate' and therefore also with $\hbar assa-$ 'king'. As I have shown in detail under the lemma of $\hbar assa \hbar assa-$ all these words go back to a root $\hbar assa-$. In the case of $\hbar assa-$, we would at first sight think that it reflects $\hbar assa-$. If, however, $\hbar assa-$ '(s) he procreates' regularly reflects $\hbar assa-$ it would show that the expected outcome of $\hbar assa-$ would have been $\hbar assa-$ Moreover, since $\hbar anz assa-$ must reflect $\hbar assa-$ and Luw. $\hbar assa/i-$ probably goes back to $\hbar assa-$, it is in my view more likely that this word originally was a root noun $\hbar assa-$, $\hbar assa-$, $\hbar assa-$, $\hbar assa-$, whereas in $\hbar anz assa-$ and Luw. $\hbar assa/i-$ we find the zero-grade stem. This scenario implies that the $\hbar assa-$ as visible in $\hbar assa-$ has been secondarily taken over from the verb $\hbar assa \hbar assa-$ however.

haššikk-^{zi} (Ib1) 'to satiate oneself, to be satiated': 3sg.pres.act. *ḫa-aš-ši-ik-zi* (KBo 13.94, 3 (OH/NS), KBo 41.17, 5 (NS)), *ḫa-⟨aš²-⟩še-ek-zi* (Bo 4491, 4 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *[ḫ]a-aš-ši-kat-ta* (KBo 12.3 i 11 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. *ḫa-aš-ši-ik-ke-er* (KUB 17.10 i 20 (OH/MS)), 1sg.imp.act. *ḫa-aš-ši-ik-lu* (KUB 24.5 + 9.13 rev. 1 (NS)), *ḫa-aš-ši-ig-gal-lu* (KUB 36.93 rev. 6 (NS)), *ḫa-ši-ig-gal-lu* (KBo 15.14, 4 (NS)), 2sg.imp.act. *ḫa-aš-ši-ik* (KUB 33.87+ i 7 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *ḫa-aš-ši-ik-du* (KBo 15.10+ i 37 (OH/MS), KBo 4.1+ obv. 13, 18 (NS)), 2pl.imp.act. *ḫa-aš-ši-ik-tén* (KUB 9.26 rev. 7 (NS)), *ḫa-aš-ši-ik-t[e-en]* (KBo 22.142 i 6 (NS)), 3pl.imp.act. *ḫa-aš-ši-kán-du* (KBo 15.10+ iii 38 (OH/MS)).

Derivatives: $haššik(ka)nu^{-zi}$ (Ib2) 'to satiate, to saturate with, to steep (in)' (3pl.pres.act. ha-aš-ši-i[g-g]a-nu-an-z[i] (KBo 14.63 iv 35), ha-aš-ši-ig-ga-nu-ua-an-zi (KUB 29.44+ iii 38), ha-aš-ši-ik-nu-an-zi (KBo 8.52 + 14.63 i 46), 2sg.imp.act. $ha-aš-ši-ik-ka_+-nu-ut$ (KUB 25.23 iv 59)), (GIŠ) haššikk(a)- (c./n.) a tree and its fruit (nom.sg.c. $ha-aš-ši-ka_+-aš$, $ha-ši-ik-ka_+-aš$, acc.sg. $ha-aš-ši-ik-ka_+$

an, nom.-acc.sg.n. ha-si-ik, ha-as-si-ik-ka-an, gen.sg. ha-as-si-ig-ga-as, ha-si-ik-ka-as, instr. ha-as-si-ik-ki-it, nom.-acc.pl.n. ha-si-ig-ga).

See HW² H: 421f. for attestations and semantic treatment. All spellings seem to point to a phonological interpretation /haSik-/. Such a verbal root is formally quite aberrant and can hardly reflect anything Indo-European. On the basis of the Palaic verb $ha\check{s}$ - 'to be satiated of drinking' (3pl.pres.act. $ha\check{s}anti$, $ha\check{s}\bar{a}nti$), one could assume that $ha\check{s}\check{s}ikk$ - zi shows some verbal extension, but this is formally difficult as well. Puhvel (l.c.) proposes a connection with Gr. $\check{\alpha}\omega$ 'to satiate (oneself)', aor.inf. $\check{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$, Lat. satis, Lith. $s\acute{o}tis$, which he reconstructs as *h_2es -. These words rather reflect *seh_2 - and etymologically belong with Hitt. $\check{s}\bar{a}h^{-i}$ (q.v.). All in all, $ha\check{s}\check{s}ikk$ - zi remains without a credible etymology. To what extent the homophonic fruit (tree) $^{(GI\check{s})}ha\check{s}\check{s}ikk(a)$ - is cognate, is unclear.

haštāi / hašti- (n.) 'bone(s); (metaphorically) strength; a length measure (GÌR.PAD.DU)': nom.-acc.sg. ha-aš-ta-a-i, ha-aš-ta-i, ha-aš-da-i, [h]a-aš-da-a-i, gen.sg. ha-aš-ti-i-aš (OS), ha-aš-ti-ia-aš, dat.-loc.sg. ha-aš-ta-i, erg.sg. ha-aš-ti-an-za, abl. [ha-aš-ti-i]a-az, instr. ha-aš-ti-it, ha-aš-ti-it (MH/MS), nom.-acc.pl. ha-aš-ta-i (OS), ha-aš-ta-a-i, ha-aš-ta-a-e, ha-aš-ta-e, ha-aš-da-i, ha-aš-da-a-i, gen.pl. ha-aš-ti-ia-aš, ha-aš-ti-aš, dat.-loc.pl. ha-aš-ti-ia-aš.

Derivatives: <code>haštili(ja)-</code> (adj.) 'stout, brave, heroic' (noun) 'hero' (Sum. UR.SAG: nom.sg.c. UR.SAG-li-iš, UR.SAG-liš, acc.sg. <code>ha-aš-te-li-ja-an</code> (NS), nom.(voc.)pl.c. UR.SAG-aš, dat.-loc.pl. UR.SAG-li-ia-aš; broken <code>ha-aš-ti-li-j[a-...]</code> (NS)), <code>haštelijant-</code> (adj.) 'brave' (nom.sg.c. <code>ha-aš-te-li-an-za</code> (NS)), <code>haštelijatar</code>, <code>haštalijatar</code> (n.) 'heroic bearing, heroism, bravery' (nom.-acc.sg. <code>ha-aš-t[i-li-ja-tar]</code> (OH/MS), <code>ha-aš-ta-li-ja-tar</code> (OH/NS), <code>ha-aš-ta-ri-ja-tar</code> (NS), abl. UR.SAG-an-na-az (NS)), <code>haštalēšš-zi</code> (Ib2) 'to become brave, to turn warlike' (3sg.pres.act. <code>ha-aš-ta-le-eš-zi</code>, <code>ha-aš-ta-li-iš-zi</code>), see ^{UZU} <code>dānhašti</code>.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *hāš*- 'bone' (nom.-acc.sg. *ḥa-a-aš-ša*, *ḥa-aš-ša*, abl.-instr. *ḥa-a-ša-ti*, *ḥa-ša-a-ti*); HLuw. *has*- 'force(?)' (abl.-instr. "*314" *ha-sá-ti-i* 'by force' (KARKAMIŠ A11*c* §30)).

IE cognates: Skt. ásthi, asthnás 'bone', Gr. ὀστέον 'bone', Lat. os, ossis 'bone, leg'.

PIE $*h_3\acute{e}sth_1$ - $\bar{o}i$, $*h_3\acute{e}sth_1$ -i-

See HW^2 H: 425f. for attestations. This word shows a diphthong-stem inflection, on which see Weitenberg 1979. Within IE, we find the clear cognates Skt. *ásthi*, Gr. *òo*τέον and Lat. *os* 'bone'. Especially the neuter root noun Lat. *os*, in which

we would expect e-grade, shows that we are dealing with an initial $*h_3$ -. On the basis of the aspirated stop in Skt. asth-, we seem to be dealing with a root $*h_3estH$ -. The colour of the second laryngeal is determined as $*h_1$ on the basis of Gr. $\dot{o}\sigma\tau\acute{e}ov < *h_3esth_1-ei$ -. Note that this latter form closely resembles Hitt. $ha\check{s}t\ddot{a}i$ that reflects $*h_3esth_1-\ddot{o}i$.

The derivative haštili(ja)- and haštilijatar are derived from the weak stem hašti-. Note that the two forms that are spelled ha-aš-te- probably show the NH mixing up of the signs TE and TI (cf. Melchert 1984a: 137). The derivative haštalijatar and $haštal\bar{e}s\check{s}$ - zi probably reflect *haštaja-. For a treatment of $^{UZU}d\bar{a}nhašti$ 'double-bone' < * $duojom\ h_3esth_1$ - ih_1 , see there.

In CLuwian, we find the stem $h\bar{a}\tilde{s}$ -, without -t-. We therefore must assume that here the original root noun $*h_3\acute{e}sth_1$ yielded $h\bar{a}\tilde{s}$ (with regular loss of word-final -th₁, compare also Lat. $os < *h_3esth_1$, cf. Schrijver 1991: 50). This $h\bar{a}\tilde{s}$ then was generalized throughout the paradigm, yielding e.g. abl.-instr. $h\bar{a}\tilde{s}ati$).

 $\emph{hašter(a)}$ - (c.) 'star' (Sum. MUL, Akk. KAKKABU): nom.sg. $\emph{ha-aš-te-er-za}$ (NS), MUL- $\emph{aš}$, dat.-loc.sg. MUL- \emph{i} , nom.pl. MUL $^{\text{HLA}}$ - $\emph{eš}$ (OS), acc.pl. MUL $^{\text{HLA}}$ - $\emph{uš}$, gen.pl. MUL $^{\text{HLA}}$ - $\emph{aš}$, dat.-loc.pl. MUL $^{\text{HLA}}$ - $\emph{aš}$.

Derivatives: ^{URU} *Ḥašter(a)*- (c.), place-name (Sum. ^{URU}MUL; acc.sg. ^{URU}*Ḥa-aš-te-ra-an*, ^{URU}*Ḥa-aš-ti-ra-an*, gen.sg. ^{URU}*Ḥa-aš-ti-ra-aš*, all.sg. ^{URU}MUL-*ra*).

IE cognates: Gr. ἀστήρ, Arm. astl, Skt. stár-, Lat. stēlla 'star', Goth. stairno 'star'.

PIE *h₂ster-

The sumerogram MUL 'star' shows phonetic complements that point to an *a*-stem (nom.sg. MUL-*aš*). The only attested phonetic rendering of the word for 'star', which is found in a vocabulary (KBo 26.34 iv 9) where Akk. *kà-aq-qa-bu* 'star' is glossed by Hitt. *ha-aš-te-er-za*, seems to point to a consonant stem *hašter-*, however. This phonetic writing is supported by the place-name URU *Hašter(a)-* (but its attestations do not enable us to decide whether this is a consonant- or an *a*-stem), which is to be equated with URU MUL (cf. Puhvel HED 3: 238). Although the nom.sg.-form *hašterza* is found in a NS text, it is likely that it is a more original form, whereas the *a*-stem forms are secondarily created on the basis of acc.sg. **hašteran*, gen.sg. **hašteraš*, dat.-loc.sg. **hašteri* etc.

The etymological connection to Gr. ἀστήρ etc. 'star' was first suggested by Forrer *apud* Feist (1939: 448) and is generally accepted. The exact interpretation of the word has been subject of some debate. For instance, Puhvel (l.c.) argues in favour of an interpretation $*h_2 ext \bar{e}r$ -, whereas Watkins (1974: 13-4) reconstructs

* $h_2ost\bar{e}r$. In my view, the fact that we find Gr. ἀστήρ and Arm. astl besides Skt. $st\acute{a}r$ - cannot be interpreted otherwise than that they reflect PIE * h_2ster -, which therefore must be the reconstruction of the Hittite word as well. Further analysis of * h_2ster - as an agent noun in -ter- of a root * h_2es - is not supported by any evidence: a root * h_2es - is further unattested. The likeliness that hašterza reflects * $h_2st\acute{e}r$ -s implies that it has to be phonologically interpreted as /Hstért*/.

(GIŠ) **hašduer-** (n.) 'twig(s), brushwood': nom.-acc.sg. *ḥa-aš-du-e-er*, *ḥa-aš-du-er*, abl. *ḥa-aš-du-er-ra-za*.

PIE $*h_3esth_1-g^wer-?$

See HW² H: 438 for attestations. Usually, this word is translated 'twigs, brush(wood)' (cf. e.g. Puhvel HED 3: 239), but on the basis of VSNF 12.57 i (4) [(A-NA SI U)]Z₆.KUR.RA=kán ha-aš-du-er te-pu ha-aš-ha-aš-ša-an 'A little h. scraped off of the horn of a mountain goat', HW² states that hašduer more likely had "eine Grundbedeutung des Zerkleinerten, Abgerissenen". On the basis of this meaning, HW² suggests an etymological connection with Hitt. hašhašš- 'to scrape, to shave'. This is unconvincing, however: in the above context one could just as well translate 'A little twig, scraped off of the horn of a mountain goat'. Moreover, if hašduer- derives from hašhašš-, what kind of suffix would -duer-be?

Usually, *ḥašduer*- is connected with Gr. ὄζος 'twig, branch', Arm. *ost* 'twig, branch' and Goth. *asts* 'branch', which seem to reflect **Hosd-o-*. Although semantically this connection is convincing, formally we are still dealing with an unparalleled suffix -*yer*-.

Prof. Lubotsky (p.c.) draws my attention to the following groups of words: Skt. $\acute{a}dga$ - 'knot, sprout (of bamboo)', MP 'zg 'twig', ModP azg 'twig' that seem to reflect * $Hodsg^{(w)}o$ - and OIr. odb 'knot', MWe. oddf 'knot' that go back to *osbo- < * $Hosg^{w}o$ -. Taken together with Gr. $\acute{o}\zeta o\varsigma$, Arm. ost and Goth. asts 'branch' < *Hosdo-, we seem to be dealing with a preform * $Hosdg^{w}o$ - (that has undergone metathesis to * $Hodsg^{w}o$ - in Indo-Iranian). According to Lubotsky, it is attractive to assume that this word ultimately reflects a compound, of which it is likely that the first element goes back to * h_3esth_1 - 'bone' (see at haštai / hašti- 'bone' for this reconstruction). If Hittite hašduer- belongs here as well, we should reconstruct the word as * $h_3esth_1g^{w}er$ -. If the second element * $g^{w}er$ - is to be identified with * $g^{w}er$ - 'summit, peak' (cf. Pokorny 1959: 477-8), the compound * $h_3esth_1-g^{w}er$ - may have meant something like 'boney bulge' > 'knot', 'sprout' >

'twig, branch'. The original association with bone may still be visible in the context cited above.

Although it must be admitted that the above account is quite speculative, it is certainly not less convincing than the old interpretation of *ḥašduer*-, which saw it as a derivation in -*uer*- (of which no other examples in Hittite exist) of a stem **Hosd*- which was further analysed as **Ho-sd*- '(place where birds) sit down' > 'twig'.

haššu- (c.) 'king' (Sum. LUGAL, Akk. ŠARRU): nom.sg. LUGAL-uš (OS), ha-aš-šu-uš (KUB 31.100 rev. 9, 10 (MS)), voc.sg. LUGAL-u-e, LUGAL-u-i, acc.sg. LUGAL-un (OS), gen.sg. ha-aš-šu-μ[a-aš] (KBo 13.165 ii 6), LUGAL-μα-aš (OS), dat.-loc.sg. LUGAL-i (OS), LUGAL-u-i (OS), LUGAL-u-e, ha-aš-šu-u-ú-i (KUB 7.7, 8; interpretation uncertain), abl. LUGAL-μα-az, LUGAL-μα-za, instr. LUGAL-it, nom.pl. LUGAL-u-e-eš, acc.pl. LUGAL MEŠ-uš, gen.pl. LUGAL-μα-an (OS), LUGAL-an, dat.-loc.pl. LUGAL MEŠ-aš.

Derivatives: *haššuššara- (c.) 'queen' (Sum. MUNUS.LUGAL-ra-; nom.sg. MUNUS.LUGAL-aš, MUNUS.LUGAL-aš, gen.sg. dat.-loc.sg. MUNUS.LUGAL-ri), haššuē-i (Ib2) 'to become king' (3sg.pret.act. ha-aš-šu-ue-et, LUGAL-u-e-et), *haššuezzi- (n.) 'royal status' (nom.-acc.sg. LUGAL-u-eez-zi, LUGAL-u-ez-zi, LUGAL-ez-zi, LUGAL-u-e-zi=še-et), *haššuezzije/a-tta(ri) (IIIg) 'to become king' (1sg.pres.midd. LUGAL-ez-zi-ah-ha-ri, 1sg.pret.midd. LUGAL-ez-zi-ah-ha-at, LUGAL-ez-zi-ia-ah-ha-ha-at, 3sg.pres.midd. LUGALez-zi-ia-at-ta-[at], LUGAL-u-ez-zi-et-ta-at; 3sg.pret.act. LUGAL-ez-zi-at), *haššuezna- 'royalty' (gen.sg. LUGAL-u-ez-na-aš, LUGAL-u-ez-na-aš, LUGAL-ez-na-aš, dat.-loc.sg. LUGAL-u-ez-ni, abl. [LUGAL-]u-ez-na-az), *haššueznae-zi (Ic2) 'to be king' (1sg.pret.act. LUGAL-u-ez-na-nu-un), *haššueznatar / haššueznann- (n.) 'kingship' (nom.-acc.sg. LUGAL-u-ez-na-tar, LUGAL-ez-na-tar, dat.-loc.sg. LUGAL-u-e-ez-na-an-ni, LUGAL-u-ez-na-an-ni, LUGAL-u-ez-za-na(-an)-ni, LUGAL-ez-na-an-ni, LUGAL-ez-na-ni, LUGAL-

IE cognates: Skt. *ásura-* 'godlike, powerful', Av. *ahu-*, *ahura-* 'god, lord', ON *áss* 'god'.

PIE * $h_2ems-u-$

See HW² H: 439f. for attestations. See Weitenberg 1984: 436^{375} for the phonetic forms. The interpretation of MUNUS.LUGAL-ra- as *haššuššara- (see at $išh\bar{a}$ -'master, lord' for a similar feminine derivative išhaššara- 'lady, mistress') is especially based on the personal names fHa -su-sar and fHa -su-us-ra that are

attested in the Kültepe-texts. Especially pairs like "Ni-ua-ah-šu besides fNi-ua-ah-šu-šar and fHi-iš-ta-ah-šu and fHi-iš-ta-ah-šu-šar point to the opposition between male haššu- and female *haššuššara-. To what extent the garden vegetable hašuššarā- (ha-šu-uš-ša-ra-an (KUB 7.1 i 21, KUB 24.47 iv 19), hašu-uš-ša-ra-an (KBo 13.248 i 5)) is identical to the word for 'queen' is unclear. The consistent single spelling of the first -š- of hašuššarā- is not particularly positive for its equation with *haššuššara-.

Sommer (1920: 9-10) convincingly assumed that haššu- is derived from $h\bar{a}\check{s}^{-i}$ / $ha\check{s}\check{s}$ - 'to give birth (to), to beget, to procreate', which has a semantical parallel in the Germanic word for 'king', *kuninga- that is derived from the PIE root * $\acute{g}enh_{l}$ - 'to give birth to'. In outer-Anatolian languages, $ha\check{s}\check{s}u$ - must be compared with Skt. $\acute{a}sura$ - 'godlike, powerful', Av. ahu-, ahura- 'god, lord' and ON $\acute{a}ss$ 'god'. This latter word must reflect * h_2eNs -u-, which determines the preform of Skt. $\acute{a}sura$ - and Av. ahu- and ahura- as * h_2Ns -u-(ro-). As I will show under the lemma of $ha\check{a}\check{s}^{-i}$ / $ha\check{s}\check{s}$ -, there is additional evidence that the root was * h_2ems -, which makes it likely that $ha\check{s}\check{s}u$ - reflects * h_2ems -u-.

\$\ballata^i / \hat- \((\text{IIa2}\)\) 'to dry up, to become parched': 3sg.pres.act.? \$\ballata a-ti\((\text{KUB 8.3}\)\) obv. 12 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. \$\ballata -a-az-ta\((\text{KUB 17.10}\) i 16, 17 (OH/MS)), \$\ballata -a-az-za-a\]\) -ta (KUB 29.40 iv 20 (MH/MS)), \$\ballata -za-a\]\) is 40 (KUB 12.62 obv. 8, 9, rev. 2 (NS)), \$\ballata -az-za-a\]\) -ta (KUB 12.62 obv. 17, rev. 1 (2x), 2 (NS)), 3pl.pret.act. \$\ballata -a-te-er\((\text{KUB 17.10}\)\) i 16, 17 (OH/MS)), \$\sqrt{3sg.imp.act.}\(\ballat -a-du\)\((\text{KUB 17.28}\)\) ii 44 (MH/NS)), \$\balla -az-za-du\((\text{KUB 60.144}\), 6 (NS)); 3pl.pres.midd. \$\balla -a-da-an-ta-ri\((\text{KBo 10.7}\)\) iv 8 (OH/NS)); part. \$\balla -a-a-t-\((\text{KUB 17.28}\)\)\) ii 43 (MH/NS)), \$\balla -a-a-t-\((\text{KUB 30.32}\)\)\) iv 7 (MS)), \$\balla -a-a-a-t-\((\text{KBo 23.44}\)\)\) ii 11 (MH?/NS)), \$\balla -a-a-t-\((\text{KBo 17.78}\)\)\)\)\)\, \$\balla -a-da-a-a-t-\((\text{KBo 21.33}\)\)\)\)\)\)\)\)\)\(\text{IBOT 2.93 obv. 12 (NS), KUB 29.46\)\)\)\)\)\)\)\)\(\text{IMH/MS}\)\)\,\(\text{MB 27.16}\)\(\text{iv 6 (NS), KUB 44.63}\)\)\)\)\)\(\text{ID (NS), IBOT 2.93 obv. 11 (NS)).

Derivatives: *hatēšš-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become dry' (3sg.pres.act. *ha-te-eš-zi* (KUB 45.58 iii 13 (MH/NS))), *hatnu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to cause to dry up' (3sg.pret.act. *ha-at-nu-ut* (VBoT 58 i 8 (OH/NS)), *ha-da-nu-ut* (KUB 33.89 + 36.21 iii 21 (NS))), see *hatantiia-*.

IE cognates: Gr. ἄζω 'to dry up'. PIE * h_2 ód-ei, * h_2 d- \acute{e} nti

See Puhvel HED 3: 247f. and Oettinger 1979a: 408 for attestations and semantics. This verb shows forms of both the *mi*- and the *hi*-conjugation. The first *hi*-

inflected form, 3sg.pres.act. ha-a-ti (KUB 8.3 obv. 12), is in dispute regarding its reading, however: KUB 8.3 obv. (12) [... k] $a-a-a\check{s}-za$ $ki-\check{s}a$ $n=a^!-ap$ ha-a-ti 'hunger will arise and it will become parched' could be read as [... k] $a-a-a\check{s}-za$ $ki-\check{s}a$ $^{NA}_{a}$ KIŠIB ZÁ TI 'hunger will arise (and) destruction of the seal' as well (cf. Oettinger l.c.). In principle, $^{NA}_{a}$ KIŠIB ha-a-ti 'the seal will get dry' is possible as well, of course. The other hi-form, 3sg.imp.act. ha-a-du (KUB 17.28 ii 44), which in principle could alternatively be read ZÁha-du 'it must be destroyed', hardly can be anything else than 'to become parched':

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KUB 17.29 ii
(43) ma-aḥ-ḥa-an ḥa-ta-an-za a-pé-el-l=a e-eš-ša-ri
(44) É=ZU QA-TAM-MA ha-a-du
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'Just as the image of him as well has become parched (c. instead of n.!), likewise his house must become parched'.

The form ha-a-ti is found in an OH/NS text, ha-a-du in an MH/NS text. Some of the mi-forms occur in MS texts already (e.g. 3sg.pres.act. $h\bar{a}zta$ (OH/MS), $h\bar{a}zza\bar{s}ta$ (MH/MS)). At first sight this seems to point to a situation in which mi-inflection was original. Nevertheless, because of the fact that all mi-forms are 3sg.pret.act. (beside one 3sg.imp.act. hazzadu that is found in an NS text), and because it is known that hi-verbs ending in -VT- replace the 3sg.pret.-ending $-\bar{s}$ with the mi-ending -ta quite early (cf. Oettinger l.c.), these forms cannot be used as a solid argument in favour of original mi-inflection.

Of more importance is the fact that we find a stem $h\bar{a}t$ - $(h\bar{a}ti, h\bar{a}du, h\bar{a}zta)$ besides hat- (hatant-), which points to an original ablauting pair $h\bar{a}t$ -/hat-. Such an ablaut is typical for the hi-inflection. I therefore assume that this verb originally was hi-inflected and showed a paradigm $h\bar{a}ti$, *hatanzi. These forms can only reflect * $h_2\acute{o}d^{(h)}$ -ei, * $h_2d^{(h)}$ - $\acute{e}nti$ (cf. Oettinger 1979a: 409).

Puhvel (l.c.) convincingly connects this verb with Gr. ἄζω 'to dry up (trans.)', which he reconstructs as $*h_2ed$ -ie/o- (although $*h_2d$ -ie/o- is possible as well).

hatt-^{a(ri)}, hazzije/a-zi (IIIa > IIIg; Ic1 > Ib1 > IIa1γ) 'to pierce, to prick, to stab, to hit (a target), to engrave (a tablet)': 1sg.pres.midd. ha-ad-da-ah-ha-ri (KUB 17.28 i 6 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pres.midd. ha-at<-ta>-ri (KBo 25.29 ii 4 (OS)), ha-at-ta (KUB 1.14 ii 11 (OH/NS), KUB 28.96, 14 (OH/NS), KUB 41.15 + 53.15 i 20, 22, 23 (NS)), ha-at-ta-ri (KBo 29.205, 11 (MS), KBo 11.14 iii 9 (OH/NS), 352/v, 4 (NS), KBo 25.30, 11 (NS)), ha-ad-da-ri (109/u, 3 (NS)), 3pl.pres.midd. ha-at-

ta-an-ta (KBo 25.29 ii 6 (OS), KUB 58.14, 4, 6 (OH/NS), HT 1 i 36 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. ha-at-ta-at (KBo 32.14 ii 20 (MH/MS)), ha-az-zi-ia-at-ta-at (KBo 13.111, 7 (NS)), [ha-a]z-zi-at-ta-at (KBo 13.111, 14 (NS)), 3pl.imp.midd. ha-atta-an-ta-ru (KBo 3.27, 9 (OH/NS)); 3sg.pres.act. ha-az-zi-ez-zi (KBo 3.34 ii 33, 34 (OH/NS)), ha-az-zi-zi (KBo 3.60 ii 14 (OH/NS)), ha-az-zi-az-zi (KUB 58.14 rev. 27 (NS)), ha-at-ta-i (KBo 11.17 ii 14 (NS), KUB 27.67 ii 48 (MH/NS)), haat-ta-a-i (KUB 5.12 rev. 2 (fr.), 4, 5 (fr.), 7 (fr.) (NS)), ha-ad-da-i (KBo 2.9 iv 17 (MH/NS)), ha-ad-da-a-i (KUB 10.63 i 20 (NS)), ha-at-zi (KUB 53.12 iii 24 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *ha-at-ta-an-zi* (ABoT 25 obv. 18 (MS), KBo 39.8 ii 32, 39 (MS), KUB 20.88 vi 7 (MS), KUB 2.13 ii 56, iii 6 (OH/NS), KUB 41.8 iii 4 (MH/NS), KUB 41.48 iv 19 (NS), KUB 9.31 iii 61 (NS), KUB 9.32 obv. 37 (NS)), ha-ad-da-an-zi (KUB 39.4 obv. 13 (OH/NS), KBo 2.3 i 43, 52 (MH/NS), KUB 55.45 ii 9 (MH/NS), KUB 9.2 i 9 (NS), KUB 29.4 iv 36 (NS), KUB 34.66 + 39.7 iii 5 (fr.) (NS)), ha-at-ta-a-an-zi (KBo 15.34 ii 28 (OH/NS)), ha-at-tan_x-zi (KBo 4.11, 9 (NS)), *ha-az-zi-an-zi* (KBo 20.14 + 25.33 obv. 8 (fr.), 19 (OS), KBo 11.34 i 4 (OH/NS), KBo 20.32 iii 11 (OH/NS), KUB 43.60 iv 15 (OH/NS)), haaz-zi-ja-an-zi (KBo 20.40 v 10 (OH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. ha-az-zi-ja-nu-un (KBo 4.10 rev. 22 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. *ha-az-zi-e-et* (KBo 7.14 + KUB 36.100 obv. 31 (OS), KUB 31.64 iii 4 (OH/NS)), ha-az-zi-et (KUB 31.64 i 18 (OH/NS)), ha-zi-et (KBo 3.36 obv. 8 (OH/NS)), ha-at-te-eš (KBo 32.13 ii 16, 17 (MH/MS)), 3sg.imp.act. ha-az-zi-e-e[t-tu] (KBo 3.22 obv. 51 (OS)); part. ha-az-zi-an-t- (KBo 22.1, 23 (OS)), ha-at-ta-an-t-; inf.I ha-az-zi-ja-u-ua-an-zi (KUB 35.145 ii 6 (NS)); impf. ha-az-zi-iš-ke/a- (KBo 25.35 ii 5 (OS), KBo 15.33 ii 11, iii 6 (OH/MS), KBo 23.74 iii 10 (OH/MS), KUB 15.34 iv 44 (MH/MS), KBo 10.23+ iii 15 (OH/NS), KBo 40.173 iv 7 (NS), KUB 55.6 ii 10 (NS)), ha-zi-iš-ke/a-(KUB 55.31 rev. 4 (MS)), *ha-az-zi-eš-ke/a-* (KBo 20.85 iv 12 (NS)), *ha-az-zi-i-e*eš-ke/a- (KUB 20.16 i 11 (MS)), ha-az-zi-ik-ke/a- (KBo 11.51 iii 7 (OH/NS), KUB 2.5 i 4 (OH/NS), KUB 10.12 iii 10 (OH/NS), KUB 20.99 ii 29 (OH/NS), KBo 24.13 iv 15 (MH/NS)), ha-az-zi-ke/a- (KBo 39.127 r.col. 7 (OH/NS), KBo 4.9 i 41, 44, vi 31 (OH/NS), KUB 25.1 vi 29 (OH/NS), KBo 4.13 v 24 (OH/NS), KBo 10.25 vi 13 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: *hattanna-ⁱ* / *hattanni-* (IIa5) 'id. (impf.)' (3sg.pres.act. *ha-at-ta-an-na-i* (KBo 13.13 obv. 4 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *ha-at-ta-an-n[i-an-zi]* (KBo 20.20 obv. 6 (OS)), 3pl.pret.act. *ha-at-ta-an-ni-er* (KBo 3.34 i 4 (OH/NS)), impf. *ha-ad-da-an-ni-eš-ke/a-* (KBo 18.54 rev. 16 (MS?))), *hatteššar* / *hattešn-* (n.) 'perforation, hole' (nom.-acc.sg. *ha-at-te-eš-šar*, *ha-at-te-eš-ša*, *ha-at-ti-eš-šar*, gen.sg. *ha-at-te-eš-na-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *ha-at-te-eš-ni*, all.sg. *ha-at-te-eš-na*, abl.

ḫa-at-te-eš-na-az), *ḫazzijaššar* (n.) 'perforation' (nom.-acc.sg. *ḫa-az-zi-ja-aš-šar*, *ḫa-az-zi-i-šar*).

Anat. cognates: Lyc. *χtta(i)*- 'to harm, to do violence to' (3sg.pres.act. *χttadi*, 3pl.pres.act. *χttaiti*, 3sg.pret.act. *χttade*).

PAnat. *HatPIE * $h_2\acute{e}t$ -o; * h_2t - $i\acute{e}$ -ti

See Puhvel HED 3: 248f. for attestations. We find active as well as middle forms that often do not differ in meaning (both transitively 'to pierce (something/someone), to hit (someone, something)'). Occasionally, middle forms are reflexive ('to prick oneself'). The forms that we find in OS texts are 3pl.pres.act. <code>ha-az-zi-an-zi</code>, 3sg.pret.act. <code>ha-az-zi-e-et</code>, 3sg.imp.act. <code>ha-az-zi-e-e[t-tu]</code>, 3sg.pres.midd. <code>ha-at<-ta>-ri</code> and 3pl.pres.midd. <code>ha-at-ta-an-ta</code>. This seems to point to an original system in which the active paradigm shows a stem <code>hazziie/a-</code> (*hatt-ie/a-) whereas the middle paradigm shows a stem <code>hatt-</code>. Within the middle paradigm, the stem <code>hatt-</code> was altered to <code>hatta-</code> in MH times (yielding 1sg.pres.midd. <code>haddahhari</code>), which stem was taken over into the active paradigm as well, yielding forms like 3sg.pres.midd. <code>hattai</code> (MH/NS) and <code>hattanzi</code> (MS) (according to the <code>tarn(a)-class</code>). In NH times, the stem <code>hazziie/a-</code> is found in the middle paradigm as well (3sg.pret.midd. <code>hazziiattat</code> (NS)). Despite the formal difference between the active and the middle stem, there does not seem to be a semantic difference between the active and middle forms.

Within Anatolian, this verb has been compared with the HLuwian hapax *hazi*-(gerund. *ha-zi-mi-na* (CEKKE §15)), but the meaning of this latter verb is not ascertained (Oettinger 1979a: 346^{176} , who first suggested this connection, translates "wir haben besiegt(?)", whereas Hawkins 2000: 150 translates "we engrave", which is seemingly influenced by etymological considerations). Any phonological conclusions based on this form only cannot be substantiated (cf. footnote 196). A better comparandum is HLuw. *hat-* 'to write', which I treat under the lemma of *ḥatrae-* 'to write'. Together with Lyc. $\chi tta(i)$ - 'to harm', these forms all point to a PAnat. root **Hat-*.

From an IE point of view, PAnat. *Hat- can hardly reflect anything else than PIE * $h_{2/3}et$ -. If Hitt. hazziie/a- goes back to *Ht-ie/o- (in principle *-ie/o-derivatives show zero grade of the root), the initial laryngeal must be * h_2 as * h_3 would disappear initially before stop (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c). We therefore should mechanically reconstruct * h_2et -, but such a root is further unknown in other IE languages. A comparison with Arm. hatanem 'to pierce, to cut, to slice' is difficult as *t should have given Arm. t '(cf. Puhvel l.c.). Note that * h_2t -ie/o- in

principle would yield Hitt. **hazze/a-, but that we must reckon with restoration of the suffix -ie/a- here (similarly in $\mu a\check{s}\check{s}e/a^{-zi}$, which later on is restored as $\mu a\check{s}\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$). Possibly the remarkable spelling 3sg.pres.act. ha-az-ZE/I-zi (OH/NS), cited above as ha-az-zi-zi is to be read as $ha-az-ze-zi=/Ht^*\acute{e}t^*i$, the regular outcome of * $h_2t-i\acute{e}-ti$.

The -ške/a-imperfective shows different spellings. The spellings ha-az-zi-iš-ke/a- and ha-zi-iš-ke/a- are found in OS and MS texts, and therefore at first sight seem to be the original ones. They probably represent phonological /Ht^siské/á-/. Nevertheless, I think that the forms that show the spellings ha-az-zi-ik-ke/a- and ha-az-zi-ke/a-, which are predominantly attested in OH/NS texts and represent /Htsiké/á-/, must be more original, particularly if we compare the imperfectives zi-ik-ke/a- = /tsiké/á-/ 'to put' < * d^hh_1 -ské/ó- and az-zi-ke/a- = /rdsiké/á-/ 'to eat' < *rh₁d-rské/ó-. Especially the latter one shows that rha-raz-zi-rik-rhe/a- = /Htsiké/á-/ must be the regular reflex of the morphologically expected preform *rh₂t-rské/ó-. I therefore assume that already in OH times the phonetically regular form rha-raz-zi-rik-rhe/a- = /Htsiké/á-/ < *rh₂t-rské/ó- was altered to rha-raz-zi-riš-rhe/a- = /Htsiké/á-/ in analogy to the present-stem rhazzire/a-rie /Htsiké/á-/. The influence of this stem is especially apparent in the MS form rha-raz-zi-ri-r-re-ri-rsieské/á-/.

-hhat (1sg.pret.midd.-ending): see -hha(ri), -hhat(i)

hatta-: see *hatt-* $^{a(ri)}$, *hazziie/a-* zi

(GIŚ/NA₄) **hattalla-** (n.) 'club, mace': nom.-acc.sg. *ha-at-tal-la-an* (KUB 1.17 ii 28), *hat-tal-la-an* (KUB 38.2 ii 9), instr. ≼ *ha-at-tal-li-it* (KUB 26.25, 12), nom.-acc.pl. *ha-at-tal-la* (KUB 42.35 obv. 5).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *274 hatal(a)i- 'to smite' (1sg.pret.act. *274 ha-ta-li-ha (KARKAMIŠ A25a §1), *274 ha-ta-li-i-ha (KARATEPE 1 §28 Hu.), *274 ha-ta-li-há (KARATEPE 1 §28 Ho.), *274-ta-li-há (KARATEPE 1 §25 Ho.), *274-ta-li-ha (KARATEPE 1 §25 Hu.), 3pl.pret.act. *274 ha-ta-la-i-ta (KARATEPE 1 §26 Hu.), há-ta-la-i-ta (KARATEPE 1 §26 Ho.)).

See Puhvel HED 3: 255 for attestions. This word is likely a derivative in *-alla-* of the verb hatt- $a^{(ri)}$, hazziie/a- z^{i} 'to pierce, to hit' (q.v.).

(GIŠ) **hattalu-** (n.) 'bolt, lock' (Sum. SAG.KUL): nom.-acc.sg. *ha-at-ta-lu*, *ha-ad-da-lu*, gen.sg. *ha-at-ta-lu-aš* (OS), *ha-at-ta-lu-ua-aš* (OS), *ha-at-tal-ua-aš*, *ha-tal-ua-aš*, *ha-at-ta-lu-ua-aš*, instr. *ha-at-ta-lu-ut*.

Derivatives: *hattaluuae-*^{zi} (Ic1) 'to bolt, to lock' (3pl.pres.act. *ha-tal-ua-an-zi*, 3pl.pret.act. [*ha-a*]*t-tal-ua-er*, 2sg.imp.act. *ha-at-tal-ua-i*, 3pl.imp.act. *ha-tal-ua-an-du*; part. *ha-at-tal-ua-an-t-*), Lú *hattaluala-* (c.) 'lockman, doorguard' (nom.sg. *ha-at-ta-al-ua-la-aš*, *ha-tal-ua-la-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *ha-tal-ua-li*, nom.pl. *ha-at-tal-ua-li-iš*, *ha-at-tal-ua-la-aš*, *ha-tal-ua-le-e-eš*).

PIE **h*₂*t*-*ol*-*u*- ??

hattant- (adj.) 'intelligent, clever, wise': nom.sg.c. *ḥa-at-ta-an-za*, *ḥa-ad-da-an-za*, acc.sg.c. *ḥa-at-ta-an-ta-an*, *ḥa-ad-da-an-da-an*, nom.pl.c. *ḥa-ad-da-an-te-eš*, acc.pl.c. *ḥa-at-ta-an-du-uš*, nom.-acc.pl.n. *ḥa-at-ta-an-ta*.

Derivatives: *hattahh-*ⁱ (IIb) 'to make clever, to instruct' (impf.2pl.imp.act. *ha-at-ta-ah-hi-iš-ke-te-en*), *hattātar / hattann-* (n.) 'intelligence, counsel, wisdom' (Sum. GALGA-*tar*; nom.-acc.sg. *ha-at-ta-tar*, *ha-at-ta-a-tar*, *ha-ad-da-tar*, *ha-at-ta-a-da*, *ha-ad-da-da*, gen.sg. *ha-at-ta-an-na-aš* (MH/MS), *ha-ad-da-an-na-aš*, abl. *ha-ad-da-na-za*).

PIE *h2t-ent-

See Puhvel HED 3: 260f. for attestations. Synchronically, all words of this lemma seem to belong with $hatt^{-a(ri)}$, $hazzi\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to pierce, to hit'. Already Sommer & Falkenstein (1938: 97-100) argued that this connection can be supported by assuming a semantic development *'penetration, sharpness' > 'intelligence, wit' (compare Lat. $sc\overline{i}re$ 'to know' and Hitt. $s\overline{a}kk^{-i}/sakk$ - 'to know' from PIE *sekH-'to cut'). See at the lemma of $hatt^{-a}$, $hazzi\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ for further etymology.

hatantija- (gender unclear) 'dry land': gen.sg.(?) ha-ta-an-ti-ja-aš (KBo 5.7 rev. 16 (MH/MS), KUB 42.1 iii 4, 18 (NS), KUB 42.4a, 3 (NS)), ha-ta-an-ti-aš (KUB 42.1 iii 7, 11 (NS), KUB 42.4a, 6 (NS), KUB 42.5 obv. 3 (NS)), ha-ta-(an-)ti-ja-

aš (KUB 42.1 iii 14 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *ḫa-ta-an-ti-ia* (KUB 36.75 iii 22 (OH/MS), KUB 31.130 rev. 6 (OH/MS)), *ḫa-da-an-te-ia* (KBo 12.38 iii 10 (NH)).

See Puhvel HED 3: 263 for attestations and semantics. According to Puhvel, it is likely that hatantiia- is a nominal derivative of the part. hatant- of hatantiia- 'to dry up' (q.v.). If this is correct, we must assume that the derivation took place within Hittite (at least after the assibilation of *ti to zi) as a pre-Hitt. * h_2d -ent-ioregularly should have given **hatanziia-. See at hatantii / hat- for further etymology.

GIŠ *hattara*- (n.) 'prick, awl (vel sim.)': nom.-acc.sg. *ha-at-ta-ra-a*[n] (KUB 33.8 ii 14 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: *hattarae-^{zi}*, *hattarije/a-^{tta(ri)}* (Ic2 / IIIg) 'to prick, to incise' (1sg.pres.act. *ḥa-at-ta-ra-a-mi* (KUB 36.35 i 3 (NS)); 3sg.pres.midd. *ḥa-ad-da-ri-i-e-et-ta-ri* (KBo 10.7 iii 14 (OH/NS)), *ḥa-ad-da-ri-i-et-ta-ri* (KBo 10.7 iii 18, 22, 26 (OH/NS)); part. nom.-acc.sg.n. *ḥa-at-ta-ra-an* (OS)), *hattarešsar / hattarešn-*(n.) 'intersection, crossroad' (nom.-acc.sg. *ḥa-ad-da-re-eš(-šar)* (KUB 7.54 ii 13 (NS)), gen.sg. [*ḥa-at-t]a-ri-iš-na-aš* (KUB 20.2 iv 19 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *ḥa-ad-da-ri-iš-ni* (KUB 35.145 ii 10 (NS)), dat.-loc.pl. *ḥa-at-ta-re-eš-na-aš* (KUB 10.72 ii 8 (OH/NS), ABoT 17 iii 14 (NS), KUB 24.9 ii 37 + KBo 12.127 ii 4 (OH/NS)), *ḥa-at-ta-ri-iš-na-aš* (KUB 24.11 ii 16 (OH/NS)), *ḥa-at-re-eš-na-aš* (KUB 9.22 iii 20, 44 (fr.) (MS)), [*ha-at-ta-r]i-ša-na-aš* (KBo 17.64, 8 (NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. GIS hattara- 'hoe (vel sim.)' (acc.sg. ha-at-ta-ra-am=ša-an, ha-at-ta-ra-an, abl.-instr. ha-at-ta-ra-a-ti, ha-(at-)ta-ra-ti), hattari(ja)- 'to hoe' (3sg.pret.act. ha-at-ta-ri-it-ta).

See Puhvel HED 3: 263 for attestations and semantics. It is tempting to see *hattara*- and especially its derivative *hattarae*-^{zi} as mere variants to *hatrae*-^{zi} to write' and its postulated nominal origin **hatra*-, but the slight difference in semantics (*hattarae*-^{zi} denotes 'to prick, to incise', whereas *hatrae*-^{zi} means 'to write' only) and the consistent difference in spelling (*ha-at-ta-r*° vs. *ha-at-r*°) speaks against this. Puhvel (l.c.) assumes a suffix -*ara*- that is attached to the verbal stem *hatt*- (see *hatt*-^{a(ri)}, *hazziie*/a-^{zi} 'to pierce, to hit'), which then must be different from the suffix -*ra*- as seen in *hatrae*-. Rieken (1999a: 390) assumes a Luwian origin of these words (cf. CLuw. GIŠ *hattara*-), but the OS attestations of the part. *hattaran* 'incised' is not favourable to this view. Whatever the case,

hattara- and its derivatives ultimately derive from the verbal stem $hatt^{-a(ri)}$, $hazzi\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$, q.v. for an etymological treatment.

-hhat(i) (1sg.pret.midd.-ending): see -hha(ri), -hhat(i)

hatk-i (IIa2) 'to shut, to close': 3sg.pres.act. ha-at-ki (OH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. ha-at-ku-e-ni (OS), 3pl.pres.act. ha-at-kán-zi (OS); part. ha-at-ga-an-t- (undat.); impf. ha-at-ga-aš-ke/a- (MS), ha-at-ki-iš-ke/a- (NS).

IE cognates: Gr. ἄχθομαι 'to be burdened, to be depressed', ἄχθος 'pressure, burden'.

PIE *
$$h_2 \acute{o} d^h \acute{g}^h$$
- $ei / *h_2 d^h \acute{g}^h$ -énti

Puhvel HED 3: 417 cites a stem *hutk*- which he equates with *hatk*-. The words that he regards as showing this stem, *hu-ut-ki-iš-na-aš* (KUB 36.49 i 3), *hu-te-ek-ki-iš-kán-du* (KUB 31.100 obv. 9), *hu-u-te-ek-ki-iš-kán-du* (ibid. 11), are

(semi-)hapaxes the meaning of which cannot be independently determined. The form *hutkišnaš* occurs in a list of evil things, whereas *hutekkiškandu* is attested twice in a broken context. There is not a shred of evidence that they belong with *hatk*-.

hatrae-zi (Ic2) 'to write, to report, to declare, to order' (Akk. ŠAPĀRU): 1sg.pres.act. ha-at-ra-ami (MH/MS, often), ha-at-ra-mi, 2sg.pres.act. ha-at-ra-a-si (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. ha-at-ra-a-ez-zi (MH/MS), ha-at-ra-iz-zi, 1pl.pres.act. [ha-]at-ra-a-u-ni (MH/MS), 2pl.pres.act. [ha-at-]ra-at-te-ni, ha-at-ra-a-at-te[-ni] 3pl.pres.act. ha-at-ra-a-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. ha-at-ra-a-nu-un (MH/MS), ha-at-ra-nu-un, 2sg.pret.act. ha-at-ra-a-iš, ha-at-ra-iš, 3sg.pret.act. ha-at-ra-et (OS), ha-at-ra-a-et (MH/MS), 2pl.pret.act. ha-at-ra-a-at-te-en (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.act. ha-at-ra-a-te-en (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.act. ha-at-ra-a-ten (MH/MS), 3pl.imp.act. ha-at-ra-a-an-du; impf. ha-at-re-eš-ke/a- (OS).

Derivatives: *hatriješšar* (n.) 'written message, decree' (nom.-acc.sg. *ha-at-ri-eš-šar*, *ha-at-ri-i-e-eš-ša*).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. hatura- 'letter' (nom.sg. /haturas/ ha-tu+ra-a-sa (ASSUR letters f+g §9), ha-tu(ra+)a-sa (ASSUR letter e §11), acc.sg. /haturan/ ha-tu+ra/i-na (ASSUR letter a §5, d §5, e §5, §7, §9) dat.-loc.sg? ha-tu+ra/i-′ (ASSUR letter e §3)), hat- 'to write' (inf. dat. ha-tu-ra+a (ASSUR letters often)). PIE * h_2et -ro-ie/io-

In the case of $hatrae^{-z^i}$ itself, this means that we have to assume a basic noun *hatra- 'writing'. It is likely that this *hatra- is derived from the verbal stem $hatt^{-a(ri)}$, $hazziie/a^{-z^i}$ 'to pierce, to hit, to engrave' (q.v. for further etymology). Compare the lemma of hattara-, where we find a derivative $hattarae^{-z^i}$ 'to prick, to incise', for the semantic and orthographic difference from hatrae-.

Note that in HLuwian the unextended verb *hat*- means 'to write' and that *hatura*- 'letter' is a more direct derivative of it.

hatuk-^{zi} (Ib1) 'to be terrible' (Sum. KAL): 3sg.pres.act. *ha-tu-uk-zi*, 3pl.pres.act. KAL-*ga-an-zi*.

Derivatives: *hatūka-*, *hatuki-* (adj./n.) 'terrible (deed), fearsome' (nom.sg.c. *ha*tu-ga-aš (KUB 33.69 iii 7 (OH/NS), KUB 59.66 iv 5 (NS)), ha-du-ga-aš (KBo 26.96, 8 (NS)), acc.sg.c. ha-du-ga-an (KBo 22.107 i 7 (MS)), nom.-acc.sg.n. hatu-ga-an (KUB 33.68 ii 19 (OH/NS)), ha-tu-ú-ga-an (KBo 17.6 iii 1 (OS), KBo 17.1 iii 19 (fr.), iv 2 (fr.) (OS)), ha-du-kán (KBo 20.88 iv 9 (NS)), ha-tu-ka $a(n)=\check{s}$ -me-et (KBo 17.1 iii 12 (OS)), ha-tu-ga-a(n)[= \check{s} -me-et] (KBo 17.3 iii 12 (OS)), ha-tu-ga (KBo 13.34 iv 12 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. ha-tu-ga-i (KBo 22.6 i 27 (OH/NS)), ha-du-ga-ia (KBo 15.3, 7 (NS)), abl. ha-tu-ga-ia-az (KBo 5.6 iii 30 (NH)), KAL-ga-za (KUB 7.54 i 3, iv 11 (NS)), KAL-ga-az (KUB 17.16 i 4 (NS)), nom.pl.c. ha-tu-ga-e-eš (KBo 4.2 ii 32 (OH/NS)), ha-du-ga-e-eš (KBo 17.105 iii 31 (MS)), acc.pl.c. *ha-tu-ka-uš* (KBo 17.5 ii 11 (OS)), *ha-tu-ga-uš* (KBo 17.4 ii 6 (OS), KBo 4.2 i 16 (OH/NS)), nom.-acc.pl.n. ha-tu-ga (KBo 3.21 ii 24 (MH/NS), KBo 17.78 i 1 (MS), KBo 4.2 iii 41, iv 36 (NH), KUB 12.27, 5 (NH)), ha-du-ga (KBo 17.105 iii 6 (MS)), ha-tu-ga-ia (KUB 19.14, 11 (NH))), hatugātar / hatugann- (n.) 'terror, awesomeness' (nom.sg. ha-tu-ga-a-tar, ha-tuga-tar, ha-du-ga-tar, dat.-loc.sg. ha-tu-ga-an-ni), hatuk \bar{e} šš- z^{i} (Ib2 > Ic2) 'to become terrible' (3sg.pres.act. ha-tu-ki-iš-zi, ha-du-ki-iš-zi, ha-tu-ki-iš-ša-iz-zi, impf. [ha-]tu-ki-iš-ke/a-), hatuganu-zi (Ib2) 'to terrify' (3pl.pres.act. ha-tu-ga-nuua-an[-zi]; verb.noun gen.sg. ha-tu-ga-nu-ua-ua-aš).

IE cognates: Gr. ἀτύζομαι 'to be distraught from fear, to be terrified', ?Skt. *tuj*'to thrust'.

PIE *h₂téug-ti / *h₂tug-énti

See Puhvel HED 3: 274f. for attestations. The adjective (which sometimes seems to be used as a noun 'terrible deed') shows *a*-stem as well as *i*-stem forms, both from OS texts onwards (nom.-acc.sg.n. *hatūgan* (OS) besides acc.pl.c. *hatukauš* (OS)). I have not been able to find a semantic distribution between the two (like, for instance, in *šuppištuuara*- (adj.) besides *šuppišduuari*- (c.)).

The most generally accepted etymology is the one first suggested by Benveniste (1937: 497), who connected hatuka/i- with Gr. ἀτόζομαι 'to be distraught from fear, to be terrified' $< *h_2tug$ -, which semantically indeed is convincing. The formal aspect of this etymology is more complicated however. If Hitt. hatuk-indeed reflects $*h_2tug$ -, it would mean that the initial cluster $*h_2t$ - comes out as Hitt. hatuv- and not **ha-at-tV-, as one could have expected. To my knowledge, there are no other examples of such an outcome in Hittite (the often-cited parallel hapuš- 'penis' $< *h_3pus$ - is wrong as the stem actually is $h\bar{a}p\bar{u}\check{s}a(\check{s}\check{s})$ - (q.v.), which

denotes 'shin-bone' and not 'penis'). On the contrary, forms like happeššar 'limb' $<*h_2p-\acute{e}sr$, hattant- 'clever' $<*h_2t$ -ent- or appanzi 'they seize' $<*h_1penti$ seem to show that initial clusters /Hp-/, /Ht-/ and /?p-/ are spelled with geminate stop. Nevertheless, all these forms belong to ablauting verbs which could have caused restitution of the voiceless stop.

So, I would like to propose that in $*h_2tug$ - the initial cluster $*h_2t$ - regularly lenited to Hitt. /Hd-/, spelled ha-tV-, whereas in forms that show *HT- as a zerograde of *HeT- the fortis stop *T was restored, which yielded initial clusters /HT-/ and /?T-/, spelled ha-aT-TV- or aT-TV-.

Couvreur (1937: 147) further connected *ḫatuk-zi* and Gr. ἀτόζομαι with Skt. *tuj*'to thrust'. Although at first sight this connection is semantically problematic, forms like *tujyáte* 'he is put to panic' may show that this connection is possible.

Puhvel (l.c.) dismisses the etymological connection with Gr. ἀτόζομαι (without argumentation) and connects $hatuk^{-2i}$ with Gr. ὀδύσ(σ)ασθαι 'to be wroth against, to hate'. As this word is connected with Lat. odium 'to hate' (from PIE $*h_3ed$ -), it must in his view be analysed as a suffixed form $*h_3ed$ -u- or $*h_3d$ -u-. This does not fit the fact that Hitt. hatuk- clearly functions as a monosyllabic root. Moreover, if the preform were $*h_3d$ -u-, the initial $*h_3$ would regularly in Hittite, namely before stop (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c).

hāui- (c.) 'sheep' (Sum. UDU): nom.sg. UDU-iš, nom.pl.(??) ha-a-u-e-eš.

Derivatives: *hauijašši*- (adj.) 'sheep-like' (acc.sg.c. *ḫa-ú-i-aš-ši-in* (KUB 32.1 iii 2), *ḫa-ú-i-ja-aš-ši-in* (KUB 32.1 iii 10), undecl. *ḫa-u̯i₅-ja-aš-ši* (KBo 21.42 i 11)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. ħāψi- (c.) 'sheep' (nom.sg. ħa-a-ú-i-iš, acc.pl. UDU-in-za); HLuw. ħawi- (c.) 'sheep' (nom.sg. OVIS.ANIMAL ħá-wá/i-i-sá (KARATEPE 1 §48 Ho.), OVIS.ANIMAL ħá-wa/i-sá (KARATEPE 1 §48 Hu.), "OVIS.ANIMAL ħá-wa/i-sá (KARATEPE 1 §48 Hu.), KARKAMIŠ A11b+c §18c, §18e), OVIS-wa/i-sa (KARKAMIŠ A11b+c §18e), OVIS-sa (KARKAMIŠ A11b+c §18b), acc.sg. OVIS-ha-wa/i-na (KULULU lead strips fr. 1), OVIS.ANIMAL-wa/i-na (MARAŞ 11 §8), OVIS.ANIMAL-na (KARKAMIŠ A1a §31), gen.sg. OVIS.ANIMAL-wa/i-si (KARATEPE 1 §55), OVIS.ANIMAL-si (KARKAMIŠ A1a §30), dat.-loc.sg. OVIS.ANIMAL-si (KARKAMIŠ A1a §30), dat.-loc.sg. OVIS.ANIMAL-wa/i-i (AKSARAY §4a), abl.-instr. "OVIS.ANIMAL" ħa-wa/i-ti (KULULU 1 §6)), nom.pl. OVIS.ANIMAL-zi (SULTANHAN §29)); Lyc. χawa- (c.) 'sheep' (acc.sg. χawā). IE cognates: Skt. άνi- 'sheep', Gr. ὅϊς, ὅϝις 'sheep', Lat. ovis 'sheep', TochB ā(ψ)w, awi (nom.pl.) 'ewe'.

PIE *h₃eui-

The word for 'sheep' in Hittite is predominantly written with the sumerogram UDU, which had several phonetic readings. We find the phonetically spelled UDU-iiant- (q.v.), but also an *u*-stem UDU-*u*- (nom.sg. UDU-*uš* (MH/MS), acc.sg. UDU-*un* (OS)), and some *i*-stem forms (nom.sg. UDU-*iš* (KUB 6.9, 5, 6)). These *i*-stem forms are likely to be read as *haui*- as is attested in CLuw. *hāui*- and HLuw. *hawi*- 'sheep'. A possible phonetic spelling is found in the following context, although its interpretation is far from assured:

KBo 24.26 iii

- (3) [...(-)h]a-a-u-e-e \dot{s} la-az-za-an-da-ti-in ha-a \dot{s} -ta
- (4) [... la-az-za-an-da-ti-iš ^{d}A -i-in-du-pi-in-zu ha-aš-t[a]

'[... (-)h]āuēš bore lazzandati-. [... laz]zandati- bore dAjindupinzu'.

Both *lazzandati*- and ^dAjindupinzu are hapax. More securely attested is the adjective hauijassi- 'sheep-like', but this is clearly a Luwianism as we can see from the gen.adj.-suffix -assi-.

Melchert (1993b: 66) states that in view of the a-stem as found in Lyc. χawa -'sheep', the Luwian forms probably are not inhereted i-stems, too, (as one would expect on the basis of the i-stem forms in the other IE languages) and that the forms with -i- are all i-motion forms. The only attested form in Lycian (acc.sg. $\chi aw\tilde{a}$ (149, 10)) is directly preceded by acc.sg. $waw\tilde{a}$ 'cow' and it is likely that this word has had an influence on 'sheep'. In my view, the Luwian gen.adj. hauijassi- as attested in the Hittite texts, proves that the Luwian forms were really i-stem forms.

The PIE reconstruction of the word for 'sheep' has caused much discussion. The basic question is whether we have to reconstruct $*h_2oui$ - or $*h_3eui$ -. Scholars in favour of $*h_2oui$ - point to the fact that the Tocharian forms seem to show \bar{a} -from $*h_2e$ - and that χ - in Lycian is supposed to reflect $*h_2$ only, and not $*h_3$. Scholars in favour of $*h_3eui$ - point to the fact that we would rather expect e-grade in such an i-stem word and to the absence of Brugmann's Law in Sanskrit (cf. Lubotsky 1990).

As I have tried to show in Kloekhorst fthc.c, the argument depending on Lyc. χ -must be rejected: the assumption that $*h_3$ - > Lyc. \mathcal{O} - is based on one example only (*epirijeti*) that is falsely interpreted (see also at $h\bar{a}ppar$ - / $h\bar{a}ppir$ -). I do not have the competence to judge the Tocharian material in detail but I am convinced that the *o- seen in Skt., Gr. and Lat. must reflect $*h_3eui$ -.

As I have argued in Kloekhorst fthc.c, $*h_3e$ - probably yielded Lyc. χe - (cf. $Xer\tilde{e}i$ $<*h_3e$ r-on-, see under $h\bar{a}ran$ - 'eagle'), which means that χawa - shows a-umlaut from original $*\chi ewa$ - (which replaces original $*\chi ewi$ - on the basis of wawa- 'cow').

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hazzije/a-z^{i}: see hatt-a^{(ri)}, hazzije/a-z^{i}
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-hhe (3sg.pres.act.-ending of the hi-flection): see -hhi

 $h\bar{e}iau$ -: see $h\bar{e}u$ - / $h\bar{e}(i)au$ -

 $h\bar{e}iu$ -: see $h\bar{e}u$ - / $h\bar{e}(i)au$ -

NA hekur (c.) 'rock-sanctuary': hé-kur, hé-gur.

See Puhvel HED 3: 287 for a collection of attestations. The word does not show inflected forms, cf. Weitenberg (1984: 154) who states that "[m]an hat den Eindruck, daß das Wort sich wie ein Sumerogram verhält". Puhvel (l.c.) convincingly argued that the word probably is a loanword, ultimately from Sum. É.KUR 'mountain house', possibly through Hurrian mediation. Herewith, the alleged IE origin of this word (often reconstructed as 'acrostatic' $*h_2\bar{e}k$ -ur with non-colouration of $*\bar{e}$ by $*h_2$ because of Eichner's Law) must be rejected.

hen-: see $h\bar{a}n^{-1}/han$ -

 $he(n)k^{-tta(ri)}$, $he(n)k^{-zi}$: see $hai(n)k^{-tta(ri)}$

henkan- (n.) 'death, doom, deadly disease, plague' (Sum. UG₆): nom.-acc.sg. *heen-ka-an* (KBo 18.151 obv. 12 (OH/MS)), *hi-in-kán* (MH/MS, often), *hi-in-ga-an* (KUB 15.34 ii 47 (MH/MS), KUB 14.8 obv. 29, rev. 9 (NH)), *he-en-kán* (HT 1 ii 29 (NS)), *hé-en-kán* (KBo 3.28 ii 15 (OH/NS), KBo 3.46 obv. 33 (OH/NS), KBo 3.34 iii 14 (OH/NS)), gen.sg. *hi-in-ga-na-aš* (KUB 34.58 i 2 (MH/MS), KBo 3.21 ii 25 (MH/NS), KUB 14.12 obv. 8 (NH)), *hi-in-ka₁-na-aš* (KBo 13.8 obv. 11 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *hi-in-ga-ni* (KUB 4.72 rev. 7 (OS), KUB 30.10 obv. 20 (OH/MS), KBo 3.38 rev. 21 (OH/NS), KBo 3.1 ii 28 (OH/NS), KBo 16.52 obv. 9 (NS), etc.), *hé-en-ga-ni* (KBo 22.2 rev. 5 (OH/MS)), all.sg. *hi-in-ga-na* (KUB 30.10 obv. 20 (OH/MS)), erg.sg. *hi-in-ga-na-an-za* (KUB 24.3 ii 25 (MH/NS)), abl. *hi-in-ga-na-az* (MH/MS), *hi-in-ga-na-za* (MH/MS).

See Puhvel HED 3: 296f. for attestations. Already in the oldest texts (OS and OH/MS) we find the spellings hi-in- k° , he-en- k° and $h\acute{e}$ -en- k° besides each other. Since we know that *-enK- develops into -inK-, I assume that henkan- is the original form.

Although this word is attested in the oldest texts already and has an impeccable n-stem inflection, its etymological interpretation is difficult. Puhvel (l.c.) suggests a connection with Skt. $na\acute{s}$ - 'to perish', but this is abortive: its cognate Gr. veκρός 'corpse' shows that the root was * $ne\acute{k}$ -, and not * $h_2ne\acute{k}$ - as Puhvel must assume. I would rather connect henkan- with Hitt. hai(n)k-hai(n)

hēš-/hešš-: see *hāš-/hašš-*, *hēš-/hešš-*

GIŠ hešša-: see GIŠ hišša-

Éheštā, Éheštī: see Éhištā, Éhištī

\$\hbeta_{\textit{e}} \hbeta_{\textit{e}} \hbeta_{\textit{e}} \hbeta_{\textit{e}} \hbeta_{\textit{e}} \hgrace{\text{tub}} (\text{CUN}U): \text{ nom.sg. } \hbeta_{\text{e}} \heta_{\text{e}} \underset \underset (\text{KUB } 19.14, 9 \text{ (NH))}, \hbeta_{\text{e}} \underset (\text{KUB } 16.81 \text{ rev. } 4 \text{ (NS), KUB } 5.1 \text{ iv } 77 \text{ (NH), KUB } 19.50 \text{ iv } 27 \text{ (NH)), } \hbeta_{\text{e}} \underset \underset (\text{RS } 25.421 \text{ obv. } 32 \text{ (undat.)), acc.sg. } \hbeta_{\text{e}} \underset \underset \underset \underset \underset (\text{ABOT } 5 \text{ ii } 12 \text{ (OS), } \text{ KUB } 34.94, 2, 8 \text{ (OS?, OH/MS?), KUB } 16.29 \text{ rev. } 3 \text{ (NS), KUB } 51.84 \text{ r.col. } 15 \text{ (NS), KUB } 28.5 \text{ obv. } 12 \text{ (NH)), } \hbeta_{\text{e}} \underset \und

(NS), KUB 36.89 rev. 54, 60 (NS)), dat.-loc.pl.(?) *hé-e-u-uš* (KBo 13.245 rev. 7 (NS)).

Derivatives: $h\bar{e}(ja)\mu anije/a^{-i}$ (Ic1) 'to rain' (3sg.pret.act. [$h\acute{e}$ -]e- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa -ni- μa - μa -ni- μa

IE cognates: ?Gr. αἰονάω 'to moisten'.

PIE $*h_2eih_3$ -(e)u-?

It is remarkable that this noun originally shows an ablauting suffix, which is normally only found in i- and u-stem adjectives. Either this means that $h\bar{e}u$ - $/h\bar{e}(\underline{i})au$ - originally was an adjective that was gradually being substantivized, or it means that u-stem nouns (and subsequently i-stem nouns, compare $\mu e si$ - $/\mu e sai$ -'pasture') originally showed ablaut as well, and that $h\bar{e}u$ - $/h\bar{e}(\underline{i})au$ - is one of the last remnants of this system.

Melchert (1994a: 102) tentatively connects this word with Gr. αἰονάω 'to moisten', which points to $*h_2e\underline{i}h_3$ - (although it is problematic whether in $*h_2e\underline{i}h_3$ -the yod would remain, yielding Gr. αἰο-). If the etymon is correct, however, we have to reconstruct nom.sg. $*h_2\acute{e}ih_3$ -u-s, nom.pl. $*h_2ih_3$ -\'eu-ēs, which with generalization of the full grade stem would yield PAnat. */Hái?us/, */Hái?ouēs/ that regularly developed into OH /Hé?us/, /Hé?aues/.

 $h\bar{e}(\underline{i})au$ - is cognate with Gr. ve 'to rain' and TochAB su- 'to rain', which he reconstructs as *s- E_2ew -.

-*hhi* (1sg.pres.act.-ending of the *hi*-flection)

This ending denotes the 1sg.pres.act. of verbs that inflect according to the hi-conjugation (which is named after this ending). Actually, the original shape of this ending was -hhe as is still attested in OS texts (e.g. tar-na-ah-hé, da-a-ah-hé, ga-a-an-ga-ah-hé, me-e-ma-ah-hé, etc.). Nevertheless, already in OS texts we find that this ending is altered to -hhi (e.g. tar-na-ah-hi, da-a-ah-hi, ga-a-an-ga-ah-hi, me-e-ma-ah-hi, etc. (all OS)), which probably is due to the fact that the element -i had developed as a specific present-marker (cf. pres. -ueni vs. pret. -uen, -tteni vs. -tten, etc.). In the same vein original 3sg.pres.act. -e (of the hi-conjugation) was altered to -i and 3sg.pres.act. $-za = /-t^s/$ (of the mi-conjugation) was altered to -zi.

From the late MH period onwards, we see that -\(ihhi\) is gradually being replaced by its \(mi\)-conjugation counterpart -\(mi\). This happened predominantly in stems ending in a consonant (e.g. \(\hat{ha}\)-ma-an-ga-mi (MS?) instead of \(\hat{ha}\)-manga\(\hat{h}\), \(i\)-e-\(\uau\)-ak-mi (MS?) instead of **\(\bar{a}\)-\(\hat{h}\), \(a-ak\)-mi (NS) instead of **\(\bar{a}\)-\(\hat{h}\), \(\hat{h}\), \(\hat{ec.}\)). A nice line of developmenst is visible in 'I plug up': \(i\)-ta-a-ap-\(\hat{h}\)\(i\) (OS) > \(i\)-ta-a-ap-\(\hat{h}\)i (OH/MS) > \(i\)-ta-ap-pa-a\(\hat{h}\)-\(\hat{h}\)i (OH/NS) > \(i\)-ta-ap-mi (NS). I know of only one example of this replacement in a verb ending in a vowel, namely \(i\)-e-\(i\)-\(h\)-mi (KUB 14.19, 10 (NS)) instead of \(i\)-e-\(i\)-ha-a\(\hat{h}\)-\(\hat{h}\) i 'I decide' (see at \(i\)i\(\hat{h}\)-i' \(i\)-i\(i\)-h\(\hat{h}\). It must be noted that \(mi\)-inflecting verbs never use the ending \(-\hat{h}\)-\(\hat{h}\)i. So in the competition between \(-\hat{h}\)-mi it is clear that \(-mi\) was the winning party.

For the etymological interpretation of -hhe, we must first look at the other Anatolian languages. In Luwian we find 1sg.pres.act. $-\mu i$ that corresponds with Lyc. -u, but that cannot be cognate with Hitt. -hhe. In the preterite, we find in Luwian 1sg.pret.act. -(h)ha, however, which corresponds to Lyc. 1sg.pret.act. $-\chi a$. These forms point to PAnat. */-Ha/ (with an -a as visible in Lyc. -a), which indicates that Hitt. -hhe must go back to PAnat. */-Hai/ (note that the Hittite 1sg.pret.act.-ending of the hi-conjugation is -hhun which is a conflation of PAnat. */-Ha/ with Hitt. -un, the corresponding mi-ending). This PAnat. */-Hai/ can only reflect QIE *- h_2e -i.

The furter etymology of -hhe depends on ones interpretation of the hiconjugation as a whole. In my view, it is quite clear that formally the hiconjugation must be cognate with the category that yielded the perfect in the
other IE languages. I therefore directly compare Hitt. -hhe that must reflect $*-h_2e$ -

i with the 1sg.-ending of the PIE perfect that is usually reconstructed as *- h_2e (Skt. -a, Gk. -a, Goth. - \emptyset , etc.).

É ħīla- (c.) 'courtyard; halo' (Sum. TÙR): nom.sg. ħi-i-la-aš (KUB 2.6 iii 34 (OH/NS), KUB 8.30 rev. 19 (OH/NS), KUB 7.41 i 21 (MH/NS), KBo 4.9 i 28 (NS)), ħi-la-aš (KUB 17.10 iv 10 (OH/MS), KBo 10.45 i 12 (MH/NS)), [ħi-]la-a-aš (KUB 34.13 obv. 8 (NS)), acc.sg. ħi-i-la-an (IBoT 1.36 i 6 (MH/MS)), ħi-la-an (KBo 23.23 obv. 63 (MH/MS), KUB 27.29 i 21 (MH/NS)), gen.sg. ħi-i-la-aš (IBoT 1.36 i 4 (MH/MS), KUB 20.10 iv 8 (OH/NS), KUB 9.31 i 25 (MH/NS), KUB 29.4 i 35 (NS)), ħi-e-la-aš (HT 1 i 18 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. ħi-i-li (KBo 25.56 iv 17 (OS), IBoT 1.36 i 9, iv 29, 32 (MH/MS), KBo 22.189 ii 12 (OH/NS), KUB 11.35 i 24 (OH/NS), KUB 33.24 ii 11 (OH/NS), KUB 7.41 obv. 22 (MH/NS), KBo 4.9 v 18, 32 (NS), KUB 20.35 iii 15 (NS), KUB 36.17 + 33.107 i 5 (NS), etc.), ħi-li (KUB 33.19 iii 6 (OH/NS), KBo 10.45 i 13 (MH/NS), IBoT 3.69 i 15 (NS)), all.sg. ħi-i-la (KBo 25.48 iii 10 (OH/MS), KBo 21.90 obv. 14, 21 (OH/MS)), abl. ħi-i-la-az (IBoT 1.36 i 74 (MH/MS)).

Derivatives: *hilae-^{zi}* (Ic2) 'to be haloed, to have a halo' (3sg.pres.act. *hi-la-iz-zi*, *hi-la-a-iz-zi*), *hilatar / hilann-* (n.) 'yard' (gen.sg. *hi-l[a-a]n-na-aš* (KBo 6.3 iv 13 (OH/NS)), ^É *hilammar / hilamn-* (n.) 'gate building, gatehous, portal' (Sum. KI.LAM; nom.-acc.sg. *hi-lam-mar* (KBo 5.2 iv 5 (MH/NS), KUB 45.12 iii 11 (MH/NS), KBo 10.45 ii 34 (MH/NS), IBoT 1.36 iv 15 (fr.) (MH/MS)), gen.sg. *hi-lam-na-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *hi-lam-ni* (OS), all.sg. *hi-lam-na* (OS), erg.sg. *hi-lam-na-an-za* (KUB 17.10 iv 11 (OH/MS)), abl. *hi-lam-na-az* (OS)), ^{Lú} *hilammi-* (c.) 'courtier' (nom.sg. *hi-lam-mi-iš*, nom.pl. *hi-lam-mi-e-eš*), ^{Lú} *hilammatta-* (c.) a functionary (nom.pl. *hi-lam-ma-ti-eš*, *hi-lam-ma-at-ti-eš*, *hi-lam-ma-at-ti-iš*, *hi-lam-ma-di-iš*, *hi-lam-ma-at-ta-aš*), *hilammili* (adv.) 'in a *h*. fashion' (*hi-lam-mi-ii*), *hilam(min)ni-* (c.) 'courtier(?)' (nom.sg. *hi-lam-mi-in-ni-iš*, acc.sg. *hi-lam-ni-in*).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. **PORTA-lana-** (n.) 'gate-house' (abl.-instr. PORTA-lana-ri+i (KARATEPE 1 §63 Hu.), nom.-acc.pl. "PORTA"-la-na (KARATEPE 1 §66, §69, §72b), "PORTA"-la/i/u-na (KARKAMIŠ A11a §13), "PORTA"-na (KARKAMIŠ A11a §16), dat.-loc.pl. PORTA-na-za (KARKAMIŠ A11a §20), gen.adj.acc.pl.c. PORTA-la/i/u-ni-si-i-zi (KARKAMIŠ A11b+c §34)).

See Puhvel HED 3: 305f. for attestations. Note that there a form hi-i-e[l-l]i (KBo 19.145 iii 44) is cited, which is wrongly read: the form in fact is l = hi-i-l[i]. The most common and oldest spelling is hi-i-l°, although hi-l° is attested multiple times as well. A spelling hi-e-l° is attested only once in a

NS text (HT 1 i 18), which therefore may not have much phonetic value. The original form therefore is $h\bar{\imath}la$ -.

The word denotes 'courtyard', but in the expressions ' $\hbar \bar{\imath} la$ - of the moon' and ' $\hbar \bar{\imath} la$ - of the sun' it probably denotes 'halo'. The word ' $\hbar lammar$ / $\hbar lammar$ / $\hbar lammar$ (gatehouse' is generally seen as a derivative of ' $\hbar lam lammar$ (because it denotes a portal leading to a courtyard), and Melchert (1983: 12-13) states that it shows a suffix *-mr / *-mn- (with -mn- assimilating to -mm- in $\hbar lammi$ -, $\hbar lammat$ - and $\hbar lammil$, on the basis of which expected * $\hbar lammar$ was altered to $\hbar lammar$). Note however that the phonetic resemblance to its Sumerian counterpart KI.LAM is remarkable and that we therefore must not rule out the possibility that it is a loanword.

Within Anatolian, Hitt. $h\bar{\imath}la$ - often is compared to Lyc. qla- 'precinct', but this is formally impossible. The Lycian sign q denotes a labialized consonant (possibly $[k^w]$) that reflects PAnat. */H^w/ (see Kloekhorst fthc.c). I would therefore rather reconstruct Lyc. qla- as * h_2u - leh_2 -, comparable to Gr. $\alpha\dot{\nu}\lambda\dot{\eta}$ 'courtyard, precinct' < * h_2eu - leh_2 -.

As an inner-Hittite comparandum, the noun $h\bar{a}li$ - 'pen, corral' often is mentioned, and Rieken (1999a: 226, 246) therefore reconstructs $h\bar{a}li$ - as $*h_2\bar{o}l$ -i- and $h\bar{\imath}la$ - as $*h_2\bar{e}l$ -é h_2 - from a root $*h_2el$ - 'to surround' that further only is attested in the root-extension $*h_2elk$ - / $*h_2lek$ -s- 'to protect' (OE *ealgian*, Gr. ἀλέξω, Skt. rakş- 'to protect'). She states that in the case of $h\bar{\imath}la$ - "der i-Vokalismus der Wurzel von $h\bar{\imath}la$ - als Vorstufe langes $*\bar{e}$ voraus[setzt], das in Nachbarschaft des Laryngals zunächst bewahrt und später in unbetonter Stellung zu i geschwächt wurde" (1999a: 248-9). This scenario is based on Melchert (1984a: 111f., 135f.) who describes a development $*h_2\bar{e}$ > Hitt. $h\bar{\imath}l$. In 1994a: 143, Melchert explicitly withdraws this development, however, and therewith the formal basis under the reconstruction of $h\bar{\imath}la$ - as $*h_2\bar{\imath}el$ - has vanished. Moreover, as I have stated in § 1.4.9.2.b, I do not believe in Eichner's Law (i.e. the non-colouration of $*\bar{e}$ by an adjacent $*h_2$ or $*h_3$). Furthermore, reconstructing a root $*h_2el$ - 'to surround' on the basis of these two Hittite words only seems unwarranted to me. All in all, I reject Rieken's etymology.

Already early in Hittitology (e.g. Friedrich 1927: 180), it has been assumed that *hīla*- should be connected with Akk. *bīt ḥilāni*, pointing to an areal Wanderwort.

himma- (c.) 'imitation, substitute, replica': nom.sg. *hi-im-ma-aš*, acc.sg. *hi-im-ma-an*, gen.sg. *hi-im-ma-aš*, nom.pl. *hi-im-mi-e*[-*eš*], acc.pl. *hi-im-mu-uš*, *hi-mu-uš*.

Derivatives: Lú himmalli- (c.) 'imitator, vel sim.' (nom.sg. hi-im-ma-al-li-iš).

IE cognates: Lat. *imitor* 'to copy, to imitate', $im\bar{a}g\bar{o}$ 'copy', aemulus 'rival'. PIE * h_2im -no

See Puhvel HED 3: 314f. for attestations. Since Neumann *apud* Oettinger (1976a: 64) this word is generally connected with Lat. *imitor* 'to imitate', $im\bar{a}g\bar{o}$ 'copy', *aemulus* 'rival' from $*h_2(e)im$ -. The geminate -mm- in Hittite must be the product of an assimilation, possibly $*h_2im$ -no-.

hin-: see $h\bar{a}n^{-i}/han$ -

hinik-^{tta(ri)} (IIIh) 'to pour?': 3sg.pres.midd. *hi-ni-ik-ta*.

In 1976, Hart was the first to separate the forms that were spelled hi-ni-ik-ta from the verb 'hink-' (see at the lemma $hai(n)k^{-tia(ri)}$, $hink^{-a(ri)}$; $hi(n)k^{-zi}$) because of their aberrant spelling: hi-ni-ik-C vs. hi-in-ik-C. On the basis of the two contexts in which hi-ni-ik-ta occurs, namely

KBo 3.7 ii

- (21) HUR.SAGZa-li-ia-nu-ú hu-u-ma-an-da-aš ha-an-[te-ez-zi-ia-aš?]
- (22) ma-a-an I-NA ^{URU}Ne-ri-ik hé-u-uš
- (23) hi-ni-ik-ta nu ^{URU}Ne-ri-ik-ka₄-az
- (24) [L]Ú GIŠGIDRU NINDA har-ši-in pé-e-da-a-i

'The mountain Zalijanū was fi[rst?] of all. When in Nerik rain h.-s / is h.-ed, the staff-bearer brings away thick-bread from Nerik'

and

KUB 34.16 iii

- (3) [...]x ua-an-nu-pa!-aš-ta-li-eš ha-la-li-ez-zi
- (4) [(ut-ne-ia)- ..] hé-e-a-u-it hi-ni-ik-ta

// KBo 14.61

- (6) [... (ua-an-na-p)]a-aš-ta-lu-uš[]
- (7) [(ha-la-li-ez-z)]i ut-ne-ia[(-)]
- (8) $[(h\acute{e}-e-a-u-it\ hi-)]ni-ik-[(ta)]$

[&]quot;... the morningstar? cleans ... on? the earth (it?) h.-s / is h.-ed with rain."

Hart assumes that hinik- may mean "wet, pour, deluge" and therefore proposes an etymological connection with Skt. $si\bar{n}cati$ 'to pour', interpreting hinik- as a nasal-infixed form of a root *(s)Heik- which can directly be compared to Skt. $si-\bar{n}-c$ -. This idea has been taken over by e.g. Puhvel (HED 3: 315, reconstructing "* $(s)H_1ey-k^{(iv)}$ -") and Kimball (1999: 382, who for reasons unclear to me insists on a reconstruction with $*h_3$). The preform of Skt. $si\bar{n}cati$, which belongs with OHG $s\bar{t}han$ 'to filter', seihhen 'to urinate', SerbCS sbcati 'to urinate' and Gaul. $S\bar{e}quana$ 'Seine', must contain a * $-k^{iv}$ -, however, * $seik^{iv}$ -, which does not fit Hitt. hinik-. Moreover, there is no indication for a laryngeal in any of the other languages. All in all, I reject the connection between hinik-tia(ri) and Skt. $si\bar{n}cati$.

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hink^{-a(ri)}, hi(n)k^{-zi}: see hai(n)k^{-tta(ri)}
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hinkan-: see henkan-

 $^{\text{L}\acute{\text{\it U}}}$ hippara- (c.) 'serf' (Akk. $^{\text{L}\acute{\text{\it U}}}$ ASIRUM): nom.sg. hi-ip-pár-aš (OS), dat.-loc.sg. hi-ip-pa-ri (OS).

For the semantics of this word we must compare the following context:

KBo 6.2 ii

- (49) LÚ hi-ip-pár-aš lu-uz-zi kar-pí-i-ez-zi nu LÚ hi-ip-pa-ri ha-a-ap-pár le-e
- (50) [k]u-i \check{s} -ki i-ez-zi DUMU= $\check{S}U$ A.Š \grave{A} = $\check{S}U$ ${}^{GI\check{S}}$ KIRI $_{6}$.GEŠTIN= $\check{S}U$ le-e ku-i \check{s} -ki u-a-si
- (51) [ku-i]š=za ^{LÚ}hi-ip-pa-ri ḫa-a-ap-pár i-ez-zi n=a-aš=kán ḫa-a-ap-pa-ra-az
- (52) [ša-me-e]n-zi $^{\text{L}\acute{\text{U}}}$ hi-ip-pár-aš ku-it ha-ap-pa-ra-a-et ta-a=z a-ap-pa da-a-[i]
- (53) [ták-ku ^{LÚ}hi]-ip-pár-aš ta-a-i-ez-zi šar-ni-ik-zi-il NU.GÁL
- (54) ... nu tu-ek-kán-za=ši-iš=pát šar-ni-ik-zi

'A h. shall perform corvée. No-one shall do business with a h. No-one shall buy his child, his field (or) his vineyard. Whoever does do business with a h. forefeits his right to the trade. Whatever the h. traded, he shall give it back. When a h. steals, there is no restitution. (...) His body alone shall restitute (it)'.

From this text, it is clear that *hippara*- is some sort of outcast that is not allowed to do any trade. Even when a *hippara*- has stolen, he is not supposed to perform any trading, i.e. restituting what was stolen: only his body can be used for the restitution. In a duplicate of this text, KBo 6.4 iv 36-41, L^Úhippara- is

akkadographically written ^{LÚ}*A-SI-RUM*, which literally means 'locked up'. Friedrich (1959: 98) states: "Es muss sich um eine sehr unzuverlässige Gattung von Menschen handeln, die eingesperrt gehalten wurde und mit der man auch keinen Handel treiben durfte".

Despite the difficulty regarding the semantic interpretation of this word, Güterbock (1972: 96) suggested an etymological tie-in with $h\bar{a}ppar$ - / $h\bar{a}ppir$ - 'trade, business', which was codified by Eichner (1973a: 72) who reconstructed * $h_2\bar{e}p(o)r\dot{o}$ - 'Käufling' (followed by e.g. Melchert 1994a: 76, who assumes a basic meaning 'bought'). There is not a shred of evidence, however, that a $L^{L\dot{0}}hippara$ - was subject to being sold and bought. On the contrary, the fact that a $L^{L\dot{0}}hippara$ - could own fields or vineyards (which he is not allowed to sell) in my view indicates that he cannot be some sort of slave, but must be a free man, albeit of a very low status. This, together with the fact that it is forbidden to do business ($h\bar{a}ppar$ - / $h\bar{a}ppir$ -) with a $L^{L\dot{0}}hippara$ -, in my opinion shows that an etymological connection between $h\bar{a}ppar$ - / $h\bar{a}ppir$ - and $L^{L\dot{0}}hippara$ - is very unlikely.

GIŠ *hišša-* (c.) 'carriage pole': acc.sg. *hi-iš-ša-an* (KBo 13.119 iii 10 (NS)), dat.loc.sg. *hi-iš-ši* (KUB 30.32 i 3 (MS), KUB 34.16 ii 7 (OH/NS), Bo 4929 v 17-20 (NS)), *he-eš-ši* (KBo 12.123, 15 (NS)).

IE cognates: Skt. $\bar{\imath}$ s \dot{a} 'pole, shaft', Slov. $oj\hat{e}$ 'carriage pole', dial.Russ. $voj\ddot{e}$ 'carriage pole', Gr. oἰήϊον 'handle of rudder', Gr. oἴαξ 'handle of rudder, tiller'.

PIE $*h_2ih_{1/3}s$ - eh_2 -

See Puhvel HED 3: 318f. for attestations. Almost all attestations (including the oldest (MS) one) are spelled hi- $i\check{s}$ - \check{s} °. Only once, we find a spelling he- $e\check{s}$ - \check{s} °, in an NS text, which must be due to the NH lowering of OH /i/ to /e/ before $-\check{s}$ - (cf. § 1.4.8.1.d). The word denotes the pole of a cart.

Since Sommer (1949: 161) this word is generally connected with Skt. $\bar{\imath}_s\dot{a}$ 'pole, shaft'. Combined with the Hittite evidence, we must reconstruct $*h_2iHs-\acute{e}h_2$ -. In other IE languages, we find e.g. Slov. $oj\hat{\varrho}$, gen. $oj\hat{\varrho}sa$ 'carriage pole', which seems to point to an s-stem $*h_2eih_{1/3}$ -es- or $*h_2oih_{1/3}$ -es-, dial.Russ. $voj\ddot{e}$ 'carriage pole', Gr. oìήiov 'handle of rudder' and Gr. oǐa ξ 'handle of rudder, tiller', the preforms of which are less clear. On the basis of Gr. ô-, Kimball (1999: 386) reconstructs $*h_3$ -, but this does not seem obligatory to me.

According to Dercksen (fthc.), the noun *hisša*- is attested in OAssyrian texts from Kültepe as well, namely as *hiššannum*.

É hištā, É hištā (n.) 'mausoleum(?)' (Sum. É.NA₄): nom.-acc.sg. hé-eš-ta-a (MS), gen.sg. hi-iš-ta-a-aš (OS), hi-iš-ta-aš (MS), hé-eš-ta-as (MS), hé-eš-ta-aš (MS), hé-eš-ta-a (OS), hi-iš-da-a (OH/MS), hé-eš-ta-a (OH/MS), hé-eš-da-a (NS), hé-eš-ti-i (OH/NS), he-eš-ti-i (OH/NS), he-eš-ti-i (OH/NS), hi-iš-ta-a (OS), & hi-iš-ta-a (OH/NS), hé-eš-ta-a (OH/MS), abl. hé-eš-ti-i (NS).

Derivatives: Lú hištum(n)a- (c.) 'person pertaining to the hišt \bar{a} ' (nom.sg. hi-iš-tu-um-ma-aš, hi-iš-tu-u-ma-aš, $h\acute{e}$ -eš-tu-um-na-aš, $h\acute{e}$ -eš-tu-u-ma-aš, $h\acute{e}$ -eš-tu-u-um-ni, nom.pl. $h\acute{e}$ -eš-tu-u-um-ni-eš).

See Puhvel HED 3: 319f. for attestations. The oldest attestations (OS) are all spelled hi- $i\check{s}$ - t° , whereas spellings with -e- ($h\acute{e}$ - $e\check{s}$ - t° , $h\acute{e}$ - $i\check{s}$ - t° and hi- $e\check{s}$ - t°) occur from MH times onwards only. This must be due to the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before - \check{s} - as described in § 1.4.8.1.d. The word denotes a cultic building that is connected with death-rituals and ancestor cult, but its exact function is unclear. The sumerographic writing of this word seems to be É.NA₄ 'house of stones'.

Since Götze (1925: 104), É $hišt\bar{a}$, É $hišt\bar{t}$ has been connected with $ha-a\bar{s}-ti-ja-a\bar{s}$ É-er 'house of bones' that is mentioned by Hattušili III (KUB 1.1 iv 75), on the basis of which an etymological connection between $hist\bar{a}$, $hist\bar{t}$ and hastai 'bone' (q.v.) has been assumed. For instance, Eichner (1973a: 72) reconstructs $ha\bar{t}$ et hastai (followed by e.g. Melchert 1994a: 76), whereas Puhvel (l.c.) reconstructs hastai (with anaptyctic e/i).

If we look at the paradigm of $^{\acute{E}}hi\check{s}t\bar{a}$, $^{\acute{E}}hi\check{s}t\bar{i}$, however, we see that it hardly shows any inflected forms. Only in the genitive we occasionally find an ending $-\check{s}$, but everywhere else the word remains uninflected and shows only $hi\check{s}t\bar{a}$ or $hi\check{s}t\bar{i}$. In my view, this strongly indicates that this word is not genuinely Hittite, but must be a foreignism (cf. $^{NA}_{-}hekur$ for a similar uninflectedness). This would fit the fact that cultic buildings often have non-IE names (e.g. $^{\acute{E}}halent(i)u$ -, $^{\acute{E}}m\bar{a}k(kiz)zi(\underline{i}a)$ -, $^{\acute{E}}karimmi$ -, etc.). This view was also advocated by Kammenhuber (1972: 300), who explained $ha\check{s}tija\check{s}$ \acute{E} -er 'house of bones' as a folk etymology.

huek-zi / huk- (Ia1) 'to conjure, to treat by incantation': 1sg.pres.act. hu-e-ek-mi (KBo 22.107 i 14 (MS)), hu-ek-mi (KBo 22.107 i 11 (MS), KBo 17.61 rev. 7 (MH/NS), KUB 17.28 i 28 (MH/NS)), hu-uk-mi (KUB 17.28 ii 3, 8 (fr.) (MH/NS), KBo 27.134 i 20 (MS)), hu-u-k-mi (KBo 11.19 obv. 1 (NS)), 2sg.pres.act. hu-iα-ik>-ši (KUB 45.21, 1 (MH/MS)), 3sg.pres.act. hu-e-ek-zi (OS, often), hu-ek-zi (OS, often), hu-uk-zi (KUB 44.4 + KBo 13.241 rev. 18 (NS), KUB 24.13 iii 17 (NS), KUB 7.52 + 12.58 i 57, 62, 64, ii 54 (NS), VBoT 58 iv 38

(OH/NS)), *hu-u-uk-zi* (KBo 12.112 obv. 13 (NS)), 1pl.pres.act. *hu-e-ku-ua-ni* (KBo 15.28 obv. 7 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pres.act. *hu-kán-zi* (KBo 2.12 ii 34 (NS)), *hu-u-kán-zi* (MH/MS, often), 1pl.pret.act. *hu-u-ga-u-en* (KUB 18.12 obv. 13 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *hu-ek-du* (KUB 7.1 iii 12ff. (OH/NS)); part. *hu-u-kán-t-*, *hu-u-ga-an-t-*; verb.noun gen.sg. *hu-u-kán-na-aš* (KUB 16.47, 12 (NS)), *hu-u-ga-an-na-aš* (KUB 18.12 obv. 7 (NS)); inf.II *hu-u-kán-na* (KUB 17.24 ii 14 (NS)); impf. *hu-uk-ki-iš-ke/a-* (often), *hu-uk-ki-eš-ke/a-*, *hu-u-uk-ki-iš-ke/a-*, *hu-u-ki-iš-ke/a-* (KBo 15.33 iii 28 (OH/MS)), KUB 20.48 i 5 (NS), VSNF 12.20 i 12 (NS)).

Derivatives: *hukmai-/hukmi-* (c.) 'conjuration' (Akk. *ŠIPTU*; acc.sg.c. *hu-uk-ma-in* (KUB 7.52 + 12.58 i 57, 62, 64 (NS), KBo 15.1 iv 40 (NS), Gurney 6, 6 (NS)), *hu-u-uk-ma-in* (KBo 27.134 i 19 (MS)), nom.-acc.sg.n. *hu-uk-ma-i* (KUB 9.34 iii 6 (NS)), gen.sg. *hu-uk-mi-ia-aš* (KBo 17. 62+63 i 13 (MS?)), acc.pl.c. *hu-uk-ma-uš* (KUB 27.29 i 7 (MH/NS)), *hu-uk-ma-a-uš* (VBoT 58 iv 37 (OH/NS), KUB 36.44 i 6 (OH/MS)), *hu-u-uk-ma-a-uš* (KUB 14.4 iii 8 (NH))), *lúhukmatalla-* (c.) 'conjurer' (Sum. ^{Lú}KAxLI; nom.pl. *hu-uk-ma-tal-li[-e-eš]* (KUB 12.61 ii 7 (NS))), *huganna-ⁱ / huganni-* (IIa5) 'to conjure (impf.)' (inf.I *hu-u-ga-an-ni-ia-u-ua-an-zi* (313/z rev. 6)).

IE cognates: ?Gr. αὑχέω 'to boast, to brag'.

PIE * h_2ueg^h - or * h_2ueg^h -?

See Puhvel HED 3: 323f. for attestations. As the sign IG can be read ik as well as ek, all cases where we find hu-IG- are, just as hu-e-IG-, to be interpreted as /Hoeg-/ (cf. § 1.3.9.4 for the phoneme /o/). The verb clearly shows an original ablaut huekzi / hukanzi and therewith is homophonic to the verb huek- zi / huk- 'to slaughter, to butcher'. In MH times we see that the strong stem huek- is used in 1pl.pres.act. huekuuani as well (replacing original *hukueni), which is normal in e/O-ablauting mi-verbs. Remarkable is the fact that the weak stem huk- seems to have become productive in NH times. This can be explained in view of the fact that the bulk of the cases of hukmi and hukzi are found in the syntagm hukmain huk- 'to conjure a conjuration'. It is likely that here the use of the weak stem huk- in the verbal form is due to analogy to the noun hukmai-.

The single writing of -k- (huekuuani, hukanzi, hukant-, huganna, etc.) points to etymological *g or *g^h (or *g'^{(h)}). Note that the imperfective is predominantly spelled with geminate -kk-, which is due to fortition of original lenis stops before the *-ske/o-suffix (similarly eku^{-2i} / aku^{-1} to drink' with $akkuške/a^{-1}$, $l\bar{a}k^{-1} / lak^{-1}$ to make lie down' with $lakkiške/a^{-1}$, etc.). Mechanically, huk^{-2i} / huk^{-1} must go back to a root *h2ueg^{(h)}- or *h2ueg^{(h)}- (the initial laryngeal must be *h2 because *h3 would regularly drop in this position). Nevertheless, the etymological

interpretation is difficult. Puhvel (l.c.) argues in favour of a connection with Gr. εὔχομαι 'to pray: to declare solemnly'. Although semantically this would be attractive, it cannot be correct on formal grounds. Gr. εὕχομαι belongs with Lat. $vove\bar{o}$ 'to vow', which means that we have to reconstruct a root $*h_1ueg^{wh}$ -, with εὕχ- reflecting $*h_1e-h_1ug^{wh}$ -: this has the wrong velar as well as the wrong laryngeal.

Oettinger (1979a: 103) connects $huek^{-z^i}$ / huk- with Gr. αὑχέω 'to boast, to brag', which could point to a root $*h_2ueg^h$ - or $*h_2ueg^h$ -. Apart from the fact that the semantic connection is not self-evident, the formation of the Gr. verb is not unproblematic: it is probably derived from the last parts of compounds in $-\alpha v\chi \eta \varsigma$ and may therefore not represent an original verbal stem.

huek-zi / huk- (Ia1) 'to slaughter, to butcher': 1sg.pres.act. hu-e-ek[-mi] (KBo 17.3 iii 14 (OS)), hu-ek-mi (KBo 17.1 i 41 (OS)), 3sg.pres.act. hu-ek-zi (KBo 20.39 l.col. 12, 14, 15 (OH/MS), KUB 51.1 + 53.14 ii 11 (MS), KBo 11.45 + IBoT 3.87 ii 5 (OH/NS)), hu-u-e-ek-zi (KUB 17.24 iii 3 (NS)), hu-uk-zi (KUB 41.8 i 18 (MH/NS)), hu-u-k-zi (KBo 10.45 i 35 (MH/NS), KUB 53.12 iii 21 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. hu-kán-zi (OS, often), hu-u-kán-zi (OS, often),3sg.pret.act. hu-e-ek-ta (OS), hu-u-e-ek-ta (KBo 22.6 i 18 (OH/NS)), hu-ek-ta (KBo 11.45 + IBoT 3.87 ii 17 (OH/NS)); 3pl.pres.midd. hu-u-kán-ta (KUB 55.28 ii 12 (MH/NS)); part. hu-ga-an-t- (OS), hu-ga-a-an-t- (OS); verb.noun. hu-u-ga-tar; inf.II hu-ga-an-na, hu-u-ga-an-na, hu-u-kán-na; impf. hu-uk-ki-iš-ke/a- (MS), hu-u-u-ki-iš-ke/a- (NS), hu-u-ki-iš-ke/a- (NS), hu-u-ki-eš-ke/a- (NS)

Derivatives: hukešsar / hukešn- (n) 'slaughtering' (nom.-acc.sg. hu-ke-eš-šar, hu-u-ke-eš-šar, hu-ge-eš-šar, dat.-loc.sg. hu-u-ke-eš-ni), see $huni(n)k^{-zi}$.

IE cognates: OP vaj- 'to stab'.

PIE * $h_2ueg^{(h)}$ -

See Puhvel HED 3: 327f. for attestations. Note that Puhvel cites "1pl.pres.act. (?)] hu-e-ik-ku-[e-ni" (KBo 17.4 iii 19) (with reference to Otten & Souček 1969: 34), but I do not think that this interpretation is likely: huek-zi / huk- is in all other instances consistently spelled with single -k-, which would make this form totally aberrant. Because the form is found in such a broken context that its reading or meaning cannot be ascertained, I leave it out of consideration here.

The sign IG can be read ik as well as ek and therefore all cases where we find hu-IG- are, just as hu-e-IG- and hu-u-e-IG-, to be interpreted as /Hoeg-/ (cf. § 1.3.9.4 for the phoneme /o/). The verb clearly shows an original ablaut hu-kzi/

hukanzi and therewith is homophonic to the verb *huek-zi / huk-* 'to conjure'. The consistent spelling with single -*k-* points to an etymological **g* or **g*^h (or * $\acute{g}^{(h)}$). Note that the imperfective is spelled with geminate -*kk-* (although spellings with single -*k-* occur as well: these are probable secondary) which is due to fortition of the lenis velar before the suffix *-*ske/o-* (compare eku^{-zi} / aku^{-} 'to drink' and $akkuške/a^{-}$, $l\bar{a}k^{-i}$ / lak^{-} 'to make lie down' and $lakkiške/a^{-}$, etc.). Mechanically, $huek^{-zi}$ / huk^{-} must go back to a root * $h_2ueg^{(h)}$ - or * $h_2ue\acute{g}^{(h)}$ - (the initial laryngeal must be * h_2 because * h_3 would regularly drop in this position).

Strunk (1979: 254) connects $huek^{-zi}$ / huk- with OP vaj- 'to stab' (1sg.pret.act. avajam), which is widely followed. Puhvel (lc.) proposes to further adduce Gr. (\digamma)oʻqviç, OHG waganso 'ploughshare', but these forms must reflect $*ueg^{wh}$ -, which is the wrong velar from a Hittite point of view. Eichner's suggestion (1982: 18) to connect huek- with Skt. vec- 'to sieve' is, apart from the semantic problems, formally impossible: Skt. vec- reflects *ueik- with an -i- that is not found in Hittite as well as with a *-k- that does not fit Hitt. single -k- $<*-g^{(h)}$ -.

hueš-: see huiš- / huš-

 $huett_{-}^{tta(ri)} / huett_{-}^{a(ri)}$; $huttije/a_{-}^{zi}$ (IIIa/b > IIIg; Ic1) 'to draw, to pull, to pluck' (Sum. SUD. Akk. ŠADĀDU): 1sg.pres.midd. hu-it-ta-ah-ha-ri (KBo 11.11 i 4 (NS)), 2sg.pres.midd. hu-e-ez-ta (KUB 17.10 iv 1, 2 (OH/MS), KUB 33.54 + 47 ii 15 (fr.) (OH/NS)), hu-iz[-ta] (IBoT 4.8 obv. 2 (OH/NS)), hu-it-ti-at[-ta] (KUB 21.19 + 1303/u ii 18 (NH)), 3sg.pres.midd. *hu-et-ti-ia-ri* (KBo 17.92, 15 (MS)), 3pl.pres.midd. hu-e-et-ti-an-ta (KUB 29.30 iii 6 (OS)), hu-et-ti-ja-an-ta (KUB 29.35 iv 15 (OS), KBo 19.152 i 6 (MS), KUB 29.37, 8 (fr.) (OH/NS)), hu-it-tian-ta (KBo 6.26 i 41 (OH/NS)), hu-u-it-ti-an-ta (KBo 6.26 i 42 (OH/NS)), hu-uit-ti-ia-an-ta (KBo 6.26 iv 5, 21 (OH/NS)), 1sg.pret.midd. hu-it-ta-ah-ha-at (KBo 11.11 i 9 (NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. *hu-et-ti-ia-ti* (KBo 3.22, 54 (OS), KUB 26.71 i 3 (OH/NS), KUB 43.75 obv. 19 (NS)), hu-it-ti-et-ti (KUB 26.71 i 3 (OH/NS)), huit-ti-ia-at-ta-at (KUB 19.67 i 2 (NH)), hu-u-it-ti-ia-at-ta-at (KUB 1.7 ii 10 (NH)), hu-iz-za-aš-ta-ti (KUB 43.74 obv. 11 (NS)), 3sg.imp.midd. hu-et-ti-ia-ru (Bo 6472, 10 (undat.)); 1sg.pres.act. *hu-u-it-ti-ia-mi* (VBoT 24 iii 13, iv 10 (MH/NS)), 2sg.pres.act. *hu-it-ti-ja-ši* (KUB 7.53 iii 2, 4 (NS), KBo 5.3 ii 29 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. hu-et-ti-ia-zi (KUB 15.34 iii 56 (MH/MS), KBo 3.2 rev. 59 (MH/NS), KBo 3.5 iv 26 (MH/NS), KBo 21.10, 4 (MH/NS), KUB 1.13 i 45 (MH/NS), KUB 44.61 rev. 26 (fr.) (NS)), hu-it-ti-ia-az-zi (KBo 22.102 rev. 10 (NS), KUB 29.4 ii 21 (NS)), *hu-u-it-ti-ia-zi* (KUB 15.31 i 28 (MH/NS), KBo 8.90 ii 9 (NS)), hu-u-it-ti-ia-az-zi (KBo 23.1 i 18 (NS)), hu-it-ti-e-iz-zi (KUB 1.13 i 12

(MH/NS)), hu-it-ia-az-zi (KUB 33.43 ii 57 (NS)), hu-it-ti-ia-i (KUB 27.67 ii 17, 18, iii 21, 22 (MH/NS), KBo 5.2 iii 20 (MH/NS)), 2pl.pres.act. hu-u-it-ti-at-te-ni (KUB 13.5 ii 26 (OH/NS)), *hu-u-it-ti-ia-at-te-ni* (KUB 13.6 ii 9 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *hu-et-ti-an-zi* (KBo 15.33 ii 14 (OH/MS), KUB 29.7 + KBo 21.41 rev. 6 (MH/MS), KUB 9.3 i 17 (MS), KBo 3.2 obv. 8, 16 (MH/NS), KBo 3.5 iii 6, 13 (MH/NS), KUB 1.13 iii 59 (MH/NS), etc.), hu-it-ti-ia-an-zi (often), hu-u-itti-ia-an-zi (less often), hu-u-i-it-ti-ia-an-zi (KUB 2.5 i 8 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. hu-et*ti-ia-nu-un* (HKM 71 rev. 28 (MH/MS)), KUB 29.7 + KBo 21.41 obv. 65 (MH/MS), KBo 2.5 iii 50 (NS), KBo 4.4 iii 32 (NH)), *hu-u-i-it-ti-ia-nu-un* (KBo 2.5 ii 3 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. hu-et-ti-ia-at (KUB 17.10 iv 14 (OH/MS), KBo 3.64 i 10 (OH/NS), KBo 3.66, 6 (OH/NS), KBo 19.90 + 3.53 obv. 6 (OH/NS), KBo 4.12 obv. 17 (NH)), hu-it-ti-et (KUB 33.120 i 24 (MH/NS)), hu-it-ti-at (KBo 32.14 iii 10, 28 (MH/MS), Bronzetafel i 23 (NH)), hu-u-it-ti-ia-at (KUB 14.4 iv 15 (NH)), 1pl.pret.act. hu-u-it-ti-ia-u-en (KUB 13.4 iv 72 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. hu-et-ti-er (KUB 29.54 iv 15 (MH/MS)), 2sg.imp.act. hu-et-ti (KUB 17.10 iv 3 (OH/MS), KUB 36.75 + 1226/u iii 13 (OH/MS), KUB 29.1 ii 11 (OH/NS)), *hu-it*ti-ja (KUB 33.54 + 47 ii 19 (OH/NS), KUB 7.53 iii 8 (NS)), 2pl.imp.act. hu-et-tiia-at-tén (HKM 25 obv. 14 (MH/MS)), hu-u-e-za-at-tén (KUB 58.77 obv. 27, 28 (NS)), 3pl.imp.act. hu-u-it-ti-ia-ad-du (KBo 10.45 iv 27 (MH/NS)); part. hu-et-tian-t- (OS), hu-et-ti-ia-an-t- (MH/MS); verb.noun. hu-it-te-eš-šar (KUB 27.67 i 19, iii 25 (MH/NS)), hu-it-ti[-ia-]aš-šar (KUB 27.67 ii 20 (MH/NS)); verb.noun. hu-et-ti-ja-u-ar (KUB 29.7 + KBo 21.41 obv. 60, rev. 4, 16 (MH/MS)), hu-it-ti*ia-u-ua-ar* (KUB 10.92 i 18 (NS)), gen.sg. *hu-it-ti-ia-u-aš* (KUB 29.4 ii 18 (NS)), *hu-u-it-ti-ia-u-ua-aš* (KUB 29.4 i 73 (NS), KUB 42.106 rev. 10 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. hu-et-ti-ia-u-ni (KUB 15.34 iv 61 (MH/MS)); inf.I hu-it-ti-ia-u-ua-an-zi (KUB 21.19+ ii 20 (NS), KUB 29.4 iii 38, 49 (NS)), hu-it-ti-ia-u-an-zi (KUB 12.23, 20 (NS)), [hu-]u-it-ti-ja-u-ua-an-zi (KBo 15.29 iii 8 (NS)), hu-u-it-ti-ja-u-an-zi (KUB 15.31 i 33, ii 41, 48 (MH/NS)); impf. *hu-it-ti-eš-ke/a-* (KBo 13. 64 obv. 12 (NS)).

Derivatives: huttijanna-i / huttijanni-, huittijanna-i / huittijanni- (IIa5) 'id. (impf.)' (1sg.pres.act. hu-it-ti-ja-an-na-ah-hi (KBo 2.9 iv 21 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. hu-ut-ti-an-na-i (KBo 17.18 ii 12 (OS)), hu-ut-ti-an-na-a-i (KBo 17.43 i 3 (fr.), 11 (OS)), hu-et-ti-ja-an-na-i (KBo 22.42 obv. 10 (MH/MS)), hu-ui-iit-ti-ja-an-na-i (KUB 32.18 iii 8 (OH/NS)), 1pl.pres.act. [hu-et-]ti-ja-an-ni-ú-e-ni (KBo 15.10 iii 15 (OH/MS)), 3sg.imp.act. [hu-]et-ti-ja-an-na-ú (KUB 36.55 ii 18 (MH/MS?)); impf. hu-it-ti-ja-an-ni-iš-ke/a-, hu-it-ti-ja-an-ni-eš-ke/a-), siGhuttulli- (n.) 'strand (of wool)' (nom.-acc.sg. hu-ut-tu-ul-li, hu-ut-tu-li, hu-ud-du-ul-li, abl. hu-ud-du-ul-li-ja-az, instr. hu-ut-tu-ul-li-it, hu-ud-du-ul-li-it).

We encounter active as well as middle forms, which do not seem to differ semantically: both are used transitively 'to draw (someone / something), to draw (someone / something)'. Occasionally, a middle form is reflexive and denotes 'to recede < *to pull oneself (away)'. Formally, we encounter three stems: huettiie/a-, huett- and huttiie/a-. The stem huettiie/a- is found in both active and middle forms, in early times already (3pl.pres.act. huettianzi (OH/MS) and 3pl.pres.midd. *huettianta* (OS)). The stem *huett-* is found much less often, also in both active and middle forms (2pl.imp.act. hūezatten (NS) besides 2sg.pres.midd. huezta (OH/MS), 3sg.pret.midd. huezzaštati (NS)). It should be noted that in the active, it occurs only once (in a NS text), whereas we find several middle forms, most of which are attested in OH compositions. The stem huttiie/a- is found in the impf. huttijanna/i- only, but is attested in OS texts. Although the evidence is scanty, I think that we have to assume that, originally, the middle paradigm used the stem *huett*-, whereas in the active the stem *huttije/a*- was used (cf. *hatt-*^{a(ri)}, hazziie/a-zi for a similar distribution). Already in pre-Hittite times, the full grade of the middle was taken over into the active, yielding the stem huettije/a- (with huttiie/a- surviving in the imperfective only), which stem was subsequently taken over into the middle paradigm as well. If the noun huttulli- indeed is derived from this verb (which semantically is likely: a 'strand' is something that has been pulled out of the wool, cf. the figura etymologica in VBoT 24 iii (13) nu-u=šši=kán SIGhu-ut-tu-ul-li hu-it-ti-ia-mi 'I pluck a strand from it (viz. sheep)'), it would show another instance of the zero grade stem hutt-.

The consistent spelling with geminate *-tt-* seems to point to an etymological *-*t-*. Nevertheless, the fact that we do not find assibilation of the dental consonant

before *-i- in the stems huttie/a- and huttie/a- show that -tt- cannot reflect *-t-just like that. It is likely that some laryngeal stood between the dental consonant and *-i-. As Melchert (1984a: 88¹⁶) rightly points out, a sequence *- $d^{(h)}H$ - would yield Hitt. -tt- as well (cf. mekki- < * $megh_2$ -), which means that we can mechanically reconstruct hutt- / hutt- as * h_2ueTH - (initial * h_2 because * h_3 would be lost in this position, cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c).

The etymological interpretation of this verb is in debate. Melchert (1984a: 88¹⁶) connects huett- with the root that traditionally is reconstructed *uedh- 'to lead' (OIr. fedid 'leads', Goth. ga-widan 'to bind', Lith. vedù 'to lead, to marry', OCS vedo 'to lead', YAv. vāδaiieiti 'to lead', Skt. vadhū́- 'bride') which he now reconstructs as $*h_2uedh_2$ -. According to him, the initial laryngeal is visible in Hom. ἀν-άεδνος 'having no wedding-present', which in his view also shows that the dental consonant was *d and that the -dh- in Skt. $vadh\hat{u}$ - therefore reflects *- dh_2 -, which then is proof for the second laryngeal as well. There are some flaws in this reasoning. First, the circumflex stems Lith. ved- 'to lead, to marry' and Slav. *ved- 'to lead' clearly point to *ued^h- (absence of Winter's Law points to * D^h). Semantically, these must belong with OIr. fedid 'leads', Goth. ga-widan 'to bind', YAv. vāδaiieiti 'leads' and Skt. vadhū́- 'bride', which therefore all must go back to *ued^h- as well. This means that Hom. ἀνάεδνος, which unambiguously points to a *-d-, cannot be cognate (but rather belongs with OE weotuma 'brideprice' and PS1. *věno 'bride-price' that does show Winter's Law and therefore must reflect *-d-; the simplex form nom.-acc.pl.n. ἔεδνα (Hom.) 'bridal gifts' rather points to a root with an initial $*h_{l}$, $*h_{l}ued$, which indicates that ἀνάεδνος must be a secondary remodelling of original *νήεδνος < *n- h_1ued -no-, p.c. prof. Kortlandt). Note that in the reflexes of $*ued^h$ - 'to lead', there are no indications whatsoever for an initial or root-final laryngeal.

An alternative etymology could be a connection with Skt. $vadh^i$ - 'to slay', Gr. $\dot{\omega}\theta\dot{\epsilon}\omega$ 'to push' that up to now are reconstructed * ued^ih_i -. If, however, Gr. $\dot{\omega}\theta\dot{\epsilon}\omega$ could reflect * $\dot{\alpha}$ oθ $\dot{\epsilon}\omega$ < * $h_2uod^hh_i$ - $\dot{e}ie$ -, then we may be allowed to connect this with huett- (which then would show that a sequence * $-d^hh_i$ - yields -tt-, but compare ka-ra-a-pi < * $g^hr\dot{o}bh_i$ -ei). Semantically, we should especially compare Gr. $\dot{\omega}\theta\dot{\epsilon}\omega$ 'to push' with Hitt. huett- 'to pull, to draw'.

LIV² assumes that *huett*- stands isolated in IE and mechanically reconstructs $*h_2uet$ -. Note however, that this is incorrect: $*h_2ut$ - $\underline{i}e/o$ - should have yielded $**\underline{h}\underline{u}z\underline{i}\underline{i}e/a$ -.

All in all, I do not dare to take a final decision.

huettije/a-: see huett-(tt)a; huttije/a-zi

<code>huhha-</code> (c.) 'grandfather' (Akk. *ABBA ABBA*, *ABI ABI*): nom.sg. <code>hu-uh-ha-aš</code>, acc.sg. <code>hu-uh-ha-an</code>, gen.sg. <code>hu-uh-ha-aš</code> (MH/MS), <code>hu-u-uh-ha-aš</code>, <code>hu-ha-aš</code> (KUB 19.5 obv. 12 (NS)), <code>hu-u-h[a-aš]</code> (KUB 11.10, 7 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. <code>hu-uh-hi</code>, abl. <code>hu-uh-ha-az</code>, nom.pl. <code>hu-uh-he-e-eš</code>, <code>hu-uh-hi-iš</code>, acc.pl. <code>hu-uh-hi-iš</code>, <code>hu-uh-he-eš</code>, dat.-loc.pl. <code>hu-uh-ha-aš</code>.

Derivatives: *huḥḥant-* (c.) '(great)grandfather' (nom.pl. *ḫu-uḥ-ḥa-an-te-eš*, *ḫu-u-ḥa-an-te-iš*).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. hūha- 'grandfather' (abl.-instr. hu-u-ha-ti), huhatalla/i-'ancestral' (nom.-acc.pl.n. hu-ha-da-al-la, hu-u-ha-da-al-la); HLuw. huha- (c.) 'grandfather' (nom.sg. /huhas/ AVUS-ha-sá (MARAŞ 4 §9), acc.sg. /huhan/ AVUS-ha-na (MARAŞ 4 §11), dat.sg. /huha/ AVUS-ha (MARAŞ 4 §8, KARKAMIŠ A2 §4), nom.pl. /huhant^si/ AVUS-ha-zi (KARABURUN §1, KARKAMIŠ A14a §5, BOHÇA §6, §10, ÇİFTLİK §3), AVUS-ha-zi (KARKAMIŠ A26a §d)), huhant(i)- (c.) '(great)grandfather(?)' (acc.sg. /huhantin/ AVUS-ha-ti-na (MARAŞ 4 §11), dat.-loc.sg. /huhanti/ AVUS-ha-ti (KARKAMIŠ A1a §14), nom.pl. /huhantint^si/ AVUS-ha-ti-zi (KARKAMIŠ A11b §8), dat.-loc.pl. /huhatant^s/ AVUS-ha-ta-za (HAMA 4 §10)), *huhantia-(adj.) 'of the grandfather' (nom.-acc.pl.n. AVUS-ti-ia (KARKAMIŠ A11a §8, 13)), huhantul(i)- (c.) 'greatgreatgrandfather(?) (acc.sg. /huhantulin/ AVUS-ha-tu-li-(ha) (MARAŞ 4 §11)); Lyc. χuge- 'grandfather' (gen.adj.nom.-acc.pl.n. χugaha).

IE cognates: Lat. *avus*, Arm. *haw* 'grandfather', OIc. & 'greatgrandfather', Goth. *awo* 'grandmother', SCr. "üjāk 'uncle on mother's side', Lith. *avýnas* 'uncle on mother's side'.

PIE $*h_2\acute{e}uh_2$ -s, $*h_2\acute{e}uh_2$ -m, $*h_2uh_2$ -ós

See Puhvel HED 3: 355f. for attestations. In Hittite, this word is almost consistently spelled hu-uh-hV°, with geminate -hh-, whereas in CLuwian, we find hu-u-hV° and hu-hV° with single -h-, which corresponds to Lyc. χuge -, the -g- of which reflects a lenited */-h-/.

Since Sturtevant (1928c: 163), these words are generally connected with Lat. avus, Arm. haw, etc. 'grandfather'. It is clear that Lat. a- and Arm. ha- must reflect * h_2e -, which corresponds to Hitt. h-. The second -hh- in Hittite corresponds to the acute intonation in SCr. h-h- which points to a laryngeal. Because *h-h- was lost intervocalically (cf. Melchert 1987b: 23f.), it is likely that we must reconstruct *h-h- here as well. All in all, we arrive at a stem *h-h-h-. The question remains why Hittite shows geminate -hh- where the Luwian languages

show single -h-. In my view, this problem can only be solved by assuming that this word originally was a root noun. If we reconstruct $*h_2\acute{e}uh_2$ -s, $*h_2\acute{e}uh_2$ -m, $*h_2uh_2$ - $\acute{o}s$, we can explain that on the one hand we find the thematicized stem $*h_2\acute{e}uh_2$ -o- in CLuw. $h\bar{u}ha$ -, Lyc. χuge -, but also Lat. avus, Arm. haw, Goth. awo, etc., but on the other a thematicized stem $*h_2uh_2$ - \acute{o} - which regularly yields Hitt. huhha- without lenition of $*-h_2$ -. Compare $\check{s}\bar{u}hh$ -, $\check{s}uhha$ - for a similar thematization.

huje/a-zi: see huuai-i / hui-

huiš-zi / huš- (Ia1) 'to live; to survive' (Sum. TI): 3sg.pres.act. hu-iš-zi (KBo 12.81 ii 5 (OH/NS)), hu-i-iš-zi (KUB 6.46 iv 10 (NH)), TI-eš-zi (KUB 15.30 iii 5 (NS), KUB 57.116 obv. 18 (NS), KUB 17.12 ii 26 (NS), KUB 15.1 iii 50 (NH), KBo 23.117 rev. 14 (NS)), TI-iš-zi (KUB 6.45 iii 41 (NH)), 2pl.pres.act. hu-i-iš-te-ni (KUB 1.16 iii 37 (OH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. hu-e-eš (ABoT 44 i 56 (OH/NS)); part. TI-eš-ša-an-t- (KUB 31.77 i 9 (NH)); impf. hu-eš-ke/a- (KUB 49.1 iv 17 (NS)).

Derivatives: hušnu-ⁱ, huišnu-ⁱ, huešnu-ⁱ (Ib2) 'to make recover; to rescue; to spare' (1sg.pres.act. hu-iš-nu[-mi] (KBo 39.223 rev. 3), 3sg.pres.act. hu-iš-nu-zi (OH/NS), hu-iš-nu-uz-zi (OH/MS), hu-u-iš-nu-zi, 1pl.pres.act. hu-iš-nu-mé-ni (KBo 32.15 ii 18 (MH/MS)), hu-iš-nu-e-ni (KUB 36.32, 15), 3pl.pres.act. hu-išnu-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. hu-iš-nu-nu-un (MH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. hu-e-(eš-)nu-ú-ut (KBo 3.28 ii 19), *hu-iš-nu-ut* (MH/MS), *hu-uš-nu-ut* (KBo 3.36 obv. 9 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. *hu-iš-nu-e-er*, 2sg.imp.act. *hu-iš-nu-ut*, *hu-u-iš-nu-ut*, 3sg.imp.act. hu-iš-nu-ud-du, 2pl.imp.act. hu-uš-nu-ut-tén (KUB 32.64 ii 14 (MH/NS)); part. TI-nu-an-t-; impf. hu-iš-nu-uš-ke/a-), huišu- / huišau-, huešu- / huešau-, hušu-'fresh, raw' (nom.-acc.sg. and pl. hu-e-šu, hu-e-šú, hu-u-e-šu, hu-i-šu, hu-u-i-šu, hu-šu (1x), abl. hu-e-ša-ua-az, hu-e-ša-ua-za, hu-e-ša-u-ua-za, hu-u-e-ša-ua-az, hu-u-e-ša-ua-za, hu-u-e-ša-u-ua-az, hu-u-e-ša-u-ua-za, hu-u-i-eša-u-ua-az, hu-i-ša-ua-az, hu-u-i-ša-u-az, hu-u-i-ša-ua-az, hu-u-i-ša-ua-za, hu-ui-ša-u-ua-za, hu-u-i-ša-u-ua-az, hu-e-šu-ua-za, hu-šu-ua-za, nom.pl.c. hu-u-e-ša $u-e-e\check{s}$, $hu-u-ui_5-\check{s}a-u-e-e\check{s}$, dat.-loc.pl. $hu-i-\check{s}u-ua-a\check{s}$, $hu-i-\check{s}a\langle -ua\rangle -a\check{s}$), $hu\check{s}ue/a^{-zi}$, *huišue/a-^{zi}* (Ic4 > Ic2) 'to stay alive, to be alive, to survive' (3sg.pres.act. *hu-iš-ú*e-ez-zi, hu-iš-ú-ez-zi, hu-iš-šu-ez-zi, hu-u-iš-šu-u-ez-zi, 1pl.pres.act. [h]u-šu-e-uani, 3sg.pret.act. hu-iš-ua-it, hu-iš-ua-a-iš, 2pl.pret.act. hu-iš-ú-e-te-en (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.act. *hu-iš-šu-er* (HKM 50 obv. 5 (MH/MS)), *hu-u-i-šu-er*, *hu-šu-e-er*; part. hu-šu-ua-an-t- (OS), hu-uš-ua-an-t-, hu-iš-ua-an-t- (OS), hu-i-šu-ua-an-t-(OS), hu-iš-šu-ua-an-t- (OS), hu-u-iš-ua-an-t-, hu-u-i-iš-ua-an-t-; verb.noun huiš-ua-a-tar, hu-iš-ua-tar, hu-u-iš-ua-tar, gen.sg. hu-e-eš-ua-an-na-aš, hu-iš-ua-an-na-aš, dat.-loc.sg. hu-iš-ua-an-ni, instr. TI-an-ni-it).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *hwisar* (n.) 'game, wild beasts' (nom.-acc.sg. ^{BESTIA}*HWI-sà+ra/i-sa* (ALEPPO 2 §5), "ANIMAL.BESTIA" *HWI-sa*₅+*ra/i* (BOHÇA §5), *HWI-sa*₅+*ra/i-*' (BULGARMADEN §7))), *hwisnamaja* (n.?) '?' (nom.-acc.pl.(?) ^{BESTIA}*HWI-sá-na-ma-ja* (ASSUR letter *a* §10)).

IE cognates: Gr. ἰαύω, aor. ἄεσα 'to spend the night', Skt. *vásati* 'to dwell', TochB *wäs*- 'to rest, to reside', Goth. *wisan* 'to be'.

PIE $*h_2ues$ -, $*h_2us$ -

See Puhvel HED 3: 332f. for attestations. Within the verb, we find the stems $hui\bar{s}$ - and $hue\bar{s}$ -. Weitenberg (1984: 108f.) shows that spellings with -e- occur in young texts only, which fits our establishment that OH /i/ is lowered to NH /e/ before - \bar{s} - (cf. § 1.4.8.1.d). In the derivatives of this verb, we find a third stem, namely $hu\bar{s}$ -, especially in several OS attestations of $hu\bar{s}uant$ - (besides $hu\bar{s}uant$ -). I therefore cite this lemma as $hu\bar{s}$ -uant-

Already since Kuryłowicz (1927: 102) this verb is generally derived from the PIE root * h_2ues - as reflected in e.g. Gr. ἄεσα 'to spend the night', Skt. $v\'{a}sati$ 'to dwell', Goth. wisan 'to be'. Formally, the development of * h_2ues - > OH $hui\check{s}$ - can be understood if we apply the sound law as formulated by Melchert (e.g. 1994a: 101), namely *e between *u and dental consonant > u (also in uitt- besides uett-).

Opponents against this etymology (e.g. Weitenberg 1984: 108f., Tischler HEG A: 265) point to the Luwian stem huit- 'to live' (see under the lemma huitar / huitn-), and raise the possibility that Hitt. - \dot{s} - reflects *- $d\dot{i}$ -. Apart from the fact that the sound law * $d\dot{i}$ > Hitt. \dot{s} is only ascertained for word-initial position, the connection with Luw. huit- is difficult morphologically. We would have to assume a basic stem *hued-, of which a derivative *hued-hued- (but what kind of suffix is this *-hue-) yielded Hitt. *huesu-, out of which a verbal stem hues- was back-formed. This does not seem appealing to me. Moreover, the root huis- is attested in HLuwian as well, which cannot be explained by an assibilation of *hued-.

huitar / huitn- (n.) 'game, wild animals': nom.-acc.sg. [hu]-i-ta-ar (StBoT 25.19 obv. 15 (OS)), [hu-i]-ta-ar (StBoT 25.19 obv. 14 (OS)), hu-i-ta-ar (KBo 4.2 i 59 (OH/NS)), hu-u-i-tar (KUB 3.94 ii 18 (NS), KUB 8.62 i 2 (NS), etc.), hu-u-e-da-ar (KUB 36.67 ii 9 (NS)), gen.sg. hu-it-na-aš (KUB 6.45 iii 16 (NH)) // hu-it-ta-aš (KUB 6.46 iii 56 (NH)), [h]u-it-na-aš (KUB 2.1 ii 16 (OH/NS)), hu-u-it-na-aš (KBo 11.40 ii 5 (OH/NS), KUB 33.57 ii 11 (OH/NS), KBo 25.180 rev. 10

(OH/NS)), erg.sg. *hu-it-na-an-za* (KBo 9.114, 7 (OH/MS)), instr. *hu-u-it-ni-it* (KUB 24.2 ii 15 (NS)), nom.-acc.pl. *hu-i-ta-a-ar* (ABoT 5+ ii 17 (OS)), *hu-i-da-a*[-*ar*] (KBo 22.224 obv. 3 (OH/MS)), [*hu-j-i-da-a-ar* (KUB 8.1 iii 10 (OH/NS)), *hu-u-i-ta-a-ar* (KBo 10.23 iii 9 (OH/NS), KBo 10.24 i 11 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: *huitnaima-* '?' (gen.sg. *hu-i-it-na-i-ma-aš* (KUB 44.61 rev. 17 (NS))).

IE cognates: ON vitnir 'creature'.

PIE $*h_2u\acute{e}id$ -r / $*h_2uid$ -n- $\acute{o}s$.

See Puhvel HED 3: 352f. for attestations. Puhvel cites the word as "huedar, huitar", but in the overview above we can see that almost all words are spelled with -i- (note that the sign IT can be read it as well as et and therefore is non-probative), including OS ones. The only form with -e-, hu-u-e-da-ar (KUB 36.67 ii 9) is found in a NS text and therefore may not be phonetically relevant. Puhvel cites another form with -e-, namely gen.sg. "hu-ú-e-id-na-as" (KUB 1.16 ii 46 (OH/NS)), but it should be noted that this form is crucially broken ([...]ú-e-et-na-aš ...), and that its context is not fully clear. Moreover, it would be one of the very few examples where we would find the sign HU followed by Ú in Hittite (cf. § 1.3.9.4.f), and I therefore do not follow Puhvel's restoration.

This word is remarkable because it inflects huitar / huitn-, showing a cluster -tn- whereas in e.g. abstract nouns in $-\bar{a}tar / -\bar{a}nn$ - the cluster *-tn- assimilated to -nn-. It therefore has been claimed that the word in fact is a Luwianism. Because of the OS attestations, this seems unlikely to me. Puhvel (l.c.) ingenuously remarks that in huitar / huitn- the cluster -tn- must reflect *-dn- (with *-d- as

visible in nom.-acc.sg. *huitar*, CLuw. *huitumar*, *huitumali*-, etc.) and that *-*dn*- did not assimilate (unlike *-*tn*- > -*nn*-), as is clear from $utn\bar{e}/utni$ - 'land' (q.v.).

In Hittite, the word *huitar / huitn-* does not have cognates (apart perhaps from the unclear hapax *hu-i-it-na-i-ma-aš*), whereas in CLuwian the root *huid-* is wider spread, and seems to denote 'life, to live' (cf. e.g. *huitumar* 'life', *huitual(i)-* 'alive, living'). This meaning resembles the meaning of Hitt. *huiš-* 'to live' a lot, and it therefore has been assumed that *huid-* and *huiš-* in fact are cognate. See at *huiš-^{zi} / huš-* for the problems regarding this assumption. It cannot be denied, however, that at least in HLuwian the roots *hwit-* and *hwis-* were synchronically connected, as is apparent from the fact that we find *hwisar / hwisn-* besides *hwitar / hwitn-*, both meaning 'game, wild animals'.

Puhvel (HED 3: 355) etymologically connects *huitar* / *huitn*- with ON *vitnir* 'creature', which would point to a root * h_2ueid -. For Hittite, this means that we can reconstruct a formation * $h_2u\acute{e}id$ -r /* h_2uid -n- $\acute{o}s$.

huitt(ije/a)-: see huett(ije/a)-, huttije/a-

hulla-: see *hulle-*^{zi} / *hull-*

GIŠ hulāli- (n.) 'distaff': nom.-acc.sg. hu-la-a-li, hu-u-la-li, hu-la-li.

See Puhvel HED 3: 361f. for attestations. The interpretation of ^{GIŠ}ħulāli- as 'distaff' is especially based on the fact that it is used in combination with ^{GIŠ}ħueša- 'spindle', e.g. in KBo 6.34 ii (42) nu TÚG ŠÁ MUNUS ^{GIŠ}ħu-la-a-li ^{GIŠ}ħu-e-ša-an-n=a (43) ú-da-an-zi 'They bring a woman's clothe, a distaff and a

spindle'. For formal reasons, it is obvious that the verb $\hbar ul\bar{a}li\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to entwine, to enwrap' is derived from it, which is supported by the figura etymologica KUB 59.2 ii (8) $nu=za=k\acute{a}n^{\text{GIS}}\hbar u-la-li\,\hbar u-la-li-\dot{\mu}a-az-zi$ 'He enwraps the distaff'. Since the distaff is the staff around which the wool was wound from which a thread was spun that then was wound around the spindle, it is likely that $\hbar ul\bar{a}li$ is cognate with the root * $\hbar ul$ - 'wool' as visible in $\hbar ulana$ - 'wool' and $\hbar uli\bar{\mu}a$ - 'wool'. See under $\hbar ulana$ - for further etymology.

hulana- (c.) 'wool' (Sum. SÍG): acc.sg. SÍG-an, dat.-loc.sg. *hu-u-la-*[n(i)] (KBo 3.8 iii 8), [(hu-u-la-)n]i (KBo 3.8 iii 26), instr. SÍG-ni-it.

Derivatives: *hulija-* (c.) 'wool' (nom.sg. *hu-li-ja-aš*).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. **hulana/i-* (c.) 'wool' (nom.sg. SÍG-*la-ni-iš*, abl.-instr. SÍG-*ti*).

The word for 'wool' is almost always spelled sumerographically with the sign SÍG. On the basis of parallel texts, two phonetic spellings have been discovered. On the one hand, the parallel texts KBo 11.10 ii (29) UDU^{HLA}-aš hu-li-ia-aš // KBo 11.72 ii (33) UDU^{HLA}-aš SÍG-aš 'wool of the sheep', show a spelling huliia-. On the other, the parallel texts KUB 26.50 i (25) KŲR URU^{† ID}SÍG-na URU Ir-ha-an-ta[(-aš URU Ki-)]ig-gi-ip-ra-aš // KUB 26.43 i (31) KUR URU ^{† ID}]Hu-la-na URU Ir-ha-an-da-aš URU Ki-ik-ki-ip-ra-aš, show a phonetic spelling hulana-. This latter reading also fits the occasional phonetic complements to SÍG: instr. SÍG-ni-it (KUB 24.10 iii 13, KUB 24.11 iii 11). A full phonetic spelling hulanamay be visible in the following difficult passage, if a translation 'wool' would be justified here.

'He bound the p. eagle, he bound the bearded snakes in b. ... He released the p. eagle, he released the bearded snakes in b.'

(26) [(hu-u-la-)n]i la-a-at-ta-at

In CLuwian, we find a nom.sg. SÍG-*la-ni-iš* (KUB 25.39 iv 6) that seems to belong with Hitt. *hulana-* and then must be read as *hulaniš*.

All in all, we must assume two words for wool, namely hulija- and hulana-. Because of their formal similarity, it is likely that both are derived from a root hul- 'wool', which then possibly also underlies hulalii- 'distaff' (q.v.) and its derivatives hulalije/a-i- 'to entwine'.

Since Friedrich (1961), hulana- has been compared with the words for 'wool' in the other IE languages: Skt. hulana-, Gr. hulana-, Gr. hulana-, Goth. hulana-, Goth. hulana-, Goth. hulana-, Goth. hulana-, Goth. hulana-, Goth. hulana-, Goth. hulana-, Goth. hulana-, Goth. hulana-, Goth. hulana-, Goth. hulana-, There are some problems, however. First, the development of hulana-, There are some problems, however. First, the development of hulana-, we would in principle expect hulana-, Secondly, if Hitt. hulana-, reflects hulana-, we would in principle expect hulana-, Secondly, if Hitt. hulana-, reflects hulana-, the hulana-, the hulana-, the hulana-, the hulana-, and hululana-, together with hulala-, point to a root hul-, this hul- does not fit hulana-, which should have yielded hulana-, I would have rather expected Hitt. hulana-, which should have been spelled either hulana- or hul-, which should have been spelled either hulana- or hul-, which should have been spelled either hulana- or hul-, hulana-, which should have been spelled either hulana- or hulana- but not hulana- as attested.

Kronasser (1967: 45) rather connects hul- with a Hurrian noun hul(a)- 'wool' which is only attested as a loanword in Akk. hul(l)anu, a piece of clothing made of wool, which is used in texts from Nuzi and Alalah.

hulle-zi / hull- (Ia1 > Ic1, IIa1γ) 'to smash, to defeat': 2sg.pres.act. hu-ul-la-ši (KUB 37.223 rev. 5 (OS)), 3sg.pres.act. hu-ul-le-ez-z[i] (KUB 29.32, 4 (OS)), hu-ul-le-ez[-zi] (KUB 29.32, 5 (OS)), hu-ul-le[-ez-zi] (KBo 3.22 obv. 35 (OS)), hu-ul-le-ez-zi (KUB 34.53 rev. 9 (MS), KUB 40.54 rev. 2 (NS), (IBoT 3.131, 5 (NS)), hu-ul-le-zi (KBo 20.82 ii 27 (OH/NS)), hu-ul-la-az-zi (KUB 37.223 obv. 4 (OS)), hu-u-ul-la-az-zi (KBo 6.26 ii 11 (OH/NS)), hu-ul-[(le-e-ez-zi)] (KBo 3.22 obv. 34 (OS) // hu-ul-le-e-ez-zi KUB 36.98a obv. 5 (OH/NS))), hu-ul-li-ja-az-zi (KBo 6.26 ii 12 (OH/NS)), hu-ul-li-ja-az-zi (KBo 4.10 obv. 46 (NH)), hu-ul-la-i (KBo 6.28 rev. 29 (NH), KUB 31.59 iii 26 (NS)), hu-ul-la-a-i (KBo 6.29 iii 42 (NH), KUB 26.50 rev. 9 (NH)), 2pl.pres.act. [hu²-]ul-la-at-te-ni (KUB 26.34 rev. 5 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. hu-ul-la-an-zi (KUB 17.21 iv 19 (MH/MS), KBo 6.3 ii 12 (OH/NS), KUB 35.148 iv 7 (OH/NS)), hu-u-ul-la-an-zi (KBo 6.5 iii 8 (OH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. hu-ul-la-nu-un (KBo 3.22 obv. 11, 15 (OS), KUB 31.64 iii 10 (OH/NS), KBo 2.5 ii 11 (NH), KBo 5.8 iii 29 (NH), KUB 33.106 iv 13 (NH)),

hu-ul-la-a-nu[-un] (KUB 23.21 iii 28 (MH/NS)), hu-ul-li-ia-nu-un (KBo 10.2 i 35, ii 16 (fr.) (OH/NS), KUB 23.33, 5 (OH/NS), KBo 3.6 ii 9 (NH), KUB 1.1 ii 25 (NH), KUB 14.3 i 25 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. *hu-ul-le-et* (KUB 36.99 rev. 4 (OS), KBo 3.38 obv. 15 (fr.), 31 (OH/NS), KBo 22.2 rev. 8 (OH/MS), KBo 3.1 i 29 (OH/NS), KBo 3.46 obv. 25 (OH/NS), KUB 12.26 ii 23 (NS), KUB 19.11 iv 39 (NH)), hu-ul-li-i-e-et (KUB 14.15 i 29 (NH)), hu-ul-li-ia-at (KBo 2.5 + 16.17 iii 40 (NH), KBo 14.3 iv 33 (NH), KUB 14.22 i 6 (NH), KUB 19.18 i 28 (NH)), hu*u-ul-li-ia-at* (KUB 19.8 iii 30 (NH)), *hu-ul-li-iš* (KBo 3.38 rev. 24 (OH/NS)), *hu-ul-li-iš* (KBo 3.38 rev. 24 ul-la-aš (Bronzetafel i 98 (NH)), 1pl.pret.act. hu-ul-lu-mé-en (KUB 23.21 obv. 29 (MH/NS)), hu-ul-lu-um-me-[en] (KBo 3.15, 6 (NS)), hu-u-ul-li-ia-u-en (KUB 23.16 iii 9 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. hu-ul-le-er (KUB 31.124 ii 12 (MH/MS), KBo 3.18 rev. 8 (OH/NS), KBo 3.38 obv. 32 (OH/NS)), hu-ul-li-e-er (KBo 3.16 rev. 2, 3, 4 (OH/NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *hu-ul-la-ad-du* (KUB 35.148 iv 8 (OH/NS)); 3pl.pres.midd. hu-ul-la-an-ta-ri (KUB 17.28 iv 45 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. [huul-]la-at-ta-ti (KBo 3.29, 14 (OH/NS)) // hu[-ul-la-at-ta-ti] (KBo 8.41, 4 (OH/NS)), hu-ul-la-ta-at (KUB 14.17 ii 29 (NH)), 3sg.imp.midd. hu-la-da-ru (KBo 3.29, 15 (OH/NS), KBo 8.41, 5 (OH/NS)); part. hu-ul-la-an-t- (KUB 24.8 ii 18 (OH/NS)); impf. *hu-ul-li-iš-ke/a-*.

Derivatives: hullātar (n.) 'infliction' (nom.-acc.sg. hu-ul-la-a-tar, hu-ul-la-tar), hullumar (n.) 'defeat' (nom.-acc.sg. hu-u-ul-lu-mar (KBo 14.4 i 28 (NH)), hullanza- (c.) 'defeat' (acc.sg. hu-ul-la-an-za-an (OS)), hullanzai- (c.) 'infliction, defeat' (nom.sg. hu-ul-la-an-za-iš, hul-la-an-za-iš, acc.sg. hu-ul-la-an-za-in), hullanzatar / hullanzann- (n.) 'infliction, defeat' (nom.-acc.sg. hu-ul-la-an-za-tar, hu-ul-la-an-za-tar, hu-ul-la-an-za-tar, hu-ul-la-an-za-tar, hu-ul-la-an-za-tar, hu-ul-la-an-za-eš-ni, hullanzešar / hullanzešn- (n.) 'infliction' (dat.-loc.sg. hu-ul-la-an-zi-eš-ni, abl. hu-ul-la-an-zi-eš-na-az).

PIE $*h_2uelh_1$ -: $*h_2ul$ -né- h_1 -ti, $*h_2ul$ -n- h_1 -énti

See Puhvel HED 3: 363f. for attestations. In the oldest texts (OS), we often find the spelling *hu-ul*-LI-IZ-zi and *hu-ul*-LI-IT, which are ambiguous regarding their interpretation. Because the sign LI can be read *li* as well as *le*, the sign IZ can be read *iz* as well as *ez* and the sign IT can be read *it* as well as *et*, the spelling *hu-ul*-LI-IZ-zi could in principle be read *hullizzi*, *hulliezzi* or *hullezzi*, and similarly *hu-ul*-LI-IT as *hullit*, *hulliet* or *hullet*. A reading *hullie*- (i.e. /HoLie-/) in my view is not likely, as there are no other examples of the stem *hulliie/a*- in OS or MS texts (but note that in NS texts we do find *hulliie/a*- and the corresponding unambiguous spellings *hu-ul-li-i-e-et* /HoLiét/). The choice between *hulli*- and *hulle*- is difficult, however. On the basis of the fact that *hulle/i*- seems to alternate

with hulla-, I assume that we have to read hulle- since an alternation e: a is better understandable than an alternation i: a.

As already mentioned, this verb shows quite a wide variaty of stems. Already in OS texts, we find different stems: 3sg.pres.act. hullezzi and 3sg.pret.act. hullet show a stem hulle-zi, whereas 2sg.pres.act. hullaši, 3sg.pres.act. hullazi and 1sg.pret.act. *hullanun* show a stem *hulla-^{zi}*. A stem *hullije/a-^{zi}* is found in NS texts only, and clearly must be secondary. The same goes for the occasional hiinflected forms 3sg.pres.act. hullāi, 3sg.pret.act. hullaš and hulliš (all based on the stems hulla- and hulli-). A stem hull- is found in 1pl.pret.act. hullumen (MH/NS), hullumme[n] (NS) and derivative hullumar (NH), which are all from NS texts and therefore at first sight do not seem to be of much value. The interpretation of 3pl.pres.act. hullanzi (OH/MS) is less certain. It could in principle show a stem *hulla*-, but in my view, a stem *hull*- is much more likely, which would give more value to the forms hullumen and hullumar as well. So all in all, I regard the stems *hulle-zi*, *hulla-zi* and *hull-* as original, but it should be noted that in OS texts the stem hulle-zi is more numerous than hulla-zi. This situation reminds of the verb zinni-zi / zinn- 'to finish' that also occasionally shows a stem zinna- in OS texts already. I therefore think that it is possible that hulle-/hulla-/hull- should be judged similar to zinni-zi / zinn-, which would mean that the original ablaut is *hulle-zi / hull-* (which is the reason for me to cite this verb thus in this lemma). The stem hulla- probably arose in analogy to stems in -ie/a- or -ške/a- where -e- alternates with -a-.

As I have argued in detail under its own lemma, $zinni^{-zi} / zinn$ - reflects an n-infixed stem of the root $*tieh_{l}$ - : $*ti-ne-h_{l}$ - $/*ti-n-h_{l}$ -. Applying this structure to $hulle^{-zi} / hull$ -, we have to reconstruct $*hul-ne-h_{l}$ - $/*hul-n-h_{l}$ -. Because the cluster *-ln- assimilates to Hitt. *-ll- (cf. Melchert 1994a: 81f.), the regular outcomes are Hitt. hulle- /hull- (note however, that in the case of zinni- that unambiguously must have -i-, the vowel *-e- $< *-eh_{l}$ - apparently was raised to -i-).

All these considerations lead to reconstructing the root as $*h_2uelh_1$ - (the initial $*h_2$ is obligatory because $*h_3$ would not have been retained as h- in this position, cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c). Note that this reconstruction precludes a connection with ualh- 'to hit, to strike' (q.v.), which must reflect $*uelh_3$ -.

As cognates, one could think of OIr. *follnadar* 'to rule' (*(H)ul-ne-H-), Lat. $uale\bar{o}$ 'to be powerful' (*(H)ulH-ie/o-) and, with a *- d^h -extension, Lith. $v\acute{e}ldu$ 'to own', Goth. waldan 'to rule' and OCS $vlad\varrho$ 'to rule'.

hulli-: see hulle-zi / hull-

hulija- 'wool': see at hulana-

hullije/a-zi: see *hulle-zi / hull-*

huldalae-zi : see huuantalae-zi

GIŠ hulukanni- (c.) 'coach, carriage': nom.sg. hu-lu-ga-an-ni-iš (OH/NS), acc.sg. hu-lu-ka-an-ni-in (OH/NS), hu-u-lu-ka-an-ni-in (OH/NS), hu-u-lu-ga-an-ni-in (OH/NS), hu-lu-ga-an-ni-in (OH/NS), hu-lu-ga-an-ni-in (OH/NS), hu-lu-ga-an-ni-ia (OH/NS), gen.sg. hu-lu-ga-an-na-aš (MH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. hu-lu-ka-an-ni-ia (OS), hu-lu-ga-an-ni-ia (OS), hu-u-lu-ga-an-ni-ia (OH/NS), hu-lu-ka-an-ni (MS), hu-lu-ga-an-ni (MH/MS, OH/NS), hu-u-lu-ka-an-ni (OH/NS), hu-u-lu-ga-an-ni (NS), abl. hu-lu-ga-a[n-ni-a]z (OS), hu-lu-ga-an-ni-ia-az (MS), hu-u-lu-ga-an-ni-az (NS), hu-lu-ga-an-na-az (OH/NS), hu-lu-ga-an-na-az (OH/NS), hu-lu-ga-an-na-az (OH/NS), hu-lu-ga-an-na-az (OH/NS), hu-lu-ga-an-ni-it (NS), hu-u-lu-ga-an-ni-it (NS), hu-u-lu-ga-an-ni-it (NS), hu-u-lu-ga-an-ni-it (NS), hu-u-lu-ga-an-ni-it (NS), hu-u-lu-ga-an-ni-it (OH/NS).

See Puhvel HED 3: 370f. for attestations. All attestations are spelled with either hu-lu- or hu-u-lu-, but on the tablet KBo 22.181 we come across a spelling ha-lu-twice, namely rev. 2 and 4. In my view, both forms must be regarded as copy mistakes (possible reading a squeezed HU+U (HA) as HA (HA), cf. the incorrect PI (HA) instead of HA (HA) in rev. (2) [...] HA (HA) which clearly must be HA (HA) in rev. (2) [...]

The oldest forms of this word show an *i*-stem *hulukanni*-, but we encounter *a*-stem forms as well, from the MH period onwards already. In an OAss. text from Kültepe, AKT 1.14, we come across the forms acc. pl. *hu-lu-kà-ni* and gen.sg. *hi-lu-kà-ni-im*, which would seem to point to a pronunciation [hlu-]. According to Puhvel (l.c.), this speaks in favour of Laroche's derivation (1960: 125) from *haluga*- 'message', of which an interpretation /Hluga-/ seems certain. Note that on the basis of this derivation, Laroche translates *hulukanni*- as "voiture de poste". First it should be noted that there is no contextual evidence that *hulukanni*- has anything to do with postal services. Secondly, the OAssyrian forms cannot be equated with *hulukanni*- on semantic grounds (cf. Dercksen (fthc.), who assumes that these words are the OAssyrian adaptations of Hitt. *haluga*- (q.v.)). Moreover, it is in my view hard to explain why *haluka*- is consistently spelled with *ha*- whereas *hulukanni*- is always spelled with *hu*- if both words would have the same phonetic shape, namely /Hlu°/. I therefore do

not accept this etymology. In my view, it is likely that *hulukanni*- is of a non-IE origin.

IE cognates: ?Skt. ubhá- 'both'.

PIE * h_2u -uent-?

See Puhvel HED 3: 373f. for attestations. The adjective is almost consistently spelled with plene -u-. In my files, I have found only 5 instances of a spelling ħu-ma- (of which the forms of KBo 10.45 iii 54 and KBo 18.72 l.edge 5 are written on the edge of the tablet, which makes it possible that they are reduced spellings due to lack of space) vs. 846 instances of the spellings ħu-u-ma-. This seems to point to a phonological form /Hómant-/. The word denotes 'every, each' but also 'whole, entire'.

An etymological interpretation of this adjective is difficult. If we analyse the word as containing the suffix -ant- (like e.g. dapiant- besides dapi- 'all, every, each'), we are left with a stem $h\bar{u}m$ -. This $h\bar{u}m$ - has been etymologically connected with Lat. omnis (first by Holma 1916: 54-5), but formally this connection does not work. If we analyse $h\bar{u}mant$ - as having a suffix *- μunt -, however, we could assume that it goes back to * μu - μunt - 'having μu -'. Puhvel (l.c.) proposes to connect this μu - with Skt. μu - μu - 'shaving both > having all'. Semantically as well as formally, this etymology is certainly possible. It remains awkward, however, that no other cognates of the element * μu - are known.

This ending is normally spelled °*C-hu-un* and °*Vh-hu-un*, but we encounter a spelling -*hu-u-un* several times ([*a*]*r-hu-u-un* (KBo 19.76 i 15), *hal-zi-ih-hu-u-un* (KUB 6.46 iii 62), *šu-up-pi-ja-ah-hu-u-un* (KBo 12.85+ i 26), *da-ah-hu-u-un* (ibid. i 34), *tar-na-ah-hu-u-un* (KUB 31.52 obv. 13)), which indicates that phonologically this ending was /-Hon/. This ending belongs to the *hi*-conjugation and therewith stands in contrast to the *mi*-ending -(*n*)*un*. In the younger texts we find a few original *hi*-verbs in which ending -*hhun* has been replaced by the *mi*-ending -(*n*)*un*: *a-an-šu-un* (MH/NS) instead of **ānšhun, *ha-ma-an-ku-un* (MH/NS) instead of **hamankhun, *ha-a-šu-un* (NS) instead of *ha-a-aš-hu-un*. If *la-a-hu-un* (MS) 'I poured' is to be regarded as such a case as well (so instead of expected **lāhuhhun, although we cannot rule out the possibility that this latter form regularly yielded *lāhun* anyway), then we must conclude that this development started in MH times already. It must be noted that no *mi*-inflecting verb ever shows the ending -*hhun*.

If we compare the 1sg.pret.act.-endings in the other Anatolian languages, where we find Pal. -hha, Luw. -(h)ha and Lyc. - χa , it is clear that we must reconstruct a PAnat. ending */-Ha/ (with -a because of Lyc. -a). In Hittite, we are apparently dealing with a conflation between this PAnat. */-Ha/ and the mi-ending -un < * $^{\circ}C$ -m.

It should be noted that the ending -hhun always shows geminate -hh, whereas the corresponding Luwian ending shows -hha as well as -ha, depending on whether or not the -hh- stood in leniting position. In Hittite, the unlenited variant was generalized.

huni(n)k-zi (Ib3) 'to batter, to bash, to crack': 3sg.pres.act. hu-u-ni-ik-zi (OS, often), hu-ú-ni-ik-zi (KBo 6.2 i 16 (OS)); 3sg.pres.midd. hu-ni-ik-ta-ri, hu-u-ni-ik-ta-ri, 3sg.pret.midd. hu-u-ni-ik-ta-at, hu-ni-ik-ta-at; part. hu-u-ni-in-kán-t-(OS), hu-u-ni-kán-t- (KBo 6.2 i 15 (OS) // KBo 6.5 i 3 (OH/NS)); verb.noun hu-[u-]ni-ki-iš-ša-[ar] (KBo 1.51 rev. 15 (NS)).

PIE * h_2u -ne- $g^{(h)}$ -

See Puhvel HED 3: 381 for attestations. The verb clearly belongs to the nasal infix verbs that show the element *-nin-*. As with all these verbs, the original distribution is that the second *-n-* drops in front of *-kC-*. It is odd, however, that the OS attestation *hu-u-ni-kán-za* (KBo 6.2 i 15) does not follow this rule: the regular form *hu-u-ni-in-kán-za* is found in the same paragraph (KBo 6.2 i 14).

Possibly, the spelling hu-u-ni- $k\acute{a}n$ -za was caused by lack of space (in the handcopy we can see that the last words of the sentence that it occurs in are squeezed onto the tablet to fit the line). The NS attestation $h\bar{u}niki\check{s}\check{s}ar$ does not fit the rule either, but this is probably due to the fact that the original distribution (-inkV- vs. -ikC-) was lost in NH times (cf. the paradigm of li(n)k- z^i).

The word is occasionally spelled with plene -u-, which points to a phonological interpretation /Honink-/ (with the phoneme /o/ that is the regular outcome of *u adjacent to /H/). Once, it is spelled with plene $-\dot{u}$ -, namely $\dot{h}u$ - \dot{u} - $\dot{n}i$ - $\dot{k}zi$ (KBo 6.2 i 16 (OS)). Apart from the fact that on the same tablet the verb occurs spelled $\dot{h}u$ -u-ni- as well ($\dot{h}u$ -u-ni- $\dot{k}\dot{a}n$ -za and $\dot{h}u$ -u-ni-in- $\dot{k}\dot{a}n$ -za as cited above), this form is the only instance known to me in all the Hittite texts where we find a sequence $\dot{h}u$ - \dot{u} - (vs. 2127 cases of $\dot{h}u$ -u- in my text files). It is remarkable that on this same tablet we find a spelling a-pu- \dot{u} -un 'him' (KBo 6.2 ii 32), which is the only spelling with plene $-\dot{u}$ - known to me instead of normal a-pu-u-un (154x in my files). Apparently, the scribe of KBo 6.2 occasionally mixed up the signs U and \dot{u} . These spellings with plene $-\dot{u}$ - therefore do not have any value.

The verb denotes 'to bash (trans.)' when active, and 'to crack (intr.)' when middle, and therefore seems to be derived from $huek^{-zi}$ / huk- 'to slaughter, to slay'. It is remarkable, however, that $huni(n)k^{-zi}$ does not have a causatival meaning, as the other nasal infix verb with -nin- seem to have. See § 2.2.4 for the prehistory of this type of nasal-infixed verbs. See at the lemma of $huek^{-zi}$ / huk-for further etymology.

huntarija(i)-^{tta(ri)} (IIIg > IIIh) 'to break wind, to fart': 3sg.pres.midd. *ḫu-un-ta-ri-ja-it-ta* (KUB 17.28 ii 8 (NS)); verb.noun *ḫu-un-tar-ri-ja-u-ua-ar* (KBo 1.44 + 13.1 iv 29 (NS)).

Derivatives: $huntarnu^{-i}$ (Ib1) 'to grunt (of pigs)' (3sg.pres.act. hu-un-tar-nu-uz-zi), huntarriamma- (adj.) 'grunting (of pigs)' (abl. hu-un-t[ar-r]i-am-ma-za). PIE $*h_2uh_1-nt-r-ie/o-$

See Puhvel HED 3: 382f. for attestations and semantic discussion. He convincingly connects these words to <code>huuant-</code> 'wind' (q.v.), which means that we are dealing with a denominative in <code>-arije/a-</code> (cf. <code>gimmantarije/a-zi</code> 'to spend the winter', <code>nikumandarije/a-zi</code> 'to denude' (Eichner 1979a: 56)). See at <code>huuant-</code> for further etymology.

hupp-: see huuapp-i / hupp-

hurrani-: see harrani-

GIŠ **hurki-** (c.) 'wheel' (Sum. GIŠ UMBIN): acc.sg. *hur-ki-in*, *hu-ur-ki-in*, *hu-u-ur-ki-in*, gen.sg. *hur-ki-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *hur-ki*, acc.pl. *hur-ki-uš*.

IE cognates: Skt. *varj-* 'to turn (around)', Lat. *vergere* 'to incline', OE *wrencan* 'to turn, to wring'.

PIE *h2urg-i-

See Puhvel HED 3: 399f. for attestations. Since Kronasser (1957: 121) this word is connected with Skt. varj- 'to turn (around)', which then must go back to $*h_2uerg$ - (with initial $*h_2$ - since $*h_3$ would not have been retained as h- in this position, cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c). Note that the initial larygneal of this root is also visible in Skt. 3sg.perf.midd. $v\bar{a}vrje$ ($*h_2ueh_2urg-oi$) and int. $v\acute{a}r\bar{v}vrj$ - ($*h_2ueh_2urg-oi$). This means that Hitt. hurki- must reflect $*h_2urg-i$ -.

hurkil- (n.) 'perversity': nom.-acc.sg. hu-ur-ki-il (OS), hu-ur-ki-i-[l] (KBo 46.17 obv. '5 (MS)), hu-u-ur-ki-il (OH/NS), hur-ki-il (MH/NS), hur-ki-el (KUB 30.67, 9 (NS)), gen.sg. hu-ur-ki-la-aš (OH/MS), hur-ki-la-aš (KBo 31.121 obv. '15 (NS)), abl. hur-ki-la-za, ← hu-úr-ki-la-za.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *hurkil-* 'perversion' (gen.adj.acc.pl.c. *hur-ki-la-aš-ši-in-za*).

PIE * h_2urg -il-? or * h_2urg^h -il-?

See Rieken 1999a: 477f. for attestations and discussion. The word refers to sexual offences like incest and bestiality, and may therefore be translated 'perversity'. The etymological interpretation of this word has been in debate. On the one hand, scholars have connected *hurkil*- with *hurki*- 'wheel', through '(wrong) twist' (see the literature in Tischler HEG 1: 302f.), but this does not seem very attractive to me semantically. On the other hand, Puhvel (l.c.) connects *hurkil*- with the root *(*H*)uergh- 'to strangle' (OE wyrgan 'to strangle', Lith. veržiù 'to tie in', OCS -vrbzq 'to bind'). This root seems to be restricted to the north-western European languages, however (unless Alb. zvjerdh 'to disaccustom' is connected), which does not make it an evident etymology either. Both solutions would imply that the Luwian word is borrowed from Hittite, as PAnat. lenis velars are lost in Luwian.

hurn- 'to hunt': see huuarn- / hurn-

hurna-, hurne-, hurnije/a- 'to sprinkle': see harna-zi / harn-

hurt(a)-: see huuart-i / hurt-

huš-: see huiš-zi / huš-

huške/a-zi (Ic6) 'to wait for, to linger': 2sg.pres.act. hu-u-uš-ke-ši, 3sg.prs.act. hu-uš-ke-ez-zi, 3pl.pres.act. hu-uš-kán-zi, 3sg.pret.act. hu-uš-ke-et, 2pl.pres.act. hu-u-uš-ke-et-tén, 2sg.imp.act. hu-u-uš-ke; verb.noun hu-uš-ke-u-ua-ar.

Derivatives: huškeuant- (c.) 'dawdler' (nom.pl. hu-u-s-ke-u-a-a-t-e-s). PIE * h_2u -ské/o- (or * h_2u s-ské/o-)

See Puhvel HED 3: 410 for attestations. See au^{-i}/u - for my suggestion that this verb reflects $*h_2u$ - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ - and therewith is a petrified imperfective of the root $*h_2eu$ - 'to see' that is the predecessor of au^{-i}/u - 'to see'. Alternatively, one could assume that it is a petrified imperfective of $hui\check{s}^{-zi}/hu\check{s}$ - 'to live' and reflects $*h_2us$ - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ - (for the semantics compare Skt. $v\bar{a}s\acute{a}yati$ 'to make wait' $<*h_2us$ - $\acute{e}ie$ -).

-hhut (2sg.imp.midd.-ending)

The exact origin of this ending is unclear. It does not match its functional correspondants like Skt. -sva, Gr. - $(\sigma)o$, Lat. -re, etc.

hūda- (c./n.) 'readiness, ability to act swiftly': nom.sg. c. *hu-u-da-aš* (MH/MS), *hu-u-ta-aš* (NH), nom.-acc.pl.n. *hu-u-da* (MH/NS).

Derivatives: *ḫudāk* (adv.) 'straightaway, immediately, suddenly' (*ḫu-da-a-ak* (OS), *ḫu-u-da-a-ak* (MH/MS, often), *ḫu-u-da-ak* (often), *ḫu-u-ta-ak*, *ḫu-u-ta-a-ak*).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *hutarl(ii)a-* (c.) 'servant' (acc.sg. *hu-tar-li-i-ia[-an]*, *hu-u-tar-la-a-an*).

PIE $*h_2uh_1d-o-$

See Puhvel HED 3: 414f. for attestations. Although the adverb $hud\bar{a}k$ is attested far more often than the noun $h\bar{u}da$, it is likely that $hud\bar{a}k$ is derived from $h\bar{u}da$. The exact formation is unclear however (no other known adverbs in -k are known: the one attestation ap-pi-ia-ak (IBoT 1.19, 8) is to be emended to ap-pi-ia-ak(-ku), cf. HW² A: 185)).

Puhvel (l.c.) suggests to connect these words with Gr. $\varepsilon \dot{v}\theta \dot{v}\zeta$ 'immediately', but this is formally impossible (Hitt. h- vs. Gr. ε -). Starke (1990: 359-65)

convincingly argues for a connection with $huuai^{-1}/hui^{-1}$ (to run, to hurry' (q.v.), which is derived from $*h_2uh_1$ - 'to blow (of the wind)'. In his view, $h\bar{u}da^{-1}$ and $hud\bar{u}da^{-1}$ reflect $*h_2uh_1d^{-1}$ -, a formation with $-d^{-1}$ - that he compares with Lith. $v\dot{v}dinti$ 'to air, to cool' and OHG $w\bar{u}a^{-1}$ (to blow (of the wind'). Nevertheless, I do not know whether Starke is correct in his assumption that the CLuw. word $h\bar{u}tarl(ii)a^{-1}$ (servant' is cognate as well.

huttije/a-: see huett-(tt)a(ri), huttije/a-zi

huuai-i / hui- (IIa4 > Ic1, Ic2) 'to run, to hurry; to spread (of vegetation); (+ =kan) to escape; (+ \(\bar{a}ppan\)) to run behind, to back up': 1sg.pres.act. \(\hat{h}u-i-i\hat{h}-hi\) (KBo 11.19 obv. 14 (NS)), hu-u-i-ia-mi (KUB 1.1 iv 10 (NH), Bo 69/256, 5 (NH)), 2sg.pres.act. *hu-u-i-ja-ši* (KUB 5.1 iii 55 (NH)), *hu-u-e-ja-ši* (KUB 15.23, 9 (NH)), [h]u-u-ia-ši (KUB 48.126 i 21 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. hu-ua-a-i (OS, often), hu-u-ua-a-i (often), hu-ua-i (KBo 27.42 i 24 (OH/NS)), hu-u-ua-i (KBo 27.42 ii 17 (OH/NS), KUB 2.3 i 43 (OH/NS), KBo 4.9 iv 14, 33 (NS)), hu-u-uaiz-zi (KBo 5.9 ii 40 (NH)), hu-u[a-]iz-zi (KBo 10.12+13 iii 41 (NH)), hu-u-ja-zi (KUB 14.3 iii 51 (NH)), 1pl.pres.act. hu-u-i-ia-u-e-ni (KUB 23.83 obv. 5 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. hu-ja-an-zi (OS, often), hu-u-ja-an-zi, hu-u-i-ja-an-zi, hu-u-i-an-zi (KBo 11.32 obv. 15 (OH/NS)), hu-u-ua-an-zi, hu-u-ua-ia-an-zi (KUB 57.84 iii 16 (NS), Bo 6570 ii 4 (undat.)), 1sg.pret.act. hu-e-eh-hu-un (KUB 33.57 ii 3 (OH/NS)), hu-u-i-ja-nu-un (KUB 14.15 iii 44 (NH)), hu-ja-nu-un (KUB 19.39 ii 4 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. hu-ua-iš (MH/MS, often), hu-u-ua-iš, hu-u-ua-iš, hu-ua-iiš (KUB 17.10 i 13 (OH/MS)), hu-ua-aš (KBo 2.6 iii 56 (NH)), hu-ua-i[t] (KUB 23.72 i 17 (MH/MS)), 2pl.pret.act. [hu-]u-i-ia-at-tén (KUB 36.6 i 9 (NS)), 3pl.pret.act. hu-ua-a-er (MH/MS), hu-ua-e-er (MH/MS), hu-u-ua-er, hu-i-e-er, hu-u-e-er, hu-u-i-e-er, 2sg.imp.act. hu-u-i-ja (KBo 10.24 iii 16 (OH/NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *hu-u-ua-a-ú* (KUB 43.38 rev. 22 (MH/MS)); 3sg.pres.midd. *hu-u-i-i*at-ta[(?)] (KUB 21.1 iii 65 (NH)), 2pl.pres.midd. hu-ja-ad-du-ma (KUB 23.72 rev. 20 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pres.midd. hu-ua-ia-an-da-ri (KUB 33.88, 11 (MH/NS), IBoT 2.135, 10 (fr.) (MH/NS)), hu-ia-an-da (KBo 8.102, 11 (NS)); part. hu-iaan-t- (OS), hu-u-ia-an-t-, hu-u-i-ia-an-t-, hu-u-ua-ia-an-t-, hu-u-ua-an-t-; verb.noun gen.sg. hu-u-i-ia-u-ua-aš (KUB 2.1 ii 25 (OH/NS)); impf. hu-ua-iške/a-, hu-u-e-eš-ke/a-, hu-eš-ke/a-, hu-ua-a-i-iš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: *huinu-^{zi}*, *hunu-^{zi}* (Ib1) 'to make run' (1sg.pres.act. *hu-i-nu-mi* (KBo 7.14 obv. 18 (OS), KUB 35.148 iii 20 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. *hu-i-nu-zi* (KUB 5.1 i 19 (NH)), *hu-u-i-nu-zi* (KUB 9.4 ii 12 (MH/NS)), *hu-u-i-nu-uz-zi* (KUB 29.1 i 41 (OH/NS)), *hu-u-e-nu-uz-zi* (KUB 4.47 obv. 34 (undat.)),

1pl.pres.act. hu-i-nu-me-ni (VBoT 24 i 31 (MH/NS)), hu-i-nu-um-me-ni (KUB 17.28 i 15 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. hu-i-nu-an-zi (KUB 53.14 iii 8 (MS)), hu-i-nu-uaan-zi (KUB 10.91 ii 7 (OH/NS)), hu-u-i-nu-ua-an-zi (KUB 53.6 ii 12 (NS)), 1pl.pret.act. *hu-u-i-nu-nu-un* (HKM 89 obv. 10 (MH/MS), KUB 9.4 ii 18, 20 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *hu-i-nu-ut* (HKM 13 obv. 10 (MH/MS), HKM 89 obv. 13 (MH/MS), KUB 14.1 obv. 63 (MH/MS)), *hu-u-i-nu-ut* (KBo 3.6 ii 32 (NH), KUB 1.1 ii 51 (NH), KBo 3.4 ii 69 (NH)), hu-e-nu-ú-ut (KBo 3.28, 19 (OH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. hu-u-i-nu-ut (KBo 5.4 obv. 19, 20, 22 (NH)), hu-u-e-nu-ut (KBo 4.3 iii 7 (NH)), *hu-u-nu-ut* (KUB 21.1 ii 66 (NH)), *hu-nu-ut* (KUB 21.1 ii 72 (NH)), 2pl.imp.act. hu-i-nu-ut-tén (HKM 41 obv. 14 (MH/MS), KUB 7.41 iv 20 (MH/MS?)), 3sg.imp.act. hu-i-nu-ud-du (KBo 32.14 iii 46 (MS)) 3pl.imp.act. huu-e-nu-ua-an-du (KUB 40.57 i 6 (MH/NS)); verb.noun gen.sg. hu-u-e-nu-ma-aš (KBo 24.14 v 7 (MH/NS)); inf.I *hu-i<-nu*?-*ma-an-zi* (KUB 15.33 iii 13 (MH/NS)); impf. hu-i-nu-uš-ke/a-, hu-u-i-nu-uš-ke/a-), peran hūijatalla- (c.) 'head marcher, helper' (nom.sg. hu-u-i-ja-tal-la-aš, acc.pl. hu-u-i-ja-tal-lu[-uš], hu-u-i-ia-at-tal-lu-uš), see huuantalae-.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *hui(ja)*- 'to run' (1pl.pres.act. *hu-u-i-un-ni*, 3sg.pret.act. *hu-u-i-ja-ad-da*), *hu(i)huija*- 'to run' (3pl.pret.act. *hu-u-hu-i-ja-an-da*, 2sg.imp.act. *hu-i-hu-i-ja*, *hu-u-e-hu-u-i-ja*; broken *hu-i-hu-ja-a[n(-)...]*); HLuw. *huia*- 'to run, to march' (3sg.pret.act. /huiata/ PES₂HWI-ia-ta (KARKAMIŠ A6 §23), 3pl.pret.act. /huianta/ PES₂HWI-ia-ta (KARKAMIŠ A11b §11)), *huihuia*- 'to run, to march' (3sg.pret.act. /huihuita/ PES₂HWI-HWI-ta (KARKAMIŠ A6 §9), impf.3pl.pret.midd. /huihuisantasi/ PES₂HWI-HWI-sà-tá-si (KARKAMIŠ A11b §8)).

IE cognates: Skt. $v \hat{a} t i$, Gr. ἄησι, Slav. * $v \check{e} j a t i$ 'to blow (of wind)'. PIE * $h_2 u h_1$ -o i-e i, * $h_2 u h_1$ -i-e n t i

See Puhvel HED 3: 419f. for attestations. The oldest attestations clearly show a dāi/tiianzi-class inflection: 3sg.pres.act. huuāi (OS) besides 3pl.pres.act. huianzi (OS). That the weak stem is hui- and not huia- as is often cited (e.g. Puhvel l.c.), is visible in the causative huinu- (and not **huianu-). In younger times (from MS texts onwards) we find some forms that inflect according to the hatrae-class: huuaizzi (NH) and huuait (MH/MS). In NH texts we find many forms that show the mi-inflected stem huia- (usually spelled hu-u-i-ia-), which is common in dāi/tiianzi-class verbs. The point of departure for this secondary stem is 3pl.pres.act. huianzi that was reanalysed as huia-nzi.

The spelling with plene -u-, which is found often from MH times onwards is due to the fact that an old *u generally is lowered to /o/ when adjacent to /H/. So, phonologically, this verb is to be interpreted as /Hoai- / Hoi-/ (cf. § 1.4.9.3.f).

Couvreur (1937: 119-120) connected $huuai^{-i}/hui$ - with the PIE root $*h_2ueh_1$ - 'to blow (of wind)' (see also at huuant-), which is semantically plausible (cf. ModEng. blow that can be used as 'to move as if carried or impelled by the wind' or 'to go away, to leave hurriedly' (both meanings in the Oxford English Dictionary)). As I have explained in Kloekhorst fthc.a, the verbs of the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class have to be analysed as formations in which the zero grade of the root is followed by an ablauting suffix *-oi-/-i-. In this case, we have to reconstruct $*h_2uh_1$ -oi-ei, $*h_2uh_1$ -i-enti, which by regular sound law indeed would yield Hitt. $huu\bar{a}i$, huianzi.

Puhvel (l.c.) objects to this etymology, stating that we do not find the syntagm ** $\hbar u u a z a \hbar u u \bar{a} i$ 'the wind blows', but this hardly can be seen as a serious objection. He rather connects $\hbar u u a i^{-i} / \hbar u i$ - with Skt. $\nu a \nu a \nu a^{-i}$ - 'to pursue, to seek, to strive after, to fall upon, to take hold of'. This latter verb probably reflects * $\nu a u a \nu a \nu a \nu a$

The causative huinu- occurs in NS texts as huenu- as well, which is due to the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before -n- (cf. § 1.4.8.1.d). The two NH attestations hu-u-nu-ut and hu-nu-ut hardly can be regarded as showing a linguistically real stem hu-u-. Possibly both forms are scribal errors for hu-u-e-nu-ut and hu-e-nu-ut.

huyant- (с.) 'wind' (Sum. IM): nom.sg. *hu-ya-an-za* (KBo 17.62+63 iv 8 (MS?)), *hu-u-ya-an-za* (KUB 8.65, 4 (MH/NS)), gen.sg. *hu-ya-an-da-aš* (KUB 17.28 ii 7 (NS)), *hu-u-ya-an-da-aš* (KBo 10.37 ii 31 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *hu-ya-an-ti* (VBoT 58 i 9 (OH/NS)), *hu-u-ya-an-ti* (KBo 22.6 i 27 (OH/NS)), nom.pl. *hu-u-ya-an-te-eš* (KUB 6.46 iii 49 (NH)), *hu-u-ya-an-te-eš* (KUB 7.5 i 17 (MH/NS)), *hu-u-ya-du-uš* (KUB 24.2 rev. 17 (NS)), acc.pl. *hu-ya-an-du-uš* (KUB 24.3 iii 38 (MH/NS)), *hu-u-ya-ta-aš* (KUB 28.4 obv. 20b (NS)).

Derivatives: see huuantalae-zi.

IE cognates: Skt. *vánt-* 'blowing', *váta-* 'wind', Gr. ἀέντ- 'blowing', Lat. *ventus*, Goth. *winds*, TochA *want-*, TochB *yente*.

PIE $*h_2uh_1$ -ent-

See Puhvel HED 3: 428 for attestations. The etymological interpretation of this word is generally accepted. It derives from the PIE root $*h_2ueh_1$ - 'to blow (of wind)' and belongs with the many other words for 'wind' in IE languages. Hitt.

huuant- can hardly reflect anything else than $*h_2uh_1$ -ent-, which matches Gr. ἀέντ-, which synchronically functions as the participle of the verb 'to blow'. The other IE languages have words that go back to the ablaut-variant $*h_2uéh_1$ -nt-(o-): Skt. vánt-, váta-, Lat. ventus, Goth. winds, TochA wänt-, TochB yente. This seems to point to an original paradigm $*h_2uéh_1$ -nt-s, $*h_2uh_1$ -ént-m, $*h_2uh_1$ -nt-ós, which must have been to original inflection of participles in *-ent-, cf. at -ant-.

(4) huuantalae-^{zi}, hultalae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to spare': 1sg.pret.act. hu-ul-da-la-a-nu-un (KUB 19.37 iii (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. [hu-u-u]a-an-ta-la-a-it (KUB 21.8 ii 10 (NH)), 4 hu-u-ua-an-ta-la-[a-it] (KUB 21.8 ii 4 (NH)).

huμapp-ⁱ / hupp- (IIa1α > IIa1γ) 'to hurl, to throw (+ acc.)': 1sg.pres.act. hu-μα-ap-pa-ah-hi (KUB 7.57 i 7 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. hu-μα-ap-pi (KBo 17.88++ ii 8, 9, 30, 52 (fr.), 61 (OH/MS), KBo 20.67 ii 61 (OH/MS), KBo 11.33 obv. 4 (fr.) (OH/NS), KUB 10.63 ii 8 (fr.) (NS)), [hu-μα-ap-p]α-α-i (KBo 6.34 iii 25 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. hu-μp-pα-αn[-zi] (KBo 8.68 i 20 (NS)), 2pl.imp.act. hu-μα-ap-tén (KUB 9.1 iii 28 (MH/NS), meaning unascertained), 3pl.imp.act. hu-μμα-ap-tén (KUB 7.46 rev. 12 (NS)); part. hu-u-μp-pα-an-t- (KBo 3.21 ii 16 (MH/NS)); broken: hu-u-μα-ap[-...] (KUB 28.100 obv. 12 (NS), meaning unascertained).

Derivatives: *hūppa*- (gender unclear) 'heap' (dat.-loc.sg. *hu-u-up-pi-i=š-ši* (KUB 43.30 iii 17 (OS)), *hu-u-up-pé-e=š-ši* (KUB 27.29 iii 7 (MH/NS))), *huppae-^{zi}* (Ic2) 'to heap, to pile up' (1sg.pres.act.(?) *hu-u-up-am-mi* (KUB 33.67 iv 18 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. *hu-up-pa-ez-zi* (KBo 24.115 i 20 (MS), *hu-up-pa-aiz-zi* (KUB 59.22 iii 26, 28 (OH/NS)), *hu-u-up-pa-a-iz-zi* (KUB 27.29 iii 8 (MH/NS), 819/u, 4 (NS)); part. *hu-u-up-pa-an-t-* (VBoT 24 ii 20 (MH/NS), KBo

10.27 iv 32 (OH/NS))), **∠** *ḥūpala*- 'fish-net' (abl. ∠ *ḥu-u-pa-la-za* (KBo 6.29 ii 34 (NH)).

IE cognates: Skt. *vap-* 'to strew (out), to scatter (seed)', GAv. *vīuuāpat* 'strews apart, plunders, destroys', Goth. *ubils* 'evil'.

PIE $*h_2u\acute{o}ph_1$ -ei, $*h_2uph_1$ -énti

See Melchert fthc.c for the establishment of the semantics of this verb and the view that the noun $h\bar{u}ppa$ - 'heap' (which is the source of $huppae^{-z^i}$ 'to heap, to pile up') has been derived from it through a meaning 'what has been thrown (on the ground)'. Melchert also shows that synchronically we can distinguish between two homophonous verbs $hu\mu app$ - /hupp-, namely one that denotes 'to hurl, to throw (down) (+ acc.)' and another that means 'to be hostile towards, to do evil against (+ dat.-loc.)'. His claim that the latter verb is originally mi-conjugated and therefore formally distinct from the former which is hi-conjugated cannot be substantiated: both forms show hi-conjugated forms in the oldest texts and must be regarded formally identical. Moreover, as I have shown under its lemma, the meaning of $hu\mu app$ -hupp- 'to be hostile towards, to do evil against' can be derived from an original meaning 'to hurl, to throw (down)'. I therefore regard these two verbs as originally identical. For a treatment of its etymology, see under $hu\mu app$ -hupp- 'to be hostile towards, to do evil against'.

huμapp-ⁱ / hupp- (IIa1α) 'to be hostile towards, to do evil against (+ dat.-loc.)': 2sg.pres.act. hu-μa-ap-ti (KUB 26.1 iii 43 (NH), KUB 26.8 iii 5 (fr.) (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. hu-μa-ap-zi (KUB 26.43 obv. 62 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. hu-u-μa-ap-pí-iš (KUB 43.75 obv. 19 (OH/NS)), hu-μa-ap-ta (KUB 13.34 + 40.84 i 14 (NS)), 3pl.pret.act. hu-u-up-pé-er (KBo 3.34 i 3 (OH/NS)), hu-u-μa-ap-pé-er (KUB 1.5 i 9 (NH), KBo 3.6 i 30 (NH)); impf. hu-μa-ap-pí-iš-ke/a- (KUB 21.17 i 9 (NH)).

Derivatives: *huṇappa*- (adj.) 'evil, ill, bad' (Sum. ḤUL; nom.sg.c. *hu-ṇa-ap-pa-aš* (KUB 15.32 i 48 (MH/NS)), ḤUL-*pa-aš* (KBo 19.101, 2 (OH/NS)), acc.sg.c. *hu-ṇa-ap-pa-an* (KBo 3.21 ii 9 (MH/NS)), nom.-acc.sg.n. *hu-ṇa-ap-p[a-an*] (KUB 1.5 i 21 (NH)), dat.-loc.sg. *hu-ṇa-ap-pi* (KBo 15.25 obv. 34 (MH/MS), KUB 1.1 iv 12 (NH)), *hu-u-ṇa-ap-pi* (KUB 1.1 i 40 (NH), KUB 1.10 iii 31 (NH), etc.), nom.pl.c. *hu-u-ṇa-ap-pa-e-eš* (KUB 46.54 obv. 11 (NS)), acc.pl.c. *hu-u-ṇa-ap-pu-š=a* (KUB 24.8 i 4 (OH/NS)), *hu-u-ṇa-ap-pa-š=a* (KUB 24.8 i 3 (OH/NS)), gen.pl. *hu-ṇa-ap-pa-aš* (KUB 30.11 obv. 5 (OH/MS)), *hu-u-ṇa-ap-pa-aš* (KUB 31.127 + 36.79 i 45 (OH/NS))), *huṇappanatar / huṇappanann-* (n.) 'evilness' (nom.-acc.sg. *hu-ṇa-ap-pa-na-tar* (KBo 8.70, 10 (MH/MS)), dat.-loc.sg. *hu-u-ṇa-ap-pa-na-an-ni* (KUB 36.86 obv. 4 (NS))).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. hwapasanu- 'to cause harm' (2sg.imp.act. "SIGILLUM" HWI-pa-sa-nu (ASSUR letter f+g §13)).

IE cognates: Goth. *ubils* 'evil', Skt. *vap*- 'to strew (out), to scatter (seed)', GAv. $v\bar{t}uu\bar{a}pa\underline{t}$ 'strews apart, plunders, destroys'.

PIE $*h_2u\acute{o}ph_1$ -ei, $*h_2uph_1$ -énti

Although Puhvel (HED 3: 430f.) cites only one verb "huwapp-" that he translates as "ill-treat, harrow, harass, disfigure, spoil", Melchert (fthc.c) clearly shows that in fact we are dealing with two verbs. When transitive with an accusative-object, huuapp- denotes 'to hurl, to throw (down)'; when construed with the dat.-loc., it means 'to be hostile towards, to do evil against'. Melchert even claims that the verbs should be formally distinguished as well: "[t]he verb huwapp- 'to do evil' is an athematic mi-verb [...] while the other verb [...] is an originally athematic hiverb". I do not agree with him on this: the two specific mi-conjugated forms of huuapp- 'to do evil', 3sg.pres. huuapzi and 3sg.pret. huuapta (note that the meaning of 1sg.pres.act. hu-u-ap-mi (KUB 35.148 iii 42 (OH/NS)) cannot be determined), are attested in NH texts and both are forms in which the mi-ending has become productive (3sg.pres. -zi is spreading at the cost of its corresponding hi-ending -i; 3sg.pret. -tta is spreading at the cost of its corresponding hi-ending š, cf. their respective lemmas). Moreover, the 3sg.pret.-form hu-u-ua-ap-pi-iš (KUB 43.75 obv. 19 (OH/NS)), which Melchert takes as belonging with 'to hurl down', makes more sense when translated as 'did evil against' (as Melchert himself admits as well; cf. also Hoffner 1977a: 106):

KUB 43.75 obv.

- (18) ... ^dLAMMA-aš=(š)ta ^{GIŠ}MAR.GÍD.DA^{ḤI.A} iš-pár-ri-iš (19) [K]UR-e hu-u-ua-ap-pí-iš GÍR=ŠU hu-u-et-ti-ia-ti ^{GIŠ}ua-ar-ša-mu-uš=šu-uš

'The tutelary deity trampled the wagons and did evil against the country. He drew his knife and started to chop its firewood'.

Since this form is the only form that occurs in an OH composition, it must be regarded as significant, and I therefore assume that also 'to do evil' originally was hi-conjugated: $hu\mu app^{-i}/hupp$ -.

Herewith, the verbs $hu\mu app^{-i}/hupp$ 'to do evil against' and $hu\mu app^{-i}/hupp$ 'to hurl, to throw (down)' are formally identical. I think that they semantically they can be united as well. The two meanings of $hu\mu app^{-i}/hupp$ are clearly distributed: when transitive the verb means 'to throw (down), to hurl' and when

intransitive it denotes 'to be hostile towards, to do evil against', the patient of which is in dative-locative. This situation is completely compatible with e.g. the English verb to throw, for which the Oxford English Dictionary cites the following meanings: '(trans.) to project (anything) with a force of the nature of a jerk, from the hand or arm, so that it passes through the air or free space, to cast, hurl, fling; (intr.) to go counter, to act in opposition, to quarrel or contend with' (compare also to throw oneself upon 'to attack with violence or vigour'). Similarly for English to fling: '(trans.) to throw, cast, toss, hurl; (intr.) to make an onset or attack, to aim a stroke or blow (at)'.

We must conclude that the homophonous verbs <code>huuapp-i</code> / <code>hupp-</code> '(trans.) to hurl, to throw (down); (intr. + dat.-loc.) to be hostile towards, to do evil against' in fact are identical and that the latter meaning has developed out of the former. Note that this development must have taken place in pre-Hittite times already, as can be seen by the derivative <code>huuappa-</code> 'evil' that is attested in OH compositions already. If HLuw. <code>hwapasanu-</code> 'to cause harm' is cognate, it would show that the semantical development had taken place at least in PAnatolian already.

Mechanically, huuappi / huppanzi must go back to $h_2uoph_1-ei / h_2uph_1-enti$. The initial laryngeal must be $*h_2$ because $*h_3$ would drop in this position. A rootfinal laryngeal is needed to explain the -pp- in huuappi, because a preform * $h_2u\acute{o}p$ -ei should have given ** $h_2u\ddot{o}p$ i with lenition of *p due to * \acute{o} . The choice for root-final $*h_1$ is based on the fact that $*h_2$ and $*h_3$ would have caused the verb to inflect according to the tarn(a)-class (cf. § 2.2.2.2.d). Juret (1942: 71) connected huuapp-1/hupp- with Goth. ubils 'evil', which, if correct, would show that the semantical development as described above had taken place in PIE already. Melchert (1988b: 233) further adduces Skt. vap- 'to strew (out), to scatter (seed)', which would be a witness of the original meaning 'to throw'. Note that its Avestan cognate vīuuāpat 'strews apart, plunders, destroys', vīuuāpa-'plundering, destroying' shows that also in Indo-Iranian the two meanings that can be found in Hittite are attested. Note that the argumentation that huuappmust reflect a root $*h_2uap$ - with *-a- because it is *mi*-conjugated (thus Eichner 1988: 133; Melchert fthc.c, note 4) has now been eliminated since the -a- in huuapp- is perfectly explicable as the reflex of the *o-grade that is morphologically expected in a *hi*-conjugated verb (cf. also note 11).

huṇarn- / **hurn-** 'to hunt': inf.I hu-ur-nu-ua-an-zi (KUB 33.121 ii 8); impf. 3sg.pres.act. [h]u-u-ua-ar-ni-iš-ke-ez-zi (KBo 12.59 i 7), hu-ur[-ni-iš-ke-ez-zi] (KBo 12.59 i 2).

PIE $*h_2uerH$ -??

See Puhvel HED 3: 433 for attestations. Because of the rarity of forms of this verb, it is difficult to decide its inflection class. On the one hand, we seem to deal with an ablauting stem $hu\mu arn$ - besides hurn-. From an IE point of view, a stem *Huern- would be strange, however, in view of the rootfinal cluster -rn- which is impossible according to PIE root constraints. It therefore might be better to assume that this verb goes back to a nasal infixed stem. This means that it could either belong to the tarn(a)-class (when hi-conjugated) or inflect similarly to $tu\mu arni$ - zi / $tu\mu arn$ - 'to break' and zinni- zi / zinn- 'to finish' (when mi-conjugated). The alternation $hu\mu arn$ 0 besides hurn0 then cannot be ablaut, but must be the result of different vocalizations of *Hurn-: *HurnV would regularly yield hurnV, whereas *HurnC would give $hu\mu arn$ C (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.e for this distribution).

So, all in all, if this verb is of IE origin, it can only go back to a nasal infixed stem of a root $*h_2urH$ - (the initial laryngeal must be $*h_2$ because $*h_3$ would not be retained as b- in this position (cf. Kloekhors fthc.Lar.)). If it were bi-conjugated, we would expect a paradigm $**hurn\bar{a}i$, **huuarnanzi (with rootfinal $*h_1$ or $*h_3$: rootfinal $*h_2$ would yield **hurnahhi). If it were mi-conjugated, we would expect **hurnizzi, **huuarnanzi (with rootfinal $*h_1$) or $**hurn\bar{a}zzi$, **huuarnanzi (with rootfinal $*h_2$ or $*h_3$).

Čop (1954b: 230-3, 237) suggested an etymological connection with Lith. *varýti* 'to drive, to chase' and Latv. *vert* 'to run', but these verbs go back to *(H)uer-, and do not show a trace of a rootfinal laryngeal (absence of acute intonation).

huyart-i / hurt- (IIa1α > IIa1γ) 'to curse': 1sg.pres.act. hu-u-ya-ar-ta-ah-hi (KUB 33.117 iv 8 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. hur-da-a-i (KUB 9.15 ii 15 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. hu-u-ya-ar[-ta-ah-hu-un] (KUB 26.71 i 7 (OH/NS)), hur-ta-ah-hu-un (KUB 23.45, 15 (NS)), hur-da-ah-hu-un (KUB 36.47, 5 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. hu-ya-ar-za-aš-ta (KBo 32.14 ii 11 (MS)), ← hu-ya-ar-ta-aš (KUB 22.70 obv. 86 (NH)), hur-ta-aš (KUB 22.70 obv. 8 (NH)), hur-za-aš-ta (KBo 10.45 i 4 (MH/NS)), hur-za-ta (KUB 5.6 iv 22 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. hur-za-aš-du (KUB 17.27 iii 20 (MH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. hur-ta-an-du (KBo 6.34 iv 12 (MH/NS)); part. hu-ya-ar-ta-an-t- (KBo 32.14 ii 21, iii 5 (MS)), hur-ta-an-t- (KUB 30.45 iii 17 (NS), KUB 30.44, 13 (NS), KUB 22.70 rev. 14 (NH), KUB 14.17 ii 12 (NH)); impf. hu-u-ur-za-ke/a- (KBo 39.8 ii 2 (MH/MS), KBo 32.14 ii 54, iii 43, 45, l.edge 2 (MS)), hu-ur-za-ke/a- (KBo 32.14 ii 5, 13, 46 (MS), KUB 32.113 ii 16 (fr.) (MH/MS)), hur-za-ke/a- (ABoT 48, 6 (OH/NS), KUB 33.120 iii 69, 70, 71 (MH/NS), KUB 36.1, 7, 9 (MH/NS), KUB 12.34 i 17 (MH/NS), KBo 1.45 ii 6

(NS), KUB 14.4 iii 19 (NH), KBo 4.8 iii 16 (NH), KBo 18.28 obv. 6 (NH)), *ḫur-za-aš-ke/a-* (KUB 17.27 iii 18 (MH/NS)), *ḫu-u-ua-ar-za-ke/a-* (KBo 1.45 ii 2 (NH)); broken *ḫu-u-ua-ar-za-a*[š(-)...] (KUB 35.92 iv 23 (MS)).

Derivatives: *hurtāi- / hurti-* (c.) 'curse' (nom.sg. *hur-ta-iš*, *hu-u-ur-ta-iš*, *hur-da-a-iš*, acc.sg. *hu-ur-ta-in*, *hur-ta-in*, *hur-da-a-in*, gen.sg. *hur-ti-ia-aš*, *hu-ur-di-ia-aš*, *hu-u-ur-di-ia-aš*, *hu-u-ta-ai*, *hur-ta-a-i*, *hur-da-i*, *hur-ti-ia*, abl. *hu-ur-ti-ia-az*, *hu-ur-di-ia-az*, nom.pl. *hur-da-a-e-eš*, acc.pl. *hur-ta-uš*, *hur-ta-a-uš*, *hu-u-ur-ta-a-uš*, *hur-da-a-uš*, *hu-u-ur-ta-aš*).

IE cognates: ?OPr. wertemmai 'we swear'.

PIE * h_2 μ órt-ei / * h_2 urt-énti ?

See Puhvel HED 3: 433f. for attestations. The oldest attestations, 1sg.pret.act. $h\bar{u}\mu ar[tahhun]$ (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. $hu\mu arzašta$ (MS) and impf. hurzake/a-(MS), clearly show that originally this verb was hi-conjugated and showed an ablauting pair $hu\mu art$ -hurt-. The original ablaut-pattern got blurred in younger times, however, yielding forms like 3sg.pret.act. hurzašta, part. $hu\mu artant$ - and impf. $hu\mu arzake/a$ -. In NH texts, we find a few forms that inflect according to the tarn(a)-class: 3sg.pres.act. $hurd\bar{a}i$, 3sg.pret.act. hurtaš, $hu\mu artaš$ (note that Friedrich HW: 76 wrongly cites this latter stem, "hurta- ($hu\mu arta$ -)", as the primary one).

Sturtevant (1930d: 128) connected this verb with Lat. verbum 'word', Lith. $va\tilde{r}das$ 'name', OPr. wirds 'word', Goth. waurd 'word'. Puhvel (l.c.) rejects this etymology because he assumes that these latter words are derived from the root visible in Gr. \tilde{e} i $\rho\omega$ 'to speak' and Hitt. $ueri\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to call, to name': because Hitt. $ueri\underline{i}e/a$ - does not show an initial laryngeal whereas Hitt. $uu\underline{u}art^{-i}/hurt$ - does, he claims that the connection cannot be correct. This reasoning is questionable, however, in view of the fact that Hitt. $ueri\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ must reflect $uerh_i$ - (because of Gr. $uerh_i$ - (because

Puhvel (l.c.) proposed a different etymology, namely a connection with OPr. *wertemmai* 'we swear'. This connection is semantically more likely and would point to a root $*h_2uert$ -. The absence of any other IE cognates is unpleasant, however.

i-^{zi} (Ib1) 'to go': 3pl.pres.act. *ia-an-zi* (KBo 22.2 obv. 7 (OH/MS)), 2sg.imp.act. *i-it* (OS), 2pl.imp.act. *i-it-te-en* (OS), *i-it-tén* (MH/MS).

Derivatives: $ijanna^{-i}$ / ijanni- (IIa5 > Ic1) 'to march' (1sg.pres.act. i-ja-an-na-ah-h[\acute{e}], 3sg.pres.act. i-ja-an-na-i (OS, often), ja-an-na-i (KBo 20.48 rev. 9), i-ja-an-ni-ja-az-zi (KUB 18.68 i 7), i-ja-an-ni-az-zi (KUB 5.1 i 24), i-ja-an-ni-ez-zi (VBoT 111 iii 4), 3pl.pres.act. i-ja-an-ni-[an]-z[i] (OS), i-ja-an-ni-ja-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. i-ja-an-ni-ja-nu-un (KBo 3.4 ii 9, KUB 14.15 i 8, KBo 4.4 iv 17, KBo 5.8 i 15, iii 24, KUB 23.13, 6, etc.), 3sg.pret.act. ja-an-ni-ja (KBo 22.2 rev. 7 (OH/MS)), i-ja-an-ni-ja (MH/MS), i-ja-an-ni-ja-an-

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *i-* 'to go' (3sg.pres.act. *i-ti*, 1pl.pres.act. [*i-ú*]-*un-ni*, 3sg.pret.act. *i-i-ta*, 3sg.imp.act. *i-du*, 3pl.imp.act. *i-ia-an-du*), *iunāḥit-* (n.) 'mobile wealth' (nom.-acc.sg. *i-ú-na-a-ḥi-ša*, *i-ú-na-ḥi-ša*); HLuw. *i-* 'to go' (Hawkins 2000: 62: 1sg.pres.act. /iwi/ *i-wa/i* (KULULU 1 §15), 1sg.pret.act. /iha/PES²*i-ha* (BOYBEYPINARI 2 §9), 3sg.pret.act. /ida/ "PES²'*i-tà* (KAYSERİ §19), "PES²'*i+ra/i* (CEKKE §20, TOPADA §13), 3sg./pl.imp.act. /i(n)tu/ *i-tu-u* (TELL AHMAR fr. 5, line 4), inf. /iuna/ "PES²' *i-u-na* (KARATEPE 1 §34)).

IE cognates: Skt. *éti* 'to go', Gr. εἷμι 'to go', Lat. *īre* 'to go', Lith. *eĩti* 'to go', OCS *iti* 'to go'.

PIE $*h_1ei-/*h_1i-$

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 325f. for attestations. In the Hittite texts, we find a few traces of an active verb i^{-zi} 'to go', which on the one hand is supplanted by its univerbated forms $pa\underline{i}i^{-zi}$ / pai^- 'to go' (* $h_1poi + *h_1ei^-$) and $\underline{u}e^{-zi}$ / $\underline{u}\underline{u}a^-$ 'to come' (* $h_2ou + *h_1ei^-$), and on the other hand by its middle counterpart $\underline{i}e/a^{-lta(ri)}$ 'to go'. In the OH text about Zalpa we find 3pl.pres.act. $\underline{i}anzi$ which must be translated 'they go' (and not 'they make' as Otten 1973: 7 translates in the edition of this text: "[sie] machen (sich auf den Weg)"). The imperative-forms 2sg. $\overline{t}t$ and 2pl. $\overline{t}ten$ are used throughout the Hittite periode, but synchronically function as imperatives to $pa\underline{i}i^{-zi}$ / pai^- . In the Luwian languages, however, the active stem i^- 'to go' has not died out: it is still used, although here we find univerbated forms as well (CLuw. $a\underline{u}i^-$, HLuw. $a\underline{w}i^-$ (see under $\underline{u}e^{-zi}$ / $\underline{u}\underline{u}a^-$) and HLuw. $\underline{p}a^-$ (see under $\underline{p}a\underline{i}i^{-zi}$ / $\underline{p}ai^-$)).

The etymon has since Hrozný (1917: 173) been clear: PIE $*h_1ei$ - 'to go'. Hitt. 3pl.pres.act. \underline{ianzi} is therewith a direct counterpart to e.g. Skt. $\underline{yánti}$, Gr. ĭaoı, etc. from $*h_1i$ -énti, whereas 2sg.imp.act. \overline{it} /?íd/ generally is reconstructed $*h_1i$ - \overline{d}^hi (Gr. ĭθı, Skt. \underline{ihi}) and 2pl.imp.act. \overline{itten} /?itén/ as $*h_1i$ - \underline{te} (Gr. řτɛ, Skt. $\underline{it\acute{a}}$).

For the formation of the "imperfective" *iianna-i / iianni-* see at the treatment of the suffix *-anna-/anni-*.

-i (dat.-loc.sg.-ending)

The usual ending of dat.-loc.sg. is -i, which is found in all types of nominal stems (consonant-, i-, u- and thematic stems). Occasionally, we come across an ending -ai (la-bar-na-i (KUB 2.2 iii 9 (OH/NS)), la-bar-na-i=a (KUB 36.89 rev. 61 (OH?/NS)), ta-bar-na-i (KUB 44.60 iii 15 (NS)), a-ša-u-na-i (Bo 6002 obv. 7 (undat.)), ha-aš-ša-an-na-i (KBo 3.1 ii 49 (OH/NS)), [ha-]aš-ša-a-i (OS), pid-du-li-ia-i (OH or MH/MS), ták-na-i (KUB 24.9+ ii 22 (OH/NS)), ua-ap-pu-ua-i (KBo 9.106 ii 15 (MH/NS)), which CHD (L-N: 41) calls "old dat." (note that in i-stem adjectives the dat.-loc.sg.-forms in -ai, like šuppai, rather reflect */-aii/ < *-ei-i).

From an IE point of view, we have to reckon with a dat.sg. in *-i (in static root nouns and proterodynamic consonant-, i- and u-stem nouns), *-ei (in mobile root nouns and hysterodynamic consonant-, i- and u-stems) and *- $\bar{o}i$ (in o-stem nouns). It must be noted that although word-final *-i would regularly have been lost in Hittite (cf. i-it 'go!' < * h_1i - d^hi), the ending *-i was restored (which implies that the moment of loss of word-final *-i depended on the preceding consonant). The regular outcomes of these three PIE endings must have been -i, **-e and -ai. As we see, the former and the latter are attested as such. The second ending, *-ei,

has been replaced by -i in pre-Hittite times already (cf. e.g. $t\acute{a}k$ -ni-i/ $tgnf/ << *d^h\acute{g}^h m\acute{e}i$ or kar-ti-i/krdf/ << *krd- $\acute{e}i$). The ending -ai is found in OH texts only, but is rare at that point already. In younger times it is fully taken over by -i as well.

-*i* (voc.sg.-ending): LUGAL-*u-i* (KBo 25.122 ii 9 (OS)), LUGAL-*u-e* (KUB 31.127 i 2 (OH/NS) // KUB 31.128 i 2 (OH/NS), KUB 31.127 i 15 (OH/NS) // KUB 31.129 obv. 4 (OH/NS), KUB 31.127 i 18, 22, 58 (OH/NS)) 'O king!'; ^dUTU-*ú-i* (KUB 41.23 ii 18 (OH/NS)), ^dUTU-*i* (KUB 30.10 rev. 10 (OH/MS), KUB 7.1 i 6, 8, 15 (OH/NS)), ^dUTU-*e* (KUB 31.127 i 1 (OH/NS)) 'O Sun-god!'; *pé-e-ta-an-ti* (KUB 31.137 ii 2 (MH/NS) 'O place!'; *šar-ku-i* (KUB 31.127 i 15 (OH/NS)) 'O eminent ...!'.

The vocative of the singular can be expressed in different ways. Either the nom.sg.-form is used: ha- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ -a- $a\check{s}$ 'O hearth!', d UTU- $u\check{s}$ 'O Sun-god!'; or the stem-form is used: $i\check{s}$ -ha-a 'O lord!', ne-ek-na 'O brother!', $\check{s}ar$ -ku 'O eminent ...!', μa -ap-pu 'O riverbank!'; or we find an ending -i or -e. As we can see from the attestations cited above, the ending -e is found in one text (and its duplicates) only, whereas -i is found in several texts, including an OS and OH/MS one. This clearly indicates that -i is the regular form, and -e must be regarded as a specific feature of the language of the scribe of KUB 31.127.

Etymologically, it is clear that -i must be compared with the voc.sg.-'ending' *-e as found in the other Indo-European languages, like Gr. -e, Skt. -a, Lat. -e, OCS -e and Lith. -e. Because unaccentuated word-final *-e in principle would be dropped (cf. § 1.4.9.1.b), we must assume that in pre-Hittite the ending *-e was accentuated. Moreover, as we see from e.g. $u\check{s}$ -ki-i 'see' < *Hu- $sk\acute{e}$, the raising of word-final accentuated *- \acute{e} to -i has several parallels in Hittite (cf. § 1.4.9.1.a). For an account of the prehistory of the PIE vocative-'ending' *-e, cf. Beekes (1985: 99f.).

-i (nom.-acc.pl.n.-ending)

Some neuter nouns in -r and -l as well as the noun aniiatt- show a nom.-acc.pl.-form in -i: a-ni-ia-at-ti (from aniiatt- 'work, task'), hi-in-ku-ua-ri (from hinkur / hingun- 'gift'), iš-hi-u-li (from išhiul 'binding'), ku-uš-ša-ni (from kuššan / kušn- 'salary, fee'), me-hur-ri (from mēhur / mēhun- 'time, period'), pár-šu-ul-li (from paršul 'crumb'), etc. Most of these forms are from NH texts, but Prins (1997: 215) adduces OH hu-hu-pa-al-li to show that this ending existed in OH times as

well. Gertz (1982: 312f.) mentions the forms *kū-u-ru-re-e* (KBo 44.10, 11 (NS)) and *a-ni-ia-at-te* (KBo 30.80 rev. 5 (MH/MS), which seem to show an ending *-e*, and points to the fact that in many of the words that are usually thought to show the ending *-i*, a reading with *-e* is possible as well because they are spelled with signs that are ambiguous regarding their vowel (e.g. *ḫu-ḥu-pa-al-le*, *ḫi-in-ku-ua-re*, *iš-ḥi-ú-le*, *me-ḥur-re*, *pár-šu-ul-le*). Nevertheless, on the basis of forms like *a-ni-ia-at-ti*, which unambiguously shows *-i*, she concludes that the ending must have been *-i*. She does not seems to have noticed, however, that *a-ni-ia-at-te* is attested in a MS text, whereas all examples of *a-ni-ia-at-ti* are from NS texts. So perhaps we must assume a chronological distribution: *aniiatte* (MS) > *aniiatti* (NS). The change of *-e* to *-i* likely is analogical (cf. the replacement of OH nom.-acc.pl.n. *ke-e* 'these' by its corresponding singular-form *ki-i* in NH times).

The prehistory of this ending is in debate. E.g. Milewski (1936: 32f.) argues that -i must reflect the PIE dual-ending *- ih_1 , but Gertz (1982: 320f.) rejects this because words where a dual-ending is to be expected do not show traces of this -i. If we are really allowed to conclude that the ending -i is the NH replacement of original -e in analogy to the fact that the function of OH ke-e 'these' is in NH times taken over by the singular form ki-i, then this ending -e may be compared with the ending -e as visible in ke-e 'these', but also in a-pe-e 'those', -e 'these' and -e 'which ones', of which I have suggested that they might show the phonetical outcome of *- $-Cih_2$ (comparable to the fact that *- $-Cuh_2$ is lowered to Hitt. -Coh).

-i (3sg.pres.act.-ending of the *hi*-flection)

In the hi-conjugation the ending of 3sg.pres.act. usually is -i, which contrasts with -zi of the mi-conjugation. Nevertheless, there are two forms from OS texts where we find an ending -e, namely in ma-az- $z\acute{e}$ 'he resists' and μa -ar- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}e$ 'he wipes', which are normally spelled ma-az-zi and μa -ar-si respectively. We must therefore conclude that the original ending was -e, which is being replaced by -i from pre-Hittite times onwards, probably on the basis of the fact that -i has become the specific marker of present forms in Hittite.

In younger texts we see that sometimes -i is being replaced by its miconjugation counterpart -zi. This happens predominantly in stems ending in -š-and -h- (pa-ap-pár-ši (MH/MS) > pa-ap-pár-aš-zi (MH/MS), a-an-ši > a-an-aš-zi (NS), µa-ar-ši > µa-ar-aš-zi (NS); ma-ni-na-h-hi > ma-ni-na-h-zi (NH), la-a-hu-i > la-hu-uz-zi (NH), za-a-hi > za-ah-zi (NS)), but occasionally occurs in stems in stops as well (ha-ma-an-ki > ha-ma-ak-zi (NS), hu-na-ap-pí > hu-na-ap-zi (NH)).

It should be noted that no mi-conjugation verb ever takes over the hi-ending -i (alleged ku-er-ri 'he cuts' instead of normal ku-er-zi in my view is a scribal error (see at kuer-zi / kur-); 3sg.pres.act. ha-an-da-a-i (KBo 5.2 iv 16) must be a mistake, compare correct [ha-a]n-da-a-iz-zi in ibid. 10; 3sg.pres.act. "ha-at-ra-a-i" (KUB 8.24 iii 3), cited thus by Puhvel (HED 3: 269f.), is in fact ha-at-ra-a-iz[-zi]).

The ending -e can only reflect *-e-i or *-o-i. Because the other hi-conjugation endings -hhe < *- h_2e -i and **-tte < * th_2e -i clearly correspond to the PIE perfect endings, I compare Hitt. -e with the PIE 3sg.perf.-ending *-e as attested in e.g. Skt. -e, Goth. -e, etc.

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=(i)a (enclitice conjunctive particle) 'and, also': CC=a, V=ia, V=e-a (OS). Derivatives: see kui-+=(i)a under kui-/kuua-.
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Anat. cognates: Pal. =(i)a 'and' (non-geminating), kuiš=a 'everybody'; CLuw. =ha 'and, also', kuiš=ha 'some/any(one)'; HLuw. =ha 'and', REL(-i)-sa-ha /kuisha/ 'someone'; Lyd. qid=a 'whatever'; Lyc. =ke 'and', ti=ke 'someone'; Mil. =ke 'and'.

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PAnat. *=Ho
PIE *=h_3e
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This enclitic particle can be used as a clause conjunctive, but can be used on word level as well. It is always attached to the second element: $A ext{...} B = \underline{i}a$ 'A and B'. When used on both elements, $A = \underline{i}a ext{...} B = \underline{i}a$, it denotes 'both A and B'. Formally, it shows the following distribution: if the word to which it is attached ends in a consonant, the particle turns up as =a and causes gemination of the preceding consonant ("geminating =a", which contrasts with "non-geminating =a" 'but' (see =(m)a)). If the preceding word ends in a vowel or is written with a logogram, the particle turns op as $=\underline{i}a$ (rarely spelled =e-a). The particle loses its vowel when a particle follows that ends in a vowel. Since almost all these particles start in -a-, this loss is only visible in cases like $\underline{s}u-me-e\underline{s}-\underline{s}=u-u\underline{s}$ (StBoT 25.4 ii 7 (OS)) $=\underline{s}ume\underline{s}+=(\underline{i})a+=u\underline{s}$ (otherwise we would expect $\underline{s}u-me-\underline{s}=u-u\underline{s}$, cf. e.g. $\underline{s}u-me-\underline{s}=a-a\underline{s}$ (KUB 23.77 obv. 15), $\underline{s}u-me-\underline{s}=a-an$ (KUB 23.77 obv. 34)). A particular use is its attachment to the relative pronoun $\underline{k}ui\underline{s}$, which makes it a generalizing pronoun: $\underline{k}ui\underline{s}\underline{s}=a$ 'everyone'.

The particle has cognates in all Anatolian languages, which clearly show that we have to reconstruct a form with an initial *H (CLuw. =ha, HLuw. =ha). This means that in Hittite an original laryngeal was lost and that =(i)a cannot be derived from a particle *=io vel sim. (pace Puhvel HED 1/2: 8). The Lycian form

=ke is significant as this form points to PAnat. *=Ho (and not *=Ha). A PAnat. form *=Ho can either reflect *= h_2o or *= h_3e . In my view, the first option is unlikely as a sequence * $V=h_2o$ should have yielded Hitt. **V=hha, and not V=ia (which seems to derive from a hiatus *V?a). I would therefore rather reconstruct the particle as *= h_3e : we know that intervocalic * h_3 is lost through hiatus in Hittite. This means, however, that in Luwian and Lycian *= h_3e shows the development as if it was a separate word, with preservation of initial * h_3 in front of *e. In function and use the particle *= h_3e acts identical to PIE *= k^we 'and, also'. If * h_3 was a labialized consonant, then the formal similarity between *= h_3e ([= f^we]?) and *= k^we is striking.

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ija-tta(ri): see ie/a-tta(ri)
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ija-^{zi}: see *je/a-^{zi}*

^{UDU}*ijant*- (c.) 'sheep' (Sum. UDU): nom.sg. *i-ja-an-za*, acc.sg. *i-ja-an-ta-an*, gen.sg. *i-ja-an-ta-aš*.

PIE * h_1 *i-ent-*

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 347f. for attestations and discussion. Since Pedersen (1938: 148), this word is generally regarded as derived from the participle of i^{-z^i} 'to go' or $\underline{i}e/a^{-tta(ri)}$ 'to go, to march' and semantically comparable to Gr. πρόβατον 'sheep', which is derived from βαίνω 'to go'. So originally it meant 'walking (cattle)'. See at i^{-z^i} and $\underline{i}e/a^{-tta(ri)}$ for further etymology.

ijāta, *ijatar* / *ijatn*- (n.) 'growth, fertility, prosperity': nom.-acc.sg. *i-ja-a-ta* (KUB 12.63 rev. 29 (OH/MS)), *i-ja-a-da* (KBo 3.7 i 18 (OH/NS)), *i-ja-ta* (KUB 2.2 iii 28 (OH/NS), KBo 12.42 rev. 4 (MH/NS), KUB 8.22 iii 3 (fr.) (NS), KUB 53.1 i 4 (NS)), *i-ja-da* (KUB 12.63 rev. 16 (OH/MS), KUB 4.4 obv. 13 (NH)), *i-ja-tar* (KUB 23.40 obv. 3 (MS), KUB 43.60 i 11 (OH/NS), KBo 11.1 obv. 15 (NH)), gen.sg. *i-ja-at-na-aš* (KUB 39.7 i 11, ii 10 (OH/NS), KUB 13.33 ii 5 (NS)), *i-ja-at-na<-aš* (KUB 39.7 ii 20 (OH/NS)), *i-ja-ta-aš* (KBo 18.133 obv. 8 (NS)), abl. *i-ja-at-na-za* (KUB 31.71 iv 30 (NH)).

Derivatives: *iiatnuuant-* (adj.) 'growing, luxuriant' (nom.-acc.sg.n. *i-ia-at-nu-ua-an* (KUB 29.7 rev. 18 (MH/MS))), *iiatniiant-* (adj.) 'growing' (nom.-acc.sg.n. *i-ia-at-ni-ia-an* (KUB 29.1 iv 18 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.pl. *i-ia-at-ni-ia-an-da-aš* (KBo 6.11 i 8 (OH/NS))).

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 350f. for attestations. This word has two stems, namely $i\bar{q}ata$ besides $i\bar{q}atar / i\bar{q}atn$. That the first variant is not a mere r-less variant of the second is apparent from the gen.sg. $i\bar{q}ata\tilde{s}$ as visible in the expression i- $\bar{q}ata$ - $a\tilde{s}$ me-hu-ni (KBo 18.133 obv. 8) 'in the time of fertility'. Moreover, $i\bar{q}ata$ is attested in an OH/MS text already, which may indicate that we rather should assume that the stem $i\bar{q}atar / i\bar{q}atn$ - is a secondary rebuilding of an original stem $i\bar{q}ata$. This could possibly explain the remarkable retention of the cluster -tn- that contrasts with the normal oblique stem of abstracts nouns in $-\bar{q}atar$, which is $-\bar{q}nn$ -. Rieken (1999a: 255-6) therefore reconstructs $i\bar{q}ata$ as $*h_1i$ - eh_2 - teh_2 , ultimately from the root $*h_1ei$ - 'to go', through 'moveable wealth', cf. Watkins (1979: 282-3).

je/a-tta(ri) (IIIg) 'to go, to come, to walk, to proceed, to stride, to march' (Sum. DU): 1sg.pres.midd. *i-ja-ah-ha-ri* (NH), 2sg.pres.midd. *i-ja-at-ta-ri* (OH/NS), *i-ja-at-ta-ti* (NH), 3sg.pres.midd. *ja-at-ta* (KUB 36.106 obv. 2 (OS)), *i-ja-at-ta*, *i-ja-ad-da*, *i-ja-at-ta-ri* (MH/MS, often), *i-at-ta-ri* (KUB 43.38 rev. 24 (MH/MS)), *i-ja-ad-da-ri*, *i-ja-at-ta-a-ri* (KUB 2.5 v 5 (NS)), *i-ja-ad-da-a-ri*, 1pl.pres.midd. *i-ja-u-ya-aš-ta*, 2pl.pres.midd. *i-ja-ad-du-ma*, 3pl.pres.midd. *i-e-en-ta* (KBo 22.1 obv. 14 (OS)), *i-en-ta* (IBoT 2.12 i 6 (NS)), *i-en-ta-ri* (KBo 14.129 rev. 11 (MS)), *i-ja-an-ta-ri* (MH/MS, often), *i-ja-an-da-ri* (MH/MS), *i-ja-an-ta* (often), 1sg.pret.midd. *i-ja-ah-ha-at*, *i-ja-ah-ha-at*, 2sg.pret.midd. *i-ja-at-ta-ti*, 3sg.pret.midd. *i-ja-at-ta-at*, 3pl.pret.midd. *i-ja-an-ta-at*, 2sg.imp.midd. *i-ja-at-ta-ru* (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.midd. *i-ja-ad-du-ma-at*, 3pl.imp.midd. *i-ja-an-ta-ru*; part. *i-ja-an-ta-ru*.

PIE * h_1i -ie/o-

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 330f. for attestations. The bulk of the attestations show a stem ija- (rarely spelled ja-), but we find a stem je- a few times, of which the OS attestation i-e-en-ta is significant. We therefore are clearly dealing with an original thematic inflection je/a-. This verb is middle, but compare the occasional active forms that are gathered under the lemma i- zi . The connection with the PIE root $*h_1ei$ - was made from the beginning of Hittitology onwards, but the exact formation of this verb is in debate. In my opinion, assuming a formation $*h_1i$ -je/o- would explain the attested paradigm best (i.e. belonging to class IIIg, cf. § 2.2.3.4). See at paji- zi / pai- 'to go' and ye- zi / yya- 'to come' for other verbs that go back to $*h_1ei$ -.

ie/a-zi (Ic1) 'to do, to make' (Sum. DÙ): 1sg.pres.act. i-ia-mi (OS, often), i-e-mi (OS, 1x), i-ia-am-mi (KUB 1.16 iii 24 (OH/NS)), 2sg.pres.act. i-e-ši (OS), i-ia-ši (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. i-e-ez-zi (OS, often), i-e-zi (OS), i-ez-zi (OS), ia-az-zi (KUB 36.108 obv. 12 (OS)), i-ja-az-zi, i-ja-zi, 1pl.pres.act. i-ja-u-e-ni (MH/MS), i-ia-u-ua-ni (KBo 3.8 ii 24 (OH/NS)), 2pl.pres.act. i-ia-at-te-ni (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. ja-an-zi (OS), i-ja-an-zi (OS, often), i-an-zi (KUB 32.130, 24 (MH/MS)), i-en-zi (MH/MS, often), i-e-en-zi, 1sg.pret.act. i-ja-nu-un (MH/MS), 2sg.pret.act. i-e-eš (KUB 23.117, 2 (OH/NS), KUB 31.110, 12 (OH/NS), KUB 36.103, 6 (OH/NS)), *i-ja-aš* (MH/MS), *i-ja-at*, 3sg.pret.act. *i-e-et* (OS, often), *e-et* (KUB 36.41 i 5 (MS)), i-ia-at (MH/MS, often), 1pl.pret.act. i-ia-u-en (MH/MS), i-ia-u-e-en (MH/MS), 2pl.pret.act. i-ia-at-te-en (OH/NS), i-ia-at-tén (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. i-e-er (OS, often), i-ia-er (KUB 34.90, 7 (NS)), 2sg.imp.act. i-ia (MH/MS), 3sg.imp.act. i-e-ed-du (MH/MS), i-ja-ad-du (MH/MS), i-ad-du (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. i-ia-at-tén (MH/MS), 3pl.imp.act. i-ia-an-du (often), i-endu (KBo 6.34 ii 48, 49 (MH/NS)); part. i-ja-an-t-; verb.noun i-ja-u-ua-ar; inf.I iia-u-ua-an-zi; inf.II i-ia-u-ua-an-na; impf. e-eš-ke/a- (KUB 12.63 obv. 5 (OH/MS), KBo 5.3 iii 64 (NH)), iš-ke/a- (KUB 4.1 i 15 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: see $\bar{\imath} s s a^{-1} / \bar{\imath} s s$ -.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. $\bar{a}(ia)$ - 'to do, to make' (1sg.pres.act. a-ui₃, 2sg.pres.act. a-a-ia-isi, 3sg.pres.act. a-ti, 1sg.pret.act. a-ti, 3sg.pret.act. a-ti,

PIE **HH-ie/o-* ?

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 335 for attestations. Note that 3pl.pres.act. *e-en-zi* (Bo 2599 i 23) cited in HW (Erg. 2: 13) is incorrect: we should read \acute{u} -*en-zi* (KUB 56.46 i 23). The OS attestation i-IZ-zi is to be read as i-ez-zi /iét i/ and does not show a stem i- (pace Puhvel l.c.).

This verb inflects according to the -ie/a-class. The oldest attestations closely reflect the PIE situation:

 present
 preterite

 ijami
 ijanun

 ješi
 ješ

 jezzi
 jet

 ijaueni (OH/NS)
 ijauen

 [*jettani]
 [*jetten]

 ijanzi
 jer

In the OH/MH-period, we see that the stem *ie*-receives some productivity (yielding *jemi* (1x in an OS text vs. *ijami* 7x in an OS text), *jenzi* and *jendu*), but from the MH period onwards it is clear that the stem *ija*- is winning the competition, yielding *ijaši*, *ijazzi*, *ijaš*, *ijat* and *ijaddu*. In the Luwian languages, we find a stem *aja*- that occasionally contracts to *a*-. This *a*- is the predecessor of Lyc. *a*-.

The etymological interpretation of this verb is quite difficult. Kronasser (1966: 74) connected iie/a^{-z^i} with Lat. $i\bar{e}c\bar{i}$ 'I threw' and Gr. $\tilde{\eta}$ k\alpha 'I sent, I threw' < * $i\bar{e}$ -(i.e. *Hieh₁-), which is followed by e.g. Watkins (1969a: 71) and Melchert (1994a: 75, 129). This etymology is problematic, however. First, the semantics do not fit: I do not see how 'to do, to make' matches 'to send, to throw'. Secondly, the formal side is wrong. If the etymon really were *Hieh_i-, we would expect Hitt. **iē- throughout the single forms. In the 1sg. of 'to make, to do', the original forms are ijami and ijanun and not jemi and **jenun. The form jemi 'I make' is indeed attested, but occurs only thrice in one text (KBo 17.1 + 25.3 ii 9 (fr.), iii 21, 23 (fr.) (OS)), which makes it far less attested than ijami, which is attested 7x in OS texts and 90x in total in my files. A form **ienun is not attested at all, which is remarkable, especially if we compare the verbs peje-zi / pej- 'to send away' and uie-zi / ui- 'to send (here)', which indeed are derived from the root *Hieh₁- 'to send'): they show 1sg.pret.act. peienun (MH/MS) and uienun (MH/MS). Together with the fact that *Hieh₁- in my view would not yield Luw. aia-, I therefore reject the reconstruction that involves the root $*Hieh_I$ - (but see at peie-/pei- and uie-/ui- for real descendants of this root).

 Hitt. *i-e-ez-zi* probably denotes /iet^si/, which is supported by the OS spelling *ia-an-zi* /iant^si/, and that we have to reckon with a stem /ie/a-/.

iēššar / jēšn- (n.) something evil: nom.-acc.sg. i-e-eš-šar (KUB 24.13 ii 24, KUB 41.21 iv 4, KBo 19.145 iii 7, KUB 9.39 ii 2, KUB 8.39, 2, 4, 5, KUB 59.11 vi 4, 6), gen.sg. i-e-eš-na-aš (KUB 17.18 ii 31).

This word only occurs in lists of evils, e.g. in the following contexts:

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KUB 24.13 ii
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- (23) $an-\check{s}u-n=a=t\acute{a}=k-k\acute{a}n \text{ N\'I}.\text{TE-}za$
- (24) HUL-lu ud-da-a-ar al-ua-an-za-tar i-e-eš-šar-r=a

'I have wiped from your body evil words, witchcraft and <u>i</u>ēššar';

KBo 19.145 iii

(7) $[\dots al-\underline{u}]a$ -an-za-tar i-e-e \check{s} - \check{s} ar pa-ap-ra-a-tar \dots

'..., witchcraft, iēššar, defilement, ...'.

Often, this word is regarded as a spelling variant of ' \bar{e} ssar / \bar{e} sn-', which is supposed to be the b-less variant of \bar{e} sbar / isban- 'blood' (e.g. Puhvel HED 1/2: 305f.). Although it is true that \bar{e} sbar / isban- can occur in lists of evils as well, then denoting 'bloodshed', there is one context in which it is clear that ie \bar{s} ssar / ie \bar{s} sn- and \bar{e} shar / ishan- cannot be identical:

KUB 17.18 ii

- (29) [(a-pé-e-)da-aš i-da-la-u-]ua-aš ud-da-a-na-aš iš-ha-a-na-aš
- (30) [(iš-ḥa-aḥ-ru-ua-aš li-in-k)]i-ia-aš ḥu-u-ur-ti-ia-aš
- (31) [a(l-ua-an-zé-)na-aš pa-ap-)]ra-an-na-aš i-e-eš-na-aš

'.. to these evil words of bloodshed, of tears, of curses, of conjurations, of sorcerors, of defilement (and) of $i\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$ '.

Since both *jēššar* and *ēšhar* are mentioned here, they cannot be the same word.

Because the exact meaning of $\underline{i}\underline{e}\underline{s}\underline{s}ar / \underline{i}\underline{e}\underline{s}n$ - cannot be determined, it is hard to etymologize it. Formally it looks like an abstract noun in $-\underline{e}\underline{s}\underline{s}ar / -\underline{e}\underline{s}n$ - of a root i- or $\underline{i}e/a$ -. The only verbs that formally would fit are i^{-z^i} 'to go' $/\underline{i}e/a^{-tia(ri)}$ 'to go' and $\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to do'. The semantic connection between one of these verbs and 'something evil' is not clear, however.

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iknijant- (adj.) 'lame': nom.sg.c. ik-ni-ja-an-za (NS).
PIE *ig-n-jent-?
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This word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 12.62 rev.

- (7) Ú.SAL-i Gišši-ši-ja-am-ma ar-ta kat-ta-an=ma ta-aš-ua-an-za du-du-mi-ja-an-za
- (8) a-ša-an-zi ta-aš-ua-an-za a-uš-zi le-e du-ud-du-mi-ia-an-za iš-ta-ma-aš-zi
- (9) le-e ik-ni-ia-an-za pád-da-i le-e

'A *šišiamma* stands in the meadow. Underneath it a blind and a deaf man sit. The blind man cannot see, the deaf man cannot hear and the *iknijant*- man cannot run'.

From this context, it is clear that *ikniiant*- must mean something like 'lame' or 'paralysed'. Puhvel (HED 1-2: 354) connects the word with Hitt. *eka*- 'ice', so originally meaning 'frozen, paralysed'. If correct, we might have to compare *n*-stem forms like MiCorn. *yeyn* 'cold' (**ieg-n*-) and ON *jaki* 'ice-floe' (**ieg-(e)n*-). See at *eka*- for further etymology.

ikt-: see ekt-

MUŠ illujanka-, MUŠ ellijanku- (c.) 'snake, serpent': nom.sg. il-lu-ja-an-ka-aš (KBo 3.7 i 9, 11, KUB 17.5 i 9), il-lu-ja-an-ka-aš (KUB 36.5 ii 28, KUB 17.6 i 4 (fr.)), [il-l]i-un-k[i-iš] (KBo 12.83 i 7 (OH/NS)), acc.sg. il-lu-ja-an-ka-an (KUB 17.5 i 5 (fr.), 15, 17 (fr.), KBo 3.7 iii 24), il-li-ja-a[n-ka-an] (KBo 3.7 iii 31), [e]l-li-ja-an-ku-un (KBo 26.79, 17), gen.sg. il-lu-ja-an-ka-aš (KBo 3.7 iii 7, 26), acc.pl. el-li-ja-an-ku-uš (KUB 24.7 iii 70).

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 358-9 for attestations. This word shows several different stems, namely *illujanka*-, *illijanka*-, *ellijanku*- and (possibly) *illiunki*-. To my mind, these alterations clearly point to a non-IE origin of this word. I therefore reject Katz' attempt (1998) to explain this word as reflecting "*eel-snake", i.e. a

compound of the elements $illu\dot{i}$ - and anka/u- of which the former is supposed to be cognate to PGerm. * $\bar{e}la$ - 'eel' and the latter to Lat. anguis, Gr. \check{o} cops, etc. 'snake'.

GIŠ ilzi-: see GIŠ elzi-

imma (adv.) 'truly, really, indeed': im-ma (OS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *imma* (adv.) 'indeed' (*im-ma*); HLuw. *ima* (adv.) 'indeed' (*i-ma*).

IE cognates: Lat. immō (particle) 'indeed'.

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 359f. for attestations and Melchert 1985 for semantics, who states that the basic function of *imma* is indicating asseveration and emphasis. Goetze & Pedersen (1934: 77-9) connected *imma* with Lat. $imm\bar{o}$ 'indeed'. Although semantically and formally this comparison is convincing, it is not fully clear how to reconstruct these forms. Melchert (o.c.) reconstructs *id- moh_2 (with nom.-acc.sg.n. *id of the demonstrative pronoun * h_1e -, * $(h_1)i$ -) but Kimball (1999: 299), pointing to the fact that *VdmV would probably have been preserved in Luwian (cf. Luw. katmarši- ~ Hitt. kammaršije/a- zi), rather reconstructs *im- moh_2 , with acc.sg.c. *im. According to her, * moh_2 may be compared with Gr. $\mu\acute{\alpha}$ < * mh_2 . Within Hittite, one could consider a connection with namma 'then, in addition' (q.v.).

imije/a-zi (Ic1) 'to mingle, to mix': 1sg.pres.act. i-mi-ja-mi (KUB 24.14 i 4 (NS)), i-im-mi-ja-mi (KUB 24.15 obv. 10 (NS)), im-mi-ja-mi (KUB 24.14 i 10 (NS)), 2sg.pres.act. im-me-ja-ši (KBo 21.20 rev. 17 (NS)), im-me-at-ti (KUB 21.5 iii 15 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. im-mi-ja-zi (KUB 11.20 i 10 (OH/NS)), im-mi-ja-az-zi (KUB 7.1 i 27 (OH/NS), VBoT 120 ii 3 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. i-mi-ja-an-zi (KBo 14.63 iv 14 (fr.) (MH/MS), KBo 6.34 ii 22 (MH/NS), KUB 29.4 iv 26 (NS)), i-im-mi-an-zi (KUB 29.48 rev. 16 (MH/MS)), im-mi-ja-an-zi (KUB 1.11 iv 12 (MH/MS), KBo 6.34 i 32 (MH/NS)), im-mi-an-zi (KBo 3.5 + IBoT 2.136 iv 65 (MH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. i-mi-e-nu-un (KBo 3.46 obv. 13 (OH/NS)), 1pl.pret.act. i-mi-ja-u-en (KUB 43.74 obv. 13 (NS)), 3pl.imp.act. im-mi-ja-an-du (KUB 36.12 iii 3 (NS)); 3sg.pres.midd. i-mi-ja-at-ta-ri (KUB 32.135 i 9 (fr.), iv 8 (OH/MS)), im-mi-ja-ad-da-ri (KUB 29.8 ii 21 (MH/MS)), im-me-ja-ta-r[i] (KBo 18.62 rev. 10 (NS)), 3pl.pres.midd. i[-im-mi-j]a-an-ta-ri (KBo 20.63 i 7 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.midd. im-mi-ja-an-da-at (KBo 14.50 obv. 6 (MS?)), 3pl.imp.midd. im-me-at-ta-ru (KUB 43.38 rev. 20 (NS?)); part. i-mi-ja-an-t- (KBo 21.34 ii 19, 54,

56, iii 34, 51 (MH/NS), KUB 15.31 iii 53 (MH/NS), KBo 11.19 obv. 12 (NS)), *i-im-mi-ia-an-t-* (KUB 15.34 i 15, i 25, iii 30 (MH/MS)), *im-mi-ia-an-t-* (KUB 15.34 ii 42 (MH/MS), KUB 1.11 i 35, ii 30, iii 37 (MH/MS), KUB 1.13 iv 39, ii 58 (MH/NS), KUB 15.32 iv 11 (MH/NS), KUB 33.120 i 40 (MH/NS), KUB 24.14 i 15 (NS)), *im-mi-an-t-* (KBo 47.37, 8 (MH/NS), KUB 1.13 i 10 (MH/NS)), *im-me-ia-an-t-* (KUB 28.102 iv 12 (OH/NS), KUB 24.15 obv. 15 (NS)); impf. *im-m*[*i-i*]*š-ke/a-* (KBo 23.27 ii 29 (MS)).

Derivatives: *imiul*- (n.) 'grain mix, horse feed' (nom.-acc.sg. *i-mi-ú-l=a-a=š-ma-aš* (KUB 29.41, 8 (MH/MS)), *i-mi-ú-ul* (KBo 12.126 i 29 (OH/NS)), *im-mi-ú-ul* (KBo 4.2 ii 33 (OH/NS), KUB 7.54 ii 17 (fr.) (NS)), *im-mi-i-ú-ul* (KBo 10.37 ii 15 (OH/NS))).

IE cognates: Skt. *yamá*- 'twin', Latv. *jumis* 'two joined into a unite, things grown together, dubblefruit(?)', MIr. *emon* 'twins'.

PIE *im-je/o-

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 361f. for attestations. The verb and its derivative are spelled *i-mi-*, *i-im-mi-*, *im-mi-* and *im-me-*. Of these four possibilities, the spelling *im-me-* is found in NS texts only, whereas *i-mi-*, *i-im-mi-* and *im-mi-* are all attested in MS texts already. Of these spellings, *i-mi-ia-at-ta-ri* (OH/MS) is the oldest one and determines that the original spelling of this verb was *i-mi-*, which was altered to *im-mi-* through an intermediate stage *i-im-mi-* (compare the spelling chronology of *amiiant-*: original *a-mi-* changed to *am-mi-* through a stage *a-am-mi-*). This means that we are dealing with an original verb *imiie/a-^{zi}*.

Usually, this word is etymologically interpreted as *en-mei- 'to mix in' (~ Skt. máyate 'to exchange') as first suggested by Sturtevant (1933: 133, 224), cf. e.g. Puhvel (l.c.), Melchert (1994a: 101) and Rieken (1999: 463). The fact that the original spelling of this verb is with single -m- is not very favourable to this etymology, however. We would expect that *en-mei- (or even better *en- h_2 mei-, cf. Gr. ἀμείβω 'to exchange') would surely yield geminate -mm- (note that this was noticed by Rieken (o.c.: 464) as well, but she nevertheless sticks to the etymology under the totally ad hoc assumption that the OH and MH scribes did not care about writing geminates as much as their NH colleagues did). I therefore reject the etymology, also because a verbal univerbation with the element * h_1 en- 'in' is unparalleled in Hittite.

In my view, $imi \underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ can hardly reflect anything else than *(H)im- $\underline{i}e/o$ -, derived of a root *(H)iem-. Although I know no verbal examples of such a root (Skt. yam-'to hold, to stretch out' remains semantically far), a nominal cognate may be found in Skt. yamá- 'twin' (cf. Eichner apud Oettinger 1979a: 345), Latv. jumis

'two joined into a unite, things grown together, dubblefruit(?)', MIr. *emon* 'twins' < **iem*-. The original meaning of this root then must have been 'to mingle, to unite'.

inan- (n.) 'illness, ailment' (Sum. GIG): nom.-acc.sg. *i-na-an*, gen.sg. *i-na-na-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *i-na-ni*, dat.-loc.pl. *i-na-na-aš*.

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 365f. for attestations. The word shows an *n*-stem inflection and is semantically comparable to *erman / armn*- (q.v.). Mechanically, *inan*- can hardly reflect anything else than *(H)in-on-, but it is difficult to find IE cognates. Usually, *inan*- is connected with Skt. *énas*- 'mischief, crime, misfortune', GAv. *aēnah*- 'crime, wrong, mischief' (cf. Puhvel (l.c.) for references). Apart from the semantic problems ('mischief, crime' is quite different from 'illness, ailment'), this is formally unattractive, however, because we then would have to reconstruct a root *Hein-, which is impossible according to the PIE root constraints. Moreover, no other cognates for *énas*- are found outside of Indo-Iranian. I would rather derive *inan*- from a root *(H)ien-, but such a root is further unknown to me.

inarā- (stem) 'vigor'.

Derivatives: innarā (adv.) 'explicitly, willfully, purposely' (in-na-ra-a (IBoT 1.36 i 48 (fr.) (MH/MS), KBo 10.45 i 46 (MH/NS), KUB 13.7 i 18 (MH/NS), KUB 31.68 rev. 44 (NS), KUB 54.1 ii 48 (NS), KUB 21.33 iv 20 (NH), KUB 26.1 iii 43 (NH), KUB 26.32 i 14 (NH)), in-na-ra=ma (IBoT 1.36 i 49 (MH/MS)), in-na-ra=ua=kán (KUB 31.68 rev. 32 (NS)), in-na-ra=uua=mu=kán (KUB 54.1 i 36 (NS), in-na-ra=u-ua-a=š-ma-aš (KUB 1.8 iv 8 (NH))), *in(n)arahh-*ⁱ (IIb) 'to make strong, to strenghten' (3sg.pres.act. *i-na-ra*aḥ-ḥi (KUB 36.110 rev. 12 (OS)); 1sg.pret.midd. in-na-ra-aḥ-ḥa-at (KUB 30.10 obv. 18, 19 (OH/MS)); verb.noun in-na-ra-ah-hu-ar (KBo 17.60 rev. 10 (MH/MS))), innarayayar (n.) 'strength' (nom.-acc.sg. in-na-ra-y[a-u-]a-ar (KUB 30.10 rev. 19 (OH/MS))), (d) in(n) arayant- (adj.) 'strong, vigorous (deity)' (nom.sg.c. i-na-ra-u-an-za (KUB 36.110 rev. 11 (OS)), in-na-ra-u-ua-an-za (KUB 17.20 ii 3 (NS), Bo 6044, 4 (undat.), KUB 55.39 iii 30 (NS), VBoT 24 i 29 (MH/NS)), acc.sg.c. in-na-ra-u-ua-an-da-an (VBoT 24 ii 30 (MH/NS)), dat.loc.sg. in-na-ra-ua-an-ti (FHG 1, 19 (OH/NS), VBoT 24 ii 34 (MH/NS)), in-nara-a-u-ua-an-ti (KUB 30.10 obv. 8 (OH/MS)), nom.pl.c. in-na-ra-u-ua-an-te-eš (KBo 17.88 iii 22 (OH/MS), KUB 15.34 i 48 (MH/MS), HT 1 i 43, 46 (MH/NS)), in-na-ra-ua-an-ta-aš (HT 1 i 29 (MH/NS)), in-na-ra-u-ua-an-ta-aš (KUB 9.31 i 36 (MH/NS)), in-na-ra-u-ua-an-da-aš (HT 1 i 59 (MH/NS)), in-na-ra-ú-ua-an-da-aš (KUB 9.31 ii 6 (MH/NS))), innarauatar / innarauann- (n.) 'strength, force, vigor' (Sum. KAL-tar; nom.-acc.sg. in-na-ra-u-ua-tar (MH/MS), in-na-ra-u-ua-a-tar, in-na-ra-ua-tar, dat.-loc.sg. in-na-ra-u-ua-an-ni, instr. in-na-ra-u-ua-an-ni-it), innarauuahh-i (IIb) 'to make strong, to strengthen' (verb.noun gen.sg. [in-n]a-ra-u-ua-ah-hu-u-ua-aš (KUB 2.1 ii 17 (OH/NS))), innarauešš-i (Ib2) 'to become strong' (3sg.pres.act. in-na-ra-u-e-eš-zi (KUB 8.35 obv. 9 (NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. ānnara/i- (adj.) 'forceful, virile' (acc.sg.c. an-na-ri-in), annarā(i)- 'to be forceful' (Hitt. verb.noun gen.sg. an-na-ra-u-ua-[aš]), ānnari-(c.) 'forcefulness, virility' (nom.sg. a-an-na-ri-iš, an-na-ri-iš, acc.sg. an-na-ri-in, an-na-ri-en; case? an-na-ri), annarumm(i)- (adj.) 'forceful, virile' (nom.pl.c. an-na-ru-um-mi-in-zi, an-na-ru-um-mi-en-zi, an-na-ru-um-me-en-zi, acc.pl.c. an-na-ru-um-mi[-in-z]a), ānnarumāḥit- (n.) 'forcefulness, virility' (nom.-acc.sg. an-na-ru-ma-a-ḥi, abl.-instr. a-an-na-ru-um-ma-ḥi-ta-ti, an-na-ru-um-ma-ḥi-ta-ti, gen.adj.nom.sg.c. [an-na-r]u-ma-ḥi-ta-aš-ši-iš), annarumāi- 'to display forcefulness' (2sg.imp.act. an-na-ru-ma-a-i).

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 366f. for attestations. In Hittite, we find several words that are derived from a stem $inar\bar{a}$ - or $innar\bar{a}$ - that have a basic meaning 'vital strength, vigor' (cf. Puhvel o.c.: 372). Although the bulk of the attesations are spelled with geminate -nn- (in OH/MS-texts already), the two OS attestations inarahhi and inarauuanza show that the original spelling must have been with single -n- (cf. amiiant- and $imiie/a^{-zi}$ for similar distributions), which is the reason for me to cite this lemma as $inar\bar{a}$ -. The CLuwian counterpart of this stem is annar-, sometimes spelled $\bar{a}nnar$ -. The situation that Hitt. inara- corresponds to CLuw. $\bar{a}nnar$ - reminds us of Hitt. $id\bar{a}lu$ - \sim CLuw. adduual- 'evil', which is explained by assuming that the Hitt. word reflects $*h_1eduol$ -u-, whereas the CLuw. word goes back to $*h_1\acute{e}duol$ - (showing Čop's Law). This means that for $inar\bar{a}$ - $\sim \bar{a}nnar$ -, we have to assume a difference in accentuation as well. Mechanically, we should reconstruct $*h_1enor\acute{o}$ - for Hittite, and $*h_1\acute{e}nor$ - for CLuwian.

Since Hrozný (1917: 74), this word is generally connected with PIE $*h_2ner$ 'man' and reconstructed as $*h_1en-h_2nor-o-$ 'having virility inside' (compare for this formation antuuahhas-/anduhs- 'man, person' < *'having breath inside'). Apart from the fact that it is awkward that the root $*h_2ner-$ is not found anywhere else in the Anatolian language group, I think that the OS spellings with single -nstrongly speak against this reconstruction, which I therefore reject. Unfortunately, I have no better alternative, however.

ini: see aši / uni / ini

inu-^{zi} caus. of $\bar{a}(i)$ -^{a(ri)} / i- 'to be hot' (q.v.)

irh(a)-: see *erh-/arah-/arh-*

 \vec{t} šša-i / \vec{t} šš- (IIa1y: impf. of $\underline{i}e/a$ - z^{i} 'to do, to make') 'to do, to make' (Sum. DÙešša-): 1sg.pres.act. [i-i]š-ša-ah-hi (KUB 1.16 ii 43 (OH/NS)), iš-ša-ah-hi (HKM 21 rev. 21 (MH/MS), HKM 52 obv. 9 (MH/MS), KBo 16.97 obv. 15 (MS), KUB 27.38 i 19 (MS), KUB 7.5 ii 5, 20 (MH/NS), KBo 5.3 iv 30 (NH)), e-eš-ša-ah-hi (KUB 48.123 iv 21 (NS), KBo 4.8 iii 7 (NH), KBo 11.1 obv. 18, 22, 24, 27, 43 (NH), KUB 14.8 rev. 20 (NH), KUB 14.14 obv. 7 (NH), KUB 21.27 iv 45 (NH)), 2sg.pres.act. iš-ša-at-ti (KUB 30.10 ii 23 (OH/MS), KUB 14.1 obv. 86 (MH/MS)), KUB 26.22 ii 5 (MH/MS), KBo 5.3 i 35 (NH)), e-eš-ša-at-ti (KBo 5.13 iv 2 (NS), KBo 18.79 obv. 5, 8 (NS), KUB 2.11 rev. 6 (NH), KUB 6.41 iv 10 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. i-iš-ša-i (KBo 6.2 ii 25 (OS), KBo 22.1 rev. 32 (OS)), išša-i (KUB 1.11 i 42, iii 31 (MH/MS), HKM 52 obv. 14 (MH/MS), KBo 40.140, 2 (MS?), KBo 5.2 iv 45, 46 (MH/NS), KBo 19.44 rev. 1, 8 (NH), KBo 6.3 ii 46 (OH/NS)), iš-ša-a-i (KUB 19.43a iii 19 (NH)), e-eš-ša-i (KBo 6.5 iv 4 (OH/NS), KUB 55.5 iv 23 (OH/NS), KUB 8.69 iii 12 (NS), KUB 24.1 iv 21 (NS), KUB 42.100 iv 23 (NS), KUB 42.87 v 8, 13, 18, 23 (NS), ABoT 14 + KBo 24.118 iv 25 (NS), KuSa I/1.5, obv. 5 (NS), KBo 5.13 iii 24 (NH), KUB 6.41 iii 43 (NH)), e-eš-ša-a-i (KBo 6.4 iv 13 (OH/NS)), e-eš-še-eš-z[i] (KUB 9.16 iv 9 (OH/NS)), 1pl.pres.act. iš-šu-ú-e-ni (KUB 23.115, 5 (MH/NS)), e-eš-šu-u-e-ni (KUB 30.27 rev. 1 (NS)), 2pl.pres.act. i-iš-te-e-ni (KBo 22.1 rev. 27 (OS)), i-iš-te-ni-i (KBo 22.1 rev. 33 (OS)), iš-ša-at-te-ni (KBo 5.3 iv 29 (NH)), e-eš-ša-at-te-ni (KUB 13.4 i 47, ii 55 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. iš-ša-an-zi (KBo 21.89 + KBo 8.97 iv 8 (OH/MS), KUB 31.101 obv. 11 (MS), KUB 29.1 ii 5 (OH/NS), KUB 17.28 iv 56 (NS)), e-eš-ša-an-zi (OH/NS), eš-ša-an-zi (IBoT 3.148 i 69 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. išša-ah[-hu-un] (KUB 30.10 ii 24 (OH/MS)), iš-ša-ah-hu-un (HKM 52 rev. 39 (MH/MS)), e-eš-ša-ah-hu-un (KUB 14.10 obv. 19, 24 (fr.) (NH), KUB 14.11, 13 (NH), KUB 23.105, 12 (NH), KUB 31.66 iii 18 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. iš-ši-iš-ta (KBo 15.10 i 14, 31, ii 14, iii 56 (OH/MS), KUB 15.13 i 35 (fr.) (NS)), e-eš-šeeš-ta (KUB 24.13 ii 9 (MH/NS), KUB 15.19 obv. 12 (NS), KBo 5.8 ii 28 (NH), KUB 15.1 ii 47 (NH), KUB 21.40 iii 11 (NH)), e-še-eš-ta (KUB 5.6 ii 14 (NS), KUB 22.7 obv. 3 (NS)), e-eš-še-iš-ta (KUB 17.27 ii 29 (MH/NS), KUB 41.19 rev. 3 (MH/NS)), e-eš-ši-eš-ta (KUB 21.33 iv 18 (NH), KUB 22.70 obv. 13, 15,

22 (NH)), e-eš-ši-iš-ta (KUB 24.13 ii 28 (MH/NS), KBo 2.6 i 8 (NH)), 1pl.pret.act. iš-šu-u-en (KBo 12.126 i 23 (OH/NS)), e-eš-šu-u-en (KUB 19.71, 10 (NH)), 2pl.pret.act. e-eš-ša-at-te-in (KUB 21.42 ii 5 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. i-iš-še-er (KBo 6.2 iii 15 (OS)), i-e-eš-šer (KBo 17.105 ii 18 (MH/MS)), e-eš-še-er (KBo 6.6 i 23 (OH/NS), KUB 31.66 ii 24 (NH)), e-eš-ši-er (KUB 24.11 iii 3 (OH/NS)), e-eš-šer (KBo 6.26 i 40 (OH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. i-iš-ša (KUB 13.2 iii 28 (MH/NS)), iš-ša (KUB 26.22 ii 6 (MH/NS)), e-eš-ša (KBo 5.4 obv. 26 (NH), KBo 5.13 iv 5 (NH)), e-iš-ši (KUB 1.16 iii 63 (OH/NS)), 3sg.imp.act. e-eš-ša-ú (KUB 1.1 iv 80 (NH)), 2pl.imp.act. i-is-te-e[n] (KBo 22.62 + 6.2 iii 20 (OS)), isša-at-tén (KUB 13.20 i 19 (MH/NS)), e-eš-te-en (KBo 6.3 iii 22 (OH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. iš-ša-an-du (KUB 4.1 i 41 (MH/NS), KUB 13.2 ii 43 (MH/NS), KUB 55.56 rev. 6 (NS)), e-eš-ša-an-du (KUB 13.2 ii 44, iii 5 (MH/NS), KBo 4.4 ii 11 (NS), KUB 26.43 obv. 58 (NS)); part. e-eš-ša-an-t- (KUB 18.20, 9 (NS), KUB 31.66 ii 29 (NH)); verb.noun. e-eš-šu-mar (KBo 1.35, 14 (NS)); sup. i-iššu-ua-an (KBo 8.42 rev. 2 (OS), KUB 1.16 ii 25 (OH/NS)), e-eš-šu-ua-an (KBo 3.1 i 22 (OH/NS)), e-eš-šu-u-ua-an (KUB 29.24, 2 (OH/NS), KUB 15.3 i 12 (NH)); impf. e-še-eš-ke/a- (KUB 5.22, 21 (NS)), e-eš-ši-ke/a- (KBo 3.34 ii 7 (OH/NS)).

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 300f. for attestations. This verb functions as the imperfective of $\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to do, to make', and is one of the few imperfectives that do not show the suffix $-\underline{s}ke/a$ -, but $-\underline{s}\underline{s}(a)$ - (the other ones are $\underline{h}alzi\underline{s}\underline{s}a^{-i}$ / $\underline{h}alzi\underline{s}a^{-i}$ / $\underline{h}alzi\underline{s}a^{-i$

The original paradigm of this verb must have been (note that the initial plene iis not attested for every form): $\bar{\imath}$ is $\bar{\imath}$ is $\bar{\imath}$ in $\bar{\imath}$ is $\bar{\imath}$ in $\bar{\imath}$ is $\bar{\imath}$ in $\bar{\imath}$ i

it were an isolated verb do not have any merit (e.g. Jasanoff 1988: 235, who reconstructs $\bar{\imath} s s a - \bar{\imath} s s a s (H) i - (H) i h_1 - s -$, a reduplication of the root $(H) i e h_1 - (H) i h_1 - s -$, without explaining halzis s a half a halzis s a halz

-išš(a)- ("imperfective"-suffix): see - $s\check{s}(a)$ -

iššana-: see išnā-

išhā- (c.) 'master, lord, owner; lady, mistress' (Sum. EN, Akk. *BELU*, *BELTU*): nom.sg. iš-ha-a-aš (OS, often), iš-ha-aš (OS, less often), e-eš-ha-aš=ši-iš (KUB 41.8 iii 21 (MH/NS)), acc.sg. iš-ha-a-an, voc.sg. iš-ha-a (OH/MS), iš-ha (1x: OH/NS), gen.sg. iš-ha-a-aš (OS), dat.-loc.sg. iš-hi-i=š-ši (OS), iš-hi-e=š-ši (KUB 41.1 i 6, 10, 14 (OH/NS)), iš-hi-i (KUB 33.62 ii 18 (OH/MS), KUB 26.17 ii 5 (MH/MS)), eš-hé (KBo 3.34 i 25 (OH/NS)), nom.pl. iš-he-e-eš (KUB 30.68 obv. 6 (MS)), iš-hé-eš (KBo 3.46 obv. 38 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.pl. iš-ha-aš (OH/NS).

Derivatives: *išḥaššara*- (c.) 'lady, mistress' (Sum. GAŠAN, Akk. *BELTU*; dat.loc.sg. *iš-ḥa-aš-ša-ri* (KUB 33.62 ii 18 (OH/MS))), *išḥaššaruant*- (adj.) 'practising lordliness' (nom.sg.c. *iš-ḥa-aš-šar-ua-an-za*, acc.sg.c. *iš-ḥa-aš-šar-ua-an-ta*[n_x], dat.-loc.sg. *iš-ḥa-aš-šar-ua-an-ti*), *išḥaššaruūtar / išḥaššaruann*- (n.) 'lordliness' (nom.-acc.sg. *iš-ḥa-aš-šar-ua-a-tar*, *iš-ḥa-aš-šar-ua-tar*, gen.sg. *iš-ḥa-aš-šar-ua-an-na-aš*, instr. *iš-ḥa-aš-šar-ua-an-ni-t=a-at=kán*), *išḥaššaruaħg-išha-aš-šar-ua-an-na-aš*, (broken: *iš-ḥa-aš-šar-u-e-e*[*š-...*]), *išḥaššaruaħg-i* (IIb) 'to make lordly' (impf.3sg.imp.act. *iš-ḥa-aš-šar-u-a-aḥ-ḥi-eš-ki*), *išḥazsiue/a-zi* (Ic1) 'to dominate' (3sg.pres.act. *iš-ḥe-ez-zi-ia-zi*; 3sg.pret.midd. *iš-ḥe-ez-zi-ta*), **išheznatar / išheznann*- (n.) 'lordship' (dat.-loc.sg. EN-*ez-na-an-ni*).

IE cognates: Lat. erus 'master'.

PIE *h₁esh₂-ó-

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 385f. for attestations. The bulk of the attestations are spelled with a plene vowel in the second syllable: nom.sg. $i\dot{s}$ -ha-a- $a\dot{s}$, acc.sg. $i\dot{s}$ -ha-a-a, voc.sg. $i\dot{s}$ -ha-a, gen.sg. $i\dot{s}$ -ha-a- $a\dot{s}$, dat.-loc.sg. $i\dot{s}$ -hi-i. The rare spellings with initial e- $e\dot{s}$ -h° or $e\dot{s}$ -h° are all NS and are due to the lowering of OH /i/ to NH

/e/ before -š- as described in § 1.4.8.1.d.

The etymological interpretation of this word has been in debate. Nevertheless, Ribezzo's suggestion (1920: 128) to connect $i \delta h \bar{a}$ - with Lat. *erus* 'master' remains the most attractive. This would imply a reconstruction $*h_1 e s h_2 - \acute{o}$ -.

Puhvel (l.c.) rejects this etymology (for unclear reasons) and rather connects $i\bar{s}h\bar{a}$ - to Luw. $\mu a\bar{s}ha$ -, which he translates as 'master'. As Melchert (1993b: 263) states, CLuw. $\mu a\bar{s}ha$ - rather denotes 'sacralized object', whereas the interpretation of HLuw. washa- remains unclear (nom.sg. "*419" wa/i-sa-ha-sa (TÜNP 1 §6), acc.pl. "*419" wa/i-sa-ha-i-za (BABYLON §2); case unclear *420 wa/i-sa-ha-sa (ASSUR letter f §27)). As an alternative to the connection with Lat. erus, Oettinger (1979a: 499) suggests an inner-Hittite connection with $\bar{s}i\bar{s}ha$ -i/ $\bar{s}i\bar{s}h$ - 'to ordain', which he cites as $\bar{s}e\bar{s}h(a)$ - and reconstructs as *se- sh_2oh_1 -ei. For $i\bar{s}h\bar{a}$ -, this would mean a reconstruction * sh_2oh_1 -s. Although semantically not unattractive, the formal side of this alternative etymology is difficult. As I show in the lemma of $\bar{s}i\bar{s}ha$ -i/ $\bar{s}i\bar{s}h$ -, this verb rather reflects *si- sh_2 -oi-ei, *si- sh_2 -i-enti, a reduplicated form of $i\bar{s}hai$ -i/ $i\bar{s}hi$ - 'to bind, to impose upon', which makes the reconstruction with a root * sh_2eh_1 - impossible. Moreover, the prothetic i- that arises in the initial cluster * sh_2 - does not participate in the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before - \bar{s} - as we see happening in $i\bar{s}h\bar{a}$ -> $e\bar{s}ha$ -.

išḥaḥru- (n.) 'tear(s)': nom.-acc.sg. *iš-ḥa-aḥ-ru* (often), *e-eš-ḥa-aḥ-ru* (KUB 7.41 obv. 19 (MH/NS)), gen.sg. *iš-ḥa-aḥ-ru-ua-aš* (KUB 31.77 i 7), *e-eš-ḥa-aḥ-ru-ua-aš* (KBo 31.121, 11 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *iš-ḥa-aḥ-ru-ú-i* (KBo 11.1 obv. 45), erg.sg. [*iš-ḥa-a]ḥ-ru-ua-an-za* (KBo 53.29, 9), abl. *iš-ḥa-aḥ-ru-ua-az*, *iš-ḥa-aḥ-ru-ua-za*, instr. *iš-ḥa-aḥ-ru-it* (KUB 43.60 i 21), nom.pl. *iš-ḥa-aḥ-ru*.

Derivatives: *išḥaḥruu̯e/a-*^{tta(ri)} (IIIg) 'to weep' (3sg.pret.midd. *iš-ḥa-aḥ-ru-u̞a-at-ta-at*; part. *iš-ḥa-aḥ-ru-u̞a-an-t-*).

IE cognates: Skt. áśru-, TochA ākär, ākrunt (nom.pl.), TochB akrūna* (nom.pl.), Lith. ãšara, ašarà 'tear'.

PIE * $s+h_2\acute{e}$ k-ru- ??

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 390f. for attestations. The word is almost consistently spelled $i\dot{s}$ -ha- $a\dot{h}$ -ru-. The spelling e- $e\dot{s}$ -ha- $a\dot{h}$ -ru- occurs twice only, and these instances are clearly due to the vicinity of the word $\bar{e}\dot{s}ha$ 'blood'.

Semantically as well as formally, the word cannot be separated from the words for 'tear' that are found in the other IE languages, Skt. $\acute{a}\acute{s}ru$ -, TochA $\bar{a}k\ddot{a}r$, n.pl. $\bar{a}krunt$, TochB $akr\bar{u}na^*$, Lith. $\tilde{a}\acute{s}ara$, $a\acute{s}ar\grave{a}$ 'tear', and, more distantly, Gr. δάκρυ, OHG zahar, Arm. artawsr, OHG trahin, Lat. lacrima 'tear'. The exact interpretation of the words that show an initial *d is severely in debate (solutions vary widely, see the list in Puhvel (l.c.)), but the interpretation of the unextended forms as reflexes of * h_2ek -ru-, a derivative of the root * h_2ek - 'sharp, bitter', seems generally accepted. For Hittite, this would mean that we have to assume a

prothetic *s- (an s-mobile?, cf. šankuuai- 'nail' < *s- h_3ng^h-u -) and assimilation of * h_2ek - to * h_2eh_2 -. Unfortunately, such an assimilation is further unknown in Hittite (for my rejection of alleged * $kerh_2sr > *h_2erh_2sr > haršar$ 'head', see there). Moreover, there is evidence that the word for 'tear' originally was a *-ur-uen-stem in PIE (n-stem-forms in Germanic, absence of Weise's Law in Sanskrit), of which it is difficult to explain why it did not turn up as a -ur-uen-stem in Hittite (like e.g. pahhur / pahhuen- 'fire', zama(n)kur 'beard'), but showed the metathesis to -ru- that we know from the other IE languages. All in all, the derivation of išhahru- out of PIE * $h_2\acute{e}kru$ - remains quite intricate.

išhai-1 / išhi- (IIa4 > Ic1) 'to bind, to wrap; to obligate with, to impose upon' (Akk. *RAKĀSU*): 1sg.pres.act. *iš-he-eh-hi* (KUB 55.3 obv. 3, 4 (fr.) (OH/MS?), KBo 18.74, 2 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. iš-ha-a-i (KUB 29.30 ii 16 (OS), KUB 13.15 rev. 4 (OH/NS), KBo 10.45 ii 12 (MH/NS), KBo 40.338 rev. 5 (NS), KUB 12.58 iii 26 (NS), KUB 17.27 ii 5, 12 (NS)), iš-hi-i-e-ez-zi (KUB 33.67 i 5 (OH/NS)), iš-hi-ja-zi (KBo 21.34 + IBoT 1.7 i 58 (MH/NS)), iš-hi-ja-az-zi (KBo 14.3 iv 41 (NH), KUB 34.26, 16 (NH)), 2pl.pres.act. iš-hi-ja-at-te-e-ni (KUB 14.8 ii 35 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. iš-hi-an-zi (KBo 6.2 iv 42, 43, 46 (OS)), iš-hi-ia-an-zi (KUB 9.22 ii 21 (fr.) (MS), KBo 25.138 i 3 (OH?/NS), KUB 17.12 iii 18 (NS), KUB 36.83 i 4 (NS)), iš-hi-an-za (KBo 6.26 i 7 (OH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. iš-he-eh-hu-un (KBo 3.4 iii 26, 31 (NH), KBo 5.8 ii 3 (NH)), iš-he-hu-un (KUB 21.48 rev. 7 (OH/NS)), iš-hi-ja-nu-un (KUB 9.32 i 14 (NS), KBo 3.3 i 18 (NH), KBo 12.38 i 9 (NH), KUB 21.29 i 10 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. iš-hi-ja-at (KBo 6.29 ii 35 (NH), KBo 14.12 iv 31 (NH)), 2pl.pret.act. iš-ha-iš-te[-en] (KBo 12.22, 11 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. iš-hi-i-e-er (KBo 6.34 i 26 (MH/NS)), 2pl.imp.act. iš-hi-ia-at-tén (KBo 10.45 ii 8 (MH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. iš-hi-an-du (KBo 6.34 i 24 (MH/NS)), išhi-ja-an-du (KBo 6.34 i 28 (MH/NS)); part. iš-hi-ja-an-t- (OS), iš-hi-an-t-; verb.noun. iš-hi-ja-u-ua-a[r] (KBo 1.38 rev. 5, 7 (NS)), iš-hi-ja-[ua-a]r (KBo 1.42 ii 3 (NS)); impf. *iš-hi-iš-ke/a-* (OS).

Derivatives: (KUŠ) išhiman- / išhimen- (c.) 'string, line, cord, rope, strap' (nom.sg. iš-hi-ma-a-aš (KBo 17.15 rev. 11 (OS)), acc.sg. iš-hi-ma-na-an (KBo 20.40 v 9 (OH/NS)), [i]š-hi-me-na-an (988/u, 7 (NS)), abl. iš-hi-ma-na-az (KUB 36.55 ii 16 (MH/MS)), instr. iš-hi-ma-an-ta (KUB 17.5, 15 (OH/NS)), iš-hi-ma-an-da (KUB 17.28 i 31 (NS)), iš-hi-ma-ni-it (KBo 17.60 obv. 3 (MH/MS)), nom.pl. iš-hi-ma-a-ne-eš (KBo 17.15 obv. 10 (OS))), išhamin- (c.) 'cord' (acc.sg. iš-ha-mi-na-an (KUB 17.27 ii 31, 34 (MH/NS))), išhije/ani- (c.) '(body)hair' (nom.pl. iš-hi-e-ni-uš (KUB 13.4 iii 62 (OH/NS), iš-hi-ja-ni-uš (KUB 13.19, 5 (OH/NS))), išhijal- (n.) 'bond, band, belt' (nom.-acc.sg. iš-hi-al, abl. iš-hi-ja-ia-ni-al

la-az), išhiul- (n.) 'binding; obligation, injunction; statute, treaty' (nom.-acc.sg./pl. iš-hi-ú-ul, gen.sg. iš-hi-ú-la-aš, nom.-acc.pl. iš-hi-ú-li), išhiulahh-i (IIb) 'to bind by treaty' (3pl.pres.act. iš-hi-ú-la-ah-ha-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. iš-hi-ul-la-ah-hu-un; part. iš-hi-ú-la-ah-ha-an-t-), išhuzzi- (c.) 'band, belt, girdle' (nom.sg. iš-hu-zi-iš, acc.sg. iš-hu-uz-zi-in, gen.sg. iš-hu-uz-zi-aš, iš-hu-uz-zi-ia-aš), išhuzziie/a-zi (Ic1) 'to gird' (3sg.pres.at. iš-hu-uz-zi-ia-iz-zi, 3sg.imp.act. iš-hu-zi-ed-du, part. iš-hu-uz-zi-ia-an-t-), išhieššar / išhiešn- (n.) 'binding' (nom.-acc.sg. iš-hi-eš-ša=mi-it-t=a (KUB 30.10 obv. 7 (OH/MS)), iš-hi-eš-ša-a=š-ši-it (KBo 21.22 rev. 45 (OH/MS)), instr. iš-hi-eš-ni-it (473/t obv. 14 (NS)), erg.pl. iš-hi-iš-na-an-te-eš (473/t obv. 11 (NS))), Giš išhāuar (n.) 'yoke-plough-set(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. iš-ha-a-u-ua-ar, iš-ha-u-ua-ar, iš-ha-a-ur-r=a), see išhamai- i / išhami- and šišha-i / šišh-.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *hišhija*- 'to bind' (3pl.pres.act. *hi-iš-hi-ja-an-ti*), *hišhiša/i*- 'spell' (< *'binding'?) (gen.adj.acc.sg.c. *hi-iš-hi-ša-aš-ši-in*, gen.adj.acc.pl.c. *hi-iš-hi-ša-aš-ši-in-zi*); HLuw. *hishi*- 'to bind' (gerund PUGNUS.PUGNUS *hi-sà-hi-mi-na* 'is to be bound' (CEKKE §13, cf. Melchert 2004b: 360⁷)).

IE cognates: Skt. sā-, si- 'to bind', Lith. siēti 'to bind'.

PIE * sh_2 - $\acute{o}i$ -ei, * sh_2 -i- $\acute{e}nti$

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 398f. for attestations. The oldest attestations of this verb clearly show that it inflects according to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class ($i\underline{s}h\bar{a}i$, $i\underline{s}hianzi$, both OS). Like all other $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class verbs, $i\underline{s}hai^{-i}$ / $i\underline{s}hi$ -, too, is taken over into the mi-conjugating - $i\underline{e}/a$ -class in NH times, on the basis of the false analysis of $i\underline{s}hi$ - anzi as $i\underline{s}hiia$ -nzi.

Since Kuryłowicz (1927: 101) this verb is generally connected with e.g. Skt. $s\bar{a}$ 'to bind' and Lith. $si\tilde{e}ti$ 'to bind'. The exact reconstruction of the root is difficult, however: e.g. Oettinger (1979a: 461) reconstructs a root * seh_2 -, LIV a root * $seh_2(i)$ - and LIV² a root * sh_2ei -. Apparently there is no consensus whether or not the -i- is integral part of the root.

In Hittite, $i\dot{s}h\bar{a}i$ / $i\dot{s}hianzi$ must go back to $*sh_2\acute{o}iei$, $*sh_2i\acute{e}nti$. As I have shown in Kloekhorst ftch.a, most of the the $d\bar{a}i/ti\dot{\iota}anzi$ -class verbs go back to a structure *CC-oi-, *CC-i-, i.e. the zero-grade of the root followed by an ablauting suffix *-oi-/-i-. For $i\dot{s}hai-/i\dot{s}hi-$, this means that we either are dealing with a root $*sh_2ei-$ or with a root $*seh_2-$ which shows a stem $*sh_2-(o)i-$. In my view, this question is settled by looking at the derivatives in Hittite. On the one hand we find derivatives that show $i\dot{s}hi- < *sh_2i-$ (e.g. $i\dot{s}himan- / i\dot{s}himen-$, $i\dot{s}hi\dot{\iota}al-$, $i\dot{s}hiul-$), but we also find derivatives that show a stem $i\dot{s}h- < *sh_2-$ (e.g. $i\dot{s}hamin-$, $i\dot{s}huzzi-$).

These latter show that we must analyse $i\check{s}hai-/i\check{s}hi$ as an *-oi-suffixed verb that shows a root *seh₂-.

This also fits the Sanskrit evidence. There we find the verbal forms (all in Vedic): pres. °syáti, sináti; perf. $sis\bar{a}ya$; aor. $s\bar{a}t$. On the basis of aor. $s\bar{a}t$ it is clear that the root must have been * seh_2 - (note that LIV² states that $s\bar{a}t$ actually belongs with another root, namely * $seh_1(i)$ - 'to release': this has now become unnecessary because of the Hittite material that unambiguously shows that we can reconstruct a root * seh_2 -). It is remarkable that the Skt. "perf." $sis\bar{a}ya$ (although usually called "perfect" is shows quite an aberrant form; reduplication with -i- and an extra -i-suffix: the normal perfect would have been *se- $s\acute{o}h_2$ -e > $sas\bar{a}u$ as attested in Classical Sanskrit) can be directly equated with Hitt. $i\ddot{s}h\bar{a}i$ < *(si- $)sh_2$ - $\acute{o}i$ -e. Just as in Hittite $i\ddot{s}hiiezzi$ is a secondary form on the basis of the zero-grade * sh_2 -i- $\acute{e}nti$, it is likely that Skt. ° $sy\acute{a}ti$ is secondary as well (both reflecting virtual * $sh_2i\acute{e}ti$). The Skt. nasal-present $sin\acute{a}ti$ reflects virtual *si- $n\acute{e}$ - h_2 -ti and must be a backformation to the zero-grade stem * sh_2 -i- that yielded * sih_2 - through metathesis.

The stem $*sh_2$ -oi- is also visible in Lith. $si\tilde{e}ti$ 'to bind', Skt. $set\acute{a}r$ - 'binder', etc. The Luwian forms, with the stem hishi-, must reflect reduplicated forms: $*(s)h_2i$ - sh_2i - and could possibly be directly equated with Skt. $sis\bar{a}ya$. Note that HLuw. hishimin shows that the stem must have been hishi- and not hishiia- as often stated.

Note that the derivative ${}^{GI\check{S}}i\check{s}h\bar{a}\mu ar$ does not reflect ${}^*sh_2\acute{o}\mu r$ (thus Puvhel HED 1/2: 397-8), but just reflects ${}^*i\check{s}h\bar{a}\underline{i}\mu r < {}^*sh_2-\acute{o}i-ur$, the verbal noun of $i\check{s}hai-/i\check{s}hi$. For the development of ${}^*-a\underline{i}\mu ar > -\bar{a}\mu ar$ cf. e.g. $\check{s}\bar{a}\mu ar$ 'sullenness' from $\check{s}\bar{a}i^{-z^2}$ 'to become sullen'.

išhamai-ⁱ / išhami- (IIa4 > Ic1) 'to sing' (Sum. SÌR, Akk. ZAMARU): 1sg.pres.act. iš-ha-mi-ih-hi (KUB 33.96 i 4 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. iš-ha-ma-i (KUB 58.30 ii 6 (MS)), 3pl.pres.act. iš-ha-mi-an-zi (OS, often), iš-ha-mi-ia-an-zi (often), iš-ha-mi-en-zi (KUB 59.19 ii 3 (OH/NS)); inf.I iš-ha-mi-ia-u-an-zi (KUB 25.37 i 40 (NS)), iš-ha-mi-ia-u-ua-an-zi (KUB 27.1 iv 12 (MH/NS)); impf. iš-ha-mi-iš-ke/a- (OS, often), iš-ha-mi-eš-ke/a-, iš-ha-ma-iš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: *išḥamai*- (c.) 'song, melody' (Sum. SÌR; acc.sg. *iš-ḥa-ma-in* (KUB 12.11 iii 31 (MS?)), *iš-ḥa-ma-a-in* (VSNF 12.118, 2 (NS)), acc.pl. *iš-ḥa-ma*[-uš] (KUB 10.7, 14 (NS))), ^{LÚ} *išḥamatalla*- (c.) 'singer' (Sum. ^{LÚ} SÌR; nom.pl. *iš-ḥa-ma-tal-le-eš* (KUB 17.21 ii 11, iii 19 (MH/MS)), acc.pl. *iš-ḥa-ma-a-tal-lu-uš* (KUB 31.124 ii 17 (MH/MS)), *iš-ḥa-ma-tal-‹‹li-››lu-uš* (KUB 17.21 iii 5 (MH/MS))).

IE cognates: Skt. sāman- 'song, hymn'.

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 394f. for attestations. The verb inflects according to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class (the forms that show a stem $i\underline{s}hami\underline{i}e/a$ - z^i occur in NS texts only). As I have shown in Kloekhorst fthc.a, this class consists of verbs that show a formation *CC-oi-/*CC-i-, i.e. the zero-grade of a root followed by an ablauting suffix *-oi-/-i-. In § 2.2.2.2.h, I have shown that polysyllabic $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class verbs (reduplicated verbs and univerbations with pe- and u-) are secondarily taken over into the tarn(a)-class through the intermediate $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class. This development started in pre-Hittite already. In the case of $i\underline{s}hamai$ - $/i\underline{s}hami$ -, this means that we have to assume that its stem was monosyllabic, so the phonological interpretation of this verb should be /sHmai-/ sHmi-/ (and not /isHamai-/).

Etymologically, this verb is ultimately derived from the root $*seh_2$ - 'to bind' (attested in Hitt. $i \dot{s} h a i^{-i} / i \dot{s} h i$ - (q.v.)), and shows a root-extension with -*m*-. The formation $*sh_2em$ - (not $**seh_2m$ -, see below for argumentation) and the meaning 'to sing' must have been of PIE date already, as can be seen by Skt. $s \dot{a} m a n$ - 'song, hymn' $< *sh_2 \acute{o} m$ -en-.

In Hittite, the preform $*sh_2m-oi-$ / $*sh_2m-i$ - should regularly have yielded **smai-/smi- (loss of interconsonantal laryngeal), which means that a full-grade form $*sh_2em$ - must have been available in Hittite to make restoration of $*h_2$ possible. In my view, this full-grade form is visible in $i\check{s}hamai$ - 'song' $<*sh_2\acute{e}m-\bar{o}i$ - (which determines the root as $*sh_2em$ -: a formation $**s\acute{e}h_2m-oi$ - should have given Hitt. $**\check{s}\bar{a}mai$ - or $**\check{s}ahmai$ - (if word-internal $*h_2$ was indeed retained in front of resonant, cf. the discussion at ${}^{GI\check{s}}m\bar{a}hla$ -, ${}^{UZU}muhrai-$ /mahrai- and ${}^{GI\check{s}}zahrai$ -)).

The alleged Greek cognate, οἰμός 'song' (thus Benveniste 1954: 39f.) cannot reflect $*sh_2om$ -io- (because *-VmiV- should have given Gr. -VivV-, cf. Beekes 1972: 127) and therefore this connection must be given up.

išhanittar (c.) 'relative by marriage': nom.sg. *iš-ḫa-ni-tar*, gen.sg.(?) *iš-ḫa-ni-it-ta-ra-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *iš-ḫa-ni-it-ta-ri*.

Derivatives: **išḥanittarātar** (n.) '?' (nom.-acc.sg. *iš-ḥa-ni-it-ta-ra-a-tar*), **išḥanattalla-** (c.) '?' (nom.sg. *iš-ḥa-na-at-tal-la-aš*, acc.sg. *iš-ḥa-na-at-tal-la-an*), **išḥanalla-** (c.) '?' (nom.sg. *iš-ha-na-al-liš*).

PIE * sh_2 -en-?

See Rieken 1999a: 283f. for attestations and semantic treatment. According to her all these forms are found in contexts referring to marriage, which would indicate that they are all related. On the basis of the supposed meaning 'relative by marriage' for $i\check{s}hanittar$, Rieken argues that ultimately these words must be connected with the root $*seh_2$ - 'to bind'. In her view, we are dealing with a stem $*sh_2$ -en-, which she further connects with $\check{s}ahhan$ - 'feudal service' $< *seh_2$ -en-(q.v.). See it $i\check{s}hai$ - i / $i\check{s}hi$ - for the basic root $*seh_2$ -.

išhije/a-zi: see išhai-i / išhi-

išhunau- (c. > n.) 'arm, upper arm': nom.sg.c. iš-hu-na-ú-uš (KBo 32.14 ii 49 (MH/MS)), iš-hu-na-a-uš (KBo 32.14 rev. 44, l.edge 1 (MH/MS)), iš-hu-na-uš (text: -aš, KUB 9.34 ii 25 (MH/NS)), nom.-acc.sg.n. iš-hu-na-a-u=š-mi-it (KUB 7.58 i 11 (MH/NS)), iš-hu-na-u-ua-aš (KBo 10.37 ii 32 (OH/NS)), gen.sg. iš-hu-u-na-u-ua-aš (KUB 9.4 i 25 (MH/NS)), iš-hu-na-u-ua-aš (571/u, 8 (NS)), dat-loc.sg. iš-hu-na-u-i (KUB 25.37 ii 8 (NS)), [iš-]hu-na-ú-i (KUB 55.20 + KUB 9.4 i 6), erg.sg. iš-hu-na-u-ua-an-za (KUB 9.4 i 25), dat.-loc.pl. iš-hu-u-na-u-ua-aš (KBo 46.62 ii 7 (NS)); case? iš-hu-na-u-ua-a-a-s' (KUB 56.60 iv 5 (NS)).

PIE *sh₂u-nou-

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 403f. for attestations. The interpretation of this word has always largely depended on the form iš-hu-na-u-ua-ar (KBo 10.37 ii 32). Since Laroche (1962: 31), this išhunauuar is generally regarded cognate with Skt. snavan-, Gr. νευρά, Lat. nervus 'sinew' and therefore translated as 'sinew' as well. An exact reconstruction of these forms was quite difficult, however (for instance, the -h- in Hittite does not match Gr. -ε-). Weitenberg (1984: 224-5) convincingly argues that besides the form išhunauuar, all other forms of the paradigm rather point to a stem išhunau- and that these forms are better translated 'upper arm' and hardly can have anything to do with the 'sinew'-words. He therefore proposes to separate the stem išhunau- 'upper arm' from the hapax išhunauuar 'sinew'. The fact that we indeed are dealing with a stem išhunau- is supported by the quite recent publication of the 'Song of Release' (KBo 32.14 (MH/MS), see Neu 1996 = StBoT 32), in which nom.sg.c. išhunāuš is attested several times. Although Neu (1996: 152, 191) still adheres to the old translation '(Arm-)Sehne', it is in my view clear that here išhunau- denotes 'upper arm' as well. Moreover, the forms show that originally išhunau- was a commune noun and that the NS attestation nom.-acc.sg.n. išhunau=šmit must be a secondary form (see also the discussion on the gender of these kind of nouns at *harnau*-).

Rieken (1999a: 360-1) follows Weitenberg in translating *išhunau*- as 'upper arm', but also connects the form *išhunauuar* with it. She translates the context that it occurs in as follows:

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KBo 10.37 ii
(32) ... nu-u=š-ši iš-ḫu-na-u-ua-ar ši-ia-u-ua-ar
(33) pé-eš-tén
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'Gebt ihm das Schießen des Oberarmes!'.

According to Rieken, *išhunauuar* is a falsely back-formed nom.-acc.sg.n. on the basis of gen.sg. *išhunauaš*. In my view, this is not necessary: I think it is quite possible that *iš-hu-na-u-ua-ar* must be regarded as a mere scribal error for *iš-hu-na-u-ua-aš*, with AŠ mistakenly written as AR due to anticipation to the following *ši-ia-u-ua-ar* 'shooting'. So I would suggest to read *iš-hu-na-u-ua-aš*! *ši-ia-u-ua-ar*, which indeed must mean 'shooting of the upper arm'. Whatever interpretation one chooses to follow, it is clear that in any way the Hittite word *išhunauuar* 'sinew' does not exist anymore. Therewith the words for 'sinew' in the other IE languages (Skt. *snāvan-*, Gr. νευρά, Lat. *nervus*, Arm. *neard*, TochB *ṣñaura* (pl.)) can now safely be reconstructed as **snéh₁-ur* / **snh₁-uén-*.

For the etymological interpretation of $i\bar{s}hunau$ - I follow a suggestion of Weitenberg (l.c.) who hesitatingly connects it with Hitt. $i\bar{s}hu\mu ai^{-i}/i\bar{s}hui$ - 'to throw' (q.v.). This would mean that $i\bar{s}hunau$ - reflects $*sh_2u$ -neu- and originally denotes 'throwing-arm'. See at $i\bar{s}hu\mu ai^{-i}/i\bar{s}hui$ - for further etymology.

Note that KUB 9.34 ii 25 actually has a form $i\bar{s}$ - $\hbar u$ -na- $a\bar{s}$ =ma= $k\acute{a}n$, but because of the many corrupt forms in this texts, I have taken the liberty to read this form as nom.sg.c. $i\bar{s}$ - $\hbar u$ -na- $u\check{s}$!=ma- $k\acute{a}n$, which is supported by the commune forms from KBo 32.14. The assumption that this form shows a secondary stem $i\bar{s}\hbar una$ -(thus Weitenberg 1984: 457^{603}) is improbable; note that Puhvel (l.c.) interprets this form as gen.sg. or pl. (implying a reading $i\bar{s}$ - $\hbar u$ - $na\langle -\mu a\rangle$ - $a\bar{s}$) despite the fact that it clearly must be nom.sg. here.

išhunauar: see išhunau-

išhuuai-ⁱ / išhui- (IIa4 > IIa1γ, Ic2) 'to throw, to scatter, to pour': 1sg.pres.act. *iš-hu-uh-hi* (KUB 31.84 iii 63 (MH/NS)), *iš-hu-ua-ah-hi* (KUB 9.25 + 27.67 i 3 (2x) (MH/NS), KUB 15.11 ii 9 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. *iš-hu-ua-a-i* (e.g. KUB 32.138 ii 12 (OH/MS), IBoT 2.39 rev. 26, 27 (MH/MS), KBo 23.10 iv 22 (MS), etc.), *iš-hu-ua-a-i* (e.g. KUB 32.138 ii 12 (OH/MS), IBoT 2.39 rev. 26, 27 (MH/MS), KBo 23.10 iv 22 (MS), etc.), *iš-hu-ua-a-i* (e.g. KUB 32.138 ii 12 (OH/MS), IBoT 2.39 rev. 26, 27 (MH/MS), KBo 23.10 iv 22 (MS), etc.), *iš-hu-ua-a-i* (e.g. KUB 32.138 ii 12 (OH/MS), IBoT 2.39 rev. 26, 27 (MH/MS), KBo 23.10 iv 22 (MS), etc.), *iš-hu-ua-a-i* (e.g. KUB 32.138 ii 12 (OH/MS), IBoT 2.39 rev. 26, 27 (MH/MS), KBo 23.10 iv 22 (MS), etc.), *iš-hu-ua-a-i* (e.g. KUB 32.138 ii 12 (OH/MS), IBoT 2.39 rev. 26, 27 (MH/MS), KBo 23.10 iv 22 (MS), etc.), *iš-hu-ua-a-i* (e.g. KUB 32.138 ii 12 (OH/MS), IBoT 2.39 rev. 26, 27 (MH/MS), KBo 23.10 iv 22 (MS), etc.), *iš-hu-ua-a-i* (e.g. KUB 32.138 ii 12 (OH/MS), IBoT 2.39 rev. 26, 27 (MH/MS), KBo 23.10 iv 22 (MS), etc.), *iš-hu-ua-a-i* (e.g. KUB 32.138 ii 12 (OH/MS), KBo 23.10 iv 22 (MS), etc.), *iš-hu-ua-a-i-ua-*

hu-ua-i (e.g. KBo 15.31 i 11, iv 11 (OH/MS), KUB 15.34 iii 45 (MH/MS), etc.), i[š-hu-]ú-a-i (KBo 23.23 obv. 59 (MH/MS)), iš-hu-u-ua-i (OH/NS), iš-hu-u-ua-ai (OH/NS), iš-hu-a-i (KBo 39.189 i 7 (NS), KUB 41.17 i 28 (NS)) iš-hu-i (KBo 2.3 ii 32 (MH/NS)), iš-hu-u-i (KUB 6.46 iv 54 (NH)), iš-hu-u-ua-a-iz-zi (HT 5, 6 (NS)), 1pl.pres.act. *iš*-[*h*]*u-ua-ua-a-n*[*i*] (StBoT 25.137 ii 18 (OS)), 3pl.pres.act. iš-hu-ua-an-zi (e.g. KBo 15.32+ ii 5 (OH/MS), KUB 15.34 iv 45 (MH/MS), etc.), iš-hu-u-ua-an-zi (OH/NS), iš-hu-ua-a-an-zi (OH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. iš-hu-u-eh-huun (KUB 17.10 iii 7 (OH/MS)), [(iš-h)]u-eh-hu-un (KUB 15.34+ ii 44 (MH/MS)), 2sg.pret.act. iš-hu-ua-a-it-ta (HKM 5 obv. 6 (MH/MS)), 3sg.pret.act. iš-hu-ua-iš (KUB 49.60 ii 11 (NS), KBo 14.3 iv 35, 36 (NH)), iš-hu-ua-aš (KBo 37.1 ii 4 (NS)), iš-hu-u-ua-aš (KUB 33.53, 13 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. iš-hu-ua-a-er (KUB 29.54 iv 5, 11 (MH/MS), KUB 26.84 ii 9 (NH)), [i]š-hu-u-ua-[a-er] (KBo 14.1 ii 14 (NH)), 3sg.imp.act. iš-hu-ua-a-ú (KUB 33.93 iii 35 (NS)), 2pl.imp.act. iš-huu-it-tén (HKM 18 l.edge 5 (MH/MS)), 3pl.imp.act. iš-hu-u-an-du (HKM 24, 52 (MH/MS)); 3sg.pret.midd. [iš-hu]-ua-it-ta-a[t] (KBo 8.96 obv. 1 (MS)), [i]š-huua-it-t[a-at] (KBo 8.96 obv. 2 (MS)); part. iš-hu-ua-an-t- (OH/MS), iš-hu-u-uaan-t- (MH/NS), iš-hu-ua-a-an-t- (MH/NS); verb.noun gen.sg. iš-hu-ua-ua-aš (KUB 55.60 iv 12 (NS)), iš-hu-ua-u-aš (KUB 12.2 ii 6 (NS)), iš-hu-u-ua-u*ua-aš* (KUB 10.92 vi 13 (NS)); sup. *iš-hu-u-ua-u-u*[*a-an*] (KBo 14.1 ii 13 (NH)); impf. *iš-hu-iš-ke/a-* (MH/MS), *iš-hu-eš-ke/a-* (MH/MS), *iš-hu-u-ua-a-iš-ke/a-*.

Derivatives: *išḥuēššar / išḥuēšn*- (n.) 'heap' (nom.-acc.sg. [*iš-ḥ*]*u-u-e-eš-šar* (119/w rev. 6), *i*[*š-ḥ*]*u-e-eš-šar* (KUB 31.84 iii 63), *iš-ḥu-eš-šar* (KBo 32.15 ii 15), dat.-loc.sg. *iš-ḥu-eš-ni* (KBo 16.60 rev. 5, KUB 14.1 obv. 7, 8), instr. *iš-ḥu-e-eš-ni-it* (KUB 13.2 iii 37)), *išḥuṇanna-ⁱ / išḥuṇanni*- (IIa5) 'to throw (impf.)' (1sg.pres.act. *iš-ḥu-u-a-an-na-aḥ-ḥi* (KUB 7.5 ii 30), *iš-ḥu-u-a-an-na-aḥ-[hi*] (KUB 12.44 iii 17), 3sg.pres.act. [*iš-ḥu-u-a-an-]na-an-zi* (KUB 12.58 iii 16)).

IE cognates: Gr. vω 'to rain', TochAB su-/ $sw\bar{a}s$ - 'to rain'.

PIE * sh_2u - $\acute{o}i$ -ei / * sh_2u -i- $\acute{e}nti$

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 404f. for attestations. In StBoT 25.137 ii 18, a text that is usually dated as OS, we find a form $i\check{s}$ -[h]u-ua-ua-a-n[i] that must be regarded as a 1pl.pres.act.-form because of the 1pl.-forms la-hu-e-ni (ibid. 15), da-a-[u-]e-ni (ibid. 16) and ha-na-u-e-ni (ibid. 17) in the preceding lines. In my view, this form is so aberrant (cf. the totally unexpected plene spelling -ua-a-ni), that I severely doubt the reliability of this form or even the text in which it is found (compare also $d\bar{a}[u]$ eni instead of expected $tum\bar{e}ni$). I will therefore disregard this form in this discussion.

It is not easy to determine the original inflection of this verb. The oldest forms (OS and MS) are: 3sg.pres.act. išhuuāi, išhuuai, 3pl.pres.act. išhuuanzi, 1sg.pret.act. *iš-hu-u-Vh-hu-un*, iš-hu-Vh-hu-un, 2sg.pret.act. išhuuāitta, 3pl.pret.act. išhuuāer, 2pl.imp.act. išhuuitten, 3pl.imp.act. išhuuandu. The forms išhuuitten and išhuuāitta can only belong to the dāi/tijanzi-class inflection (išhuuai- / išhui-). The forms išhuuāi, išhuuanzi, išhuuāir and išhuuandu can either belong to the tarn(a)-inflection, or to the $d\bar{a}i/tiianzi$ -inflection (if we assume that *išhujanzi > išhujanzi). In principle, the forms išhujanzi and *išhuuandu* could belong to an inflection similar to that of au-1/u- 'to see' as well (cf. uuanzi 'they see'), but because of the total absence of forms with a stem **išhau-, this option is very unlikely. The forms 1sg.pret.act. iš-hu-u-Vh-hu-un and iš-hu-Vh-hu-un are multi-interpretable. The sign AH can be read ah, eh, ih as well as uh, which means that we could be dealing with iš-hu(-u)-ah-hu-un, iš-hu(u)-ih-hu-un, iš-hu(-u)-eh-hu-un or iš-hu(-u)-uh-hu-un. If we should read išhuahhun, the word would belong to the tarn(a)-class (cf. the NS attestation išhu-ua-ah-hi); if the forms represent išhuihhun or išhuehhun, they would belong to the $d\bar{a}i/tijanzi$ -class. I must admit, however, that in these cases we would rather have found plene spelling of the specific vowel (cf. e.g. hu-i-ih-hi 'I run', hu-eeh-hu-un 'I ran', iš-hu-ua-ah-hi). Nevertheless, an analysis išhuhhun is quite improbable, because this form could only belong to an inflection similar to au-/u-'to see' (cf. ūhhun 'I saw'), of which we already have determined that it is a very unlikely option. So, all in all, the oldest forms seem to point to either a dāi/tiianziclass or a tarn(a)-class inflection.

This means that the OH paradigm of $i\check{s}huu\dot{a}ai^{-i}/i\check{s}hui$ - must have been * $i\check{s}huehhi$, * $i\check{s}huu\dot{a}itti$, $i\check{s}huu\ddot{a}i$, * $i\check{s}hui\dot{u}eni$, * $i\check{s}hui\check{s}teni$, $i\check{s}huu\dot{a}nzi$. On the basis of 3sg. $i\check{s}huu\ddot{a}i$ and 3pl. $i\check{s}huu\dot{a}nzi$, in younger times forms were created that inflect according to the tarn(a)-class (1sg.pres.act. $i\check{s}huu\dot{a}hhi$ (MH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. $i\check{s}huu\dot{a}\check{s}$ (OH/NS) and verb.noun gen.sg. $i\check{s}huu\dot{a}u\dot{a}\check{s}$ (NS)). In NH times, we find some forms that inflect according to the hatrae-class ($i\check{s}huu\ddot{a}izzi$ (NS), $i\check{s}huu\ddot{a}nt$ -(NS)), and some forms in which the stem $i\check{s}hu$ - has been generalized (3sg.pres.act. $i\check{s}hui$ (NS)). For the cognate verb $i\check{s}uhha$ - $i\check{s}uhh$ -, see at its own lemma.

As I have shown in Kloekhorst fthc.a, the Hittite dāi/tiianzi-class consists of verbs that reflect a formation *CC-oi-, *CC-i-, i.e. the zero-grade of the root followed by an ablauting suffix *-oi-/-i-. In this case, the root must have been išhu-. In the course of Hittitology, different etymological proposals have been suggested (see Puhvel (l.c.) for a summary), but the best one in my view is given by Jasanoff (1978: 90¹¹), who connects *išhuuai-/išhui*- with Gr. ὕω 'to rain', TochAB su-/ $sw\bar{a}s$ - 'to rain' < *suH-, which is now codified in LIV². Formally, this connection is justified by assuming that a full-grade root *sh₂eu- had a zerograde form $*sh_2u$ - (still visible in Hitt. $i\check{s}huuai$ -/ $i\check{s}hui$ -) that metathesized already in PIE to * suh_2 - (Gr. \dot{v} -, TochAB su- and Hitt. suhha- '/suhh- 'to scatter, to pour' (q.v.)). Semantically, we have to assume that the PIE root denotes 'to pour', which in Hittite (where išhuuai-/išhui- still means 'to pour' as well) developed into 'to throw' (cf. ModDu. gooien 'to throw' $< *g^h eu$ - 'to pour'), whereas in Greek and Tocharian the meaning shifted to 'to rain'. The full-grade *sh₂eu- may still be visible in Hitt. $\tilde{s}\tilde{\imath}\tilde{s}hau$ - 'sweat' (although its spelling with °a-u is highly aberrant, q.v.).

As said above, within Hittite, a close cognate is the verb \check{suhha}^i / \check{suhh} - 'to scatter, to pour'. In some cases, $i\check{shu\mu}ai^i$ / $i\check{shui}$ - and \check{suhha}^i / \check{suhh} - are used interchangeably in duplicates (cf. Puhvel HED 1/2: 408), and their connection is suported by a hybrid form like $\check{su-uh-hu-\mu}ai$ (KBo 30.115 rev. [?] 5). Nevertheless, the exact formal interpretation of \check{suhha}^i / \check{suhh} - is not fully clear. See at its own lemma for a full discussion.

iškalla-ⁱ / iškall- (IIa1γ) 'to slit, to split, to tear': 3sg.pres.act. iš-kal-la-i (KBo 6.4 i 39 (OH/NS)), iš-gal-la-i (KBo 6.4 i 37 (OH/NS)), iš-kal-la-a-i (KUB 58.81 ii[?] 6 (NS)), iš-kal-la-i-iz-zi (KUB 12.58 ii 17 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. iš-kal-la-an-zi (KUB 30.22, 8 (OH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. iš-kal-la-aħ-ħu-un (KUB 13.35 iv 24, 31 (NS)), 2sg.imp.act. iš-kal-li (HKM 24, 51 (MH/MS), KBo 37.1 ii 16 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. iš-kal-la-ú (KUB 30.36 ii 10 (MH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. iš-kal-la-an-du (156/v, 7 (NS)); 3sg.pres.midd. iš-kal-la-ri (KBo 6.3 i 39 (OH/NS)), iš-kal-la-a-ri (KBo

6.5 i 16, 18 (OH/NS), KBo 6.3 i 37 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. *iš-kal-la-at-ta* (KBo 8.37 obv. 9 (MH/NS), KUB 23.7 ii 12 (MH/NS)); part. *iš-kal-la-an-t-*; inf.I *iš-kal-li-ia-u-an-zi* (KBo 43.61 i 13 (NS)); impf. *iš-kal-li-iš-ke/a-*, *iš-gal-li-eš-ke/a-*.

Derivatives: ${}^{\text{TUG}}$ *iškalleššar* (n.) 'slit dress' (nom.-acc.sg. *iš-kal-le-eš-šar*, *iš-kal-li-iš-šar*, [*i*]*š-gal-le*₁₂-*eš-šar*).

IE cognates: Gr. σκάλλω 'to hoe', Lith. skélti 'to split'.

PIE * $sk\acute{o}lh_{2/3}$ -ei, * $sklh_{2/3}$ - $\acute{e}nti$

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 413f. for attestations. The verb inflects according to the tarn(a)-class, i.e. iškallai, iškallanzi. Usually, tarn(a)-class verbs go back to roots that end in a laryngeal (*(Ce)CoH-, *(Ce)CH-enti or *CRnoH-, *CRnH-enti), but there are a few tarn(a)-class verbs that reflect the structure * $CeCh_{2/3}$ -. As I have shown under § 2.2.2.2.d, the 3sg.pres.-form of roots of this structure, $*C\acute{o}Ch_{2/3}$ -ei, regularly yielded *CaCai (and not **CaCi), on the basis of which these verbs were taken over into the tarn(a)-class (see harra-' / harr- 'to grind', išparra-' / išparr- 'to trample', malla- 'to mill', padda- 'to dig' and šarta- ' *šart*- 'to wipe, to rub' for the same phenomenon). In the case of *iškall(a)*-, this means that we have to reconstruct * $sKelh_{2/3}$ -. Already since Hrozný (1917: 71), this verb is connected with Gr. σκάλλω 'to hoe' and Lith. skélti 'to split'. Especially the latter form supports the reconstruction of the root-final laryngeal, which yielded acute accentuation in Balto-Slavic. I therefore reconstruct the root as * $skelh_{2/3}$ - and the Hittite formation as * $sk\'olh_{2/3}$ -ei, * $sklh_{2/3}$ -'enti (note that this latter form regularly should have yielded Hitt. **iškalhanzi, but the geminate -llof the singular was generalized throughout the verb).

 $i \bar{s} g \bar{a} p^{-i} / i \bar{s} g a p$ - (IIa2) '?': 3sg.pres.act. $i \bar{s}$ -g a-a-p i (KUB 10.63 i 26). Derivatives: $i \bar{s} g a p u z z i$ - (n.) a cult object (nom.-acc.sg. $i \bar{s}$ -g a-p u-u z-z i (KUB 12.8 i 16)).

This verb is hapax in the following context:

KUB 10.63 i

- (17) n=a-aš-ta MUNUS.LUGAL pa-ra-a ú-ez-zi nu=kán ^{LÚ}HAL
- (18) A-NA PA-NI ^dU-ma-ra-ap-ši ^dA-a-pí-in ki-nu-zi
- (19) n=a-aš-ta ^{LÚ}AZU 1 UDU A-NA ^dU-ma-ra-ap-ši ši-pa-an-ti
- (20) n=a-an=kán ^{LÚ}AZU A-NA ^dA-a-pí kat-ta-an-da ḥa-ad-da-a-i
- (21) nu=kán e-eš-har A-NA GAL kat-ta tar-na-i n=a-at ták-ni-i

- (22) A-NA PA-NI ^dU-ma-ra-ap-ši da-a-i nu=kán ^{LÚ}AZU
- (23) A-NA ^{UZU}NÍG.GIG ^{UZU}ŠÀ hu-u-i-šu nu te-pu ku-er-zi</sup>
- (24) e-e \check{s} -har-r=a te-pu da-a-i n=a-at=k $\acute{a}n$ ^{d}A -a-pi
- (25) kat-ta-an-da da-a-i
- (26) n=a-aš-ta ^dA-a-pí-in še-er IŠ-TU NINDA.GUR₄.RA iš-ga-a-pí
- (27) UDU=ma=kán pa-ra-a pé-e-da-an-zi
- (28) n=a-an=kán LÚ^{MEŠ} EN DINGIR^{MEŠ} mar-kán-zi

'The queen comes forth and the priest opens up a pit for the god Umarapši. The magician sacrifices one sheep to Umarapši. The magician stabs it (= the sheep) alongside the pit and let its blood flow in a cup and places it on the ground for Umarapši. The magician cuts of a little of raw entrails and heart and takes a little blood and places it down into the pit. Then he *i.*-s (on top of?) the pit with thickbread. They bring the sheep forth and the men butcher it for the lord of the gods'.

Because in this context a meaning 'fills up' is quite possible, it has been suggested that we should not read $i\check{s}$ -ga-a-pi, but rather $i\check{s}$ -ta-a-pi, belonging to the verb $i \dot{s} t \bar{a} p^{-i} / i \dot{s} t a p p^{-i}$ 'to plug up, to block' (q.v.). Nevertheless, the attestation of išgapuzzi- in KUB 12.8 i 16 in a list of implements, between ta-pu-ul-li ZABAR 'bronze cutter' and ua-ar-pu-zi ZABAR 'bronze bathing-utensil', seems to show the reality of a verbal stem išgap-. Since nouns in -uzzi- are usually derived from the zero-grade of a verbal root (e.g. išhuzzi- from išhai- / išhi-, kuruzzi- from kuer- z^i / kur-, luzzi- from $l\bar{a}^{-i}$ / l-, etc.), it is likely that išgap- reflects a zero-grade verbal root as well. If išgāpi and išgapuzzi- are related, we are dealing with an ablauting pair išgāp-i / išgap-. Formally, this could reflect hardly anything else than a root $*s'k'eb^{(h)}$. If however, the single -p-= /-b-/ from išgapuzzi- has been taken over from the full-grade stem išgāp-, we could in principle assume an ablauting pair išgāp-' / išgapp- (cf. ištāp-' / ištapp-), which then could reflect $*s k^{\prime}ep$. Since the meaning of *išgapuzzi*- cannot be determined, and the meaning of *išgāpi* is not fully clear (although 'to fill up' is possible), any etymology would be too insecure. Nevertheless, a root *skep- 'to cover' is available in Gr. σκέπω 'to cover'.

 $išk\bar{a}r^{-i}$ / iškar- (IIa2 > IIa1 γ , Ic2) 'to sting, to stab, to pierce; to stick (to)': 1sg.pres.act. $i\check{s}$ -ka-a-a[r-hi] (KBo 17.25 rev. 6 (OS)), $i\check{s}$ -ka-a-ar-hi (KBo 17.96 i 14 (MS)), $i\check{s}$ -kar-hi (KUB 31.1 + KBo 3.16 ii 7 (OH/NS)), $i\check{s}$ -ga-ra-a-mi (KUB 48.123 iv 9 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. $i\check{s}$ -ka-a-ri (KBo 17.13 + 25.68 rev. 11 (OS)), $i\check{s}$ -ga-a-ri (KBo 15.10 + 20.42 iii 28 (fr.) (OH/MS), KBo 3.8, 6 (OH/NS), KBo

11.12 i 9 (OH/NS), KUB 41.2 i 4 (fr.) (OH/NS), IBoT 2.123 i 9 (fr.) (OH/NS), KUB 12.58 ii 30 (NS)), *iš-ka₁-a-ri* (KBo 15.10 + 20.42 i 38 (OH/MS), VBoT 24 i 46 (MH/NS)), *iš-ka-ri* (KBo 12.126 i 8 (OH/NS)), *iš-ga-ri* (KBo 9.126, 5 (OH/NS)), *iš-ga-ra-a-i* (KUB 58.83 iii 18 (NS)), [*i*]*š-ga-ra-iz-zi* (KUB 49.94 iii 14 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *iš-ga-ra-an-zi* (OS), *iš-ka-ra-an-zi*, 3sg.pret.act. *iš-ka₁-ar-ri-et* (KUB 31.1 + KBo 3.16 ii 13 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. *iš-ga-re-er* (KBo 21.22 obv. 6 (OH/MS)), *iš-ka₁-re-er* (KBo 15.10 ii 2 (OH/MS)); part. *iš-ga-ra-an-t-* (OS, often), *iš-ka-ra-an-t-* (OS), *iš-ga-ra-a-an-t-*, *iš-ka-ra-a-an-t-*; impf. *iš-ga-ri-iš-ke/a-*, *iš-kar-iš-ke/a-*, *iš-kar-iš-ke/a-*.

Derivatives: *iškaranna-ⁱ / iškaranni-* (IIa5) 'id. (impf.)' (3pl.imp.act. *iš-kar-ra-an-ni-an*[-du] (KBo 8.35 ii 21 (MH/MS))), *išgaratar / išgarann-* (n.) 'sting(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. *iš-ga-ra-tar*, gen.sg. *iš-ga-ra-na-aš*, abl. *iš-ga-ra-na-za*).

IE cognates: Gr. κείρω 'to cut (off)', OHG sceran 'to cut', OIr. scaraim 'to sever', Lith. skìrti 'to separate'.

PIE *skór-ei, *skr-énti

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 416f. for attestations. This verb is a textbook example of an \bar{a}/a -ablauting hi-verb: $i\bar{s}k\bar{a}rhi$, $i\bar{s}k\bar{a}ri$ vs. $i\bar{s}karanzi$. In NS texts, we find forms that inflect according to the tarn(a)-class $(i\bar{s}gar\bar{a}i)$ and to the hatrae-class $(i\bar{s}gar\bar{a}mi, i\bar{s}garaizzi, i\bar{s}kar\bar{a}nt$ -).

Already Hrozný (1919: 82) connected this verb with the root *(s)ker- as seen in OHG *sceran* 'to cut', OIr. *scaraim* 'to sever', Lith. *skìrti* 'to separate' etc. For Hittite, this means that we have to reconstuct $*sk\acute{o}r$ -ei, skr- $\acute{e}nti$. The same root $(*k^{(w)}er$ -) is visible in $kar\check{s}$ - z^i and kuer- z^i / kur- / kuuar- (q.v.).

iške/a-zi : see iškiie/a-zi

iškije/a-^{zi} (Ic1 > Ic6, Ic2, IIa1γ) 'to smear, to daub, to salve, to oil, to anoint' (Sum. ĮÀ): 1sg.pres.act. *iš-ke-mi* (KUB 29.55 i 14 (MH/MS)), *iš-ga-a-mi* (KBo 3.8 ii 20 (OH/NS)), *iš-ga-ah-hi* (KUB 7.1 i 40 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. *iš-ki-ez-zi* (KUB 30.19 iv 5 (OH/NS), KBo 5.1 iii 6 (MH/NS), KBo 16.24+25 i 66 (MH/NS), KBo 19.139 ii 9, iii 8 (MH/NS), HT 1 ii 11 (MH/NS)), *iš-ki-ia-zi* (KUB 39.8 iv 3 (OH/NS), VBoT 120 iii 17 (MH/NS)), *iš-ki-ia-iz-zi* (KUB 9.31 ii 36 (MH/NS), HT 1 i 38 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *iš-ki-ia-an-zi* (KUB 29.45 i 2 (MH/MS), KBo 21.42 i 8 (NS), KUB 24.5 + 9.13 obv. 19 (NS)), *iš-ki-an-zi* (KBo 12.98 rev. 5 (NS)), *iš-kán-zi* (KUB 29.40 ii 7 (MH/MS), KUB 29.51 i 3 (MH/MS), KBo 21.34 i 22 (MH/NS), KUB 1.13 iii 9 (MH/NS), KBo 23.1 i 44, iii 34 (NS), KUB 5.14 i 16 (NS), KUB 36.90 obv. 18 (NS), KUB 42.98 i 8 (NS)),

3sg.pres.act. *iš-ki-et* (KUB 9.34 iii 34 (MH/NS), KUB 33.88 rev. 10 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. *iš-ki-er* (KUB 29.54 iv 18 (MH/MS)), 2sg.imp.act. *iš-ki* (KBo 3.23 obv. 4 (OH/NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *iš-ki-ed-du* (KUB 17.10 ii 23 (OH/MS), KBo 3.8 ii 33 (OH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. *iš-ki-ia-an-du* (KUB 36.12 iii 4 (NS)); 3sg.pres.midd. *iš-kat-ta-ri* (IBoT 3.148 i 67, 68 (MH/NS)); part. *iš-ki-ia-an-t-* (KBo 21.22 rev. 43 (OH/MS)), *iš-kán-t-* (KBo 21.41+ rev. 59 (MH/MS)); impf. *iš-ki-iš-ke/a-*, *iš-ki-eš-ke/a-*.

PIE * $s'g'^{(h)}$ - $i\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 420f. for attestations. We find forms of different stems: $i\bar{s}ki\bar{i}azi$, $i\bar{s}ki\bar{i}anzi$, $i\bar{s}ki\bar{i}andu$ and $i\bar{s}ki\bar{i}ant$ - point to a stem $i\bar{s}ki\bar{i}e/a^{-zi}$; $i\bar{s}kemi$, $i\bar{s}kanzi$, $i\bar{s}ki$ and $i\bar{s}kant$ - point to a stem $i\bar{s}ke/a^{-zi}$; $i\bar{s}g\bar{a}mi$ points to a stem $i\bar{s}gae^{-zi}$; $i\bar{s}gabhi$ points to a stem $i\bar{s}g(a)^{-i}$; $i\bar{s}ki\bar{i}aizzi$ points to a stem $i\bar{s}ki\bar{i}ae^{-zi}$. The forms $i\bar{s}$ -KI-IZ-zi, $i\bar{s}$ -KI-IR and $i\bar{s}$ -KI-IT-du are dubious regarding their interpretetation: either they should be read $i\bar{s}$ -ke-e° and belong to a stem $i\bar{s}ke/a^{-zi}$, or they should be read $i\bar{s}$ -ki-e° and belong to a stem $i\bar{s}ki\bar{i}e/a^{-zi}$. Although the stems $i\bar{s}gae$ -, $i\bar{s}g(a)$ - and $i\bar{s}ki\bar{i}ae$ - are clearly secondary (they all occur in NS texts only), it is difficult to decide which one of the remaining two stems ($i\bar{s}ke/a$ - and $i\bar{s}ki\bar{i}e/a$ -) is the more original one, since they both occur in MS texts already. On the basis of the fact that the only form that is attested in a OH/MS text is part. $i\bar{s}ki\bar{i}ant$ -, I assume that $i\bar{s}ki\bar{i}e/a^{-zi}$ is more original. This has consequences for the etymological interpretation as well, of course.

Melchert (1984a: 110) connects this verb with $pe\check{s}\check{s}^{-zi}$ 'to rub' (q.v.) and assumes that the imperfective *ps-ske/o- would regularly yield Hitt. $i\check{s}ke/a$ -, with loss of initial p-. This etymology has now become impossible as it cannot explain the stem-form $i\check{s}ki\underline{i}e/a$ -. Rieken (1999a: 293-4) proposes to connect $i\check{s}ki\underline{i}e/a$ - with $s\bar{a}kan / sakn$ - 'oil, fat' (q.v.) and assumes a preform * $s'g'^{(h)}$ - $\underline{i}e/o$ -. This preform indeed would yield Hitt. $i\check{s}ki\underline{i}e/a$ - as it is attested. Semantically, this connection is superior as well, in view of contexts like KUB 4.3 obv. (17) ku- $u\check{s}$ -sa-ni-an=ma-za i-an $i\check{s}$ -ki- $\underline{i}a$ [-zi] 'She anoints herself with rented oil' and KUB 27.1 iv (39) EGIR=SU=ma i-an $i\check{s}$ - $k\acute{a}n$ -zi 'Afterwards, they use oil for anointing', which can now be regarded as figurae etymologicae. See at $s\bar{a}kan / sakn$ - for further etymology.

(UZU) **iškiš-** (n.) 'back, backside, rear': nom.-acc.sg. *iš-ki-iš* (OS), gen.sg. *iš-ki-ša-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *iš-ki-ši*, all.sg. *iš-ki-ša* (MH/MS), erg.sg. *iš-ki-ša-a-an-za*, abl. *iš-ki-ša-az*, *iš-hi-ša-za* (NS), instr. *iš-ki-ši-it=ti*[-x²], nom.-acc.pl. *iš-ki-ša*, *iš-ki-i-ša*.

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 424f. for attestations. The stem of this neuter word, $i\bar{s}ki\bar{s}$ -, at first sight seems to be comparable to $n\bar{e}pi\bar{s}$ - and then would reflect an s-stem. Problematic, however, is the fact that good IE comparanda lack, let alone words that reflect an s-stem as well. The only proposed cognate is Gr. ἰσχίον 'hip(s), Hes. ἴσχι· ὀσφός 'loins' (first by Ribezzo 1920: 130), but the semantic connection is in my view not very convincing. Moreover, the inner-Greek alteration ἴσχι: ὀσφός clearly points to a substratum origin. If these forms are to be regarded as cognate, however, I would rather regard them as loans from a common source than as inherited.

išnā- (c.) 'dough': nom.sg. iš-na-aš (MH/MS), iš-ša-na-aš (MH/NS), acc.sg. iš-na-an (MH/MS), iš-ša-na-an (MH/MS), iš-ša-na-aš (OS), iš-na-aš (MH/MS), iš-ša-na-aš (MH/NS), eš-ša-na-aš (KUB 9.34 iii 26), dat.-loc.sg. iš-ni (NS), instr. iš-ni-it (MH/MS), acc.pl. iš-ša[!]-na-aš (KUB 24.9 iii 6 (OH/NS)) // e-eš-ša-na-aš (KUB 41.1 iii 21 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: **iššanauuant**- (adj.) 'doughy' (nom.-acc.pl.n. *iš-ša-na-u-ua-an-ta* (OH/MS)), ^{DUG}**išnura**-, ^{DUG}**išnuri**- (c.) 'dough-bowl' (nom.sg. *iš-nu-u-ri-iš* (MH/MS) // *iš-nu-ra-aš* (MH/NS), acc.sg. *iš-nu-u-ri-in* (MH/MS) // *iš-nu-ra-an* (MH/NS), *iš-nu-u-ra-an* (MH/MS), *iš-nu-u-ra-an* (MH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. *iš-nu-u-ri* (MH/NS), nom.pl. *iš-nu-u-ri-eš* (OS), acc.pl. *iš-nu-u-ru-uš* (OH/MS), *iš-nu-u-ra-aš* (OH/MS), *iš-nu-ra-aš* (OH/MS).

IE cognates: Skt. *yas*- 'to boil', Gr. ζέω 'to bubble, to boil, to cook', Gr. ζεστός 'cooked, boiling, hot', OHG *jesan* 'to ferment, to foam', TochA *yäs*-, TochB *yās*- 'to boil, to be turned on'.

PIE *ies-nó- or *is-nó-

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 381f. for attestations. This word is predominantly spelled $i\check{s}$ - n° as well as $i\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ - n° . The occasional NS attestations with initial e- are due to the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before - \check{s} - as described in § 1.4.8.1.d. The plene spelling in gen.sg. $i\check{s}$ -na-a- $a\check{s}$ indicates oxytone accentuation. All in all, this word must be phonologically interpreted as /(?)iSn \check{a} -/. Puhvel reconstructs ths word as * $iesn\acute{o}$ -, derived from the root *ies- 'to ferment, to boil' as especially visible in OHG jesan 'to ferment'. Semantically, this certainly makes sense and formally it is possible as well: in * $iesn\acute{o}$ - the initial *i- before *e would be lost, the *e- before *e would be fortited and the pretonic *e would be weakened to /i/, yielding /(?)iSn \check{a} -/. Another possibility is to reconstruct *is- $n\acute{o}$ -, with the zero-grade root.

išpai-ⁱ / išpi- (IIa5 > Ic2) 'to get full, to be filled, to be satiated': 2sg.pres.act. *iš-pa-a-i-ši* (Bo 6180, 5 (undat.)), 3sg.pres.act. *iš-pa-a-i* (Bo 4491, 5 (OH?/NS)), *iš-pa-a*²[-*i*] (KBo 13.94, 2 (OH/NS)) 3pl.pres.act. *iš-pi-ia-an-zi* (KBo 3.5 i 28 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. *iš-pi-i-e-er* (KUB 17.10 i 20 (OH/MS), KUB 33.19 iii 8 (OH/NS), KUB 33.24 ii 13 (OH/NS)), *iš-pi-er* (KUB 33.32 iii 5 (OH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. *iš-pa-a-i* (VSNF 12.16 obv. 9 (OH/NS), 516/z rev. 4 (NS), KBo 4.6 obv. 9 (NH)), *iš-pi-ia* (KUB 20.92 vi 9 (OH/NS), KUB 36.12 i 7 (fr.)), 2pl.imp.act. *iš-pi-iš-te-en* (KUB 12.17, 6 (NS)), *iš-pi-it-tén* (KUB 33.62 iii 11 (OH/MS)), 3pl.imp.act. *iš-pi-ia-an-du* (KUB 15.34 i 49 (MH/MS)); part. *iš-pi-ia-an-t-*; verb.noun *iš-pi-ia-tar* 'satiety' (KUB 17.10 i 11 (OH/MS), KUB 33.24 ii 16 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: *išpijanu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to saturate' (verb.noun *iš-pí-ja-nu-mar* (KBo 11.1 rev. 21 (NH))), *išpān* (n.) 'satiation(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. *iš-pa-a-an* (KBo 8.42 obv. 6), gen.sg. *iš-pa-a-na-aš* (KUB 36.44 i 12)), *išpiningatar* (n.) 'satiation of hunger and thirst' (nom.-acc.sg. *iš-pí-ni-in-ga-tar* (KBo 39.66, 9 (OH/MS), KBo 30.96 iv 4 (OH/NS)).

IE cognates: Skt. *sphā*- 'to become fat, to increase', Lat. *spēs* 'hope, expectation', OE *spōwan* 'to prosper', OCS *spěti* 'to succeed', Lith. *spěti* 'to have plenty of time'.

PIE * sph_l - $\acute{o}i$ -ei, * sph_l -i- $\acute{e}nti$

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 429f. for attestations. The oldest attested forms inflect according to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class: $i\bar{s}p\bar{a}i$, $i\bar{s}pi\underline{i}anzi$. In younger times we find forms that inflect according to the $\underline{h}atrae$ -class $(i\bar{s}p\bar{a}i\bar{s}i)$ and the $-\underline{i}e/a$ -class (2sg.imp.act. $i\bar{s}piia$, also visible in $i\bar{s}piianu$ -).

Since Sturtevant (1928a: 4), this verb is generally connected with Skt. $sph\dot{a}yate$ 'to become fat', OE $sp\bar{o}wan$ 'to prosper', OCS $sp\check{e}ti$ 'to succeed', Lith. $sp\check{e}ti$ 'to be in time, to have plenty of time' and Lat. $sp\bar{e}s$ 'hope'. In the BSl. forms as well as in Lat. $sp\bar{e}s$, we find a root $*speh_{l}$ -, which has received a $*-\dot{p}e/o$ -suffix in OE $sp\bar{o}wan < *speh_{l}$ - $\dot{p}e/o$ -. This latter preform cannot account for Skt. $sph\dot{a}yate$, however, as it would not yield -ph- (note that LIV² unconvincingly reconstructs the root as $*sp^heh_l$ -). As I have shown in Kloekhorst fthc.a, the Hitt. $d\bar{a}i/ti\dot{p}anzi$ -class reflects a structure *CC-oi-, *CC-i-, i.e. the zero-grade of the root followed by an ablauting *-oi-/-i-suffix. For $i\dot{s}p\ddot{a}i$, $i\dot{s}pi\dot{p}anzi$, this means that we have to reconstruct $*sph_l$ -oi-ei, $*sph_l$ -i-einti. Note that the preform $*sph_l$ -oi-e would regularly yield Skt. $sph\dot{a}ya$ - as well.

See Rieken 1999a: 313 for an analysis of *išpiningatar* as a compound of *išpi* and *nink*- 'to quench one's thirst' + the abstract suffix *-atar*. For the analysis of *išpān*- as 'satiation', see Oettinger 1979a: 467-8.

išpant- (c.) 'night' (Sum. $GE_6^{(KAM)}$, Akk. $MU\check{S}U$): nom.sg. $i\check{s}$ -pa-an-za, acc.sg. $i\check{s}$ -pa-an-ta-an, $i\check{s}$ -pa-an-da-an, gen.sg. GE_6 -an-da- $a\check{s}$, dat.-loc.sg. $i\check{s}$ -pa-an-ti, abl. $i\check{s}$ -pa-an-ta-az, $i\check{s}$ -pa-an-ta-az, $i\check{s}$ -pa-an-ta-az, $i\check{s}$ -pa-an-ta-az, $i\check{s}$ -pa-an-ti- $u\check{s}$ (NH).

IE cognates: Skt. $k \sin r$ 'night', Av. $s \sin r$ 'night'. PIE * $k^{(w)}$ sp-ent-

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 431f. for attestations. Since Götze & Pedersen (1934: 60), this word is generally connected with Skt. $k\bar{s}ap$ - 'night'. It then would show the suffix *-ent-, which is well known from terms like hame shant- (beside hame shant-) 'spring', $z\bar{e}nant$ - (besides $z\bar{e}na$ -) 'autumn', gimmant- (besides gim(m)-) 'winter', etc. We therefore have to reconstruct * $k^{(w)}sp$ -ent-.

išpānt-i / išpant- (IIa2 > IIa1y) 'to libate, to pour, to sacrifice' (Sum. BAL): 1sg.pres.act. iš-pa-an-tah-hé (1x OS), iš-pa-an-tah-hi (3x OS), ši-pa-an-da-ah-hi, ši-pa-an-ta-ah-hi, ši-pa-an-tah-hi, ši-ip-pa-an-tah-hi, 3sg.pres.act. ši-pa-a-an-ti (16x OS), iš-pa-a-an-ti (2x OS), ši-pa-an-ti (19x OS, 750+x), iš-pa-an-ti (2x OS), iš-pa-an-di (3x OS), ši-ip-pa-an-ti (50x), ši-ip-pa-an-da-i (1x), ši-ip-pa-an-ta-i (1x), [ši-]pa-an-da-a-i (1x), 1pl.pres.act. ši-pa-an-du-ua-ni, 3pl.pres.act. ši-pa-anta-an-zi (OS, 12x), ši-pa-an-da-an-zi (OS, 59x), iš-pa-an-ta-an-zi (OS, 2x), ši-ippa-an-ta-an[-zi] (1x), ši-ip-pa-an-da-an-zi (2x), ši-ip-pa-an-tan_x-zi (1x), ši-pa-aan-da-a[n-zi] (1x), 1sg.pret.act. ši-ip-pa-an-da-ah-hu-un (1x), ši-pa-an-da-ah-huun (1x), ši-pa-an-tah-hu-un (1x), 3sg.pret.act. ši-pa-an-ta-aš (KBo 15.10 iii 59, 66 (OH/MS)), ši-pa-an-da-aš (KBo 15.10 iii 54, 58 (OH/MS)), ?ši-pa-an-za-[a]šta (VSNF 12.59 v 6 (MH/NS)), ši-pa-an-da-za (KUB 19.37 ii 24 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. ši-ip-pa-an-te-er (1x), ši-pa-an-te-er (7x), ši-ip-pa-an-ta-er; part. šipa-an-ta-an-t- (MH/MS, 2x), ši-pa-an-da-an-t- (6x), ši-ip-pa-an-ta-an-t- (1x); verb.noun ši-ip-pa-an-du-ua-ar, ši-ip-pa-an-du-u-ua-ar, gen.sg. ši-ip-pa-an-tuua[-aš], ši-pa-an-du-ua-aš; inf.I ši-pa-an-tu-u-ua-an-zi, ši-pa-an-du-ua-an-zi, šiip-pa-an-du-ua-an-zi; impf. iš-pa-an-za-aš-ke/a- (1x OS), ši-ip-pa-an-za-ke/a-(13x), *ši-pa-an-za-ke/a-* (25x), *iš-pa-an-za-ke/a-* (1x).

Derivatives: **šippandanna-**ⁱ / **šippandanni-** (IIa5) 'to libate (impf.)' (3sg.pret.act. *ši-ip-pa-an-da-an-na-aš*), ^{DUG}**išpantuņa-** (c.) 'libation-vessel' (nom.sg. *ši-pa-an-du-ṇa-aš*, acc.sg. *iš-pa-an-tu-ṇa-an*, *iš-pa-an-du-ṇa-an*, *ši-ip-*

pu-ua-an-da-an, abl. iš-pa-an-du-ua-az, iš-pa-an-du-az, instr. iš-pa-an-du-it, nom.pl. iš-pa-an-du-ua-aš), (DUG) išpantuzzi- (n.) 'libation-vessel, libation, libate' (nom.-acc.sg. iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi (OS, often), iš-pa-an-du-uz-zi, iš-pa-an-tu-zi, iš-pa-an-du-zi, acc.sg.c. iš-pa-an-du-uz-zi-i[n], gen.sg. iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi-aš (OS, often), iš-pa-an-du-uz-zi-aš, iš-pa-an-tu-zi-aš, iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi-aš, dat.-loc.sg. iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi, iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi-ia, abl. iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi-az, instr. iš-pa-an-du-uz-zi-it, gen.pl. iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi-ia-aš), Lú išpantuzzijala- (c.) 'libation-bearer' (nom.pl. [iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi-i]a-le-e-eš, iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi-a-li-uš, iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi-ia-li-uš, iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi-ia-la-aš, iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi-la-aš), (DUG) išpantuzzijaš-šar(a)- (n., c.) 'libation-vessel' (nom.-acc.sg.n. iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi-aš-šar (OS), iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi-ia-aš-šar (OS), [iš-pa-a]n-tu-zi-aš-ša-ra-an (OS), [iš-pa-an-tu-uz-z]i-ia-aš-šar-an (OS), is-pa-an-tu-uz-zi-ia-aš-šar-an-du-uz-zi-ia-aš-šar-iit, acc.pl. iš-pa-an-tu-zi-aš-šar-u-uš (OS)).

IE cognates: Gr. σπένδω 'to libate', Lat. $sponde\bar{o}$ 'to pledge, to promise', TochB $sp\ddot{a}nt$ - 'to trust'.

PIE *spónd-ei, *spnd-énti

This verb shows initial spellings with iš-pa-, ši-pa- and ši-ip-pa-. Although the spelling *ši-ip-pa*- occurs in younger texts only, the spellings *iš-pa*- and *ši-pa*- are both attested in OS texts already. The occurrence of a spelling iš-pa- besides šipa- (and ši-ip-pa-) is remarkable since other words with *sC- are only spelled iš- C° and never $\check{s}i$ - C° . Nevertheless, there seems to be no distribution between the spellings with iš-pa- and ši-pa-: I have not found a difference in meaning between išpant- and šipant-, nor have I been able to find a meaningful distribution of the spellings iš-pa- and ši-pa- within the paradigm. Assuming a phonetic distribution between iš-pa- and ši-pa- (e.g. /ispV-/ vs. /sipC-/) does not solve anything, in view of *šipānti* (OS) besides *išpānti* (OS) < *spónd-ei vs. *šipantanzi* (OS) besides išpantanzi (OS) < *spndénti. According to Forssman (1994: 103), the form šipant- reflects *spe-spond- (cf. OLat. spepond-), whereas išpant- reflects the unreduplicated *spond-. Although in Hittite we have to reckon with occasional loss of reduplication (compare possibly Hitt. išhai- '/ išhi- 'to bind' next to CLuw. *hišhija*- 'id.' $< *sh_2i$ -sh₂-(o)i-), this hypothesis cannot be proven. Moreover, we would perhaps expect a (slight) difference in meaning between the two, which to my knowlegde is not extant.

The oldest forms of this verb show a clear ablaut between $išp\bar{a}nt$ - and išpant-. Already Hrozný himself (1915: 29) equated this verb with Gr. σπένδω, Lat. $sponde\bar{o}$, etc., which has been generally accepted since. I therefore reconstruct *sp'ondei/*spnd'enti.

According to Carruba (1966: 23³⁵) the noun ^{DUG}*išpantuũa*- is based in a false analysis of the gen.sg. *išpantuũaš* of verb.noun *išpantuũar*: DUG *išpantuũaš* 'vessel of libation' > ^{DUG}*išpantuũaš* 'libation-vessel', which was interpreted as nom.sg. of a stem ^{DUG}*išpantuũa*-.

išpār-i / išpār- (IIa2 > Ic1, IIa1γ(?)) 'to spread (out), to strew': 1sg.pres.act. iš-pa-ar-ḥi (KUB 12.44 ii 30 (NS)), iš-pár-aḥ-ḥi (KUB 7.57 i 8 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. iš-pa-a-ri (KUB 20.46 iii 8 (OH/NS), KBo 10.45 ii 20 (MH/NS)), iš-pa-ri (KBo 4.2 ii 53 (NH)), iš-pár-ri-ez-zi (KUB 14.1 rev. 91 (MH/MS)), iš-pár-ri-ie-ez-zi (Oettinger 1979a: 266), iš-pár-ri-ia-az-zi (KUB 7.60 ii 10 (NS)), [iš-]pár-ra-a-i (Oettinger 1979a: 266), 3pl.pres.act. iš-pa-ra-an-zi (KBo 20.27 rev. 3 (fr.) (OS), KBo 25.31 iii 10 (OS), KUB 30.29 obv. 5 (MH/MS?), VBoT 24 ii 32 (MH/NS), HT 1 iv 22 (NS)), iš-pár-ra-an-zi (KUB 29.45 i 14 (MH/MS), often NS), 1sg.pret.act. iš-pár-ḥu-un (KUB 15.34 i 41, 42 (MH/MS)), iš-pár-ra-aḥ-ḥu-un (KUB 7.60 ii 2 (NS)), 3pl.pret.act. iš-pár-re-er (KBo 39.290 iii 11 (NS), KUB 33.114 iv 12 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. iš-pa-a-ru (Oettinger 1979a: 266), 2pl.imp.act. iš-pi-ir-te-en (KBo 21.14 obv. 8 (MS?)); 2sg.imp.midd. iš-pár-ḥu-ut (KUB 23.77 i 4 (MH/MS)); part. iš-pár-ra-an-t-; verb.noun. iš-pár-ri-ia-u-ua-ar (KBo 1.42 v 4 (NS)); sup. iš-pár-ru-ua-an (KBo 14.45, 4 (NH)); inf.I iš-pár-ru-um-ma-an-zi (IBoT 2.131 i 23 (NS)); impf. iš-pa-ri-eš-ke/a- (KUB 7.5 ii 19 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: **išparanna**-ⁱ / **išparanni**- (IIa5) 'to spread (impf.)' (3sg.pres.act. *išpa-ra-an-na-i* (KUB 57.83 iv 5 (NS))), **išparnu**-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to spread, to spray, to scatter' (1sg.pres.act. *iš-pár-nu-mi*, 3sg.pres.act. *iš-pár-nu-zi* (OS), *iš-pár-nu-uz-zi*, 3pl.pres.act. [*iš-pár-n]u-ua-an-zi*, 1sg.pret.act. *iš-pár-nu-uu*, 3sg.pret.act. *iš-pár-nu-ut*; impf. [*i*]*š-pár-nu-uš-ke/a-*), (GIŠ) **išparuzzi**- (n.) 'rafter' (nom.-acc.sg. or pl. *iš-pa-ru-uz-zi* (KUB 29.1 iii 18 (OH/NS)), *iš-pár-ru-uz-zi* (KUB 40.55 + 1236/u, 16 (MH/MS))).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *parri(ja)*- 'to apply (medicine), to smear(?)' (3sg.pres.act. *pa-ar-ri-it-ti*, 3pl.pres.act. *pa-ar-ri-en-ti*, 3sg.pret.act.(?) *pár-ri-ja-i[t]* (KUB 35.111 ii 2), verb.adj.nom.sg. *pa-ri-ja-u-ua-an-za* (KUB 12.61 i 14).

IE cognates: Gr. σπείρω 'to spread (out)'.

PIE *spór-ei, *spr-énti

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 441f. and Oettinger 1979a: 266 for attestations. There is much debate on the semantics and formal interpretation of this verb. Oettinger (o.c.: 267f.) states that this verb originally means 'treten, festtreten' and connects it with the root *sperH- 'to kick (with the foot)' (Skt. sphuráti etc.). He interprets iš-pár-RI-IZ-zi as the most original form /isparret^si/ and reconstructs it as *sprh₁-

 \acute{e} -ti. All the forms that show $i\check{s}p\bar{a}ri$ are in his view secondary formations in analogy to the semantically comparable verb $i\check{s}k\bar{a}r^{-i}$ / $i\check{s}kar$ - 'to prick, to stab'. The OS attestations $i\check{s}$ -pa-ra-an-zi are, in his opinion, a "Fehler". He states that the causative $i\check{s}parnu$ - means 'versprengen, zerstreuen', however, and therefore should be cognate with Gr. $\sigma\pi\epsilon(\rho\omega)$ 'to spread' < *sper- and etymologically does not belong with $i\check{s}parre$ -. His views are followed by e.g. Melchert (1984a: 17 and, with adaptations, 1994a: 80).

In my opinion, there are some flaws in Oettinger's theory. The assumption that the OS attestations *iš-pa-ra-an-zi* are spelling mistakes is totally *ad hoc*. They are supported by several MS and NS attestations. Moreover, the semantic interpretation of the verb is incorrect. As Puhvel (l.c.) shows, the bulk of the contexts in which this verb occurs, demand a translation 'to spread (out)' (said of e.g. beds, cloths, leaves). Only a few forms indeed have to be translated 'to trample' and these I have treated under a separate lemma, *išparra-i* / *išparr-*(q.v.).

The obvious cognate is Gr. $\sigma\pi\epsilon(\rho\omega)$ 'to spread', which must reflect * $sper-\underline{i}e/o$ -. For the Hittite forms, this means that we have to reconstruct * $sp\acute{o}r-ei$, * $spr-\acute{e}nti$. Note that we now do not have to reconstruct a root-final laryngeal, which has always been obligatory in the case of a connection with Skt. $sphur\acute{a}ti$ 'to kick (with the feet)', Lith. $sp\grave{i}rti$ 'to kick out (of horses)', etc., and which was identified as * h_i by e.g. Oettinger (1979a: 270) on the basis of the interpretation of $i\breve{s}-p\acute{a}r$ -RI-IZ-zi as / $sparret^si/<*sprh_i-\acute{e}-ti$. This solves the vexing problem of the difference between $i\breve{s}p\ddot{a}ri$ and $\bar{a}rri$ 'he washes': when $i\breve{s}p\ddot{a}ri$ was still reconstructed as * $sp\acute{o}rh_i-ei$, it was impossible to explain why it shows single -r-,

whereas $\bar{a}rri < *h_1 \acute{o}rh_1 - ei$ (see at $\bar{a}rr^{-i} / arr$ -) shows geminate -rr-. Now we see that the only outcome of $*Vrh_1 V$ is VrrV (which is not lenited by a preceding $*\acute{o}$).

If 2pl.imp.act $i\check{s}$ - $p\acute{i}$ -ir-te-en or $i\check{s}$ - $p\acute{e}$ -er-te-en is a genuine form and must be interpreted /isperten/, it is fully aberrant within the paradigm of $i\check{s}p\bar{a}r^{-i}$ / $i\check{s}par$ -. Perhaps its e-grade is secondarily taken over from the mi-verbs that have (secondary) e-grade in this form as well. The causative $i\check{s}parnu$ - (attested in OS texts already) regularly reflects *spr-neu-.

According to Dercksen (fthc.) the noun *išparuzzi*- 'rafter' is attested in OAssyrian texts from Kültepe as *išpuruzzinum*, which shows that the pronunciation must have been [isprut^si-] at that time.

išparra-ⁱ / išparr- (Πa1γ) 'to trample': 2sg.pres.act. *iš-pár-ra-at-ti* (KUB 21.27 iii 30 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. *iš-pár-ra-an-zi* (KBo 6.34 iii 25 (MH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. *iš-pár-ra-aḥ-ḥu-un* (KUB 17.27 iii 12 (MH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. *iš-pár-ra-an-du* (KBo 6.34 iii 28 (MH/NS)).

IE cognates: Skt. *sphuráti* 'to kick (with the foot)', Lat. *spernere* 'to push away, to dispise, to reject', ON *sperna* 'to kick out with the feet', Lith. *spìrti* 'to kick out (of horses), to defy, to sting', Arm. *spar̄na*- 'to threaten'.

PIE *
$$sp\acute{o}rh_{2/3}$$
- ei , * $sprh_{2/3}$ - $\acute{e}nti$

The forms that I treat in this lemma are usually regarded as belonging to $i\bar{s}p\bar{a}r^{-i}/i\bar{s}par$ - 'to spread (out)'. This is primarily based on the fact that both verbs are formally quite similar: especially because $i\bar{s}p\bar{a}r$ -/ $i\bar{s}par$ - is often spelled with geminate -rr- from MH times onwards, it shares many homophonic forms with $i\bar{s}parr(a)$ -. Moreover, on a semantic level, the verbs are often equated by assuming a semantic range 'to trample > to shatter > to scatter > to spread'. This is the reason for e.g. Oettinger (1971: 266f.) and Melchert (1994a: 80-1) to assume that the meaning 'to spread out' developed out of 'to trample' and they therefore connect the verb with PIE *sperH- 'to kick (with the feet)'. As I have argued under the lemma of $i\bar{s}p\bar{a}r$ -/ $i\bar{s}par$ -, most of the forms of this verb clearly denote 'to spread (out)', however (cf. the context gathered in Puhvel HED 1/2: 441f.) and must be connected with Gr. $\sigma\pi\epsilon i\rho\omega$ 'to spread (out)' < *sper-. Nevertheless, some forms remain that unambiguously denote 'to trample'. The contexts in which they occur are the following:

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KUB 21.27 iii (29) ... nu ke-e ḤUL-u[-ựa A-UA-TE^{MEŠ} GÌ]R^{MEŠ}-i[t] (30) i\check{s}-p\acute{a}r-ra-at-ti
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'You will trample these evi[l words] with (your) [fe]et';

KBo 6.34 iii

- (24) n[u] ...]x pa-ra-a e-ep-zi n=a-an IGI $^{HI.A}$ -ua
- (25) kat-t[a ḫu-ua-ap-p]a-a-i n=a-an GÌR-it iš-pár-ra-an-zi
- (26) nu-u=š-ma-[aš ki]š-an te-ez-zi ku-iš=ua=kán ku-u-uš
- (27) NI-IŠ [DINGIR^{LIM}] šar-ri-ez-zi nu ú-ua-an-du a-pé-el
- (28) URU-a[n DINGIR^M]^{EŠ URU}Ḥat-ti QA-TAM-MA GÌR-it iš-pár-ra-an-du
- (29) n=a-[at da]n-na-at-ta URU-ia-še-eš-šar i-ia-an-du

'He takes [the figurine] and [fling]s it face down and they trample it with (their) feet. And he speaks to them thus: "Who-ever breaks these oaths [of the gods], let the [god]s of Ḥatti come and likewise trample with the feet his city and let them make [it] into a [de]vastated townsite!";

KUB 17.27 iii

- (10) ... $2-e=p\acute{a}t$ UH₇-na-aš UH₇-tar pé-eš-ši-ia-nu-un
- (11) []x-aš=kán še-er al-la-pa-aḫ-ḫu-un n=a-at an-da
- (12) [GÌR $^{\text{MEŠ}}$]-it iš-pár-ra-aḫ-ḫu-un n=a-at=kán ANŠE-aš še $^{!}$ -ḫur-ri-eš-ke-ed-du
- (13) $[n=a-at]=k\acute{a}n$ GU₄-uš kam-mar-ši-eš-ke-ed-du DUMU.LÚ.U₁₉.LU-uš-š=a=an
- (14) [ku-iš] še-er ar-ḥa i-ia-at-ta-ri nu-u=š-ša-an še-er
- (15) [al-l]a-ap-pa-ah-hi-iš-ke-ed-du

'Twice I have thrown away the sorcery of the sorcerer. I have spat on [...] and trampled it with (my) [feet]. Let the donkey piss on it, let the cow shit [on it]! And [whatever] human walks over it, let him [s]pit on it!'.

I do not exclude, however, that more of the forms cited under the lemma $i\bar{s}p\bar{a}r^{-i}/i\bar{s}par$ - in fact belong here.

The forms that belong with this verb, $i\check{s}parratti$, $i\check{s}parranzi$ (homophonic with $i\check{s}parranzi$ 'they spread (out)'), $i\check{s}parrahhun$ and $i\check{s}parrandu$ clearly show a tarn(a)-class inflection: $i\check{s}parra^i$ / $i\check{s}parr$ -. As stated above, the obvious cognates to this verb are Skt. $sphur\acute{a}ti$ 'to kick (with the feet)', Lith. $sp\grave{i}rti$ 'to kick out (of horses)', etc. that reflect *sperH- (note that reconstructions with root-final *- h_1 - are based on false interpretation of the Hittite material, e.g. Oettinger (1979a: 270) who reconstructs $i\check{s}$ - $p\acute{a}r$ -RI-IZ-zi as * $sprh_1$ - \acute{e} -ti (actually, the form means 'to spread out' and shows the secondary stem $i\check{s}parrije/a$ -), or Melchert (1994a: 80-1)

who reconstructs $i\check{s}pirten$ as $*sperh_1$ -ten with the argument that $*sperh_{2/3}ten$ would have yielded $**i\check{s}parten$ (actually, the form means 'to spread out' and must reflect *sper-ten)).

In Hittite, the tarn(a)-class consists of different types of verbs. On the one hand, it goes back to verbs that either reflect a structure *(Ce)CoH-, *(Ce)CH- or *CC-no-H-, *CC-no-H-, and, on the other, verbs that go back to roots of the structure $*CeCh_{2/3}$ - (see also at malla- i / mall- 'to mill, to grind', padda- i / padd- 'to dig' and $i\bar{s}kalla$ - i / $i\bar{s}kall$ - 'to slit, to split'): 3sg.pres.act. $*C\acute{o}Ch_{2/3}$ -ei regularly yielded Hitt. CaCai, on the basis of which the verb was taken into the tarn(a)-class (also having 3sg.pres.act. CaCai), and not into the normal class that shows 3sg.pres.act. CaCi. For $i\bar{s}parra$ - $i\bar{s}parr$ -, this means that it must go back to $*sperh_{2/3}$ - whereas $*sperh_1$ - is impossible. This is supported by PGerm. $*spurn\bar{o}$ - (ON sperna, sporna, OE spornan) that must reflect *spr-ne- $h_{2/3}$ - and cannot go back to *spr-ne- h_1 - (cf. LIV^2 under lemma $*sp^herH$ -). I therefore reconstruct $*sp\acute{o}rh_{2/3}$ -ei, $*sprh_{2/3}$ - $\acute{e}nti$. Note that the plural-form regularly should have given $**i\bar{s}parhanzi$, but was replaced by $i\bar{s}parranzi$ with generalization of the -rr- of the singular.

išparrije/a-zi : see išpār-i / išpar-

išpart-^{zi} (Ia4 > Ic1, IIa1γ > Ic2) 'to escape, to get away': 3sg.pres.act. iš-pár-zi-zi (KUB 4.72 rev. 5 (OS)), iš-pár-za-zi (MH/MS, often), iš-pár-za-az-zi (KBo 5.4 obv. 10 (NH), KBo 4.3 iii 4 (NH), KBo 4.7 iii 30 (NH)), iš-pár-ti-i-e-ez-zi (KBo 11.14 ii 20 (OH/NS)), iš-pár-za-i (KUB 6.7 iv 4 (NS), KUB 40.33 obv. 20 (NS)), iš-pár-za-a-i (KBo 12.38 ii 2 (NH)), iš-pár-za-iz-zi (112/u, 6 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. iš-pár-za-ah-hu-u[n] (KUB 25.21 iii 14 (NH)), 2sg.pret.act. iš-pár-za-aš-ta (KUB 19.49 i 6 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. iš-pár-za-aš-ta (OS, often), iš-pár-za-aš (KUB 23.93 iii 15 (NS), 3pl.pret.act. iš-pár-te-er (MH/MS), iš-pár-ze-er (KUB 1.16 ii 8 (OH/NS), KUB 1.1+ ii 14 (NH)), 3sg.imp.act. iš-pár-za-aš-du (KBo 12.126 i 21 (OH/NS)), iš-pár-ti-ed-du (KBo 11.14 ii 21 (OH/NS)); part. iš-pár-za-an-t- (KBo 6.28 obv. 15 (NH)).

IE cognates: Arm. *sprdem* 'to escape', Goth. *spaurds*, OE *spyrd* 'race, running-match', Skt. *spardh*- 'to contend, to fight for'.

PIE * $sperd^h$ -ti, * $sprd^h$ -énti

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 447f. for attestations. The oldest (OS and MS) attestations show a *mi*-inflecting stem *išpart*- that shows assibilation when the ending starts in a dental (*išparzizi*, *išparzazi* (both /ispartst³i/), *išparzašta* (/ispartsta/), *išparter*). In NS texts, we find a few forms with a stem *išpartije/a-^{zi}* (*išpartijezzi*,

išpartieddu). The NS forms that show a stem *išparza*- i / *išparz*- (according to the tarn(a)-class: *išparzai*, *išparzahhun*, *išparzaš*, *išparzer*, *išparzant*-) are comparable to the stem ezza- i / ezz- that is derived from the verb ed- zi / ad- 'to eat'. The exact point of departure for these tarn(a)-class stems is unclear to me. Only once, we find a form that shows a stem *išparzae*-, according to the productive *hatrae*-class.

This verb is clearly cognate with Arm. *sprdem* 'to escape' and Goth. *spaurds*, OE *spyrd* 'race, running-match' and Skt. *spardh*- 'to contend, to fight for' $< *sperd^h$ -, which must have had a basic meaning 'to run (away) fast'.

išpartije/a-zi : see išpart-zi

išparza-i / išparz- : see išpart-zi

(URUDU) išpātar / išpann- (n.) 'spit, skewer, dagger' (Sum. GÍR?, cf. Rieken 1999a: 380¹⁹¹³): nom.-acc.sg. iš-pa-a-tar, iš-pa-a-ta, iš-pa-tar, gen.sg. iš-pa-an-na-aš, abl. iš-pa-an-na-za, instr. iš-pa-an-ni-it.

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 450 for attestations. He suggests a connection with Gr. $\sigma\pi\acute{a}\theta\eta$ 'blade', OE *spada* 'spade' e.a., but Frisk (1960-1972: s. $\sigma\pi\acute{a}\theta\eta$) states that the Hitt. word should be separated from these. Formally, $i\check{s}p\bar{a}tar$ / $i\check{s}pann$ - looks like a abstract noun in $-\bar{a}tar$ / -ann- of a verbal root *speH- or *seP-, which are further unattested in Hittite. Rieken (1999a: 380¹⁹¹³) suggests a connection with the PIE root * $speh_1i$ - 'sharp' (Pokorny 1959: 981-2), but this root is not verbal. Unfortunately, I know of no verbs in the other IE languages that reflect *speH- or *seP- and that would fit semantically.

išpije/a-zi : see išpai-i / išpi-

ištah h^{-zi} : see $išta(n)h^{-zi}$

ištalk-^{zi} (Ia4 > Ic2) 'to level, to flatten': 3sg.pres.act. *iš-tal-ak-zi* (KUB 24.9 ii 20 (OH/NS)), *iš-tal-ga-iz-zi* (KBo 4.2 i 40 (OH/NS)); 3sg.pres.midd. *iš-tal-ki-ia-at-ta-ri* (KUB 4.3 obv. 10 (NS)); part. *iš-tal-ga-an-t-* (KUB 31.86 ii 17 (MH/NS), KUB 31.89, 6 (MH/NS)); impf. *iš-tal-ki-iš-ke/a-* (KUB 31.100 rev. 13 (MS)).

IE cognates: Skt. (s)tarh- 'to crush, to shatter'.

PIE *stelģ^h-ti, *stlģ^h-énti

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 451f. for attestations. We are dealing with an original stem $ištalk^{zi}$, on the basis of which the secondary stems $ištalkije/a^{-zi}$ and $ištalgae^{-zi}$ are made. Puhvel (l.c.) suggests a tie-in with OCS postblati 'to spread', that belongs with Gr. $\sigma t \approx \lambda \omega$ 'to fix, to prepare', OHG stellen 'to arrange, to establish' < *stel-. Semantically, this connection is not very convincing. I would rather suggest a connection with Skt. (s)tarh- 'to crush'. Usually, this latter verb is reconstructed as * $sterg^h$ - and connected with Hitt. ištark-, but see there for my reasons to reject this etymology. I therefore rather take Skt. (s)tarh- with Hitt. ištalk- and reconstruct * $stelg^h$ - 'to flatten, to crush'. Note that the preservation of g in the cluster -g- is in line with the distribution as unravelled in the lemmas g- and g- are an expectation of lenis g- and g-

(UZU) ištāman- / ištamin- (c. > n.) 'ear' (Sum. GEŠTUG, Akk. UZNU): nom.sg.c. iš-ta-mi-na-aš (KBo 1.51 obv. 16, 17 (NS)), acc.sg. iš-ta-ma-na-an (KUB 24.1 i 16 (NH), KUB 24.2 obv. 14 (NH)), iš-ta-ma-na-a(n)=š-ša-an (KBo 6.3 i 37 (OH/NS)), iš-ta-ma-n[a-a(n)=š-ma-an] (KUB 14.13 i 19 (NH)), nom.-acc.sg.n. GEŠTUG-an (KUB 8.83, 4 (MH/MS)), gen.sg. iš-ta-ma-na-aš (KUB 55.20 + KUB 9.4 i 4 (MH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. iš-ta-ma-‹‹‹aš-››ni (KUB 55.20 + KUB 9.4 i 5 (MH/NS)), iš-da_x-ma-ni-e=š-ši (KBo 10.45 ii 26 (MH/NS)), instr. iš-ta-ma-an-ta (KBo 20.93, 4 (MS?), KUB 12.21, 11 (NS)), iš-ta-mi-ni-it (KUB 33.120 ii 33 (MH/NS)), nom.pl.c. iš-ta-ma-ni-eš (KBo 13.31 ii 11 (OH/MS)), acc.pl.c. iš-ta-ama-nu-uš (KBo 6.3 iv 43 (OH/NS)), iš-ta-ma-nu-uš (Bo 3640 iii 8 (NS)).

Derivatives: distamanašša- (c.) deity of hearing (nom.sg. iš-ta-ma-na-aš-ša-aš), ištamašš-ⁱ (Ib1) 'to hear, to listen to, to obey; to percieve' (Sum, GEŠTUG, Akk. $\check{S}EM\bar{U}$; 1sg.pres.act. $i\check{s}$ -ta-ma-a \check{s} -mi (MH/MS), $i\check{s}$ -da_x-ma-a \check{s} -mi, 2sg.pres.act. $i\check{s}$ ta-ma-aš-ši (OH/MS), iš-ta-ma-aš-ti, 3sg.pres.act. iš-ta-ma-aš-zi, iš-da_x-ma-aš-zi, 1pl.pres.act. iš-ta-ma-aš-šu-ua-ni (MH/MS), 2pl.pres.act. iš-ta-ma-aš-ta-ni (MH/MS), iš-ta-ma-aš-te-ni (MH/MS), iš-da_x-ma-aš-te-ni, 3pl.pres.act. iš-ta-ma-(OS), $i\dot{s}$ - da_x -ma- $a\dot{s}$ - $\dot{s}a$ -an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. iš-ta-ma-aš-šu-un (MH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. iš-ta-ma-aš-ta, iš-da_x-ma-aš-ta, 2pl.pret.act. iš-ta-ma-aštén, iš-da_x-ma-aš-tén, 3pl.pret.act. iš-ta-ma-aš-še-er (MH/MS), iš-ta-ma-aš-šer, $i\dot{s}$ - da_x -ma- $a\dot{s}$ - $\dot{s}i$ -er, $i\dot{s}$ - da_x -ma- $a\dot{s}$ - $\dot{s}er$, 2sg.imp.act. $i\dot{s}$ -ta-ma- $a\dot{s}$, $i\dot{s}$ - da_x -ma- $a\dot{s}$, 3sg.imp.act. iš-ta-ma-aš-tu (OS), iš-ta-ma-aš-du, 2pl.imp.act. iš-ta-ma-aš-te-en, iš-ta-ma-aš-tén (MH/MS), 3pl.imp.act. iš-ta-ma-aš-ša-an-du; 3sg.pres.midd. išda_x-ma-aš-ta-ri; part. iš-ta-ma-aš-ša-an-t-, iš-da_x-ma-aš-ša-an-t-; verb.noun iš-tama- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ -ua-ar, $i\check{s}$ - da_x -ma- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ -ua-ar; inf. I $i\check{s}$ -ta-ma- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ -ua-an-zi; impf. $i\check{s}$ -ta $ma-a\check{s}-ke/a-$ (MH/MS), $i\check{s}-da_x-ma-a\check{s}-ke/a-$).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *tummant-* (n.) 'ear' (nom.-acc.pl. *tum-ma-a-an*, gen.adj. nom.-acc.sg.n. UZUGEŠTUG-za), *tūmmāntaima/i-* (adj.) 'renowned' (nom.sg.c. *tu-u-um-ma-a<-an>-ta-im-mi-iš*), *tūmmanti(ja)-* 'to hear' (3sg.pret.act. *tu-um-ma-an-te-it-ta*, 3pl.pret.act. *t[u]-u-ma-an-ti-in-ta*), *tūmmantija-* (c.) 'obedience' (nom.sg. *tu-u-ma-an-ti-ja-aš*, *du-um-ma-an-te-ja-aš*, acc.sg. *tu-um-ma-an-ti-ja-an*, *tu-u-ma-an-ti-ja-an*, dat.-loc.sg. *tu-um-ma-an-ti-ja*), *dumantijala-* 'ear canal (vel sim.)' (Hitt. dat.-loc.pl. *du-ma-an-ti-ja-la-aš*), [£] *tūmantijatta/i-* 'audience room' (dat.-loc.sg. *tu-u-ma-an-ti-ja-at-ti*); HLuw. **tumanti(ia)-* 'to hear' (3pl.pret.act. AUDIRE+*MI-ti-i-ta* (KARKAMIŠ A6 §4, §6), part.nom.sg.c. AUDIRE+*MI-ma-ti-mi-i-sa* (KARKAMIŠ A6 §1)), **tumantari(ia)-* 'to hear' (3pl.imp.midd. AUDIRE+*MI-ta+ra/i-ru* (KARKAMIŠ A11*c* §32)).

IE cognates: Gr. στόμα (n.) 'mouth', Av. staman- (m.) 'snout, maw'. PIE $*stéh_3$ -mn, $*sth_3$ -mén-s

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 452f. for attestations. The bulk of the attestations show a stem *ištāman*- (although the plene -a- is attested only once, I think it is significant), but twice we find a stem *ištamin(a)*- (nom.sg. *ištaminaš*, instr. *ištaminit*). This indicates that originally this noun was an ablauting *n*-stem *ištāman*- / *ištamin*-. It is not fully clear what the original gender of this word was: the oldest attested forms (in MS texts) show nom.acc.sg.n. GEŠTUG-an (MH/MS) vs. nom.pl.c. *iš-ta-ma-ni-eš* (OH/MS). It should be noted that the CLuwian cognate, *tummant*-, is neuter.

Already Sturtevant (1928b: 123) suggested to etymologically connect Hitt. $i\bar{s}t\bar{a}man$ - with Gr. στόμα 'mouth', Av. staman- 'maw', which has been generally accepted since then, despite the difficult semantics. Although on the basis of these three words, one could reconstruct *stom-en-, Oettinger (1982a: 235) states that CLuw. tummant- 'ear' can only be explained by reconstructing *stHm-en-. On the basis of the -o- in Greek, the laryngeal must be determined as * h_3 . The Greek form στόμα in my view indicates that we have to reconstruct a neuter word (although Av. staman- is masculine). All in all, I would reconstruct a paradigm * $st\acute{e}h_3mn$, * $sth_3m\acute{e}n$ -s. It is likely that, just as * h_3neh_3 -men- 'name' (which is derived from the verbal root * h_3neh_3 - visible in Hitt. hanna-handa

The verb *ištamašš*- shows many NS attestations with the sign DAM, of which Melchert (1991b: 126) states that in NS texts it can be read da_x as well (besides normal dam). This would mean that we do not have to read *iš-dam-ma-aš*- with

geminate -mm-, but $i\dot{s}$ - da_x -ma- $a\dot{s}$ - with single -m-. The verb is a clear -s-extension of the nominal stem $i\dot{s}taman$ -, with *-ans- > - $a\dot{s}\dot{s}$ - (from virtual * sth_3men -s-).

GIŠ ištanāna- (c.) 'altar' (Sum. ZAG.GAR.RA): nom.sg. iš-ta-na-na-aš, acc.sg. iš-ta-na-na-an, gen.sg. iš-ta-na-na-aš (OS), dat.-loc.sg. iš-ta-na-a-ni (OH/MS, often), iš-ta-na-ni (often), abl. iš-ta-na-a-az (OH/MS), iš-ta-na-na-az, iš-ta-na-na-az, iš-ta-na-na-az, nom.pl. iš-ta-na-ni-iš (OH/MS), dat.-loc.pl. iš-ta-na-na-aš (OS, often).

See Puhvel HED 1-2: 461f. for attestations. This word is fairly often attested with a plene spelling $i\check{s}$ -ta-na-a- n° , although such a spelling is not attested in OS texts. Puhvel (o.c.: 463) states that an etymological connection with PIE * $steh_2$ - 'to stand' is probable. Although semantically this indeed is a possibility, I would not know how to interpret the suffix - $n\bar{q}$ na-then, which would be unparallelled.

išta(n)\(\hbar_z^{ii}\) (Ib3) 'to taste, to try (food or drinks)': 2pl.pres.act *iš-ta\(\hbar_z^{ii}\)* (KUB 41.8 iii 31 (MH/NS)), *iš-ta\(\hbar_z^{ii}\)* (KBo 10.45 iii 40 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *iš-ta\(\hbar_z^{ii}\)* (KUB 33.89 + 36.21, 14 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *iš-ta\(\hbar_z^{ii}\)* (KUB 33.84, 6 (MH/NS), KBo 3.38 obv. 5 (OH/NS)); impf. *iš-ta-a\(\hbar_z^{ii}\)* (701/z, 8 (NS)), *iš-ta-an-\(\hbar_z^{ii}\)* (KBo 8.41, 12 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: MUNUS ištahatal(l)i- (c.) 'taster' (nom.sg. iš-ta-ḥa-ta-al-li-iš, dat.-loc.sg. iš-ta-ḥa-ta-li).

PIE * $sTeNh_{2/3}$ -?

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 463 for attestations. Most forms show a stem ištahh-, but impf. ištanhišket shows a stem ištanh- (note however that it is found in a broken context and that therefore its meaning is not ascertained). It therefore is likely that we are dealing with a stem išta(n)h-. The original distribution between ištanh-and ištahh- must have been ištanh- vs. ištah- (cf. li(n)k- zi , ni(n)k- zi , etc. for the alternation between -n- and -O-). As we can see in other verbs of this type, this distribution gets lost in the NH period. Therefore the aberrancy of the NS form ištahhanzi (instead of expected *ištanhanzi) is not unexpected.

Mechanically, $i\dot{s}ta(n)h$ - must go back to PIE * $sTeNh_{2/3}$ -, but I know of no convincing IE cognate. LIV² states that $i\dot{s}ta(n)h$ - is a nasal-infixed form of PIE * $steh_2$ - 'to stand' through an original meaning *'(den Geschmack) feststellen'. This does not seem very convincing to me semantically.

Derivatives: *ištantanu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to put off, to delay' (2sg.pres.act. *iš-ta-an-ta-nu-ši* (NH), 1sg.pret.act. *iš-ta-an-ta-nu-un* (NH), impf. *iš-ta-an-ta-nu-uš-ke/a*-(OH/NS)).

IE cognates: Goth. standan 'to stand'.

PIE * sth_2 -ent- eh_2 -ie/ \acute{o} -.

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 464f. for attestations. It is remarkable that almost all forms are from NH texts except 3sg.pres.act. $i\dot{s}$ -ta-an-ta-a-i-ez-zi, which is attested in an OS text. Moreover, it is remarkable that this latter form in principle seems to inflect according to the $t\bar{a}\underline{i}e/a$ -class (Ic3), whereas the NH forms inflect according to the hatrae-class. Because this is exactly the situation we would expect from a phonetical point of view (cf. § 1.4.8.1.a and especially note 193), I assume that an original verb $i\dot{s}tant\bar{a}\underline{i}e/a$ - z^i developed into NH $i\dot{s}tantae$ - z^i .

Already since Marstrander (1919: 132) this verb has been generally connected with PGerm. *standan 'to stand'. This means that $i\check{s}tantae^{-zi}$ must be derived from *sth₂-ent-, the participle of *steh₂- 'to stand' (visible in Hitt. $ti\check{i}e/a^{-zi}$ (q.v.)), and goes back to virtual *sth₂-ent-eh₂- $i\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -.

ištanzan- (c.) 'soul, spirit, mind', pl. also 'living things, persons' (Sum. ZI): nom.sg. *iš-ta-an-za-aš=mi-iš* (KUB 30.10 rev. 15 (OH/MS)), *iš-ta-an-za-(š)=ši-iš* (KUB 33.5 iii 6 (OH/MS)), *iš-ta-an-za-na-a(š)=š-mi-iš* (KUB 41.23 ii 19, 23 (OH/NS)), *iš-ta-an-za-a(š)=š-me-et* (KUB 41.23 ii 24 (OH/NS)), *iš-ta-za-na-a(š)=š-mi-it* (KUB 41.23 ii 21 (OH/NS)), ZI-*an-za* (KUB 13.3 iii 26 (OH/NS), KUB 33.98 + 36.8 i 17 (NS)), acc.sg. *iš-ta-an-za-na-an* (KUB 41.23 ii 15 (OH/NS)), *iš-ta-an-za-na-(n)=ma-an* (KUB 1.16 iii 26 (OH/NS)), gen.sg. *iš-ta-an-za-na-aš=ta-aš* (KUB 30.10 obv. 9 (OH/MS)), *iš-ta-an-za-na-aš=ša-aš* (KBo 21.22 obv. 14 (OH/MS)), dat.-loc.sg. ZI-*ni*, abl. *iš-ta-an-za-na-az* (KUB 33.5 iii 9 (fr.) (OH/MS), KUB 17.21 i 6 (fr.) (MH/MS)), acc.pl. [*i*]*š-ta-za-na-aš=me-eš* (KBo 18.151 rev. 13 (MH/MS)), *iš-ta-an-za-na-aš* (KBo 3.21 ii 4 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: ^d*Ištanzašša/i-* (c.) deity of the soul (nom.sg. *iš-ta-an-za-aš-ša-aš* (KUB 20.24 iv 17), *iš-ta-an-za-aš-ši-i*[*š*] (KUB 55.39 iii 27)).

PIE *sth2-ent-i-on-

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 468f. for attestations. The noun is clearly commune: the forms $i\bar{s}tanza\bar{s}=\bar{s}met$ and $i\bar{s}tanza\bar{s}=\bar{s}mit$ that show neuter $=\bar{s}me/it$, occur in one text only, where we find correct $i\bar{s}tanzana\bar{s}=\bar{s}mi\bar{s}$ as well. The oldest forms of this noun (MS) are nom.sg. $i\bar{s}tanzan\bar{s}$, gen.sg. $i\bar{s}tanzana\bar{s}$, instr. $i\bar{s}tanzanit$, acc.pl. $i\bar{s}tanzana\bar{s}$. This points to an n-stem inflection (cf. $h\bar{a}ra\bar{s}$, $h\bar{a}ranan$, $h\bar{a}rana\bar{s}$ 'eagle'), with nom.sg. $i\bar{s}tanza\bar{s} < *i\bar{s}tanzan\bar{s}$. In NS texts, we see two developments. On the one hand, the nom.sg. $i\bar{s}tanza\bar{s}$ is enlarged to $i\bar{s}tanzana\bar{s}$, probably on the basis of a reanalysis of the oblique forms as showing a thematic stem $i\bar{s}tanzana$. On the other hand, the nom.sg. $i\bar{s}tanza\bar{s}$ is (hypercorrectly?) shortened to $i\bar{s}tanza$ (ZI-anza), but note that no other forms with a stem $i\bar{s}tant$ - ar found.

Melchert (2003d) shows that the suffix -anzan- probably derived from -ent-i-on-. This also has consequences for the etymology of ištanzan-. Eichner (1973a: 98) proposed a connection with PIE *pstēn 'breast' (cf. Skt. stána-, YAv. fštāna-, Arm. stin 'breast of a woman', Gr. στήνιον· στῆθος 'breast, heart'), which has received support by e.g. Oettinger (1980: 59) and Melchert (1984a: 110). This etymology is largely based on the idea that words in *-ēn+s end up in the Hitt. -anzan-class, which has its origin in the assumption that Hitt. "šumanza- 'cord'", which belongs to this class as well, is to be equated with Gr. ὑμήν 'sinew' '< *sh₁u-mḗn. As we can see under its own lemma, this latter word, which in fact is $(^{(j)}$ šumanzan-, means '(bul)rush' and has nothing to do with Gr. ὑμήν. This means that the connection between ištanzan- and *pstēn has to be given up as well.

A better etymology may therefore be Oettinger's suggestion (1979a: 548) that *ištanzan*- reflects **sth*₂-é*nt*-, the participle of **steh*₂- 'to stand' (although Oettinger himself later on has given up this idea in favour of Eichner's proposal), which is hesitatingly repeated by Melchert (2003d: 137). For a semantic parallel, compare ModDu. *verstand* 'mind, intellect, intelligence', lit. 'understanding'. All in all, we can reconstruct *ištanzan*- as **sth*₂-ent-i-on-.

ištāpp-i / ištapp- (IIa2) 'to plug up, to block, to dam, to enclose, to shut; to besiege': 1sg.pres.act. iš-ta-a-ap-hé (KBo 17.3 iv 33 (OS), KBo 17.1 iv 37 (OS)), iš-ta-a-ap-hi (KUB 55.3 obv. 8 (OH/MS?)), iš-ta-ap-h-hi (KUB 33.70 iii 12 (OH/NS)), iš-tap-mi (AAA3.2, 12 (NS), KUB 15.30 ii 7 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. iš-ta-a-pi (KUB 29.30 ii 17 (OS), KUB 32.137 ii 27 (MH/NS), KBo 5.11 iv 14, 16 (MH/NS), KBo 30.1, 6 (fr.) (NS)), iš-da-a-pi (KUB 9.22 ii 43 (MS)), iš-da-pi (KUB 9.22 ii 33 (MS)), iš-tap-pi (KBo 6.26 i 8 (OH/NS), KUB 13.15 rev. 5 (OH/NS), KUB 40.102 vi 14 (MH/NS), Bo 4876, 4 (MH/?), KBo 19.129 obv. 31 (NS), KUB 12.16 ii 14 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. iš-tap-pa-an-zi (KBo 4.2 i 8 (OH/NS),

KBo 21.34 i 61 (MH/NS)), *iš-tab-ba-an-zi* (IBoT 2.23, 4 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *iš-tap-pa-aš* (KUB 33.106 iii 38 (NS), KBo 3.6 iii 57 (NH), KUB 1.8 iv 12 (NH)), *iš-tap-ta* (KBo 6.29 ii 34 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. *iš-tap-pé-er* (KBo 21.6 obv. 5 (NS)), 2sg.imp.act. *iš-ta-a-pi* (KUB 33.62 iii 6 (OH/MS)), 3sg.imp.act. *iš-ta-a-pu* (KUB 28.82 i 23 (OH/NS)), *iš-tap-du* (KUB 9.31 ii 38 (MH/NS), HT 1 ii 12 (MH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. *iš-tap-pa-an-du* (KUB 13.2 i 7 (MH/NS)); 3pl.pres.midd. *iš-tap-pa-an-da-ri* (ABoT 60 obv. 18 (MH/MS)); part. *iš-tap-pa-an-t-* (MH/MS).

Derivatives: **ištappinu-**^{zi} (Ib2) 'to shut, to close' (3pl.pret.act. *iš-tap-pí-nu-e*[r] (KUB 8.52, 6 (NS)), **ištappulli-** (n.) 'cover, lid, plug, stopper' (nom.-acc.sg. *iš-tap-pu-ul-li*, instr. *iš-tap-pu-ul-li-it*, nom.-acc.pl. *iš-tap-pu-ul-li* (OS)), **ištappullije/a-**^{zi} (Ic1) 'to use as a stopper' (part. *iš-tap-pu-ul-li-ja-an-t-*), **ištappēššar** / **ištappēššn-** (n.) 'dam, enclosure' (nom.-acc.sg. *iš-tap-pé-eš-šar*, gen.sg *iš-tap-pé-eš-na-aš*, abl. *iš-tap-pé-eš-na-az*).

IE cognates: ?ModEng. to stuff, OHG stopfon, ModDu. stoppen 'to plug up, to stuff'.

PIE *stóp-ei / *stp-énti?

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 471f. for attestations. This word clearly shows an ablaut $i\bar{s}t\bar{a}p^{-i}$ / $i\bar{s}tapp$ -. The introduction of the weak stem $i\bar{s}tapp$ - in the singular takes place in NH times only. Mechanically, $i\bar{s}t\bar{a}pi$, $i\bar{s}tappanzi$ can hardly reflect anything else than * $st\acute{o}p$ -ei, *stp-é $nt\acute{e}$ 1.

The etymological interpretation of this verb is difficult. Semantically as well as formally, it resembles ModEng. *stuff*, OHG *stopfōn*, ModDu. *stoppen* 'to plug up, to stuff'. Problematic, however, is the fact that these verbs reflect PGerm. **stup*-, with an -*u*- that does not fit Hitt. *ištāp*- / *ištapp*- from **stop*- / **stp*-. The only possibility to uphold this etymology, is assuming that PGerm. **stup*- is a secondarily created zero-grade besides unattested **stip*- and **stap*- from PIE **ste/op*-. This is admittedly rather *ad hoc*, however, if no other cognates can be found.

ištar(ak)kije/a-zi : see ištar(k)-zi

ištar(k)-^{zi} (Ia4 > Ic1) 'to ail, to afflict' (Sum. GIG): 3sg.pres.act. *iš-tar-ak-zi* (KBo 18.106 rev. 6 (NS), KBo 21.20 i 12 (NS), KBo 21.74 iii 3 (NS), KUB 5.6 i 46 (NS), KUB 8.36 ii 12 (fr.), 13, iii 16 (NS), KUB 1.1 i 44 (NH)), *iš-tar-zi* (KUB 8.38 + 44.63 iii 9 (MH/NS)), [*i*]*š-tar-ki-ja-az-zi* (KBo 5.4 rev. 38 (NH)), *iš-tar-ak-ki-ja-zi* (KBo 21.21 iii 4 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *iš-tar-ak-ta* (KUB 13.35 iii 5 (NS), KUB 14.15 ii 6 (NH)), *iš-tar-ki-et* (KUB 19.23 rev. 12 (NS)), *iš-tar-ak-ki-et*

(KBo 22.100, 6 (OH/NS), KBo 5.9 i 15 (NH)), *iš-tar-ki-at* (KBo 4.6 obv. 24 (NH)), *iš-tar-ak-ki-at* (KBo 32.14 ii 10, 51 (MH/MS)), *iš-tar-ak-ki-ja-at* (KUB 14.16 iii 41 (NH)); 3sg.pret.midd. *iš-tar-ak-ki-ja-at-ta-at* (KUB 14.15 ii 13 (NH)); impf. *iš-tar-ki-iš-ke/a-* (KUB 8.36 iii 20 (NS)).

Derivatives: *ištarni(n)k-^{zi}* (Ib3) 'to ail, to afflict' (2sg.pres.act. *iš-tar-ni-ik-ši*, 3sg.pres.act. *iš-tar-ni-ik-zi* (OS), *iš-tar-ni-ik-za* (KBo 40.272, 5), 1pl.pret.act. *iš-tar-ni-in-ku-en*, 2sg.imp.act. *iš-tar-ni-ik*; 3sg.pret.midd. *iš-tar-ni-ik-ta-at*), *ištarningai-* (c.) 'ailment, affliction' (nom.sg. *iš-tar-ni-in-ga-iš*, acc.sg. *iš-tar-ni-in-ga-in*, *iš-tar-ni-ka-i-in*).

IE cognates: Lith. *teršiù* 'to befoul', Lat. *stercus* (n.) 'excrement'. PIE **sterk-ti*

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 475f. for attestations. Of this verb we find the stems $i\dot{s}tark^{zi}$ and $i\dot{s}tarkije/a^{-zi}$. The several spellings with geminate -kk- $(i\dot{s}-tar-ak-ki-)$ are significant. The verb is mostly used impersonally, e.g. KUB 13.35 iii 5 $i\dot{s}-tar-ak-ta=\dot{\mu}a=mu$ 'it ailed me = I am sick', but sometimes the subject of the verb is explicitly mentioned:

KUB 14.15 ii

(6) n=a-an i-da-lu-uš GIG-aš iš-tar-ak-ta

'A bad disease ailed him';

KUB 5.6 i

(45) ma-a-an=ua DINGIR^{LUM} UN-ši me-na-aḫ-ḫa-an-da TUKU.TUKU-an-za (46) iš-tar-ak-zi=ua-r=a-an

'If a god is angry at a man and ails him'.

The etymological interpretation of this verb is in debate. Puhvel (l.c.) suggests a connection with Lith. sergù 'to be ill', TochA $s\ddot{a}rk$ 'illness', etc. and implausibly assumes that the root *serg- received some kind of t-insertion to *sterg- > Hitt. $i\dot{s}tark$ -. Eichner (1982: 16-21) suggests a connection with Skt. (s)tarh- 'to crush' < * $ster\acute{g}^h$ -. Although semantically possible, the formal side is difficult: PIE *- \acute{g}^h - does not match Hitt. geminate -kk- that points to an etymological fortis velar. Melchert (1994a: 153) argues that lenis stops get geminated after -r-, and that therefore $i\dot{s}tarakk$ - could well be from * $ster\acute{g}^h$ -. The other examples of this gemination of lenis stops are quite dubous, however: the only example of parkije/a- 'to rise, to raise' (q.v.) < * $b^h er\acute{g}^h$ - that shows gemination is dubious

regarding its interpretation, whereas in the paradigm of $harp^{-lia(ri)} / harp(iie/a)^{-zi}$ 'to change sides' (q.v.) $< *h_3erb^h$ - and its derivatives, we only find two examples of har-ap-pa-, both in a NS text, which therefore may not be very probative. In the case of $ištark(iie/a)^{-zi}$, the examples of geminate spelling are quite numerous: in fact, we find the spelling $i\check{s}-tar-ak-ki$ - more often than $i\check{s}-tar-ki$ -. This situation is so different from e.g. $hark(iie/a)^{-zi}$ 'to get lost' $< *h_3erg$ -, which never shows a spelling *har-ak-ki-, that I cannot conclude otherwise than that the geminate spelling of $i\check{s}-tar-ak-ki$ - must be taken seriously and reflect *k.

An extra argument in favour of reconstructing a *k could be the form $i\dot{s}$ -tar-zi (KUB 8.38 + 44.63 iii 9). In the edition of this text (Burde 1974: 30), this form is emended to $i\dot{s}$ -tar-zi (also Kimball 1999: 305 calls it "probably a mistake"), but that may not be necessary. If we assume that $i\dot{s}$ -tar-zi is linguistically real, it is comparable to 3sg.pres.act. har-zi from the paradigm of har(k)- z^i 'to have, to hold'. As I have argued there, the loss of *-k- in this form is due to the sound law *-rkC > -rC-, which does not apply for * $g^{(h)}$: e.g. * h_3erg -ti > har-ak-zi 'he gets lost'. In this case, the form $i\dot{s}$ -tar-zi would show that we have to deal with a preform *sterk-ti and not * $sterg^{(h)}$ -ti. This interpretation implies a massive analogical restoration of -k- in the forms that do show $i\dot{s}$ -tar-ak-zi and $i\dot{s}$ -tar-ak-ta (e.g. on the basis of $i\dot{s}tarkije$ /a-), however. See at tar(k)u- z^i for the possiblity that *-RkC- > Hitt. -RC- through an intermediate stage *-RiC-.

All in all, I would like to propose an etymological connection with Lith. $ter \dot{s}i\dot{u}$ 'to befoul', Lat. (n.) stercus 'excrement' < $*ster \dot{k}$ - 'to befoul, to pollute'. Semantically, a development 'it befouls me' > 'it ails me' > 'I am sick' seems probable, and formally, this connection would perfectly explain the forms with geminate -kk- as well as the one form $i\dot{s}$ -tar-zi. Moreover, this root shows different n-infixed forms (e.g. Bret. $stro\tilde{n}k$ 'excrements', We. trwnc 'urine') which can be compared to the derivative $i\dot{s}tarni(n)k$ - z^{ii} 'to afflict, to ail'. See at $i\dot{s}talk$ - z^{ii} 'to flatten' for my view that Skt. (s)tarh- 'to crush' rather belongs with that verb and reflects $*stel\dot{g}^h$ -.

ištarna, *ištarni* (adv.) 'in the midst, between, among, within' (Sum. ŠÀ): *iš-tar-na* (OS), *iš-tar-ni* (KBU 23.101 ii 18), *iš-tar-ni-i=š-mi*, *iš-tar-ni=šum-mi* (OS).

Derivatives: **ištarnija-** (adj.) 'middle, central' (nom.sg.c. *iš-tar-ni-ja-aš*, acc.sg. *iš-tar-ni-ja-an*, nom.-acc.sg.n. *iš-tar-ni-ja*, dat.-loc.sg. *iš-tar-ni*, *iš-tar-ni-ja*, dat.-loc.pl. *iš-tar-ni-ia-aš*).

IE cognates: Gr. στέρνον 'breast, heart'.

PIE *st(o)rn-o, *st(o)rn-i

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 478f. for attestations and contexts. The basic meaning of this adverb seems to be 'in the midst, in between, among'. The bulk of the attestations show *ištarna*, but *ištarni* does occur as well. When the adverb carries enclitic personal pronouns, it always shows the form *ištarni*: *ištarni=šmi* 'among them; mutually', *ištarni=šummi* 'between us; mutually'.

Puhvel (l.c.) compares *ištarna* to Lat. *inter*, which semantically indeed seems probable. This comparison is followed by Melchert (e.g. 1994a: 137, 168) who reconstructs *ens-ter-nē (ens-ter- besides en-ter-, like Gr. ɛiç besides èv 'in'). Formally, this reconstruction is problematic, however, since *ens > Hitt. aš (e.g. gen.sg. -uen-s > -uaš (of verb.nouns in -uar)). One could argue that word-initial *ens- develops differently and yields Hitt. $i\ddot{s}$ -, but that does not seem likely to me (see at $\bar{a}\dot{s}\dot{s}^{-zi}$ 'to remain' for my suggestion that it reflects * h_1eNs -). Furthermore, we do not find a formation * h_1ens -ter- anywhere in the other IE languages, whereas * h_1en -ter- is widely attested. Moreover, Gr. ɛiç does not show an inherited s-extension of * h_1en (which is visible in Gr. èv as well), but is likely a secondary form in analogy to the pair è ξ besides è κ (cf. Frisk 1960-1972 sub ɛiç). I therefore reject the connection with Lat. *inter* and the subsequent reconstruction* $h_1enstern$ -.

Like in other Hitt. adverbs, the two forms *ištarna* and *ištarni* seem to be a petrified allative and dative-locative, respectively, from a further unattested noun **ištarna*-. Already Sturtevant (1928a: 5) compared this to Gr. στέρνον 'breast, heart', assuming a semantic development 'in the heart' > 'in the middle'. This explanation seems much more plausible to me and is supported by the fact that *ištarna* is sumerographically written with the sign ŠÀ, which literally means 'heart'. Since Hitt. *ištarn*- cannot go back **stern*- (which would yield ***ištern*-), we should either reconstruct **strn*- or **storn*- here.

išdušduške/a-ⁱⁱ (Ic6) 'to be announced(?)': broken: *iš-du-uš-du-uš-k*[*e-...*] (KUB 59.44 obv. 13) // *iš-du-uš-du-uš*[-*ke-...*] (KBo 23.90 i 7) // [*iš-d*]*u-uš-du-uš-k*[*e-...*] (KUB 40.23, 12), *iš-du-uš-du*[-*uš-ke/a-...*] (KBo 22.126 obv. 2).

PIE *stu-stu-ske/o-

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 483 for attestations. The verb only occurs in broken contexts, of which it is not easy to determine the meaning:

KUB 59.44 obv.

- (12) $[n=]a-a\check{s}-ta\ ke-e-ez\ URU-az\ ar-ha\ [...]$
- (13) *du-uš-ga-ra-za iš-du-uš-du-uš-k*[*e-...*]

'Out of this town [...]. Joy will?/must? išdušduške/a-'.

Puhvel (l.c.) suggests a figura etymologica with *dušgaratt-* 'joy', but this does not account for <u>išdušduške/a-</u>. Kühne (1972: 251-2) rather interprets the verb as a reduplication of <u>ištu-</u> 'to be announced'. This might make sense semantically as well: *dušgaraza išdušdušk*[*ijatta(ru)* ?] 'Joy will (or must) be announced!'. In this way it can be directly compared to CLuw. *dušduma/i-* 'manifest, voucher' < **stu-stu-mo-* (see under *ištu-āri*). If this analysis is correct, it would show that in words that are spelled *išC-*, the initial *i-* was not phonemic up to the (quite recent) stage in which reduplicated formations like *išdušduške/a-zi* were created. See at *ištu-āri* for further etymology.

ištu-^{āri} (IIIf) 'to be exposed, to get out (in the open); to be announced': 3sg.pres.midd. *iš-du-ua-a-ri* (often), *iš-tu-ua-a-ri*, *iš-du-ua-ri*, 3sg.pret.midd. *iš-du-ua-a-ti*, *iš-du-ua-ti*.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *dušduma/i*- (c.) 'manifest, voucher' (nom.sg. *du-uš-du-mi-iš*, coll.pl. *du-uš-du-ma*, gen.adj.nom.-acc.pl.n. *du-uš-du-ma-aš-ša*), **dušdušša*- 'to make known (?)' (form? *du-uš-du-uš*[-...]).

IE cognates: Skt. *stav*- 'to honour, to praise, to invoke, to sing', GAv. *stāumī* 'I praise', Gr. στεῦται 'announces solemnly, promises, asserts'.

PIE *stu-ó-ri

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 483f. for attestations. The verb primarily denotes that secrets, plots and plans are being exposed and get out in the open, but also e.g. that favour is casted over someone (KUB 30.10 rev. (19) $nu=mu-u=\check{s}-\check{s}a-an\ \check{s}e-e-er\ a\check{s}-\check{s}u-ul\ na-at-ta\ i\check{s}-du-ua-ri$ 'Over me, favour has not been cast'). This makes it likely that the original meaning of this verb is 'to be announced publicly'.

Formally, the verb inflects similarly to $tukk\bar{a}ri$, which reflects $*tuk-\acute{o}-ri$ (i.e. middle with root in the zero-grade). Already Sturtevant (1928a: 4-5) convincingly connected $i\check{s}tu$ - with Gr. $\sigma\tau\check{e}\check{\upsilon}\tau\alpha\iota$ 'announces solemnly, promises, asserts', that reflects *steu-. For Hittite, this means that we have to reconstruct $*stu-\acute{o}-ri$. Although regularly $*\check{\iota}\iota$ would disappear in this position ($*T\iota\iota$ o > Hitt. Ta), it could easily have been restored from other forms of the paradigm (although these are unattested in Hittite). See at $i\check{s}du\check{s}du\check{s}ke/a^{-zi}$ for the possibility that this verb is the reduplicated impf. of $i\check{s}tu^{-\check{a}ri}$.

-it (instr.-ending): see *-t*

idālu- / idālau- (adj.; n.) 'bad, evil; evilness' (Sum. ḤUL, Akk. MAŠKU): nom.sg.c. i-da-a-lu-uš, i-da-lu-uš, acc.sg. i-da-a-lu-un (MH/MS), i-da-lu-un, nom.-acc.sg.n. i-da-a-lu (OS), i-da-lu, dat.-loc.sg. i-ta-a-la-ú-i (OS), i-da-a-la-u-i, i-da-a-la-u-i, i-da-a-la-u-e, i-ta-lu-i (KBo 18.151 rev. 6 (OH/MS)), all.sg. i-ta-lu-ua (KBo 18.151 rev. 19 (OH/MS)), abl. i-da-a-la-u-ua-az, i-da-a-la-u-ya-az, erg.sg. i-da-a-la-u-ua-an-za, nom.pl.c. ida-a-la-u-e-eš, i-da-la-u-e-eš, Luwoid i-da-a-la-u-ua-an-zi, acc.pl. i-da-a-la-mu-uš, i-da-la-mu-uš, i-da-la-u-s, nom.-acc.pl.n. i-da-a-la-u-ua, i-da-la-u-ua, i-da-a-lu, dat.-loc.pl. i-da-a-la-u-ua-aš.

Derivatives: idālauatar / idālauann-, idalauatar (n.) 'badness, evil disposition' (nom.-acc.sg. i-da-lu-ua-tar, dat.-loc.sg. i-da-a-la-u-an-ni, i-da-a-la-u-ua-an-ni, i-da-la-u-an-ni), idālauahh- (IIb) 'to treat badly, to maltreat' (1sg.pres.act. i-da-la-u-ua-ah-mi, sg.pres.act. i-da-la-ua-ah-ti, i-da-a-la-a-u-ua-ah-ti, i-da-a-la-a-u-ua-ah-ti, i-da-la-a-u-ua-ah-ti, i-da-la-ua-ah-ha-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. i-da-la-ua-ah-hu-un, i-da-a-la-ua-ah-hu-un, 3sg.pret.act. i-da-la-ua-ah-ta, 1pl.pret.act. i-da-la-u-ua-ah-hu-u-en), idalauēšš-zi (Ib2) 'to become bad, to go bad, to become evile' (2sg.pres.act. i-da-la-u-e-eš-ti, 3sg.pres.act. i-da-la-u-e-eš-zi, i-da-la-u-e-eš-zi, i-da-a-la-u-e-eš-zi, i-da-a-la-u-e-eš-te-eni, i-da-a-la-u-e-eš-te-eni, 3pl.pres.act. i-ta[-a-la-u-e-eš-ša-an-zi] (OS), i-da-la-u-e-eš-ša-an-zi, i-da-a-la-u-e-eš-ša-an-zi, i-da-la-u-e-eš-ta, impf. HUL-eš-ke/a-).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. ādduua- (adj.) 'evil' (nom.-acc.sg.n. ad-du-ua-an-za, dat.-loc.pl. a-ad-du-ua-an-za), **ādduual-** (n.) 'evil' (nom.-acc.sg. a-ad-du-ua-a-al, nom.-acc.pl. a-ad-du-ua-la), **ādduuāl(i)-** (adj.) 'evil' (nom.sg.c. a-ad-du-ua-li-iš, a-ad-du-ua-li-iš, ad-du-ua-li-iš, acc.sg.c. a-ad-du-ua-li-in, ad-du-ua-li-in, at-tuua-li-in, nom.-acc.sg.n. a-ad-du-ua-al-za, [a-a]d-du-ua-a-al-za, ad-du-ua-al-za, at-tu-[ua-]al-za, abl.-instr. a-ad-du-ua-la-ti, ad-du-ua-la-ti, nom.pl.c. [a]d-du-ual[i-i]n-zi, nom.-acc.pl.n. a-ad-du-ua-la), adduualahit- (n.) 'evil' (dat.-loc.sg. attu-ua-la-hi-ti), adduuali(ia)- (adj.) 'of evil' (nom.-acc.sg.n. ad-du-ua-li-ia-an); HLuw. átuwa- (n.) 'evil' (nom.-acc.sg /?atuwan=tsa/ MALUS-wa/i-za-' (TELL AHMAR 1 §19, TELL AHMAR 2 §13), MALUS-za (KARABURUN §7, §9, SULTANHAN §34)), átuwal(i)- (adj./n.) 'evil' (nom.pl.c. MALUS-ta₄-zí (KARATEPE 1 §20 Hu.), MALUS á-tu-wa/i-ri+i-zi (KARATEPE 1 §20 Ho.), abl.instr. MALUS-ta₄-a-ti (ALEPPO 2 §24), MALUS-ta₄-ti-i-' (KARKAMIŠ A11c §19, §20), MALUS-ta₄-ti (KARKAMIŠ A31 §10, ADIYAMAN §1)), átuwalada-'evil' (abl.-instr. ["]MALUS"-ta₄-tara/i-ti (ANCOZ 7 §9)), átuwalahit- 'evilness' (abl.-instr. MALUS-hi-tà-ri+i (CEKKE §20)), átuwalastar- (n.) 'evilness' (abl.instr. MALUS-ta₅-sa-tara/i-ti (BOYBEYPINARI 1-2 §5, §15, §19), MALUS-ta₄- sa-tara/i-ri+i (KARATEPE 1 §72 Hu.), MALUS-ta₄-sá-tara/i-ri+i (KARATEPE 1 §72 Ho.), MALUS-ta₄-sa-tara/i-ti (BOYBEYPINARI 1-2 §10), MALUS-tà-ti-i (SULTANHAN §21)).

PAnat. *?eduo-(1-)

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 487f. for attestations. In Hittite, we only find the stem $id\bar{a}lu$ - / $id\bar{a}lau$ - (when it is adjectival: as a noun 'evilness' it shows the nonablauting stem $id\bar{a}lu$ - like we would expect in u-stem nouns). In Luwian, we also find the un-extended stem $\bar{a}dduu$ - 'evil', besides the stem $\bar{a}dduu$ -. Note that in HLuwian, the assumption of a stem atuwal- (with -l-) largely depends on the phonetic interpretation of the signs ta_4 and ta_5 as /la/ (cf. Hawkins 1995: 114°), e.g. MALUS- ta_4 -a-ti = /?atualādi/. For the one attestation $^{\text{MALUS}}$ \acute{a} -tu-wa/i-ri+i-zi (KARATEPE 1 §20 Ho.), which shows -r- instead of -l-, cf. Kloekhorst 2004: 39 26 .

Because Hitt. $id\bar{a}lu$ / $id\bar{a}lau$ - clearly is a u-stem, we can compare Hitt. $id\bar{a}l$ directly with Luw. $\bar{a}dduu$ al-. The difference between Hitt. i- and Luw. \bar{a} - points to an initial PAnat. *i-e-. The difference between Hitt. single i-t- and Luw. geminate i-t- can only be explained by reconstructing PAnat. *i-d and assuming Čop's Law in Luwian, which automatically means that in Luwian the initial i-e was accentuated: *i-delta-. In Hittite, we must assume that i-is the regular result of unaccentuated *i-e-, which coincides with the fact that i-delta- is often spelled plene, which indicates stress. The fact that in Luwian we find i-delta- which is absent in Hittite, is easily explained by the sound law *i-du/o > Hitt. i-da- so, all in all, Hitt. i-da- must reflect PAnat. *i-edu/o-, whereas Luw. i-daduu- PAnat. *i-edu/o-. Taken the Luwian stems CLuw. i-daduu- and HLuw. i-dau- into account, we must reconstruct a PAnat. adjective *i-dau- 'evil', which served as the basis for a noun *i-edu- 'evilness' that had mobile accent. This *i-edu- then was the cource of the i-stem adjective i-dalu- i-dalau- as attested in Hittite.

If these words are of IE origin, PAnat. *?eduo- can only go back to PIE * $h_1ed^{(h)}uo$ -, which means that a connection with the root * h_3ed - 'to hate' (thus e.g. Hrozný 1917: 5) is impossible. Watkins (1982a: 261) states that $id\bar{a}lu$ may be a derivative from * $h_1edu\bar{o}l$, in his view "[t]he Indo-European prototype of the substantive 'Evil' [...], comparable in shape to * $seh_2u\bar{o}l$ 'sun' and ultimately a derivative of the root * h_1ed - 'bite (> eat)' like the similarly formed IE * $h_1edu\bar{o}(n)$ 'pain, mal'" (referring to Schindler 1975c, who reconstructs this noun on the basis of Arm. erkn 'labour pains', Gr. ἀδύνη 'pain' and OIr. idu 'pain'). This suggestion has been taken over by e.g. Melchert 1984a: 106.

itar (n.) 'way': nom.-acc.sg. i-tar (KUB 41.8 i 20).

IE cognates: Lat. *iter*, *itineris* 'way, road', TochA *ytār*, TochB *ytārye* 'road, way', Av. *pairi-iθna-* '(end of) lifetime'.

PIE * h_1 éi-tr, * h_1 i-tén-s

Unfortunately, this word is attested only once. We would like to have known inflected forms of it to better judge its prehistory. Nevertheless, since Benveniste (1935: 10, 104), this word is generally connected with Lat. *iter*, *itineris* 'way, road' and TochA $yt\bar{a}r$ 'road, way'. These words point to *t, however, whereas *i-tar* seems to represent phonological /?idr/. Rieken (1999a: 374-7) proposes to assume that the original paradigm of this word was * $h_1\dot{e}i$ -tr, * h_1i - $t\acute{e}n$ -s, and that in the nom.-acc.sg., *t got lenited due to the preceding accentuated diphthong yielding **/?édr/, **/?iténas/, after which *i*- was generalized throughout the paradigm, with *i-tar* /?idr/ as result.

See at LÜittaranni for a discussion of this alleged cognate.

^{LÚ}*ittaranni* (uninfl.) 'runner, messenger' (Sum. ^{LÚ}KAŠ₄.E): acc.sg. *it-ta-ra-an-ni* (KUB 23.77 rev. 68 (MH/MS)); broken ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*it-t*[a-...] (KUB 31.102 iv 2).

This noun is interpreted by Puhvel (HED 1/2: 494) as a Hurrian formation in -anni- on the basis of the Hurr. verb idd- 'to go'. Starke (1990: 500-1) opposes this interpretation, however, and states that ittaranni- is a Luwian formation on the basis of a Luwian noun *ittar- 'way', which further is unattested, but which must be cognate to Hitt. itar 'way' (q.v.) (which en passant shows that the single -t- in itar must go back to *t as still reflected in the Luw. geminate -tt-). In my view, the fact that ittaranni is not inflected (acc.sg. ittaranni) clearly shows that it must be a foreignism. Since Luwian words are always taken over either in their original inflection (in this case with acc.sg.-ending -in) or as a Hittitized form (also with -in), we must assume that the word is of another origin, and Hurrian provenance becomes very likely then.

iuar (postpos. + gen.) 'in the manner of, after the fashion of, like, as': *i-ua-ar* (OH/MS).

IE cognates: Skt. iva 'in the manner of, like, as'.

PIE * $h_l i$ - $\mu r << *h_l \acute{e} i$ - μr

This postposition goes with the genitive and denotes 'in the manner of...'. Already Hrozný (1917: 183) suggested that this word is to be regarded as a pertrified verbal noun of i^{-z^i} 'to go', which is semantically quite plausible. This

would mean that $i\mu ar$ reflects $*h_l i-\mu r$, which must go back to original $*h_l \acute{e}i-\mu r$ with introduction of the zero-grade root from the oblique cases $(*h_l i-\mu \acute{e}n-s)$. The semantically and formally very similar Skt. iva 'in the manner of' may reflect the old loc.sg. $*h_l i-\mu n$ (also from original $*h_l \acute{e}i-\mu n$ with introduction of zero-grade), the latter part of which is identical to the Hitt. supine-"ending" $-\mu an$ (q.v.).

iūk-, ^(GIŠ)*iuka*- (n.) 'yoke, pair' (Sum. ŠUDUN): nom.-acc.sg. *i-ú-uk* (KBo 25.72 r.col. 11 (OS)), *i-ú-kán* (KBo 12.22 i 11 (OH/NS), KBo 12.131 r.col. 5 (OH/NS), KUB 31.4 + KBo 3.41 obv. 7 (OH/NS)), *i-ú-ga-an* (KBo 13.78 obv. 2 (OH/NS), KUB 7.8 ii 8 (MH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *i-ú-ki* (KUB 13.5 ii 21 (OH/NS)).

IE cognates: Skt. yugám, Gr. ζυγόν, Lat. iugum, Goth. juk, OCS igo 'yoke'. PIE *iug-o-m

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 495f. for attestations. See Rieken (1999a: 61f.) for a discussion of the OS form i- \acute{u} -uk, which shows that this word originally was a root noun and was only thematicized to iuka- within the Hittite period. This means that the other IE words that reflect *iugom, with which this word is generally equated, must show an independent thematization. The form i- \acute{u} -uk represents /iug/ and therefore must reflect *ieug (a preform *ioug would have yielded Hitt. **/iog/, spelled **i-u-uk, cf. § 1.3.9.4.f).

The "adjective" iuga- 'yearling' (q.v.) probably still was a real gen.sg. of $i\bar{u}k$, iuka- 'yoke, pair' in the oldest texts.

iuga- ("adj.") 'yearling': nom.sg.c. i- \acute{u} -ga-as̆ (OS), acc.sg. i'- \acute{u} '-ga-an (text: \acute{u} -i-ga-an, KBo 17.65 rev. 53 (MS)), gen.sg. i- \acute{u} -ga-as̆, acc.pl.c. i- \acute{u} -ga-as̆.

Derivatives: *iugašša*- (adj.) 'yearling' (gen. pl. *i-ú-g[a-aš]-ša-a[n]* (OS), *i-ú-ga-aš-ša-aš* (OH/NS)), *tāṭuga*- ("adj.") 'two-year-old' (nom.sg.c. *ta-a-i-ú-ga-aš* (OS), *da-a-i-ga-aš* (OH/NS), *ta-a-ú-ga-aš* (OH/NS), gen.sg. *ta-a-i-ú-ga-aš* (OS), acc.pl.c. *ta-a-i-ú-ga-aš*).

IE cognates: see iuga- 'yoke'

PIE *iug-o-s

See Puhvel HED 1/2: 496f. for attestations. In the oldest texts, we only find $iuga\check{s}$ and $t\bar{a}\underline{i}uga\check{s}$, irregardless of the grammatical function of the noun with which they belong. This clearly indicates that originally these forms were gen.sg.-forms. The MS attestation acc.sg. $i^{!}$ - $u^{!}$ -ga-an shows that from that time onwards, iuga- was regarded as a real congruating adjective (there are no attestations of $t\bar{a}\underline{i}uga$ -outside the Laws). It is clear that these words belong with the noun $i\bar{u}k$, iuga-

'yoke, pair' (q.v.) in the sense that 'calf of a yoke' denotes a yearling, whereas 'calf of a double yoke' denotes a two-year-old. The adj. iugašša- shows the suffix -ašša- which is comparable to the Luwian gen.adj.-suffix -ašša/i- (note that because of the OS attestation of this adjective, a Luwian origin of it is unlikely). The element $t\bar{a}$ - in $t\bar{a}\underline{i}uga$ - is cognate with $t\bar{a}n$ 'for a second time' (q.v.) and must reflect * $d\underline{u}o\underline{i}o$ - (Melchert (1994a: 168) reconstructs * $d\bar{a}n$ - $\underline{i}ugo$ -, but this is improbable: $d\bar{a}n$ is an adverb that denotes '(a) second (time)', and its adverbial ending *-om is not to be expected in a compound). Since in * $d\underline{u}o\underline{i}o$ - $\underline{i}ugo$ - the \underline{i} of $\underline{i}ugo$ - should regularly have been lost (in intervocalic position), it must have been restored on the basis of the simplex noun $\underline{i}uga$ - (note that * $\underline{i}ugo$ - cannot have had an initial laryngeal (which one could suppose because of its retention in $t\bar{a}\underline{i}uga$ -, so then < * $d\underline{u}o\underline{i}o$ -Hiugo-) because of Gr. ζ vyóv: cf. at (UDÚL) $\underline{e}uan$ - for the fact that * \underline{u} - > Gr. ζ -).

 $k\bar{a}$ - / $k\bar{u}$ - / $k\bar{i}$ - (demonstrative pronoun) 'this (one)'; $k\bar{a}$'s ... $k\bar{a}$'s 'the one ... the other'; $k\bar{a}$'s ... $k\bar{u}$ n 'each other': nom.sg.c. ka-a-as (OS), acc.sg.c. ku-u-un (OS), ka-a-an (1x, KUB 33.92 iii 5 (NS)), nom.-acc.sg.n. ki-i (OS), ki-i-ni (KBo 34.142 i 7 + KBo 8.55, 16 (MS?)), gen.sg. ke-e-e1 (OS), ki-i0. ke-e-e1 (OH/MS), ke-e-e1 (OH/MS), abl. ke-e-e1 (OS), ke-e-e2 (OH/MS), ke-e-e2 (OH/MS), ke-e-e2, ki-i1 (KUB 17.28 iv 4 (NS)), instr. ke-e1 (OS), ki-i1 (OS), ki-i1 (OH/NS), ke-e1 (OH/NS), ke-e1 (OH/NS), nom.pl.c. ke-e1 (OS), ki-i1 (NS), ke-e1 (NS), ke-e1 (NS), ke-e1 (NH), ke-e1 (NH), ke-e1 (NH), ke-e1 (NH), ke-e1 (NH), ke-e1 (NH), ke-e1 (NH), ke-e1 (NH) (NS), ke-e1 (NH) (NS), ke-e1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS), ke1 (NH) (NS)), ke2 (NH) (NS)), ke3 (NH) (NS)), ke4 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: kett=a kett=a (adv.) 'on one hand, on the other' (ke-e-t-t=a ke-e-t-t=a (OS)), $k\bar{a}$ (adv.) 'here' (ka-a (MH/MS)), $k\bar{a}n(i)$ (adv.) 'here' (ka-a-ni (KBo 22.1 obv. 6 (OS), KBo 22.2 obv. 9 (OH/MS)), ka-a-n=a-at (KUB 41.23 ii 20 (OH/NS))), $ki\bar{s}\bar{s}an$ (adv.) 'thus, as follows' ($ki-i\bar{s}-\bar{s}a-an$ (OS), $ki\bar{s}-an$ (NS)), $k\bar{s}\bar{s}an$ (adv.) 'thus, as follows' ($ki-i-ni-i\bar{s}-\bar{s}a-an$ (KUB 28.4 obv. 16b (NS))), $k\bar{s}\bar{s}u\bar{s}u\bar{s}an$ (adj.) 'of this kind' (nom.-acc.sg.n. $ki-i\bar{s}-\bar{s}u-ua-an$, $ki-i\bar{s}-\bar{s}u-an$).

Anat. cognates: Pal. *kā*- (dem.pron.) 'this' (nom.-acc.sg.n. *kāt*(-)), *kiṭat* (adv.) 'here'; CLuw. *zā*- / *zi*- (dem.pron.) 'this' (nom.sg.c. *za-a-aš*, *za-aš*, acc.sg.c. *za-am=pa*, nom.-acc.sg.n. *za-a*, dat.-loc.sg. *za-a-ti-i*, *za-ti-i*, nom.pl.c. *zi-i-in-zi*, *zi-in-zi*, acc.pl.c. *zi-i-in-za*, *zi-in-za*, nom.-acc.pl.n. *za-a*, gen.adj.acc.sg.c. *za-aš-ši-in*, gen.adj.nom.-acc.sg.n. *za-aš-ša-an*[-*za*]), *zāšta/i*- (dem.pron.) 'this (very)' (nom.-acc.pl.n. *za-a-aš-ta-a-a=t-ta*, *za-aš-ta-a-a=t-ta*, dat.-loc.sg. *za-a-aš-ti*, *za-aš-ti*, *za-aš-ta-a-a=t-ta*, acc.pl.n. *za-a-aš-ti*, *za-aš-ti*, *za-aš-ta-a-a=t-ta*, acc.pl.n.

aš-ti, dat.-loc.pl. za-aš-ta-an-za), zāui(n) (interj.) 'here, voici' (za-a-ú-i, za-ú-i, za-ú-i, za-ú-i, za-ú-in); HLuw. zā- (dem.pron.) 'this' (nom.sg.c. /tsās/ za-a-sa, za-sa, acc.sg.c. /tsān/ za-a-na, za-na, za-a=C, za-i-na (KARKAMIŠ A1a §25), nom.-acc.sg.n. /tsā/ za-a, za, gen.sg. /tsāi/ za-si (KARATEPE 1 §51 Hu.), za-i-si-i (KARATEPE 1 §51 Ho.), dat.sg. /tsādi/ za-a-ti, za-a-ti-i, za-ti, za-ti-i, za-ti-i, za-ri+i, abl.-instr. /tsin/ zi-i-na, zi-na, nom.pl.c. /tsāntsi/ za-a-zi, za-zi, acc.pl.c. /tsāntsi/ za-a-zi, za-zi, nom.-acc.pl.n. /tsāia/ za-a-ia, za-ia, dat.pl. /tsādiants/ za-a-ti-ia-za, za-ti-ia-za, za-ti-ia-za (KULULU 5 §4))), zin ... zin (adv.) 'on one hand, on the other'.

IE cognates: PGerm. *hi 'this' (Goth. himma daga 'today', und hina dag 'untill today', und hita 'untill now', OSax. hiudiga 'today', OHG hiuru 'this year'), Lith. šìs 'this', šiañ-dien 'today', š \tilde{t} -met 'this year', šè 'here', OCS sь 'this', dьnь-sь 'today', Arm. sa 'this', OIr. $c\bar{e}$ 'here', Lat. -c(e) in ecce and hi-c, Gr. σήμερον 'today' < *κι-άμερον, σῆτες 'this year' < *κι-(\mathcal{F})ετες (= Alb. si-vjet 'this year'), Alb. sot < * \tilde{k} i \tilde{t} -diti 'today', si-vjet 'this year'.

PIE *ko-, *ki-

Within the three-way demonstrative system in Hittite, $k\bar{a}$ - $/k\bar{u}$ - $/k\bar{u}$ functions as the proximate demonstrative and can be translated 'this' (cf. Goedegebuure 2003). It is cognate to CLuw. $z\bar{a}$ -, HLuw. za- and Pal. $k\bar{a}$ - 'this'. The fact that Hitt. k- corresponds to Luw. z- already proves that we are dealing with PIE *k-, which is supported by the cognates in the other IE languages as well (PGerm. *hi-, Lith. ši-, Gr. * κ t-).

The flection of this demonstrative shows some peculiarities. Nom.sg.c. $k\bar{a}s \sim 1$ Luw. $z\bar{a}s < *k\acute{o}s$. Acc.sg.c. $k\bar{u}n$ is less clear, however. Benveniste (1962: 71f.) assumed that this form is a remnant of an u-stem inflection, but this is unconvincing (nowhere in IE a stem *ku- is found), also in view of HLuw. zān and CLuw. zam=pa, that seem to reflect *kóm. As I have shown in § 1.3.9.4, the spelling ku-u-un must represent /kón/, and I therefore assume a special development of *- $\acute{o}m > /-\acute{o}n/$ (also in $ap\bar{u}n$ /? \acute{o} bón/, uni /? \acute{o} ni/), that contrasts with *°C-m > /°C-on/ and *'-om > /-an/ (cf. Melchert 1994a: 186). Nom.-acc.sg.n. $k\bar{\imath}$ seems to reflect *ki (this stem also in Lith. δi -, PGerm. *hi-, Gr. * $\kappa\iota$ -), and must be more archaic than CLuw. $z\bar{a}$, HLuw. $z\bar{a}$ and Pal. $k\bar{a}t$ that reflect * $k\acute{o}d$ (this ending also in Hitt. apāt). The i-stem is comparable to nom.-acc.sg.n. ini in the paradigm of $a\check{s}i / uni / ini$. Note that the hapax $k\bar{l}ni$ (also once attested in $k\bar{l}ni\check{s}\check{s}an$ instead of kiššan) must have the same origin as ini, namely *ki + -m + -i. Gen.sg. $k\bar{e}l$ is comparable to $ap\bar{e}l$ and $\bar{e}l$. The exact origin of the pronominal ending $-\bar{e}l$ is still unclear. Dat.-loc.sg. keti, abl. ket, kez, instr. keda and dat.-loc.pl. kedaš show a stem ked- that is comparable to aped- and ed-. Sometimes it is enlarged to

Lúkaina- (c.) 'in-law, kinsman' (Akk. HAT(A)NU): nom.sg. ga-i-na-as (OH/MS), ka-i-na-as (OH/NS), ka-e-na-as (OH/NS), ga-a-i-na-as (OH/NS), acc.sg. ga-i-na-a(OH/NS), ka-i-na-a(OH/NS), ka-i-na-a(OH/NS), ka-i-na-a(OH/NS), ka-i-na-a(OH/NS), ka-i-na-a(OH/NS), ka-i-na-a(OH/NS), ka-i-na-a(OH/NS), ka-i-a(OH/NS), ka-a(OH/NS), ka-a(OH/NS), ka(OH/NS

Derivatives: Lúkainant- (c.) 'id.' (dat.-loc.sg. ka-e-na-an-ti (MH/NS)), Lúkainatar / kainann- (n.) 'in-lawship' (dat.-loc.sg. ka-i-na-an-ni (NH), ga-i-na-an-ni (NH)).

IE cognates: Lat. *cīvis* '(fellow) citizen', Skt. *śiva-* 'friendly, prosperous'. PIE **koi(H)-no-*

See Puhvel HED 4: 12f. for attestations. On the basis of attestations like KUB 13.4 i (30) DAM= $\check{S}U$ DUMU^{MEŠ}= $\check{S}U$ (31) ŠEŠ= $\check{S}U$ NIN= $\check{S}U$ LÚka-i-na- $a\check{s}$ MÁŠ= $\check{S}U$ 'His wife, his children, his brother, his sister, his k. (and) his family' and KBo 3.1+ i (24) DUMU^{MEŠ}= $\check{S}U$ (25) ŠEŠ^{MEŠ}= $\check{S}U$ LÚ·MEŠ ga-e-na- $a\check{s}$ = $\check{s}i$ - $i\check{s}$ LÚ^{MEŠ} fa- $a[\check{s}$ - $\check{s}]a$ -an-na- $a\check{s}$ = $\check{s}a$ - $a\check{s}$ 'His children, his brothers, his k-s, the people of his family', it has been generally assumed that kaina- must mean something like 'in-law'.

For long it has been thought that PIE diphthongs unconditionally monophthongized in Hittite, which would mean that -ai- in kaina- must be of another origin. Puhvel (l.c.) therefore assumes that here -ai- must be due to the disappearance of an original laryngeal between two vowels and therefore

reconstructs * $\acute{g}mh_2$ -ino-, connecting it with Skt. $j \acute{a}m \bar{a}tar$ -, Gr. γαμβρός 'son-in-law'. This reconstruction is formally impossible, however: we would expect an outcome **kamhina-. Kimball (1994b) closely examined the outcome of the PIE diphthongs in Hittite and concludes that a diphthong *oi is retained as Hitt. -ai- in front of dental consonants (including -n-). She therefore is able to revive (o.c.: 17-22) an old suggestion by Hrozný (1919: 100-1), who connected kaina- with the root *kei- 'cognate, connected (vel sim.)'. This root is also reflected in Lat. $c\bar{t}vis$ '(fellow) citizen' (OLat. ceiueis < *kei-ui-), Skt. $\acute{s}iv\acute{a}$ - 'friendly, prosperous, beneficient', and with root extension *keiH- in OHG $h\bar{t}r\bar{a}t$ 'wedding', Latv. $si\~{e}va$ 'wife, spouse' (*keiH-uo-), Skt. $\acute{s}\acute{e}va$ - 'friendly' etc.

kaka- (c.) 'tooth' (Sum. KAxUD): nom.sg. *ga-ga-aš* (OH/MS), *ga-ga-a-aš* (OH/MS), acc.pl. *ga-ku-uš* (OH/MS).

See Puhvel HED 4: 14-5 for attestations. He connects this word with OE $h\bar{o}c$ 'hook'. Apart from the fact that a semantic connection between 'hook' and 'tooth' is not very convincing, it is likely that the whole complex of Germanic words for 'hook, corner' (*ang- in OHG ange, ModEng. angle; *kank- in ON kengr 'hook'; *xank- in ON hanki 'handle' MDu. honc 'corner'; *xaug- in ON hokinn 'hooked'; *x\bar{o}k- in Swed. hake 'hook', OHG haggo 'hook', ModEng. hook) cannot be of IE origin (cf. Beekes 1999: 17^{31}). Therefore a connection between Hitt. kaka- and these Germanic words does not make much sense.

*kalank-*ⁱ (IIa2) 'to soothe, to satiate, to satisfy': 3sg.imp.act. *ka-la-an-kad-du* (OH/NS); part. *ka-la-an-kán-t-*, *ga-la-an-kán-t-*,

Derivatives: *galaktar* (n.) 'soothing substance, (opium) poppy(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. *ga-la-ak-tar* (often), *kal-la-ak-tar* (KUB 9.27 obv. 8)), *galaktarae-*ⁱⁱ (Ic2) 'to make drowsy' (2sg.pres.act. *ga-la-ak-ta-ra-ši*).

IE cognates: ON *kløkkr* 'weak', Lith. *glēžnas* 'weak, soft', Bulg. *glézja* 'to pamper'.

PIE *glo-n-g^h-ei

See Puhvel HED 4: 18f. for attestations. The only finite form of this verb, 3sg.imp.act. kalankaddu in principle points to an original mi-conjugation. Nevertheless, since this form is attested in a NS text, it may not be reliable. Because mi-verbs that end in -nk- always show i-vocalism (e.g. $li(n)k^{-zi}$, $ni(n)k^{-zi}$, $huni(n)k^{-zi}$, $harni(n)k^{-zi}$, $nini(n)k^{-zi}$, etc.) it is in my view unlikely that this verb was mi-conjugated originally. The stem kalank- much better fits hi-inflected

verbs like $k\bar{a}nk^{-i}$ / kank- 'to hang' or $hamank^{-i}$ / hame/ink- 'to tie'. This is the reason that I cite this verb as $kalank^{-i}$ (a similar reasoning in Oettinger 1979a: 149).

The verb denotes 'to soothe', which makes it likely that the noun *galaktar*, which denotes a soothing substance, possibly the poppy of opium (cf. Güterbock 1983: 162), is cognate to it.

According to Oettinger (l.c.) we should connect these words with the PIE root "* $sle\acute{g}$ -" 'weak, soft', which in Pokorny (1959: 401) is reconstructed on the basis of ON $sle\acute{g}$ -" 'weak', Lith. $sle\acute{g}$ -2 "weak, soft' and Bulg. $sle\acute{g}$ -1 (to pamper'. Although ON $sle\acute{g}$ -1 because of the absence of Winter's Law (we would expect * $sle\acute{g}$ -1 to have yielded Lith. * $sle\acute{g}$ -1. If both forms are indeed cognate, we have to assume that the geminate $sle\acute{g}$ -1 in ON is due to Kluge's Law (any stop followed by an * $sle\acute{g}$ -1 yields a voiceless geminate (- $sle\acute{g}$ -1). In this case, this - $sle\acute{g}$ -1 is still visible in Lith. $sle\acute{g}$ -2 as well: two mediae in one root is impossible).

The Hittite verb *kalank*- shows a nasal infix, which fits the semantics as well: nasal infixes denote causativity, in this case 'weak' > 'to make weak' = 'to soothe'. All in all, I reconstruct * $glo-n-\dot{g}^h$ -. Note that the noun *galaktar* must reflect * $gl\acute{o}g^h-tr$, because in * $gl\acute{o}n\dot{g}^h-tr$ the nasal would not disappear (cf. § 1.4.7.2.b).

kallar- (adj.) 'inauspicious, unpropitious, baleful, enormous' (Sum. NU.SIG₅): acc.sg.c. *kal-la-ra-an* (KUB 24.7 iv 33), nom.-acc.sg.n. *kal-la-ar* (often), *gal-la-ar*, *kal-la-ra-an* (KUB 31.141 obv. 8), dat.-loc.sg. *kal-la-ri*, instr. *kal-la-ri-it*, nom.-acc.pl.n. *kal-la-a-ar*, *kal-la-a-ra*.

Derivatives: *kallaratar / kallarann*- (n.) 'inauspiciousness, unfavourable response of an oracle, enormity, excess' (dat.-loc.sg. *kal-la-ra-an-ni*, *gal-la-ra-an-ni*), *kallarahh-ⁱ* (IIb) 'to make inauspicious' (3sg.pret.act. *kal-la-ra-ah-ha-aš*, 3sg.imp.act. NU.SIG₅-ah-du), *kallarešš-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to become inauspicious' (3sg.pre.act. *kal-la-re-eš-zi*, 3sg.imp.act. *kal-la-re-eš-du*, *kal-la-ri-iš-du*; impf. *kal-la-re-eš-ke/a-*, *gal-la-re-eš-ke/a-*), *kallaratta/i-* (c.) 'exaggerator' (nom.sg. *kal-la-ra-at-te-eš* (NS)).

IE cognates: OIr. *galar* 'disease'. PIE * ${}^{(g^{(h)}}olH$ -ro-?

See Puhvel HED 4: 20f. for attestations. We find forms that point to a stem *kallar*- as well as forms that point to a stem *kallara*-. According to Starke (1990: 355-9) and Rieken (1999a: 275) the stem *kallar*- is to be regarded as an original noun 'badness', that was gradually being adjectivized and therefore thematicized to *kallara*-. It is quite likely that the word is of Luwian origin: *kallar*- appears a few times written with gloss wedges and most of the attested forms of *kallar*- are found in a text interlarded with Luwisms. According to Rieken (1999a: 367) the nom.-acc.pl.n.-form *kal-la-a-ra(-)*, which seems to show a mixture of the ending -ār of the Hitt. *r/n*-stems with the Luwian ending -a, can be used as evidence for a Luwian origin because such a phenomenon occurs in Luwisms only. Another clue may be the form *kallaratteš* which Starke (1990: 358) convincingly interprets as Luwian.

Pedersen (1938: 26, 46) compared *kallar* with OIr. *galar* 'disease', which then reflects $*'g^{(h)}e/olH$ -ro-. Starke rejects this etymology on the basis of his assumption that IE $*'g^{(h)}$ either was lost in Luwian or yielded -z-. Melchert (1994a: 255) argues that because PAnat. *'g is preserved in Luwian before a backvowel, we may have to reconstruct PAnat. *'gallr- already, in which the *'g regularly was preserved.

kalelije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to tie up, to truss': 3sg.pret.act. *ka-le-li-e-et* (OS), *ka-le-e-li-e-et* (OH/NS); part. *ka-le-li-an-t-* (OH/NS).

ΙΕ cognates: Gr. κάλως, κάλος 'rope, line, reef'.

PIE *klh₁-el-ie/o-

See Puhvel HED 4: 22 for attestations. Since the sign LI can be read li as well as le, all spellings have to be interpreted as kalelije/a-. According to Oettinger (1979a: 354) this verb is a derivative in -je/a- of a stem *kalel-, which he compares to $\check{s}uel$ - 'thread' (see under $(SG)\check{s}\check{u}il$ -). Rieken (1999a: 475) takes over this analysis and argues that *kalel- shows that all il-stems go back to a PIE suffix *-el. For the etymology of *kalel- she suggests, as does Puhvel (l.c.), a connection with Gr. κάλως, κάλος 'rope, line, reef' (o.c. 481), which points to *klH-o-. If this connection is correct, *kalel- should reflect * klh_l -el- (* h_l because * h_l 2 and * h_l 3 would have yielded * $kalh_l$ 1- in that position).

kallišš-^{zi} / *kališš-* (Ia2) 'to call, to evoke, to summon': 3pl.pres.act. *ga-li-iš-ša-an-zi* (IBoT 2.80 vi 4 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *kal-li-iš-ta* (KUB 17.5, 6 (OH/NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *kal-li-iš-du* (KUB 24.1 i 12 (NS), KUB 24.2 obv. 11 (NS)); inf.I *kal-li-iš-du* (KUB 24.2 obv. 11 (NS));

li-iš-šu-u-ua-an-z[i] (KUB 20.88 vi 22 (MS)), *kal-le-eš-šu-ua-an-zi* (KUB 41.8 i 22 (MH/NS), KBo 10.45 i 38 (fr.) (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: *kallištaruana-* (c.) 'feast, party' (Sum. EZEN; gen.sg. *kal-li-iš-tar-ua-na-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. [*kal-l*]*i-iš-tar-ua-ni*, *kal-le-eš-tar-ua-ni*]), *gallištaruanili* (adv.) 'in a feastly manner' (*gal-liš-tar-ua-ni-li*).

IE cognates: Gr. καλέω 'to call', Lat. calāre 'to call'.

PIE **kélh*₁-*s*-*ti*, **klh*₁-*s*-*énti*

See Puhvel HED 4: 22f. for attestations. Since Laroche (1961: 29), this verb is connected with Gr. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\omega$, Lat. $cal\bar{a}re$ 'to call' e.a., from PIE * $kelh_l$ -. Although Oettinger (1979a: 197) states about kalliss- that "die Flexion ist völlig regelmäßig", the attestations do show traces of a paradigmatical alternation, which can be characterized by the opposition of 3sg.pret. kal-li-is-ta vs. 3pl.pres. ga-li-is-sa-an-zi: the geminate vs. single writing of -l- must reflect a real phonological opposition.

The details of the prehistory of this verb are in debate. Oettinger (l.c.) improbably interprets the verb as a back-formation from Hitt. *kalleštar* 'invitation' $<*kalh_1-es-t_r$. Kimball (1999: 412) takes *kallišš*- as a derivation of a formation $*kalh_1-\acute{e}h_1$ -, which she compares to Umbr. *kařitu*, *kařetu*, *carsito* which must reflect PItal. $*kal\bar{e}t\bar{o}d$. Since the Umbrian forms with $*kal\bar{e}$ - probably are an inner-Italic innovation (cf. Schrijver 1990: 400), the postulation of a PIE formation $*kalh_1-\acute{e}h_1$ - is incorrect.

As I have argued in Kloekhorst fthc.f, 3pl.pres.act. ga-li- $i\check{s}$ -sa-an-zi must be phonologically interpreted as /kliSánt ^{s}i /, which in my view is the phonetic outcome of * $klh_{l}s\acute{e}nti$ (compare $tame/i\check{s}\check{s}anzi$ < * $dmh_{l}s\acute{e}nti$). The form 3sg.pret.act. kal-li- $i\check{s}$ -ta in my view reflects / $k\acute{a}$ Lista/ (note the spelling with -e- in inf.I. kal-le- $e\check{s}$ -su-ua-an-zi), which I reconstruct as * $k\acute{e}lh_{l}st$ (for the development of *CeRHsC > CaRRisC compare $damme/i\check{s}h\bar{a}$ - < * $demh_{l}sh_{l}sh$ -o-). Note that the colouring of *e in * $kelh_{l}st$ > kallišta besides the non-colouring of *e in genzu- 'lap' < * $genh_{l}$ -su- shows that * $eRh_{l}CC$ > Hitt. aR° , whereas * $eRh_{l}CV$ > Hitt. eR° .

With the reconstruction of $kalliš\check{s}$ - as * $kelh_1s$ - and $gali\check{s}\check{s}$ - as * klh_1s -, we see that $kalli\check{s}\check{s}$ -i / $kali\check{s}\check{s}$ - goes back to a normal e/\emptyset -ablauting s-extended verb like $tam\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}$ -i / $tame/i\check{s}\check{s}$ - 'to (op)press' < * $dmeh_2s$ - / * dmh_2s -, etc.

The derivative *kallištaruana*- 'feast, party' probably is derived from a noun **kallištar*- < **kelh*₁*s-tr*- 'invitation' or 'summoning'.

kalmara- (c. / n.) 'ray': abl. *kal-ma-ra-az*, acc.pl.c. *kal-ma-ru-uš*, nom.-acc.pl.n. *kal-ma-ra*, *gal-ma-ra*.

Derivatives: (GIŠ) kalmi- (c.) 'piece of firewood' (acc.sg. kal-mi-in, nom.pl. kal-mi-ie-e-eš₁₇), (GIŠ) kalmiš (a) na/i- (c.) 'brand, piece of firewood, (fire) bolt' (nom.sg. kal-mi-ša-na-aš, kal-mi-eš-na-aš, kal-mi-iš-na-aš, acc.sg. kal-mi-ša-na-an, kal-mi-iš-na-an, dat.-loc.sg. kal-mi-iš-ša-ni, instr. kal-mi-ša-ni-it, kal-mi-iš-ni-it, nom.pl. kal-mi-eš-ša-n[i-eš], kal-mi-i-še-ni-iš, acc.pl. kal-mi-iš-ni-uš, [kal-mi-i]š-ša-ni-uš), *kalmātar / kalmann- (n.) 'brand' (gen.sg. kal-ma-an-na-aš, abl. [ka]l-ma-an-na-az).

See Puhvel HED 4: 26f. for attestations. The noun *kalmara*- denotes 'ray (of the sun)'; ^(GIŠ)*kalmi*- occurs in a clear context once, where it seems to denote a piece of firewood; ^(GIŠ)*kalmiš(a)na/i*- (also *kalmešna*- and *kalmiššana/i*-) on the one hand denotes pieces of firewood or brands, and on the other a sort of firebolt, fired by the Storm-god with which he strikes cities. All in all, it seems that we are dealing with a stem **kalm*- that denotes 'glowing / burning long object'. Note that in my view the 'glowing' or 'burning' is a crucial part of the semantics.

The standard etymological interpretation of these words was first suggested by Laroche (1983: 309^5), who connects them with Gr. κάλαμος 'reed', Lat. *culmus*, OHG *hal(a)m*, Latv. *salms* 'straw', etc., from PIE **kolh2-mo-*. Although this etymology is generally accepted, I do not see how its semantic side would work: in no other IE language we find a semantic feature of 'glowing' or 'burning', which is the clear basis of the Hittite words. I therefore reject this etymology.

In my view, the stem of these words was *kalm-, which shows the suffices -raand -i- (both of IE origin) and the unclear suffix -iš(a)na/i-. Since a root structure *Kelm- is against PIE root constraints, I believe that we are dealing with a non-IE element.

Rieken (1999a: 211-213) argues that ^{GIŠ} kalmuš- 'crook, lituus' (q.v.) is cognate to these words. This assumption is based, however, on the false translations "Holzscheit" for kalmi-, kalmatar / kalmann- and kalmiš(a)na/i-, with which she ignores the 'burning/glowing'-aspect of these words.

GIŠ kalmuš- (n.) 'crook, crozier, lituus': nom.-acc.sg. kal-mu-uš, gen.sg. kal-mu-ša-aš, dat.-loc.sg. kal-mu-ši, abl. kal-mu-ša-az.

See Puhvel HED 4: 28f. for attestations. The word denotes the crook with which the Hittite kings often are depicted. The origin of this word is unclear. According to Rieken (1999a: 212f.) this word is cognate with *kalmara-* 'ray', *kalmi-* 'piece

of firewood', e.a. (see at *kalmara*-). As I have stated under the lemma *kalmara*-, this connection seems semantically unlikely to me. Puhvel (l.c.) points to the striking resemblance with Akk. gamlu(m) 'crook, curved staff' and plausibly suggests that Hittite borrowed this word from Akkadian or from an intermediate source.

kammarš-^{zi} (Ib1) 'to shit, to defecate, to shit on, to befoul': 3sg.pres.act. ka-mar-aš-zi (NS), 3pl.pres.act. ga-mar-aš-ša-an-z[i] (NS); verb.noun gen.sg. [k]a-mar-šu-ua-aš (MH/MS), erg.sg. ga-ma-ar-šu-ua-an-za (MH/MS); impf. ka-mar-ši-eš-ke/a- (NS), kam-mar-ši-eš-ke/a- (MH/NS).

Derivatives: *kammarašnije/a-*^{tta(ri)} (IIIg) 'to befoul(?)' (3sg.pret.midd. *kam-ma-ra-aš-ni-ja-at-ta-at* (MS?), 3pl.pret.midd. [*ka(m)-m*]*a-ra-aš-ni-ja-an-ta-at* (MS)). Anat. cognates: CLuw. *katmarši(ja)-* 'to defecate' (3sg.pres.act. *kat-mar-ši-it-ti*).

See Puhvel HED 4: 37f. for attestations. The verb and its derivatives are spelled with single as well as with geminate m, and both spellings are attested in MS texts already. Once, we find a Luwian form, namely katmaršitti (although in a Hittite context: the ending -tti shows its Luwian origin, however). It therefore has generally been assumed that Hitt. kam(m)arš- reflects *katmars-, with an assimilation of *-tm- comparable to *-tm- > Hitt. -nn-. Since *-tm- yields a geminate, -nn-, it might be best to assume that the spelling kammarš-, with geminate -mm-, is the original form and that the forms with single -m- show simplified spellings.

Schmidt (1980: 409) compared kammarš- < *katmars- with TochB kenmer 'excrement', which then would be a PIE -mer-derivation of the root $*\acute{g}^hed$ - 'to defecate' (Gr. $\chi\acute{e}\zeta_{\omega}$, Skt. hadati, Alb. dhjes 'to shit, to defecate', Av. $za\delta ah$ - 'arse, anus', etc.). This view has found wide acceptance. Problematic to this etymology, however, is the fact that the existence of TochB kenmer 'excrement' seems to be a mirage (cf. Adams 1999: s.v.). With the disappearance of kenmer, the -mer-derivation in Anatolian would stand on its own. Another problem is the fact that, although *VtnV indeed assimilates to Hitt. VnnV, the sequence $*Vd^{(h)}nV$ seems to have had a different outcome, namely VtnV. If we apply this information to the clusters with -m- as well, we would expect that *VtmV should yield Hitt. VmmV, but $*Vd^{(h)}mV >$ Hitt. -VtmV. Although I must admit that I do not know any other examples of both of these developments, it would make the reconstruction of $kammarš- < *katmars- < *\acute{g}^hod-mr$ - less likely. All in all, I remain cautious in etymologizing this verb.

IE cognates: Lat. cum 'with', com-, OIr. con- 'with', Goth. ga-. PIE *kom?

This particle is spelled both with and without geminate -kk- (in OS texts already, compare $t\acute{a}=k-k\acute{a}n$ (OS) besides $ta=k\acute{a}n$ (OS)). Spellings with geminate -kk-appear in OS, MS and NS texts, however, and I therefore am convinced that we have to analyse the particle as /=kan/ (and not as /=gan/) throughout the Hittite period. The regular absence of geminate spelling in my view is due to simplified spelling, which is apparent from the fact that, apart from seven OS attestations of $nu-u=k-k\acute{a}n$, the /k/ of =kkan is never spelled with the signs AK, IK or UK. The only sign that is used is TÁK, in the cases where the particle =tta preceded =kkan. The use of only TÁK can be explained by the fact that with this single sign (which is moreover more simple than AK, IK or UK) both the particle =tta as well as the geminateness of =kkan's =kkan's =kkan's =kkan's sign for the sole purpose of indicating the geminateness of =kkan's representation, these signs therefore were omitted when spelling =kkan's

In my corpus of OS texts (consisting of 23.000 words), =kkan occurs 55 times (2.4 promille), in my corpus of MH/MS texts (consisting of 18.000 words) 279 times (15.5 promille) and in my corpus of NH texts (consisting of 95.000 words) 2000+ times (22 promille). This shows that the use of =kkan has increased enormously from the MH period onwards. In NH times, it is virtually the only used locatival sentence particle (22 promille vs. = ššan (0.75 promille) and =(a)šta (0.2 promille)). This means that the semantic function of =kkan has broadened throughout Hittite times, in disfavour of the other enclitic locatival sentence particles that Hittite originally used (=(a)n, =(a)p(a), =(a)šta and =ššan). The original meaning of =kkan therefore should only be determined on the basis of OH texts. Despite several studies in this field (Carruba 1964, Josephson 1972, Boley 1989), the exact function of =kkan is still unclear (Boley, o.c.: 87: "The primary sense of -kan is a genuine enigma").

Despite the difficulty in determining the original meaning of =kkan, many scholars have given an opinion on the origin of =kkan. The most promising in my view is Sturtevant's (1927d: 254-7), who connected =kkan with Lat. cum, com-'with', Goth. ga-'with', etc. < *kom.

kanen(ije/a)-^{zi} (Ib1 > Ic1) 'to bow down, to crouch, to squat': 3pl.pret.act. [ka²-]ni-ni-e-er (KUB 36.19, 11 (MH/NS)); verb.noun ka-ni-ni-ja-u-ua-ar (NS), ka-ni-ni-ja-ua-ar (NS); part. nom.sg.c. ka-ni-na-an-za (VBoT 120 ii 17 (MH/NS), KBo 12.131, 20 (OH/NS)), gen.sg. ga-ne-na-an-da-aš (KBo 17.18 ii 10 (OS)), ga-ne-na-an-ta-aš (KBo 17.43 i 9 (OS)), nom.pl.c. ka-ni-na-an-te-eš (VBoT 120 ii 19 (MH/NS), ABoT 44 + KUB 36.79 i 33 (OH/NS)), ka-ne-na-an-te-eš (KUB 36.75 + Bo 4696 obv. 10 (OH/MS), KUB 31.134, 6 (OH/MS))).

See Puhvel HED 4: 41f. for attestations. The oldest attestations are forms of the participle *ganenant*- 'bowed, in a bowing position'. Note that all OS and MS attestations are spelled with -e-, whereas the forms that are spelled -i- are from NS texts only. Verbal forms are rare. We only find verb.noun kaninijauuar in the vocabulary KBo 1.42 ii 43 passim, where it glosses Akk. $gan\bar{a}su$ 'to bow, to bend', and a possible 3pl.pret.act. [ka-]ni-ni-e-er (KUB 36.19, 11), although this latter form must be regarded with caution as part of it has been added. These forms, which show a stem kaninije/a- z^i , are found in NS texts and therefore may be regarded as secondary forms.

The etymological interpretation of ganenant- 'bowing, in a bowing position' is quite difficult. Hrozný (1917: 78-9) interpreted it as a borrowing from Akkadian kanānu 'to bend down, to stoop'. Neu (1972: 291-2) assumes a connection with PIE *gen-u- 'knee'. Such a connection is followed by others: Eichner (1979a: 59⁵⁸) unconvincingly states that *kanen(iie/a)*- shows 'Binnenreduplikation' from a preform *gnie- (referring to the verb kalelije/a-, which has to be explained otherwise, however). Rieken (1999a: 151-152) puts ganenant- 'bowing' on a par with ganenant- 'thirsty' (see at kanint-) and assumes an original meaning 'to bow down to water thirstily', of which she judges the tie-in with *genu- 'knee' as "unproblematisch". Puhvel (l.c.) connects kanen(iie/a)- with the PIE root *kneiof which we find root extensions *knei- g^{wh} - (in Lat. $c\bar{o}$ - $n\bar{t}ve\bar{o}$ 'to close (the eyes)', Goth. hneiwan, OE hnīgan 'to bend down, to bow') and *knei-b- (in ON hnípa 'to be downcast' and Lith. knibti 'to collapse'). Hitt. kanen- would then go back to a preform *kn(e)i-n-. All alleged cognates mentioned above rather belong to the European substrate-complex, however, so a connection to the Hittite verb is rather improbable.

In my view, only Neu's suggestion to connect *ganenant*- with **ģenu*- 'knee' may have some merit. We then should assume that PIE possessed a verbal root **ģen*- 'to bend', of which on the one hand the noun **ģen-u*- 'knee' was derived, and on the other a nasal-infixed verb **ģ-né-n-ti* 'to bow' was formed. This verb, which has not been preserved in the other IE language, was almost completely

lost in Hittite as well, apart from the participle *ganenant-* 'bowing'. In NH times, when a verbal noun was necessary to gloss Akk. *ganāšu* 'to bend', an *ad hoc* formation *kaniniiauuar* was secondarily created.

kane/išš-zi (Ib1) 'to recognize, to acknowledge': 1sg.pres.act. ga-ni-eš-mi, ka-ni-iš-mi, 3sg.pres.act. ga-ne-eš-zi (OS), ga-ni-eš-zi (OS), ka-ni-eš-zi, ka-ni-iš-zi, ka-ni-e-eš-zi, ka-ni-eš-zi-zi (KUB 33.70 ii 15), 3pl.pres.act. ka-ni-eš-ša-an-zi, ga-ni-eš-ša-an[-zi], ka-ni-e-eš-ša-an-zi, ka-ni-iš-ša-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. ka-ni-iš-šu-un, 2sg.pret.act. ka-ni-iš-ta, 3sg.pret.act. ga-ni-eš-ta, ga-ni-iš-ta, ka-ni-iš-ta, ka-ni-iš-ta, 3pl.pres.act. ga-ni-eš-šer (OS); part. ka-ni-eš-ša-an-t-, ka-ni-iš-ša-an-t-; verb.noun. ka-ni-iš-šu-u-ua-ar, ka-ni-eš-šu-u-ua-ar; inf.I ka-ni-iš-šu-ua-an-zi; sup. ka-ni-eš-šu-u-ua-an.

IE cognates: Skt. *jānāti*, Goth. *kunnan*, Lith. *žinóti*, Gr. γιγνώσκω, Lat. *(g)nōscō* 'to know'.

PIE *ģnéh3-s-ti, *ģnh3-s-énti

See Puhvel HED 4: 42f. for attestations. Often, this verb is translated 'to know' (on the basis of etymological considerations), but this is incorrect. In Hittite, the original meaning of *kane/išš*- seems to be 'to recognize', out of which a meaning 'to acknowledge' develops. This latter meaning also can be used in the sense 'to admit, to confess' but also 'to reward (someone)' (i.e. 'to acknowledge his deeds').

The verb is spelled *-ne-eš-*, *-ni-eš-* and *-ni-iš-*. A spelling with plene *-e-*, *-ni-e-eš-*, is attested in one text only (KBo 22.178 + KUB 48.109), where we find *ka-ni-e-eš-zi* as well as *ka-ni-e-eš-ša-an-zi*.

Since Laroche (1961: 27) this verb is generally connected with the PIE root $*\acute{g}neh_3$ -, which has yielded verbs that denote 'to know' in the other IE languages (e.g. Skt. $j\bar{a}n\acute{a}ti$, Gr. γιγνώσκω, etc.). The -s- apparently is some extension that can be compared to e.g. the -s- in $tam\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}^{-2i}$ / $tame/i\check{s}\check{s}$ - 'to (op)press' (* $demh_2$ - + -s-), $pah\check{s}^{-i}$ 'to protect' (peh_2 - + -s-), $p\bar{a}\check{s}^{-i}$ / $pa\check{s}$ - 'to swallow' (* peh_3 - + -s-), etc. Although widely accepted, this etymology presents a problem: we would not expect that a sequence *- eh_3 - would yield Hitt. -e-. Different solutions to this problem have been given (e.g. the reconstruction of an ablauting root * $\acute{g}noh_1$ -besides * $\acute{g}neh_1$ -, cf. Melchert 1984a: 115), but the solution as presented by Jasanoff in his 1988-article has gained the most approval. There he compares Hitt. $kane/i\check{s}\check{s}$ - with TochA $k\tilde{n}as\ddot{a}s\dot{t}$ 'du kennst dich aus' and states that both forms must reflect * $\acute{g}n\bar{e}h_3$ -s-, in his view a 'Narten'-inflected s-present. The fact that this formation is found in two branches to his mind means that it must be archaic.

Moreover, this etymology is seen by Jasanoff as a "major piece of evidence for the correctness of Eichner's non-coloration rule" (1988: 236).

The Tocharian side of this theory has become problematic, however, since Hackstein (1993: 151f.) has shown that TochA $k\tilde{n}as\ddot{a}st$ is to be taken as a preterite III of the present stem $kn\bar{a}na$ - and that it shows a completely regular morphological palatalization and s-suffix. The form therefore likely is of inner-Tocharian origin and does note have to be archaic.

In my view, the same can be said of the Hittite verb, as I have shown in Kloekhorst fthc.f. The verb is spelled -ne-eš-, -ni-eš- and -ni-iš-, which in my view prototypically points to the phoneme /i/. Since there is no difference in spelling between the singular and the plural, we are dealing with a synchronic non-ablauting paradigm /knɨSt^si / knɨSant^si/. Because mi-verbs in principle show ablaut, it is likely that in this verb one of the ablaut-stems has been generalized thoughout the paradigm (note that this is silently assumed by Jasanoff as well: his reconstructed paradigm $*\acute{g}n\acute{e}h_3$ -s-ti, $*\acute{g}n\acute{e}h_3$ -s-nti should regularly have given *knēšzi, *knāšanzi (if one believes in Eichner's non-colouration rule), which means that he must assume generalization of the stem of the singular). As I have elaborately argued in l.c., the 3pl.pres.act.-form gane/iššanzi /kniSant^si/ is the regular outcome of * $\acute{g}nh_3$ -s- $\acute{e}nti$ (just as tame/iššanzi /tm \acute{s} ant \acute{s} 1/ < * $\acute{d}mh_2$ s $\acute{e}nti$ and gališšanzi /kliSant^si/ < *klh_isénti). Since in mi-verbs the zero grade in the 3pl.form corresponds to e-grade in the 3sg.-form, I assume that the original 3sg.pres.act.-form was *ģnéh;-s-ti, which regularly should have yielded **knāšzi. Just as the original paradigm /tmast i / tmast i / tmast i / is altered in NH times to /tmast i / tmɨSánt^si/, I believe that the original paradigm /*knáSt^si / knɨSánt^si/ is altered to attested /knɨSt^si / knɨSánt^si/, spelled *kane/išzi*, *kane/iššanzi*.

kānint- (gender unclear) 'thirst': nom.sg. *ka-ni-i*[-...] (KUB 3.103 obv. 6 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *ka-a-ni-in-ti* (KUB 14.16 iii 15 (NH), KUB 19.37 iii 54 (NH)), *ka-ni-in-ti* (KUB 14.15 iii 45, 46 (NH), KUB 33.121 ii 16 (NS)).

Derivatives: *kaniruuant-*, *kaniriuant-*, *ganinant-* (adj.) 'thirsty' (nom.sg.c. *kani-ru-ua-an-za* (KBo 10.45 iv 11 (MH/NS)) // *ka-ni-eš-šu-ua-an-zi* (KUB 41.8 iv 10 (MH/NS)), nom.-acc.sg.n. *ka-ni-ri-ua-an* (KUB 31.19 rev. 8 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. [k]a-ni-ri-ua-an-t[i] (KUB 35.157, 3 (NS)), *kaniruanti* (616/p r.col. 10 (NS) (Puhvel HED 4: 47)), nom.pl.c. *ga-ni-na-an-te-eš* (KUB 1.13 iii 25, iv 25 (MH/NS)), dat.-loc.pl. *ka-ni-ri-ua-an-da-aš* (VSNF 12.100 iii 8 (NS)), [ka-]ni-ri-ua-an-da-aš (ibid. 3 (NS)); broken *ka-ne-ri-ua-a*[n-...] (KBo 44.65, 13 (NS))).

505

See Puhvel HED 4: 47f. for attestations. It is difficult to judge the formal connection between kanint- 'thirst' and the adjective 'thirsty' that appears as kaniruuant-, kaniriuant- and ganinant- (note that the one attestation ka-ni-eš-šu*ua-an-t-* hardly can be anything else than a scribal error, cf. Rieken 1999a: 151^{709}). Puhvel (l.c.) assumes that *kanint*- is a *t*-stem and that the root *kanen*- is the basis of ganinant- and kaniruant-, which in his opinion displays an -r- that is the result of dissimilation. Rieken (1999a: 151-152) commends on this interpretation that an original t-stem formation *kanen-t- should have yielded Hitt. **kanant-. She therefore rather assumes that the -t- of kanint- is of a secondary origin: according to Rieken the -t- is added to an original noun *kanendue to influence of $k\bar{a}st$ - 'hunger', which would certainly fit the fact that $k\bar{a}st$ - and kanint- 'hunger and thirst' often occur as a pair. Rieken further states that the adjectives ganenant- and kaniruant- must be compared to ešhanant- besides išharuant- (see Weitenberg 1971-72: 172) and that these reflect an -r/n-stem *kaner-/*ganen-. She further compares ganinant- to ganenant- 'bowing' (see at $kanen(iie/a)^{-zi}$) and states that the meanings 'thirsty' and 'to bow' "sich durch eine Bedeutungsspezialisierung von 'sich beugen' zu 'sich durstig zum Trinken niederbeugen' semantisch plausible miteinander vereinbaren [lassen]" and that the words for 'thirst' and 'thirsty' therefore etymologically belong to the same root as *gen-u- 'knee' (see at kanen(ije/a)-zi for the etymological connection with *gen-u-). I must admit that I do not find this connection very plausible, however.

Puhvel analyses *kanen- as /knen-/ on the basis of the incorrect observation that the spelling ka-a-ni-in-t- is hapax. He implausibly reconstructs this /knen-/ as "* $kn\bar{e}$ -n-", belonging to the root "* $ken(-E_l)$ -" from which he also derives *kenk-as attested in Goth. huhrus 'hunger', Lith. $ke\bar{n}kras$ 'lean' and Gr. κάγκανος 'parched'.

Although both Rieken's and Puhvel's etymological treatment are unconvincing, I am not able to provide an alternative.

kānk-ⁱ / kank- (IIa2 > IIa1γ, Ic1) 'to hang (trans.); to weigh': 1sg.pres.act. ga-a-an-ga-ah-hé (OS), ga-a-an-ga-ah-hi (OS), ga-an-ga-ah-hi, kán-ga-ah-hi, 3sg.pres.act. ka-a-an-ki (OS), ka-an-ki, ga-an-ki (often), ga-an-ga-i (KUB 7.60 ii 6 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. ka-an-kán-zi (OS), ga-an-kán-zi, kán-kán-zi, 1sg.pret.act. ga-an-ki-ia-nu-un (KBo 14.103 iv 23 (NS)), 3pl.pret.act. ga-an-ke-er, 2pl.imp.act. ga-an-ga-at-tén, 3pl.imp.act. kán-kán-du; 3sg.pres.midd. kán-ga-at-ta[†]-ri, 2sg.imp.midd. kán-ga-ah-hu-ut; part. ga-an-ga-an-t- (OS), ga-an-kán-t-, kán-ga-an-t-, kán-kán-t-; verb.noun kán-ku-ua-ar, ga-an-ku-u-ua-ar; impf. kán-ki-eš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: *kanganu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to have (something) weighed' (1sg.pres.act. *kán-ga-nu-mi*, 3sg.pres.act. *kán-ga-nu-uz*[-zi]; impf. [ká]n-ga-nu-uš-ke/a-), *gangala*-(c.) 'hanger, curtain (vel sim.)' (nom.pl. *ga-an-ga-liš*), *gangala*- (c.) 'scale (??)' (nom.sg. *ga-an-ga-la-aš*), *kangali*- (n.) 'hanging, suspension' (gen.sg. *kán-ga-li-ia-aš*), (DUG) *kangur* (n.) '(hanging?) vessel' (nom.-acc.sg. *ka-an-gur*, *ga-an-gur*, abl. *ka-an-gur-az*).

IE cognates: Goth. hahan 'to hang', Skt. śánkate 'to waver, to hesitate', Lat. cunctor.

PIE *kónk-ei / *knk-énti

See Puhvel HED 4: 48f. for attestations. The oldest forms clearly show an ablaut $k\bar{a}nk$ - vs. kank-. In NH texts we occasionally find inflections according to the productive tarn(a)-class (3gs.pres.act. gangai) and -ie/a-class (gankijanun). The form ga-a-an-ga-ah-hi must be phonologically interpreted as /kankHi/ and shows retention of -n- in front of two consonants. This seems to contradict the distribution in e.g. li(n)k- zi 'to swear', where we find lik-C vs. link-V. Perhaps the difference in treatment of -n- depends on the fact that in gangahhi we are dealing with a preceding *o, whereas in li(n)k- we have *e (compare e.g. Lycian where the absence of a sign **i besides i (vs. e and e besides e and e) shows that the nasalization of the high vowel e was lost whereas it was retained on the low vowels e and e).

This verb is always used transitively, 'to hang (something/one)', and can also denote 'to weigh'. The causative in -nu- therefore means 'to have something weighed'. Already since Sturtevant (1931b: 172), $k\bar{a}nk^{-i}$ / kank- has been connected with Goth. hahan 'to hang (trans.)', which has been generally accepted since. A further connection with Skt. śáńkate 'to hesitate' shows that we have to reconstruct a root *kenk-. Nevertheless, the morphological interpretation of this verbs is in debate.

Hittite $k\bar{a}nk$ - / kank- points to *konk- /*knk- and is transitive. In Germanic, the basic formation is reflected by Goth. hahan 'to hang (trans.)' and OHG $h\bar{a}han$ 'to hang (trans.)' that go back to * $k\acute{o}nk$ -. From this verb a secondary stative *konk- $\acute{e}h_l$ - is visible in OHG $hang\bar{e}n$ 'to hang (intr.)', whereas a secondary 'causative' that virtually goes back *konk- $\acute{e}e$ - is visible in OHG hengen 'to hang (trans.)' (note that the meaning is identical to $h\bar{a}han$). In Sanskrit, we are dealing with a thematic middle $\acute{s}\acute{a}nkate < *k\acute{e}/\acute{o}nk$ -e-to 'to hesitate' < *'to hang (intr.)', which might be equated with Lat. cunctor < *konk-to 'to hesitate' < *'to hang (intr.)'. Although I do not know how to explain the Germanic o-grade, this system appears to reflect a siuation in which an intransitive middle formation *kenk-to

'to hang (intr.)' is primary, whereas the transitive Hittite hi-inflected verb reflects the causative *konk-eie- (compare $l\bar{a}ki$ 'to make lie down' < * log^h -eie-, the causative to * leg^h -to 'to lie down').

Note that Jasanoff (1979: 87) adduces this verb to the group of verbs that in his view reflect *o/e*-ablaut, assuming *kónk- vs. *kénk-, but Melchert (1994a: 139) points out that *kénk- should have yielded Hitt. **kink-.

(UZU) ganu-: see (UZU) genu-/ganu-

(PÍŠ) kapart- / kapirt- (c.) a rodent (Sum. PÍŠ): nom.sg. ka-pár-za, acc.sg. ga-pár-ta-an, ga-pí-ir-ta-an, gen.sg. ga-pí-ir-ta-aš, ka-pí-ir-ta-aš.

See Puhvel HED 4: 58f. for attestations. The alteration between *-par-* and *-pir-* is difficult to explain and has even led scholars to propose that the sign BAR = $p\acute{a}r$ perhaps should be read pir_x as well (Laroche 1968a: 782). Other have attempted to explain the alteration linguistically. For instance, Neumann (1985) analysed the word as a compound of kappi- 'small' and *art- 'to gnaw' < * reh_1d -, roh_1d -, * rh_1d -. The idea is then that kapart- reflects kappi- + ard- whereas kapirt- goes back to kappi- + *rd. The consistent single spelling of -p- in kapart- / kapirt- is not favourable to this etymology, however.

Kimball (1994a: 85) proposes to interpret *-pirt- | -part-* as an alternance between $*b^h\bar{e}r$ -t- and b^hr -t-. Oettinger (1995: 44-6) elaborates this idea and derives kapart- / kapirt- from *kom- $b^h\bar{e}r$ -t- / *kom- b^hr -t- 'one who carries together, hoarder, packrat'. He explains the development of *kom- to ka- as "Proklise <*kom-'", comparing it to Germanic *ga- <*kom-'. This proclisis should then explain the difference in outcome between kapart- / kapirt- <*kom- $b^h\bar{e}r$ -t- and kappi- / kappai- 'small' $<*kmb^{(h)}$ -(e)i- (q,v).

We know that many Hittite animal names are from a non-IE origin. It is in my view therefore too dangerous to assume that only the word for a rodent would display a flection type that is so archaic that it is unattested elsewhere, or a

phonetic development ("proclisis" of *kom->ka-) that is not assuredly attested in other words. All in all, I am very sceptical regarding this etymology.

kappi- / kappai- (adj.) 'small, little' (Sum. TUR): nom.sg.c. *kap-pi-iš*, acc.sg.c. *kap-pi-in*, nom.-acc.sg.n. *kap-pi* (OS), acc.pl.c. *kap-pa-uš* (KUB 12.63 obv. 31 (OH/MS)), *kap-pi-ú-uš* (KBo 34.47 ii 8 (MH/MS)).

Derivatives: *kappae-^{zi}* (Ic2) 'to diminish, to reduce' (part. *kap-pa-a-an-t-*, *kap-pa-an-t-*).

Anat. cognates: Lyd. **καμβειν** (gloss) 'grandchild'. IE cognates: Av. *kamna*- 'small', *kambišta*- 'least', OP *kamna*- 'small'. PIE **kmb*^(h)-(e)i-

See Puhvel HED 4: 61f. for attestations. Szemerényi (1966: 207) proposed to connect *kappi- / kappai-* with Av. *kamna-* 'small', which in view of its superlative *kambišta-* 'least' must reflect *kmb-na-. This would then mean that Hitt. kappi- / kappai- reflects * $kmb^{(h)}-(e)i-$ (with * $kmb^{(h)}-> kapp-$ comparable to *kmt-> katt-). Note that a reconstruction * $komb^{(h)}-(e)i-$ is impossible in view of dampu- 'blunt' < *tomp-u-. Puhvel (l.c.) states that Hitt. -pp- points to *p and that therefore Szemerényi's proposal cannot be correct. A fortition of *-mb- to Hitt. -pp- is well understandable, however, and fits e.g. *-ms-> Hitt. -ss- (cf. Melchert 1994a: 162). According to Neumann (1961: 61), words like καμβειν, κομβος, κόμβιον, κανψη (gen.), κανψιου (gen.) 'grandchild', which are attested in Greek inscriptions from Anatolia, are derived from PAnat. *komb-(e)i-.

kappilae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to pick a fight (vel sim.)': 3pl.pret.act. kap-pi-la-a-er (NS).
Derivatives: kappilahh-ⁱ (IIb) 'to get in a fight' (3pl.pret.act. kap-pi-la-ah-he-er (NH)), kappilalli- (adj.) 'prone to fight, aggressive' (nom.sg. kap-pi-la-al-li-iš, kap-pi-la-al-liš (NH)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *kappilazza*- 'to become hostile' (3sg.pret.act. *kap-pí-la-az-za-at-ta*); HLuw. *kapilala/i*- (c.) 'enemy(?)' (acc.sg. '#314" *ka-pi-la-li-na* (TELL AHMAR 1 §24), "*314" *k[a]-pi-la-li-i-na* (TELL AHMAR 1 §26)).

See Puhvel HED 4: 63f. for attestations. The etymological interpretation of this word is difficult. For instance, Puhvel (l.c.) connects it with Gr. κάμπω 'to bend', Lat. *campus* 'field' (from *'bending (valley) between mountains'), arguing that the Hittite semantics must be compared to the development of Lat. *campus* 'field' to ModHG *Kampf* 'war, battle'. This is rather improbable, however, since the semantic development of *'bending' > 'field' > 'war' is very specific and only

accounts for the word *campus*: I would not dare to state that in general words that mean 'to bend' and 'to pick a fight' should be connected. Eichner (1979a: 61) rather connects Skt. śap- 'to scold, to curse' < *kep-, but this should have yielded Luw. **zapp-. All in all, none of the proposed etymologies are convincing.

 $kappuue/a^{-zi}$ (Ic4 > Ic2) 'to count, to calculate; $(+\bar{a}ppa(n))$ to take into account, to value': 2sg.pres.act. kap-pu-u-ua-ši (OH/NS), ka-pu-u-e-ši (OH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. kap-pu-u-ez-zi (MH/MS), kap-pu-u-e-ez-zi (MH/NS), [ka]p-pu-u-iez-z[i] (KBo 54.42 r.col. 9 (NS)), kap-pu-u-ua-iz-zi (OH/NS), 2pl.pres.act. kappu-u-ua-at-te-ni (NS), 3pl.pres.act. kap-pu-u-en-zi (OS), kap-pu-u-an-zi (OH/?), kap-pu-u-ua-an-zi, kap-pu-ua-an-zi, kap-pu-u-ua-a-an-zi (NS), 1sg.pret.act. kappu-u-ua-nu-un, 2sg.pret.act. kap-pu-u-et, 3sg.pret.act. kap-pu-u-e-et (OH/MS), kap-pu-u-et (OH/MS), kap-pu-u-ua-it (NH), kap-pu-ua-it (OH/NS), 1pl.pret.act. kap-pu-u-ua-u-en, kap-pu-ua-u-en, 2pl.pret.act. kap-pu-ua-at-tén (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. kap-pu-u-e-er (OH/NS), kap-pu-u-ua-a-er (undat.), 2sg.imp.act. kappu-u-i (OH/NS), kap-pu-ua-i (OH/NS), kap-pu-u-ua-i (MH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. kap-pu-u-ed-du (MH/NS), kap-pu-u-ua-id-du (MH/NS), 2pl.imp.act. kap-pu-uaat-te-en (MH/NS), kap-pu-u-ua-at-ti-en (MH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. kap-pu-u-ua-andu (MH/MS); part. kap-pu-ua-an-t-, kap-pu-u-an-t-, kap-pu-u-ua-an-t-; verb.noun. kap-pu-ua-u-ua-ar, kap-pu-u-ua-ar, kap-pu-u-ua-ar; impf. kap-pu-uš-ke/a- (MH/MS), kap-pu-iš-ke/a- (MH/MS), kap-pu-iš-ke/a-(MH/NS), *kap-pu-u-e-eš-ke/a-* (NS).

Derivatives: *kappueššar / kappuešn*- (n.) 'counting, calculation' (Sum. ŠID-*ešn*-; dat.-loc.sg. *kap-pu-eš-ni* (NS), abl. *kap-pu-u-e-eš-na-az* (MH/NS)).

karaitt- / karett- (c.) 'flood, inundation': nom.sg. *ka-ra-i-iz* (OS), *gi-re-e-ez-za* (OH/NS), *ka-re-ez* (MH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. *ka-ra-it-ti* (OS), nom.pl. *ga-re-et-te-eš* (OH/NS), *ka-re-et-ti-iš* (OH/NS), *ga-re-et-ti-iš* (NS), *ka-re-et-ti-ia-aš* (NS), acc.pl. *ka-re-ed-du-uš* (MH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. *ka-re-et-ta-aš* (OH/NS).

IE cognates: Skt. *jráyas-* 'expance, space, flat surface', YAv. *zraiiah-* 'sea'. PIE **ģrói-t-s*, **ģrói-t-m*, **ģréi-t-s*.

See Puhvel HED 4: 85f. for attestations. The interpretation of this word is difficult, also because of its different spellings. The oldest attestations, nom.sg. ka-ra-i-iz (OS) and dat.-loc.sg. ka-ra-it-it (OS) point to a stem /krait-/. In NS texts, we mostly encounter the spellings k/ga-RI-IT- and k/ga-RI-IZ, which could in principle be read ka-ri-it- and ka-ri-iz as well as ka-re-et- and ka-re-ez. On the basis of the hapax spelling gi-RI-e-IZ-za, which unambiguously points to gi-re-ez-za, one could argue that all other forms must be read with the vowel -e- as well: ka-re-et- and ka-re-et-. On the other hand, it occurs more often that in NS texts occasionally an e-spelling turns up of an otherwise consistent -i- (although most of these cases can be explained by the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before -f-, -s-, -m- and -n- (cf. § 1.4.8.1.d), but this does not occur before -t-), on the basis of which one could argue that the spelling gi-re-e-ez-za has to be disregarded for etymological reasoning. All in all, we are dealing with a noun that shows an ablaut /krait-/ besides /kret-/ or /krit-/.

Puhvel (l.c.) argues that the spellings with -ai- are "hypercorrect on the basis of *ai > e" and assumes that the stem is /kret-/, which he compares to Skt. $hrad\acute{a}$ -'lake, pool', $hr\bar{a}din$ - 'watery'. Apart from the fact that Skt. -d- does not regularly correspond to Hitt. -tt-, the spellings with -ai- cannot be ignored: as I have shown in detail under the lemma hai(n)k-tta(ni), there are no examples in Hittite of an 'hypercorrect' or 'reverse' spelling of etymological *-e- as -ai-.

Čop (1954a: 162) and Schindler (1972: 35) connect *karaitt*- to Skt. *jráyas*- 'expance, space, flat surface', YAv. *zraiiah*- 'sea' and reconstruct * $\acute{g}roj$ -t-. Rieken (1999a: 134-5) follows this connection and states that "[die] Lautungen [grait-, gret-, grit-] ... lassen sich unter der Annahme eines paradigmatischen Ablauts * $-\bar{o}i$ - / *-oi- / *-i- auf eine t-Ableitung ... * $\acute{g}r\bar{o}i$ -t- / * $\acute{g}roi$ -t- / * $\acute{g}ri$ -tzurückführen". This is not fully correct: the diphthong *-oi- does not monopthongize to -e- in front of *t (compare e.g. daitti < * d^hh_1 -oi- th_2e -i), and * $\acute{g}roi$ -t- therefore would not yield Hitt. /kret-/. If the stem /kret-/ is linguistically real, it can only reflect * $\acute{g}rei$ -t-.

All in all, we are dealing with the following situation. If the one spelling with plene -*e*- must be taken as a proof that the spellings *ka*-RI-IT- and *ka*-RI-IZ have

to be interpreted as *ka-re-et*- and *ka-re-ez*, then we are dealing with an ablauting stem /krait- / kret-/ that must reflect a static paradigm *grói-t-s, *grói-t-m, *gréi-t-s (cf. at *nekuz* for a similar static t-stem *nóg^{wh}-t-s, *nóg^{wh}-t-m, *nég^{wh}-t-s 'night'). If we disregard the spelling with plene -e- and read *ka*-RI-IT- and *ka*-RI-IZ as *ka-ri-it*- and *ka-ri-iz*, we are dealing with an ablauting stem /krait- / krit-/ that must reflect a hysterodynamic paradigm *grói-t-s, *grói-t-m (or *gri-ót-m?), *gri-t-ós. Since I would be inclined to think that the first situation is more likely, I have cited all forms in the overview above with the vowel -e-. See at e.g. *siuatt-for the outcome of a hysterodynamic t-stem.

The root **ǵrei*- is verbally attested in Skt. *jray*- 'to expand', which means that *karaitt*- as well as Skt. *jrayas*- and Av. *zraiiah*- originally meant 'fast surface, large body (of water)'.

karāp-i / kare/ip- (IIa3) 'to devour, to consume': 3sg.pres.act. ka-ra-a-pí (OS), ga-ra-pí, ka-a-ra-pí (KBo 36.48 + KUB 29.11 ii 10 (OH/NS) // KUB 8.6 obv. 10 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. gi-ri-pa-an-zi (OH/NS), ka-ri-pa-an-zi (NS), ka-ri-ip-pa-an-zi (ABoT 44 i 55 (OH/NS)), ka-ra-pa-an-zi (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. ga(-ri)-ra-pa-aš (KBo 9.114, 13 (OH/MS)), ka-ri-pa-aš (NS), ka-ri-ip-ta (NS), 3pl.pret.act. ka-re-e-pé-er (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. ka-ri-ip-tén (OH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. ka-ri-pa-an-du (MH/NS), ka-ri-ip-pa-an-du (ABoT 44 i 54 (OH/NS)); part. ka-ri-pa-an-t-; inf.I ka-ri-pu-ua-an-zi, ka-ri-pa-u-ua-an-zi (NS); sup. ka-ri-pu-u-ua-an; impf. ka-ri-pa-aš-ke/a-, ga-ri-pí-iš-ke/a-.

IE cognates: Skt. *grabh*ⁱ- 'to seize', OCS *grabiti* 'to rob', SCr. *gràbiti* 'to seize', Lith. *gróbti* 'to rob', Latv. *grebt* 'to seize', ON *grápa* 'to seize'.

PIE * $g^h r \acute{o} b h_l - ei$, * $g^h r b h_l - \acute{e} n t i$

See Puhvel HED 4: 72f. for attestations. The verb denotes 'to devour, to consume': Puhvel (o.c.: 73) rightly remarks that it differs from ed^{-z^i}/ad^- 'to eat' in the sense that the latter verb is used for the normal eating of humans, whereas $kar\bar{a}p^{-i}/kare/ip^-$ "has as natural subjects wolf, dog, horse, ruinous insect(s) or demonic deity, with the extended figurative meaning 'consume recklessly'". Almost all forms of this verb are spelled with single $-p^-$. The only two attestations that show a geminate spelling $-pp^-$ are found in one context, namely ABoT 44 i 54-55, and therefore do not have much weight. Puhvel's statement (l.c.) that the occasional spelling $-pp^-$ points to etymological *p consequently is incorrect. The form ka-ri-ip-pi-an-zi (KBo 15.10 ii 57) cited in Oettinger (1979a: 53) is unreliable: the hand copy of the text only reveals a form [...]x-ri-ip-pi-an-zi, of which no clear indication exists that it should mean 'to devour'. The oldest forms,

ka-ra-a-pí (OS) and ka-re-e-pé-er (MH/MS) point to an ablaut karāp- / karep-. It must be noted, however, that the plene spelling of -e- is absent in all other forms, so that I have chosen to cite the verb as karāp- / kare/ip- in this lemma. Occasionally we find plene spelling of the first a, e.g. in ka-a-ra-pí. It has been claimed that this shows that this vowel was phonetically real, but in my view this form could be regarded as a corrupt spelling for ka-ra-a-pí. Nevertheless, such a solution is more difficult in ga-a-ri-pí-iš[-...] (KUB 4.47 obv. 6), if this form really should be regarded as a broken spelling of the imperfective of this verb. The one attestation gi-ri-pa-an-zi (KUB 43.75, 17) by contrast indicates that the first written vowel must be empty: in this form the empty vowel was copied after the following real vowel -i-, implying a phonological /krV-/.

In Sturtevant & Hahn (1951: 31), $kar\bar{a}p$ - /kare/ip- is connected with Skt. grabh- 'to seize', etc., but this has caused some debate. E.g. Oettinger (1979a: 421^{57}) states that "man [wird] aus semant. Gründen die heth. Entsprechung von $*g^hreb^h$ - 'ergreifen' eher in $karpie^{-mi}$ ($*g^hrb^h$ -ie-) 'heben' als in $gar\bar{a}p$ -/ $gar\bar{e}p$ - 'verschlingen' suchen''. Nevertheless, the verb $karpp(ije/a-)^{zi}$ formally can hardly derive from $*g^hreb^{(h)}$ -, which still leaves Sturtevant's suggestion open as a possibility. Moreover, Oettinger's own etymology, namely connecting $kar\bar{a}p$ - /kare/ip- with Skt. jrambh- 'to yawn' is semantically rather weak. Puhvel (l.c.) also objects against Sturtevant's etymology on semantic grounds and suggests himself the rather impossible reconstruction $*g^wr$ - $\bar{e}p/b^h$ -, connecting Gr. $\beta p\acute{a}\pi\tau v$ 'to eat' and Skt. $gir\acute{a}ti$ 'to devour'.

In my view, the connection between karāp- / kare/ip- 'to devour' and Skt. grabhⁱ- 'to seize', Lith. grébti 'to rob', OCS grabiti 'to rob', ON grápa 'to seize' is semantically possible if we assume that the original meaning of this root was 'to seize' (note that the Lith. and OCS meaning 'to rob' is an innovation as can be seen by Latv. grebt 'to seize'). The exact reconstruction of this root has caused some debate. On the basis of Skt. grbhnati it is clear that the structure of the root must be $*g^{(h)}reb^{(h)}H$ -. Because of Winter's Law in Balto-Slavic (cf.. Kortlandt 1988: 393), the labial consonant must have been *-b-. This means that in Sanskrit, the laryngeal has caused aspiration of the preceding *b. According to LIV2, this indicates that we are dealing with $*h_2$, since it apparently is assumed that only $*h_2$ caused aspiration in Sanskrit. Nevertheless, the comparison between the Sanskrit primary 2pl.-ending -thá and the corresponding Greek ending - $\tau\epsilon$ < *-th₁e shows that h_1 caused aspiration in Sanskrit as well. The root-final laryngeal therefore could be $*h_1$ as well as $*h_2$. According to PIE root constraints it is impossible to have two glottalized stops in one root, which means that the initial consonant must have been $*g^h$ -. This $*g^h$ lost its aspiration in Sanskrit due to Grassmann's Law. All in all, we have to reconstruct the root 'to grab' on outer-Anatolian grounds as $*g^h rebh_{1/2}$ -. The fact that Hitt. $kar\bar{a}p$ -/kare/ip- does not inflect according to the tarn(a)-class, in my view rules out the possibility of a root-final $*h_2$, however. As I have shown under the lemma of malla-i/ mall- 'to mill', verbs of the structure $*CeCh_{2/3}$ - end up in the tarn(a)-class because of 3sg.pres.act. $*CoCh_{2/3}$ -ei > CaCai. This means that $kar\bar{a}pi$ can only be reconstructed as $*g^h r\acute{o}bh_l$ -ei.

The verb $kar\bar{a}p^{-i}$ / $kare/ip^{-}$ is one of the few hi-verbs that show a synchronic ablaut $-\bar{a}$ -/-e/i- (also $a\bar{s}\bar{a}\bar{s}^{-i}$ / $a\bar{s}e/i\bar{s}$ -, $hamank^{-i}$ / hame/ink- and hamane- inote that hamane- inote das hamane-

In 1978, Jasanoff suggested a new approach, namely assuming that the synchronic Hittite $-\bar{a}$ -/-e/i- ablaut is the phonetic outcome of a PIE * \acute{o} / \acute{e} -ablaut. In the course of time, this theory has gained many supporters and nowadays is enthusiastically applied to PIE verbal theory (most strikingly in Jasanoff 2003). The fact that a verbal ablaut *o/e is unattested in any other Indo-European language is not very favourable to Jasanoff's theory, however. Moreover, I believe that the - \bar{a} -/-e/i-ablaut has an inner-Hittite explanation.

As I have shown under the discussion of the verbal class IIa3 (§ 2.2.2.2.f), to which $kar\bar{a}p$ -/kare/ip- belongs, I think that the e/i as found in the weak stem must be compared to $\check{s}ar\bar{a}p$ -i/ $\check{s}arip$ - 'to sip' and to terepp-i/ / tere/ipp- 'to plough' (from class Ia5). It is in my view significant that these are the only three verbs in Hittite that show a structure *CReC-. I therefore assume that the phonetically expected outcomes of the ablauting pair *CReC-/*CRC-> Hitt. $CR\bar{a}C$ -/CaRC-(when mi-conjugated) and $*CR\acute{o}C$ -/*CRC-> Hitt. $CR\bar{a}C$ -/CaRC-(when hi-conjugated) were too aberrant (synchronically, it looks like Schwebe-ablaut) and therefore eliminated, secondarily placing the anaptyctic vowel hi/ in the zero-grade form on the place of the vowel in the full grade form. In this way, a mi-conjugating verb $*CR\acute{e}C$ -/*CRC- was altered to synchronic CReC-/CRiC-, whereas the hi-conjugating $*CR\acute{o}C$ -/*CRC- was altered to synchronic $CR\bar{a}C$ -/CRiC-. In both cases, the weak stem is spelled CRe/iC-. With this scenario in mind, we can explain $kar\bar{a}p$ -i/kare/ip- as phonological $kr\bar{a}b$ -/krib-/, the

'regular' secondary outcome of $*g^h r \acute{o} b h_{l^-} / *g^h r b h_{l^-}$. Note that in $*g^h r \acute{o} b h_{l^-} e i$, the $*h_l$ did not geminate the preceding *b.

karaš (n.) 'wheat, emmer-wheat': nom.-acc.sg. *kar-aš* (OH/NS), acc.sg.c. *kar-ša-an* (1x, MH/NS), acc.pl.c. *kar-aš-šu-uš* (OH/MS).

IE cognates: Lat. *hordeum*, OHG *gersta*, Alb. *drith* 'barley'. PIE $*\acute{g}^h ersd^h$

See Puhvel HED 4: 74-5 for attestations and semantics. The nom.-acc.sg.n.-form kar- $a\check{s}$ occurs many times, whereas the commune forms acc.sg.c. kar- $\check{s}a$ -an and acc.pl.c. kar- $a\check{s}$ -an both are (semi-)hapax and therefore must be secondary. Nevertheless, these forms show that the spelling kar- $a\check{s}$ is to be phonologically interpreted as /karS/. Hutter (1988: 60) first connected $kara\check{s}$ with the PIE root $*\check{g}^h ers d^h$ - 'barley', which was elaborated by Rieken (1999a: 63-65). According to her, $*\check{g}^h ers d^h$ - 'barley' is a dental extension of the verbal root $*\check{g}^h ers$ - as found in Skt. $h\acute{a}r;ate$, hr;yati 'to be excited', Lat. $horre\bar{o}$ 'to stand up straight, to shiver', which in her view is a derivative of a root $*\check{g}^h er$ - as visible in Gr. (Hes.) $\chi\acute{\eta}\rho$ 'hedge-hog', $\chi o\~{i}\rho o\varsigma < *\check{g}^h orios$ 'porcupine' and Alb. $derr < *\check{g}^h \bar{o}r - n$ - 'pig, swine'. According to Rieken (o.c.: 64) the connection to these latter forms ($*\check{g}^h er$ - 'pig, pork') is supported by a passage in which Hitt. $kara\check{s}$ seems to mean 'pig's bristle':

KUB 17.28 i

- (4) [nu=kán] ha-at-te-eš-ni an-da ŠAH-aš kar-aš
- (5) [ar-r]a-aš ša-ak-kar da-ah-hi
- (6) [kat-ta-a]n-da ŠAḤ.TUR ḥa-ad-da-aḥ-ḥa-ri

"In der Opfergrube nehme ich das k. eines Schwein und den Kot des [Gesäßes. Ich schlachte das Ferkel hinab".

I do not think that this is the only possible interpretation of this text (note that Puhvel (l.c.) translates "pig's emmer[-feed?]" here), and I therefore would leave the alleged cognates that show a root $*\acute{g}^her$ - 'pig' out of consideration here. Rieken reconstructs $*\acute{g}^hrs$ or $*\acute{g}^hers$ "weil sowohl *-er- als auch *-ṛ- vor Konsonant heth. -ar- ergeben". I do not fully agree with her: $*\acute{g}^hers$ in my view would have yielded **kerš. I would much rather reconstruct $*\acute{g}^hersd^h$: this form would regularly yield Hitt. /karS/, with loss of wordfinal dental consonant after the lowering of *-e- to -a- in front of *RCC. Moreover, semantically this reconstruction is more appealing than Rieken's.

karāt- (c.) 'entrails, innards; inner being, character' (Sum. ŠÀ): nom.sg. ka-ra-a-a[z] (OH/MS), ga-ra-az (OH/MS), ka-ra-az (OH/NS), acc.sg. ka-ra-a-ta-an (OH/MS), instr. ŠÀ-it, nom.pl. ka-ra-a-te-eš (OH/MS), ka-ra-a-ti-iš (OH/NS), ga-ra-a-te-eš (OH/NS), ga-ra-a-ti-iš (OH/NS), ga-ra-a-ti-iš (OH/NS), ka-ra-te-eš (OH/NS), ga-a-ra-a-ti-iš (NS) acc.pl. ka-ra-a-du-uš (OH/NS), ka-ra-du-uš (OH/NS), ga-ra-a-ti-uš (1x: OH/NS), nom.-acc.pl. ka-ra-a-ta (MH/MS), ka-ra-ta (NS), ga-ra-ta (NH).

IE cognates: Gr. χορδή 'gut', Lith. *žárnos* 'bowels', Lat. *haruspex* 'entrails-examiner', Skt. *hirấ*- 'vein'.

PIE **grh*₁-ód-

See Puhvel HED 4: 75f. for attestations. For a long time it was thought that the stem $kar\bar{a}t$ - was part of the paradigm ker / kard(i)- 'heart' (q.v.), not only because of the formal similarity, but also because both stems can be sumerographically written with the logogram ŠÀ 'heart, inside'. Laroche (1968b: 244f.) showed that we should distinguish two words, however, namely ker / kard(i)- 'heart' and $kar\bar{a}t$ - 'entrails'. Despite some occasional confusion (compare Puhvel, for instance, who cites under the paradigm of $kar\bar{a}t$ - an abl. kartaz on the basis of the syntagm an-na-az kar-ta-az (KUB 30.11 rev. 19, KUB 30.10 rev. 20), which he translates as 'from mother's womb, i.e. since birth': it is more logical to interpret this form as belonging with ker / kart-), this division still holds.

Within the paradigm of *karāt*-, plene spelling of -*a*- is common (especially in the oldest texts), and the dental consonant is consistently spelled single, which points to a phonological interpretation /krād-/. Semantically, *karāt*- can stand for the entrails themselves, but also, more metaphorically, for the inner spirit (especially in the pair *karāt*- *ištanzan*- 'entrails (and) soul'). On the basis of the following context,

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KBo 22.2 obv.
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(16) nu-u=š-ma-aš DINGIR^{DIDLI}-eš ta-ma-i-in ka-ra-a-ta-an da-i-er nu AMA=ŠU-NU (17) [x x x -u]š² na-at-ta ga-ni-eš-zi

'The gods placed a different *karāt*- in/on them and (therefore) their mother does not recognize (them)',

it has been claimed that *karāt*- should mean 'Äußeres, Hülle' (thus Rieken 1999a: 139), but this seems unnecessary to me: compare Puhvels translation "the gods

installed another character in them, and their mother does not recognize [them]" (o.c.: 76).

Already Laroche (l.c.) connected $kar\bar{a}t$ - with Gr. χορδή 'gut', Lat. haruspex 'person who examines the entrails of sacrificed animals', Lith. $z\'{a}rnos$ 'bowels' and Skt. $hir\'{a}$ 'vein', which were reconstructed by Schrijver (1991: 208) as a root $*g\'{h}(e)rH$ -. If Hitt. $kar\bar{a}t$ - then would show a -d-stem (compare the d-extension in Gr. χορδή), we must reconstruct $*g\'{h}rh_1$ - $\acute{o}d$ - (note that both $g\'{h}rh_2$ - $\acute{o}d$ - and $*g\'{h}rh_3$ - $\acute{o}d$ - would have yielded Hitt. $**karh\bar{a}t$ -). Since in synchronic Hittite we only find the stem $kar\bar{a}t$ - $*g\'{h}rh_1$ - $\acute{o}d$ -, the original paradigm cannot be determined (possibly $*g\'{h}erh_1$ - $\bar{o}d$ -s, $*g\'{h}rh_1$ - $\acute{o}d$ -m, $*g\'{h}rh_1$ -d- $\acute{o}s$?). Note that this reconstruction implies that the synchronic analysis of $kar\bar{a}t$ - should be /kr? $\bar{a}d$ -/.

(SI) karāuar / karaun- (n.) 'horn(s), antler(s)' (Sum. SI): nom.-acc.sg. ka-ra-a-ua-ar (KUB 31.4 + KBo 3.41 obv. 15, 16, 19 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. ga-ra-u-ni (KUB 43.32 iii 1 (OS), KBo 17.4 iii 9 (OS)), ka-ra-u-ni (Bo 2689 ii 11 (OH/NS)), instr. SIH-A-an-da (KUB 43.60 i 19 (OH/NS)), nom.-acc.pl. ga-ra-a-u[a-ar] (KBo 20.110, 8 (NS)), case? ka-ra-u-na-aš (KBo 30.129 iii 4 (OH/NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. **SI-na-** 'horn' (abl.-instr. SI-*na-ti*), *zaruani(ia)-* (adj.) 'of a horn' (abl.-instr. *za-ar-ua-ni-ia-ti*); HLuw. *suran-* 'horn; plentifulness(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. "CORNU+RAI" su+ra/i-sa (KARATEPE 1 §6), CORNU+RAI su+ra/i-sa (KARATEPE 1 §36), nom.-acc.pl. "CORNU" su+ra/i-ni (ASSUR letters f+g §34)).

PIE **kr-ó-ur* / **kr-ó-un-*

See Puhvel HED 4: 77-9 for attestations. This word belongs to the small group of words that end in $-\bar{a}\mu ar/-aun$: $a\bar{s}\bar{a}\mu ar/a\bar{s}aun$ - 'sheepfold', $\mu ar\bar{s}\bar{a}\mu ar/\mu ar\bar{s}aun$ - 'tilled land', $part\bar{a}\mu ar/partaun$ - 'wing, feather' and $\bar{s}ar\bar{a}\mu ar/\bar{s}aun$ - 'storm-clouds(?)'. The exact formation of these forms is not fully clear, but the nouns $\mu ar\bar{s}\bar{a}\mu ar$, a derivative from the verb $\mu \bar{a}r\bar{s}^{-i}$ 'to till (the soil)', and $a\bar{s}\bar{a}\mu ar$, possibly a derivative of the verb $e\bar{s}^{-a(ri)}/a\bar{s}$ - 'to seat', clearly have to be analysed as $*C(V)C-\bar{a}\mu ar$, i.e. a suffix $-\bar{a}\mu ar$ attached to (the zero-grade of) a root. This situation reminds of the abstract nouns in $-\bar{a}tar/-\bar{a}nn$ - that have the structure $*CC-\bar{a}tar$. For $kar\bar{a}\mu ar$ this would mean that we are dealing with a root kar-.

Hilmarsson (1985) argued that $kar\bar{a}\mu ar$ must be regarded as cognate with Arm. elĭewr 'horn' and TochA kror, TochB $kror\bar{\imath}ya$ 'horn, crescent (of moon)' that seem to reflect $*g^hreh_l\mu r$. This latter preform should have yielded Hitt. $**kr\bar{e}\mu ar$, however, and I therefore reject this etymology. Sommer (1941: 60^1) connected $kar\bar{a}\mu ar$ with PIE $*ker(h_2)$ - 'head, horn' (on which see especially Nussbaum 1986), which makes much more sense. Nevertheless, there has been no concensus

on the morphology of $kar\bar{a}\mu ar$. Some scholars analyse $kara\mu$ -+-ar (in which $kara\mu$ - ~ Gr. κερα(F)ός 'horned', Lat. cervus 'stag'), others kara-+- μar (with kara- ~ Gr. κέρας 'horn'). Eichner (1973a: 92^{35}) states that $kar\bar{a}\mu ar$ may reflect "ein Nomen * $kar\bar{a}$ (mit vorheth. Schwund von auslautendem - H_2 < * $kreh_2$ oder * $kreh_2$ = (formal) gr.ion. κάρη)" to which a suffix "- μar - μar -mit kollektiver Bedeutung" has been attached. This view has been taken over by e.g. Melchert (1984a: 63), Nussbaum (1986: 31-6) and Rieken (1999a: 349-50). It is problematic, however, that this reconstruction presupposes a suffixation of - μar after the loss of word-final laryngeal (normally, *- μar - μa

In my view, there is no need to reconstruct a basis * $kerh_2$ -: as Nussbaum (1986: 1-18) has shown, we must assume for PIE a basic stem *ker- 'horn', from which a 'collective' *ker- h_2 - 'horn' has been derived that serves as a basis for many derivations that denote 'horn' and 'head'. So, if we assume that the suffix $-\bar{a}\mu ar$ / -aun- can be compared to $-\bar{a}tar$ / - $\bar{a}nn$ - and reflects *- \acute{o} - μr / - \acute{o} -un-, we can safely assume that $kar\bar{a}\mu ar$ has been derived from the unextended stem *ker-: *kr- \acute{o} - μr .

The exact interpretation of HLuw. *suran*- 'horn; plentifulness(?)' is unclear to me. Perhaps we are dealing with a metathesis of **kruan*- ~ CLuw. *zaruan*-.

karett-: see *karaitt- / karett-*

kareuariuar (adv.) 'at daybreak, early in the morning'

Derivatives: ka-re- μa -ri- μa - μ

PIE * $\acute{g}^h reh_l \dot{u}$ -ri- \dot{u} r or * $\acute{g}^h rh_l$ - $e\dot{u}$ -ri- \dot{u} r

See Puhvel HED 4: 86f. for attestations. We basically find three forms of this adverb, namely ka-RI- μa

Puhvel (l.c.) rightly points out that it is likely that the variant $karu\underline{u}ari\underline{u}ar$ is a reshaping on the basis of the simplex $kar\overline{u}$ and that $karI\underline{u}ari\underline{u}ar$ therefore must be the original form. So we are dealing with an original $karI\underline{u}ari\underline{u}ar$ 'at daybreak, early in the morning' that under the influence of $kar\overline{u}$ 'early' is reshaped to $kar\overline{u}\underline{u}ari\underline{u}ar$. Later on, this form even is reanalysed as $kar\overline{u}$ ari $\underline{u}ar$ 'at an early rising', with $ari\underline{u}ar$, as if from $arai^{-i}$ / ari^{-i} 'to rise' (the regular verbal noun of which is $ara\underline{u}ar < *arai\underline{u}ar$, however).

The adverb $karI\underline{u}ari\underline{u}ar$ probably has to be analysed as a verbal noun in $-\underline{u}ar$ of a further unattested verb $*karI\underline{u}ari\underline{u}e/a^{-z^i}$ (cf. $genu\check{s}ri\underline{u}ar$, the verbal noun of $genu\check{s}(\check{s}a)ri\underline{u}e/a^{-z^i}$ (see at genu-/ganu-)). This $*karI\underline{u}ari\underline{u}e/a^{-z^i}$ then probably is a derivation in $-ari\underline{u}e/a^{-z^i}$ of the stem $*karI\underline{u}-$ (cf. $gimmantari\underline{u}e/a^{-z^i}$ of gimmant-, $nekumandari\underline{u}e/a^{-z^i}$ of nekumant-). It is quite tempting to equate this $*karI\underline{u}-$ with $kar\overline{u}$ 'early'. This means that $*karI\underline{u}-$ must be read as $*kare\underline{u}-$, and that the diphthong $*e\underline{u}$ is preserved as such in word-internal position, but got monophthongized to $kar\overline{u}$ in word-final position.

All in all, I would read ka-RI- μa -ri- μa - μ

kariant- (c.) 'grass': nom.sg. ka-ri-an-za (KUB 17.28 ii 42).

Derivatives: *kariantašha-* (c.) 'grassland, lawn' (dat.-loc.sg. *ka-ri-⟨an-⟩ta-aš-hi* (KUB 17.28 ii 36).

PIE * $\dot{g}^h rh_l ient$ -?

This word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 17.28 ii

- (33) [m]a-a-an an-tu-uḥ-ši ^{LÚ}TAP-PU=ŠU la-a-la-an kar-ap-zi
- (34) na-aš-ma-a=š-ši-i=š-ša-an DINGIR^{MEŠ}-uš ú-e-ri-<u>i</u>a-az-zi
- (35) nu ki-i SÍSKUR=ŠU 1 NINDA.GUR₄.RA 1 ^{DUG}HAB.HAB GEŠTIN
- (36) a-ra-aḥ-za ka-ri-ta-aš-ḥi pé-e-da-an-zi
- (37) nu NINDA.GUR₄.RA GÙB-la-az pár-ši-ia n=a-an da-ga-a-an
- (38) da-a-i KAŠ GEŠTIN GÙB-la-az BAL-an-ti
- (39) nu ki-iš-ša-an me-em-ma-i
- (40) ku-iš DUMU.LÚ[.U₁₉.L]U-za la-a-la-an DINGIR^{MEŠ}-na-aš
- (41) $p\acute{e}$ -ra-an [k]ar-ap-ta ku- $i\check{s}$ =mu-u= \check{s} - $\check{s}a$ -an DINGIR^{MEŠ}- $u\check{s}$
- (42) EGIR-an ú-e-ri-et nu ka-a-aš ka-ri-an-za
- (43) ma-ah-ha-an ha-ta-an-za a-pé-el-l=a e-eš-ša-ri

(44) É=SÚ QA-TAM-MA ha-a-du

'When against a man his company 'lifts the tongue' or invokes the gods for him, this is the ritual. They bring one thick-bread and one jug of wine outside on the *karitašḫa*-. He breaks the thick-bread to the left and places it on the ground. He libates beer and the wine to the left. He speaks thus: "Whatever person has 'lifted the tongue' before the gods, whoever evoked the gods for me: just like this *kariant*- is dried may of him his outer appearance and his dwelling likewise wither!".'

Puhvel HED 4: 80 interprets *karianza* as 'grass', referring to contexts where we find *yelku hādan* 'dried grass'. On the basis of this interpretation of *karianza*, he translates *karitašhi* as 'lawn'. Although these semantic interpretation seems probable to me, I think that the connection between *kariant*- and *karitašha*- would be much more understandable if the latter form is emended to *ka-ri-(an-)ta-aš-hi*.

Puhvel connects these words to ON gróa 'grow', Goth. gras 'grass', Lat. $gr\bar{a}men$ 'grass', etc., which all reflect a root $*\acute{g}^hreh_l$ - (ON $gr\acute{o}a < *\acute{g}^hreh_l$ -ie/o-, Goth. $gras < *\acute{g}^hrh_l$ -s-, Lat. $gr\bar{a}men < *\acute{g}^hrh_l$ -s-men-, cf. Schrijver 1991: 487). This would mean that kariant- reflects $*\acute{g}^hrh_l$ ient-. For the development of $*Crh_l$ ie/o- > Hitt. Cariie/a-, cf. e.g. pariianzi 'they blow' $< *prh_l$ ienti.

karije/a-^{(tt)a(ri)} (IIIg) 'to be gracious towards': 1sg.pret.midd. *ka-ri-ja-ah-ha-ha-at* (NH); verb.noun gen.sg. *ka-ri-ja-u-ua-aš* (OH/NS).

Derivatives: karijašha- (c.) 'graciousness, mercy' (nom.sg. ka-ri-ja-aš-ha-aš (NH)), $k\bar{a}ri\ tije/a^{zi}$ (Ic1) 'to be gracious towards, to be mercyful to' $(ka-a-ri+tije/a^{zi}$ (NH)).

IE cognates: Skt. *háryati* 'to desire, to covet', Gr. χαίρω 'to rejoice at, to take pleasure in'.

PIE * $\acute{g}^h r$ -ie/o-

See Puhvel HED 4: 80-1 for attestations. The verb and its derivatives are predominantly attested in NH texts. Puhvel (l.c.) connects the words to the IE root $*\acute{g}^her$ - as reflected in Skt. $h\acute{a}ryati$ 'to desire, to covet', Av. zara- 'aim, goal(?)', Gr. χαίρω 'to rejoice at, to take pleasure in' ($<*\acute{g}^hr$ -ie/o-), χάρις 'grace, favour', but also in Lat. horior 'to incite, to urge on' ($<*\acute{g}^hr$ -ie/o-). The word $k\bar{a}ri$ would then be similar to Gr. χάρις 'grace, favour' and reflect a petrified dative-locative.

karije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to cover (someone/thing (acc.) with something (instr.)': 3sg.pres.act. *ka-ri-ez-zi* (NS), *ka-ri-ja-az-zi* (MH/NS), *ka-ri-ja-zi* (NS),

3pl.pres.act. *ka-ri-ia-an-zi* (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. *ga-ri-e-et* (OH/MS), 3pl.pret.act. *ka-a-ri-e-er* (NS), 3pl.imp.act. *ka-ri-ia-an-du* (NS); 3pl.pres.midd. *ka-ri-ia-an-da* (OH/NS); part. *ka-ri-ia-an-t-*, *ga-ri-ia-an-t-*; impf. *ka-ri-iš-ke/a-*(NS), *ka-a-ri-iš-ke/a-* (NH).

Derivatives: ^{TÙG}*kariulli*- (n.) 'hood' (nom.-acc.sg. *ka-ri-ul-li*, *ga-ri-ul-li*, *ka-ri-ú-ul-li*).

IE cognates: Skt. *cárman*-, Av. *čarəman*- 'skin, hide', Lat. *corium* 'leather', *scortum* 'hide', *cortex* 'rind, bark', OHG *skirm* 'cover, shelter'.

PIE *(s)kr-ie/o-

See Puhvel HED 4: 81f. for attestations. He convincingly connects this verb etymologically to Skt. *cárman*-, 'skin, hide', Lat. *corium* 'leather', OHG *skirm* 'cover, shelter', e.a., and states that the identification of these words with the root *(s)ker- 'to cut' must be rejected.

Rieken (1999a: 74) alternatively suggests that $kari\underline{i}e/a$ - is derived from IE * g^her - 'greifen, fassen, umfassen, einfassen' as reflected in Skt. $h\acute{a}rati$ 'to take, to carry (off), to bear', Gr. χόρτος 'enclosure'. Formally, this is indeed possible, but the supposed semantic development from '*to grasp, to seize' > '*to enclose' > 'to cover' is less attractive.

karije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to pause(?), to rest(?)': 3sg.pres.act. *ka-ri-ja-zi*, 3sg.pret.act. *ka-ri-ie-et*.

Derivatives: *karinu-*^{zi}, *karijanu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to silence' (3pl.pres.act. *ka-ri-nu-an-zi* (OS), *ga-ri-nu-an-zi* (OS), *ka-ri-nu-ua-an-zi* (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. *ka-ri-ja-nu-ut* (NH)).

See Puhvel HED 4: 82-3 for attestations. The interpretation of these forms is difficult. In KUB 22.25, we find the following contexts:

obv.

- (25) $\overline{^{\text{URU}}}$ Ha-an-ḥa-na-az=kán ar-ḥa $\overline{^{\text{URU}}}$ Ha-at-te-na an-da-an nu I-NA $\overline{^{\text{URU}}}$ La $\overline{^{\text{URU}}}$ Ka-at-ru-ma
- (26) ka-ri-ia-zi nu I-NA ^{URU}Pí-it-tág-ga-la-aš-ša an-da-an ^{URU}Pí-it-tág-ga-la-aš-ša-an=ma
- (27) ma-a-an GUL-ah-zi

'Out of the city Ḥanḥana, towards the city Ḥattena. In the ruins of Katruma he *k.*-s. Towards Pittaggalašša. When he strikes Pittaggalašša, ...';

- (20) $^{\mathrm{URU}}$ Ha-an-ḥa-na-za=kán ar[-ḥa $^{\mathrm{URU}}$ Ha-at-te-na an-da-an nu I-N]A URU.DU $_{6}^{\mathrm{HLA\ URU}}$ Ka-at-ru-ma ka-ri-ṭa-zi
- (21) *lu-uk-kat-ti=ma* ...

'Out of Ḥanḥana, towards Ḥattena. In the ruins of Katruma he k.-s. The next morning ...'

(30) URU Ḥa-an-ḫa[-na-za=kán ar-ḫa nu I-N]A URU.DU $_6$ ḤI.A [URU Ka-at-r]u-ma ka-ri-ṇa-zi lu-u[k-kat-ti=ma]

'Out of Hanhana. In the ruins of Katruma he k.-s. The next morning ...'.

Von Schuler (1965: 178, 182) translates $kari\underline{i}azi$ as 'rests', which seems to be especially based on the latter two contexts where the following sentence starts with lukkatti=ma 'the next morning'. Another example as mentioned by Puhvel is KUB 17.10 i (34) $nu=za=k\acute{a}n$ an-da ka-ri'-i-e-et $\check{s}=a-a\check{s}$ $e-\check{s}a-ti$, which he translates as 'he paused and sat down', but this translation does not do justice to both =z and anda. In my view, it cannot be excluded that in all cases we are dealing with the verb $kari\underline{i}e/a-z^{i}$ 'to cover, to hide'. The first three contexts then should be translated 'he hides in the ruins of Katruma', and the latter 'he covered himself up inside and sat down'.

More linguistically real is the causative *karinu-zi*, however, which is securely attested. It usually has musical instruments or people as its object and denotes 'to silence'. Puhvel paraphrases this as 'to cause to stop' and assumes a derivation from *kariie/a-zi* 'to pause', but this now has become shaky in view of the unclearness regarding *kariie/a-zi* 'to pause'. Moreover, the oldest attestations show the stem *karinu-*, whereas the stem *kariianu-* is attested once in a NH text only. In my view, this rather points to derivation of a further unattested verb **karai-i / kari-* (for causatives in -*inu-* from *dāi/tiianzi-*class verbs compare e.g. *buinu-zi* from *buuai-i / bui-, pattinu-zi* from *pattai-i / patti-* and *zinu-zi* from *zai-i / zi-*). Further unclear.

Derivatives: LÚ(.É) *karimnāla*- (c.) functionary belonging with the *karimn*-(nom.sg. *ka-ri-im-na-a-la-aš*, nom.pl. *ka-ri-im-na-a-li-iš*, *ka-ri-im-na-li-iš*).

See Puhvel HED 4: 83f. for attestations. The word denotes a cultic building, and can be translated as 'shrine' or sim. The word shows a number of stems, namely un-inflecting *karimmi* and *karimma* besides an inflecting stem *karimna*. The occurrence of the attestation *karūmmi* is remarkable.

Some scholars have tried desparately to etymologize this word. For instance, Puhvel (l.c.) states that the 'declension pattern' *karimmi / karimn-* must be compared to Skt. *ásthi- / asthn-'* 'bone' and proposes to reconstruct *ghremi: ghremn- (~ Skt. harmyám 'stronghold' and Lat. gremium 'lap, recess'). Melchert (1983: 11f.) treats *karimmi* as a *men-extension of a stem *kari-, which he connects to karije/a-zi 'to cover' (q.v.) from IE *ghren-, thus reconstructing *ghren-imen. He explains the nom.sg. karimmi as *kari-mn-i, "a neuter nom.-acc.pl. like halhaltumari 'corners'". He does not explain, however, why *-mn- assimilated in this form only and not in e.g. gen.sg. karimnaš. Moreover, he does not explain the form karūmmi.

In my view, the different stems with un-Indo-European alterations (-mm-: -mm-; -i-: - \bar{u} -) clearly point to a foreign origin, just as we would expect in a word that denotes a cultic building (compare $^{\acute{E}}hi\check{s}t\bar{a}$, $^{\acute{E}}hi\check{s}t\bar{t}$, $^{\acute{E}}halent(i)u$ -, $^{\acute{E}}m\bar{a}k(kiz)zi(\underline{i}a)$ -e.a.).

karinu-^{zi}: see at *karije/a-*^{zi} 'to pause(?), to rest(?)'

karitt-: see karaitt- / karett-

kariuariuar: see kareuariuar

karp-^{tta(ri)}: see karp(iie/a)-^{tta(ri)}

karp-^{zi}: see *karpiie/a-*^{zi}

karp(ije/a)-^{tta(ri)} (IIId / IIIg) 'to be angry': 3sg.pres.midd. kar-ap-ta-ri (NH), kar-pí-ja-at-ta (NS); part. kar-pí-ja-an-t-; Luw.part. kar-pí-mi-.

Derivatives: *karpēšš-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become angry' (part. *kar-pí-iš-ša-an-t-*), *karpi-*(c.) 'wrath, anger, fury' (nom.sg. *kar-pí-iš* (MH/MS), acc.sg. *kar-pí-in* (MH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. *kar-pí* (NS), nom.pl. *kar-pí-uš* (NS)), *karpiuāla-* (adj.) 'furious' (nom.-acc.pl.n. *kar-pí-ua-a-la* (OH/MS)).

IE cognates: Lat. *increpāre* 'to shout out, to upbraid', Skt. *kṛpate* 'to lament', Russ. *kropotá* 'conflict, fight'.

PIE **krp*- ?

See Puhvel HED 4: 98f. for attestations. Although the verb is attested a few times only, the noun *karpi*- is well-established. Tischler (HEG A-K: 515) connects *karpi*- with CLuw. *zarpa/i*- that, according to Tischler, denotes "jedenfalls ein Übel, das den Menschen befällt". If this semantic field of *zarpa/i*- indeed is accurate, a connection with Hitt. *karpi*-, which particularly denotes 'divine wrath', is indeed possible. On the basis of Hitt. *karp*- and Luw. *zarp*- we should reconstruct PAnat. **krp*-.

Eichner (1979a: 61) suggests to connect $karp(i\underline{i}e/a)$ - to Lat. $increp\bar{a}re$ 'to shout out, to upbraid' and Russ. $kropot\acute{a}$ 'conflict, fight'. Puhvel judges this suggestion as "mildly probable" and suggests himself as possible cognates Skt. krpate 'to lament' and Gr. $\kappa\alpha\rho\pi\acute{a}\lambda\mu\rho\varsigma$ 'swift, impetuous'. In my view, all forms (except Gr. $\kappa\alpha\rho\pi\acute{a}\lambda\mu\rho\varsigma$, which semantically remains far) could point to an IE root *krep- 'to express one's discontent'. We should then assume, however, that the *k' of *krep-depalatalized before *r in Russian and Sanskrit (Weise's Law) and yielded plain velars there. In Hittite, the zero grade of this root, *krp-, would then have been generalized. Although this etymology is not impossible, it is not instantly convincing either.

karp(ije/a)-zi (Ia4 / Ic1) 'to take (away), to take up, to lift, to pluck; (midd.) to have finished': 1sg.pres.act. kar-pí-i-e-mi (OH/MS), kar-ap-mi (NH), 2sg.pres.act. kar-ap-ši (OH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. kar-pí-i-ez-zi (OS), kar-pí-ez-zi (OS), kar-pí-i-e-ez-zi (OH/?), kar-pí-e-ez-zi (OH/NS), kar-ap-pí-ez-zi (OH/NS), kar-ap-zi (OS), kar-pa-zi, 2pl.pres.act. kar-ap-te-ni (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. kar-pían-zi (OS), kar-pí-ja-an-zi (OH/NS), kar-ap-pí-an-zi (OS), kar-ap-pí-ja-an[-zi] (NS), kar-pa-an-zi (OS), kar-pa-a-an-zi (NS), kar-pa-an-ti (NS), kar-ap-pa-an-zi, kar-ap-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. kar-pu-un (NS), kar-ap-pu-un (NH), 3s.pret.act. karap-ta (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. kar-pí-i-e-er (OH/NS), kar-pí-er or kar-pé-er (NS), 2sg.imp.act. kar-ap (MS), kar-ap-pí-ja (OH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. kar-ap-du (OH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. kar-ap-tén (MH/MS), kar-ap-pí-ia-at-tén (OH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. kar-pa-an-du (NS), kar-ap-pa-an-du (OH/NS); 3sg.pres.midd. karap-ta-ri (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.midd. kar-pa-an-ta-ri (MH/MS), kar-ap-pa-an-da-ari (NS), 3sg.pret.midd. kar-ap-ta-at (NS); part. kar-pa-an-t- (OS), kar-ap-pa-ant-; verb.noun kar-pu-u-ua-ar (NS), kar-pé-eš-šar (NS); inf.I kar-pu-u-ua-an-zi (NS); impf. kar-pí-iš-ke/a-, kar-pí-eš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: karpanu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to pick up' (3sg.pres.act. kar-pa-nu-zi).

Anat. cognates: Lyd. fa-korfid 'to undertake (vel sim.)'.

IE cognates: Lat. $carp\bar{o}$ 'to pick, to pluck', Gr. καρπός 'fruit' (< *krp-o-), Lith. $ki\tilde{r}pti$ 'to shear off', OE sceorfan 'to bite', Latv. skirpta 'notch, sherd'.

PIE *krp-ié/ó-; *kérp-t / *krp-ént

See Puhvel HED 4: 91f. for attestations. Already in the oldest texts, we find two stems, namely $karp^{-zi}$ besides $karpi\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$. Oettinger (1979a: 345) states that of these two, $karpi\underline{i}e/a$ - is older than karp-: " $karp^{-mi}$ ist jüngere Umbildung!". Melchert (1997b: 84ff.) states that it is significant that in OS texts the stem $karpi\underline{i}e/a$ - is attested in the present indicative only. In his view, this is a remnant of a system in which the stem $karpi\underline{i}e/a$ - is used in the present indicative only, and the stem karp- everywhere else (but note that already in OS texts this system is blurred as we can see by the attestation of 3sg.pres.act. kar-ap-zi). According to Melchert, this division reflects an opposition between a root aorist *kerP- and a derived present *krP-ie/o-.

The labial consonant is spelled with a geminate *-pp*- that often, that we can only conclude that we are dealing with phonological /karp-/ and /krpie/a-/. This is of importance for the etymological interpretation. For instance, Oettinger (1979a: 345) derives $karpi\underline{i}e/a$ - from IE $*g^h\underline{r}b^hh_l\underline{-}\underline{i}e/o$ -, connecting it with Skt. $grabh^i$ - 'to grab', Lith. $gr\ddot{e}biu$ 'to rob', etc. Although semantically appealing, the formal obstacles are too large to uphold this etymology. Not only does the geminate spelling -pp- not fit etymological $*b^{(h)}$, the full grade $*g^hrebh_l$ - does not correspond to the Hittite stem /karp-/ < *KerP-. Moreover, it is more likely that the PIE root $*g^hrebh_l$ - is reflected in Hitt. $kar\bar{a}p^{-i}/kare/ip$ - 'to devour' (q.v.).

Already Sturtevant (1930b: 155-6; 1930c: 217) compared karp(ije/a)- with Lat. $carp\bar{o}$ 'to pick, to pluck' and Lith. $ki\tilde{r}pti$ 'to cut off' from PIE *kerp-. Although semantically these words seem to be quite far from Hittite 'to take (away), to take up, to lift', there is some indication for a meaning 'to pluck' in Hittite as well: KUB 27.16 i (9) nam-ma $^{Gi\bar{S}}IN$ - $BI^{HI.A}$ kar-ap-pi-ja-an[-zi] 'Further they pluck fruits'; KBo 4.9 v (36) ta $^{L\dot{U}.ME\bar{S}}NAR$ GIŠ $^dINANNA^{HI.A}$ kar-pa-an-zi 'The musicians pluck the harps' (both examples Puhvel o.c.: 94). Either we have to assume that a PIE meaning 'to pluck' was extended in Hittite to 'to take (away), to take up, to lift, to pluck', or that a PIE meaning 'to take (away), to take up, to lift, to pluck' remained thus in Hittite and was narrowed to 'to pluck' in the other Indo-European languages.

The appurtenance of Lyd. *fa-korfid* is semantically as well as formally possible, but does not shed any additional light to the Hittite state of affairs.

karši- / karšai- (adj.) 'harsh, astringent': nom.sg.c. *kar-ši-iš* (MH/MS), acc.sg.c. *kar-ši-in*, nom.-acc.sg.n. *kar-ši* (MH/MS), *kar-aš-ši* (NH), acc.pl.c. *kar-ša-uš* (OH/NS), *kar-ši-ja-aš* (NS), *kar-še-ja-aš* (NS), nom.-acc.pl.n. *kar-ša* (NS), *kar-ša-ja* (NH), *kar-aš-ša-ja* (NH), *kar-aš-ši-ja* (NH).

Derivatives: *karšikarši-* (n.) 'astringent' (nom.-acc.sg. *kar-ši-kar-ši*, abl. *kar-ši-kar-ši-ia-za*).

IE cognates: ModHG harsch, ModEng. harsh.

PIE *krs-(e)i-

See Puhvel HED 4: 107f. for attestations. An etymological tie-in with $kar\check{s}(i\dot{\mu}e/a)^{-z^i}$ is likely from a formal as well as semantic point of view, which is supported by the Germanic cognates like ModHG harsch 'harsh, rough', ModEng. harsh < *kor-sk-. In an ablauting -i-stem adjective, we would expect ablaut in the root as well, so $*k\acute{e}rs-i$ -, $*krs-\acute{e}i$ -. Since *VrsV > Hitt. VrrV (compare arra- 'arse' < *Horso-), the cluster $-r\check{s}$ - must have been generalized out of the oblique cases, $*krs-\acute{e}i$ - where it regularly was retained.

 $kar\check{s}(ije/a)^{-zi}$ (Ia4 / Ic1 > Ic2, IIa1 γ) 'to cut (off), to separate; to stop' (Sum. TAR): 1sg.pres.act. kar-aš-mi (OH/NS), 2sg.pres.act. kar-aš-ti (NH), kar-ša-at-ti (NS), 3sg.pres.act. kar-aš-zi (OS), kar-aš-ši-i-ez-zi (OS), kar-aš-ši-i-e-ez-zi (OH/?), kar-aš-še-ez-zi (OH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. kar-šu-u-e-ni (NS), kar-aš-šu-u<e>-ni (NS), 2pl.pres.act. kar-aš-te-ni (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. kar-ša-an-zi (OH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. kar-šu-un (OH/MS), kar-aš-šu-un (NS), kar-ša-nu-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. kar-aš-ta (OH/MS), kar-ša-da (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. kar-šeer (NS), kar-šer (NS), kar-aš-še-er (OH/NS), 1sg.imp.act. kar-ša-al-lu (OH/NS), 2sg.imp.act. kar-aš (OH/NS), kar-ši (NS), kar-še (1x, MH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. karaš-du (OH/NS), 2pl.imp.act. kar-aš-te-en (OH/MS), kar-aš-tén (MH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. kar-aš-ša-an-du (MH/MS), kar-ša-an-du (OH/NS); 3sg.pres.midd. kar-ša (NS), kar-aš-ta-ri (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.midd. kar-ša-an-ta-ri (NS), kar-šaan-da (NS), kar-aš-ša-an-da (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.midd. kar-ša-an-ta-at (NS), 3sg.imp.midd. kar-aš-ta-ru (OH/NS), kar-ša-a-ru (NS), kar-aš-ša-ru (NS), 3pl.imp.midd. kar-ša-an-ta-ru (OH/NS); part. kar-ša-an-t-, kar-aš-ša-an-t-; verb.noun kar-ša-u-ua-ar (NS), gen.sg. kar-šu-ua-aš (NS), kar-šu-u-ua-aš; inf.I kar-šu-an-zi, kar-šu-u-ua-an-zi; impf. kar-aš-ke/a- (MH/MS), kar-ši-ke/a-, kar-šiiš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: *karšatar* (n.) 'chunk' (nom.-acc.sg. *kar-ša-tar*), *karšeššar / karšešn*- (n.) 'cutting, parcel' (gen.sg. *kar-še-eš-na-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *kar-še-eš-ni*), *karšatt*- (c.) 'cutting, removal' (dat.-loc.sg. *kar-ša-at-ti*), *karšantalli*- (c.) '?' (acc.pl. [*k*]*ar-ša-an-ta-al-li-uš*), *karšnu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to cut off, to cancel' (2sg.pres.act. *kar-ša-nu-si*, 3sg.pres.act. *kar-ša-nu-zi*, 1sg.pret.act. *kar-ša-nu-nu-un*, *kar-aš-nu-nu-un*, 3pl.pret.act. *kar-aš-nu-er*, *kar-ša-nu-er*; impf. *kar-ša-nu-uš-ke/a*-, *kar-aš-nu-uš-ke/a*-).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *karš-* 'to cut' (1sg.pres.act. *kar-šu-i*, inf. *kar-šu-na*, part. nom.sg.c. *kar-ša-am-mi-iš*), *karšattar / karšattn-* (n.) 'parcel (of land), selection (of animals); block (of metal)' (nom.-acc.sg. *kar-ša-at-tar*, *kar-ša-tar*, dat.-loc.sg. *kar-ša-ad-da-ni*); Lyd. *fa-karsed* 'to cut (out)'.

IE cognates: TochAB *kärs*- 'to know', Gr. κείρω 'to cut', Lith. *skìrti* 'to divide', etc.

PIE *krs-ié/ó-; *kérs-t / *krs-ént

See Puhvel HED 4: 100f. for attestations. The most common stem of this verb is $kar\check{s}^{-zi}$. A stem $kar\check{s}i\underline{j}e/a^{-zi}$ only occurs in 3sg.pres.act. in the Hittite Laws. This reminds of the distribution between $karp^{-zi}$ and $karpi\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$ 'to take (away)', which reflects an old distinction between root-aorist *kerp- vs. derived present *krp- $\underline{i}e/o$ - (cf. Melchert 1997b: 86). In NH texts, we occasionally find forms that display a stem $kar\check{s}ae^{-zi}$ ($kar\check{s}anun$ and possibly $kar\check{s}au\underline{u}ar$) and a stem $kar\check{s}(a)^{-i}$ ($kar\check{s}atti$ and possibly $kar\check{s}au\underline{u}ar$), according to the highly productive hatrae- and tarn(a)-class respectively.

Already since Hrozný (1919: 205) this verb is commonly connected with PIE *ker- 'to cut'. In Hittite, we apparently are dealing with an s-extension, which is also visible in TochAB kärs- 'to know'.

The common geminate spelling of - $\check{s}\check{s}$ - shows that we have to phonologically interpret this verb as /karS- / krS-/. The fortition of *s to /S/ is due to the adjacent -r- (compare $ke\check{s}\check{s}ar$ /keSr/ 'hand' $<*\check{g}^h\acute{e}sr$).

According to Melchert (1994a: 332), Lyd. fa-karse- reflects *-kors-éje-.

kard-: see (UZU) *ker / kard(i)-*

kartae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to cut off' (Sum. TAR): 1sg.pret.act. *kar-ta-a-nu-un* (OH/NS); part. *kar-ta-an-t-*; verb.noun gen.sg. *kar-ta-u-aš* (NS).

IE cognates: Skt. kart- 'to cut (off)', Lith. kertù 'to fell, to cut down', OCS o-črěsti 'to cut'.

PIE *kert-

See Puhvel HED 4: 109f. for attestations. The verb is attested a few times in NS texts only. It inflects according to the *hatrae*-class.

Already Sommer *apud* Friedrich HW: 103 makes a connection with Skt. *kart*-'to cut'. In order to explain the Hittite inflection, one has to assume that an original Hittite stem *kart*- was secondarily taken over into the *hatrae*-class. This assumption is valid in view of the fact that the verb occurs in NS texts only, which coincides with the fact that the *hatrae*-class was highly productive in that period. Oettinger (1979a: 375) is against this assumption however, because of his conviction that stems in dentals avoid secondarily rebuilding into the *hatrae*-class. He therefore suggests that *kartae*- is a derivation of a noun **kr-tó*- or **kórt-o*-, which, through **k(o)rto-je/o*-, gave *kartae*-. In my view, verbs like *hantae-zi*, *lelhuntae-zi*, *mitae-zi*, *partae-zi*, *pittae-zi*, etc. clearly show that there was no problem with taking stems that end in a dental consonant over into the *hatrae*-class. I therefore assume that *kartae*- is a secondary creation based on an original stem *kart*-, which is cognate with Skt. *kart*- etc. and reflects PIE **kert*-.

kard(i)-: see (UZU)ker / kard(i)-

kardimije/a-^{tta(ri)} (IIIg / Ic1) 'to be angry' (Sum. TUKU[.TUKU]): 3sg.pres.midd. kar-di-mi-ja-at-ta-ri (MS?), ka[r-di-mi-]ja-et-ta (MH/MS), kar-tim-mi-ja-at-ta[-ri] (OH/NS), kar-tim-mi-ja-ta-ri (OH/NS), kar-tim-mi-ja-at-t[a] (MH/NS), 3pl.pres.midd. kar-tim-mi-ja-an-ta-ri (OH/?), 3sg.pret.midd. kar-di-mi-ja-et-ta-at (MS, OH/NS), kar-tim-mi-at-ta-at (NS); 3sg.pres.act. kar-di-mi-ja-az-zi (MS), kar-tim-mi-ja-ez-zi (MS), 1sg.pres.act. kar-tim-mi-ja-nu-un (OH/NS); verb.noun abl. kar-di-mi-ja-u-ua-a[z] (OH/NS); impf. kar-tim-mi-iš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: kardimijauuant- (adj.) 'angry' (nom.sg.c. kar-tim-mi-ja-u-ua-an-za (MH/NS), kar-tim-mi-ja-ua-an-za (MS), kar-di-mi-ja-u-ua-an-za (OH/MS), kar-dim_x-mi-ja-u-ua-an-za (NS), acc.sg. kar-di-mi-ja-u-ua-an-da-an (OH/MS), nom.pl.c. kar-tim-mi-ja-u-ua-an-te-eš (NS)), kartimmiēšš-zi (Ib2) 'to become angry' (3sg.pres.act. [ka]r-tim-mi-eš-zi (NS), 2sg.pret.act. TUKU.TUKU-e-eš-ta (NS), 3sg.pret.act. kar-tim-mi-e-eš-ta (NS); part. kar-tim-mi-e-eš-ša-an-t- (NS)), kardimi(ja)nu-zi (Ib2) 'to make angry' (3sg.pres.act. kar-tim-mi-ja-nu-zi (NS), kar-tim-nu-uz-zi (NH), 3pl.pres.act. kar-tim-mi-ja-nu-ua[-an-zi] (NS), 3sg.pret.act. kar-tim-mi-ja-nu-ut (NS), part. kar-di-mi-nu-ua-an-t- (MH/MS)), kardimijahh-i (IIb) 'to make angry' (3sg.pres.act. kar-tim-mi-ja-ah-hi (MS), 3pl.pres.act. [ka]r-di-mi-ja-ah-ha-an-zi (MS), 3sg.pret.act. kar-tim-mi-ja-ah-ta (NS)), kardimijatt- (c.) '(cause of) anger' (nom.sg. kar-di-mi-ja-az (OH/MS),

kar-tim-mi-įa-az (NH), kar-tim-mi-įa-za (NS), acc.sg. kar-di-mi-įa-at-ta-an (OH/MS), kar-tim-mi-įa-at-ta-an (MH/NS), kar-tim-mi-at-ta-an (NS), gen.sg. kar-di-mi-įa-at-ta-aš (OH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. kar-di-mi-at-ti (MS), acc.pl. kar-di-mi-ja-at-tu-uš (OS), kar-tim-mi-ja-ad-du-uš (NS)).

PIE *krd-im-je/o-

See Puhvel HED 4: 110f. for attestations. The forms that belong to this lemma are spelled in two ways: either kar-di-mi- or kar-tim-mi- (the attestations with kar-DAM-mi- in KBo 2.2 are probably to be read kar- dim_x -mi-, cf. HZL: 239). The chronological distribution between these spellings is as follows: in OS texts, we only find kar-di-mi-; in MS texts we mostly find kar-di-mi- and sometimes kar-tim-mi-; in NS texts we mostly find kar-tim-mi- and sometimes kar-di-mi-. In my view, this indicates that kar-di-mi- is the original spelling, which is gradually being taken over by kar-tim-mi- from MH times onwards. This is important, since we now have to interpret the single spelling of -m- as original. For the replacement of single -m- by geminate -mm-, compare e.g. imije/a- > immije/a-, amijant- > ammijant-, etc.

The verb shows the middle as well as active inflection, both with the same meaning. Because the middle forms are more numerous, I assume that this verb was middle originally. Note that already in MS texts we find forms that show the secondary stem *kardimijae-*^{zi}.

Since Pedersen (1938: 40) it is generally accepted that kardimiie/a- is cognate with ker / kard(i)- 'heart' (compare OCS sraditi se 'to be angry' ~ sradace 'heart', Lith. širsti 'to be angry' ~ širdìs 'heart' and Arm. srtnim 'to become angry' ~ sirt 'heart'). Nevertheless, the morphological analysis of kardimiie/ahas been in debate. For instance, Pedersen (l.c.) thought that kardimije/a- was based on a participle *kartimma-. This is unlikely because this type of participle is attested in Luwian only and not in Hittite. Oettinger (1979a: 255) suggests that kardimije/a- is derived from a base kardima-, an "(i)ma-Nomen" (like lahlahhima- 'agitation', tethima- 'thunder', tuhhima- 'smoke'). Apart from the fact that I know of no other verbal derivatives of these nouns in -ima-, we would expact that such a derivative would end up in the hatrae-class (so **kardimae-). Rieken (1999a: 110-1) therefore gives a different analysis. According to her, the root *kerd- 'heart' served as the basis for a verb *kerd-ie/o- 'to be angry'. Of this *kerd-ie/o- a -men- derivation *kerd-i-men- 'anger' is formed, of which another verb in *ie/o- is derived: *kerd-i-mn-ie/o-, which regularly yielded Hitt. kartimmije-. Problematic, however, is the fact that the original form of this verb is kardimije/a-, with single -m-, which cannot be explained out of *-mn-.

I would like to propose a different analysis. In my view, $kardimi\underline{i}e/a$ - is a compound of kard- + $imi\underline{i}e/a$ - 'to mix'. As we saw, the original inflection of this verb is middle, and I assume that the literal meaning of this compound therefore was 'to be mixed regarding his heart' (cf. English 'to have mixed feelings'). This became to denote 'to be angry' and because of this active meaning was taken over into the active inflection as well. For a further etymological treatment, see at ker/kard(i)- 'heart' and $imi\underline{i}e/a$ -i 'to mix'.

The causative shows three spellings. Of these, the spelling *kar-tim-nu-* is found in a NH text and therefore probably is secondary (compare Melchert 1997b: 90¹⁷). The spelling *kar-di-mi-nu-* is attested in a MH/MS text however, and in my opinion therefore significant. It may show that originally verbs in -*ie/a-* formed causatives in *-*i-nu-* (compare the causatives in -*inu-* that are derived from the *dāi/tiianzi-*class verbs), which were later on replaced by -*ia-nu-* (like *kar-tim-mi-ia-nu-* in this case).

karū (adv.) 'early; formerly, earlier, already; up to now': *ka-ru-ú* (OS).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *ruwan* (adv.) 'formerly' (*rú-wa/i-na* (KARATEPE 1 §33)).

IE cognates: ON *grýiandi* 'dawn', Swed. *dagen gryr* 'the day dawns', OIc. *grár*, OHG *grāo* 'grey'.

PIE * $\acute{g}^h r h_l$ - $\bar{e}u$ or * $\acute{g}^h r e h_l$ -u

See Puhvel HED 4: 112f. for attestations. The adverb $kar\bar{u}$ is consistently spelled $ka-ru-\dot{u}$, from OS texts onwards. This points to a phonological interpretation /kru/, which contrasts with the form $a-a\check{s}-\check{s}u-u$ /?áSo/ 'goods' < *- uh_2 . Within Anatolian, we find a cognate in HLuw. ruwan 'formerly' (with -an probably in analogy to adverbs like anan 'below', antan 'inside', apan 'behind' paran 'before', e.a.), that shows that we must reconstruct PAnat. *gr-. As I have shown

under its own lemma, the adverb $kare\underline{u}ari\underline{u}ar$, which originally is a verbal noun to a verb * $kare\underline{u}ari\underline{u}e/a^{-z^i}$, itself a derivative in - $ari\underline{u}e/a^{-z^i}$ from a stem * $kare\underline{u}$ -, shows that $kar\overline{u}$ must show the word-final development of * $kare\underline{u}$. All in all, we must reconstruct PAnat. * $g're\underline{u}$. Puhvel (l.c. with reference to Čop 1961-62: 187-197, 206-9) cites as outer-Anatolain cognates ON gry'iandi 'dawn' and Swed. $dagen\ gryr$ 'the day dawns', which together with OIc. gra'r and OHG graio 'grey' point to a u-stem *g'^ reh_1 -u-. This means that $kar\overline{u}$ could go back to *g'^ rh_1 -u-u or *g'^ reh_1 -u-.

karūšš(ije/a)-zi (Ib1 / Ic1) 'to be silent, to fall silent': 1sg.pres.act. [ka-r]u-uš-ši-ja-mi (NH), 2sg.pres.act. ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-ši (NH), ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-at-ti (NH), 3sg.pres.act. ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-zi (MH/NS), ka-ru-ú-uš-ši-ja-zi (MH/NS), ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-zi (MH/NS), ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-at-te-ni (MS), 3pl.pres.act. ka-ru-uš-ši-an-zi (MH/MS), ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-an-zi (OH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-nu-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-at (NH), ka-ru-ú-uš-ši-ja-at (NH), 3sg.pret.act. ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-at (NH), 2sg.pres.midd. ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-ri (NH), 3sg.pret.midd. ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-at-ta-at (NH), ka-ru-ú-uš-ši-ja-at-ta-at (NH), ka-ru-ú-uš-ši-ja-at-ta-at (NH), ka-ru-ú-uš-ši-ja-at-ta-at (NH), ka-ru-ú-uš-ši-ja-at-ta-at (NH), ka-ru-ú-uš-ši-ja-at-ta-at (NH), ka-ru-uā-ar (NS), ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-ua[-ar] (NS).

Derivatives: *karūššijanu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to silence' (3pl.pres.act. *ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-nu-an-zi* (OH/NS), *ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-nu-u-ua-an-zi* (OH/NS), *ka-ru-ú-uš-ši-ja-nu-ua-an-zi* (OH/NS), *karuššijantili* (adv.) 'silently, quietly' (*ka-ru-uš-ši-ja-an-ti-li* (NH)).

IE cognates: OHG *chrosōn*, MHG *krosen*, Goth. *kriustan*, OSwed. *krýsta* 'to gnash'.

PIE *gréus-t / *grus-ént, *grus-ié/ó-

See Puvhel 116f. for attestations. Almost all forms show a stem $karu\check{s}\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a$. Only once, we find the unextended stem $karu\check{s}$ -, in 2pl.imp.act.. This seems to correspond to the distribution as described in Melchert 1997b: the forms in $-\underline{i}e/a$ -, which reflect the $-\underline{i}e/o$ -present, are originally found in the present only, whereas the unextended forms, which reflect the root-aorist, are originally found in non-present forms (cf. $karp(i\underline{i}e/a)$ - z^i).

Eichner (1975b: 164¹⁶) connects this verb with OSwed. *krýsta* 'to gnash' and Goth. *kriustan* 'to gnash', which reflect a root **greus*- (also attested without a dental extension in OHG *chrosōn*, MHG *krosen* 'to gnash'), assuming that the original meaning 'die Zähne knirschen; sich das Wort verbeißen' developed into Hitt. 'zu/über etwas schweigen'. Eichner himself assumed a preform **grous-éje/o-*, but e.g. Rieken (1999a: 211⁹⁹⁴) adapts this to **grous-je/o-*. Both

interpretations must be incorrect because the diphthong *-ou- would not monophthongize in front of -s- (cf. aušten < * h_2 óu-sten). Moreover, as we saw above, this verb likely goes back to a root-aorist and its - $\underline{i}e/o$ -derived present. So structurally, we would expect an aorist * $gr\acute{e}us$ -t/*grus-ent/*ent0. The full grade stem *ent2ent2ent2ent3ent4. We can see that the full grade stem has been generalized because the occasional plene spelling ent2ent3ent4ent4ent5ent6. The geminate -ent5ent6ent6ent6ent7ent9ent

karūuariuar: see kareuariuar

karza / karzan- (n.) 'spool, bobbin (vel sim.)': nom.-acc.sg./pl. *kar-za* (OH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. *kar-za-na-aš* (OH/NS), abl. *kar-za-na-az* (OH/NS).

IE cognates: Skt. *kart-* 'to spin', *kṛtsná-* 'whole', SCr. *krétati* 'to move'. PIE **kért-s-ōr* / **krt-s-n-ós* ?

See Puhvel HED 4: 117 for attestations. This word denotes an instrument of a weaver, probably 'spool' or 'bobbin' or similar. According to Eichner (1974: 98), this word is a fossilized concretized verbal noun * $k\acute{e}rt$ -s(o)r, gen. *k(e)rt- $sn\acute{o}s$ 'spin' that should be connected with Skt. kart- 'to spin' and perhaps $k_r tsn\acute{a}$ - 'whole, entire'. The loss of -r in nom.-acc. karza is explained by him as due to "prophylaktische Dissimilation". Neu (1982: 206^6), however, assumes that karza is a "durch die neutrische Endung gekennzeichneten Kollektivbegrip". This is followed by Rieken (1999a: 391) who analyses karza as /kart-s-a/. This would, according to her, indicate that the word was an s-stem, that must go back to * $k\acute{e}rt$ -s, *k(e)rt-s-n-'. In my view, it is also possible to assume that karza = / $k\acute{a}rtsa$ / goes back to a preform * $k\acute{e}rt$ - $s\ddot{o}r$ (in which word-final *-r regularly was dropped after an unaccentuated * $-\ddot{o}$ -, cf. § 1.4.6.2.a), the morphologically expected nom.-acc.pl.-form of an -r/n-stem * $k\acute{e}rt$ -s-r, *krt-sn-s.

kāša, kāšma (interj.) 'look here, behold': ka-a-ša (OS), ka-a-aš-ma (MS).
Anat. cognates: CLuw. zāui(n) (interj.) 'here, voici' (za-a-ú-i, za-ú-i, za-a-ú-i-in, za-ú-i-in).

PIE * $k\acute{o}s$ + =(m)a

The interjections $k\bar{a}sa$ and $k\bar{a}sma$ are identical in usage and often translated as 'look here, lo, behold', etc.. The exact formal relationship between the two forms is unclear, however. Often it has been thought that $k\bar{a}sma$ must derive from $k\bar{a}sa$ and in fact is a syncopated variant of $k\bar{a}sa=ma$ (thus Puhvel HED 4: 118, followed by Melchert 1994a: 158). In my opinion, such instances of unmotivated syncopes must be regarded as unconvincing $ad\ hoc$ solutions.

In this case it is of major importance to look at the chronological distribution of the forms $k\bar{a}$ sa and $k\bar{a}$ sma. In OS texts, we only find ka-a-sa (100%) and never ka-a-aš-ma (0%). In MH/MS texts, we find ka-a-ša 89 times (86%), and ka-a-ašma 14 times (14%). In NH texts, we find ka-a-aš-ma 14 times (87,5%), and ka-a*ša* 2 times (12,5%). This means that $k\bar{a}$ *ša* is the original form and that $k\bar{a}$ *šma* is only starting to appear in MH times, taking over the position of $k\bar{a}sa$ in NH times. This replacement of -a by -ma from the MH period onwards, of course immediately reminds us of the distribution between the functionally equal adversative enclitic clause conjunctives =a and =ma 'but': in OS texts we find C=a vs. V=ma, but this distribution has been given up from the MH period onwards: we then find C=ma as well; in NH texts, =ma has totally taken over the position of =a (see at =(m)a). Comparing these chronological distributions, I cannot conclude otherwise than that $k\bar{a}sa$ should be analysed as $k\bar{a}s + = (m)a$. The OS texts show the particle =(m)a as expected: after consonant we find the allomorph =a. In MH/MS texts, we see that the postconsonantal position is being taken over by =ma, and in NH texts the form $k\bar{a}\dot{s}=ma$ is the most common one. The fact that the MH distribution $k\bar{a}\dot{s}=a:k\bar{a}\dot{s}=ma$, which is 86%: 14%, does not match the overall MH distribution between C=a: C=ma, which is 40%: 60%, may be caused by the fact that $k\bar{a}\dot{s}=a$ is by that time becoming a petrified formation that for some speakers is not longer analyzable as $k\bar{a}\dot{s}=a$. This petrification is clear from its occasional NH occurrence, which would be unexplainable in view of the total absence of the adversative particle =a in these texts. In my view, the first part, $k\bar{a}$, should be equated with the nom.sg.c. $k\bar{a}$ of the demonstrative pronoun $k\bar{a}$ - $/k\bar{u}$ - /ki- 'this'.

All in all, the interjection $k\bar{a}sa$ and $k\bar{a}sma$ must be regarded as two chronologically different realizations of the formation $k\bar{a}s + = (m)a$. Originally, this formation must have meant 'this then!', which later on developed into 'look!, behold!'. For further etymology, see at $k\bar{a}-/ki-/k\bar{u}$ - and =(m)a.

The semantically similar interjection $\bar{a}sma$ (q.v.) similarly must reflect $*h_i \acute{o}s + = (m)a$. The interpretation of CLuw. $z\bar{a}ui$ is not fully clear. Nevertheless, the part $z\bar{a}$ - undoubtedly must be equated with the demonstrative $z\bar{a}$ - 'this' (see also under $k\bar{a}$ - $/k\bar{u}$ - /ki-).

kāšt- / kišt- (c.) 'hunger, starvation, famine': nom.sg. ga-a-aš-z[a] (OS), ka-a-aš-za (OH/MS), ka-aš-za (MH/MS), ga-aš-za (MH/MS), acc.sg. ka-a-aš-ta-an (OH/MS), ga-aš-ta-an (OH/NS), ka-aš-ta-an (NS), dat.-loc.sg. ka-a-aš-ti (MH/MS), ka-aš-ti (MH/MS), abl. ka-aš-ta-za (NH), instr. ka-a-aš-ti-t=a=ma-an (MH/MS), dat.-loc.pl. ga-aš-ta-aš (OH/MS).

Derivatives: *kištuuant*- (adj.) 'hungry' (nom.sg.c. *ki-iš-du-an-za* (MH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. *ki-iš-du-ua-an-ti* (OH/NS), all.sg. *ki-iš-du-ua-an-da* (OH/NS), nom.pl.c. *ki-iš-du-ua-an-te-eš* (MH/NS), acc.pl.c. *ki-iš-du-ua-a-an-du-uš* (MH/MS)), *kištant*-, *kaštant*- (c.) 'hunger' (nom.sg. *ka-aš-ta-an-za* (NS), instr. *ki-iš-ta-an-ti-it* (OH/MS)), *kištanzije/a-^{tta(ri)}* (IIIg) 'to suffer famine' (3sg.pret.midd. *ki-iš-ta-an-zi-at-ta-at* (OS)), see *kišt-^{āri}* 'to perish, to be extinguished'.

Anat. cognates: HLuw. "*460" **ást-** 'hunger(?)' (abl.-instr. "*460" **á**-sa-ta-ri+i (ASSUR letter *e* §10), nom./acc.pl. *460-*t*[*i*]-*zi* (TELL TAYINAT 2 fr.3 §ii)).

PAnat. * $\acute{g}\acute{o}sT$ -?

IE cognates: TochA kast, TochB kest 'hunger, famine'.

PIE * $\mathring{g}^h \acute{o}sd$ -; * $\mathring{g}^h d$ - μent -

See Puhvel HED 4: 121f. for attestations. The oldest texts (OS and MS) show predominantly spellings with plene -a-, which shows that the stem was $k\bar{a}st$ -. The derivatives of this noun show a stem kist-, however. Usually, this kist- is interpreted as reflecting *KesT-, an ablaut-variant with *e besides *Kost- as reflected in $k\bar{a}st$ -. On the basis of this assumption, e.g. Rieken (1999a: 132-3) concludes that the original paradigm of $k\bar{a}st$ - must have show *o/e-ablaut: *Kos-t-s / *Kos-t-s / *Kos-t-s . Nevertheless, it cannot be ruled out that kist-reflects a zero-grade formation. In my opinion, it is likely that an initial sequence *KsT- would yield Hitt. /KisT-/, spelled kist- (cf. § 1.4.4.4 for clusters with -k- and -s- that receive the anaptyctic vowel /i/). This analysis would morphologically fit kistuuant- < *KsT-uent- and kistant- < *KsT-ent- better.

Because of the formal similarity, it is generally assumed that the verb $ki\check{s}t^{-\tilde{a}ri}$ 'to be extinguished, to perish' (q.v.) is cognate with $k\bar{a}\check{s}t$ -. This would mean that $ki\check{s}t$ -originally meant 'to be starved' or similar. Since this verb belongs to class IIIf ($tukk\bar{a}ri$ -class), which goes back to zero-grade middles, it is likely that it reflects a zero-grade formation as well: $*KsT-\acute{o}(ri)$. This is an additional argument for assuming that the stem $ki\check{s}t$ - of $ki\check{s}tuu$ ant- and $ki\check{s}tant$ - reflects *KsT-.

The etymological interpretation of these words is difficult. Already since Friedrich (1924-25: 122), kāšt- is generally connected with TochA kast, TochB kest 'hunger' that reflect *KosT-. The combination of the Hittite and the Tocharian facts do not shed any light on the precise nature of the velar and the dental consonant. Melchert (1987a: 185) adduces HLuw. "460" á-sa-ta-, which is found in ASSUR letter e §10 COR na-hu-ti-zi=wa/i=mu |za-zi |INFANS-ni-zi $|\text{REL-}i| \text{``$^*460"} \acute{a}\text{-}sa\text{-}ta\text{-}ri\text{+}i | \text{``COR"}ta\text{-}wa/i\text{-}sa\text{-}ta\text{-}ti\text{=}ha | su\text{-}ti\text{-}ri\text{+}i\text{-}ti | ha\text{+}ra/i\text{-}ta\text{-}ti\text{=}ha | su\text{-}ti\text{-}ri\text{+}i\text{-}ti | ha\text{+}ra/i\text{-}ta\text{-}ti\text{=}ha | su\text{-}ti\text{-}ri\text{-}ti\text{-}ti\text{-}ha\text{-}ta\text{-}ti\text{=}ha | su\text{-}ti\text{-}ri\text{-}ti\text{-}ti\text{-}ha\text{-}ta\text{-}ti\text{=}ha | su\text{-}ti\text{-}ri\text{-}ti\text{-}ti\text{-}ha\text{-}ta\text{-}ti\text{-}ha | su\text{-}ti\text{-}ri\text{-}ti\text{-}ti\text{-}ha\text{-}ta\text{-}ta\text{-$ |PRAE-na |ARHA-' | MORI wa/i-wa/i-ri+i-ta-ti 'These beloved' children of mine are nearly? dying of "460" ást- and of "COR" tawa/isa(n)t- and of sutiri- hara/ita-'. His interpretation of á-sa-ta- as 'hunger' is partly based on the interpretation of sign 460 as a combination of EDERE+MINUS, which indeed seems to fit 'hunger' (unfortunately, the only other attestation of this sign, nom./acc.pl. 460-t[i]-zi, is found in a broken context). If this is correct, then á-sa-ta- would show that we are dealing with PAnat. *gosT-, since only lenis velars disappear in Luwian. Note however that Starke (1990: 186⁶¹³) rather compares HLuw. á-sa-ta- to CLuw. ašta- 'spell, curse', which seems to be followed by Melchert himself in 1993b: 37.

On the basis of the Tocharian verb $k\ddot{a}s$ - 'to be extinguished' (middle), which semantically is identical to Hitt. $ki\dot{s}t$ - $\bar{a}^{(ri)}$ 'to be extinguished', it has been thought that $k\bar{a}\dot{s}t$ - and $ki\dot{s}t$ - \bar{a}^{ri} must show dental extensions of a root *Kes- as found in TochAB $k\ddot{a}s$ -. Problematic, however, is the fact that TochAS $k\ddot{a}s$ - goes well with Skt. $j\dot{a}sate$ 'to be exhausted,' Gr. $\sigma\beta\dot{e}vvv\mu$ 'to extinguish', Lith. $g\dot{e}sti$ 'to cease to burn, to go out', OCS ugasiti 'to extinguish' and Goth. qist 'destruction', which all point to a root * $(s)g^wes$ -, whereas an initial * g^w - is not possible for the Hittite words. In order to solve this problem, e.g. Oettinger (1976b: 129) separates the Greek and the Gothic forms, and states that the other forms could reflect *ges-. Melchert (1994a: 120) goes even further and states that "TochA $k\ddot{a}s$ - also requires a plain velar /g/". This last statement is not valid however: the effect of labiovelars on surrounding vowels in Tocharian is far from clear. With this *ges- as root, it is thought that Hitt. $k\bar{a}\dot{s}t$ - and TochA kast, TochB kest reflect a t-stemnoun *gos-t- 'hunger'.

In my view, this interpretation cannot be upheld. I do not see how it is possible that this nominal t-suffix ends up in the Hittite verb $ki\check{s}t^{-\bar{a}ri}$. We would expect that a verbal derivative of the noun $k\bar{a}\check{s}t$ - would retain the vocalism of the noun, would show a derivational suffix (e.g. *-ie/o-) and would be semantically more close to the noun (e.g. 'to hunger out'). In my opinion, if $k\bar{a}\check{s}t$ - and $ki\check{s}t^{-\bar{a}ri}$ are cognate (which is formally likely), they can only be regarded as showing the same **root**, which then must be *KesT- 'to starve'. Note that the whole idea of deriving $k\bar{a}\check{s}t$ -

from "*ges-" 'to extinguish' is based on the assumption that TochA kaṣt, TochB kest 'hunger' and TochAB käs- 'to be extinguished' are cognate, while within Tocharian there is no indication (semantically nor formally) that these words belong together.

All in all, I assume that Hitt. kāšt- 'hunger' (with derivatives kištuuant-'hungry' and kištant- 'hunger') is related to kišt-āri 'to be extinguished' and that they reflect *KosT- and KsT-óri respectively, derived from a root *KesT- 'to starve'. If HLuw. "460" á-sa-ta- indeed denotes 'hunger', it would imply a PAnat. reconstruction *gosT-. The only known outer-Anatolian cognate is TochA *kast*, TochB kest 'hunger', which reflect *KosT-. For the PIE reconstruction, it is of importance that PAnat. *g can reflect PIE *g as well as *g. Although the attested forms do not shed any light on the nature of the PIE dental (fortis, lenis or glottalized), I think that reconstructing *d is best in view of the absence of PIE verbal roots that end in *-st- and *-sd*- (cf. LIV²; for *-sd- compare *pesd- 'to fart', * g^h eisd- 'to startle', * h_2 eisd- 'to honour'). If this is correct, then the initial consonant should have been $*\dot{g}^h$ - (PIE roots never contain two glottalic stops). I therefore (tentatively) reconstruct a verbal root $*g^h esd$ - 'to starve', which was the basis for a root noun * $g^h \acute{o}sd$ - 'starvation, hunger' (> Hitt. $k\bar{a}st$ -, TochA kaşt, TochB kest), an adjective $*_{g}^{(y)}$ sd-uént- 'starving' (> Hitt. kištuuant-) and the middle verb * $(g^{a})^{h}sd-\delta$ 'to be starved > to be extinguished' (> Hitt. $ki\check{s}t^{-\bar{a}ri}$).

(DUG) kattakuranta- (c.) a libation vessel: nom.sg. kat-ta-ku-ra-an-ta-as, acc.sg. kat-ta-ku-ra-an-ta-an, instr. kat-ta-ku-ra-an-te-et, nom.pl. kat-ta-ku-ra-an-du-us. PIE *kmto + * k^w r-ent-

See Puhvel HED 4: 123-4 for attestations and etymology: this word undoubtedly is a compound of *katta*- and *kurant*-, thus originally meaning something like 'under-cut'. See at *katta* and *kuer-z^i / kur*- for further etymologies.

GIŠ *kattaluzzi*- (n.) 'threshold'; *kattera- kattaluzzi*- 'doorstep'; *šarāzzi(ja)-kattaluzzi*- 'lintel': nom.-acc.sg. *kat-ta-lu-uz-zi*, gen.sg. *kat-ta-lu-uz-zi-ja-aš*, dat.loc.sg. *kat-ta-lu-uz-zi*.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. ${}^{GI\tilde{S}}$ *kattaluzzi*- (n.) 'threshold' (nom.-acc.sg. *kat-ta-lu-uz-[zi]-ša*).

PIE *kmto + *lut-i-

See Puhvel HED 4: 124-5 for attestations. This word has received many etymologies (see the overview in Puhvel), none of which can be judged as

evident. In my view, we should interpret this word as katta 'alongside' + luzzi-, the assibilated variant of the oblique stem lutti- as found in the paradigm of $lutt\bar{a}i$ - / lutti- 'window'. Whereas in $lutt\bar{a}i$ - / lutti-, which reflects *lut-(o)i-, the -tt- was generalized throughout the paradigm on the basis of $lutt\bar{a}i$, in *katta-lutti- the *t did assibilate in front of *i (which shows that at time the word was not analyzed as katta 'alongside' + lutti- 'window' anymore). See at katta and $lutt\bar{a}i$ / lutti- for further etymology.

Starke (1990: 214) regards the CLuwian word, which he cites as *kattaluzzit*-, as a loanword from Hittite, which indeed is necessary to explain the *-z*-.

katta (adv., prev.) 'downwards', (postpos. + gen.) '(along) with, alongside'. (Sum. GAM(-*ta*)): *kat-ta* (OS), *ka-at-ta* (KUB 20.4 vi 4 (OH/NS), KUB 20.43, 9 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: *kattan* (adv.) 'below, underneath' (Sum. GAM-*an*; *kat-ta-an* (OS)), *katti*= (adv. with encl. poss. pron.) '(along) with' (+ 1sg.: *kat-ti=mi* (OS, often), *kat-ti=m-mi* (KBo 3.22 rev. 77 (OS)), *kat-te=mi* (KBo 3.38 rev. 21 (OH/NS)); + 2sg.: *kat-ti=ti* (MH/MS, often), *kat-ti-i=t-ti* (KUB 20.7, 13 (OH/NS), KUB 7.5 i 25 (MH/NS)); + 3sg.: *kat-ti-i=š-ši* (OS, often), *kat-ti=ši* (KUB 30.10 i 4 (OH/MS), KUB 7.5 iv 4 (MH/NS)), *kat-ti-e=š-ši* (KUB 7.41+ ii 24 (MH/NS), KUB 20.52 i 27 (MH/NS), KUB 20.83 iii 9 (NS)), *kat-te-e=š-ši* (KBo 3.38 rev. 32 (OH/NS)); + 1pl.: *kat-ti=šu-mi* (HKM 57 rev. 21 (MH/MS)), *kat-te-e=š-šimi*[-...] (KBo 13.110 rev. 2 (NS)); +2/3pl.: *kat-ti-i=š-mi* (OS, often), *ka-at-ti-i=š-mi* (KBo 30.36 rev. 4 (OS), *kat-ti-e=š-mi* (KBo 10.25 vi 14 (OH/NS), KBo 11.16 iv 10 (OH/NS))), *kattanda* (adv.) 'downwards, along' (*kat-ta-an-da* (MH/MS), *kat-ta-an-ta* (MH/MS)).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *kata* (adv.) 'down, under' (INFRA-*ta*, INFRA-*tá*), *katanta* (adv.) 'below' (INFRA-*tá-ta* (AKSARAY §6)); Lyd. *kat-* (prev.) '?', *kaτ-* (prev.) '?'.

IE cognates: Gr. κατά 'down, along, according to, against', OIr. *cēt*, OWe. *cant* 'with', Lat. *cum* 'with', etc.

PIE *\mathbb{k}mt-

The semantics as given above describe the OH situation as established by Starke (1977: 131-5, 181-7), namely that we must distinguish between a "locatival adverb" *kattan* 'below, underneath', a "terminative adverb" *katta* 'downwards', a "locatival postposition (+ genitive)" *katta* '(along) with' and a "locatival adverb (+ enclitic personal pronouns)" *katti*= '(along) with'. From the MH period onwards the distinction between *katta* and *kattan* is being given up.

Since Neu (1974a: 67) it is generally assumed that katta, kattan and katti are petrified all.sg., acc.sg. and dat.-loc.sg. respectively of an original nominal stem katt-. Already Bugge apud Knudtzon (1902: 59) saw katta as cognate of Gr. κατά 'downwards', which, together with OIr. cét 'with', OWe. cant 'with' clearly must belong with Lat. cum 'with', etc. and reflect *Kmt-. Nevertheless, there has been some discussion on whether or not this etymology is correct, especially because of the absence of a reflex of the *-m- in *kmt- > katt-. As Melchert states (1994a: 126): "the idea the syllabic *m regularly loses its nasalization before another consonant is contradicted by antara-" 'blue', which is derived from *md^hro-. Other examples Melchert (1994a: 125) gives for the assumption that N keeps its nasalization are *smn- 'to disappear, to withdraw' > $\check{s}amn$ - (see $\check{s}amen^{-zi}$ / $\check{s}amn$ -) and *ns- 'us' > anz-. However, it is not imperative that a preform *kmt- would behave similar as a sequence *#NC- (like in antara- and anzāš) or *CNNV (like in šamn-). On the contrary, if kappi- / kappai- 'little' indeed reflects *kmbh-i-, it would show that a sequence *TNT- > Hitt. TaT (in which T = any stop), and that a development *k'mt- > Hitt. *katt*- is in perfect order.

All in all, I reconstruct *katta* as *%*mt-o*, *kattan* as *%*mt-om* and *katti*= as *%*mt-(e)i*. The absence of accentuation (no plene vowels) is explained by the establishment that in poetic verse local adverbs and postpositions are unstressed (cf. Melchert 1998a: 485).

kattera- (adj.) 'lower, inferior; infernal; farther along' (Sum. GAM-ra-): nom.sg.c. kat-te-er-ra-aš (KUB 17.14 iv 17 (NS)), acc.sg.c. kat-te-ra-an (KBo 39.280 iii 11 (NH)), nom.-acc.sg.n. kat-te-ra (Bo 3078 ii 9 (NS)), kat-te-er-ra (KBo 13.104 + Bo 6464 ii 7 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. kat-te-ri (KBo 4.2 i 30, 35, 43 (OH/NS)), kat-te-er-ri (KBo 10.24 iv 31 (OH/NS)), kat-ti-ir-ri (KUB 26.9 i 6 (MH/NS)), kat-ti-ir-r[i] (KUB 33.115 ii 6 (MH/NS)), all.sg. kat-te-ra (IBoT 1.36 iv 15 (MH/MS)), kat-te-er-ra (KUB 10.3 ii 23 (NS), KBo 6.29 ii 12 (NH), KUB 36.18 ii 18 (MH/NS)), loc.sg. kat-te-e-er (KUB 30.32 i 11 (MS) // KBo 18.190 obv. 6 (fr.) (NS)), abl. kat-te-ra-az (Bo 3617 i 7 (NS), KBo 15.24 ii 32 (MH/NS)), kat-te-er-ra-az (KBo 4.9 iv 34 (NS), KUB 2.10d, 2 (fr.) (NS)), kat-teer-ra-za (KBo 13.104 + Bo 6464 ii 3 (NS)), kat-ti-ir-ra-az (KBo 10.24 iv 20 (OH/NS)), nom.pl.c. kat-te-re-e-s (KUB 34.90, 3 (NS)), kat-te-re-e-s (Bo 3617 ii 9 (NS)), kat-te-er-ri-iš (KBo 13.104 + Bo 6464 ii 6 (NS)), kat-te-ri-uš (Bo 3078 ii 9 (NS)), kat-te-er-ru-uš (KUB 17.14 rev. 21 (NS)), kat-ti-ir-ru-uš (KBo 15.9 i 19 (NS)), kat-te-ra-aš (KUB 6.31 iv 6 (NS)), dat.-loc.pl. kat-te-e-ra-aš (KBo 32.19 ii 38 (MH/MS)).

Derivatives: *kattera* (adv.) 'below' (*kat-te-ra* (KUB 7.1 ii 23 (OH/NS))), *katteraḥḥ-ⁱ* (IIb) 'to lower, to make inferior, to dismiss' (3sg.pres.act. *kat-te-ra-aḥ-ḥi* (KUB 13.2 iii 27 (MH/NS)), 2pl.prs.act. *kat-te-er-ra-aḥ-te-e-ni* (KUB 13.20 i 35 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *kat-te-er-ra-aḥ-ta* (KUB 1.1 iii 20 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. *kat-te-er-ra-aḥ-ḥe-er* (KUB 1.4 + 674/v iii 43 (NH), KUB 1.10 iii 15 (NH)); impf. *kat-te-er-ra-aḥ-ḥi-eš-ke/a-* (KUB 31.66 iii 16 (NH))), *katterezzi* (adj.) 'lower, inferior' (dat.-loc.sg. *kat-te-re*[-*ez-z*]*i* (KBo 24.71, 11 (NS))).

PIE *\mathbb{k}mt-\end{e}ro-

See e.g. Puhvel HED 4: 131f. for attestations. The two MS attestations *kat-te-ra* and *kat-te-e-ra-aš* clearly show that the single spelling of *-r-* is original. The fact that in NS texts we often come across the spelling *kat-te-er-r*°, with geminate *-rr-*, must be due to the occasional NH gemination of intervocalic resonants as described by Melchert 1994a: 165. The few forms that are spelled with the sign TI (*kat-ti-ir-r*°) probably are due to the NH mixing up of the signs TE and TI (cf. Melchert 1984a: 137). Moreover, the MS attestation *kat-te-e-ra-* with plene *-e-* clearly points to a phonological interpretation /katéra-/.

It is in my view evident that this word reflects **kmt-éro-*, a derivative of the stem *katt-*, for which see *katta*.

katti=: see at katta

kattu- (n.) 'enmity, strife': nom.-acc.sg.n. kad-du-u=š-mi-it (OH/NS).

Derivatives: *kattuuae-*^{zi} (Ic2) 'to be aggrieved(?)' (3sg.pret.act. *kad-du-u-ua-i[t]* (OH/NS), *kad-du-ua-i-i[t]* (OH/NS)), *kattauatar / kattauann-* (n.) 'aggrievedness, enmity' (nom.-acc.sg. *kat-ta-ua-a-tar* (OH/NS), *kat-ta-ua-tar* (OH/MS), gen.sg. *kat-ta-ua-an-na-aš* (OH/NS)), *kattauannalli-* (adj.) 'vengeful' (nom.sg.c. *kat-ta-ua-(an-)na-al-li-iš* (MH/NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *kattauatnalli-* (adj.; c.) 'vengeful; plaintiff' (nom.sg.c. *kat-ta-ua-at-na<-al>li-iš*, acc.sg.c. *kat-ta-ua-at-na-al-li-in*, *kat-ta-ua-at-na-al-li-in*, nom.pl.c. [(*kat-ta-ua-at-na-a*)]*l-li-in-zi*, acc.pl.c. *kat-ta-ua-at-na-al-li-in-za*).

PIE * kh_2et -(e)u-?

See Puhvel HED 4: 138f. for attestations. Although the basic noun *kattu*- is only attested once, on the basis of the derivatives *kattuuae*- and *kattauatar* we can set up an adjective **kattu*- / *kattau*- 'aggrieved, inimical'. Laroche (1965: 51) compared these words to Gr. κότος 'spite, anger', which is usually connected with OIr. *cath* 'strife, battle' (which reflects **katu*- as in the personal names Gaul.

Catu-riges, OHG Hadu-brand), MHG hader 'fight, struggle' and Skt. śátru-'enemy'. These words point to a root $*kh_2et$ - (laryngeal needed to explain OIr. -a-), which would mean that Hitt. kattu- / kattau- reflects $*kh_2et$ -eu-. Note that this implies that CLuw. kattauatnalli- cannot be genuinely Luwian, since *k > Luw. z-, and therefore must be an adaptation of the Hittite word.

GADA kazzarnul- (n.) a certain cloth: nom.-acc.sg. gaz-za-ar-nu-ú-ul (MH/MS), ka-az-za-ar-nu-ul (MH/MS), gaz-za-ar-nu-ul (MH/NS), ka-za-ar-nu-ul, gen.sg.(?) [g]az-za-ar-nu-ul-la-aš=x[...] (KBo 47.28 obv. 8 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. ka-az-za-ar-nu-ul-l[i] (MH/MS), gaz-za-ar-nu-li (NS), instr. gaz-za-ar-nu-ú-li-it (NS), nom.-acc.pl. gaz-za-ar-nu-ul-la (NS), ka-az-za-ar-nu-ul-li (MH/NS).

See Puhvel HED 4: 141 and Rieken 1999a: 467 for attestation. The word usually occurs with the determinative GADA and therefore must denote some cloth. Puhvel just states that this word does not have an etymology, but Rieken treats this word rather extensively. She translates the word as "Tuch zum Abtrocknen?", although she also states that "[e]ine inhaltliche Spezifizierung der Tuchbezeichnung anhand der Belege ist kaum möglich". According to her, the word must be a derivative in -ul- (< PIE *-ul) from a verb *kazzarnu- (for the formation she compares the hapaxes dalugnul- and parganul- (see at daluki- / dalugai- and parkije/a-zi respectively)). She states that the root kazzar- could be connected with *ksero- (Gr. ξερόν 'fast, dry land', Lat. serescunt 'they dry', OHG serawen 'to become dry'). As a parallel for the development *#ks-> #k'sshe gives zakkar-/tskar/ < *skōr. As I have argued at šakkar, zakkar / šakn-, the initial cluster zk- from zakkar is not phonetically regular. Moreover, under the lemma $k\bar{a}st$ - / kist- we see that *Kst- yields Hitt. kist- /kist-/. All in all, I find Rieken's assumption that kazzarnul- reflects *kser-nu-l- phonetically improbable. Moreover, since the exact meaning of this noun cannot be established, this etymology lacks any semantic background as well.

(UZU) **genu-** / **ganu-** (n. > c.) 'knee': nom.-acc.sg. **ge-e-nu** (OH/MS), **ge-nu** (OH/NS), acc.sg.c. **ge-nu-un** (KBo 20.73 i 2 (MS), KUB 9.34 iii 37 (NS)), **ke-nu-un** (KUB 9.34 iii 34 (NS)), **ge-e-nu-ua-an** (Bo 4463, 13 (NS)), **gen.sg. ge-nu-ua-aš** (OS), **ge-e-nu-ua-aš** (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. **ge-nu-u=š-ši** (MH/NS), **ge-nu-ua** (NS), abl. **ge-e-nu-ua-za** (NH), **ge-nu-ua-az** (OH/NS), instr. **[g]e-nu-t=a-at=kán** (OS), **ge-nu-ut** (OH/NS), **ga-nu-ut** (OH/MS), nom.-acc.pl.n. **ge-e-nu-ua** (NH), **ge-nu-ua** (MH/NS), acc.pl.c. **ge-e-nu-uš=šu-uš** (NS), **ge-nu-uš=šu-uš** (NH)

loc.pl. ge-nu-aš (MS), ge-e-nu-ua-aš (OH/NS), ge-nu-ua-aš (OH/NS), ka-nu-ua-aš (NS).

Derivatives: *genuššarije/a-^{zi}*, *kanuššarije/a-^{zi}* (Ic1) 'to kneel' (3sg.pres.act. *genu-uš-ša-ri-az-zi* (NS), *ge-nu-uš-ša-ri-ez-zi* (NS), 3pl.pres.act. *ge-e-nu-uš-ra-an-zi* (MS); part. *ge-nu-uš-ša-ri-ja-an-t-*, *ke-nu-uš-ša-ri-ja-an-t-*, *ge-nu-ša-ri-ja-an-t-* (NS); verb.noun *ge-nu-uš-ri-ua-ar* (NS); impf. *ge-nu-uš-ša-ri-eš-ke/a-*), *genušrinu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to make kneel' (3sg.pres.act. *ge-nu-uš-ri-nu-zi* (MS)).

IE cognates: Skt. *jānu*-, Gr. γόνυ, TochA *kanw*-, Lat. *genū*, Goth. *kniu* 'knee'. PIE *ģėnu- /*ģn-eu-

With these three ablaut grades attested in the IE languages, it is difficult to reconstruct a PIE paradigm. Beekes (1995: 188) states that on the basis of the *e*-and *o*-grade, we should reconstruct a static paradigm nom.-acc. *ģónu, gen. *ģénu-s and that the forms that show *ģn-eu- are secondary. Nevertheless, the Hittite forms seem to point to a paradigm *ģén-u, *ģn-éu-s.

The verb $kanuššarije/a^{-zi}$ must be compared to e.g. $nahšarije/a^{-zi}$ 'to be afraid' (* neh_2 -sr-je/o-) and possibly $šešarije/a^{-zi}$ 'to sieve' (* seh_1 -sr-je/o-?), and reflects * $\acute{g}n$ -eu-sr-je/o- or * $\acute{g}n$ -u-sr-je/o- (compare Rieken 1999a: 276). The e-grade form genuššarije/a- must be secondary to the noun.

kenu-zi: see kīnu-zi

 $^{(UZU)}$ genzu- (n.) 'abdomen, lap': nom.-acc.sg. ge-en-zu (OH/MS), ke-e-en-zu (OH/NS), ge-en-zu-ú (OH/NS), ge-e-e[n-z]u (NS), gi-in-zu (1x, NH), gi-im-zu (1x, NH), abl. ge-en-zu-[(ua-)az], instr. [ge-]en-zu-i-t=a-at=kán (KBo 30.30 rev.

7 (OS)), nom.-acc.pl. *ge-en-zu-u-ua* (OH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. *ge-en-zu-ua-aš* (MH/MS, OH/NS).

Derivatives: *genzuue/a-ⁱⁱ*, *genzuuae-ⁱⁱ* (Ic1 / Ic2) 'to treat gently, to be compassionate (towards), to be kind (to)' (2sg.pres.act. *ge-en-zu-ua-i-ši* (OH/NS), *ge-en-zu-ua-ši* (OH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. *ge-en-zu-ua-it* (OH/NS), 2sg.imp.act. *ge-en-zu-ua-i* (NH)), *genzuuala-* (adj.) 'kindhearted' (nom.sg.c. *ge-en-zu-ua-la-aš* (NH), *gi-in-zu-ua-la-aš* (MH/NS)).

PIE *genh₁-su-

See Puhvel HED 4: 154f. for attestations. The word denotes a body part, which can be identified with the lower abdomen on the basis of its place in lists of body parts. Besides its literal meaning, it also occurs metaphorically in expressions like genzu $d\bar{a}^{-1}/d$ 'to take pity on', genzu $har(k)^{-2i}$ 'to have fondness for', genzu pai-/ pi- 'to extend kindness', but also in its derivatives genzuuae-zi 'to be gentle with' and genzuuala- 'kindhearted'. The literal meaning 'lower abdomen' ('*area of the loins'?) and the metaphoric meaning 'kindness' seem to fit the PIE root *genh₁- 'to beget, to procreate' (Skt. jan^{i} - 'to procreate, Gr. γίγνομαι 'to come into being', Lat. nātus 'born', etc.; for the meaning 'kindness', cf. Lat. gentilis 'gentle', ModEng. kind). It therefore is quite generally assumed that genzureflects *genh₁-su- (cf. Skt. rámsu- 'enjoyable', dhákṣu- 'burning', but also Hitt. $tep\check{s}u$ - < $*d^heb^h$ -su-), but details are unclear. The biggest question is how the cluster -nz- came about, especially in comparison to the fact that *VnsV > Hitt. VššV. For instance, Eichner (1973a: 55, 86) therefore assumes that in *genh₁-suthe laryngeal was vocalized to *genasu- and that this vocalized laryngeal only got syncopated after the assimilation of *-ns- to -šš-. The secondary cluster *-ns- then yielded -nz-. Problematic however is that neither vocalization of laryngeals (cf. Melchert 1994a: 65) nor syncope of vowels is a regular phonetic development in Hittite. Rieken (1999a: 220-1) remarks that Skt. dhákṣu- is remodelled after an ostem, while rámsu- goes back to an IE s-stem *rém-e/os- (although opinions differ on this, cf. Mayrhofer 1986-2002: 2.428). In the same way genzu- then could be derived from the s-stem *ģénh₁-e/os- (Gr. γένος, Lat. genus). According to Rieken, "[d]ie Bewahrung des Nasals vor dem Sibilanten und die Epenthese van t in genzu-, die der normalen Entwicklung widersprechen, erklären sich aus dem Bedürfnis, die Morphemgrenzen deutlich zu bewahren". This is rather ad *hoc*, however. In my view, the solution is quite simple: just as *-ms- and *-mh₁sbehaved differently when in intervocalic position (* $VmsV > V\check{s}\check{s}V$ (* h_2emsu -> haššu-) whereas * $Vmh_1sV > VnšV (*h_2\acute{o}mh_1sei > \bar{a}nši)$), so did -ns- and - nh_1s - behave differently as well. The first one assimilated to $-\check{s}\check{s}$ -, whereas $*Vnh_1sV$ yielded VnzV (for this outcome compare *CnsV > CanzV and *CmsV > CanzV).

The preservation of -e- is quite remarkable. Apparently, $genzu-<*\acute{g}enh_lsu-$ did not participate in the sound law *eRCC>aRCC, nor in the sound law *enT>anT. This means that we have to set up the following relative chronology: (1) *enT>anT; (2) $*Vnh_lsV>VnzV$; (3) *eRCC>aRCC.

(UZU) ker / kard(i)- (n.) 'heart; center, core' (Sum. ŠÀ, Akk. LIBBU): nom.-acc.sg. ke-er (MH/MS, OH/NS), ge-er (MS), gen.sg. kar-ti-ia-aš (MH/MS), kar-di-ia-aš (OH/NS), kar-di-aš (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. kar-di (OS), kar-ti (OS), kar-ti-i (NH), kar-di-ia-a=t-ta=m=a-at=kán (KUB 33.68 ii 10 (OH/NS)), ke-er-ti (MH/NS), all.sg. kar-ta (MS), kar-da (OH/NS), erg.sg. kar-di-an-za (OS or MS), abl. kar-ta-az (OS), instr. kar-di-it (OH/MS).

Derivatives: see *šallakarta*- and *kardimije/a-^{zi}*.

Anat. cognates: Pal. *kārt*- 'heart' (dat.-loc.sg. *ka-a-ar-ti*); CLuw. UZU **zārt**- 'heart' (nom.-acc.sg. *za-a-ar-za*, dat.-loc.sg. *za-ar-ti*, abl.-instr. UZU ŠÀ-ti, case? *za-ar-ta*); HLuw. COR **zart(i)**- (n.) 'heart' (nom.-acc.sg. /tsart=sa/ za+ra/i-za (KULULU 5 §11), gen.sg. /tsartias/ COR za+ra/i-ti-ia-sá (ALEPPO 3 §1), dat.-loc.sg. /tsarti/ za+ra/i-ti (KARABURUN §12), gen.adj.acc.sg.c. /tsartasin/ za+ra/i-ta-si-na (KÖRKÜN §11)), zartija- 'to wish' (3sg.pres.act. /tsartiti/ za+ra/i-ti-i(-i) (KARABURUN §7, §9, TELL AHMAR 2 §13, SULTANHAN §46), 3sg.pret.act. /tsartita/ COR za+ra/i-ti-i-ta (TELL AHMAR 1 §20)).

PAnat. *ker, *krdios, *krd-'

IE cognates: Gr. κῆρ, Arm. *sirt*, OCS *srъdьce*, Lith. *širdìs*, OPr. *seyr*, Lat. *cor*, OIr. *cride*, Skt. *hārdi / hṛd-*, *hṛdaya-* 'heart'

PIE *kēr, *krd-i-ós, *krd-'

See Puhvel HED 4: 189f. and Rieken 1999a: 52f. for attestations. Some forms need comments. The nom.-acc.sg.-form is spelled with the signs KI, GI and IR that can stand for ki and ke, gi and ge and ir and er respectively. This means that both a phonological interpretation /kir/ and /ker/ is possible. Since this form alternates with kard(i)-, I have chosen to read it as /ker/ because the vowel -e- is expected in such an alternation. Besides the well-attested gen.sg. /krdias/, Rieken (l.c.) also cites a gen.sg. /kartas on the basis of $/kar^{1}$ -/ta-

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VBoT 58 i
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(12) $nu \stackrel{.}{U}^{IJI.A}$ - $an KUR^{!}.KUR^{MEŠ} GU_4^{IJI.A} UDU_5^{IJI.A} UR.GI_7^{IJI.A} \stackrel{.}{S}A[H]^{IJI.A} ti-in-n[u-zi/ut]$

In the break in line 13 she reads $[\acute{U}-U]L$ and concludes that we then need an adversative =ma (so $kar^!$ -ta- $a\check{s}$ =ma) in order to translate "Gräser, Länder, Rinder, Schafe, Hunde (und) Schweine lähmte er, aber die Söhne des Herzens und das Getreide lähmt er nicht". HW² H: 54 reads $[^{GI}]^{\check{s}}[GE\check{s}]TIN$ in the break, however, and interprets $kar^!$ -ta- $a\check{s}$ -ma as karta= $\check{s}ma$, translating "Die Gräser/Kräuter der Länder/Landstriche, die Rinder, Schafe, Hunde (und) Schwei[ne] läh[mt sie]; die Kinder in ihrem "Herzen", die Getreide (und) den [We]in(stock)? ... lähmt sie". All in all, I judge this passage as too unclear to base an otherwise unattested gen.sg. $karta\check{s}$ on.

In Luwian, we find zart(i)- 'heart' (note that nom.-acc.sg. CLuw. $z\bar{a}rza$ and HLuw. za+ra/i-za have to be analysed as $/z\bar{a}rt-sa/$, showing the secondary neuter suffix -sa attached to a stem zart- (and not as zar + -sa, cf. $u\bar{a}r-sa$ 'water')). Apparently, the form that corresponds to Hitt. nom.-acc.sg. ker (we would expect Luw. **zir) was replaced by the oblique stem. The similarity between Hitt. gen.sg. $kardi\underline{i}as$ and HLuw. gen.sg. za+ra/i-ti-ia-sa is remarkable and points to PAnat. *krdios. All in all, we can reconstruct a PAnat. paradigm * $k^{\prime}e^{\prime}r$, *krdios, *krd-.

Already since Hrozný (1922b: 69^1), Hitt. ker / kard(i)- has been connected to other IE words for 'heart' like Gr. κῆρ, Lat. cor, etc. The nominative-accusative must be reconstructed as * $k\bar{e}r$ on the basis of Gr. κῆρ, Skt. $h\bar{a}rdi$, Arm. sirt, OPr. seyr. The PAnat. gen.sg. *krdios can be compared to i-extensions as visible in Gr. καρδίη 'heart' and Skt. hrdaya-, Av. zoroδaiia-.

The interpretation of the word *ke-er-ti-it-ta* in KBo 3.21 iii (11) ^dIM-*aš ke-er-ti-it-ta mi-nu-an-du li-iš-ši=ma-a=t-ta ua-ar-aš-nu-an-du* has been matter of debate. Puhvel (o.c.: 190) analyses *kirti=tta* and interprets *kirti* as a nom.-acc.sg.-variant besides *ker*, which, he assumes, may be "a variant reinforced by the Hittite proliferation of *i*-stems in terms for body parts (e.g. *arki-*, *haḥri-*, *lišši-...*)". He translates the sentence in question as 'may they soothe thy heart [partitive apposition], and may they calm thy liver'. This interpretation is rather *ad hoc* and unsatisfactory. Eichner (1979a: 45⁹) analyses the form as *kir=ti=tta*, showing a suffixless loc.sg. *kir* followed by the enclitic possessive pronoun *=tti*. He therefore translates 'In deinem Herzen sollen sie dich milde stimmen, in deiner Leber (d.h. Sinn, Gemüt) aber besänftigen!'. However, the assumption that the second person is expressed by using two enclitic particles (the possessive pronominal enclitic *=tti-* and the enclitic pronoun *=tta*) is not very appealing. Neu (1980a: 31-33) analyses the form as *kerti=tta* and commends that *kerti*

should be taken as a loc.sg. that reflects $*k\acute{e}rd$ -i. This analysis, kerti=tta, certainly fits the parallel word-chain $li\check{s}\check{s}i$ =ma=tta best. Rieken (1999a: 53) rejects Neu's interpretation, however, because she does not believe that $*k\acute{e}rd$ -i would yield Hitt. kerti: according to her $*\acute{e}RC > aRC$, and thus $*k\acute{e}rd$ -i > karti. The fact that *eRCV remains eRCV is clearly visible in e.g $*k^w\acute{e}rmi > kuermi$, however, and therefore Neu's interpretation is phonetically regular as well. This means that kerti would be the regular outcome of the PIE loc.sg. $*k\acute{e}rd$ -i, whereas Hitt. dat.-loc.sg. $kart\bar{i}$ goes back to the PIE dat.sg. *krd- $\acute{e}i$. Note that Puhvel also cites a dat.-loc.sg. girdi on the basis of KUB 53.50 i (3) URU- $a\check{s}$ gir-di 'in the heart of the city', but this is problematic in view of the fact that this would be the only instance known to me where the sign GÌR has to be read phonetically.

keš-zi: see kiš-zi

keššar / kiššer- / kišr- (c.) 'hand' (Sum. ŠU, Akk. *QATU*): nom.sg. ke-eš-šar=ši-iš (OH/?), ki-iš-šar-aš (MS), ke-eš-ši-ra-aš (OH/NS), ki-iš-ši-ra-aš (OH/NS), acc.sg. [ki-i]š-še-ra-an (OS), ki-iš-ši-ra-an (MH/NS), ke-eš-ši-ra-an (MH/NS), gen.sg. ki-iš-ra-aš (MH/MS), ki-iš-ša-r[(a-aš)] (MH/MS), ki-iš-še-ra-aš (MH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. ki-iš-ša-ri-i (OS), ki-iš-ri (OH/NS), ki-iš-ri (OH/NS), [(ki)-i]š-ši-ri-i=t-ta (OH/NS), all.sg. ki-iš-ra-a (OS), ki-šar-ra (NS), abl. ki-iš-ra-az (MH/MS), ki-iš-šar-az (MH/MS), ki-iš-šar-az (OH/MS), ki-iš-šar-az (MH/NS), ke-eš-ša-ra-az (NS), instr. ki-iš-šar-at (OH/MS), ki-iš-šar-ta (MH/NS), ke-eš-šar-ta (MH/NS), ki-iš-i-i-it (MS?), ki-iš-ri-it (NS), ki-iš-ša-ri-it (MH/NS), acc.pl. ki-iš-še-ru-uš (OH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. ki-iš-ra-aš (NS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. **Iš(ša)ra/i-** (c.) 'hand' (nom.sg. *i-iš-ša-ri-iš*, *iš-ša-ri-iš*, iš-ša-ri-i, dat.-loc.sg. iš-ša-ri-i, abl.-instr. iiš-ša-ra-ti, iš-ša-ra-a-ti, coll.pl. i-iš-ša-ra, iš-ša-ra, dist.pl. ŠU^{MEŠ}-an-ta, dat. $i\check{s}-\check{s}a-ra\langle -an\rangle-z[a],$ gen.adj.nom.-acc.sg.nt. $i\check{s}-\check{s}a-ra\langle -a\check{s}-\check{s}a\rangle -an-za),$ loc.pl. iššarallattar- (n.) 'bracelet' (nom.-acc.pl. iš-ša-ra-la-ad-da-ra), išaryaja- (adj.) 'favourable (vel sim.)' (nom.-acc.sg.n. i-šar-ú-ua-ja-an, nom.-acc.pl.n. i-šar-uaia), išaruila/i- 'right hand' (nom.sg.c. i-šar-ú-i-li-iš, i-šar-ui;-li-iš, abl.-instr. išar-ú-i-la-ti), išaruili(ja)- (adj.) 'of the right hand (> favourable)' (nom.-acc.sg.n. i-šar-ú-i-li-ia-an, abl.-instr.? [i-šar-]ú-i-ri-ia-a-ti); HLuw. istra/i- (c.) 'hand' (acc.sg /istrin/ MANUS i-sà-tara/i-na (KARKAMIŠ A7 §3), "MANUS"-tara/i-na (JISR EL HADID fr.2 line 2), dat.-loc.sg. /istri/ MANUS i-sà-tara/i-i (KARKAMIŠ A6 §15, §17, §22), MANUS-tara/i (KARKAMIŠ A21 §3), abl. /istradi/ ["MA]NUS"-tara/i-ti (KARKAMIŠ A11a §2b)); Lyc. izre/i- 'hand' (abl.-instr. izredi).

PAnat. *gésr-

IE cognates: Gr. χείρ 'hand', Arm. $je\bar{r}n$ 'hand', TochA tsar, TochB sar 'hand', Alb. $dor\ddot{e}$ 'hand', Skt. $h\acute{a}sta$ - 'hand' (* $\acute{g}^h\acute{e}s$ -to-).

PIE * $\dot{g}^h \dot{e}s$ -r / * $\dot{g}^h s$ - $\dot{e}r$ -m / * $\dot{g}^h s$ -r- $\dot{o}s$

See Puhvel HED 4: 160f. and Rieken 1999a: 278f. for attestations. Already since Sturtevant (1927a: 121) this word is generally connected with Gr. χείρ 'hand', which in view of Arm. jern and Skt. hásta- 'hand' must reflect *ghes-r. In Hittite, we find a variaty of forms, of which it is not always clear how to interpret them, despite the obvious etymon. The oldest forms (OS and MS) are the following: nom.sg. keššar, acc.sg. kiššeran, gen.sg. kiš(ša)raš, dat.-loc.sg. kiš(ša)rī, all.sg. kišrā, abl. kiš(ša)raz, instr. kiššarat / kiššarta, acc.pl. kiššeruš, dat.-loc.pl. kišraš. In younger times, we see that some forms occur that reflect a thematic stem kiššera- (nom.sg. kišširaš (NS), gen.sg. kiššeraš (NS)) and kiš(ša)ra- (nom.sg. kiššaraš (MS), instr. kiššarit (NS)) (see Weitenberg 1995 on the thematicization and sigmatization of original asigmatic commune nominatives). According to Rieken (l.c., following Schindler) the original paradigm of $*\dot{g}^h es\mbox{-}r$ - must have been 'holodynamic', $*\acute{g}^h\acute{e}s-\bar{o}r / *\acute{g}^h\acute{e}s-or-m / *\acute{g}^hs-r-\acute{e}s / *\acute{g}^hs-\acute{e}r(-i)$, of which she states that "[d]as Hethitische setzt dieses mit den Stämmen keššar und kiš(ša)r-' fast lautgesetzlich fort" (o.c.: 280). This view, with which I do not agree at all, is supported by her incorrect idea that the vowel e/i in kiššer- / kiššer- is "lediglich graphischen Ursprungs".

If nom.sg. keššar would reflect * $g^h \acute{e}s-\bar{o}r$, I do not know how to explain the geminate -šš-: I would expect an outcome **kešar or even **keša (cf. § 1.4.6.2.a for the loss of wordfinal *-r after unaccentuated *- \bar{o} -). In my view, the geminate of keššar can only be explained by a pre-form $*\dot{g}^h\dot{e}s$ -r, in which *s has been fortited due to contact with -r-. With this pre-form it is an exact match with Gr. χείρ. The reconstructed acc.sg. $*\acute{g}^h\acute{e}s$ -or-m should have regularly yielded Hitt. **keššaran, which is not attested at all. Already in OS texts, we find kiššeran, which can either be interpreted as /kiSéran/ < * g^h s-ér-m (for the possible development of *#KsV- > Hitt. /KiSV-/ compare $k\bar{a}st$ - / kist- and the total absence of Hittite words that start in **kašV- < *KsV-; the geminate - $š\check{s}$ - must be compared to *VksV > Hitt. /VkSV/, cf. § 1.4.4.2) or as /kiSéran/ $< *\acute{g}^h es -\acute{e}r - m$ (with /i/ going back to pre-tonic *e; note that we then should assume generalization of geminate -šš- out of the other cases). The oldest attestations of gen.sg. kišraš and kiššaraš stand for /kiSrás/ $< g^h s - r - \acute{o}s$ or for /kiSrás/ $< *g^h e s - r - \acute{o}s$ ós (compare Gr. χείρος $< *g^h esr-os$). Dat.-loc.sg. $kiš(ša)r\bar{\imath}$, all.sg. $kišr\bar{a}$ and abl. $ki\check{s}(\check{s}a)raz$ stand for /kiSr-/ < * \acute{g}^hs -r-' or /kiSr-/ < * \acute{g}^hes -r-'. Instr. $ki\check{s}\check{s}arta$ / *kiššarat* stands for /kɨSrt/ < * g^h s-r-t. Acc.pl. *kiššeruš* stands for /kɨSérus/ < * g^h s-ér-ms, compare acc.sg.

All in all, in my opinion it is clear that the Hittite material points to an original hysterodynamic paradigm $*\dot{g}^h\dot{e}s$ -r, $*\dot{g}^hs$ - $\dot{e}r$ -m, $*\dot{g}^hs$ -r- $\dot{o}s$, etc. (according to the 'fourth subtype' as described in Beekes 1995: 175).

The Luwian forms, CLuw. $i\check{s}(\check{s}a)ra/i$ -, HLuw. istra/i- and Lyc. izre/i-, reflect PLuw. */iSra/i-/ < (virtual) * $\acute{g}es$ -r-o-, a thematicized form of PAnat. * $\acute{g}es$ -r. The fact that *e yields Luw. -i- may show that it was pretonic (cf. Hajnal 1995: 63). It should be noted that the appurtenance of CLuw. $i\check{s}aru\check{a}$ - $aru\check{a$

kešt-^{āri}: see kišt-^{āri}

ketkar (adv.) 'at the head (of), on top': *ke-et-kar=ša-me-et* (OS), *ke-et-kar* (OH/MS), *ke-et-kar-za* (OH/NS), *ke-et-kar-az* (MH/MS), *ke-et-kar-aš* (MH/MS), *ke-ek-kar* (NS),

IE cognates: Gr. ἐπὶ κάρ 'head down', ἀνὰ κάρ 'upwards'. PIE *ked + * $kr(h_2)$

See Puhvel HED 4: 201-2 for attestations. Since Josephson (1966: 135) this adverb is generally seen as a univerbation of ket, the old abl./instr. case of $k\bar{a}$ -/ $k\bar{u}$ -/ $k\bar{i}$ -' this', followed by kar, which must be compared to Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\dot{\imath}$ káp 'head down', ἀvà κáp 'upwards', which must somehow reflect PIE * $kreh_2$ 'head, horn'. The interpretation of ket as an old abl./instr. is supported by the fact that in younger times -kar is replaced by the ablatival -karz.

The interpretation of $-kar \sim \kappa \acute{\alpha} \rho$ is difficult. Puhvel (l.c.) explains it as a suffixless locative, but safely gives no reconstruction. Rieken (1999a: 250, with reference to Nussbaum) assumes that these forms reflect *- k_r - h_2 , which would be the reduced form of * $kr\acute{e}h_2$ in univerbation. It is difficult to judge whether a development * krh_2 > Hitt. kar, Gr. $\kappa \acute{\alpha} \rho$ is regular. In Greek, I know of no comparable instances of *- Crh_2 #. Rix (1992: 75) only cites examples for the outcome of *- Cnh_2 #: * k_rh_2 sn- h_2 > Gr. (Hom.) $\kappa \acute{\alpha} \rho \eta \nu \alpha$ and * $g^w elh_1$ -mn- h_2 > Gr. (Hom.) $\beta \acute{\epsilon} \lambda \epsilon \mu \nu \alpha$ 'projectile'. These forms show that we would expect that *- k_rh_2 yielded Gr. ** $\kappa \rho \acute{\alpha}$. In Hittite, if kar reflects * k_rh_2 , we would have to assume loss of word-final laryngeal (as does Melchert 1994a: 87).

Prins (1997: 202-3), after summing up the discussion in detail, assumes that the preforms of ketkar and Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\dot{\iota}$ $\kappa\dot{\iota}\rho$ may never have had a laryngeal at all. She argues that the univerbation *-kr stems from the time that there still was a root *ker- 'bone substance' (of which later the extensions *ker- h_2 - 'head', *ker-no-'horn' e.a. were formed). According to her, this *-kr did not receive a laryngeal at all, because "already in PIE the form *-kr in univerbated forms was fossilized".

This assumption (although rather radical) indeed solves the formal problems of ketkar. A parallel formation of ket + abl. we find in ket(-)pantalaz (q.v.).

ketpantalaz (adv.) 'from this time on': *ke-et pa-an-ta-la-za* (MH/MS), *ke-et pa-an-da-la-az* (MH/MS), *ke-et-pa-an-da-la-az* (MH/MS), *ke-et-pa-an-ta-la-az* (OH/NS).

See Puhvel HED 4: 202-3 for attestations. The form ketpantalaz, which is attested thus several times, is clearly a univerbation of ket and pantalaz. This is not only clear from the fact that this expression is written with a word space between the two elements in MS texts, but also because of the parallel expression a- $p\acute{e}$ -et pa-an-ta-la-az 'from that time on'. For a treatment of ket, see $k\bar{a}$ - $/k\bar{u}$ -/ki- 'this'; for a treatment of pantalaz see at pantala-.

ki-^{tta(ri)} (IIIb) 'to lie, to be laid, to be in place, to be set' (Sum. GAR): 3sg.pres.midd. ki-it-ta (OS), ki-it-ta-ri (MH/MS), ki-id-da-ri (NS), 3pl.pres.midd. ki-an-ta (OS), ki-an-da (OS), ki-ia-an-ta (OS), ki-ia-an-da (NS), ki-an-ta-ri (OH/NS), ki-ia-an-ta-ri (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.midd. ki-it-ta-ti (MH/NS), ki-it-ta-at (OH/MS), 3pl.pret.midd. ki-i-ia-an-ta-ti (MH/NS), 3sg.imp.midd. ki-it-ta-ru (OS, often), ki-it-ta-a-ru (1x, MH/NS), ki-id-da-ru (NH), 2pl.imp.midd. ki-id-du-ma-ti (NH).

Anat. cognates: Pal. **kī-** 'to lie' (3sg.pres.midd. *ki-i-ta-ar*); CLuw. **zī-** 'to lie' (3sg.pres.midd. *zi-ia-ar*, *zi-i-ia-ri*); Lyc. **si-** 'to lie' (1sg.pres.midd. *siχani*, 3sg.pres.midd. *siję̃ni*, *sijęni*, 3pl.pres.midd. *sitę̃ni*).

PAnat. *kíi-

IE cognates: Skt. śáye, śéte 'to lie', Av. saēte 'to lie', Gr. κεῖμαι 'to lie'.

PIE *kéi-to / *kéi-nto

See Puhvel HED 4: 169f. for attestations. Already since Hrozný (1917: 35) this verb is generally regarded as the cognate of Skt. śay- and Gr. κεῖται 'to lie', which reflect *kei-. Because the Sanskrit and the Greek verb show the static inflection (Skt. 3sg. śáye, 3pl. śére; Gr. 3sg. κεῖται, 3pl. κέατο < *kéi-nto), we

would expect that in Hittite we would find a static inflection as well. Because normally *-ei- would monophthongize to Hitt. -ē-, Eichner (1973a: 78) asssumed that *-ei- is raised to $-\bar{i}$ - after a velar consonant (also in $k\bar{i}s^{-a(ri)}$ / $ki\bar{s}$ - (q.v.)). Although such a raising is generally accepted now, it still is problematic why kitta(ri) shows a short -i- throughout its paradigm, especially since shortening of long vowels in closed syllable is not usual (cf. $k\bar{a}nkhi < k\acute{o}nk-h_2ei$). For instance, Oettinger (1979a: 525) noticed that the Palaic form $k\bar{\imath}tar$, in contrast to Hitt. kitta(ri), shows a long vowel -ī- and a lenited stop /d/, due to the preceding accentuated long vowel. This means that Hittite must have reintroduced the unlenited ending -tta(ri), which, according to Oettinger, caused the shortening of the vowel. Melchert (1994a: 145) hesitates in believing this theory: he remarks that the form $u\bar{\imath}tt$ - 'year' < * $u\acute{e}t$ - shows a long $-\bar{\imath}$ - in a closed syllable and therefore seems to contradict this. In my view, this is not necessarily true: the plene spelling \acute{u} -i-it- t° does not have to indicate vowel length: it can be used just to disambiguate the ambiguous sign IT that can be read it as well as et. Nevertheless, I would like to reexamine the chronology of the development *Kei- $> k\bar{\imath}$ -.

As we can see, the raising of * $Kei- > K\bar{\imath}$ - occurred in all Anatolian languages: * $kei- > Pal.\ k\bar{\imath}$ -, CLuw. $z\bar{\imath}$ - and Lyc. si(j)-. This is therefore probably a Proto-Anatolian development. Eichner (l.c.) assumes that * $Ke\underline{i}- > *k\bar{e}$ - (regular monophthongization of *-ei-) and that then the velar gets palatalized to * $k'\bar{e}$ -, due to which * \bar{e} is raised, yielding * $k'\bar{\imath}$ -. In my view, we should rather assume that * $Ke\underline{i}$ - was raised to * $ki\underline{i}$ - before the monophthongization of * $-e\underline{i}$ - to $-\bar{e}$ -. In the case of $ki^{-lta(ri)}$, this means that PIE * $k'\underline{e}\underline{i}$ -tor yielded PAnat. * $k'\underline{i}\underline{i}$ tor. This * $k'\underline{i}\underline{i}$ tor fell victim to lenition due to the accentuated diphthong, yielding * $k'\underline{i}\underline{i}$ tor. This * $k'\underline{i}\underline{i}$ tor is the immediate preform of Pal. $k'\underline{i}$ tar (with monophthongization of * $-i'\underline{i}-$ >- $-\bar{\imath}$ -). In Pre-Hittite, the synchronically aberrant ending *-dor is replaced by the normal ending *-tor (with fortis /t'), yielding * $k'\underline{i}\underline{i}$ -tor. It should be noted that /t'1 was phonetically a long (geminate) consonant: [$k'\underline{i}\underline{i}$ tor] or [$k'\underline{i}\underline{i}$ ttor]. In this form, the triconsonantal cluster * $-\underline{i}\underline{i}t$ - is simplified to -tt- through loss of the consonantal part of the diphthong * $-i\underline{i}$ -, a development comparable to * $k'\underline{i}\underline{s}C > kisC$, but also *linkC > likC and lankC > harC. This simplification then yielded Hitt. kitta(ri).

Within Sanskrit, we find two separate 3sg.pres.-forms, namely $\pm s\acute{a}ye < *k\acute{e}i-o-i$ and $\pm s\acute{e}te < *k\acute{e}i-to-i$. The idea is that the ending *-o is the old stative ending, whereas -to originally belonged with the real middle. On the basis of Hitt. $\pm sitta$ and Pal. $\pm sitta$ and Pal. $\pm sitta$ and Pal. $\pm sitta$ and Proto-Anatolian possessed both forms as well (which shows that already in PIE there were two forms: archaic * $\pm sitta$ and renewed * $\pm sitta$ on Trenewed * $\pm sitta$ or Trenewed *

the two forms, *kéi-o 'won' in the Luwian branch, whereas *kéi-to 'won' in the Palao-Lydo-Hittite branch. Note that I interpret Lyc. sitēni, which is usually cited as 3sg., as a 3pl.-form, reflecting *kéinto->*kíinto> Lyc. /sĩte-/, spelled site- (cf. Melchert 1992a: 195 for the fact that sitēni has a plural subject).

=kki, =kka: see at kui-

giem-: see gimm-

gimm- (c.) 'winter' (Sum. ŠE₁₂, Akk. *KUṢṢU*): dat.-loc.sg. *gi-im-mi* (KBo 15.32 i 4 (OH/MS), KUB 13.2 iv 23 (MH/NS), KUB 22.39 iii 14 (fr.) (NS), KBo 13.169 l.col. 1 (NS)), *gi-e-mi* (KUB 30.37 i 9, 11 (fr.) (NS)), *gi-mi* (IBoT 2.66 rev. 10 (NS)).

Derivatives: $gimanije/a^{-zi}$ (Ic1) 'to spend the winter' (3sg.pret.act. gi-ma-ni-e-et (OH/NS), gi-ma-ni-et (OH/NS)), gi-mant- (c.) 'winter' (nom.sg. gi-im-ma-an-za (MS), acc.sg. ki-im-ma-an-tan $_x$ (undat.), gen.sg. gi-im-ma-an-ta-a $_x$ (OH/NS), gi-im-ma-an-da-a $_x$ (MH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. gi-im-ma-an-ti (MH/MS)), gi-im-ma-tarije/ a^{-zi} (Ic1) 'to spend the winter' (3pl.pres.act. SE_{12} -ja-an-zi (NS), 1sg.pret.act. gi-im-ma-an-ta-ri-ja-nu-un (NH), gi-im-ma-an-da-ri-ja-nu-un (NH)), see gi-mra-.

IE cognates: Skt. héman-, Av. ziiå, Lat. hiems, Gr. χειμών 'winter' etc. PIE $*g^him-n(-ent)$ -

See Puhvel HED 4: 143f. for attestations. There he also cites acc.sg. [*g*]*i-ma-an* (KBo 26.132, 6), emended thus by Oettinger (1982a: 237), but as Rieken (1999a: 77) shows, this emendation is incorrect. Semantically, there is no reason the assume 'winter' in this context while the traces rather point to [...-*a*]*m-ma-an*.

Although the basic etymon of these words has been clear since Sommer (1920: 23), namely PIE $*\acute{g}^h im$ -(n-) 'winter', the exact interpretation of all the forms is difficult. It may be worth while to first look at the formations in the other IE languages. There we find a root noun $*\acute{g}^h iem$ - (Lat *hiems* 'winter', Av. $zii\mathring{a} < *\acute{g}^h i\bar{o}m$), but also an n-stem $*\acute{g}^h eim$ -n- (Skt. $h\acute{e}man$ -, Gr. χ είμων, χ εῖμω).

In Hittite, an *n*-stem is assuredly attested in the verb $gimanije/a-z^i$ 'to spend the winter', which reflects $*g^him-n-je/o-$. This makes it likely that the geminate -mm-as attested in dat.-loc.sg. gi-im-mi 'in the winter' and gi-im-ma-an-t- 'winter' is the result of the assimilation of the cluster -mn-, so $*g^him-n-$ and $*g^him-n-ent-$. Puhvel (o.c.: 145) objects to reconstructing gimm- as gim-n- with the consideration that in lamni 'name (dat.-loc.sg.)' the cluster -mn- is preserved, but

Melchert (1994a: 81) states that in principle *-mn- assimilates to -mm- unless it is part of an ablauting paradigm (like in the case of $l\bar{a}man / lamn$ -). This means that the original paradigm to which gimmi must have belonged (* $g^h \acute{e}im$ -n, * $g^h \acute{i}m$ -n- $\acute{o}s$ > Hitt. ** $k\bar{e}man$, ** $kimn\bar{a}s$) has been taken over by gimmant- (* $g^h \acute{e}im$ -n-ent-) at an early stage already. This is supported by the fact that OH gimanije/a- zi is replaced by NH gimmant- must be compared to gimman- beside gimman- 'spring', gimman- besides gim- 'fall' and *gim- besides gim- 'spring', gim- besides gim- 'fall' and *gim- besides gim- 'year'. The fact that only dat.-loc.sg. gim- besides gim- besides gim- besides gim- besides gim- besides gim- besides gim- besides gim- besides gim- besides gim- where dat.-loc.sg. gim- occurs far more often than gim- besides gim- where dat.-loc.sg. gim- occurs far more often than gim- g

The hapax gi-e-mi, which is attested in a NS text only, could be considered as a scribal error for gimmi. Nevertheless, Melchert (1984a: 127^{90}) discusses the possibility that gi-e-mi is an archaic form that has to be equated with Lat. hiemi 'in the winter' and reflects * g^hiem -i.

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gimmant-: see gimm-
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gimmara-: see gimra-

gimra- (c.) 'the outdoors, countryside, field, military campaign' (Sum. LÍL, Akk. \$ERU): nom.sg. gi-im-ra-aš (MS), acc.sg. gi-im-ra-an (MS), gi-im-ra-an (NH), gen.sg. gi-im-ra-aš (OS), ki-im-ra-aš (NS), gi-im-ma-ra-aš (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. gi-im-ri (OH/NS), all.sg. gi-im-ra (OH/MS), abl. gi-im-ra-az (OH/NS), acc.pl. gi-im-ru-uš (MS), gi-im-ri-uš (1x, MH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. gi-im-ra-aš (MH/NS), gi-im-ma-ra-aš (MH/NS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *im(ma)ra/i-* 'open country' (gen.adj.-stem *im-ma-ra-aš-ša*, gen.adj.dat.sg. *im-ma-ra-aš-šan*, *im-ra-aš-ša*<an>).

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PAnat. *'g'imro-
PIE *g'im-ro-
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See Puhvel HED 4: 175f. for attestations. The occasional spellings gi-im-ma-rashow that we should phonologically interpret this word as /kiMra-/. Taking this together with CLuw. im(ma)ra/i-, we can reconstruct a PAnat. * $\acute{g}imro$ -.

Sturtevant (1930c: 216) suggested a connection with PIE * $d^h e g^h m$ - 'earth'. In view of Hitt. $t\bar{e}kan$ / takn- 'earth' < * $d^h e g^h$ -m / * $d^h g^h$ -m- and CLuw. $ti\underline{i}amma/i$ - 'earth' < * $d^h g^h e m$ -, it is impossible to derive PAnat. * $g^h e^h e^h e^h$ - from a preform ** $d^h g^h e^h e^h e^h$ -. Tie-ins with IE *kei- 'to lie' (Jucqois 1967: 177) or *kem- 'to

border' (Van Windekens 1981) are contradicted by CLuw. im(ma)ra/i- that requires PIE $*g^{(h)}/g^{(h)}$.

Benveniste apud Puhvel (l.c.) rather connects gimra- to PIE $*g^hiem$ - 'winter', "thus in origin a term for the wintry steppe, the inhospitable outdoors (cf. 'out in the cold', $sub\ Iove\ frigido$, etc.)". Although a preform $*g^him-ro$ - indeed would yield Hitt. /kiMra-/ and CLuw. im(ma)ra/i-, and although r-extensions of $*g^hiem$ -are found in e.g. Arm. $jme\bar{r}n$ 'winter' $< *g^him-r-inos$, Gr. χ euepovó ς 'happening in the winter' $< *g^heim-er-ino$ -, Lat. $h\bar{l}bernus$ 'winterly' $< *g^heim-r-ino$ - as well, the assumed semantic development may not be self-evident. For a further treatment of $*g^hiem$ -, see gimm- 'winter'.

kinae-^{zi} (*Ia2 > Ic2) 'to (as)sort': 3sg.pres.act. ki-na-iz-zi (OH/NS), ki-i-na-iz-zi (NS), ki-na-a-iz-zi (NS), 3pl.pres.act. ki-na-an-zi (OH/NS), 1pl.pret.act. ki-n[a-u-en] (MH/NS), 2pl.pret.act. ki-na-a-at-tén (NS); part. ki-na-an-t-, ki-na-a-an-t-, ki-na-a-an-t- (OH/NS).

IE cognates: Gr. δια-ττάω 'to sift', 3pl.pres. σῶσι 'they sift', σήθω 'to sift'. PIE *ki- $n\acute{e}$ - h_2 -ti / *ki-n-e-n-e-nti ?

See Puhvel HED 4: 179f. for attestations. This verb is attested in NS texts only and inflects according to the hatrae-class. Because the hatrae-class inflection was very productive in NH times, it is quite possible that in this verb this inflection is of a secondary origin. Such an assumption is necessary if one follows the etymology as offered by Puhvel (l.c.), who analyses Gr. δια-ττάω 'to sift' as * $kieh_2$ - $i\bar{o}$, 3pl.pres. $\sigma\bar{\omega}\sigma$ 'they sift' as * $kieh_2$ -ionti and $\sigma\eta\theta\omega$ 'to sift' < * $kieh_2$ - d^h -, thus identifying a root *kieh2- 'to sift'. According to Puhvel, this root also had a nasal infixed stem *ki-ne- h_2 - which ended up in Hittite as kinae- z^i . Although this sounds appealing semantically, and is formally possible as well, I have one point of criticism. I would expect that a paradigm *ki-né-h₂-ti / *ki-n-h₂-énti would regularly yield Hitt. **kināzi / **kinnanzi, showing an alternation -n- vs. -nn-. Such an alternation is not tolerated, and in all cases that I know of, geminate -nnhas spread throughout the paradigm (e.g. zinnizi / zinnanzi 'to finish' << *zinēzi / zinnanzi < *tineh_iti / *tinh_ienti; šunnai / šunnanzi 'to fill' << *šunai / šunnanzi < *su-no-H-ei / *su-n-H-enti). A priori, I would therefore expect to have found Hitt. **kinnae-zi instead of kinae-zi. Nevertheless, it cannot be excluded that in this case the single -n- spread throughout the paradigm at the cost of -nn-.

An alternative interpretation could be that *kinae-zi* is, like all original *ḫatrae*-class verbs, a verbal derivative of an *o*-stem noun, **kina-je/a-*. This hypothetical

noun kina- then could reflect $*kih_2$ -no- (note that in this way the few plene spellings ki-i-na- could be better explained as well).

kīnu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to open (up), to break open': 3sg.pres.act. ki-i-nu-z[i] (MS), ki-nu-uz-zi (MS), ki-nu-zi (OH/NS), gi-nu-uz-zi (MH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. gi-nu-ua-an-zi (MH/MS), ki-nu-an-zi (MS?), ki-nu-ua-an-zi (MH/NS), ke-e-nu-ua-an-zi (NS), ge-e-nu-an-zi (NS), 3sg.pret.act. gi-nu-ut (MH/NS), ki-nu-ut (NS), 2sg.imp.act. gi-nu-ut (OH/MS), 3sg.imp.act. ki-i-nu-ud-du (OH/MS), ki-nu-ud-du (OH/MS); 3sg.pret.midd. ki-nu-ut-ta-ti (NS), 3sg.imp.midd. ki-nu-ut-ta-ru (MH/NS); part. ki-i-nu-an-t- (MS), ki-nu-ua-an-t- (MH/NS), gi-nu-ua-an-t-; inf.I ki-nu-ma-an-zi (MS?), ki-nu-ua-an-zi (1x, MH/NS); verb.noun gen. gi-nu-ma-aš (NS), ge-e-nu-ua-aš (here?, NS).

PIE * \acute{g}^h *iH-neu-*?

See Puhvel HED 4: 151f. for attestations. The verb is spelled in a few different ways: ki-nu-, gi-nu-, ki-i-nu-, ki-e-nu- and gi-e-nu-. Since the signs KI and GI in principle can be read ki and ke and gi and ge respectively, it is difficult to decide how to interpret this verb phonologically. In my view it is crucial that the forms that show ki-i-nu- are among the oldest attestations of this verb (OH/MS and MS?), whereas the spellings ke-e-nu- and ge-e-nu- are attested in NS texts only. This verb therefore must originally have been /kinu-/ or /kīnu-/, which developed to NH /kenu-/ due to the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before -n- as described in § 1.4.8.1.d.

The verb denotes 'to open up (trans.), to break open'. Formally, it looks like an old causative in -nu-, which fits the transitive meaning. This could indicate that $k\bar{l}nu$ - is a derivative of a verb that denotes 'to open up (intr.)'. Although there are several IE languages in which we find words for 'to yawn, to open up (one's mouth)' that are formally similar (cf. Laroche 1963: 59), an exact reconstruction is difficult to give. Lith. $\check{z}i\acute{o}ti$ 'to open (one's mouth)' points to $*\mathring{g}^hieh_{2/3}$ -, whereas Gr. $\chi\acute{\eta}\mu\eta$ 'yawn' and $\chi\acute{\alpha}vo\varsigma$ 'gaping mouth' reflect $*\mathring{g}^h(e)h_2$ -. On the other hand, OCS $z\check{e}j\varrho$ 'to yawn' reflects $*\mathring{g}^heh_l(i)$ -, whereas Lat. $h\bar{l}sc\bar{o}$ 'to open up, to yawn' goes back to $*\mathring{g}^hiH$ -ske/o-, and OHD $gin\bar{e}n$ 'to yawn' $<*\mathring{g}^hi-ne-h_l$ -.

All in all, a reconstruction $*\dot{g}^h iH$ -neu- for Hitt. $k\bar{\imath}nu$ - is possible, but far from assured.

kinun (adv.) 'now': ki-nu-un (OS).

Derivatives: *kinuna* '(but) now' (*ki-nu-na* (NH)), *kinuntarijal* (adv.) 'in the present' (*ki-nu-un-tar-ri-ja-al*), *kinuntarijalla-* (adj.) 'as of now, present' (abl. *ki-nu-un-ta-ri-ja-la-za*, *ki-nu-un-tar-ja-la-za*, *ki-nu-un-tar-ri-ja-la-az*).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *nānun* 'now' (*na-a-nu-un*, *na-nu-un*, *na-a-nu-um=pa*, *na-a-nu-ú-un=pa*, *na-nu-pa*), *nanuntarrit-* (n.) 'the present' (nom.-acc.sg. [*n*]*a-nu-un-tar-ri-š*[*a*]), *nanuntarri(ja)-* (adj.) 'of the present' (nom.-acc.sg.n. [*na-nu-un-tar-ri-ja-an-za*), *nānuntarrijal(i)-* (adj.) 'present' (nom.-acc.sg.n. [*na-a-nu-un-ta-ri-ja-a-al*, nom.-acc.pl.n. *na-a-nu-un-ta-ri-ja-la*, *na-a-nu-un-tar-ri-ja-la*, *na-a-nu-un-ta-ri-ja-la*).

PIE *ki-num

The adverb *kinun* 'now' is abundantly attested from OS texts onwards. Already in OS texts, it is often attested with the enclitic conjuction =(m)a attached to it: ki-nu-n=a '(but) now', showing the post-consonantal form of =(m)a. The distribution between C=a and V=ma is disappearing from the MH period, which is visible in the fact that from then onwards we find ki-nu-un=ma. Nevertheless, the form kinuna is still attested in MH as well as NH texts, showing that OH kinun=a was not analysed as such anymore. I therefore interpret the NH form kinuna synchronically as a single form denoting '(but) now' (cf. attestations like ki-nu-na=ma=mu (KBo 18.29 rev. 20 (NH)), ki-nu-na=ma=ua (KBo 18.19 rev. 28 (NH))).

If we compare Hitt. kinun to CLuw. $n\bar{a}nun$, it is clear that the former must be analysed as ki + nun. The element ki- must be identified with nom.-acc.sg. $k\bar{\imath}$ 'this' $<*k\acute{\imath}$ (see $k\bar{a}$ - $/k\bar{\imath}$). The element nun probably reflects *num as still is visible in the one CLuwian attestation with -m-, $n\bar{a}numtarijala$. This *num must be compared to Gr. $v\tilde{v}v$ 'now' and Lat. nunc 'now'. This latter form is especially interesting as it derives from *nun-ce <*num + *ki. The element *num must belong with PIE *nu 'now' as visible in Skt. nu, Lith. nu, Goth. nu, etc., but also in the Hittite clause conjunctive nu. The CLuw. form $n\bar{a}nun$ probable shows a reduplication *no-num.

The derivative *kinuntariialla*- must be compared with Hitt. *nuntariia*- (adj.) 'swift, quick' and CLuw. *nanuntariia*-, reflecting **num-tr-ie/o*-.

ginzu-: see (UZU) genzu-

(GIŠ) **gipeššar / gipešn-** (n.) 'cubit, ell', also area measure (as area measure: Sum. KÙŠ, Akk. *AMMATU*): nom.-acc.sg. *gi-pé-eš-šar* (OS), *ki-pé-eš-šar*, *gi-pé-šar* (1x), gen.sg. *gi-pé-eš-na-aš*.

See Puhvel HED 4: 186-7 for attestations. The fact that this word contains the suffix $-e\check{s}\check{s}ar$ / $-e\check{s}n$ - as well as that it is attested in OS texts already could point to an IE origin. Puhvel (l.c.) connects it with Ved. $g\acute{a}bhasti$ - 'arm, hand', Khot. $ggo\acute{s}t\ddot{a}$ 'hand(ful)' and reconstructs $*g^heb^hesr$, but this does not seem immediately appealing to me. I would rather expect derivation of a root $*Keib^{(h)}$ - or $*Kieb^{(h)}$ -, but have not been able to find a convincing cognate.

kir: see (UZU)ker / kard(i)-

Derivatives: *kikkiš-^{tta(ri)}* (*IIIa > IIIb) 'to turn out to be, to happen (impf.)' (3sg.pres.midd. *ki-ik-ki-iš-ta-ri* (OH/NS), *ki-ik-ki-iš-ta-a-ri* (NH), *ki-ik-kiš-ta-ri* (NS), *ki-kiš-ta-a-ri* (1x, NS), *ki-ik-ki-eš-ta-ri* (1x, NS), 3pl.pres.midd. *ki-ik-ki-ša-an-ta* (NS), 3sg.pret.midd. *ki-ik-ki-iš-ta-at* (NS), *ki-ik-kiš-ta-at* (NH), 3sg.imp.midd. *ki-ik-ki-iš-ta-ru* (OH/NS); sup. *ki-ik-ki-iš-šu-u-ua-an* (OH/NS)).

IE cognates: OHG kēran, ModHG kehren 'to turn'.

PIE *'g'éis-o / *'g'éis-nto

See Puhvel HED 4: 191f. for attestations. The verb is spelled both with and without plene -i-. If we look at the occurrence of this plene -i- closely, we immediately see a distribution: plene -i- is only attested in forms in which the ending starts in a vowel, and never in forms in which the ending starts in a consonant. In OS texts this distribution is absolute: we find ki-i-šV° vs. ki-iš-C°. From MH times onwards the spelling ki-šV starts to appear as well, which becomes standard in NH texts (126 x ki-šV° vs. 2x ki-i-šV°). This does not effect

Puhvel (l.c., with reference to Laroche 1952a: 102) favours the connection with Lat. $ger\bar{o}$ 'to carry', for which he presumes a basic meaning 'to bring about, to make occur'. Schrijver (1991: 18, with references to Osthoff) states that $ger\bar{o}$ possibly is connected to IE * $h_2e\acute{g}$ - 'to drive', and thus reflects * $h_2\acute{g}$ -es-. This makes the connection between $k\check{t}\check{s}$ - and Lat. $ger\bar{o}$ improbable, for IE * $h_2\acute{g}$ -es-would have given Hitt. ** $hake\check{s}$ -.

Melchert (1984a: 103) derives kts-from "*keis- 'stir, be in motion' seen in Skt. cesṭati 'stirs, moves, acts'". He does not explain, however, why the Skt. verb is ceṣṭ-, with an extra -t-. So the root *keis- does not independently exist, and I therefore find this etymology uncompelling.

Eichner (1973a: 78) compares $k\bar{i}\bar{s}$ - to OHG $k\bar{e}ran$, ModHG kehren 'to turn' that reflect *'geis-. Semantically, this etymology is supported by e.g. Gr. πέλομαι 'to turn; to become' < * k^wel - 'to turn', Goth. wairpan 'to become, to happen' < * μert - 'to turn', but also ModEng. to turn out to be. Because normally *-ei-would monophthongize to - \bar{e} -, Eichner assumes that *-ei- is raised to - \bar{i} - after velars (cf. also $kitta < *k\acute{e}i$ -to). The question then is why do we find the distribution * $ki\bar{s}C$ vs. $k\bar{i}\bar{s}V$. It is easy to say that * \bar{i} was shortened in a closed syllable, but other long vowels do not shorten in closed syllables (at least, not in the OH period: e.g. $i\bar{s}t\bar{a}phi < *st\acute{o}p-h_2ei$, $k\bar{a}nkhi < *k\acute{o}nk-h_2ei$). In order to solve this, we have to look closely at the development of *Kei- > $k\bar{i}$ -. Eichner (l.c.) assumes that *Kei- > * $k\bar{e}$ - (regular monophthongization of *-ei-) and that then the velar gets palatalized to * $k'\bar{e}$ -, due to which * \bar{e} is raised, yielding * $k'\bar{i}$ -. In my view, we must assume that *Kei- was raised to *kii- before the

monophthongization of *- $e\bar{i}$ - to - $e\bar{e}$ -. In this way, we can explain the development of * $kii\bar{j}CC > kiCC$ in the same lines as *linkC > likC and *harkC > harC, namely as loss of a consonantal element in a triconsonantal cluster. The sequence * $kii\bar{j}CV$ regularly developed into $k\bar{i}CV$.

All in all, I believe that $k\check{a}\check{s}$ - reflects the root $*\check{g}eis$ - 'to turn'. The preform $*\check{g}\acute{e}is$ - h_2e yielded $*ki\hat{j}sha > ki\check{s}ha$, whereas the preform $*\check{g}\acute{e}is$ -o yielded $*ki\hat{j}sa > k\bar{i}sa$.

Note that Puhvel states that the reduplicated imperfective $kikki\check{s}$ - should be phonologically interpreted as /kiks-/, but this is incorrect: spellings like 3pl.pret.midd. ki-ik-ki-sa-an-ta and the lack of spellings like **ki-ik-sa- or **ki-ik-ka-sa- show that we have to phonologically interpret the verb as /kikis-/. The fact the we find a geminate -kk- here does not have any bearing on the etymological interpretation of $k\check{t}s$ -, since the reduplication can be formed quite recently.

kiš-^{zi} (Ib1 > Ic1, Ic2) 'to comb, to card': 3sg.pres.act. *ki-iš-zi* (Bo 7568, 4 (undat.)), *ki-ša-a-iz-zi* (KUB 12.58 ii 42 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *ki-ša-an-zi* (KUB 39.14 i 12 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. *ki-iš-ši-er* (KUB 12.26 ii 6 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *ki-i-ša-a-id-du* (KBo 21.8 iii 14 (OH/MS)); part.nom.-acc.sg.n. *ki-ša-a-an* (KUB 12.58 iii 3 (NS)); impf. 3pl.pres.act. *ki-iš-kán-zi* (KUB 12.26 ii 1 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. *ke-eš-ke-nu-un* (KBo 18.53, 8 (NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *kiš*- 'to comb' (3pl.pret.act. *ki-ša-an-da*; part. *ki-ša-am-ma/i-*, *ki-i-ša-am-ma/i-*).

IE cognates: OCS *česati* 'to comb', *kosa*, *kosmъ* 'hair', Lith. *kasà* 'braid', OIr. *cír* 'comb', ON *haddr* (< **hazdaz* < **kostó*-) 'long hair', Gr. κόσμος 'hairdo'.

PIE *kés-ti / *ks-énti

 safely assume that $ki\check{s}ae^{-z^i}$ and $ki\check{s}\check{s}i\check{t}e/a^{-z^i}$ (with gemination due to the following $-\dot{t}e^{-2}$) are secondary creations and that the stem $ki\check{s}e^{-z^i}$ is the most original one. Already since Götze & Sturtevant (1938: 88f.) this verb is generally connected with the PIE root *kes- 'to comb' that is visible in e.g. OCS $\check{c}esati$ 'to comb', Gr. κόσμος 'hairdo', etc. Nevertheless, details are unclear, especially why Hittite shows an -i- (note that although the sign KI in principle can be read ki as well as ke, the forms ki- $i\check{s}$ -zi, ki- $i\check{s}$ -si-er (both with unambiguous $-i\check{s}$ -) and ki-i-sa-a-id-du clearly point to $ki\check{s}$ -). Normally, an *e does not raise to -i- after velars (e.g. genu < * $\acute{g}enu$ -, genzu < * $\acute{g}enh_1$ -su-), and we would therefore expect *kes- to develop to Hitt. ** $ke\check{s}$ -. E.g. Melchert (1994a: 152) therefore reconstructs * $k\bar{e}s$ - $\acute{e}h_2$ -ie/o-, in which unaccentuated *- \bar{e} - should have yielded Hitt. -i-. This preform is based on the stem $ki\check{s}ae$ -i0 only, which must be secondary, and cannot account for $ki\check{s}$ -i1.

I would like to propose the following solution. In PIE, the verb *kes- inflected *kés-ti / *ks-énti. Although it is clear that the former form should have yielded Hitt. **kešzi, the outcome of the latter form is not fully clear. When we compare e.g. $kišt^{-\tilde{a}ri} < *'g'^h sd-óri$, we could expect that *KsV- would regularly yield Hitt. /kisV-/, spelled kišV- (cf. the absence of any Hitt. words starting in kašV- *KsV-). In this way, *ks-énti should regularly yield Hitt. ki-ša-an-zi /kisánt i as attested. In my view, it is quite possible that the weak stem /kis-/ has spread throughout the paradigm (compare e.g. the situation in $gul\check{s}^{-zi}$). If this scenario is correct, we may assume that the zero-grade stem *ks- is the origin of CLuw. $ki\check{s}$ - as well.

kiššar(a)-: see keššar / kiššer- / kišr-

kiššer(a)-: see keššar / kiššer- / kišr-

kišr(a)-: see keššar / kiššer- / kišr-

kišt-^{āri} (IIIf) 'to perish, to be extinguished': 3sg.pres.midd. *gi-iš-ta-ri* (OS), *ki-iš-ta-a-ri* (MS), *ki-iš-ta-ri* (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.midd. *ki-iš-ta-a-ti* (KBo 34.25, 1ff. (NS)), *ki-iš-ta-ti* (NH), 3sg.imp.act. *ki-iš-ta-ru* (MH/MS, OH/NS), *ki-iš-ta-a-ru* (OH/NS); part. *ki-iš-ta-an-t-* (NS); verb.noun *ki-iš-du-mar* (NS).

Derivatives: *kištanu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to put out, to extinguish' (1sg.pres.act. *ki-iš-ta-nu-mi*, 3sg.pres.act. *ki-iš-ta-nu-zi*, 3pl.pres.act. *ki-iš-ta-nu-an-zi*, *ki-iš-ta-nu-ua-an-zi*, 1sg.pret.act. *ki-iš-ta-nu-uu* (MH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. *ki-iš-ta-nu-ut*, 2pl.imp.act. *ki-iš-ta-nu-ut-te-en*, *ki-iš-ta-nu-ut-tén*, *ki-eš-ta-nu-ut-tén* (OH/NS), 3pl.imp.act.

ki- $i\bar{s}$ -ta-nu-an-du; part. ki- $i\bar{s}$ -ta-nu-ua-an-t-; inf. I ki- $i\bar{s}$ -ta-nu-um-ma-an-zi; impf. ki- $i\bar{s}$ -ta-nu- $u\bar{s}$ -ke/a-), see $k\bar{a}\bar{s}t$ -.

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PAnat. *'g'sd-ó
PIE *'g'hsd-ó
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See Puhvel HED 4: 167f. for attestations. This verb often has 'fire' as its subject, but also 'life' and 'evil adversary'. Its basic meaning therefore seems to be 'to cease to exist, to perish'. Within Hittite, it is likely for formal reasons that this verb is cognate with $k\bar{a}st$ - 'hunger, kistuuant- 'hungry'. This could indicate that kist-ari originally meant 'to be starved'. As I have argued extensively under the lemma $k\bar{a}st$ -, the original root of these words probably was astering significant belongs to the <math>astering significant belongs to the astering significant belongs to

kitkar: see ketkar

kitpantalaz: see ketpantalaz

=kku (encl.) 'now, even, and'; =kku ... =kku 'both ... and; if ... if; whether ... or'
Anat. cognates: Pal. =ku 'and?'; CLuw. =ku (sentence initial enlcitic particle)
'and(?), furtermore(?)'.

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IE cognates: Skt. ca 'and', Lat. -que 'and', Gr. τε 'and' etc. PIE *-k^we
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See Puhvel HED 4: 203f. for an overview of attestations, e.g.

KBo 12.128

(6) nu-u=k-ku ka-ru-uš-tén nu GEŠTU-tén

'Now be silent and listen!';

KUB 33.24 i (with additions from KUB 33.27 obv. 7-8)

- (43) $le-e=\mu a-a=t-ta$ na-a-hi $tu-e[-(el=ku \mu a-a)\dot{s}-ta-i\dot{s}]$
- (44) $\dot{u}g=a$ -at SIG₅-zi-ja-mi \dot{U} -UL-a=k-ku tu[(-el \dot{u})a-aš-ta-iš]
- (45) \acute{u} -g=a-at SIG₅-zi-ia-mi

'Don't you worry. If it is your fault, I will make it right. If it is not your fault, I will make it right (as well)';

KUB 42.107 iii?

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(10) 6 PA ŠE ZI-KU-Ú-KI ha-at-tar=ku
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(11) zi-na-a-il=ku šu-me-eš=ku

'6 parīsu of either zikûki-meal, hattar, zināil or šumeš grain'.

The particle =kku also occurs in the forms nekku 'not?' (q.v.), imma=kku 'and even, on top of it' (see imma), $api\underline{i}a=kku$ 'there and then' (see $ap\overline{a}$ - / $ap\overline{u}$ -) and possibly anku 'fully' (q.v.).

The etymon of =kku as reflecting the enclitic particle *- k^we has been widely accepted since Pisani (1952: 322). Pisani convincingly assumed that =kku reflects $/=k^w$ / with apocope from *- k^we (contra Garett *apud* Melchert (1994a: 184) who interprets takku as $/tak^wu$ / < * $/tak^we$ / < * tok^we).

In the Laws, we find an enclitic particle =aku, of which it is not fully clear whether we should divide it further in $=(\underline{i})a=ku$ (with an awkward single spelling -k-) or not:

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KBo 6.2+ (OS) i (with variant and additions from KBo 6.3 i 45-46 (OH/NS)) (36) [(t\acute{a}k-ku\ L\acute{U}.U_{19})].LU-an\ L\acute{U}-n=a-ku (variant: L\acute{U}-an-n=a-ku) [(MUNUS-n=a-ku) URU\ Ha-at-tu-\check{s}a-az\ ku-i\check{s})-ki( L\acute{U}\ URU\ Lu-\acute{u}-i-i-a-a\check{s})] (37) [(ta-a)]-i-ez-zi
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'If some man from Lūija steals a person from Ḥattuša, either a male or a female. ...'.

Tischler HEG 1: 601 states that "LÚ-na-ku" stands for "LÚ-n-ku = Akk.sg. antuhšan-ku", but this seems hardly credible to me. Perhaps we have to assume =(i)a=kku with lenition of -kk- in post-posttonic position.

The interpretation of the sentence initial particles =ku in Palaic and CLuwian is unclear, but a translation 'and' is of course quite possible. In CLuwian, =ku is often followed by $=\underline{u}a$, by which one could be tempted to analyse it as $=ku\underline{u}a < *-k^we$ without apocope. The fact that this is not possible is visible in sentences like

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KUB 35.102 ii
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- (15) $[a]n-ni-i\check{s}=ku=\underline{u}a=ti\ p\acute{a}r-na-an-za\ ma-ad-du-\acute{u}[-\underline{u}a-ti]$
- (16) [p]a-ap-pár-ku-ua-at-ti ta-a-ti-iš=pa=ua=ti=a[-ta]
- (17) [.]x-ti-ia-ti pu-šu-ri-ia[-ti]
- (18) [pa-]ap-pa-ša-at-ti

'Mother cleans the house with wine, and father p.-s it with [.]x-i- (and) $pu\check{s}uri$ -',

where the parallel particle chains $anni\ddot{s}=ku=\dot{u}a=ti\sim t\bar{a}ti\ddot{s}=pa=\dot{u}a=ti(=ata)$ show that we have to analyse a separate particle =ua in both chains.

kueluuana- (c.) 'washbasin (vel sim.)': dat.-loc.sg. [k]u-e-lu-ua-ni (KBo 22.203 obv. 6 (MS?)), nom.pl. ku-e-lu-ua-ni-iš (MH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. ku-e-lu-ua-na-aš, ku-lu-ua-na-aš (MH/NS).

PIE *g^welh₁-uon-o-

kue(n)-zi / kun- / kuya(n)- (Ia3 > IIa1γ) 'to kill, to slay, to ruin' (Akk. DĀKU): 1sg.pres.act ku-e-mi (MH/MS, OH/NS), 2sg.pres.act. ku-e-ši (NH), ku-en-ti (1x, OH/NS), ku-e-ti (1x, OH/NS), ku-en-na-at-ti (1x, NS), 3sg.pres.act. ku-e-en-zi (OS), ku-en-zi (MH/MS), ku-in-zi (1x, MH/NS), ku-i-en-zi (1x, OH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. ku-ua-an-ú-e-ni (here?, KBo 39.248 obv. 4 (NS)), ku-en-nu-um-me-e-ni (1x, MH/NS), ku-en-nu-um-mé-e-ni (1x, NH), 2pl.pres.act. ku-en-na-at-te-ni (2x, OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. ku-na-an-zi (OS), ku-en-na-an-zi (1x, NS), 1sg.pret.act. ku-e-nu-un (NH), 2sg.pret.act. ku-in-ni-eš-ta (1x, NS), 3sg.pret.act. ku-e-en-ta (OS), ku-en-ta (MH/MS), 1pl.pret.act. ku-e-u-e-en (MH/MS), ku-e-u-en (MH/NS), ku-in-nu-um-mé-en (1x, NS), 2pl.pret.act. ku-en-tén (NH), 3pl.pret.act. ku-e-ner (MH/MS), ku-en-i-er (OH/NS), ku-in-ni-er (1x, MH/NS), 2sg.imp.act. ku-e-ni (MH/MS), ku-en-ni (1x, NH), 3sg.imp.act. ku-en-du (NH), ku-in-du (NH), 2pl. imp. ku-en-te-en (MH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. ku-na-an-du (NH); part. ku-na-an-t- (MH/MS); verb.noun ku-na-atar (NH), gen.sg. ku-na-an-na-aš (NS), abl. ku-na-an-na-z=i-ja (NH); verb.noun

gen.sg. ku-en-nu-ma-aš (NH), ku-e-nu-ma-aš (NH); inf.I ku-en-nu-um-ma-an-zi (NS); inf.II ku-na-an-na (MH/MS), ku-na-a-an-na (OH/NS); impf. ku-aš-ke/a-(OH/MS), ku-ua-aš-ke/a- (OH/MS), ku-en-ni-eš-ke/a- (1x, NS).

IE cognates: Skt. han-/ghn- 'to strike, to kill, to slay', OCS žen ϱ 'to pursue, to hunt down', Lith. genù 'id.', Gr. θείνω 'to smite', Lat. de-fendō 'to keep off, to defend'

PIE *
$$g^{wh}$$
én-ti / * g^{wh} n-énti, * g^{wh} n-ské/ó-

See Puhvel HED 4: 206f. for attestations. The oldest texts show an e/\emptyset -ablauting mi-verb kuenzi / kunanzi. The original paradigm was kuemi, kueši, kuenzi, --, --, kunanzi; kuenun, --, kuenta, kueuen, kuenten, kuener. We see that the -n- is lost in front of m, s and u. Moreover, we see that in the forms kueši, kuenzi, kuenta and kuenten, where we would expect that *e > a because of the following nasal + dental consonant, the *e has been restored on the basis of the other forms of the paradigm. In NH times, we occasionally find forms that show a stem kuenna-1/ kuenn-, inflecting according to the productive tarn(a)-class. The gemination of -nn- in these forms is due to the NH gemination of intervocalic resonants as described by Melchert 1994a: 165. The imperfective kuuaške/a- is remarkable as it is the only form within the paradigm that shows a stem kuua(n)- (unless the hapax form ku-ua-an-ú-e-ni as attested on the very broken tablet KBo 39.248 obv. 4 is really to be interpreted as 1pl.pres.act. /k^wənuéni/). Because of the idea that $*K^{\prime\prime}RC$ regularly yields Hitt. KuRC and never **KuuaRC, it is generally thought that this kuuaške/a- cannot reflect $*K^w n$ -ske/o-, but must be the outcome of *kuen- + -ske/a-. As I have shown in detail in Kloekhorst fthc.e, the imperfective kuuaške/a- can be better explained if we assume that the development $*K^{\vee}RC > \text{Hitt. } KuRC \text{ is valid only when one consonant follows the}$ resonant (so $*K^wRCV$), whereas in the case that two consonants follow the resonant (*K"RCCV), we find a development to Hitt. KuuaRCCV. In this way, $kuuaške/a- = /k^{w} \partial ske/a-/$ shows the regular outcome of the preform $*g^{wh}n-ske/o-$, the morphologically expected imperfective.

Already since Hrozný (1919: 73) the etymon has been clear: PIE $*g^{wh}en$ - 'to smite; to slay, to pursue'. Especially the similarity to Skt. han- 'to strike, to kill' is striking: Hitt. kuenzi / kunanzi ~ Skt. hánti / ghnánti < * g^{wh} énti / * g^{wh} nénti.

kuenzumna- (adj.) 'coming from where, of what origin': nom.sg.c. *ku-en-zu-um-na-aš*.

This words, which occurs only twice (KBo 1.35, 7 and KUB 23.95, 9) is explained by Friedrich (1930: 152) as a derivation in -um(n)a- of the gen.pl. *kuenzan from the paradigm kui- /kuua- 'who' (which is unattested as such, but compare kenzan from $k\bar{a}$ - $/k\bar{u}$ - /ki- 'this' and apenzan from $ap\bar{a}$ - $/ap\bar{u}$ -). The element -um(n)a- then must be equated with the appurtenance suffix -umen-/-umn- (q.v.) as visible in μ attušumen-, Nešumen-, etc. The form *kuenzan probably reflects * k^w 0i-nHsom: see at $k\bar{a}$ - $/k\bar{u}$ - $/k\bar{u}$ - for a treatment of the element -nzan. See at -umen- /-umn- for a treatment of this suffix.

kuer-^{zi} / kur- / kuuar- (Ia1) 'to cut, to cut up, to cut out off, to amputate, to mutilate': 1sg.pres.act. ku-er-mi (NH), 3sg.pres.act. ku-e-er-zi (MH/MS), ku-er-zi (OH/NS), ku-er-ri (1x, KUB 24.12 iii 19), 1pl.pres.act. ku-e-ru-e-n[i²] (MS?), 3pl.pres.act. ku-ra-an-zi (OH/MS?), 1sg.pret.act. ku-e-ru-un (NS), 3sg.pret.act. ku-e-er-ta (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. [k]u-e-re-er (NS), 3sg.imp.act. ku-e-er-du (NS), ku-er-du (NS), 3pl.imp.act. ku-ra-an-du (NH); part. ku-ra-an-t-; inf.II ku-ra-a-an-na (MS), ku-ra-an-na (NS); impf. ku-ua-ar-aš-ke/a- (MS), ku-ra-š-ke/a- (MS), ku-ri-eš-ke/a- (NS), ku-ra-aš-ke/a- (NS).

Derivatives: A.ŠÀkuera- (c.) 'field parcel, territory, area' (nom.sg. ku-e-ra-aš (OH/NS), ku-ra-aš (OH/NS), acc.sg. ku-e-ra-an (MH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. ku-e-ri (MH/MS), abl. ku-e-ra-az), URUDU kuruzzi- 'cutter' (instr. ku-ru-uz-zi-it (NS)), kuerš-zi / kurš- (Ia1 > IIc2) 'to cut off' (1sg.pret.act. ku-e-er-šu-un (KBo 10.2 ii 48 (OH/NS), 2sg.imp.act. kur-ša-a-i (KBo 11.1 obv. 26 (NH)), see (TÚG) kurēššar / kurešn-.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. kuyar- / kur- 'to cut' (3sg.pres.act. ku-ya-ar-ti, ku-ya-al-ti, inf. ku-ú-ru-na), kuramma- 'cutting' (dat.-loc.sg. ku-ú-ra-am-mi, abl.-instr. ku-ra(-am)-ma-ti), kuranna/i- 'cutter (vel sim.)' (dat.-loc.sg. ku-ra-a[n]-ni), kurattar / kuratn- (n.) 'cutting' (dat.-loc.sg. ku-ra-at-ni, nom.-acc.pl. ku-ra-at-na), kuraštra/i- (c.) 'schism' (gen.adj.nom.sg.c. ku-ra-aš-tar-ra-aš-ši-iš), kuri- / kurai- 'to cut into slices' (2sg.imp.act. ku-ú-ri, part. ku-ra-a-im-mi-i-iš), kuršayar / kuršay(a)n- (n.) 'island' (nom.-acc.pl. gur-ša-ya-ra, dat.-loc.pl. gur-ša-u-ya-na-an-za, erg.pl. kur-ša-ú-na-an-ti-in-zi, gen.adj.nom.sg.c. gur-ša-ya-na-aš-ši-iš); HLuw. kwar- 'to cut (off)' (1sg.pret.act. "MANUS+CULTER" REL+ra/i-ha-' = /k\"arha/ (MARA\$ 4 §13)).

PAnat. $*k^w er - / *k^w r -$

IE cognates: Skt. k_r - 'to make', OIr. cruth 'shape, form' ($< *k^w r$ -tu-), Lat. curtus 'short' ($< *k^w r$ -to-).

PIE * $k^{w}\acute{e}r$ -t / * $k^{w}r$ - $\acute{e}nt$

Since Pedersen (1938: 128) the etymon has been clear: PIE $*k^wer-$ 'to carve, to crop, to shape by cutting'. The Sanskrit reflex of this verb, kr- 'to make', displays a root-aorist $\acute{a}kar / \acute{a}kran$ besides a derived present $krn\acute{o}ti / krnv\acute{a}nti$. This means that the Hittite paradigm is built on the PIE root aorist $*k^w\acute{e}r-t / *k^wr-\acute{e}nt$ (cf. the Skt. injunctive forms $k\acute{a}r / {}^{\dagger}kr\acute{a}n$).

The interpretation of the two verbal forms that show an extra -s- is difficult. According to Oettinger (1979a: 119), kueršun is "ererbt aus einem sigmatischen Aorist". This is strange of course, in view of the fact that the un-extended stem kuer-/kur- reflects an agrist already. Puhvel (l.c.) therefore assumes that kuerš- is just a root-variant of kuer- as e.g. $kar\check{s}^{-2i}$ is of $i\check{s}k\bar{a}r^{-i}/i\check{s}kar-<*(s)ker-$. If this were the case, we would expect that $*k^w er$ -s- would yield Hitt. **kuuars- because of the sound law *eRCC > aRCC (note that all endings of the *mi*-inflection start in a consonant originally), just as $kar\check{s}^{-zi} < *ker-s-$. I therefore assume that the form kueršun is an ad hoc-formation without any historicity. The form kuršāi is unclear regarding its interpretation. It is attested in KBo 11.1 obv. (26) ku-it-maan=ma KUR-e a-še-ša-nu-uš-ke-mi ku-it-ma-n=a-at kur-ša-a-i, which is translated by Puhvel (l.c.) as "but while I am [re]settling the land, during that time one keeps subdividing it", taking kuršāi as 3sg.pres.act. of a stem kurša-ⁱ / kurš-. Starke (1990: 536¹⁹⁷⁸), however, translates "Solange ich das Land besiedlen werde, solange trenne es ab!", taking $kur \bar{s} \bar{a} i$ as 2sg.imp.act. of a stem $kur \bar{s} a e^{-z i}$. He assumes that this kuršae- is a Hittite borrowing from a Luwian verb *kuršawhich is visible in CLuw. kuršayar 'island'.

kueruana-: see kureuana- / kueruana-

kui- / kue- / kuua- (interrog. pron.) 'who?, what?'; (rel. pron.) 'who, what'; (indef. pron.) 'some(one), any(one)'; kuiš ... kuiš 'some ... other'; kuiš kuiš, kuiš ... kuiš, kuiš š=a imma, kuiš ... imma, kuiš kuiš imma, kuiš imma kuiš, kuiš ... imma kuiš, imma kuiš (generalizing rel. pron.) 'who(so)ever, what(so)ever'.: nom.sg.c. ku-iš (OS), acc.sg.c. ku-in (OS), nom.-acc.sg.nt. ku-it (OS), ku-i-it (rare, OS), gen.sg. ku-e-el (OS), ku-el (OS), dat.-loc.sg. ku-e-da-ni (OS), ku-e-da-a-ni

(1x), *ku-i-e-da-ni* (1x, NH), *ku-i-da-ni* (1x, OH/NS), abl. *ku-e-ez* (MH/MS), *ku-e-ez-za*, *ku-e-ez-zi* (MH/MS), *ku-e-za* (1x), *ku-i-e-ez-za* (1x), *ku-e-da-za* (1x), nom.pl.c. *ku-i-e-eš* (OS), *ku-i-eš* (OS), *ku-e-eš*, acc.pl.c. *ku-i-uš* (OS), *ku-i-ú-uš* (1x, MH/MS), *ku-e-uš* (rare), *ku-i-e-uš* (1x), nom.-acc.pl.nt. *ku-e* (OS), *ku-i-e* (rare), dat.-loc.pl. *ku-e-da-aš* (MH/MS).

Derivatives: kui - + = (m)a (generalizing rel. pron.) 'who(so)ever, what(so)ever' (nom.sg.c. ku-i-ša (MH/MS), nom.-acc.sg.n. ku-i-ta (OS), gen.sg. ku-e-la (OS)), kui- + =kki/=kka (indef. pron.) 'some(one), any(one)' (nom.sg.c. ku-iš-ki (OS), ku-iš-ka (KBo 6.5 i 4 (OH/NS)), acc.sg.c. ku-in-ki (MH/MS), ku-i-en-ki (HKM 95, 5 (MH/MS)), nom.-acc.sg.n. ku-it-ki (OS), ku-it-ka (KUB 33.59 iii 14 (OH/NS)), ku-it-ga (KUB 7.1 ii 49 (OH/NS)), gen.sg. ku-e-el-ka (OS), ku-e-el ka_4 , ku-el- ka_4 , ku-e-el-ki (1x), ku-el-ki (rare), dat.-loc.sg. ku-e-da-ni-ik-ki (OS), ku-e-da-ni-ki (rare, MH/MS), ku-i-ta-ni-ik-ki (1x), ku-e-da-ni-ik-ka (1x, OH/NS), abl. ku-e-ez-ka₄ (NH), ku-e-ez-ga (NS), nom.pl.c. ku-i-e- $e\check{s}$ -ka₄ (MH/MS), acc.pl.c. ku-i-uš-ga (MH/MS), nom.-acc.pl.n. ku-e-ek-ki (MH/MS), ku-e-ek-ka4 (NH), ku-e-ka₄ (NH), dat.-loc.pl. ku-e-da-a \dot{s} -ka₄ (NH)), ku**i**-+ =(**j**)a (generalizing pron.) 'every(one), each' (nom.sg.c. ku-iš-ša (OS), acc.sg. ku-in-na (MH/MS), nom.-acc.sg.n. ku-it-ta (OH/MS), gen.sg. ku-el-la (OS), ku-e-el-la (OH/NS), dat.loc.sg. ku-e-da-ni-ja (MH/MS), ku-e-ta-ni-ja (OH/NS), abl. ku-e-ez-zi-ja (NS), ku-e-ez-zi (MS)), kuitmān (rel. conj.) 'until; while', (indef. adv.) 'for some time, in the interim, meanwhile' (ku-it-ma-a-n=a-aš (OS), ku-it-ma-an (MH/MS)), kuuāt (interrog. adv.) 'why?; (+ 'if') for some reason; (kuuat imma kuuat) for whatever reason' (ku-ua-a-at (OS), ku-ua-at (MH/MS), ku-u-ua-at (1x)), kuuātka (marked indef.) 'in some way, somehow, perhaps' (ku-ua-a-at-k[a] (OS), ku-uaat-ka₄ (MH/MS), ku-at-ka₄ (1x)), kuuatta(n) (interrog. adv.) 'where?, whither?'; (rel. conj.) 'where, whither'; (indef. adv.) 'somewhere', kuuatta kuuatta (adv.) 'in every way', kuuatta imma kuuatta 'wherever', kuuatta (imma kuuatta) šer 'wherefore, whatever for' (ku-ua-at-ta, ku-ua-at-ta-an, ku-ua-at-tan_x (1x), ku-uata-an (1x), ku-ua-tan_x (1x)), kuuāpi(t) (interrog. adv.) 'where?, whither?; when?'; (rel. conj.) 'where, whither; when' (ku-ua-a-pi-it, ku-ua-pi-it (OS), ku-ua-a-pi (MH/MS), ku-ua-pí (MH/MS)), kuuāpikki (indef. adv.) 'somewhere, sometime, ever' (ku-ua-a-pí-ik-ki (OS), ku-ua-a-pí-ki (OS), ku-ua-pí-ik-ki (MH/MS, often), ku- μa -pi-ki (rare), ku- μa -pi-ik-ki (1x), ku- μa -pi-ik-ka4 (rare)), ku- μa -pi-ik-ka4 (rare)), ku- μa -pi-ik-ka4 (rare)), ku- μa -pi-ik-ka4 (rare)), ku- μa -pi-ik-ka4 (rare)), ku- μa -pi-ik-ka4 (rare)), ku- μa -pi-ik-ka4 (rare)), ku- μa -pi-ik-ka4 (rare)), ku- μa **kuuapiia** (generalizing adv.) 'everywhere, always' (ku-ua-a-pí-it-ta (OS), ku-uapí-it-ta, ku-ua-pí-ia), kuššan (interrog. adv.) 'when?'; (rel. conj.) 'when'; (indef. adv.) 'sometime(?)'; kuššan imma 'whenever' (ku-uš-ša-an (OS)), kuššanka (indef. adv.) 'anytime, ever' (ku-uš-ša-an-ka, ku-uš-ša-an-ka₄).

Anat. cognates: Pal. kui- (rel. and interrog. pron.) 'who, what' (nom.sg.c. ku-iš, nom.-acc.n. ku-it, acc.sg.c. ku-in, dat.sg.? ku-i), ku-i+ =a (generalizing pron.) 'every' (nom.sg.c. ku-i-ša), kuiš kuiš (generalizing rel.) 'whoever' (nom.sg.c. kuiš ku-iš); CLuw. kui- (rel. and interrog. pron.) 'who, what' (nom.sg.c. ku-iš, ku-iiš, acc.sg.c. ku-in, ku-i-in, nom.-acc.sg.n. ku-i, nom.pl.c. ku-in-zi, ku-i-in-zi), kui-+ = ha (indef. pron.) 'some/any(one)' (nom.sg.c. ku-i-i-ha, acc.sg.c. ku-i-en-ha, nom.-acc.sg.n. ku-i-ha); HLuw. kwi- (rel. and interrog. pron.) 'who, what' (nom.sg.c. /kwis/ REL-i-sa, REL-sa, acc.sg.c. /kwin/ REL-i-na, REL-na, nom.acc.sg.n. /k^wat=sa/ REL-a-ta, REL-za, dat.-loc.sg. /k^wadi/ REL-a-ti, REL-a-ti-i, REL-ti, REL+ra/i, REL+ra/i-i, nom.pl.c. /kwintsi/ REL-i-zi, REL-zi, acc.pl.c. $/k^{w}int^{s}i/REL-i-zi$, REL-zi, nom.-acc.pl.nt. $/k^{w}ia/REL-ia$), kwi- + =ha (indef. pron.) 'someone' (nom.sg.c. /k^wisha/ REL-i-sa-ha, REL-sa-ha, acc.sg.c. /k^winha/ REL-i-ha, dat.-loc.sg. /kwadiha/ REL-ti-ha, REL-ti-ha), kwis kwis, kwis ima kwis, kwis kwisha, kwisha ... kwis (generalizing pron.) 'whoever, whatever', **REL**+*ra/i* (adv.) 'because' (/k^wadi/?), **REL**-*za* (adv.) 'because', *kuman* (adv.) 'because' (ku-ma-na); Lyd. qi- (rel. and interrog. pron.) 'who, what' (nom.sg.c. qis, qys, acc.sg.c. -qv, nom.-acc.sg.nt. qid, qyd, qed, dat.-loc.sg. $q\lambda$), qi+ =a(indef. rel. pron.) 'whoever, whatever' (nom.-acc.sg.n. qida), qi - k (indef. pron.) 'someone' (nom.sg.c. qisk, qysk, acc.sg.c. qi(v)k, nom.-acc.sg.nt. qi(d)k, qi(d)g, dat.-loc.sg. $q\lambda k$), **kud** (rel. adv.) 'where', **kot** (rel. adv.) 'as', =**ko(d)k** (indef. encl.) 'somehow'; Lyc. ti- (rel. pron.) 'who, which' (nom.sg.c. ti, acc.sg.c. ti, nom.-acc.sg.n. ti, dat.-loc.sg. tdi, nom.pl.c. ti, nom.-acc.pl.n. tija), ti- + =ke(indef. pron.) 'some/anyone' (nom.sg.c. tike, acc.sg.c. tike, nom.-acc.sg.n. tike, dat.-loc.sg. tdike), ti- + =se (indef. pron.) 'any(one)' (nom.sg.c. tise, acc.sg.c. tise, tisñ, tisñke, nom.-acc.sg.n. tise), kñme/i- 'how(ever) many' (nom.-acc.sg.n. km̃mẽ, acc.pl.c. km̃mis, nom.-acc.pl.n. km̃ma), km̃mẽt(i)- 'how(ever) many' (nom.pl.c. km̃mẽtis, acc.pl.c. km̃mẽtis).

PAnat. * k^wi -, * k^wo -

IE cognates: e.g. Skt. kás, kấ, kát/kím, OCS kōto, čoto, Gr. τίς, τί, Lat. quis, quid, Goth. has, ho, ha

PIE $*k^{w}i-/*k^{w}e-/*k^{w}o-$

See Puhvel HED 4: 218f. for attestations. All Anatolian languages show reflexes of the relative and indefinite pronoun $*k^we-/*k^wi-/*k^wo-$, which is abundantly attested in the IE languages. Since it is not easy to reconstruct the PIE paradigms for these pronouns, and since therefore the exact relation between the stems $*k^we-,*k^wi-$ and $*k^wo-$ is unclear, I will focus on the Anatolian material only.

Within the Hittite paradigm, we find the stem kui- $<*k^wi$ - (nom.sg.c. kuiš, acc.sg.c. kuin, nom.-acc.sg.n. kuit, nom.pl.c. kuieš, acc.pl.c. kuiuš) and <math>kue- $<*k^we$ - $(gen.sg. kue\bar{e}l, dat.-log.sg. kuedani, abl. kuez, dat.-loc.pl. kuedaš). The nom.-acc.pl.n.-form <math>kue$ can either reflect $*k^woi$ or $*k^wei$ (although this is morphologically an awkward form from a PIE point of view), or $*k^wih_2$ if one assumes lowering of *i to /e due to the following $*h_2$ (compare a-a-s-s-u-u/2áSo/ 'goods' $<*-uh_2$ in which $*h_2$ caused lowering of *u to /o/). A stem kuua- $<*k^wo$ - is found in $kuu\bar{a}t$ 'why' and $kuu\bar{a}pi(t)$ 'where, whither', both showing $-\bar{a}$ - <*-o- in the oldest texts $(kuu\bar{a}t < *k^woi$ (cf. Lat. quod) and $kuu\bar{a}pi(t) < *k^woo-b^hi$). The exact interpretation of kussan 'when' is unclear to me. It seems to reflect $*k^w$ -som, and would therefore reflect a 'zero-grade' stem $*k^w$ -.

In Palaic, we only find evidence for a stem kui- $<*k^wi$ -. This also goes for CLuwian, where we only find kui- $<*k^wi$ -. In HLuwian, however, we find besides REL-i- $=/k^wi$ -/ $<*k^wi$ - also forms that seem to point to a stem $/k^wa$ -/, namely nom.-acc.sg.n. REL-a-za $=/k^wat$ =sa/ 2 (which contrasts with CLuw. nom.-acc.sg.n. kui) and dat.-loc.sg. REL-a-ti $=/k^wadi$ / 2 . If ku-ma-na 'because' stands for $/k^w$ man/, we would here see a 'zero-grade' stem $*k^w$ - as well. The Lydian stem qi- clearly reflects $*k^wi$ -. The exact interpretation of kud 'where' and kot 'as' is not fully clear to me. One of these probably reflects $*k^wo$ -. In Lycian, we find the stem ti-, which with palatalization due to *-i- reflects $*k^wi$ -. The adjectives $k\tilde{m}me/i$ - and $k\tilde{m}m\tilde{e}t(i)$ - do not show palatalization and therefore must reflect $*k^wo$ -or, perhaps less likely, $*k^w$ -C.

The Hitt. formation kui- + =kki / =kka 'someone' is quite interesting. The distribution between =kki and =kka is not fully clear, but one gets the impression that originally =kki is used in the nominative and accusative, whereas =kka is used in the oblique cases. If this is correct, then this distribution is blurred in Pre-Hittite times already, however (cf. OS kuedani=kki). Within Anatolian, this formation is cognate with Lyd. qi- + =k 'someone' and Lyc. ti- + =se 'someone'.

Especially this last form is important as it shows that we have to reconstruct the elements =kki and =kka as *=ki and *=ko respectively (*k because of Lyc. s). Scholars have always been tempted to equate kui-+=kki / =kka with Lat. quisque 'whoever', which generally is derived from $*k^wis-k^we$. Attempts to derive Hitt. $kui\check{s}ki$ through dissimilation from $*k^wis-k^we$ (e.g. Oettinger 1983: 182, 185¹⁷, who also adduces Av. ci-ca) have no merit: if $*k^wis-k^we$ would have been altered through dissimilation, we would expect $*k^wis-ke$ (with a plain velar), which is contradicted by the palatovelar that is reflected in Lyc. tise ($<*k^wis)-ko$). If one insists on upholding the connection between Hitt. $kui\check{s}-ki$ and Lat. quisque and Av. ci-ca, one should rather assume that $*k^wis-k^we$ as reflected in Latin and Avestan is a reshaped form itself, which arose out of $*k^wis-ke$ through assimilation. One could then assume that this assimilation is triggered by the formation $*k^wis$ k^wis . Note that the enclitic *-ke is also visible in Lat. nunc 'now' <*num-ke (cf. Hitt. kinun <*ki-num), hic, haec, hoc (OLat. hoce <*hod-ke) $<*g^he/o-+-ke$.

kukkurš- / kuuakuuarš- (Ib1) 'to cut up, to mutilate': part. ku-kur-ša-an-t- (NS), ku-gur-ša-an-t- (NS); impf. ku-ua-ku-ua-ar-(aš-)ke/a- (NS), ku-ug-gur-aš-ke/a- (OH/NS), ku-uk-ku-ra-aš-ke/a- (NS), ku-uk-ku-ri-eš-ke/a- (OH/NS); broken ku-uk-ku-ú[r-...] (OS).

PIE $*k^w-k^w rs$ -

See Puhvel HED 4: 235 for attestations. This verb seems to display a reduplication of the verb *kuerš-zi*, for which see under *kuer-zi* / *kur-* / *kuuar-*. As I have argued in Kloekhorst fthc.e, the form *kuuakuuaraške/a-* is the regular outcome of *-*k****rs-ske/o-*, whereas *kukkuraške/a-* and *kukkureške/a-* are younger formations in which the synchronic weak stem has been introduced. See at *kuer-zi* for further etymology.

kukuš-^{zi} (Ib1) 'to taste': 3sg.pres.act. ku-ku-uš[-zi²] (OS), ku-ku-uš-zi (OH/NS).
IE cognates: Skt. joṣ- 'to enjoy', Gr. γεύομαι 'to taste', Lat. gustō 'to taste',
Goth. ga-kiusan 'to test', ModHG kiesen 'to choose', ModHG kosten 'to taste'.
PIE *ģeus-

The verb occurs twice only. The first context,

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KBo 20.39 r.col.
(6) LUGAL-uš[ ... ]
(7) ku-ku-uš[-zi<sup>2</sup> ... ]
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is too broken to base any conclusion on. The second context is better preserved: it describes a ritual:

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KUB 10.99 i (24) ^{\text{L}\acute{\text{U}}} ALAM.ZU<sub>9</sub> A-NA NINDA.GUR<sub>4</sub>.RA 1=\check{S}U (25) me-ma-i ta-ua-li=ma 2=\check{S}U me-ma-a-[(i)] (26) LUGAL \mathring{u}-e-il-la-i \mathring{u}-e-el-la[(-i)] (27) nu \mathring{u}-e-il-la-i lu-\mathring{u}-i[(-li)] (28) [(ki-i\check{s}-\check{s})]q-qn A-NA LUGAL GEŠTIN ^{\text{NINDA}}har-za-zu-un-n[a^{?}] (29) [\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}] i n=a-an ku-ku-u\check{s}-zi //

KBo 47.247 \mathbf{v}i? (10) [(^{\text{L}\acute{\mathbf{U}}} ALAM.ZU<sub>9</sub> NI)]NDA.GUR<sub>4</sub>.RA 1=\check{S}U (11) [(me-ma-i ta-u-u-li=m)]a 2=\check{S}U me-ma-i (12) [(\text{LUGAL }\mathring{u}-e-il-la-l)]a-i \mathring{u}-e-il-la-i (13) [(nu \mathring{u}-e-il-la-i lu-)]\mathring{u}-i-li ki-i\check{s}-\check{s}-a-a (14) [\text{ANA LUGAL GEŠTIN }^{\text{NINDA}}har-za-zu-u]n-n=a? pa-ra-a (15) [\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z} (i n=a-a n ku-ku-u\check{s}-z)]i
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'The clown speaks once to the thick-bread and speaks twice to the *taual*-. The king *uelala*-s (and) *uella*-s. He *uella*-s thus in Luwian. [They bring[?]] forth wine and *harzazu*-bread to the king, and he *kukuš*-s him/it'.

Watkins (2003) quite convincingly argues that a translation 'tastes' would fit the expected course of events in such rituals. He therefore compares $kuku\check{s}zi$ with the PIE root * $\acute{g}eus$ - 'to taste', and especially with the Indo-Iranian formations Skt. $juju\check{s}$ - and Av. $z\bar{u}zu\check{s}$ -.

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gulašš-zi: see gulš-zi
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gulš-^{zi} (Ib1) 'to carve, to engrave, to inscribe, to write, to decree': 1sg.pres.act. gul-aš-mi (MS), 3sg.pres.act. gul-aš-zi (OH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. gul-ša-an-zi (OH/NS), gul-aš-ša-an-zi (NS), 1sg.pret.act. gul-šu-un (NH), gul-aš-šu-un (NS), 2sg.pret.act. gul-aš-ta (OH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. gul-aš-ta (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.act. gul-aš-še-er (NS), 3sg.imp.act. gul-aš-du (MH/NS), 2pl.imp.act. gul-aš-tén (MS); part. gul-ša-an-t-, gul-aš-ša-an-t-; verb.noun gul-šu-u-ua-ar (NS), gul-aš-šu-ua-ar (NS); impf. gul-aš-ke/a- (OH/NS).

Derivatives: ^d*Gulša*- (c.) 'fate-goddess' (nom.sg. ^d*Gul-ša-aš*, ^d*Gul-aš-ša-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. ^d*Gul-ši*, nom.pl. ^d*Gul-še-eš*, acc.pl. ^d*Gul-šu-uš*), *gulzi*- (c.) 'engraving, tracing' (acc.sg. *gul-zi-in* (NS), nom.pl. *gul-zi-eš* (MH/NS), acc.pl. *gul-zi-uš* (undat.)).

Anat. cognates: Pal. ^d*Gulzannikeš* 'fate-godesses' (nom.pl. *gul-za-an-ni-ke-eš*, dat.-loc.pl. *gul-za-an-ni-ga-aš*); CLuw. *gulzā(i)*- 'to draw' (part. *gul-za-a-i-ma*, inf. *gul-za-a-ú-na*), ^d*Gulza*- (c.) 'fate, fate-goddess' (acc.sg. ^d*Gul-za-an*, gen.adj.nom.-acc.pl.n. *gul-za-aš-ša*), ^{GIŠ(.ḤUR)}*gulzattar* (n.) 'sketch, rough draft, wooden tablet' (nom.-acc.sg. *gul-za-at-tar*, *gul-za-tar*, nom.-acc.pl. *gul-za-at-ta-ra*, Hitt.abl. *gul-za-at-ta-na-az*, *gul-za-da-na-za*).

IE cognates: Skt. *karṣati* 'to plough', Av. *karšaiti* 'to draw furrows', Gr. τέλσον 'furrow'.

PIE *k^wls-énti

See Puhvel HED 4: 239f. for attestations. All forms are spelled gul- $a\check{s}$ - C° , gul- $\check{s}V^{\circ}$ or gul- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}V^{\circ}$. The spellings with geminate - $\check{s}\check{s}$ - point to a phonological l*wlS-l. The verb denotes 'to carve, to inscribe'. From it the noun $gul\check{s}a$ - '*what has been inscribed > fate' has been derived, which is deified as ${}^dGul\check{s}a$ - 'fate-goddess'. The noun $gul\check{s}i$ - 'engraving' probably is a Luwianism, showing the specific Luwian development *-ls- > -lz-. This Luwian noun *gulza/i- (which is borrowed as an i-stem in Hittite) underlies the CLuwian verb gulzai- 'to draw' and gulzattar 'draft, wooden tablet'.

On the IE etymon of this verb there are mainly two visions. Puhvel (l.c) supports Carruba (1966: 36) in assuming that $gul\check{s}$ - derives from ${}^*g^{w}l$ -s- 'to sting' (from a root ${}^*g^{w}el$ - as visible in Lith. $g\acute{e}lti$ 'to sting', Gr. $\beta\alpha\lambda\acute{o}$ v η 'needle' (which in fact must reflect ${}^*g^{w}elH$ - because of the acute in Lithuanian)). The main objection against this etymology is the fact that ${}^*g^{w}$ should have yielded Luw. u. Oettinger (1979a: 204), Starke (1990: 464) and Melchert (1994a: 150) all connect $gul\check{s}$ - with PIE ${}^*k^{w}els$ - 'to draw furrows' (probibly an s-extension from ${}^*k^{w}el$ - 'to turn'), as seen in Skt. $kar\dot{s}ati$ 'to plough', Av. $kar\ddot{s}aiti$ 'to draw furrows', Gr. ${}^*t\lambda\sigma\sigma v$ 'furrow'. This is semantically ('to draw furrows') s 'to engrave') as well as formally much more convincing.

We would expect that $*k^w \acute{e}ls-ti / *k^w ls-\acute{e}nti$ should regularly yield Hitt. $**kuu\acute{a}l\breve{s}zi / kul\breve{s}anzi$, but apparently the weak stem was generalized.

kuluuana-: see kueluuana-

kunna- (adj.) 'right (hand or side); right, favourable, succesfull' (Sum. ZAG): nom.sg.c. ZAG-aš (OS), ku-un-na-aš (MS), acc.sg. ZAG-an (OS), ku-un-na-an (NS), nom.-acc.sg.n. ku-un-na-an (OH/MS), ku-u-un-na-an (KBo 19.136 i 9 (MH/NS)) dat.-loc.sg. ku-un-ni (OS), all.sg. ku-un-na (MS), abl. ku-un-na-az (OS), ku-u-un-na-az (KBo 19.136 i 14 (MH/NS)), instr. ku-un-ni-t=a (OS), ZAG-ni-it, nom.pl.c. ZAG-ni-iš (NS), acc.pl.c. ZAG-nu-uš (OH/MS), nom.-acc.pl.n. ZAG-na.

Derivatives: *kunnatar (n.) 'rightness, success' (nom.-acc.sg. ZAG-tar), kunnahh-ⁱ (IIb) 'to set aright, to get it right, to succeed' (1sg.pres.act. ZAG-ah-mi (NH), 3pl.pres.act. ZAG-na-ah-ha-a-an-zi (MH/NS), part. ZAG-an-t-; verb.noun ku-un-na-ah-hu-u-ua-aš (NS); impf. ZAG-na-ah-hi-iš-ke/a- (MH/NS)), kunnēšš-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to turn out right' (3sg.pres.act. ku-un-ni-eš-zi (MH/MS)).

PIE *kun-no-?

See Puhvel HED 4: 245f. for attestations. The etymological interpretation of these words is difficul. Duchesne-Guillemin (1947: 89-90) connected kunna- with Av. spanta-, Lith. $šve\~ntas$, OCS $svet\~v$ 'holy, sacred', Skt. śunám 'success(fully)' that reflect a root *kuen-. A direct equation with Skt. śunám is impossible, however, since *kun-o- should have yielded Hitt. kuna- and not kunna- (cf. Melchert 1994a: 162). One could solve this by assuming an -no-stem *kun-no-. Melchert (l.c.) rather derives kunna- from * kuh_2 -no- 'the strong one', connecting it with Skt. śávas- 'might' (*keu_ h_2 -o-) and śūra- 'hero' (* kuh_2 -ro-). If this is correct, then this would show that * Vh_2nV > Hitt. VnnV (cf. the discussion about * Vh_2RV at ${}^{GI\$}m\bar{a}hla$ -, ${}^{UZU}muhrai$ -/mahrai- and ${}^{GI\$}zahrai$ -). Both etymologies are semantically possible, but I would be inclined to follow the first one.

Note that both etymologies preclude a connection with CLuw. *kummaia/i-*, Lyc. *kume/i-* 'holy' since **k*- would have yielded Luw. *z-* and Lyc. *s-*.

NA-kunkunuzzi- (c.) 'rock' (Sum. NA-ŠU.U): nom.sg. ku-un-ku-nu-uz-zi-iš, ku-un-ku-nu-zi-iš, acc.sg. ku-un-ku-nu-uz-zi-in, ku-un-ku-nu-zi-in, gen.sg. ku-un-ku-nu-uz-zi-ja-aš, ku-un-ku-nu-zi-ja-aš, dat.-loc.sg. ku-un-ku-nu-uz-zi, instr. ku-un-ku-nu-zi-it.

PIE * $g^{wh}n-g^{wh}n-u-ti-$

See Puhvel HED 4: 251f. for attestations and semantic treatment. The word NA₃kunkunuzzi- denotes 'rock' and is predominantly attested in the Song of Ullikummi, which tells about NA₃kunkunuzzi- dUllikummi- 'the Rock Ullikummi'. Because of contexts like KUB 41.ii 39 NA₄ku-un-ku-nu-uz-it ua-al-ah-ha-na-i 'the

strikes with a *kunkunuzzi-*' and KUB 22.70 rev. (55) *nam-ma=at* ^{NA_a}ku -un-ku-nu-uz-zi-it (56) GUL-an-zi 'they strike them with a *kunkunuzzi-*', already Carruthers (1933: 154-5) convincingly analysed *kunkunuzzi-* as a word showing the suffix -uzzi-, which is used to form implements and tools, derived from the stem *kunkun-*, a reduplication of the verb kue(n)- zi / kun- / kuu-an- 'to strike, to kill'. For the reconstruction of -uzzi- as *-u-ti-, cf. Rieken (1999a: 476). For a treatment of kue(n)- zi / kun- / kuu-an-, see there.

kur-: see kuer-zi / kur- / kuuar-

(TÚG) kurēššar / kurešn- (n.) 'piece of cloth; (+ SAG.DU-aš) (woman's) headdress': nom.-acc.sg. ku-re-eš-šar (often), ku-re-eš-šar, ku-e-eš-šar (2x), ku-še-eš-šar (1x), gen.sg. ku-re-eš-na-aš, ku-ri-iš-na-aš, dat.-loc.sg. ku-re-eš-ni, instr. ku-re-eš-ni-it, ku-ri-iš-ni-it, nom.-acc.pl. ku-re-eš-šar (HI.A).

Derivatives: TÚGkurešnae-zi (Ic2) 'to provide with head-dress' (part. ku-re-eš-na-an-t-, ku-ri-iš-na-an-t- 'coiffed').

PIE * $k^w r$ - $\acute{e}h_l sh_l$ -r/-n-

See Puhvel HED 4: 262f. for attestations. Just as $huke\check{s}\check{s}ar/huke\check{s}n$ - 'slaughter' is derived from $huek^{-zi}/huk$ - 'to slaughter' and $a\check{s}\check{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar/a\check{s}\check{e}\check{s}n$ - 'meeting' from $e\check{s}^{a(ri)}/a\check{s}$ - 'to sit', so does $kure\check{s}\check{s}ar/kure\check{s}n$ - belong to $kuer^{-zi}/kur$ - kuuar- 'to cut' and reflects $*k^wr$ - $\acute{e}h_lsh_l$ -r. The original meaning therefore must have been '*cut piece (of cloth) > piece of cloth'. See at kuer- kuu- kuu- for further etymology.

kureuana-/kueruana- (adj.) describing a foreign person or country in relation to a superior potentate: nom.pl.c. ku-re-e-ua-ni-eš (MH/MS), ku-re-ua-ni-eš (NH), [ku-]re-ú-ua-nu-uš (NS), ku-re-ua-na[-aš] (MH/NS), [k]u-e-ru-ua-nu-uš (NH), ku-er-ua-na-aš (NH), nom.-acc.pl.n. ku-re-ua-na (NH).

See Puhvel HED 4: 265 for attestations. According to Puhvel, this adjective describes "a foreign person, people or country in relation to a superior potentate or power" and "expresses a status of dependency without actual formal subjection or incorporation (distinct from vassaldom ...)". The word shows forms with a stem *kureyana*- and a stem *kueryana*-, which is quite remarkable. If the word is of IE origin, it apparently shows an ablaut *kuer-u-* vs. *kur-ey-*. Neumann (1961a: 93) analyses the word as showing a Luwian suffix *-yana-* 'pertaining to' attached to the stem *kuera-* 'field' (q.v.). He states that "[d]ie beiden Wechselformen

könnten etwa verschiedene Dissimilationsprodukte eines *kuiriuana- sein", which seems quite unattractive to me.

 $^{(\acute{E})}$ gurta- (c.) 'town, citadel, acropolis': acc.sg. gur-ta-an (NH), dat.-loc.sg. gur-ti (NH), abl. gur-da-az (NS).

Derivatives: L^Ú gurtauanni- (adj.) 'man of the citadel' (nom.sg. gur-ta-ua-an-ni-iš (MH/NS)), kurtalli- 'citadel-dweller(?)' (acc.sg. kur-ta-al-li-in).

See Puhvel HED 4: 275f. for attestations. Already since Benveniste (1932: 139), gurta- has been compared with PIE $*g^h \acute{o}r$ -to- (Gr. $\chi\acute{o}\rho\tau o\varsigma$ 'yard', Lat. hortus 'garden') and $*g^h r$ - $d^h \acute{o}$ - (Skt. $grh\acute{a}$ - 'house', OCS gradb 'city' etc.). Although the formal and semantical similarity is indeed attractive, there are no known sound developments by which Hitt. -ur- can derive from either *-or- or -r-. Because of its late attestation (NH only) and the derivative $gurta \mu anni$ - that shows a Luwian suffix $-\mu anna/i$ -, it is quite possible that this word is a loan from Luwian. Melchert (1994a: 260) therefore assumes that gurta- is the Luwian outcome of $*g^h rd^h o$ -. Nevertheless, because in Luwian the normal outcome of *CrC is also CarC, this etymology remains problematic. Kimball (1999: 250) suggests a reconstruction $*g^w rto$ -, derived from a root $*g^w er$ - 'mountain, height' as visible in Skt. giri- 'mountain', Av. gairi- 'mountain', OCS gora 'mountain'. These forms rather point to $*g^w erH$ -, however.

GIŠ(.ḤUR) kurta- (gender unclear) 'wooden tablet' (Sum. GIŠ.ḤUR, Akk. GIŠ LE-U₅): dat.-loc.sg. *gur-ta* (NS), abl. *kur-ta-za* (NS), *gur-ta-za* (NS), *gur-da-za* (NS), dat.-loc.pl. *kur-ta-aš* (MS), *gur-da-aš* (NS).

PIE *k"r-to-

See Puhvel HED 4: 276-7 for attestations. Usually, this word is translated as 'wooden tablet', but this is rejected by Puhvel (l.c.), who assumes that *kurta* "most probably denoted the wooden crates in which the tablets were stored, and hence be identical with the **kurta*- postulated as underlying *kurtal(l)i*- 'crate'". This opinion is based especially upon the following context:

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KUB 38.19 + IBoT 2.102 rev.

(4) ka-ru-ú[-i]-li-ja-z=a-at=kán <sup>GIŠ.ḤUR</sup>gur-da-[za]

(5) ar-ḥa gul-aš-ša-an-za x[ ... ]
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which Puhvel (who reads GIŠ.ḤUR *gur-da-[za]*) translates as "from an old wooden tablet from the g. it [is] recopied": according to him in this sentence the

meaning 'wooden tablet' is already expressed by GIŠ.ḤUR which means that gurda[za] cannot denote 'wooden tablet' either. Starke (1990: 458) translates this sentence as "Auf einer alten Holztafel (sind) sie ausgewiesen als ...", however, taking GIŠ.ḤUR as a determinative of gurda[za]. As a parallel he cites KUB 42.103 iii (13) $an-na-la-z=a-at=k\acute{a}n$ (14) $^{\text{GIŠ.ḤUR}}gul-za-da-na-za$ ar-ha gul-ša-an[-da] "Auf einer alten Holztafel (sind) sie ausgewiesen ...". Starke further remarks that kurta- should be derived from $kuer^{-zi}$ / kur- 'to cut' (q.v.), originally meaning "das Abgeschnittene" (although Starke assumes a Luwian origin, and subsequently derivation from CLuw. kuyar- 'to cut'). This latter translation and etymological account seems attractive to me, and I therefore reconstruct $*k^w r$ -to-. See at $kuer^{-zi}$ / kur- / kuyar- for further etymology.

kūrur- (n.) 'enmity, hostility, war(fare)', kūrura- (c.) 'enemy': nom.-acc.sg.n. kuru-ru-ur (OS), ku-u-ru-ur (MH/MS), nom.sg.c. ku-u-ru-ra-aš (MH/MS), ku-ru-ra-aš, gen.sg. ku-u-ru-ra-aš (MH/MS), ku-ru-ra-aš, dat.-loc.sg. ku-u-ru-ri (OS), kuru-r, ku-ru-ri (OH/?), erg.sg. ku-u-ru-ra-an-za (OH/MS), ku-ru-ra-an-za (MH/NS), nom.-acc.pl. ku-ru-ur^{HLA}, ku-ru-ri^{HLA}, ku-u-ru-ri^{HLA}, dat.-loc.pl. ku-u-ru-ra[-aš].

See Puhvel HEd 4: 280f. for attestations. The word $k\bar{u}rur$ - and its derivatives are often spelled ku-u-ru-, with a plene -u-. This points to a phonological form /kóror/. The neuter stem $k\bar{u}rur$ - 'enmity, hostility' is clearly original, from which the occasionally attested commune stem $k\bar{u}rura$ - 'enemy' is derived, probably

through hypostasis of the genitive $k\bar{u}rura$ s '(man) of enmity' > 'enemy'. Usually, this commune stem $k\bar{u}rura$ - is equated with the sumerogram $^{L\acute{U}}$ K \acute{U} R 'enemy' (thus e.g. Puhvel l.c.), but all occurrences of $^{L\acute{U}}$ K \acute{U} R with an unambiguous phonetic complement point to a stem in -na- (dat.-loc.sg. $^{L\acute{U}}$ K \acute{U} R-ni, dat.-loc.pl. $^{L\acute{U}}$ K \acute{U} R-nas, adv. $^{L\acute{U}}$ K \acute{U} R-nili): we never find ** $^{L\acute{U}}$ K \acute{U} R-ra-, which would have pointed to an equation with $k\bar{u}rura$ -. I therefore have chosen to gather all occurrences of $^{L\acute{U}}$ K \acute{U} R and separate them from $k\bar{u}rura$ -. One may even ask oneself whether the stem $k\bar{u}rur$ - and $^{L\acute{U}}$ K \acute{U} R-na- could etymologically be connected at all.

There is only a small group of words in Hittite that end in -ur- and do not show the heteroclitic inflection -ur- /-u(e)n- (like e.g. pahhur / pahhuen- or $m\bar{e}hur$ / $m\bar{e}hun$ -). Nevertheless, these are usually regarded as old *-ur-/-u(e)n-stems that have lost their heteroclitic inflection (see Rieken 1999a: 319f. for a treatment of these words). In this way, it would be possible to assume that $^{L\acute{U}}K\acute{U}R$ -na- goes back to the old oblique stem * $k\bar{u}run$ - or * $k\bar{u}ruen$ -.

The etymological interpretation of kūrur- is difficult. The first proposal, comparing it with Skt. krūrá- 'bloody', etc. (Holma 1916: 66), implies an unattractive dissimilation from *krūrur. Sturtevant (1933: 119, 148, followed by e.g. Oettinger 1979a: 102 and Rieken 1999a: 320-1) rather saw kūrur- as a derivative from kuer-zi / kur- 'to cut'. Although semantically certainly possible (cf. Rieken l.c.), Eichner (1980: 139) points out that the reflexes of $*K^{"}R$ - are never spelled ku-u-R in Hittite (cf. the total absence of e.g. a spelling **ku-u-raan-zi 'they cut' or **ku-u-na-an-zi 'they kill'; the only counter-example I know of is ku-u-ut-ru-ua-a-iz-zi (KBo 6.4 iv 7 (OH/NS) if this really reflects *k"t-ru-, but this is strictly speaking no example of $*K^{"}R$). Therewith a reconstruction * k^{W} r-ur- has become unattractive. Eichner (1973a: 75, 99) rather connects $k\bar{u}$ rurwith Skt. hvárate 'to deviate', Av. zūrah- 'iniquity' from *ghuer- 'to walk crookedly', but these Indo-Iranian forms might better be compared with Lith. pažulnùs 'crooked, oblique', Gr. φηλός 'deceitful' and OCS zъlъ 'bad, evil' and then must reflect * \dot{g}^huel -. Puhvel (o.c.: 286) suggests to compare $k\bar{u}rur$ - to Gr. θήρ, OCS zvěrb, Lith. žvėrìs, Lat. ferus 'wild beast', for which he reconstructs a PIE root * $\acute{g}^h uer$ - 'to be savage, to rage'. However, all forms point to a root * $g^h u e h_l r$ - (cf. the broken tone in Latv. $zv \hat{e} rs$; Lat. ferus then must show Dyboshortening, cf. Schrijver 1991: 337), which would mean that we have to reconstruct $*g^huh_lr$ -ur-. Such a form would indeed account for the plene spelling -u-, but the semantic probability remains a point of discussion.

All in all, none of the proposed etymologies surpasses the others in all respects. Nevertheless, a preform $*\dot{g}^h u h_l r - u r$ would explain the formal facts best.

 $^{(L\acute{U})}k\bar{u}\check{s}a$ - (c.) 'daughter-in-law, bride; son-in-law': acc.sg. ku- \acute{u} - $\check{s}a$ -an (OS), nom.pl.c. ku- \acute{u} - $\check{s}e$ - $e\check{s}$ (OS).

Derivatives: $k\bar{u}\bar{s}ata$ - (n.) 'bride-price' (nom.-acc.sg. ku-u-sa-a-ta (OH/?), ku-u-sa-ta (OH/NS), ku-sa-ta (OH/NS), ku-sa-ta (OH/NS), gen.sg./pl. ku-u-sa-ta (OH/NS), nom.-acc.pl. ku-u-sa-ta (2011/f, 6)).

IE cognates: Skt. *joṣ*- 'to enjoy', Gr. γεύομαι 'to taste', Lat. *gustō* 'to taste', Goth. *gakiusan* 'to test', ModHG *kiesen* 'to choose'.

PIE *géus-o-?

See Puhvel HED 4: 288f. for attestations. Note that the words are consistently spelled with plene \acute{u} and never with u. This points to a phonological interpretation /kūsa-/. The semantic interpretation of these words are difficult. Nevertheless, Weitenberg (1975) convincingly showed that $k\bar{u}sa$ - must mean 'son-in-law' or 'daughter-in-law; bride', whereas $k\bar{u}s\bar{a}ta$ - should mean 'bride-price'. His etymological connection with Gr. κύοθος 'female sex-organ' was not very convincing, however. Rieken (1999a: 258) rather reconstructs * $\acute{g}eus$ -o- 'the chosen one'. In her view, $k\bar{u}s\bar{a}ta$ - would be a derivation in * $-teh_2$ -. Although more appealing, it is a slight problem that PIE * $\acute{g}eus$ - did not mean 'to choose', but rather 'to taste' (Hitt. kukus- zi 'to taste', Skt. jos- 'to enjoy', Gr. γεύομαι 'to taste', Lat. $gust\bar{o}$ 'to taste'). Nevertheless, a semantic development to 'to choose' is also visible in some Germanic languages (ON $kj\acute{o}sa$ 'to choose', ModHG kiesen 'to choose'). See at kukus- zi for another reflex of PIE *geus-.

kuššan- / kušn- (n.) 'pay, salary, fee, hire' (Akk. *IDU*): nom.-acc.sg. ku-uš-ša-an (OS), dat.-loc.sg. ku-uš-ša-ni (OS), ku-uš-ša-ni-i (OS), ku-uš-ni (OH/NS), abl. ku-uš-ša-na-az (OS), ku-uš-na-az (OH/NS), nom.-acc.pl. ku-uš-ša-ni (OH/NS).

Derivatives: *kuššanije/a-^{zi}* (Ic1) 'to hire, to employ' (3sg.pres.act. *ku-uš-ša-ni-ez-zi* (OS), *ku-uš-ša-ni-ie-ez-zi* (OH/?), *ku-uš-ša-ni-ja-zi* (OH/NS), *ku-uš-ne-ez-zi* (OH/NS)), ^{Lú} *kuššan(ij)atalla-* (c.) 'hireling, mercenary' (nom.sg. *ku-uš-ša-ni-ja-tal-la-aš* (MH/MS), *ku-uš-ša-na-at-tal-la-aš* (MH/NS), acc.sg. *ku-uš-ša-na-at-tal-la-an* (MH/NS)).

IE cognates: OE *hyr*, OSax. *hūria*, MLG *hure*, ModDu. *huur* 'hire'.

PIE * $kuh_{1/3}s$ -n

See Puhvel HED 4: 290f. for attestations. The word and its derivatives predominantly occur in the Hittite Laws. It is consistently spelled ku- $u\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ -an and ku- $u\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ - n° , except in KBo 6.10 (a NS copy of the Hittite Laws), in which we

find the spelling $ku-u\check{s}-ni$, $ku-u\check{s}-na-az$ and $ku-u\check{s}-ne-ez-zi$. Despite their restricted occurrence, these spellings show that we are dealing with a phonological /kuSn-/ (or /koSn-/ although in that case we may have expected a spelling $ku-u-u\check{s}-\check{s}a^\circ$). Many etymological proposals have been given (see an overview in Puhvel l.c.), the best one of which is Goetze's suggestion (1954: 403) to connect $ku\check{s}\check{s}an$ - with OE $h\bar{y}r$ 'hire' from *kuHs-. Not only formally, semantically as well this etymology seems impeccable. The laryngeal (which is needed to explain long \bar{u} in Germanic) can only be * h_1 or * h_3 , since * h_2 would have yielded Hitt. -h- in front of -s-. The original paradigm probably was * $keuh_{1/3}s$ -n or * $kueh_{1/3}s$ -n (depending on where the full-grade vowel was located, which cannot be determined from the available evidence), * $kuh_{1/3}s$ - $\acute{e}n$ -s, which was secondarily changed to * $kuh_{1/3}s$ -n, * $kuh_{1/3}s$ -n- $\acute{e}s$, yielding attested $ku\check{s}\check{s}an$, $ku\check{s}\check{s}an$ -.

kūtt- / kutt- (c.) 'wall': nom.sg. ku-ú-uz-za (NS), ku-uz-za (MH/MS), acc.sg. ku-ut-ta-an (MH/MS), gen.sg. ku-ut-ta-aš (OS), dat.-loc.sg. ku-ut-ti (OS), all.sg. ku-ut-ta (MH/NS), abl. ku-ut-ta-az (MH/MS, OH/NS), ku-ud-da-az (MH/NS), ku-ut-ta-za (NS), nom.pl. ku-ut-te-eš (MH/NS), ku-ut-ti-e-eš (MH/MS), acc.pl. ku-ud-du-uš (NH), dat.-loc.pl. ku-ut-ta-aš (MH/NS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. NA-kuttaššara/i- 'orthostat' (dat.-loc.sg. ku-ut-ta-aš-ša-ri); HLuw. SCALPRUM kutasara/i- (c.) 'orthostat' (dat.-loc.sg. "SCALPRUM ku-ta-sa₅+ra/i-i (KARKAMIŠ A13d §5, KARKAMIŠ A16b), nom.pl. SCALPRUM ku-ta-sa₅+ra/i-zi (KARKAMIŠ A11a §15), acc.pl. SCALPRUM ku-ta-sa₅+ra/i-zi (KARKAMIŠ A11a §23, KARKAMIŠ A27e §4), SCALPRUM ku-tá-sa₅+ra/i-zi (KARKAMIŠ A18e §5), [SCALPRUM] ku-ta-sa₅+ra/i-zi-i (KARKAMIŠ A11b+c §23), dat.-loc.pl. SCALPRUM ku-ta-sa₅+ra/i-za (KARKAMIŠ A11b+c §24, KARKAMIŠ A20a1 §3)), kutasara- 'to "orthostat" (1sg.pret.act. SCALPRUM-sa₅+ra/i-ha (KARKAMIŠ A11a §16)).

IE cognates: Gr. $\chi \acute{\epsilon}(F)ω$ 'to pour', Skt. *juhóti* 'to pour, to sacrifice'. PIE $*\acute{g}^h\acute{e}u$ -t-s, $[*\acute{g}^hu$ -ét-m], $*\acute{g}^hu$ -t-ós

See Puhvel HED 4: 296f. for attestations. Occasionally, the sumerographically spelled word BÀD-*eššar* 'fortification, stronghold' is interpreted as **kutteššar* (primarily on the basis of Luw. *kuttaššara/i-* 'orthostat'), but we should rather read it as *šaheššar* (see at *šaheššar / šahešn-*).

Since Kronasser (1956: 228), this word is usually regarded as an abstract noun in -t- of the PIE root * g^heu - 'to pour' (Gr. $\chi \acute{\epsilon}(\digamma)\omega$ 'to pour', Skt. $juh\acute{\epsilon}ti$ 'to pour, to sacrifice' etc.). The semantic development must have been '*out-pouring' > '*earthen wall' > '(stone) wall' (compare Gr. $\chi \acute{\omega} \mu \alpha$ 'embankment'). A priori, we

would expect that a commune *-t*-stem would show a hysterodynamic ablaut pattern, namely $*\acute{g}^h\acute{e}u$ -t-s, $*\acute{g}^hu$ - $\acute{e}t$ -m, $*\acute{g}^hu$ -t- $\acute{o}s$. In my view, (part of) this ablaut is still visible in the Hittite opposition nom.sg. ku- \acute{u} -uz-za: gen.sg. ku-ut-ta- $a \check{s} = /k \acute{u}ts/$: /kutás/. The acc.sg.-form $*\acute{g}^hu$ - $\acute{e}t$ -m, which should have yielded Hitt. **kuettan, apparently was levelled out to attested kuttan.

It is not fully clear whether Luw. $kutta\check{s}\check{s}ara/i$ - belongs here as well. If so, it would reflect $*\acute{g}^h u$ -t-esr and show that PIE $*\acute{g}^h$ remains as k- in Luwian in front of the back vowel -u- (cf. Kimball 1994c: 82).

kutruṇan- / kutruṇen- (c.) 'witness': nom.sg. ku-ut-ru-ua-aš (KBo 15.25 obv. 35 (MH/MS), KUB 58.108 iv 14 (NS)), ku-ut-ru-aš (KUB 17.20 iii 11 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. ku-ut-ru-i (KUB 6.45 iv 56 (NH)), nom.pl. ku-ut-ru-e-ni-eš (KUB 23.77a obv. 10 (MH/MS), HT 1 i 57 (MH/NS)), [ku-]ut-ru-e-ni-iš (KBo 16.25 iii 67 (MH/MS)), ku-tar-ú-e-ni-eš (KUB 23.78, 9 (MH/MS)), ku-ut-ru-ú-e-ni-eš (KBo 12.18 iv 2 (OH/NS), KUB 8.35 ii 13 (NS)), ku-ut-ru-ú-e-ni-iš (KUB 26.41 obv. 5 (MH/NS)), [k]u-ut-ru-e-ni-eš (KUB 17.18 iii 6 (NS)), ku-ut-ru-e-eš (KUB 9.31 ii 4 (MH/NS), KBo 4.10 obv. 49, 51 (NS), KUB 60.161 ii 9 (NS), Broze Tablet iii 81 (NH)), ku-ut-ru-ua-aš (KUB 13.6 ii 27 (OH/NS)), ku-ut-ru-u-uš (KUB 13.4 ii 36 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: *kutruuae-^{zi}* (Ic2) 'to bear witness, to provide testimony' (3sg.pres.act. *ku-u-ut-ru-ua-a-iz-zi* (OH/NS), *ku-ut-ru-ua-a-iz-zi*), *kutruuatar / kutruuann-* (n.) 'witnessing' (dat.-loc.sg. *ku-ut-ru-ua-an-ni*), *kutrueššar / kutruēšn-* (n.) 'witnessing' (dat.-loc.sg. *ku-ut-ru-e-eš-ni*), *kutruuahh-ⁱ* (IIb) 'to summon as witness' (1pl.pres.act. [*ku-u*]*t-ru-ua-ah-hu-u-e-ni*, 1sg.pret.act. *ku-ut-ru-ua-ah-hu-u-en*, 2sg.imp.act. *ku-ut-ru-ua-ah*; verb.noun gen.sg. *ku-ut-ru-ua-ah-hu-u-ua-aš*).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *trwan(i)*- (c.) 'judge' (nom.sg. "IUDEX" *tara/i-wa/i-ni-i-sa* (EĞRİKÖY §3), IUDEX *tara/i-wa/i-ni-sa* (KARKAMIŠ A11a §1), "IUDEX" *tara/i-wa/i-ni-sa* (MARAŞ 1 §1e), "IUDEX" *tara/i-wa/i-ni-sâ* (MARAŞ 1 §1e), "IUDEX" *tara/i-wa/i-ni-sâ* (MARAŞ 1 §1e), "IUDEX" *tara/i-wa/i-ni-sa* (BABYLON 1 §1, MARAŞ 4 §1), etc. acc.sg. IUDEX-*ni-i-na* (IZGIN 1-2 §14), dat.-loc.sg. IUDEX-*ni-i* (MALPINAR §2), nom.pl. IUDEX-*wa/i-ni-zi* (TELL TAYINAT 2 line 1)), *trwana/i*- 'justice' (abl.-instr. IUSTITIA *tara/i-wa/i-na-ti* (SHEIZAR §2, AKSARAY §5), "IUSTITIA" *tara/i-wa/i-na+ra/i* (MARAŞ 1 §7), <">IUSTITIA" *wa/i-ni-ti* (KARKAMIŠ A11a §4), "IUSTITIA"-*ni-ti-i* (KARKAMIŠ A12 §10)).

IE cognates: Skt. *catvar*-, TochA *śtwar*, TochB *śtwer*, Gr. τέτορες, Arm. *č'ork'*, Lat. *quattuor*, OIr. *cetheoir*, Goth. *fidwor*, Lith. *keturì*, OCS *četyre* 'four'.

PIE *k"tru-en-

The oldest (MS) attestations of this noun are nom.sg. *kutruuaš*, nom.pl. *kutruueneš*, which point to an original *n*-stem inflection *kutruuan-/kutruuen-*. On the basis of nom.sg. *kutruuaš* (< **kutruuan-s*), an *a*-stem inflection *kutruua-is* is analogically created in NH times. Note that the form in KUB 17.18 iii 6 is often cited as *ku-ut-ru-ua-ni-eš* (thus e.g. Puhvel HED K: 299), but according to Oettinger (1982: 165¹²) the photograph of the tablet also allows a reading [*k*]*u-ut-ru-e-ni-eš*, which I have taken over. The derivatives *kutruuae-, kutruuātar, kutruēššar* and *kutruuaḥḥ-* seem to be derived from a stem **kutru-*.

Since Carruthers (1933: 152) this noun is generally seen as a derivative of the PIE numeral $*k^wetuor$ - 'four', reflecting the zero-grade formation $*k^wtur$ that has metathesized *-ur- to -ru- (cf. Av. $\check{c}a\theta ru$ -dasa- 'fourteenth', Lat. quadrupes 'animal walking on four feet', Gr. τρυφάλεια 'having four φάλοι'). For the semantics, we can compare Lat. testis 'witness' < *tristis 'third party', but in Hittite we are apparently dealing with a 'fourth party'.

The formal details are not fully clear. Oettinger (1982b: 164f.) treats this word extensively and argues that we are dealing with an n-stem. Because of the remarkable e-grade in the suffix in nom.pl. $kutrueneš < *k^wtru-\acute{e}n-es$, he assumes that nom.sg. kutruuaš must have had e-grade as well and reflects $*k^wtru-\acute{e}n-s$. For a long time it was thought that this was impossible in view of the idea that $*-\bar{e}n+s$ yielded Hitt. -anza (on the basis of šumanza "binding" $< *sh_1u-m\acute{e}n+s$) (cf. Harđarson 1987: 118-121 for an extensive treatment) in contradistinction to $*-\bar{o}n+s$ that yielded Hitt. -aš ($\hbar aras$ 'eagle' $< *h_3\acute{e}r-\bar{o}n+s$). Since šumanza now has been identified as '(bul)rush' rather than 'binding', its reconstruction $*sh_1u-m\acute{e}n+s$ cannot be upheld anymore. Therewith disappears the need to assume that $*-\bar{e}n+s$ would yield Hitt. -anza. As long as counter-evidence is lacking, I assume that kutruuaš reflects $*k^wtru-\acute{e}n+s$ (compare the development of gen.sg. $*-u\acute{e}n-s>$ Hitt. -uaš).

As a parallel formation Oettinger (1982: 174^{46}) mentions "hier.-luw. tri-w-an-i-" 'judge', which he interprets as 'third party' > 'judge' (with reference to Eichner). This HLuwian word is consistently spelled tara/i-wa/i-n°. Although an interpretation /triwan-/ in principle is possible, it is not imperative. We could also read /trawan-/ or even /trwan-/. I wonder to what extent it is possible to assume that this last interpretation, /trwan-/, is the correct one, and that this word reflects $*k^w$ -truen- with loss of initial $*k^w$ in front of *-tr-, and therewith is directly congate with Hitt. tutruuan- / tutruen-. This interpretation has the advantage over an analysis *tri-uan-t- (as if derived from *tri- 'three') that we now do not have to assume a suffix -uan- which is further unknown.

Puhvel (HED K: 299f.) rejects the etymological connection with PIE $*k^{\nu}etuor$ because the Hitt. word for 'four' is $me(\underline{i})u$ - / $me\underline{i}au$ - (q.v.). He rather assumes a connection with Lith. gudrus 'wise', proposing a proto-meaning 'expert (witness)' for kutruuuan-. Although formally and semantically possible, the fact that Lith. gudrus has a variant gudras and can easily be an inner-Lithuanian derivative of gudinti 'to train' is not favourable to this etymology.

*kuuan- (c.) 'woman' (Sum. MUNUS): nom.sg. MUNUS-an-za (KUB 30.29 obv. 1 (MS?)), MUNUS-za (OS), MUNUS-na-aš (KUB 33.86 + 8.66 iii 3, 10 (MH/NS), MUNUS-aš (KBo 4.6 obv. 15 (NH)), acc.sg. MUNUS-na-an (OS), MUNUS-an, gen.sg. MUNUS-na-aš, MUNUS-aš, dat.-loc.sg. MUNUS-ni, MUNUS-ni-i, nom.pl. MUNUS MEŠ-iš, acc.pl. MUNUS MEŠ-uš.

Derivatives: **MUNUS-nili** (adv.) 'in woman's way, in female fashion' (MUNUS-ni-li).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. μᾱnᾱ- (c.) 'woman' (dat.-loc.sg. μα-α-ni, dat.-loc.pl. μα-nα-αn-za, μα-nα-α-αn-za, gen.adj.nom.-acc.sg.nt. [μα-α-]nα-αš-šα-αn, [μα-n]α-α-αš-šα-αn, gen.adj.nom.pl.c. μα-nα-αš-ši-in-zi), μ(α)nαtt(i)- (c.) 'woman' (nom.sg. μα-nα-αt-ti-iš, u-nα-αt-ti-iš, MUNUS-iš, acc.sg. MUNUS-in, acc.pl. MUNUS-αt-ti-in-za); HLuw. FEMINA-nat(i)- (c.) 'woman' (nom.sg. "FEMINA"-na-ti-isa (SULTANHAN §47), FEMINA-na-ti-sa (BOYBEYPINARI 1 §1, BOYBEYPINARI 2 §1), FEMINA-na-ti-sa (SHEIZAR §1), acc.sg. FEMINA-ti-i-na (TELL AHMAR 2 §16), dat.sg. FEMINA-ti-i (KARKAMIŠ A11α §19, KARKAMIŠ A11b+c §34), nom.pl. FEMINA-ti-zi (KARATEPE 1 §35, HAMA 4 §3, SULTANHAN §33b), acc.pl. FEMINA-ti-zi (TİLSEVET §2)); Lyd. kᾱna-'wife' (nom.sg. kᾱna(ś)=k=av, dat.-loc.sg. kᾱnaλ, nom.-acc.pl. kᾱns²).

The Hittite word for 'woman' only occurs sumerographically written with the sign MUNUS 'woman'. Attemps have been made to identify phonetically spelled words as 'woman', but none of these have been convincing. E.g. Neu (1990) interprets *ku-in-na*[-*aš*]-*ša-an* (KUB 12.60 i 24) as *kuinnan=šan* 'his wife', but this interpretation is not supported by the context (cf. Güterbock 1992). Carruba (1994) draws the attention to a form ^d*Kuuanšeš* as found in the following lists of deities, which are parallels of each other:

KUB 43.30 iii

- (5) [(ne-pí<-ša>-aš ^dU-aš kat-ti-i=š-š)]i=ma an-na-aš ta-ga-a-an-zi-pa-aš
- (6) $[(^{d}UTU-u\check{s}\ kat-ti-i=\check{s})]-\check{s}i=ma\ ^{d}Me-ez-zu-la-a\check{s}$
- (7) $[({}^{d}NIN.URTA-a\check{s}\ kat-ti-i)]=\check{s}-\check{s}i=ma\ {}^{d}Hal-ki-i\check{s}$

- (8) $[({}^{d}S\hat{I}N-a\check{s}\ kat-t)]i-i=\check{s}-\check{s}i=ma\,{}^{d}I\check{s}-pa-an-za-\check{s}e-pa-a\check{s}$
- (9) $[({}^{d}Ha-a-a\check{s}-\check{s}a\ k)]at-ti-i\check{s}-\check{s}i=ma\ {}^{d}Hi-la-a\check{s}-\check{s}i-i\check{s}$
- (10) [(dPí-še-ni-iš)] kat-ti-iš-mi=ma dMa-li-ia-aš
- (11) $[{}^{d}Ma-li-i]a-a\check{s} kat-ti-i\check{s}-\check{s}i=ma {}^{d}Pi-\check{s}e-ni-e\check{s}$
- (12) $[{}^{d}Ua-a\dot{s}-ku-\underline{u}]a-at-ta-a\dot{s}-\dot{s}i-i\dot{s} \langle kat-ti-i=\dot{s}-\dot{s}i=ma\rangle {}^{d}Ku-\underline{u}a-an-\dot{s}e-e\dot{s}$

KBo 11.32 obv.

- (31) ne-pí(-ša)-aš ^dU-aš GAM-ši=ma=ši an-na-aš KI-aš
- (32) ^dUTU-uš KI.MIN ^dMe-zul-la-aš
- (33) ^dNIN.URTA-aš KI.MIN ^dHal-ki-iš
- (34) ${}^{d}S\hat{I}N^{?}$ -aš KI.MIN GE₆-az ${}^{d}\check{S}e$ -pa
- (35) GUNNI KI.MIN ^dHi-la-ši-iš
- (36) ^dLÚ^{MEŠ}-aš KI.MIN ^dMa-li-aš
- (37) ^dMa-li-aš KI.MIN ^dLÚ^{MEŠ}
- (38) ^d*Ua-aš-ku-at-ta-ši-iš* KI.MIN ^d*Ku-ua-an-š[e-eš]*
- (40[!]) ^dLÚ^{MEŠ}-aš ^dMa-li-aš GUNNI-aš ^dḤi-la-ši-i[š]

KBo 43.75

- (1) $[(ne-pi(-\check{s}a)-a\check{s})]^d$ U- $a[(\check{s}\ kat-ti-i=\check{s}-\check{s}i=ma\ an-na-a\check{s}\ ta-ga-a-an-zi-pa-a\check{s})]$
- (2) $[(^{d}UTU-u)]\check{s} kat-ti-i=\check{s}-\check{s}[i=ma\ ^{d}Me-ez-zu-la-a\check{s}]$
- (3) ${}^{\mathrm{d}}\check{S}u$ -ua-li-az kat-t[(i-i= \check{s} - $\check{s}i$ =ma ${}^{\mathrm{d}}Hal$ -ki- $i\check{s})]$
- (4) ${}^{d}S\hat{I}N$ -aš kat-ti-i=š-ši $[(=ma {}^{d}I$ š-pa-an-za-še-pa-aš)]
- (5) d Ha-a-a \check{s} - $\check{s}a$ kat- $ti[(-i=\check{s}$ - $\check{s}i=ma$ d Hi-la-a \check{s} - $\check{s}i$ -i $\check{s})]$
- (6) ${}^{d}Pi$ -še-ni-iš $kat[(-ti-i=\check{s}-mi=ma {}^{d}Ma-a-li-\underline{i}a-a\check{s})]$
- (7) ${}^{d}Ma$ -a-li-ia-a $\hat{s}[(kat$ -ti-i= \hat{s} - $\hat{s}i$ =ma ${}^{d}Pi$ - $\hat{s}e$ -ni- $i\hat{s})]$
- (8) $[({}^{d}U)]a-a\check{s}-ku-ua-at[(-ta-a\check{s}-\check{s}i-i\check{s}\ kat-ti-i=\check{s}-\check{s}i=ma\ {}^{d}Ku-ua-an-\check{s}e-e\check{s})]$
- (9) [...]x-x-x[...]

'The Storm-god of Heaven with Mother Earth beside him; the Sun-goddess with Mezzula beside her; the Fertility Deity NIN.URTA / Šuualiaz with the Deity of the Grain beside her; the Moongod with the Deity of the Night beside her; the Deity of the Hearth with the Deity of the Courtyard beside her; the Male Deities with the Deity Mālija beside them; the Deity Mālija with the Male Deities beside her; the Deity Uaškuuattaššiš with the Deity (or Deities) Kuuanšeš beside him'.

According to Carruba, the ending -es implies that ${}^{d}Kuuanses$ is a plural form, and since the only other plural deity in this list are the ${}^{d}L\acute{U}^{MEŠ} = {}^{d}Pisenes$ 'Male Deities', it is in his view likely that ${}^{d}Kuuanses$ should be interpreted as the

counterpart of ${}^{d}Pišeneš$ and therefore denotes the 'Female Deities'. Although at first sight this interpretation seems attractive, there are some problems with it. First, in KBo 11.32 most of the divine names for which a sumerographic spelling is possible, are spelled sumerographically, including ${}^{d}Pišeneš$, which is written as ${}^{d}L\dot{U}^{ME\dot{S}}$ here. If ${}^{d}Kuuanšeš$ indeed would denote 'female deities', we would rather have expected the spelling ${}^{d}MUNUS^{ME\dot{S}}$. Secondly, there is no contextual argument to be given on the basis of which one can state with certainty that ${}^{d}Kuuanšeš$ correspond to ${}^{d}Pišeneš$. If we look at contexts like

KUB 55.39 iii

- (26) ^dIM-aš ^dIn-na-ra-aš-mi[-i]š ^dDa-ši-mi-iz!
- (27) ^dIš-ta-an-za-aš-ši-iš ^dŠa-ku-ua-aš-ša-aš
- (28) ^dHa-an-ta-aš-ša-aš ^dIš-ta-ma-na-aš-ša-aš
- (29) ^dKi-iš-ša-ra-aš-ša-aš ^dGe-nu-ua-aš-ša-aš
- (30) ^dIš-pa-an-za ^dIn-na-ra-u-ua-an-za
- (31) ${}^{\rm d}U$ š-ku-ua-at-ta-aš-ši-iš ${}^{\rm d}K$ u-ua-an-ši-iš
- (32) dIM-aš dI-na-ra-aš-mi-iš LUGAL-uš UŠ-KÉ-EN

'The Storm-god, the Deity Innarašmiš, the Deity Dašimiz, the Deity of the Soul, the Deity of the Eye, the Deity of the Fore-head, the Deity of the Ear, the Deity of the Hand, the Deity of the Knee, the Deity of the Night, the Vigorous Deity, the Deity Uškuuattaššiš, the Deity Kuuanšiš, the Storm-god (and) the Deity Inarašmiš. The king bows (for them)'.

or

KUB 20.24 iii

- (36) [LÚDUB.SAR hal-za-a-i] dŲa-aš-ku-ua-at ta-aš-ši-iš
- (37) [dKu-ua-an-ši-iš DUMU É.]GAL LUGAL-i I NINDA.GUR4.RA
- (38) [pa-a-i LUGAL-uš pár-ši-ia] ^{LÚ}DUB.SAR hal-za-a-i
- (39) $[^{d}Ua-a\check{s}-ku-ua-at-ta-a\check{s}-\check{s}i-i]\check{s}^{d}Ku-ua-an-\check{s}i[-i\check{s}]$
- (40) [DUMU É.GAL=kán LUGAL-i NINDA.GUR₄.RA e]-ep-zi

'The writer screams 'dŲaškuuattaššiš, dKuuanšiš!'. The palace servant gives one thick-bread to the king. The king breaks it. The writer screams 'dŲaškuuattaššiš, dKuuanšiš'. The palace servant takes the thick-broad from the king'

it is more likely that the presence of ${}^{d}Kuuanšeš$ in the first three texts is determined by the presence of ${}^{d}\underline{V}aškuuattaššiš$, and does not have anything to do with the mentioning of ${}^{d}Pišeneš$.

An extra argument in favour of interpreting ^d*Kuuanšeš* as 'female deities' was put forth by Carruba in claiming that the context

KUB 2.13 ii

- (51) LUGAL-uš É.ŠÀ-na pa-iz-zi šu-up-pí-ia-aš
- (52) ^{GIŠ}kiš-ḫi-aš nu ^{GIŠ}BANŠUR pé-ra-an ti-an-zi
- (53) *n=a-aš-ta* LUGAL-*uš* 1 UDU ^dŠ*i-ua-at-ti*
- (54) ^dKu-ua-an-ša-ia ši-pa-an-ti

'The king goes to the inner-chamber of the clean throne. They bring forth a table and the king sacrifices one sheep to the Deity of the Day (and) to dKuuanšaja'

must be regarded as a parallel to

KUB 56.45 ii

- (4) n=a-aš-ta 1 MÁŠ.GAL A-NA ^dPí-ir-ua ^dMUNUS.LU[GAL]
- (5) ^dAš-ka-še-pa ^dIMIN.IMIN.BI ^dŠu-ua-li-ia-at[-ti]
- (6) ^dMUNUS^{MEŠ}-įa ^dŠi-ųa-at-ti ^dḤa-ša-am-me-l[i]
- (7) DINGIR^{MEŠ URU}Ka-ni-iš ^dḤi-la-aš-ši ^dU.GUR
- (8) ^dZu-li-ia-a ši-pa-an-ti

'He sacrifices one billy-goat to Pirua, to ^dMUNUS.LUGAL, to Aškašepa, to the Pleiads, to Šuualijat, to the Female Deities, to Šiuat, to Ḥašammeli, to the gods of Kaniš, to the Deity of the Courtyard, to Nergal (and) to Zulijā'.

Although the latter context indeed shows the ${}^{d}MUNUS^{MES}$ - $\dot{i}a$ 'female deities', it can in my view not be used as proof that this word has to be equated with ${}^{d}Kuuanšaia$ as found in the former context.

All in all, I do not take any of the alleged phonetic spellings into account and will focus on the phonetic complements in Hittite and the evidence from the other Anatolian and Indo-European languages only.

The Hittite forms that show phonetic complements to the sumerogram MUNUS are the following: nom.sg. MUNUS-*anza* (OH and MH), MUNUS-*naš* (NS), acc.sg. MUNUS-*nan*, gen.sg. MUNUS-*naš*, dat.-loc.sg. MUNUS-*ni*. These

clearly show that originally we are dealing with a consonant stem in ${}^{\circ}an$ -, which was thematicized in NH times. In CLuwian, we find a stem $\mu \bar{a}n\bar{a}$ - (dat.-loc.sg. $\mu \bar{a}ni$, dat.-loc.pl. $\mu an\bar{a}nza$, $\mu ananza$, gen.adj. $[\mu \bar{a}]na\check{s}\check{s}a/i$ -, $[\mu an]\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}a/i$ -) as well as a derived stem $\mu anatti$ -, $\mu antti$ -. In HLuwian, we find the logographically spelled FEMINA-nati-, which undoubtedly must be equated with CLuw. $\mu anatti$ -, $\mu antti$ -. In Lydian, we find a sten $\mu \check{a}na$ -, which possibly means 'wife'.

It is quite obvious that CLuw. $\mu\bar{a}n\bar{a}$ - and Lyd. $k\bar{a}na$ - in one way or another must be cognate to words like Gr. $\gamma vv\eta$, Skt. $j\acute{a}nis$, gen.sg. $gn\acute{a}s$, OIr. ben, gen.sg. $mn\acute{a}$, OCS $\check{z}ena$, etc. 'woman' that reflect $*g^w\acute{e}n-h_2$, $*g^wn-\acute{e}h_2$ -s. Gusmani (1985) argues that Lyd. k- $<*g^w$ can only be explained if we assume that it precedes an *o, because normally, $*g^w >$ Lyd. q. This means that $k\~{a}na$ - reflects $*g^w\acute{o}neh_2$ -. This reconstruction is supported by CLuw. $\mu\bar{a}n\bar{a}$ -, which seems to point to $*g^w\acute{o}neh_2$ - as well, since a preform $*g^w\acute{e}neh_2$ - would have undergone Čop's Law and subsequently yielded $**\mu\bar{a}nn\bar{a}$ -. These considerations still do not shed much light to the Hittite forms, however, since they show that the original paradigm was athematic and that therefore a reconstruction $*g^woneh_2$ - is not possible.

The interpretation of the Hittite material for a large part has been based on the assumption that nom.sg. MUNUS-anza points to the " $\check{s}umanza$ -inflection". For instance, Oettinger (1980: 59-60) interprets MUNUS-anza as $*g^wenanza < *g^wenanza < *g^wenanzana$ as $*g^wenanzanan$ and gen.sg. MUNUS-nas as $*g^wenanzanas$ (thus also Starke (1980: 74-86): MUNUS-anza = $*g^wenanz$).

Harđarson (1987: 118-122) has a slightly different view. He introduces the idea that *šumanza* 'cord, band' must reflect **sh*₁*u-mḗn+s* (cf. Gr. ὑμήν), whereas e.g. $b\bar{a}ra\check{s}$ reflects * $h_3\acute{e}r-\bar{o}n+s$ (cf. OHG *aro*). He therefore interprets MUNUS-*anza* as /k^want^s/ < * $g^w\bar{e}n+s$, with acc.sg. MUNUS-*nan* = /k^want^sanan/ and gen.sg. MUNUS-*naš* = /k^want^sanas/. According to Harđarson, * $g^w\bar{e}n$ as reflected in / g^w anz/ must be identical to OIr. $b\acute{e}$ < * $g^w\bar{e}n$.

Problematic, however, for these theories is the fact that the interpretation of *šumanza* has proven to be incorrect. This word in fact means '(bull)rush' and therefore cannot be etymologically connected with Gr. ὑμήν. Moreover, the basic stem probably was *šumanzan*-, which means that the "*šumanza*-inflection" nom.sg. °*anza*, acc.sg. °*anzanan*, gen.sg. °*anzanaš* does not exist as such.

I therefore want to propose a new look at the word for 'woman'. If we take etymological consideration into account, and especially compare CLuw. $\mu \bar{a} n \bar{a}$ -and Lyd. $k \bar{a} n a$ -, it is in my view very likely that the Hittite sumerographic spelling MUNUS-anza stands for $/k^w$ ant s /. The difference with $\hbar \bar{a} r a \bar{s}$ 'eagle' $< *h_3 \acute{e} r - \bar{o} n + s$ in my view can be explained by assuming that $/k^w$ ant s / does not reflect $*g^w en + s$, but rather $*g^w en h_2 + s$. Just as in medial position $*VnsV > V \check{s} \check{s} V$ behaves

differently from *VnHsV > VnzV (compare $genzu < *\acute{g}enh_1$ -su-), I think that in word-final position these clusters behaved differently as well: *Vns > Vš whereas *VnHs > Vnz (the difference in the vowel between $*\acute{g}enh_1$ -su- > genzu vs. $*g^wenh_2$ -s $> /k^want^s$ / is due to the difference between $*h_1$ and $*h_2$). This means that acc.sg. MUNUS-nan stands for $/k^wan$ -or $/k^wan$ -or $/k^wan$ -or $/k^wan$ -or.

L^Ú $ku\mu an$ - / kun- (c.) 'hound-man' (Sum. L^ÚUR.GI₇): nom.sg. ku- μa -as, acc.sg. ku- μa -na-an, gen.sg. ku- μ -na-as.

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *swan(i)*- (c.) 'dog' (nom.sg. *sù-wa/i-ní-i-sa* (KARKAMIŠ A4*a* §10), *sù-wa/i-ni-i-sá* (KULULU 1 §11)).

IE cognates: Gr. κύων, Skt. śvā, Arm. šun, Lith. šuõ, etc. 'dog'.

PIE *kuōn, *kuón-m, *kun-ós

In HLuwian, the stem suyan(i)- reflects the generalized full grade *kuon-.

kuuar-: see kuer-^{zi} / kur- / kuuar-

 $kuuašš-z^i$ (Ib1) 'to kiss': 3sg.pres.act. $ku-ua-aš[-zi^?]$ (KBo 20.37 i 1 (OS)), ku-ua-aš-zi, ku-ua-a-aš-zi (KBo 30.101 iii 12 (OH/MS)), 3pl.pres.act. ku-ua-aš-ša-an-zi, 3sg.pret.act. ku-ua-aš-ta; impf. ku-ua-aš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: kuuašnu-zi (Ib2) 'to make kiss' (3pl.pres.act. ku-ua-aš-nu-an-zi).

IE cognates: Gr. κυνέω 'to kiss', Skt. śvásiti 'to puff, to snort'.

PIE **ku-en-s-* ??

See Puhvel HED K: 311f. for attestations. The formal as well as semantic similarity to Gr. κυνέω 'to kiss' (*ku-ne-s-) and OHG kussan 'to kiss' is striking. Nevertheless, it is impossible that the Hittite verb is cognate to both, since Gr. κ-does not regularly correspond to OHG k-. Puhvel therefore rightly remarks that it is quite possible that we are dealing with words of onomatopoetic origin instead of inherited forms (he also compares Skt. $\acute{s}v\acute{a}siti$ 'to puff, to snort', $c\acute{u}sati$ 'to suck, to smack', $c\acute{u}mbati$ 'to kiss').

If Hitt. *kuuašš*- nevertheless is of inherited origin, the vowel -a- would be quite awkward since *mi*-verbs in principle show *e-grade. This is e.g. for LIV² the reason to reconstruct *kuuašš*- as PIE *Kuas-, reflecting a PIE phoneme *a. Since the existence of such a phoneme is highly dubious (cf. Lubotsky 1989), we rather search for another solution.

It is often disregarded that this verb shows a consistent spelling of geminate $-\dot{s}\dot{s}$ -(so $kuua\dot{s}\dot{s}$ - instead of $kuua\dot{s}$ - as often cited). This geminate must be the product of assimilation: one of the possible sources is *-ns-. If we combine this knowledge with the fact that a sequence *-ens yields Hitt. - $a\dot{s}$ (compare gen.sg.-ending - $ua\dot{s}$ of the verbal nouns in -uar, which reflects *-uen-s), we arrive at a reconstruction *uen-. If this -uen- is an infix, it would be comparable to the uen-infix that is also present in Gr. uen-

If we take Hitt. *kuuašš*- together with Gr. κυνέω and Skt. *śvas*-, we arrive at a root **kues*-, which shows a formation **ku-ne-s*- in Greek and **ku-en-s*- in Hittite.

*kuyāu- (c.) 'cow' (Sum. GU₄): nom.sg. GU₄-uš (KBo 25.122 iii 14 (OS), KBo 34.70 r.col. 1 (MS), KUB 31.105, 4 (MS), KUB 24.8 + KUB 36.60 iv 27 (OH/NS), KUB 17.27 iii 13 (MH/NS), KBo 23.9 i² 8 (NS), KUB 12.58 iv 8 (NS)), GU₄-aš (KBo 6.3 iii 68 (OH/NS)), acc.sg. GU₄-un (KUB 36.106 obv. 1 (OS), KBo 6.2 iii 58, iv 10 (OS), KBo 17.1 + 25.3 i 5, 41 (OS), KBo 5.2 iii 35 (MH/NS), etc.), GU₄-a[n] (KBo 40.337 obv.² 6 (NS)), gen.sg. GU₄-aš (KBo 7.14 + KUB 36.100 rev. 10 (OS), KBo 6.2 ii 31, iv 8 (OS), etc.), dat.-loc.sg. GU₄-i, instr. GU₄ HLA-it (KBo 23.90 i 5 (NS)), acc.pl. GU₄ ULA-uš (StBoT 25.13 i 10 (OS), etc.), gen.pl. GU₄ HLA-aš.

Derivatives: GU_4 -li (adv.) 'like a cow' (KBo 3.34 i 16 (OH/NS), KBo 22.253 rev. 2 (NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. $\underbox{\it uaua/i-}$ (c.) 'cow' (nom.sg. GU_4 - $i\ddot{s}$, acc.sg. GU_4 -in, acc.pl. GU_4 -in-za; broken $\underbox{\it ua-a-u-i-}[...]$ (although appurtenance to 'cow' is far from assured)); HLuw. $\underbox{\it wawa/i-}$ 'cow' (nom.sg. $\underbox{\it BOS.ANIMAL}{\it wa/i-wa/i-sa}$ (KARATEPE 1 §48 Ho.), acc.sg. $\underbox{\it BOS.ANIMAL}{\it wa/i-wa/i-pa=wa/i=tu^!}$ (MARAŞ 3

§5), abl.-instr. "BOS.ANIMAL" wa/i-wa/i-ti-i (KULULU 1 §6), "BOS" wa/i-wa/i-ti-i (ARSLANTAŞ §6), BOS^{ANIMAL}-ri+i-i (SULTANHAN §3)); Lyc. wawa-, uwa-(c.) 'cow' (acc.sg. wawã, wawu, abl.-instr. uwadi, coll.pl. uwa, wawa, gen.adj.nom.sg.c. uwehi, gen.adj.dat.-loc.pl. [u]wahe).

IE cognates: Skt. gav-, Gr. βοῦς, Lat. $b\bar{o}s$, Latv. gùovs, TochA ko, TochB ke_u , OHG chuo 'cow'.

PIE *
$$g^{w}\acute{e}h_{3}$$
- u - s , * $g^{w}h_{3}$ - $\acute{e}u$ - m , * $g^{w}h_{3}$ - u - $\acute{o}s$

In Hittite, the word for 'cow' is consistently written with the sumerogram GU_4 , on the basis of which its full phonetic shape cannot be determined. Nevertheless, it is of importance that the bulk of the phonetic complements (which are attested in OS texts already) point to a stem in -*u*-: nom.sg. GU_4 - $u\check{s}$, acc.sg. GU_4 -un. The rare NS attestations nom.sg. GU_4 - $a\check{s}$ and acc.sg. GU_4 -a[n] may show that this stem in younger times occasionally was thematicized. The alleged attestation nom.sg. GU_4 - $i\check{s}$ (KUB 12.58 iv 8), cited thus in HW: 275, in fact is GU_4 - $u\check{s}$ (cf. Götze & Sturtevant 1938: 20).

In the Luwian languages, we do find phonetic spellings of the word for 'cow', however. In HLuwian, we come across $^{\mathrm{BOS.ANIMAL}}wa/i$ - 'cow' and in Lycian we find wawa- 'cow'. This latter word clearly is an a-stem (cf. acc.sg. $waw\tilde{a}$). The exact interpretation of HLuw. wa/i-wa/i- is less clear because of the ambiguity of the sign wa/i that can stand for wa as well as wi. On the basis of the fact that in CLuwian we are clearly dealing with an i-Motion stem $\mathrm{GU}_4(-i)$ -, it is likely that the HLuwian word should be interpreted as waw(i)- as well. The fact that in Lycian this word was taken over into the a-stem class is clearly due to the fact that 'cow' refers to a female animal.

At first sight it seems obvious that the Luwian languages point to a PLuwian form $*\mu a\mu(i)$ -, with an *-a- on the basis of Lyc. -a-, but this is not necessarily correct. Lyc. wawa- can easily show a-umlaut from older *wewa-, which means that it cannot be decided whether the PLuwian form was $*\mu a\mu(i)$ -, $*\mu e\mu(i)$ - or $*\mu o\mu(i)$ -.

It is quite clear that the Luwian forms must be cognate to words for 'cow' in other IE languages like Skt. gav-, Gr. $\beta o \tilde{v} \zeta$, Lat. $b \bar{o} s$, Latv. g u o v s, TochA ko, TochB ke_u , OHG chuo. Although the exact reconstruction of the word for 'cow' in PIE is still a debated issue, I reconstruct a hysterodynamically inflecting u-stem $*g^w e h_3 - u - s$, $*g^w h_3 - e u - m$, $*g^w h_3 - u - o s$ as the most original paradigm (for the stem $*g^w e h_3 - u$ - compare e.g. Kortlandt 1985: 118). Whether the oblique stem $*g^w h_3 - u$ - already in PIE times was altered to $*g^w e h_3 - u$ - or $*g^w h_3 - e u$ - is of little concern here. In Anatolian, we would expect that $*g^w e h_3 u s$, $*g^w h_3 e u m$ yields

PAnat. $*g^{\text{w}}\acute{o}\textit{lus}$, $*g^{\text{w}}\acute{o}\textit{lum}$. In Hittite, these forms would regularly yield $**/k^{\text{w}}\acute{a}\textit{us}/a$ and $**/k^{\text{w}}\acute{a}\textit{un}/respectively$, which would have been spelled as $**ku-\mu a-a-u s$ and $**ku-\mu a-a-u n$. This is the reason for me to treat this lemma in this book under the reconstructed stem $*ku\mu\bar{a}u$ -. In the Luwian languages, PAnat. $*g^{\text{w}}$ regularly yields μ , which means that, with the rise of the i-mutation, PAnat. $*g^{\text{w}}\acute{o}\textit{lus}$ and $*g^{\text{w}}\acute{o}\textit{lum}$ yielded the PLuwian stem $*\mu\acute{o}\mu(i)$ -. In Luwian, this regularly develops into attested $'\mu\bar{a}\mu(i)$ -/, whereas in Lycian the expected outcome **wew(i)- apparently was changed to an a-stem noun *wewa-, which with a-umlaut regularly yields attested wawa-.

Derivatives: *lātar / lānn*- (n.) 'release' (nom.-acc.sg. *la-a-tar* (NS), dat.-loc.sg *la-a-an-ni*).

IE cognates: Goth. letan 'to let', Alb. la 'he let', Latv. $la\tilde{u}ju$ 'to let, to allow'. PIE $*l\acute{o}h_l$ -ei, $*lh_l$ - $\acute{e}nti$

See CHD L-N: 1f. and Puhvel HED 5: 28f. for semantics and attestations. The verb shows forms of both the mi- and the hi-conjugation. The oldest attestations (3sg.pres.act. la-a-i and 3sg.imp.act. la-a-i) clearly show that the hi-flection must be original. On the basis of 3sg. $l\bar{a}i$ a mi-inflected $l\bar{a}izzi$ was created in MH times, on the basis of which a NH paradigm according to the hatrae-class inflection was created. The oldest plural form, 3pl.pres.act. lanzi shows a weak stem l-, which

means that $l\bar{a}^{-i}/l$ - originally inflected as $d\bar{a}^{-i}/d$ - (thus also Oettinger 1979a: 63-7, against this Puhvel HED 5: 31).

An ablauting verb $l\bar{a}$ -/l- can only go back to a root *leH-. This root is generally compared with PIE * leh_l - 'to let go' as visible in Alb. la 'he let', Goth. letan 'to let go' (with *d-Erweiterung) and Latv. $la\tilde{u}ju$ 'to let, to allow' (u-present), which means that $l\bar{a}i$, lanzi reflects * loh_l -ei, * lh_l -enti.

lae-^{zi}: see $l\bar{a}_{-}^{i} / l_{-}$

lāh-: see lāhu-i / lahu-

lāḥḥ- (c.) 'military campaign; journey, trip, voyage': dat.-loc.sg. la-a-aḥ-ḥi (OH or MH/MS), la-aḥ-ḥi (OH/NS, MH/MS), all.sg. la-a-aḥ-ḥa (OS), la-aḥ-ḥa (OS), abl. la-a-aḥ-ḥa-az (OH/MS), la-aḥ-ḥa-az (OH/NS), la-aḥ-ḥa-za (OH/NS), acc.pl. la-a-aḥ-ḥu-u-uš (OH/NS).

Derivatives: <code>lahhije/a-zi</code> (Ic1) '(intr.) to travel, to go on an expedition, to roam; (trans.) to attack' (1sg.pres.act. <code>la-ah-hi-ja-mi</code> (NH), <code>la-hi-ja-am-mi</code> (NH), 2sg.pres.act. <code>[la-ah-h]i-ja-ši</code> (NH), 3sg.pres.act. <code>la-ah-hi-ja-ez²-zi</code> (KUB 26.17 i 4 (MH/MS)), <code>la-hi-ja-iz-zi</code> (NH), <code>la-ah-hi-ja-az-zi</code> (NS), 2pl.pres.act. <code>la-ah-hi-ja-at-te-ni</code> (MH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. <code>la-ah-hi-ja-ii</code> (NH), 2sg.imp.act. <code>la-ah-hi-ja-ia</code> (NH), 2pl.imp.act. <code>la-ah-hi-ja-at-tén</code> (MH/MS); part. <code>la-ah-hi-ja-an-t-</code> (NH); verb.noun gen.sg. <code>la-ah-hi-ja-u-ua-aš</code> (MH/MS); inf.I <code>la-ah-hi-ja-(u-)ua-an-zi</code> (MH/NS), <code>la-ah-hi-u-ua-an-zi</code> (NH), <code>la-hi-ja-u-an-zi</code> (NH); impf. <code>la-ah-hi-eš-ke/a-</code> (NH), <code>la-ah-hi-iš-ke/a-</code> (NH), <code>la-ah-hi-ja-an-ni-iš-ke/a-</code> (NH)), <code>lahhijanna-i/ahhijanni-</code> (IIa5) 'id.' (impf. <code>la-ah-hi-ja-an-ni-iš-ke/a-</code> (NH)), <code>lahhijana-(c.)</code> 'campaigner, (field-)fighter, warrior, infantry' (nom.sg. <code>la-ah-hi-ja-la-aš</code> (OH/MS), acc.sg. <code>la-ah-hi-ja-la-an</code> (OH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. <code>la-ah-hi-ja-l[i]</code> (MS?), nom.pl. <code>la-ah-hi-ja-le-eš</code> (OS)), <code>lahhema-(c.)</code> 'military field action, raid, maneuver' (acc.pl. <code>la-ah-hé-mu-uš</code>).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *lahhi(ja)*- 'to travel, to campaign' (3pl.pres.midd. *la-aḥ-hi-i[n]-ta-ri*), *lalhija*- (c.) 'journey, campaign' (acc.sg. *la-al-ḥi-ia-an*); Lyd. **λαίλας**· ὁ τύραννος ὑπὸ Λυδῶν; Mil. *lay*- 'to strike(?)' (3sg.pres.act. *layadi*).

IE cognates: Gr. $\lambda \bar{\alpha}(\mathbf{F}) \dot{o} \zeta$ 'men, troops, army, folk', Myc. *ra-wa-ke-ta* 'army-leader', OIr. *láech* 'warrior'.

PIE $*leh_2$ -

See CHD L-N: 4f. and Puhvel HED 5: 1f. for semantics and attestations. From the attestations of the noun itself it is not fully clear whether the noun originally is an a-stem $l\bar{a}hha$ - or a root noun $l\bar{a}hh$ -. The abl.-form la-a-ah-ha-az (OH/MS) in principle seems to point to a thematic stem $l\bar{a}hha$ - (otherwise we would expect ** $l\bar{a}hza$, cf. $s\bar{u}hza$ 'roof'), but because the OH abl.-ending -z is replaced by -az from MH times onwards (cf. - $(\bar{a})z$ and the replacement of OS su-u-uh-za by younger su-uh-ha-az), this form is non-probative. The fact however, that verbal derivative of this root is lahhiie-a- and not **lahhae- (from *lahha-ie-a-), in my view strongly indicates that the noun was $l\bar{a}hh$ - originally. The derivative lahhiie-a- (occasionally secondarily changed into lahhiiae-) is predominantly spelled with -hh-, showing spellings with single -h- in texts from the time of Hattušili III only.

An etymological connection with Gr. $\lambda\bar{\alpha}(\digamma)\delta\varsigma$ 'men, troops, army, folk' and OIr. *láech* 'warrior' was suggested already by Sturtevant (1931a: 120) and is generally accepted. It points to a root **leh*₂- and consequently a reconstruction **l*6*h*₂-*s*, **l*6*h*₂-*m*, **l*6*h*₂-*s* (or otherwise **l*6*h*₂-*s*, **l*6*h*₂-*m*, **lh*₂-6s ?).

laḥḥanzan-MUŠEN (c.) a water-bird, a duck: nom.sg. la-aḥ-ḥa-an-za-aš (OH/NS), [l]a²-ḥa-an-za-na-aš (NH), dat.-loc.sg. la-ḥa-an-za-ni (OH/NS), la-aḥ-ḥa-an-za (OH/NS), la-ha-an-za (OH/NS), la-ha-an-za (OH/NS), la-ha-an-za-nu-uš (OH/NS), la-ha-an-za-nu-uš (OH/NS), la-ha-an-zu-uš (OH/NS), la-ha-an-zu-uš (OH/NS), la-ha-an-za-na-aš (OH/NS), gen.pl. la-aḥ-ḥa-an-za-na-aš (OH/NS), la-ḥa-an-za-na-aš (OH/NS).

PIE * leh_2 -ent-i-on- (?)

See CHD L-N: 7 for attestations. Since almost all forms are attested in one text, KUB 39.7 // KUB 39.8, it is not possible to chronologically order the forms. Nevertheless, if we compare the situation of e.g. *ištanzan-* (q.v.), we can assume that the original inflection was an *n*-stem *laḫḫanzan-*, and that the forms that show a stem *laḫḫanz-* (nom.sg. *laḥḫanzana-*) and the forms that show a stem *laḫḫanz-* (nom.sg. *laḥḫanza,* acc.pl. *laḥḫanzuš* and even *laḥanziuš*) are of secondary origin.

As Melchert 2003d has argued, the suffix -anzan- (also in ištanzan-, šumanzan-) can hardly reflect anything else than *-ent-i-on- (verbal adjective in -ent- is the basis for an action noun -ent-i-, of which an "individualizing" noun -ent-i-on- is derived). The identification of the root lahh- is less clear, however. Melchert (o.c.: 136) starts from a participle *lahhant- 'travelling, migrating' implying an etymological connection with lahhiie/a-zi 'to travel, to go on an

expedition' (see sub $l\bar{a}hh$ - 'military campaign'). Because this latter word probably had an original meaning 'to go an a military campaign' (cf. Gr. $\lambda\bar{\alpha}(\digamma)\delta\varsigma$ 'men, troops, army, folk', OIr. $l\acute{a}ech$ 'warrior'), I would be rather hesitant in accepting this etymology. Katz (2001: 210) interprets lahhanzan- as derived from $*(s)n\acute{e}h_2$ - 'to swim'. Problematic here is that the development of *n- > Hitt. l-only occurs when there is a clear reason for nasal dissimilation (e.g. $l\bar{a}man < *h_3neh_3mn$, lammar < *nomr). In my view, a development $*neh_2$ -ention- > lahhanzan- would be unexpected. Another possibility could be a connection with the root $*leh_2$ - 'to cry out loud' (Skt. $r\acute{a}yati$ 'to bark', YAv. $g\bar{a}\theta r\bar{o}.raiiant$ - 'crying out songs', Lat. $l\bar{a}mentum$ 'lament', Arm. lam 'to lament', Lith. $l\acute{o}ti$ 'to bark', OCS $laj\varrho$ 'to bark'. The preform $*leh_2$ -ent-i-on- could then mean 'the quacking one' which yielded Hitt. lahhanzan- 'duck'.

 $l\bar{a}hu^{-i}/lahu^{-}$ (IIa2 > IIa1 γ , Ic2) 'to pour, to cast (objects from metal); (intr.) to (over)flow': 1sg.pres.act. la-hu-uh-hi (NS), 2sg.pres.act. la-ah-hu-ut-ti (MH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. la-a-hu-i (OS), la-a-hu-u-i (OH/MS), la-hu-i (MH/NS), la-a-hu-ua-i (OH/NS), la-hu-ua-i, la-a-hu-u-ua-i, la-a-hu-ua-a-i, la-hu-ua-a-i, la-hu-u-ua-a-i, la-a-hu-u-ua-a-i, la-ah-hu-u-ua-i, la-hu-uz-zi (NH), la-a-hu-u-ua-a-iz-zi (NH), 1pl.pres.act. la-hu-e-ni (OS), la-a-h[u]-e-ni (NS), 3pl.pres.act. la-hu-an-zi (OS), la-a-hu-an-zi (NH), la-hu-u-an-zi, la-a-hu-u-an-zi, la-hu-ua-an-zi, la-hu-u-ua-anzi, la-a-hu-u-ua-an-zi, la-a-hu-ua-a-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. la-a-hu-un (MS), la-a-hu*ua-nu-un* (NH), 3sg.pret.act. *la-a-hu-š* (KBo 32.14 i 42, 43 (MS)), *la-a-ah-hu-uš* (OH/NS), la-a-hu-ua-aš (OH/NS), la-a-hu-u-ua-iš, 3pl.pret.act. la-hu-ua-a-er (NS), 2sg.imp.act. la-a-ah (OH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. la-ah-hu-tén (NS), la-a-ah-huua-tén (NS), 3pl.imp.act. la-hu-ua-an-du (NS), la-a-hu-ua-an-du (NS), la-hu-uaa-an-du (NS),la-a-hu-u-ua-an-du (NS),la-a-ḥu-u-ua-a-an-du 3sg.pres.midd. la-hu-ua-a-ri (OH/MS), la-hu-u-ua-a-ri (OH?/NS), la-hu-ut-ta-ri (MH/NS), la-a-hu-ut-ta-ri, 3sg.pret.midd. la-hu-ut-ta-at (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.midd. la-a-hu-u-ua-an-da-at, 3sg.imp.midd. la-hu-u-ua-ru (MH/NS); part. la-hu-a-an-t-(OS), la-a-hu-an-t- (OH/MS?), la-a-hu-ua-a-an-t-; verb.noun la-a-hu-ua-ar, la-ahu-u-ua-ar, gen.sg. la-hu-aš, la-a-hu-ua-aš; inf.I la-a-hu-ua-an-zi; inf.II la-a-huua-an-na; impf. la-hu-uš-ke/a- (MH/MS), la-hu-iš-ke/a- (MH/NS), la-hu-ua-iške/a-.

Derivatives: *laḥḥu-* (c.) 'container' (Sum. DAG.KISIM₅xLA, Akk. *LAḤTANU*) (nom.sg. *la-aḥ-ḥu-uš*), *laḥḥuēššar / laḥhuēšn-* (n.) 'pouring cup' (instr. *la-aḥ-ḥu-e-eš-ni-it*), *lalḥuṇant-* 'poured(?)' (instr. *la-al-ḥu-u-ṇa-an-ti-it* (KUB 36.2b ii 20), *lilaḥu-ⁱ* (IIa2) 'to pour' (3sg.pres.act. *li-la-ḥu-i*), see *laḥḥura-* and *lilḥuṇa-ⁱ / lilhui-*.

PIE $*l\acute{o}h_2u$ -ei, $*lh_2u$ - $\acute{e}nti$

In CHD, two verbs are cited, namely " $l\bar{a}h$ - 'to pour" and "lah(h)uwai-, lah(h)u- 'to pour"" (L-N: 4 and 13f. respectively). Of the verb $l\bar{a}h$ - only a few forms are cited: 1sg.pret.act. $l\bar{a}hun$, 2sg.imp.act. $l\bar{a}h$ and 1pl.pres.act. lahueni, $l\bar{a}hueni$, although of these latter forms it is stated that they could belong to $l\bar{a}hu$ - as well (cf. akueni of eku- zi / aku-). This would mean that we have to phonologically analyse this form as /lah "uéni/, showing the phoneme /h "/, for which see Kloekhorst fthc.c. In my view, the same is true for $l\bar{a}hun$ which can be compared to ekun 'I drank' of eku- zi / aku- (and not **ekunun) and therefore must represent / $l\hat{a}h$ "on/. We only have to assume that it secondarily has taken the mi-ending instead of expected ** $l\bar{a}huhhun$. This would only leave 2sg.imp.act. $l\bar{a}h$ as evidence for a verbal root $l\bar{a}h$ -. In my opinion, it is more attractive to assume that $l\bar{a}h$ belongs to $l\bar{a}hu$ -. We could envisage that a form / $l\hat{a}h$ "/ would lose its labialization and give / $l\hat{a}h$ / (but cf. 2sg.imp.act. eku /leg "/ where the labialization was retained), or even read the form as la-a-uh/ / $l\hat{a}h$ "/ (compare spellings like tar-uh- = /tarh"-/).

The oldest forms of this verb clearly shows that the original paradigm was 3sg. $l\bar{a}hui$, 3pl. lahuanzi. In NH times we find forms that inflect according to the tarn(a)-class (lahuuai, lahuuai) and the hatrae-class (lahuuaizi, lahuuanun), but also occasionally a mi-inflected form (lahuzzi, $l\bar{a}hun$).

The singular stem $l\bar{a}hu$ - (which phonologically was $/l\bar{a}h^w$ -/), can only reflect a preform $*l\acute{o}h_2u$ -. We would expect that the corresponding plural stem was $*lh_2u$ -. The latter form regularly probably should have given **lu- (compare $m\bar{a}i$ 'grows' $<*mh_2-\acute{o}i$ -ei), in which the -h- of the singular was reintroduced. This explains why we find a lenited -h- in the plural as well and not a stem *lahhu- as we might expect when comparing verbs like $\bar{a}ki$ / akkanzi etc.

Hitt. $l\bar{a}hu$ - is often compared to Gr. λοέω, λούω, Lat. $lav\bar{o}$ 'to wash' (first suggested by Sturtevant 1927a: 122). These latter verbs reflect PIE * $leuh_3$ -, however, which is an impossible reconstruction for Hittite, where we would expect it to yield ** $l\bar{u}$ - (likewise if we assume larvngeal-metathesis * leh_3u -).

With the disappearance of a verb $l\bar{a}h$ - 'to pour', there is no reason to assume that $l\bar{a}hu$ - reflects an u-extension of a root * leh_2 - (as argued e.g. by Puhvel HED 5: 23f.).

A hypothetical **laḥuzzi*- is possibly attested in OAssyrian texts from Kültepe as *luḥuzzinnum*, a vessel, cf. Dercksen (fthc.).

(GIŠ) lahhura- (c.) 'offering table(?) or stand (for pots and offerings)' (Sum. GIŠ GAN.KAL): nom.sg. la-ah-hu-ra-aš, la-hu-u-ra-aš, acc.sg. la-ah-hu-ra-an, la-ah-hu-u-ra-an, dat.-loc.sg. la-ah-hu-ri, la-ah-hu-u-ri, la-a-hu-ri, all.sg. la-ah-hu-u-ra-aš.

PIE *leh2u-ro-

See CHD L-N: 15 and Puhvel HED 5: 13f. for attestations and semantics. The word denotes a stand, made (partly) of wood, that is placed in the vincinity of the altar. It is used to place objects upon (mostly cups and pots). Puhvel (l.c.) translates *lahhura*- as 'bench' on the basis of a supposed connection with Russ. *lávka* 'bench' and Lith. *lóva* 'bed'. This seems incorrect to me as there is no indication that the *lahhura*- was used to lie upon.

Some contexts of *lahhura*- show a connection with $l\bar{a}hu^{-i}$ / *lahu*- 'to pour', which might point to an etymological connection between the two, e.g.

KUB 9.31 ii

- (8) $n=a-at=\check{s}a-an$ GIŠ la-ah-hu-ri $\check{s}u-uh-ha-i$ nu me-na-ah-ha-an-da
- (9) GEŠTIN la-aḥ-ḥu-u-ua-i

'He scatters them (broken pieces of thick-bread) on the *laḥḥura-* and pours wine over (them)'.

This connection with $l\bar{a}hu$ -/lahu- (either real or folk-etymologically) might explain the occasional spellings $l\bar{a}hura$ -.

If the connection with $l\bar{a}hu$ -/lahu- 'to pour' is real, the word probably goes back to * leh_2u -ro- (e-grade because of the fortis -hh-). See at $l\bar{a}hu$ - i / lahu- for further etymology.

(GIŠ) laḥḥurnuzzi- (n./c.) 'leafage, leavy branches, foliage, greenery': nom.-acc.sg./pl.n. la-aḥ-ḥu-ur-nu-(uz-)zi, la-aḥ-ḥur-nu-uz-zi, la-ḥur-nu-zi, dat.-loc.sg. la-aḥ-ḥur-nu-uz-zi, nom.pl.c. [l]a-[h]ur-nu-uz-zi-e-eš (NH), la-aḥ-ḥur-nu-(uz-)zi-

uš (NH), la-aḫ-ḫur-nu-zi-aš, dat.-loc.pl. la-(aḫ-)ḫur-nu-uz-zi-(i̯a-)aš, erg.pl. la-aḫ-ḫu-ur-nu-uz-zi-i̯a-an-t[e-eš] (OS); broken la-aḫ-ḫu-u̞a-ar-nu-u[z-zi(-)...] (KBo 22.216, 4).

Originally this word was neuter, as can be seen by the OS erg.pl. *lahhurnuzziant[eš]* and the many neuter singular forms. Only in NH times, we find commune forms being used for the plural. The one attestation *lahhuuarnuzzi*is caused by the fact that phonologically this word was /laH^wrnut^si-/ (for the phonemic status of /H^w/ see Kloekhorst fthc.c), in which the *-r*- occasionally was realized vocalically: [laH^wrnut^si-].

Formally, the word looks like a derivative in *-uzzi-* of a stem *laḥḥurn-*, but semantically this is unlikely as *-uzzi-* is used for instruments and tools. Moreover, a stem *laḥḥurn-* is further unknown.

Puhvel's connection (HED 5: 27f.) with lahhura- and $l\bar{a}hu^{-i}$ / lahu- 'to pour' does not makes sense semantically. His comparison to the Germanic words for 'foliage', ModDu. loof, ModEng. leaf from PGerm. *laub- (* leh_2u - b^h -?) may have more merit, but still leaves us with the problem of the Hittite formation. Puhvel's claim that lahhurnuzzi- originally was a compound does not convince.

GIŠlahhuuarnuzzi-: see (GIŠ)lahhurnuzzi-

lāk-ⁱ / lak- (IIa2; IIIf) '(act.) to knock out (a tooth), to turn (one's ears or eyes towards), to train (a vine); (midd.) to fall, to be felled, to be toppled': 3sg.pres.act. la-a-ki (OS), 2sg.imp.act. la-a-ak (OH/MS); 3sg.pres.midd. la-ga-a-ri (MH/NS), la-ga-a-it-ta-ri (NH), 3sg.imp.midd. la-ga-a-ru (MH/NS), la-a-ga-a-ru (MH/NS); part. la-ga-an-t- (OS), la-ga-a-an-t- (OH/MS); impf. la-ak-ki-iš-ke/a- (OH/NS).

Derivatives: *laknu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to fell, to knock over, to train (a vine)' (2sg.pres.act. *la-ak-nu-ši* (NH), 3sg.pres.act. *la-ak-nu-uz-zi* (NH), *la-ak-nu-zi* (NH), 3pl.pres.act. *la-ak-nu-an-zi* (NH), *la-ak-nu-ua-an-zi* (NH), 3sg.pret.act. *la-ak-nu-ut* (MH/MS); 2sg.imp.act. *la-ak-nu-ut* (NH); impf. *la-ak-nu-uš-ke/a-* (OH/MS)), *lilak(k)-ⁱ* (IIa2) 'to fell' (3sg.pres.act. *li-la-ak-ki*), *lagan-* (n.) 'inclination, disposition' (nom.-acc.sg. *la-ga-a(n)=š-mi-it*, gen.sg. *la-ga-na-aš*).

IE cognates: OCS $lo\check{z}iti$ 'to lay down', Goth. lagjan 'to lay down'. PIE $*l\acute{o}g^h$ -eie-.

See CHD (L-N: 17f.) and Puhvel (HED 5: 33f.) for attestations and contexts. The active forms of this verb occur in OH texts only, its function being taken over by *laknu-^{zi}* from MH times onwards. It is used in specific contexts only. When used with 'tooth' as object, it means 'to knock out'. Its use with 'eyes' and 'ears' probably is an expression that is difficult to literally translate and denotes the attentively listening to and looking at someone. The use with 'vine' as object probably is an expression too and denotes the training of it. Note that Puhvel's translation of the active, 'to lie, to recline' is based on a false interpretation of the last case (+ 'vine') and probably is based on etymological considerations only.

The middle forms denote the falling down of people (out of a chariot, out of bed), the being toppled of stelas and the falling of countries to the enemy.

The etymon of this verb has been clear since Sturtevant (1930c: 216-7) and generally acceted: PIE $*leg^h$ - 'to lie down'. The exact morphology is not very clear, however. If we want to describe the meaning of the Hitt. verb in terms of 'to lie down', then the active forms go back to '*to make lie down', and the middle forms to '*to be made lie down'. Semantically as well as formally, $l\bar{a}ki$ 'to make lie down' resembles OCS $lo\check{z}iti$ 'to lay down' and Goth. lagjan 'to lay down' that reflect a causative formation $*log^h$ -eie-. This seems to indicate that here the causative *CoC-eie- ended up in the Hittite hi-conjugation (but see lukke-). The middle forms formally reflect $*lg^h$ - \acute{o} -, but probably are a specific Hittite formation.

Note that the impf. lakkiške/a- shows a geminate -kk-, which reminds us of other cases of fortition in front of -ške/a- as e.g. akkuške/a- from eku^{-zi} / aku - 'to drink' or hukkiške/a- from $huek^{-zi} / huk$ - 'to butcher'.

(TÚG/GAD) *lakkušanzani*- (c.) 'sheet, bedcover': nom.sg. *la-ku-ša-an-za-ni-iš*, nom.pl. *la-ak-ku-ša-an-za-ni-eš*, Luw.nom.pl. *la-ak-ku-ša-an-za-ni-en-zi*, acc.pl. *la-ak-ku-ša-an-za-ni-uš*; broken. *la-ak-ku-uš-ša-an*[-...].

See CHD L-N: 20 and Puhvel HED 5: 39 for attestations and semantics. Puhvel suggests a connection with OHG *lahhan*, ModHG *Laken* 'sheet' etc., but this is formally impossible as these reflect *-g-, vs. Hitt. *- $k^{(w)}$ -. The formation of *lakkušanzani*- is unclear to me. The one Luwian inflected form may point to a Luwian origin.

lāla- (c.) 'tongue, blade, speech, talk' (Sum. (UZU)EME): nom.sg. la-a-la-aš (MH/MS), la-la-aš (MH/NS), acc.sg. la-a-la-an (OS, often), la-la-a-an (1x), gen.sg. la-la-aš (MH/NS), la-la-a-aš (1x, NH), dat.-loc.sg. la-a-li (OH or

MH/MS), abl. EME-az, EME-za, instr. la-a-li-it (OH/NS), nom.pl. la-a-le-eš (OS), acc.pl. la-a-lu-uš (OS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *lāla/i-* (c.) 'tongue, gossip' (nom.sg. *la-li-iš*, acc.sg. *la-a-li-in*, EME-an (1x), nom.pl. EME-in-zi, abl.-instr. EME-ti, gen.adj. ^dLa-la-aš-ši-); HLuw. **lalant(i)-* (c.) 'language' (acc.sg. "LINGUA"-*la-ti-i-na* (KARKAMIŠ A15b §20), dat.-loc.sg. "LINGUA"-*la-ti* (KARKAMIŠ A15b §21)).

PAnat. *lólo- or *lālo-

See CHD L-N: 23f. and Puhvel HED 5: 40f. for attestations and semantics. Both dictionaries state that the word occasionally is attested as neuter, but this is valid for the Sumerogram EME only. It is not impossible that EME is used for another, neuter Hittite word that denotes 'tongue'. The word is attested in Luwian as well and therefore must be of PAnatolian date. I know of no IE cognates, however. It is likely that the word is of onomatopoetic origin.

lala(k)ue/iša- (c.) 'ant': nom.sg. *la-la-ú-e-ša-aš*, acc.sg. *la-la-ku-e-ša-an*, *la-la-ú-e-ša-an*, gen.pl. *la-la-ú-i-iš-ša-aš*.

Derivatives: $lala(k)u\bar{e}ššar / lala(k)u\bar{e}šn-$ (n.) 'ant-colony, ant swarm' (nom.-acc.sg. $la-la-ku-e-e\check{s}-\check{s}ar$, gen.sg.(?) $la-la-\acute{u}-e-e\check{s}-na-a\check{s}$, $la-la-\acute{u}-i-i\check{s}-na-a\check{s}$, $la-la-\acute{u}-i-i\check{s}-na-a\check{s}$, $la-la-\acute{u}-i-i\check{s}-na-a\check{s}$, $la-la-\acute{u}-i-i\check{s}-na-a\check{s}$].

See CHD L-N: 27 and Puhvel HED 5: 44f. for attestations. The word shows two stems, namely *lalakueša*- besides *lalaueša*-. This can be explained if we assume that the stem *lalakueša*- is Hittite, the /g^w/ of which corresponds to Luwian /u/ in *lalaueša*-.

Puhvel suggests a connection with PIE * leg^{wh} - 'light' as cited in Pokorny 660-1. This root nowadays is reconstructed as * h_lleng^{wh} - 'to move lightly' (cf. LIV²), which, apart from the semantic unattractiveness, makes a connection with lala(k)ueša- unlikely. In my view, the word probably is of local origin.

According to Melchert (1994a: 171), $lala(k)ue\check{s}\check{s}ar$ must show haplology from original * $lala(k)ue\check{s}e\check{s}\check{s}ar$.

lalami- (c./n.) 'receipt': nom.sg.c. *la-la-mi-iš*, *& la-la-mi-eš*, *la-la-me-eš*, nom.acc.pl.n. *& la-la-a-ma*.

See CHD L-N: 26 for attestations. The mulitple uses of gloss wedges indicate a foreign (Luwian) origin. Semantically as well as formally a connection with

CLuw. $l\bar{a}la$ - 'to take' (see at $d\bar{a}^{-i}/d$ -) is attractive, which means that lalami- is to be seen as a Hittitized adaptation of the Luwian part. lalama/i-.

lalaue/iša-: see lala(k)ue/iša-

lālu- (n.) 'penis' (Akk. UZU IŠARU): nom.-acc.sg. la-a-lu.

Anat. cognates: Lyd. λάλου 'juvenile penis'.

See CHD L-N: 28 for attestations. Puhvel (HED 5: 47) adduces a Greek hapax λάλου used by Straton of Sardes, who possibly was Lydian. The word probably originates in child language.

lalukke-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to be or become luminous': 3sg.pret.act. *la-lu-uk-ke-et*.

Derivatives: *lalukkeuant*- (adj.) 'luminous' (nom.sg.c. *la-lu-uk-ke-u-ua-an-za*, nom.-acc.sg.n. *la-lu-(uk-)ke-u-ua-an*, *la-lu-ke-ua-an*, nom.pl.c. *la-lu-uk-ke-u-(ua-)an-te-eš*), *lalukkima*- (c.) 'light source' (Sum. ZÁLAG.ZA, nom.sg. *la-lu-uk-ki-ma-aš*, *la-a-lu-ki-ma-aš* (1x), acc.sg. *la-lu-uk-ki-ma-an*, *la-a-lu-ki-ma-an* (1x), dat.-loc.sg. *la-lu-uk-ki-mi*, nom.pl. *la-lu-uk-ki-mi-iš*).

See CHD L-N: 28f. and Puhvel HED 5: 48f. for attestations. Although the only verbal form *la-lu-uk*-KI-IT in principle could be read as *la-lu-uk-ki-et*, as if showing a stem *lalukkiie/a-zi*, the derivative *la-lu-uk*-KI-*ua-an-t*- clearly shows that this interpretation is improbably, as verbs in -*ie/a*- usually have a derivative in -*iiauant*- (cf. āššiiauant-, kardimiiauant-, naḥšariiauant-, pidduliiauant-). This means that the verbal form must be interpreted as *la-lu-uk-ke-et* and its derivative as *la-lu-uk-ke-ua-an-t*-, both belonging to the stem *lalukke-zi*, a 'stative' in *-*eh*₁- (cf. Watkins 1973a: 76). See at *lukk-tia* for further etymology.

laluk(k)e/išš-^{zi} (Ib1) 'to light up, to become luminous': 3sg.pres.act. *la-lu-uk-kiš-zi* (OH/NS), *la-lu-uk-ki-iš-zi* (OH/NS), *la-lu-ki-iš-zi* (NH), *la-lu-ki-eš-zi* (NH), 3sg.imp.act. *la-lu-uk-ki-eš-du* (MH/MS), *la-lu-uk-ki-iš-du* (NH), *la-lu-kiš-du* (NH); part. [*la-l*]*u-uk-ki-iš-ša-an-t-* (MH/MS).

Derivatives: *laluk(k)e/išnu-^{zi}* (Ib1) 'to give light to, to illuminate' (3sg.pret.act. *la-lu-uk-ki-iš-nu-ut*, 3sg.imp.act. *la-lu-uk-k[i-iš-nu-ud-du]*; part. *la-lu-ki-iš-nu-ua-an-t-*; impf. *la-lu-uk-ki-eš-nu-uš-ke/a-*).

PIE *lo-louk-s- or *lo-leuk-s-

See CHD L-N: 29f. and Puhvel HED 5: 48f. for attestations. The verb clearly is derived from $lukk^{-lta}$ (q.v.). Puhvel interprets this verb as a fientive in $-\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ -, but

this is incorrect, as shown by Watkins (1985: 252), who argues that fientives in $-\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - never show a derived causative in -nu-. He rather analyses this verb in the same way as $nanaku\check{s}\check{s}(i\underline{i}e/a)$ - 'to be(come) dark' (q.v.), which must reflect * $no-nog^{wh}$ -s- or * $no-neg^{wh}$ -s-, derived from $neku^{-zi}$ (q.v.). This means that $laluk(k)e/i\check{s}\check{s}$ - must reflect *lo-louk-s- or *lo-leuk-s- and that -e/i- is an anaptyctic vowel to solve the cluster /-ksC-/ comparable to the one in $tak\check{s}$ - 'to undertake, to unify' (q.v.) that is spelled $takke/i\check{s}C$ -. Note that the part. [lal] $ukki\check{s}\check{s}ant$ - (instead of expected ** $laluk\check{s}ant$ -) corresponds to the younger spellings $takke/i\check{s}\check{s}anzi$ besides OS $tak\check{s}anzi$.

lāman / lamn- (n.) 'name; reputation' (Akk. ŠUMMU): nom.-acc.sg. la-a-ma-an (OH/MS), la-a-am-ma-a(n)=mi-it (OH/NS), la-ma-an (OH/NS), lam-an (NS), lam-ma-an (NS), gen.sg. la-am-na-aš, lam-na-aš, dat.-loc.sg. la-am-ni, lam-ni, loc.sg. lam-ma-an, abl. ŠUM-za, ŠUM-az, instr. lam-ni-it, nom.-acc.pl. ŠUM^{MEŠ/HLA}, dat.-loc.pl. lam-na-aš.

Derivatives: $lam(ma)nije/a^{-z^i}$ (Ic1) 'to name, to call, to summon, to assign' (2sg.pres.act. lam-ni-ia-ši, 3sg.pres.act. lam-ni-ez-zi (MH/MS), lam-ni-e-ez-zi (NH), lam-ni-az-zi, lam-ni-ia-zi, lam-ni-ia-zi, lam-ni-ia-zi, 1pl.pres.act. lam-na-ni-ie-u-e-ni (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. lam-ni-ia-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. lam-ni-ia-nu-un, 3sg.pret.act. lam-ni-ia-at, 1pl.pret.act. ŠUM-(u-)en, 3pl.pret.act. lam-ni-er, lam-er, lam

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *álaman*- (n.) 'name' (nom.-acc.sg. /?laman=t^sa/ *á-ta*_{4/5}- ma-za, nom.-acc.pl.(?) /?lamni/ *á-ta*₅-ma-ni (BOYBEYPINARI 1-2 §19), *á-ta*₅- ma-ni-i (TELL TAYINAT 2 fr.11)), *lamni*- 'to proclaim' (impf.3pl.pres.act. /lamnisanti/ ^{LOQUI}la-ma-ní-sà-ti (KARKAMIŠ A31+ §9)); Lyc. *alāman*- 'name' (nom.-acc.pl. *alāma*).

PAnat. *?lāmn, *?lāmn-'

IE cognates: Lat. *nōmen*, Skt. *nāman*-, Goth. *namo*, Gr. ὄνομα, OIr. *ainm*, etc. 'name'.

PIE *h₃néh₃mn

See CHD L-N: 31f. and Puhvel HED 5: 51f. for attestations and contexts. It has been clear since long that this word is to be connected with Lat. $n\bar{o}men$, Skt. $n\bar{a}man$ -, Gr. ὄνομα etc. 'name', but the exact reconstruction of these words is in debate. The difference in length between \bar{o} in Lat. $n\bar{o}men$ and \check{o} in Gr. ὄνομα points to an ablauting complex *- eh_3 - vs. *- h_3 -. The initial o- of Gr. ὄνομα must be due to an initial laryngeal, but the question is which one, * h_1 - or * h_3 -. Many scholars argue that we have to reconstruct an initial * h_1 - on the basis of one Doric

and two Laconian inscriptions that show an element ενυμα- as the first part of names (assuming that ὄνομα shows a vowel-assimilation from *ἐνομα) and because of the absence of a reflex h- in Anatolian. As I have argued in Kloekhorst fthc.c, the absence of h- in Anatolian is non-probative as initial *h3 merged with the reflex of *h1 in preconsonantal position in PAnat. and is consequently lost in Hittite, but preserved as a- in HLuwian and a- in Lycian. For the non-Anatolian languages, see Beekes 1987 who convincingly argues that on the basis of Gr. ὄνομα, νώνυμους 'anonymous' and Phr. *onoman*, we have to assume an initial *h3-.

The word for 'name' therefore has to be reconstructed as $*h_3n\acute{e}h_3mn$. In my view, this word further can be analysed as $*h_3n\acute{e}h_3-mn$, which is a derivative of the verbal stem $*h_3neh_3$ - that is visible in Hitt. $hanna^{-i}/hann$ - 'to sue' (q.v.) and Gr. ὄνομαι 'to call names'.

Already in PAnat., the preform *? $n\bar{a}mn$ was subject to nasal dissimilation, yielding *? $l\bar{a}mn$ (for my interpretation of HLuw. \acute{a} -ta_{4/5}-ma- as /? $l\bar{a}ma$ n-/ and for the reading of Lyc. $al\tilde{a}ma$ instead of $ad\tilde{a}ma$, see Kloekhorst 2004: 39-40), which development can be compared to lammar 'moment' (q.v.) < *nomr.

The derived verb $lam(ma)ni\underline{i}e/a$ - (~ HLuw. lamni-sa-, showing aphaeresis from original *?lamni-sa-) must be equated with Gr. ὀνομαίνω, Goth. namnjan 'to call' $<*h_3n(e)h_3mn$ - $\underline{i}e/o$ -. Phonologically it is to be interpreted as /laMnie/a-/, spelled $lamni\underline{i}e/a$ -, which occasionally was phonetically rendered [lam:nje/a-], which is expressed in the spelling $lammani\underline{i}e/a$ -.

Puhvel rightly remarks that the Hitt. expression $l\bar{a}man\ dai^{-i}$ / ti- 'to name (someone)' is to be equated with e.g. Skt. $n\bar{a}ma\ dh\bar{a}$ -, Av. $n\bar{a}man\ dad\bar{a}t$, Gr. $\tau(\theta\epsilon\sigma\theta)$ ' ὄνομα, OLat. $n\bar{o}men\ facere$, all reflecting the PIE syntagm * $h_3neh_3mn\ d^heh_l$ - 'to name'.

lammar / lamn- (n.) 'moment, instant', (adv.) 'instantly, immediately': nom.-acc.sg. *lam-mar*, gen.sg. *lam-na-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *lam-ni-i*, *la-am-ni-i*, *la-am-ni*, loc.sg. *lam-mar*.

Derivatives: *lamarhandatti-* (adj.) 'hour-fixing' (nom.sg.c. *la-mar-ḥa-an-da-at-ti-eš*, Luw.gen.adj.nom.sg.c. *la-mar-ḥa-an-da-at-ta-aš-ši-iš*).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *lam(i)ni* (adv.) 'at the time' (*la-mi-ni-'* (KARAHÖYÜK §1)).

IE cognates: Lat. *numeros* 'number, measure'.

PIE *nóm-r, n(o)m-n-ós

See CHD L-N: 36 and Puhvel HED 5: 57f. for attestations and semantics. The etymological connection with Lat. *numeros* 'number, measure' (first suggested by Duchesne-Guillemin 1947: 85) is generally accepted. This means that *lammar* reflects an *r/n*-stem *nom-r, *nom-n- besides the *s*-stem visible in Lat. *numeros* < *nom-es-, both derived from the verbal root *nem- 'to allot' (Gr. νέμω 'to allot', Goth. *niman* 'to take', Skt. *namas*- 'worship').

In *lammar* the same nasal dissimilation occurs as in $l\bar{a}man$ 'name' (q.v.). The geminate -mm- is caused by the adjacent r, cf. keššar 'hand' $< *\acute{g}^h\acute{e}s$ -r.

lāpp-^{zi} / lapp- (Ia4) 'to glow, to flash': 3sg.pres.act. *la-ap-zi* (NH), 3sg.pret.act. *la-a-ap-ta* (OS), *la-ap-ta* (NH).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *lappiṇa*- 'heat?' (acc.sg. *la-ap-pi-an*, *la-ap-pi-ṇa-an*). IE cognates: Gr. λάμπω 'to shine' (* $l h_2$ -n-p-), Lith. $l \acute{o} p \acute{e}$ 'light', Latv. $l \~a p a$ 'torch'.

PIE *leh2p- / *lh2p-

See CHD L-N: 39-40, 44f. for attestations and contexts. Oettinger (1979a: 443) states that this verb originally belonged to the hi-conjugation, but there is no indication for this. On the contrary, all forms point to the mi-conjugation. Oettinger's assumption probably is based on the \bar{a} -vocalism in the root, which is normal in hi-inflected verbs. In this verb $-\bar{a}$ - reflects *- eh_2 -, however, and not an o-grade. The geminate -pp- is visible in the derivatives lap(pa)nu- and lappiia-. Although the weak stem of this verb is not attested itself, the causative lap(pa)nu-shows that it must have been lapp-, which contrasts with the strong stem $l\bar{a}pp$ -visible in 3sg.pret.act. $l\bar{a}pta$.

Since Mudge (1931: 252) this verb is connected with Gr. λάμπω 'to shine' and Lith. $l\acute{o}p\acute{e}$ 'light'. These forms point to a root * leh_2p - (with Gr. λάμπω < * lh_2 -n-p-), which means that the Hitt. ablauting pair $l\bar{a}pp$ - / lapp- reflects * leh_2p - / * lh_2p -.

The appurtenance of *lappina*- and its derived verb *lappinae*-^{zi} is not ascertained, but possible if the words indeed denote 'wick' and 'to insert a wick' respectively (see CHD L-N: 45 for these meanings).

The interpretation of CLuw. *lappija*- is not clear, but cf. Starke's claim (1990: 63) that it must mean 'heat' and therefore be connected to these Hittite words.

(URUDU) *lāppa*- (n.) a metal implement, 'scoop(?)': nom.-acc.sg. *la-a-ap-pa*, ?abl. *la-ap-pa-za*, instr. *la-a-ap-pi-it*.

See CHD L-N: 40 and Puhvel HED 5: 60 for attestations and contexts. Puhvel (l.c.) mentions Lith. *lopetà* and Russ. *lopáta* 'spade, shovel' as possible cognates, but these forms are rather BSl. derivations of a stem visible in Lith. *lãpas* 'leaf'.

labarna-, tabarna- (c.) PN which became title of Hittite kings: nom.sg. la-ba-ar-na-aš (OS), ta-ba-ar
(OS), ta-ba-ar
(OS), ta-ba-ar-na-aš (OH/NS), la-pa-ar-na-aš (OH/NS), la-bar-na-aš (OH/NS), la-bar-na-aš (OH/NS), ta-bar-na-aš (OH/NS), la-bar-na-as (OH/NS), la-bar-na-aš (OH/NS), la-bar-na-aš (OH/NS), la-bar-na-aš (OH/NS), la-bar-na-iš (OH/NS), la-bar-ni; [l]a-pa-ar-ni, la-bar-na-i (OH/NS), ta-ba-ar-na-i, acc.pl. [l]a-bar-nu-uš.

See CHD L-N: 41ff. for attestations. Much has been said about this word, for which see the list of references in Tischler HEG T: 34f. It is clear that *l/tabarna*is used as a title for Hittite kings. It is also clear that *l/tabarna*- is a personal name of one of the early kings (and some princes) of Hattuša (note that Starke's argumentation (1980-83) that all attestations of *l/tabarna*- must be interpreted as a title and not as a personal name is unconvincing). The question now is whether an original personal name has been taken over as a title (in the same way as Lat. *caesar*), or whether we are dealing with an original noun 'ruler (vel sim.)' that was also used as a personal name. According to CHD (L-N: 43), "[t]he distribution seems to confirm the theory that *labarna* or *tabarna* was first a PN".

It may be instructive to look at the spelling of this word. CHD states that it "was predominantly spelled with la- in Hittite rituals; Hattic and Palaic ritual texts use only the form with ta-, which was taken over in a few of the Hittite rituals". Moreover, the Hittite-Akkadian bilingual of Hattušili I "follows the pattern in that it spells the name of the king with la- in the Hittite version but with ta- in Akkadian". So we seem to be dealing with a situation in which Hitt. la-corresponds to non-Hitt. ta-. The labial consonant is almost consistently spelled with the signs BA and BAR, which both are extremely rare in Hittite. Moreover, in Hattic texts, we come across the spelling ta-ua-a-a-na (cf. Schuster 1974: 88). Already on the basis of these spelling peculiarities alone, I would conclude that

Utabarna- must be of non-IE origin (seemingly an adaptation of something like [Hafarna-]). And if we are indeed dealing with an original personal name that only secondarily came to be used as the title of the Hittite kings, the original meaning cannot be determined. All in all, I see no possible way to etymologize this word.

Recently, Melchert (2003b: 19) has tried to etymologize *l/tabarna*- by connecting it with the verb *tapariie/a*-, but see there for my rejection of it.

laplappa-, laplippa- (c.), laplapi-, laplipi- (n.) 'eyelash(es)': acc.sg.c. la-ap-la-ap-(<-pi>>-pa-an, la-ap-li-pa-an, la-a-ap-li-ip-pa-an, la-ap-li-e[-pa-an], nom-acc.sg. or pl. la-ap-la-pi, la-ap-li-pi, abl. la-ap-la-pa-za, la-ap-li-pa-az-za, la-ap-li-pa-az, instr. la-ap-li-pi-it, acc.pl.c. la-ap-li-ip-pu-uš, la-ap-li-pu-uš, la-ap-li-pa-aš, dat.-loc.pl. la-ap-li-pa-aš.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *lalpi-* (c.) 'eyelash' (acc.sg. *la-al-pi-in*, *la-al-pi-in*).

See CHD L-N: 45f. and Puhvel HED 5: 62f. for attestations. The word shows different stems and both neuter and commune forms, which clearly point to a non-IE origin.

lauarr(iia)- (CLuw. verb) 'to despoil, to strip': 3sg.pret.act. *la-ua-ar-ri-it-ta*; part. nom.acc.pl.n. *la-ua-ar-ri-ma*; inf. *la-u-ua-ar-ru-na*.

Although this verb is attested in Hittite contexts (for which see CHD L-N: 49), it shows Luwian inflected forms only. It is translated 'to despoil, to strip' in CHD. Puhvel (HED 5: 67) and Melchert (1993b: 126) translate 'to break, to destroy', however. These latter translations seem especially prompted by the idea that lauarr(iia)- is the Luwian counterpart of Hitt. duuarni-21 / duuarn- 'to break' (q.v.) (cf. Carruba 1966: 17-8), which view is generally accepted. In my opinion, this connection is impossible, however. Hitt. duyarni-/duyarn- must reflect *d^ur $n-(e)h_1$, the nasal-present of a root * d^huerh_1 , of which I do not see how it could have yielded Luw. lauarr-, especially with regard to the first -a-. Note that Carruba's comparison to the au-: u- correspondence in CLuw. aui- ~ Hitt. uua-'to come' is invalid, of course. If the $*d^h$ - of $*d^huerh_l$ - indeed would have yielded CLuw. l- (which is possible, cf. la- 'to take' $< *deh_3$ -), we would expect an outcome **luuarr-, and not lauarr-. Melchert (1994a: 238) seems to be aware of this problem and stealthily cites the verb as l(a)uarri, but this is incorrect: the verb is always spelled la-ua-ar- and never **lu-ua-ar-. I therefore reject this etymology and the supposed connection between Luw. lauarr(iia)- and Hitt.

duuarni-/duuarn-. Unfortunately, I have no alternative etymology to offer for lauarr(iia)-.

lāuatt- (c.?) '?': gen.sg. la-a-ua-at-ta-aš (ОS).

The word is hapax in KBo 20.21 rev. (1) [ha-m]e-eš-hi la-a-ua-at-ta-aš me-h[u-ni] 'in the spring, in the time of l.'. On the basis of this context alone, a meaning cannot be determined. Puhvel (HED 5: 67) nevertheless translates 'mire, slush, muddiness', but does so on the basis of a presupposed etymological connection with Lat. lutun 'mud, mire' etc. only. This is methodologically unacceptable. Melchert (1993b: 126) states that the word probably is a Luwian neuter noun in -atta-, but this seems unlikely to me because of the fact that the word is attested in an OS texts. The word would make perfectly sense as the gen.sg. of a Hitt. t-stem, cf. šiuatt-, tarnatt- etc., which would mean that we should rather look for a root *lāu- (e.g. *leh3u- 'to wash', cf. spring cleaning?).

(GIŠ) *lazzai- / lazi-* (c.) 'sweet flag, calamus' (Sum. GI.DÙG.GA): nom.sg. *la-az-za-iš*; broken *la-z[i-...*].

See CHD L-N: 49f. and Puhvel HED 5: 68 for attestations. It is generally accepted that *lazzai*- can be equated with Sum. GI.DÙG.GA and Akk. *qanū ṭābu* (lit. 'good reed') 'sweet flag' (cf. Puhvel l.c. and Tischler HEG L/M: 48, but doubted in CHD l.c.). If this equation is justified, it is likely that, just as the Sumerian and Akkadian words literally mean 'good reed', Hitt. *lazzai*- as well is derived from the adj. *lazzi*- 'good' (q.v.).

lazzi- (adj.) 'good, right' (Sum. SIG₅, DÙG.GA): nom.sg.c. *la-az-zi-iš* (OS), acc.sg.c. $[la^?-az^?-z]i^?$ -*ia-an-n*=*a* (KUB 29.38 i 2 (OS)).

Derivatives: $l\bar{a}zzi\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ '(act.) to set straight, to prosper; (midd.) to be good, to be right, to be favourable, to get well' (1sg.pres.act. SIG₅-zi-ja-mi, 3sg.pres.act. SIG₅-ez-zi, 2pl.pres.act. SIG₅-at-te-ni, 3pl.pres.act. SIG₅-an-zi; 3sg.pres.midd. la-a-az-zi-at-ta (OS), la-az-zi-at-ta, SIG₅-at-ta(-ri), 3pl.pres.midd. SIG₅-(ia-)an-ta(-ri), 1sg.pret.midd. la-az-zi-ah-ha-at, 3sg.pret.midd. SIG₅-ta-ti, SIG₅-ja-at-ta-at, 3pl.pret.midd. SIG₅-ja-an-ta-at, 3sg.imp.midd. la-az-zi-ja-at-ta-ru; part. SIG₅-an-t-(= \bar{a} ššuuant-?); verb.noun la-az-zi-ja-u-ua-ar 'wellness'; impf. SIG₅-iš-ke/a-), *lazziešš-la (Ib2) 'to become good, to get well' (3sg.pret.act. SIG₅-eš-ta, 1pl.pret.act. SIG₅-eš-šu-u-en), *lazziahh-la (IIb) 'to make right, to repair, to cure; to give a favourable sign' (1sg.pres.act. SIG₅-ah-mi, 2sg.pres.act. SIG₅-ah-ti,

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *arha lada*- 'to prosper, to flourish' (3sg.pret.act. /ladata/ la-tà-ta (AKSARAY §1), 3pl.pret.act. /ladanta/ la+ra/i-ta (BULGARMADEN §4, SULTANHAN §6)), *arha ladanu*- 'to cause to prosper' (1sg.pret.act. la+ra/i-a-nú-ha (KARATEPE 1 §4)).

See CHD L: 50f. for attestations. The adjective 'good' is usually written with the sumerogram SIG₅, which is the reason that only a few attestations of *lazzi*- are known. Within Anatolian, it has been suggested that HLuw. *lada*- 'to prosper' may be cognate (cf. Hawkins & Morpurgo Davies 1978: 105 for identification of *lada*- and etymology). If this is correct, then Hitt. -*z*- must be the result of assibilation (**lāt-i*-), and HLuw. -*d*- must be the result of lenition (**lót-V*-?). For outer-Anatolian, Sturtevant (1934: 270) compared *lazzi*- with Gr. λ ώϊον 'better'. This latter form has an inner-Greek comparandum in λ ῆν 'to wish' (so λ ώϊον originally 'wanted more'), however, which probably reflects **ulh*₁-*je*/o-, from the root **uelh*₁- as visible in Skt. $var^{(i)}$ - 'to choose', Lat. $vol\bar{o}$ 'to want', Goth. *wiljan* 'to want', etc.

le (prohibitive particle) 'not': *le-e* (OS). PIE **leh*₁

See CHD L: 55f. for a semantic treatment. There has been some debate on the origin of this particle. E.g. Hrozný (1917: 92) regarded le as a borrowing from the Semitic negation $l\bar{a}$; Puhvel (HED 5: 77) suggested an Indo-Uralic connection with e.g. Finnish $\ddot{a}l\ddot{a}$; Friedrich (1936-37: 77) regarded le as the outcome of PIE * $n\bar{e}$ with dissimilation comparable to $l\bar{a}man$ 'name' < * h_3neh_3mn . All these are less attractive in my view.

In the other Indo-European languages, this prohibitive function is expressed by the particle * meh_l (Skt. $m\dot{a}$, Gr. $\mu\dot{\eta}$, Arm. mi, TochAB $m\bar{a}$), which is likely a petrified 2sg.imp. of a verb * meh_l - 'to refuse', which is still attested as such in Hitt. mimma- 'l /mimm- 'to refuse' (q.v.). That this is possible for Hitt. le as well was already seen by Pedersen (1938: 163-4) and Sommer (1947: 65), who compared le with OHG $l\bar{a}$ 'don't!'. This latter verb ultimately must be cognate with the Hittite verb $l\bar{a}$ - 'l- 'to let, to loosen' (q.v.), which means that le must reflect * leh_l . Prof. Melchert rightly points out to me that a convincing scenario is

still lacking that can explain how the attested syntax of the prohibitive particle, which goes together with an inflected indicative finite verb, developed out of the use of a 2sg.imp.-form.

lela- (c.) 'conciliation, pacification': acc.sg. *le-la-an*, gen.sg. *le-e-la-aš*, *le-la-aš*, all.sg. *li-i-la*, Luw. abl.-instr. [*l*]*e-la-ti*.

Derivatives: *lelae-^{zi}* (Ic2) 'to conciliate, to pacifiy' (3pl.pres.act. *le-la-an-zi*, *le-la-a-an-zi*, 3sg.pret.act. *le-la-a-it*, 3sg.imp.act. *le-e-la-ad-du*; verb.noun *le-la-u-ua-ar*, gen.sg. *le-la-u-ua-aš*; inf.I *le-la-u-ua-an-zi*; impf. *le-li-iš-ke/a-*, *le-li-eš-ke/a-*), *lilaššalla-* (adj.?) 'propitiatory, conciliatory?' (nom.-acc.sg.n.? *li-la-aš-ša-al-la*), *lilāre/iške/a-^{zi}* (Ic6) 'to conciliate, to pacifiy' (1pl.pres.act. *li-la-a-ri-iš-ke-ua-n[i]* (MH/MS), [*lj-la-ri-iš-ke-ua-ni* (MH/MS), 3sg.imp.act. *li-la-ri-eš[ke-ed-du]* (OH/MS), [*li-la-]a¹-ri-eš-ke-ed-du* (OH/NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *Iīla(i)*- 'to pacifiy, to conciliate, to soothe' (3pl.pres.act. *li-la-an-ti*, *li-i-la-an-ti*, 1sg.imp.act. *li-la-i-lu*, 2sg.imp.act. *li-i-la*, 3pl.imp.act. *li-la-an-du*, *li-i-la-an-du*).

See CHD L-N: 57f. and Puhvel HED 5: 77 for attestations. In Hittite, we find two spellings, namely LI-*la*- and LI-*e-la*-. Because the sign LI can be read *li* as well as *le*, both spellings can be read as *lela*-. The Luwian forms, however, consistently are spelled *li-la*- or *li-i-la*-, which points to a stem *līla*-. Note that in Hittite we find a spelling *li-i-la* once, namely in KUB 46.38 ii 24 (NH). Because on the same line we find the Luwian inflected form *li-i-la-an-ti* (cf. the ending *-anti*), it is clear that *li-i-la* must be a luwianism as well. All in all, we are dealing with a Hitt. stem *lela*- that corresponds to Luw. *līla*-. If these words are cognate in the sense that they derive from a single PAnat. form, this form must have been **lēlo*-.

According to Puhvel (l.c.) and Tischler (HED L/M: 56f.), these words are to be interpreted as reduplicated forms of the verb $l\bar{a}^{-i}/l$ - 'to loosen, to release' (q.v.). If this is correct (semantically it is possible), then we should assume that Hitt. *lela*- and Luw. $l\bar{\imath}la$ - are parallel but separate formations (Pre-Hitt. **le-la*- vs. Pre-Luw. **li-la*-). Alternatively, we could assume a preform **leh*₁-*lo*-, which by regular sound laws would on the one hand yield Hitt. *lela*- and, on the other, Luw. *lila*-. It may be slightly problematic, however, that the verb $l\bar{a}$ - / l- is not attested in Luwian. For further etymology see at the lemma $l\bar{a}$ - l-l-.

The formation of the verb $lil\bar{a}ri/e\check{s}ke/a$ -, which seems to be similar in meaning to $lelae^{-z^i}$, is unclear.

lelaniţe/a-^{tta(ri)} (IIIg) 'to infuriate': 3sg.pres.midd. *le-e-la-ni-at-ta* (OS), 3sg.pret.midd. [*le-e-la*]-*ni-e-et-ta-at* (OH/MS), [*le-e-l*]*a-ni-et-ta-a*[t] (OH/MS); part. *le-e-la-ni-ia-an-t-* (OH/MS), *le-la-ni-ia-an-t-* (OH/NS).

The word is attested in OH texts only, see CHD L-N: 58f. It is likely that it is derived from a further unattested noun *lelan-. Further unclear.

lelhuua-i / lelhui-: see lilhuua-i / lilhui-

leliuant- (adj.) 'travelling swiftly, winged(?); urgent': nom.sg.c. *le-li-ua-an-za* (OH/NS), acc.sg. *le-e-li-ua-an-da-an* (OH/MS), *le-li-ua-an-da-an* (OH/NS), nom.-acc.sg.n. *le-li-ua-an* (MH?/NS), acc.pl.c. *le-li-ua-an-du-uš* (NH).

Derivatives: *leliyahh-*ⁱ (IIb) 'to make haste, to hurry' (3sg.pret.act. *le-li-ya-ah-ta*, 3pl.pret.act. *le-li-ya-ah-he-er*, 2pl.imp.act. *le-li-ya-ah-tén*; inf.I *le-li-ya-ah-hu-u-an-zi* (MH/MS); impf. *le-li-ya-ah-hi-eš-ke/a-*).

See CHD L-N: 61f. for attestations and semantics. Although the bulk of the attestations is spelled LI-li- μa -, I take the OH/MS spelling LI-e-li- μa - as an indication that all spellings (including LI-li- μa -) are to be read le-li- μa -, and I therefore cite le1li μa - and le1li μa -li μa -.

On the one hand, one could assume that $leli\mu ant$ - and $leli\mu ahh$ - are derived from an unattested stem $leli\mu(a)$ -, which itself looks like the reduplication of a stem $*li\mu(a)$ -. Such a stem does not look particularly IE to me. On the other hand, one could analyse the words as $leli-\mu ant$ - and $leli-\mu ahh$ - (cf. $ara\mu a$ - and $ara\mu ahh$ -from $ar\bar{a}$ - (see at $\bar{a}ra$)), which would mean that we are dealing with a stem *leli-, itself probably a reduplication of a root *li-. I know of no convincing IE cognates, however.

 $le(n)k^{-zi}$: see $li(n)k^{-zi}$

lešš-^{zi} / lišš- (Ib1) 'to pick, to gather': 3pl.pres.act. li-iš-ša-an-zi (KBo 2.8 iii 1 (NH)); 3sg.pres.midd. li-iš-ša-ta-ri (KBo 13.24, 6 (NS)); inf.I le-eš-šu-u-ua-an-zi (KUB 30.15 obv. 1, 7, 17 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: *leššalla-* (c.) 'gathering(?), collection(?)' (nom.sg. *le-eš-šal-la-aš*). IE cognates: Goth. *lisan* 'to pick, to gather', Lith. *lèsti* 'to pick up'. PIE **lésH-ti*?

See CHD L-N: 72 and Puhvel HED 5: 97 for attestations and contexts. Usually, this verb is equated with $l\bar{\imath}sae^{-zi}$ (q.v.), but I do not see why: first there is a clear

formal difference (single - \dot{s} - vs. geminate - $\dot{s}\dot{s}$ -) and secondly there is a semantic distinction ($le\ddot{s}\dot{s}$ - / $li\ddot{s}\dot{s}$ - is transative, whereas $li\ddot{s}ae$ - is intransitive). I have therefore chosen to separate these verbs and treat $l\bar{\imath}\dot{s}ae^{-zi}$ under its own lemma.

The verb $le\check{s}\check{s}^{-2i}$ / $li\check{s}\check{s}^{-}$ clearly denotes 'to pick up, to gather' (see the contexts in CHD) and therefore hardly can be separated from Goth. lisan 'to pick, to gather' and Lith. $l\grave{e}sti$ 'to pick up', which reflect PIE *les-. It is unclear, however, why we find a geminate - $\check{s}\check{s}$ - in Hittite (cf. $\check{s}e\check{s}$ - 'to sleep' < *ses-, which is consistently spelled with single - \check{s} -). Perhaps it could show that the root in fact was *lesH-. The difference between $le\check{s}\check{s}$ - and $li\check{s}\check{s}$ - may be explained due to accentuation: * $l\acute{e}ss$ - vs. *less-'.

leš(š)i-, lišši- (n.) 'liver' (Sum. ^{UZU}NÍG.GIG, Akk. *KABITTU*): nom.-acc.sg. le-e-ši, dat.-loc.sg. li-iš-ši; case? le-eš-ši.

Derivatives: *liššijala-* (adj.) 'liver-related, located in the liver(?)' (nom.-acc.pl.n. *li-iš-ši-ja-la*).

See CHD L-N: 72 for attestations. See Tischler HEG L-M: 54-5 for the several (unconvincing) IE comparisons that have been made. In my view it is likely that this word is of foreign origin, just as the practice of hepatoscopy is.

 lik_{-}^{zi} : see $li(n)k_{-}^{zi}$

lila-: see lela-

lilhuua-i / lilhui- (IIa5 > IIa1γ) 'to pour': 3sg.pres.act. li-il-hu-ua-i (MH/MS), le-el-hu-ua-i (MH/MS? le-el-hu-ua-i (MH/NS), [le-]el-hu-ua-a-i (MH/MS?), 3pl.pres.act. le-e-el-hu-an-zi (NS), 3pl.imp.act. le-el-hu-ua-an-du (OH/NS); sup. li-il-hu-ua-an (MH/MS); impf. li-il-hu-uš-ke/a- (MS).

Derivatives: DUG lelhuntai- (c.) 'vessel for pouring' (acc.sg. le-el-hu-u-un-da-in (MH?/NS)), DUG lelhuntalli- (c.) 'vessel for pouring' (acc.sg. le-el-hu-un-ta-al-li-in (MH?/NS)), lelhuntae-zi (Ic2) 'to use a pitcher, to pour from a pitcher' (3pl.pres.act. le-el-hu-u-un-da-an-zi, le-el-hu-u-un-ta-an-zi; inf.I le-el-hu-u-un-da-u-ua-an-zi, le-el-hu-u-un-ta-u-ua-an-zi), lelhu(ua)rtima- (c.) 'outpourings(?), inundations(?)' (nom.pl. le-el-hu-ur-ti-ma-aš (NH), le-el-hu-ua-ar-ti[-ma-aš(?)] (NH)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *lilūua*- 'to pour' (2sg.imp.act. *li-lu-u-ua*, *li-lu-u-ua-a*). PIE **li-lh*₂*u-oi-ei*, **li-lh*₂*u-i-enti*

See CHD L-N: 59f. and Puhvel HED 5: 81f. for attestations. The verb is spelled both with LI-*il*- and LI-*el*- (once even LI-*e-el*-), but the spellings with LI-*il*- seem to be older (all MS texts, cf. also CHD). That is why I cite this verb as *lilhuua/i*-here. The development of original *lilhuua/i*- to younger *lelhuua/i*- is probably due to the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before clusters containing -h- (cf. § 1.4.8.1.d).

On the basis of the available evidence we cannot decide whether this verb belongs to the $d\bar{a}i/tijanzi$ -class or to the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class. As I have argued under the treatment of this latter class (see § 2.2.2.2.h), the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class consists of original $d\bar{a}i/tijanzi$ -verbs that were secondarily changed because of the fact that they are polysyllabic. In this case, I therefore assume that this verb is $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -inflected as well ($lilhuuaa^i$ /lilhui-), although this inflection goes back to pre-Hitt. * $lilhuuaai^i$ /lilhui-. Note that 3pl.pres.act. *lilhuianzi (which we would expect in a $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class verb) would regulary yield lilhuuanzi (cf. $i\bar{s}huu$ anzi < * $i\bar{s}huu$ anzi in the paradigm of $i\bar{s}huu$ ai-i/ $i\bar{s}hui$ -i-(to throw, to scatter)).

The verb clearly shows a reduplication of $l\bar{a}hu^{-i}/lahu^{-}$ 'to pour' (q.v.). It must be quite recent as we can see by the retention of the cluster -lh. It reflects virtual *li- lh_2u -i-ei / *li- lh_2u -i-enti. See for the forms lilahui and lalhuuant- at the lemma of $l\bar{a}hu^{-i}/lahu$ - itself.

liliuant-: see leliuant-

li(n)k-zi (Ib3) 'to swear, to take an oath, to state under oath': 3sg.pres.act. li-ik-zi (OS), li-in-ga-zi (NS), li-in-ik²-zi (NS), 1pl.pres.act. li-in-ku-u-e-ni (MH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. li-in-kán-zi (MH/MS), 1sg.pret.act. li-in-ku-un (OS), le-en-ku-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. li-ik-ta (OS), li-in-kat-ta (NH), le-en-kat-ta (NH), li-in-ik-ta (NH), li-in-ki-eš-ta (NH), 1pl.pret.act. li-in-ku-(u-)en (NH), li-in-ga-u-en (MH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. li-in-ker (MH/MS), li-in-ke-er (MH/MS), 2sg.imp.act. li-ik (NH), li-in-ki (NH), 3sg.imp.act. li-ik-du (NH), 2pl.imp.act. le-e-ek-te-en (OH/NS), li-ik-te-en (MH/MS), le-en-ik-tén (NH), li-in-ik-tén (MH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. li-in-kán-du (NH); part. li-in-ga-an-t- (MH/MS), li-in-kán-t- (NH), le-en-ka₄-an-t- (NH); impf. li-in-ki-iš-ke/a- (MH/MS), li-in-kiš-ke/a- (MH/NS).

Derivatives: *lingai*-, *lengai*- (c.) 'oath; perjury' (Sum. NAM.ERÍM, Akk. *MĀMĪTU*, *NĪŠ*; nom.sg. *li-in-ga-iš* (OH/NS, MH/MS), *li-in-ga-i-iš* (NS), acc.sg. *li-in-ga-en* (OS), *li-in-ga-in* (MH/MS), *li-in-ka*₄-en (NH), *li-in-ka*₄-in (NS), gen.sg. *li-in-ki*(-*ia*)-aš (MH/MS), *le-en-ki-aš* (MH/NS), *le-en-ki-ia*-aš (NH), *li-in-ga-ia*-aš (NH), dat.-loc.sg. *li-in-ki-ia* (MH/MS), *le-en-ki-ia* (MH/NS), *li-in-ki-ia* (NH), loc.sg. *li-in-ga-e* (MH/MS), *li-in-ga-i* (MH/NS), *le-en-ga-i* (MH/NS), *le-en-ka*₄(-a)-i (NH), erg.sg. *li-in-ki-ia-an-za* (MH/MS), abl. *li-in-ki-(ia-)az*

(MH/MS), le-en-ki-ia-az (NH), li-in-ki-ia-za (NH), le-en-ki-ia-za (MH/NS), acc.pl.c. li-in-ga-a-uš (MH/MS), li-in-ga-uš (MH/NS), le-en-ga-uš (NH), erg.pl. li-in-ki-ia-an-te-eš (OS), li-in-ki-an-te-eš (MH/NS)), linganu-zi, lenganu-zi (Ib2) to make swear' (1sg.pres.act. li-in-ga-nu-mi (MH/MS), li-in-ga-nu-zi (NH), 1pl.pres.act. li-in-ga-nu-ma-ni (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. li-in-ka₁-nu-an-zi (NH), 1sg.pret.act. li-in-ga-nu-nu-un (MH/MS), le-en-ga-nu-nu-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. li-in-ga-nu-ut (MH/MS), le-en-ga-nu-ut (NH), 1pl.pret.act. li-in-ga-nu-me-en (NS), 3pl.pret.act. li-in-ka₁-nu-e-er (NH); part. li-in-ga-nu-(ua-)an-t- (NH), li-in-ka₁-nu-ua-an-t- (NH), le-en-ka₁-nu-ua-an-t- (NH); impf. li-in-ga-nu-uš-ke/a-(MH/MS)).

IE cognates: Gr. ἐλέγχω 'to disgrace, to question', OHG *ant-lingen* 'to answer'. PIE * h_l lé $n'g'^h$ -ti, * h_l l $n'g'^h$ -énti

See CHD L/N: 62f. and Puhvel HED 5: 85f. for attestations. The verb seems to have three stems, namely *link-*, *lik-* and *lenk-*, besides which CHD cites a stem *linga-* as well.

The stem *lenk*- is spelled *le-en*- and only found in NS and NH texts. It is the regular outcome of OH *link*- through the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before -n-(cf. § 1.4.8.1.d).

The stem *linga*- cited by CHD apparently is based on the one attestation 1pl.pres.act. *le-en-ga-u-en* (HT 1 i 43 (MH/NS)), which in my view has little value (note that all other attestations of *li-in-ga-* (e.g. *li-in-ga-zi* and *li-in-ga-nu-*) are found in front of consonants and denote /linkC-/).

The original distribution between *link*- and *lik*- is that *link*- is found when the stem is followed by a vowel (e.g. *linkun* (OS)), whereas *lik*- is found when a consonant follows (e.g. *likzi* (OS), *likta* (OS)). Compare for this distribution the nasal-infix verbs (e.g. $harni(n)k^{-zi}$, $harni(n)k^{-zi}$, but also $har(k)^{-zi}$ and $harni(n)k^{-zi}$ and $harni(n)k^{-zi}$.

It has been suggested that li(n)k- is the nasal-present of the root visible in Lat. $lig\bar{a}re$ 'to bind' (Hrozný 1917: 16), but this is unlikely because all Hittite nasal-infixed verbs with a root-final velar show an infix -ni(n)-.

Formally, a better alternative is a connection with Gr. $\grave{\epsilon}\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\gamma \chi \omega$ 'to disgrace, to question' (suggested by Sturtevant 1930c: 218), which is followed by many scholars (see the references in Tischler HEG L-M: 61, who further adduces OHG *ant-lingen* 'to answer'). If this connection is justified, we must reconstruct $*h_1 len \mathring{g}^h$ -. Just as all mi-inflected verbs, this verb must have shown ablaut as well: $*h_1 len \mathring{g}^h$ -it, $*h_1 ln \mathring{g}^h$ -enti. The development $*h_1 ln \mathring{g}^h$ -enti > linkanzi

/lɨngant^si/ is paralleled by $h_2 mng^h$ -enti > haminkanzi (cf. $hamank^-$ / hame/ink-). Note that initial preconsonantal * h_l is dropped without a trace.

lip(p)- zi , lipae- zi (Ib1 > Ic2) 'to lick (up)': 3sg.pres.act. li-ip-zi (OH/NS), li-pa-iz-zi (NS), 3pl.pres.act. li-ip-pa-an-zi (MH/NS), li-pa-a-an-zi (MH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. li-ip-ta (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. li-ip-e-e (OH/MS?), 3sg.imp.act. li-ip-tu (OS).

Derivatives: *lel(l)ipa-ⁱ* (IIa5?) 'to lick (up)' (3sg.pres.act. *& le-li-pa-a-i* (NS), *le-el-li-pa-a-i* (MH/NS), Luw.3pl.pres.act. *le-li-pa-an-ti*; impf. *le-li-pa-iš-ke/a*-(MH/NS), *le-li-pa-aš-ke/a*- (MH/NS)).

See CHD L/N: 71 for attestations, where it is stated that "the only unambiguous exx. of *lipai*- are in a broken context and may prove to be of a different verb". Nevertheless, the form 3pl.pres.act. $lip\bar{a}nzi$ clearly means 'to lick' and shows a stem lipae- as well. The verb shows an alteration between single -p- vs. geminate -pp-. This, together with the fact that verbs for 'to lick' often show a structure lVP- (e.g. Lat. lambere, OE lapian, OHG laffan, Gr. $\lambda \acute{a}\pi\tau \omega$ 'to lick', Arm. lap 'em 'to slurp') indicates that the verb is onomatopoetic in origin. The derivative lel(l)ipa- may belong to class IIa5 (and should then be cited lel(l)ipa- i / lel(l)ipi-), just as other reduplicated verbs like $m\bar{e}ma$ - i / $m\bar{e}mi$ -, paripara- i / paripari-, etc.

lišš-: see lešš-

Iīšae-^{zi} (Ic2) '? (to clear out?)': 3sg.pres.act. *li-i-ša-iz-zi* (KUB 15.31 ii 15 (MH/NS)), *li-ša-iz-zi* (KUB 15.32 ii 9 (MH/NS)).

Usually, these verbal forms are regarded as belonging with $le\check{s}\check{s}^{-\check{z}i}/li\check{s}\check{s}^{-}$ 'to pick up, to gather' (q.v.), but this is improbable. Firstly, because of the formal differences ($l\bar{\imath}\check{s}ae^-$ vs. $le\check{s}\check{s}^-/li\check{s}\check{s}^-$), and secondly because of the fact that $l\bar{\imath}\check{s}ae^-$ is an intransitive verb whereas $le\check{s}\check{s}^-/li\check{s}\check{s}^-$ is transitive. I therefore propose to separate them.

The verb $l\bar{\imath}$ sae- occurs in one context only:

KUB 15.31 ii

- (11) nu 9 a-a-pí ki-nu-an-zi
- (12) hu-u-da-a-ak=ma=za GIŠAL da-a-i nu pád-da-a-i EGIR=ŠU=ma=za
- (13) TU-DI-IT-TUM da-a-i nu a-pé-e-ez pád-da-a-i EGIR=ŠU=ma=za
- (14) GIŠ ša-at-ta GIŠ MAR GIŠ hu-u-up-pa-ra-an-n=a da-a-i nu=kán ša-ra-a
- (15) li-i-ša-iz-zi nam-ma=kán GEŠTIN Ì an-da ši-pa-an-ti NINDA.SIG^{MEŠ}=ma
- (16) pár-ši-ja n=a-at a-ra-aḥ-za-an-da ke-e-ez ke-e-ez-z=i-ja da-a-i

'They open up nine pits. Quickly he takes a pick-axe and digs. Then he takes a brooch and digs on that side. Thereupon he takes a *šatta*, a spade and a *ḫuppara*-vessel and *šarā līšae*-s. Then he libates wine and oil in (it). He breaks thin-breads and places them around on all sides'.

CHD (L/N: 72, under the lemma *leššai-*, *liššai-*, *lišai-*) translates "and he clears out (the loose soil, stones, etc. from the holes)". Although this interpretation is possible (but notice that the absence of an object is not favourable to it), the fact that it seems to be specifically chosen on the basis of a presupposed connection with *lešš-*, *lišš-* 'to gather' must make us cautious: other interpretations are possible as well. A definite decision is only possible if other attestations of this verb are found.

Formally, $l\bar{s}ae$ - seems to be a denominative derivative of a further unattested noun * $l\bar{s}a$ -.

lišši-: see leš(š)i-

-lit (1sg.imp.act.-ending): see -llu

-*Ilu*, -*lit* (1sg.imp.act.-ending): *ak-kal-lu* (KUB 14.1 rev. 94 (MH/MS)), *a-aš-ša*[(-nu)]-ul-lu (KUB 14.11 iii 20 (NH)) // *aš-nu-ul-lu* (KUB 14.8 rev. 7 (NH)), *e-eš-liit* (KUB 26.35, 6 (OH/MS?), KUB 23.82 rev. 16 (MH/MS), KBo 5.3 iv 33 (NH)), *e-eš-lu-ut* (KUB 7.2 ii 23 (NS), KUB 8.35 iv 23 (NS)), *a-ša-al-lu* (KBo 4.14 i 43 (NH)), *ha-aš-ši-ik-lu* (KUB 24.5 + 9.13 rev. 1 (NS)), *ha-aš-ši-ig-gal-lu* (KUB 36.93 rev. 6 (NS)), *ha-ši-ig-gal-lu* (KBo 15.14, 4 (NS)), *kar-ša-al-lu* (KUB 32.138 rev. 7, 8, 9 (OH/NS), KBo 34.37 obv. 5 (OH/NS)), *me-ma-al-lu* (KUB 30.14 iii 74 (NH), KUB 6.46 iv 42 (NH)), *nu-un-tar-nu-ua-a[l-lu]* (KUB 21.38 obv. 37 (NH)), *še-eg-ga-al-lu* (KBo 13.88 i 3, 5 (NS), KUB 23.88 obv. 6 (NH)), *ši-ig-ga-al-lu* (KBo 18.2 rev. 12 (NH)), *ta-li-it* (KBo 3.38 rev. 16 (OH/NS)), *tar-uh-ha-al-lu* (KBo 12.58+ obv. 5 (NS)), *te-pa-u-e-eš-ša-al-lu* (Tischler HEG T: 317); *ú-da-al-lu* (KBo 17.62+63 iv 15, 18 (MS?)), *ú-ua-al-lu* (KUB 14.8 rev. 42 (NH)), *ú-ue₃-el-lu-ut* (KUB 3.110, 15 (NS)), *za-am-mu-ra-al-lu* (KUB 36.85, 7 (MS?))

Anat. cognates: CLuw. -llu (1sg.imp.act.-ending): ku-ua-ja-ta-al-lu.

The ending of 1sg.imp.act. (also called voluntative) has the form -llu in akkallu (MH/MS), ašallu (NH), āšša[nu]llu // ašnullu (NH), ḥaššiklu // ḥaššiggallu // ḥašigallu (NS), karšallu (OH/NS), memallu (NH), nuntarnuua[llu] (NH),

šeggallu (NH), taruḫhallu (NS), tepauēššallu, udallu (MS?), uuallu (NH), zammurallu (MS?) (note that in most cases the -a- can be interpreted as part of the stem or as a graphic vowel to write /°CLu/: it is phonetically real in a few NH forms only where it can be regarded as analogical to the verbs in which -a-belongs to the stem), it has the form -lit in ēšlit (OH/MS?), talit (OH/NS), and the form -llut in ēšlut (NS) and uuellut (NS) (the origin of -e- in the latter form is unclear to me: perhaps it represents anaptyctic /i/). It seems to me that -llut must be regarded as a conflation of -llu on the one hand and -lit on the other.

Just as in English one could say 'let me do this' in the function of a voluntative, I regard -*llu* and -*lit* as cognates with the verb $l\bar{a}^{-i}$ / *l*- 'to let'. The -*u* may be equated with the imperatival -*u* as visible in the endings -*ttu*, -*u*, -*antu*, -*ttaru*, -*aru* and -*antaru* (see especially at -*u*), whereas -*t* may be regarded as the imperatival 2sg.act.-ending -*t* < *- d^hi . So we arrive at the virtual reconstructions * $l(e/o)h_l$ -*u* (lit. 'he must let me ...') and * leh_l - d^hi (lit. 'you must let me ...').

(GIŠ) lūēššar / lūēšn- (n.) 'shaving of incense-wood': nom.-acc.sg. lu-u-e-eš-šar (MH/MS), lu-u-eš-šar (MH/NS), lu-e-eš-šar (NH), lu-u-eš-ša (NH), lu-i-eš-šar (NH), dat.-loc.sg. lu-u-e-eš-ni (NH), erg.sg. lu-u-e-eš-na-an-za (NS), gen.pl. lu-u-iš-na-an (NS), [l]u-u-e-eš-na-aš (NS).

PIE * $luh_{1/3}$ - $\acute{e}h_{1}sh_{1}$ -r

See CHD L/N: 73-4 for attestations. The word denotes pieces of wood or shrub that are used as incense. According to Melchert (1988a: 229), these pieces probably were shavings (of cedar) and he assumes that this word shows an abstract noun in -ēššar of the PIE root *leuH- 'to cut (off)' (cf. Skt. lunāti 'to cut (off)').

This etymology was rejected by Puhvel (HED 5: 128f.) who implausibly assumes that $l\bar{u}\bar{e}s\bar{s}ar$ is the Luwian variant of $tuhhu\bar{e}s\bar{s}ar$, which he translates as 'incense', Apart from the fact that the meaning of $tuhhu\bar{e}s\bar{s}ar$ (q.v.) is not clear, there is no single indication that $l\bar{u}\bar{e}s\bar{s}ar$ would be of Luwian origin.

lūḥa- (c.) '?': nom.sg. ≼ lu-u-ha-aš, acc.sg. ≼ lu-u-ha-an, dat.-loc.sg.? lu-u-ha.

The word only occurs in Luwoid lists of good things and is in most attestations preceded by gloss wedges. This clearly indicates that the word is Luwian. Laroche (1959: 63) translates it as 'light', which is followed by e.g. Puhvel (HED 5: 102) and CHD (L/N: 73), but rejected by e.g. Melchert (1993b: 128) and Tischler (HEG L-N: 64f.). It indeed seems as if Laroche based his translation

primarily on a formal similarity with Hitt. lukk-, assuming that Hitt. -kk-corresponds to Luw. -k-. Unfortunately, there are no other examples of medial *k in Luwian, so this equation can neither be proven nor disproven. Semantically, however, a translation 'light' does not seem very appropriate to me.

 $^{(GI\check{S})}$ luj $ar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$: see $^{(GI\check{S})}lar{u}ar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar/lar{u}ar{e}\check{s}n$ -

lukk-^{tta} (IIIb > Ib1) 'to get light, to light up, to dawn': 3sg.pres.midd. *lu-uk-ta* (OS), *lu-uk-kat-ta* (OS), *lu-ug-ga-at-ta* (OS), *lu-uk-ka*₄-ta (MH/NS), *lu-kat-ta* (NH), *lu-uk-ka-ta* (NH), 3sg.pret.midd. *lu-uk-ta-at* (OS), *lu-uk-kat-ta-ti* (OH/NS); 3sg.pres.act. *lu-uk-zi* (NH), 3sg.pret.act. *lu-uk-ta* (NH).

Derivatives: *lukk(ije/a)-^{zi}* (Ib1 / Ic1) 'to set fire to' (sg.pres.act. *lu-uk-ki-ez-zi* (OS), *lu-uk-zi* (NS), 3pl.pres.act. *lu-uk-kán-zi* (OH/MS), *lu-kán-zi* (NH, 1x), 1sg.pret.act. *lu-uk-ku-un* (NH), [*lu-u*]*k-ka*₄-*nu-un* (KBo 3.46 rev. 27 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *lu-uk-ki-et* (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. *lu-uk-ki-e-er* (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. *lu-uk-tén* (NH); part. *lu-uk-kán-t* (OH/MS); impf. *lu-uk-ke-eš-ke/a* (NH)), *lukke/iš-^{zi}* (Ib1) 'to become light' (3sg.pres.act. *lu-ki-iš-zi* (NH), 3sg.pret.act. *lu-uk-ke-eš-ta*), *lukkanu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to make it light(?)' (3pl.pres.act. *lu-uk-ka*₄-*nu-ua-an-zi* (NH)), see *lalukkije/a-^{zi}*, *laluk(k)e/išš-^{zi}* and *lukkatt-*.

IE cognates: Skt. *rócate* 'to shine', TochA *lyokät* 'it dawns', Arm. *lowc'anem* 'to lighten'.

PIE *leuk-to; *léuk-t / *luk-ént; *luk-jé/ó-

See CHD L/N: 74f. for attestations and semantics. It has been clear since long and generally accepted that these words reflect the PIE root *leuk-. The exact formations of the different verbs is not without discussion, however.

The verb that I cite as $lukk(i\underline{i}e/a)^{-2i}$ is active only and transitive, denoting 'to set fire to'. It is difficult to judge this verb formally, especially because the signs KI, IT and IZ are ambiguous regarding their readings (they can be read ki or ke, it or

et and iz or ez, respectively). So a form like lu-uk-KI-IZ-zi (attested from OS to NH texts) can in principle be read as lu-uk-ki-iz-zi /lukit^si/, lu-uk-ki-ez-zi /lukiet^si/ or lu-uk-ke-ez-zi /luket^si/, pointing to a stem lukki-, lukke- or lukkije-. This goes for 3sg.pret.act. lu-uk-KI-IT (from OH/NS to NH texts) and 3pl.pret.act. lu-uk-KI-e-er (once in a MH/MS text) as well. Note that Alp (1993: 366) cites a verb.noun gen.sg. lu-uk-ki-u[-ua-aš?] (Bo 69/1260, 7), which would point to a stem lukki- or lukke-. Because the tablet on which this form occurs has not been published yet, this reading cannot be verified. Moreover, the form is broken at a crucial point, and I therefore wonder whether Alp's reading is as certain as he seems to claim: I would not be surprised if the form turned out to actually be luuk-ki-i[a-u-ua-aš]. All in all, I will leave this form out of consideration here. The other forms of this verb seem to show a stem lukk-: 3sg.pres.act. lu-uk-zi (once in a NS text), 3pl.pres.act. lu-uk-kán-zi (OH/MS to NH), 1sg.pret.act. lu-uk-ku-un (once in a NH text), 2pl.imp.act. lu-uk-tén (once in a NS text), and part. lu-ukkán-t- (from OS to NH texts). Note that 3pl.pret.act. lu-uk-KI-e-er, when read as lu-uk-ke-e-er could show a stem lukk- as well. The one NS attestation 1sg.pres.act. [lu-u]k-ka₄-nu-un (OH/NS) seems to show a stem lukkae-^{zi} according to the hatrae-class inflection. Because this inflection was highly productive in the NH period, I regard this form as a secondary creation.

Oettinger (1979a: 273-7, referring to Hoffmann 1968) interprets these active forms as belonging to an "einfach thematischer Stamm" $lukkezzi < *l\acute{e}uk-e-ti$. Apart from the fact that this preform would not yield "lukkezzi" by regular sound laws (we would rather expect $l\bar{u}kizzi$ with lenition of *k due to the preceding accentuated diphthong), the direct comparison to Skt. rocate 'shines' < *leuk-e-to is false, because this latter form is middle. Moreover, this verb would be the only verb known to me in whole of Anatolian that shows a thematically inflected stem.

Watkins (1973a: 68-69) compares the verb "lukkezzi, lukkanzi" with Lat. $l\bar{u}c\bar{e}re$ 'to kindle' and reconstructs both as a causative formation *loukéjeti, *loukéjonti (followed by e.g. Melchert 1984a: 34). Although semantically this comparison and reconstruction seems attractive, there are formal problems. First it is suspect that the stem-form lukka-, which would be the regular outcome of *loukéio-, is attested in 3pl.pres.act. lukkanzi and part. lukkant- only, where -a- would have been inherent to the ending anyway (note that I regard the one NS form [lu]kkanun as non-probative, cf. above). Secondly, a development *loukéionti > lukkanzi is improbable in view of $^{L\acute{U}}pattejant$ - 'fugitive' < *pth1ei-ent- and $^{L\acute{U}}majant$ - 'adult man' < * $mh_2ei-ent$ - (see the lemmas pattai- / patti- and $^{L\acute{U}}majant$ - respectively). Thirdly, there are several examples where a PIE causative verb of the structure *CoC-eie- ends up in the Hitt. hi-inflection (e.g.

 $l\bar{a}k^{-i}$ 'to fell' < $*log^h$ -eie- '*to make lie down'). Note that the alleged example $\underline{\mu}a\check{s}\check{s}e/a^{-\check{z}i}$ 'to dress' < $*\underline{\mu}os$ -eie- must be explained otherwise, cf. $\underline{\mu}e\check{s}\check{s}^{-lia}$, $\underline{\mu}a\check{s}\check{s}e/a^{-\check{z}i}$. All in all, I reject this interpretation too.

In my view, we must interpret the forms like *lu-uk*-KI-IZ-zi as showing a stem *lukkije*-. In that way we would be dealing with a situation in which we find a -*ie/a*-derived stem *lukkije/a*- besides an underived stem *lukk*-. This resembles the situation as discussed by Melchert (1997b: 84f.) who states that some verbs (e.g. *karpp(ije/a)*- (q.v.)) reflect an old opposition between a root-aorist and a -*ie/o*-derived present. In this case, we would be dealing with the reflexes of a root-aorist **léuk-t* / **luk-ént* (for which compare the Skt. root-aorist form *rucāná*-) besides a present **luk-je/o*- (for which compare Arm. *lowc'anem* 'to lighten'). So all in all, we are dealing with a situation in which we are dealing with an intransitive middle **léuk-to* that contrasts with the transitive active inflection that shows two stems, namely a root-aorist **léuk-t* besides a -*ie/o*-present **luk-jé-ti*.

The verb $lukke/i\check{s}^{-zi}$ 'to become light' is attested a few times only, and it is difficult whether it is to be regarded as a fientive in $-\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - $(lukk\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}^{-zi})$, or as an s-extension comparable to $lalukke/i\check{s}^{-zi}$ 'to become light' (q.v.). The form $lu-ki-e-e\check{s}-zi$ (KBo 6.25 + KBo 13.35 iv 2), cited by Puhvel (HED 5: 105), seems to point to $lukk\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - but is attested in such a broken context that neither its meaning can be determined, nor whether it is the latter part of a longer word: $[...]x(-)lu-ki-e-e\check{s}-zi$ (note that Puhvel cites this very same form as $la]-lu-ki-e-e\check{s}-zi$ on p. 48, as if belonging to $lalukke/i\check{s}$ -).

lukkatt- (c.) 'dawn, next morning': gen.sg. lu-uk-kat-ta-aš (NH), dat.-loc.sg. lu-uk-kat-ti (OH/NS, often), lu-uk-ka_t-ti (NS), lu-uk-kat-te (MH/NS), lu-kat-te (NH), lu-kat-ti (NH), lu-kat (NH), lu-uk-kat (NH), all.sg. lu-uk-kat-ta (OS).

PIE *l(e)uk-ot-

See CHD L/N: 76f. and Puhvel HED 5: 108f. for attestations. Because of the homography of *lukkatta* 'it dawns' and *lukkatta* 'at dawn', it has often been suggested (e.g. Oettinger 1979a: 275-6) that they actually are to be equated and that the adverbially used *lukkatta* 'at dawn' is in fact a petrified form of verbal *lukkatta* 'it dawns'. This is not very likely, however. On the one hand, different cases of a nominal stem *lukkatt-* are attested (which are difficult to explain if a verbal *lukkatta* were the source), but also because we then would have to assume that an adverbially used petrified 3sg.pres.midd. *lukkatta* 'it dawns' at dawn' coexists with the very lively *lukkatta* 'it dawns'. I therefore assume that all forms belong to a nominal stem *lukkatt-* (note that Rieken 1999a, who devotes a whole

chapter to *t*-stems (100-69), does not even mention the possibility that these forms are nominal).

This *lukkatt*- is a *t*-stem of *lukk*- 'to dawn' (q.v.) comparable to \check{siy} att- 'day' (q.v.). It must reflect *l(e)uk-ot-, which can be compared with Goth. *liuhap* 'light' < *leuk-ot-.

Note that gen.sg. *lu-uk-kat-ta-aš* (KUB 36.90 obv. 15) is not noticed by CHD, although they cite the specific context: *lu-uk-kat-ta-aš=kán* UD.KAM-*ti* 'on the day of the (next) dawn (i.e. tomorrow)' (cf. Puhvel HED 5: 109).

lūli- (c.) 'pond, lake, spring, well, basin' (Sum. TÚL): nom.sg. lu-li-iš (OH/NS), acc.sg. lu-li-in (OH/MS), lu-ú-li-in (NH), lu-li-ia-an (NH), gen.sg. lu-li-ia-aš (OH/MS), lu-ú-li-aš (OH/MS?), lu-ú-li-ia-aš (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. lu-ú-li (OH/NS), lu-ú-li-ia (OH/NS), all.sg. lu-li-ia (OS), abl. lu-ú-li-az (OH/MS), lu-ú-li-ia-az (OH/NS), lu-ú-li-ia-az (MH/NS), gen.pl. lu-ú-li-ia-aš (MH/NS).

Derivatives: see lūlijašha-.

See CHD L/N: 80 and Puhvel HED 5: 111f. for attestations. Both dictionaries cite two stems, namely *luli-* and *luliia-*. See Tischler HEG L-M: 72f., however, who convincingly argues that the forms that seemingly show a stem *luliia-* (e.g. acc.sg. *luliian* and the PN *Šuppiluliama-*) are secondary formations. Note that whenever the -*u-* is written plene, it is done with the sign Ú, and never with U. This points to a phonological interpretation /lū́li-/.

lūlijašha- (c.) 'marsh, marshland': gen.sg. lu-li-ja-aš-ḥa-aš; broken lu-ú-li[-ja-aš-ḥa(-)].

See CHD L/N: 82 for attestations. It is likely that $l\bar{u}li\bar{\iota}a\dot{s}ha$ - in some way is derived from $l\bar{u}li$ - 'pond, lake' (q.v.) but the exact formation is unclear. The suffix $-\dot{s}ha$ - normally is deverbal, which could indicate that we have to assume the existence of a verb * $l\bar{u}liie/a$ - zi . See at $l\bar{u}li$ - for further treatment.

lūri- (c. > n.) 'loss of honour, disgrace, humiliation; financial loss; shortage(?)' (Sum. I.BÍ.ZA): nom.sg.c. lu-ú-ri-iš (OH/NS), lu-ú-ri-eš (OH/NS), lu-u-ri-iš (MH/NS), acc.sg. lu-u-ri-in (OS), nom.-acc.sg.n. lu-u-ri (MS), dat.-loc.sg. lu-u-ri (NH), abl. lu-ri-ia-az (MH/MS), nom.pl.c. lu-u-ri-e-eš (OS), acc.pl. lu-u-ri-uš (OS).

Derivatives: *lūrijatar* (n.) 'disgrace, humiliation' (nom.-acc.sg. [*l*]*u-u-ri-ia-tar* (NH)), *lūriiaḥḥ-ⁱ* (IIb) 'to humiliate, to disgrace' (3sg.pret.act. *lu-ri-ia-aḥ-ta* (NH), 2sg.imp.act. *lu-u-ri-ia-aḥ* (NH), 3pl.imp.act. *lu-ri-ia-aḥ-ḥa-an-du* (OH/NS), impf. *lu-u-ri-ja-aḥ-ḥi-eš-ke/a-* (NH)).

PIE *léh₁u-ri-s, *léh₁u-ri-m, *lh₁u-réi-s?

See CHD L-M: 86f. for attestations. About the semantics it states: "the unifying idea seems to be 'loss', whether of possessions, honour or station". The word shows many plene spellings of the -u-, for which predominantly the sign U is used. Twice, we find the sign Ú, however. Either these two instances are scribal errors, or we are dealing with traces of an original ablaut between lu-u-ri- = /lóri-/ and lu-u-ri- = /lúri-/ (see § 1.3.9.4.f and below). The oldest attestations show commune gender, whereas the one neuter form is attested in a NH text only.

-llut (1sg.imp.act.-ending): see -llu

(GIŠ) luttāi / lutti- (n. > c.) 'window' (Sum. GIŠAB, Akk. APTU): nom.-acc.sg.n. lu-ut-ta-i (KUB 30.29 obv. 17 (MH/MS?)), lu-ud-da-a-i (OH/NS), gen.sg. lu-ut-ti-ia-aš (OH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. lu-ut-ti-ia (OH/MS), abl. lu-ut-ti-ia-az (OH/MS), lu-ut-ti-ia-za (NH), lu-ti-ia-az (NH), lu-ut-ti-an-za (OH/NS), lu-ut-ta-an-za (OH/NS), erg.sg. lu-ut-ta-an-za (OH/MS), nom.-acc.pl.n. lu-ut-ta-i (OH/MS), nom.pl.c. GIŠABMEŠ-uš (NH), acc.pl.c. lu-ut-ta-a-uš (OH/MS), dat.-loc.pl. lu-ut-ti-ia-aš (OH/MS), lu-ut-ti-aš (OH/NS).

Derivatives: see kattaluzzi-.

IE cognates: Gr. Arc. λευτοντ- 'seeing', Gr. λεύσσω 'to see'.

PIE *lut-ōi, *lut-i-

See CHD L/N: 88f. for attestations. It states that this word is neuter in its singular forms, but commune in its plural forms, but this is strange a distribution, of course. In the singular, I indeed know of neuter forms only, which coincides with the use of the erg.sg. luttanza (*luttai-ant-) when the word functions as the subject of a transitive verb. In the plural we indeed find a few commune forms, of which especially acc.pl. luttāuš is remarkable: KUB 17.10 i (5) GIŠ lu-ut-ta-a-uš kam-ma-ra-a-aš IS-BAT 'Mist seized the windows' (OH/MS). A parallel sentence is found on the same tablet, namely ibid. iv (21) GIŠ lu-ut-ta-i kam-ma-ra-aš tarna-i, which CHD translates as 'Mist let go of the window'. In my view, it would be better to assume a plural form here as well, so nom.-acc.pl.n. luttai. This could indicate that in the original, OH version of this text, the form *luttāi* 'window(s)' was used in the first context as well, which was replaced by a less ambiguous commune form *luttāuš* in the MH copy. So, instead of a distribution neuter singular vs. commune plural, I would rather assume that *luttāi* originally was neuter, and that commune forms (which are coincidentally found in plural forms only, cf. the absence of nom. or acc. singular forms in NH texts) make their way into the paradigm from MH times onwards.

This word has throughout the years received several etymological explanations. Sturtevant (1933: 84, 157) reconstructed *luk-to- (repeated by Puhvel HED 5: 127) from *luk- 'to shine' (cf. lukk-^{lla} 'to dawn'), but a cluster *-kt- does not yield Hitt. -tt- (cf. Melchert 1994a: 156). Eichner (1973a: 80) reconstructs *luH-tó-from *leuH- 'to cut' (Skt. lunāti), which seems widely followed. I do not see, however, how a preform *luH-to- would yield a Hitt. diphthong-stem (Melchert's assumption of a 'collective' *luH-t-ōi (1984a: 59f.) does not make sense to me).

If we compare $lutt\bar{a}i$ to e.g. $hast\bar{a}i$ 'bone' $<*h_3esth_1$ -oi-, $hurt\bar{a}i$ 'curse' $<*h_2urt$ -oi-, $lelhunt\bar{a}i$ 'vessel for pouring' $<*le-lh_2u$ -nt-oi-, $sakutt\bar{a}i$ 'a body part, thigh?' $<*sok^wt(H)$ -oi-(?), we would expect that $lutt\bar{a}i$ is derived from a root *lutt-. Such a root is cited in LIV^2 , namely *leut- 'to see' (Arc. Gr. λ ευτοντ- 'seeing', Gr. λ εύσσω 'to see' <*leut-ie/o-). Formally as well as semantically a connection with this root would make perfect sense. I therefore reconstruct *lut- $\bar{o}i$, *lut-i-. In the oblique cases, the -t- regularly should have been assibilated due to the following -i-, but the un-assibilated variant from the nom.-acc. was generalized. See at kattaluzzi- 'threshold' for my idea that here we do find the assibilated variant of luttai- /lutti-.

Note that the CLuw. form ^{GIS}lu-u-da-an-za, which often is regarded as denoting 'window' (e.g. Melchert 1993b: 130), is found in such a broken context that its meaning cannot be determined. The designation 'window' is given to it because

of a formal similarity with the Hittite word only, which is methodologically false, of course.

luṃarešša- (n.?) a topographic feature: dat.-loc.sg. *lu-ṇa-re-eš-ši*, Luw.gen.adj.nom.sg.c. *lu-u-ṇa-re-eš-ša-aš-ši-iš*, *lu-ṇa-ri-iš-ša-aš-ši-iš*; unclear *lu-u-ṇa-re-eš-ši-ṇa-an*.

See CHD L/N: 73 and Puhvel HED 5: 127f. for attestations. The word denotes a topographical feature, the exact meaning of which is unclear. Puhvel assumes that it means 'level ground, flatland', but does so on the basis of etymological considerations only (an unprovable connection with Gr. $\lambda \epsilon \nu \rho \delta \zeta$ 'even, level, smooth'). Because of the use of the Luwian gen.adj., it is likely that this word is Luwian.

 $^{(GI\check{S})}$ lu $u\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$: see $^{(GI\check{S})}l\bar{u}\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar/l\bar{u}\bar{e}\check{s}n$ -

<code>luzzi-</code> (n.) 'forced service, public duty, corvée': nom.-acc.sg. <code>lu-uz-zi</code> (OS), dat.-loc.sg. <code>lu-uz-zi-ja</code> (NH), <code>lu-uz-zi</code> (NH), abl. <code>lu-zi-ja-za</code> (MH/NS), <code>lu-uz-zi-ja-za</code> (NH), <code>lu-uz-zi-ja-az</code> (NH), instr. <code>lu-uz-zi-it</code> (OH/NS, MH/MS).

PIE $*lh_l$ -uti-

See CHD L/N: 90-1 for attestations and semantics. Although a connection with Gr. λύσις 'release; and Lat. $so-l\bar{u}ti-\bar{o}n$ 'looseness, payment' (suggested by R. Kellogg 1925: 46), which impies *luH-ti-, is generally accepted (e.g. Puhvel HED 5: 131, Tischler HEG L-M: 83-4), a suffix -ti- is further unknown in Hittite. I therefore rather follow Neu (1974b: 261) in analysing this word as l-uzzi-, a derivative in -uzzi- (cf. e.g. $i\bar{s}panduzzi$ -, tuzzi- etc.) from $l\bar{a}$ -l- 'to release'. This would mean that the word originally meant '(work) which releases one from one's obligation' (cf. Melchert 1984a: 166) and reflects * lh_l -uti-. See at $l\bar{a}$ -l-for further etymology.

=(m)a (enclitic clause conjunctive particle) 'and, but'.

Anat. cognates: Pal. =ma 'but(?)'; Lyd. =m(-) (encl. part.) '?'; Lyc. me (sentence initial part.)

PIE *= h_1o and *=mo

This enclitic conjunction, which has a slight adversative meaning, displays two allomorphs in the oldest texts: when the particle is attached to a word ending in a consonant, it turns up as =a that does not geminate the preceding consonant (unlike =a 'and' that is an allomorph of =(i)a (q.v.)); when the particle is attached to a word ending in a vowel or to a logogram, it turns up as =ma. This distribution, C=a vs. V=ma, is absolute in OS texts: e.g. a-ap-pa=ma vs. a-ap-pa=mapa-n=a (note that the latter is different from $a-ap-pa-an-n=a=\bar{a}ppan+=(\underline{i})a$). In MS texts, this distribution is getting blurred: the allomorph =ma is spreading in disfavour of =a and is now found after words ending in consonants as well. In my corpus of MH/MS texts, the new combination C=ma is attested 71 times (41%), whereas the original combination C=a is attested 103 times (59%). It must be remarked, however, that the high number of C=a is especially due to the (already then) petrified combinations kinun=a (23x), zig=a (21x) and others (ug=a, ammug=a). Without these, the distribution would have been somewhat like 60% C=ma vs. 40% C=a. In NH texts, C=a is only found in the petrified combination kinun=a (which in these texts therefore is better read as one word: kinuna, cf. attestations like ki-nu-na=ma=mu (KBo 18.29 rev. 20 (NH)) and ki-nuna=ma=ua (KBo 18.19 rev. 28 (NH))) and an occasional zig=a or ug=a, whereas =ma by that time is the only allomorph that is still alive.

In the case of =ma, it is clear that it loses its -a before a following vowel, e.g. ta-i=m=u-uš=za=tai+=(m)a+=uš+=z (KBo 20.32 ii 9). This is the reason for me to cite e.g. an-da-ma-an as an-da=m=a-an=anda+=(m)a+=an, or ke-e-ma-aš-ta as ke-e-m=a-aš-ta= $k\bar{e}$ +=(m)a+=ašta. In the case of the allomorph =a, this loss of -a must have taken place as well. This means that there is no formal way of telling whether e.g. ta-ma-i-sa-an is to be analysed as tamais to be analysed

In the case of $=(\underline{i})a$, I have argued that the two allomorphs (C=a vs. $V=\underline{i}a$) probable are different outcomes of a particle $+=h_3e$ in different phonetic surroundings. In the case of =(m)a, however, this is unlikely to be the case: I would not know how to explain an allomorphy C=a vs. V=ma through phonological processes. It therefore might be better to assume that both allomorphs have its own etymological origin. The allomorph =a (which is nongeminating) can hardly reflect anything else than $*=h_1o$. We can imagine that when this particle was attached to a word ending in a vowel, it was lost at a very early stage. This may have been the reason that $*=h_1o$ was replaced by another particle, =ma (which must reflect *=mo), in these postvocalic positions first. This is the situation we encounter in OS texts. When $*=h_1o$ was lost in postconsonantal position as well (during the OH period), it was replaced by =ma in this position as well.

It is quite likely that $=a < *=h_l o$ belongs with the demonstrative $a\check{s}i / uni / ini$ (q.v.), just as e.g. =kki / =kka belongs with $k\bar{a}-/k\bar{u}-/ki$ - and =kku ultimately belongs with $kui-/ku\underline{u}a$ -. The particle =ma seems to have cognates in other Anatolian languages as well (especially Lyc. me (sentence initial particle) shows that we have to reconstruct *(=)mo), and likely belongs with the pronominal stem *mo- that is visible in e.g. $ma\check{s}i\underline{u}ant$ - (q.v.). Note that the connection between =a and =ma resembles e.g. the connection between Hitt. $m\bar{a}hhan$ and CLuw. $\bar{a}hha$.

=ma-: see = mi-/=ma-/=me-

 ma^{-i} (Ia2?) 'to disappear' (?): 3sg.imp.act. ma-du (OH/MS); impf. ma- $a\check{s}$ -ke/a-(MS).

See CHD L/N: 99 for attestations. Unfortunately, the verb is attested twice only, which makes it hard to determine what it means exactly. Nevertheless, CHD's proposal 'to disappear' is attractive. On the basis of 3sg.imp.act. *madu* we must conclude that the verb must have been mi-inflected. It then would belong to class Ia2 (a/O-ablauting mi-verbs). This means that if this verb is from IE origin, it must reflect * meh_2 - or * meh_3 -. I know of no cognates, however.

māḥḥan (postpos., conj.) 'like (postpos.); as, just as (conj.); how (in indirect statement or question); when, as soon as' (Sum. GIM-an): ma-a-aḥ-ḥa-an (OS), ma-ah-ha-an (MS).

PIE *món h_2 ent ?

This word is spelled both with and without plene -a-. The spelling ma-a-ah-ha-an is very common, and found from OS onwards, whereas the spelling ma-ah-ha-an is first attested in OH/MS texts. Semantically, $m\bar{a}hhan$ is in virtually all respects synonymous to $m\bar{a}n$ (q.v.). It therefore has been claimed that $m\bar{a}n$ must be the contracted form of $m\bar{a}hhan$. Since both words are found from OS texts already and are used next to each other, this is quite unlikely.

Within Hittite, we must compare $m\bar{a}hhan$ with $m\bar{a}hhanda$ (subord. conj.) 'just as' (q.v.), which is also spelled $m\bar{a}nhanta$ (OS), and even once $m\bar{a}n$ handa (MS) (with word space). These forms make it likely that we are dealing with petrified compounds of the element $m\bar{a}n$ and the noun hant- 'face' (q.v.). It is then possible that $m\bar{a}hhan$ is an old endingless locative or an adverbially used nom.-acc.sg., in which the original *hant lost its final -t (cf. e.g. part.nom.-acc.sg. kunan < *g^hnent) whereas $m\bar{a}hhanda$ is a variant with an original nom.-acc.pl. *handa < *h2enteh2. As I have argued under its own lemma, $m\bar{a}n$ is derived from the pronominal stem *mo- that is also visible in OIr. ma, $m\bar{a}$ 'when' and TochA $m\bar{a}nt$ 'how?', TochB mant (conj.) 'so'.

Sometimes it is claimed that CLuw. $\bar{a}hha$ 'when, as (temporal and comparative)' and Lyc. $\tilde{e}ke$ are cognate, but these more likely reflect $*h_1om + *=h_3e$ (for the latter element compare at =(i)a).

 $m\bar{a}hhanda$ (subord. conj.) 'just as': ma-a-ah-ha-an-da (OS), ma-a-an-ha-an-da (MS), [m]a-a-ah-ha-an-ta (OH/MS).

See at *māhhan* for a treatment.

(GIŠ) māhla- (c.) 'branch of a grapevine': nom.sg. ma-a-ah-la-aš (OS), ma-ah-la-aš (MH/NS), acc.sg. ma-ah-la-an (OH/NS), dat.-loc. ma-a-ah-li (OH/MS), ma-ah-li (OH/NS), acc.pl. ma-ah-lu-uš (OH/NS).

Anat. cognates: Lyd. μῶλαξ• εἶδος οἴνου: ἀπο τοῦ μώλου ὡς τινές. Λυδοὶ τὸν οἶνον (Hes.).

PIE *mé/óh₂lo-?

See CHD L/N: 112f. for attestations and semantics. Often, this word is connected with Gr. μᾶλον, Lat. *mālum* 'apple(tree)' (cf. references in Tischler HEG L-M: 89f.) but this is semantically uncompelling.

Within $m\bar{a}hla$ -, the cluster -hl- is remarkable and of importance for the etymological interpretation, because it is not fully clear whether this can reflect PIE $*Vh_2lV$ or not. Normally, we see that $*h_2$ disappears word-internally in front of another consonant (e.g. $l\bar{a}pp^{-2^{i}}$ 'to glow' $< *leh_2p$ -, $s\bar{a}g\bar{a}i$ - 'sign' $< *seh_2g-\bar{o}i$ -, $s\bar{a}kl\bar{a}i$ - 'custom' $< *seh_2k-l\bar{o}i$ -, $u\bar{a}k^{-i}$ 'to bite' $< *uoh_2g$ -), except for *s (e.g. $pahs^{-i}$ 'to protect' $< *poh_2s$ -, antuhs- 'human being' $< *h_1n-d^huh_2$ -s-). It is possible, however, that $*h_2$ does not disappear in front of resonants either, compare zahrai-'knocker(?)' $< *tieh_2roi$ - (?) and mahrai- /muhrai- (a body part) $< *m(e)h_2roi$ - (?) (note that Kimball's only example (1999: 400) of a development $*-h_2R$ - -RR- is false: see at uannum(m)iia-). If this is correct, then this would mean that, at least formally, $m\bar{a}hla$ - could be of IE origin and reflect $*meh_2lo$ - or $*moh_2lo$ -. Nevertheless, since no convincing IE cognates are known and since no other convincing examples of the development $*-h_2l$ - > Hitt. -hl- can be found, this reconstruction and this supposed phonetic development remain speculative.

UZU maḥrai- / muḥrai- (c.) a body parts of animals: nom.sg. or pl. mu-uḥ-ra-iš (OH/NS), acc.sg. ma-aḥ-ra-en (OS), mu-uḥ-ra-in (MH/NS), mu-u-uḥ-ra[-in], [mu-u]ḥ-ra-a-in (NS), mu-uḥ-ḥa-ra-in (NH), mu-uḥ-ra-an, gen.sg. or pl. mu-uḥ-ri-aš (OH/MS), loc.sg.(?) mu-uḥ-ra-i (MS?), acc.pl. mu-uḥ-ra-a-uš (OS), mu-uḥ-ra-uš (NS), mu-uḥ-ḥa-ra-uš (NS).

IE cognates: ?Gr. μηρός 'thigh(bone)'.

PIE * $m\acute{e}h_2r$ -oi-, * mh_2r -i- (?)

See CHD L-N: 317 for attestations. This word is predominantly attested in lists of meaty body parts of sacrificed animals (cattle, sheep, lambs and mice), but it is unclear which body part this word denotes exactly. It is mostly spelled $mu-uh-ra-i^{\circ}$ or $mu-uh-ha-ra-i^{\circ} = /moHrai-/$. In one text, KBo 17.30 ii 2 (OS), we find the form $^{UZU}ma-ah-ra-en$ that denotes an object made of flesh that is eaten. Because

of the close formal and semantic similarity it is usually regarded as identical to muh(ha)rai. Puhvel HED 6: 174f. also adduces the form ma-hu-ra-i[n] (ABoT 35 ii 9) to this lemma, but because on the one hand it is not accompanied with the determinative UZU, and because, on the other, the context in which it occurs does not indicate that it must denotes a body part, I follow CHD (L-N: 318) in separating this form from mahrai-/muhrai.

The word clearly is a diphthong-stem, on which see Weitenberg (1979). If the form mahraen really belongs with muhrai-, the alternation mahrai- / muhrai- is difficult to explain from an Indo-European point of view. Nevertheless, Weitenberg (1979: 303) proposes to assume that the alternation is due to ablaut: full grade *me/oHr- yielded mahr-, whereas zero grade *mHr- developed an anaptyctic vowel which was u-coloured because of the preceding m (for colouring of anaptyctic vowels compare e.g. $takke/išzi = /tákist^si/ < *téks-ti$ besides $pahhašzi = /páHst^si/ < *péh_2s-ti$). Furthermore, he hesitatingly connects it with Gr. $\mu\eta\rho\delta\varsigma$ 'thigh(bone)'. If Weitenberg's interpretation is justified, we have to reconstruct a paradigm * $m\acute{e}h_2r-\bar{o}i$ -s, * mh_2r-i -os. If this etymology is correct, it would show retention of internal * h_2 in front of resonant, which is possibly also visible in $(GIŠ)m\bar{a}hla$ - 'apple' and GIŠ zahrai- 'knocker(?)' (for the falseness of Kimball's only example (1999: 400) of a development * $-h_2R$ - > -RR-, see at $\mu annum(m)iia$ -).

mai-ⁱ / mi- (IIa4 > Ic1; IIIf) 'to grow (up); to thrive, to prosper; (midd.) to be born': 3sg.pres.act. ma-a-i (OH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. ma-a-i-an-zi (OH or MH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. mi-ia-hu-un (NH), 3sg.imp.act. ma-a-ú (OS), 2pl.imp.act. ma-iš-te-en (MH/MS); 3sg pres.midd. mi-ia-ri (OH or MH/NS), mi-i-ia-a-ri (NH), 3sg.pret.midd. mi-ia-ti (OS), 3sg.imp.midd. mi-i-ia-ru (OH/NS); part. mi-ia-a-an-t- (MH/MS), mi-ia-an-t- (OH/NS), mi-ia-an-t-; impf. ma-iš-ke/a- (OH or MH/MS), mi-ia-aš-ke/a- (NH).

Derivatives: *miēšš-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to grow; to be born' (3sg.pres.act. *mi-i-e-eš-zi* (MH/MS?), *mi-eš-ša*[-an-zi] (NH), 3sg.pret.act. *mi-e-eš-ta* (NH), [*mi?-]e-eš-ta* (MS), 3sg.imp.act. *mi-e-eš-du* (NS), 3pl.imp.act. *mi-e-eš-ša-<an->du* (NH); 1sg.pret.midd. *mi-eš-ḥa-ti* (MH/MS); impf. *mi-i-e-eš-ke/a-* (NH)), *mijātar / mijann-* (n.) 'growth, increase, proliferation, abundance' (nom.-acc.sg. *mi-ja-tar* (OS), *mi-ja-a-tar* (MH/MS), *mi-ja-ta* (OH/NS), *mi-i-ja-ta* (NH), gen.sg. *mi-ja-an-na-aš* (NH), *me-ja-an-na-aš* (NS)), *mijantila-* (adj.) 'fruitful' (loc.sg. *mi-ja-an-ti-li*), *mijanu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make (branches) fruit-bearing' (3sg.pres.act. *mi-ja-nu-zi* (NH), 3pl.pres.act. *mi-ja*[-nu-an-zi] (NH)), see (LÚ) *majant-* and LÚ *majananni-*.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *mašhāhit*- (n.) 'growth, prosperity' (nom.-acc.sg. *ma-aš-ha-aḥi-ša*, *ma-aš-ha-hi-ša*); HLuw. *mashani*- 'to make grow' (3sg.pres.act. *ma-sa-ha-ni-i-ti* (SULTANHAN §23)); Lyc. ?*miñt(i)*- 'assembly (of adult men)' (nom.sg. *miñti*, dat.sg. *miñti*, *mñti*, gen.adj.nom.sg.c. *miñtehi*, gen.adj.nom.-acc.pl.n. *miñtaha*, *miñta*, gen.adj.dat.-loc.pl. *miñte*).

IE cognates: OIr. *már*, *mór*, MWe. *mawr* 'big', Goth. *mais*, OHG *mēro* 'more'. PIE **mh*₂-*ói-ei* / **mh*₂-*i-énti*

See CHD L-N: 113f. for attestations and semantics. In its oldest forms, the verb clearly inflects according to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -type (3sg.pres.act. $m\bar{a}i$, 3sg.imp.act. $m\bar{a}u$, 2pl.imp.act. maisten, part. $mi\underline{i}ant$ -). In NH times, we find a few forms showing a stem $mi\underline{i}e/a$ - z^i , which is trivial for $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -inflecting verbs. Despite the fact that all other $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -verbs have good IE etymologies, the etymological interpretation of mai- z^i /mi- has always been unclear.

Oettinger (1979a: 471) connected mai^{-i}/mi - with $m\bar{\imath}u$ - 'soft' and reconstructs a verbal root * $meih_{I/3}$ - 'to ripen'. Semantically, this is unattractive because neither Hitt. $m\bar{\imath}u$ - 'soft, gentle' nor its cognate Lat. $m\bar{\imath}u$ 'soft' has any connotation 'ripened'. Melchert (1984a: 46) adduces a formal argument: if we would apply Oettinger's reconstruction to the derivative $^{L\dot{U}}mai$ ant- 'adult' (q.v.), we would have to assume a pre-form * $moih_{I/3}$ -ent-, but this would probably have yielded Hitt. * $*m\bar{e}ant$ -.

As I have argued extensively in Kloekhorst fthc.a, the bulk of the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -verbs reflect a structure *CC -oi- / *CC -i- (i.e. the zero-grade of a verbal root extended by an ablauting suffix -oi-/i-). In the case of mai-i/mi-, this means that we should analyse it as reflecting either *Hm -oi- or *mH -oi-, derived from a root *Hem - or *meH -, respectively. Only one of the several formal possibilities is semantically likely as well, namely a comparison with OIr. $m\acute{a}r$, $m\acute{o}r$ 'big' ${}^\sim$ MWe. mawr 'big' ${}^\sim$ PCl. $m\bar{a}ros$ (cf. Schrijver 1995: 196), which belongs with Goth. mais, OHG $m\bar{e}ro$ 'more' ${}^\sim$ PGerm. ${}^*m\bar{o}$ -isa-, both reflecting a root *meh_2 -'big, much'. If we apply this root-structure to mai-/mi-, we arrive at a reconstruction *mh_2 -oi-oi-oi, *mh_2 -oi-oi-oi, which would regularly yield Hitt. $m\bar{a}i$, miianzi.

For a detailed account of ${}^{(L\acute{U})}$ majant- 'adult' < * mh_2 -ei-ent-, see its own lemma. The Luwian forms $mašh\bar{a}hit$ - and mashani- derive from a basic noun *masha- (cf. Starke 1990: 167f.), which may reflect * meh_2 - sh_2o - or even * mh_2sh_2o -.

(LÚ)*maiant-* (c.) 'young, adult man, (adj.) adult, powerful' (Sum. LÚGURUŠ): nom.sg. *ma-ia-an-za* (OH/MS), acc.sg. *ma-ia-an-ta-an* (OH or MH/NS), gen.sg.?

ma-ia-an-ta-aš, dat.-loc.sg. ma-ia-an-ti, acc.pl. ma-ia-an-du-uš, gen./dat.-loc.pl. $^{\text{L\'U}}$ GURUŠ-aš.

Derivatives: *majantaþh-ⁱ* (IIb) 'to rejuvenate, to install youthfull vigor' (3pl.pres.act. ^{LÚ}GURUŠ-*aḥ-ḥa-an-zi* (NS), 3pl.pret.act. *ma-ja-an-da-aḥ-ḥe-er* (OH/NS), 2sg.imp.act. *ma-ja-an-ta-aḥ* (OH/NS); impf. *ma-ja-an-ta-aḥ-ḥi-eš-ke/a-*), ^(LÚ)*majantatar / majandann-* (n.) 'young adulthood, youth, youthful vigor' (nom.-acc.sg. *ma-ja-an-da-tar* (OH/NS, MH/MS), *ma-ja-an-ta-tar*, *ma-ja-ta-tar* (1x, OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. [*ma²-i̩]a-an-da-an-ni* (OS)), *majantili* (adv.) '?' (*ma-ja-an-ti-li*), *majantēšš-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to become a young man, to become young again' (3sg.pres.act. ^{LÚ}GURUŠ-*an-te-eš-zi* (NH), 3pl.pret.act. *ma-ja-te-eš-še-er* (NH), 2sg.imp.act. *ma-ja-an-te-eš* (OH/MS)), ^{LÚ}*majananna-* (c.) 'young man(?)' (dat.-loc.sg. *ma-ja-na-an-ni*).

Anat. cognates: Pal. Lumajant- (c.) 'grown-up man' (nom.sg. ma-ja-an-za). PIE *mh₂-ei-ent-

See CHD L-N: 116f. for attestations. This word and its derivatives clearly belong with the verb mai- / mi- 'to grow'. Because a sequence -aia- cannot reflect *-oio-, which should regularly contract to $-\bar{a}$ - (cf. e.g. hatrāmi $< h_2$ etro-io-mi), it has often been claimed that (LU) maiant- can only be explained by either assuming a root *meiH- (thus Oettinger 1979a: 471: *moih_{1/3}-ént-) or a root *meHi- (thus Melchert 1984a: 46: moh₁i-ent-) in which the laryngeal prevented the *-i- from dropping. I do not agree with this, however. In my view, the relationship between (LÚ) majant- and mai-1 / mi- must be compared to the relationship between LÚpatteiant- 'fugitive' and the verb pattai- '/ patti- 'to flee' (q.v.), which reflect * pth_i -ei-ent- and * pth_i -oi- / * pth_i -i- respectively. With the reconstruction of mai-/ mi- (q.v.) as * mh_2 -oi- / * mh_2 -i-, we should consequently reconstruct majant- as * mh_2 -ei-ent-. Although in * pth_1 -ei-ent- > PAnat. */pteiant-/ > Hitt. /pteant-/, realized as [pte 1 ant-], spelled pát-te-(ia-)an-t-, the sequence -e(i)a- is phonetically regular, I believe that *mh₂ei-ent- should first have given PAnat. */maiant-/, which regularly developed into Hitt. **/mant-/, spelled **ma-a-an-t-. In my view, it is trivial, however, that -i- was analogically restored on the basis of the verb (thus also Kimball 1999: 367).

maišt- (c.) 'glow': nom.sg. *ma-iš-za-aš=ti-iš* (OH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. *ma-iš-ti* (MH/MS).

PIE *mois-t-?

See Kimball (1994b: 14-17) for a treatment of this word. It only occurs in the following contexts:

KUB 57.60 ii

- (11) nu tu-ua-ad-du ne-pí-ša-aš ^dUTU-u-i
- (12) ma-iš-za-aš=ti-iš ku-e-el mi-iš-ri-ua-an-za
- (13) ha-ap-pár-nu-ua-aš-hi-iš ku-e-el la-lu-uk-ki-u-an-te-eš

'Have mercy, o Sun-god, whose m. is mišriuant-, whose beams are radiant'

KBo 32.14 ii

- (43) n=a-an šu-up-pí-iš-du-ua-ri-it
- (44) da-iš n=a-an gul-aš-ta nu-u=s-si-e=s-ta ma-is-ti
- (45) an-da la-a-lu-uk-ki-iš-nu-ut

'He provides it with ornaments, ciseled it and made it beam in m.'.

Kimball assumes that the word denotes 'sun-disc', but Rieken (1999a: 137f.) more convincingly translates 'Glanz, Leuchten'. Both Kimball and Rieken connect *maišt*- with Hitt. *mišriuant*- 'shining(??')', which is usually connected with Skt. *miṣ*- 'to blink, to open the eyes'. This does not seem very convincing semantically ('to blink' does not have anything to do with 'glowing': see also at *mišriuant*- for doubts). Nevertheless, if *maišt*- is of IE origin, it can only reflect **mois-t*-.

(siG) maišta- (c.) 'fiber, flock or strand of wool'(?): acc.sg. ma-iš-ta-an.

IE cognates: Skt. *meṣá-* 'ram, male sheep', Lith. *maīšas* 'bag, sack', Latv. *màiss* 'bag', Russ. *mex* 'skin, fur', ON *meiss* 'wicker carrying basket'.

PIE *mois-to-??

See Kimball (1994b: 14-17) for separating this word from the noun *maišt*- 'glow' (q.v.). The noun '(signate) only occurs in the expression 'signate) maišta- an ma-šiua-an-ta-an, lit. 'as much as a (woolen) maišta-'. On the basis of the contexts where this expression is used, we can conclude that it must be metaphorical for 'something useless' (cf. CHD L-N: 119). CHD therefore translates maišta- as 'fiber, flock or strand of wool'. Kimball (l.c.) suggests a connection with PIE *moiso- 'sheep, skin of sheep' (Skt. meṣá- 'ram, male sheep', Lith. maīšas 'bag, sack', etc.), and therefore proposes that maišta- may mean something like a bale of wool, or a fleece.

So although the precise meaning of *maišta*- is not totally clear, we know that it must refer to something of wool (because of the SÍG-determinative), and therefore Kimball's etymology may be attractive.

makkēšš-ⁱⁱ (Ib2) 'to become numerous': 3sg.pres.act. ma-ak-ke-eš-zi (MH/MS), ma-ak-ke-e-eš-zi (MH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. ma-ak-ke-e-eš-ta (OH/MS), ma-ak-ke-eš-ta (OH/MS), ma-ak-ke-eš-ta (OH/MS), ma-ak-ki-iš-ta (OH/NS), ma-ak-keš-ta (NS), 3pl.pret.act. ma-ak-ki-iš-še-er (NS), 3pl.imp.act. ma-ak-ke-eš-ša-an-du (post-OH/NS); part. ma-ak-keš-ša-an-t- (NH), ma-ak-ki-iš-ša-an-t- (NH); impf. ma-ak-ki-iš-ke/a- (NS).

Derivatives: see *mekk-*, *mekki-* / *mekkai-*.

PIE * $m\acute{g}h_2$ - eh_1sh_1 -

See CHD L-N: 120 for attestations and semantics. The verb clearly is a fientive in $-\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - derived from mekk-, mekki- / mekkai- 'much, many' (q.v.). Whilst mekk-reflects the e-grade root * $me\acute{g}h_2$ -, $makk\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - zi must reflect zero grade * $m\acute{g}h_2$ -. Although the sequence * $m\acute{g}h_2$ - regularly would have yielded Hitt. /mk-/, phonetically realized as [əmk-], this was analogically changed to /mək-/ on the basis of the full grade mekk-. See at mekk-, mekki- / mekkai- for further etymology of the root and at $-\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - for the history of the fientive suffix.

makita- (gender unknown) '?': dat.-loc.pl. ma-ki-ta-aš (OS).

This word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 31.143 ii

(15) [nu-u=š-ša-an]8-in-zu ne-pí-ši e-eš-[ši] nu=za=kán 2-iš 8-ta-aš ki-iš-[tu-na-aš] (16) [ak-ku-uš-ke-š]i nu-u=k-kán 2-iš 8-ta-aš ma-ki-ta-aš ak-ku-uš-ke-e-ši (ibid. 8-9 shows the same text)

'As an octad you remain seated in the sky. You will [drink] twice on the 8 *kištuna*- and you will drink twice on the 8 *makita*-' (cf. CHD L-N: 121).

The exact meaning of *makita*- cannot be determined. Tischler (HEG L/M: 97-8) suggests "ein Trinkgefäß", but CHD (l.c.) argues that drinking from a cup is always expressed by an acc. or instr. and never by a dat.-loc, so that an interpretation 'drinking cup' does not really fit.

Émāk(kiz)zi(ja)- (gender unknown) a building in which the king and queen wash and dress themselves: gen.sg. ma-a-ak-ki-iz-zi-ja-aš (OS), ma-ak-zi-aš (OH?/NS), all.sg. ma-ak-zi-ja (OS), abl. ma-a-ak-zi-ja-az (OS), ma-az-ki-ja-az.

See CHD L-N: 123 for attestations and semantics. Because of the different spellings ($m\bar{a}kkizzi$ -, $m\bar{a}kzi$ - and mazki-), the word is likely of foreign origin, just as many other words for buildings (e.g. $^{\acute{E}}hi\check{s}t\bar{a}$ / $^{\acute{E}}hi\check{s}t\bar{a}$, $^{\acute{E}}k\bar{a}\check{s}k\bar{a}\check{s}tipa$ -, $^{\acute{E}}halent(i)u$ -etc.). Appurtenance of the word ma- $a\check{s}$ -gaz-zi (KUB 51.33 i 14) that denotes a building, too, is uncertain (pace Popko 1986: 475). The IE etymology suggested by Puhvel HED 6: 19 (*makti- ~ Lat. mactus 'magnified, glorified') makes no sense.

maklant- (adj.) 'thin, slim (of animals)': acc.sg.c. *ma-ak-la-an-ta-an* (OH or MH/NS), *ma-ak-la-an-da-an*, nom.pl.c. *ma-ak-la-an-te-eš* (OH/NS, MS).

Derivatives: maklātar / maklann- (n.) 'emaciation' (abl. ma-ak-la-an-na-az).

IE cognates: PGerm. *magrá- 'meagre, slim' (ON magr, OHG magar), Gr. μακρός 'long, tall', Lat. macer 'meager, lean', Gr. μῆκος, Dor. μᾶκος 'length' (< *meh₂k-os).

PIE * $m(e)h_2$ k-lo-nt-

See CHD L-N: 121-2 for attestations. Since Benveniste (1932: 140), this word is generally connected with PGerm. *magrá- 'meagre, slim', Gr. μακρός 'long, tall' and Lat. macer 'meager, lean' $< *mh_2k-r\acute{o}-$ (full-grade visible in Gr. μῆκος, Dor. μᾶκος 'length' $< *meh_2k-os$). This means that Hitt. maklant- must reflect a formation *mh₂k-lo-nt- or *meh₂k-lo-nt-.

maknu-ⁱⁱ (Ib2) 'to make abundant, to increase, to multiply': 1sg.pret.act. *ma-ak-nu-nu-un* (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. *ma-ak-nu-ut* (KBo 32.14 iii 15, 31 (NS)); impf. *ma-ak-nu-uš-ke/a-* (OH/NS), *ma-a-ak-nu-uš-ke/a-* (NH?).

PIE *mgh2-neu-

See CHD L-N: 122 and Puhvel HED 6: 123 for attestations. The verb is predominantly spelled *ma-ak-nu-*, but we find a spelling *ma-a-ak-nu-* once (KUB 41.20 obv. 6). As this latter spelling is found in a very late NH text only, it may not have much value.

The verb clearly is derived from mekk-, mekki- / mekkai- 'many, much' (q.v.), showing a zero-grade makk- vs. the e-grade of mekki- (cf. also $makk\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - zi). This means that we have to reconstruct * $m\acute{g}h_2$ -neu-. Although the sequence * $m\acute{g}h_2$ -regularly would have yielded Hitt. /mk-/, phonetically realized as [$\mathfrak{p}mk$ -], this was

analogically changed to /mək-/ on the basis of the full grade *mekk*-. See at *mekk*-, *mekki-* / *mekkai*- for further etymology.

makkuja- (gender unknown) 'churn': acc.sg. *ma-ak-ku-ja-an*, dat.-loc.pl. *ma-ak-ku-ja-aš*.

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PIE *m(o)k^w-io-??
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See CHD L-N: 122-3 for attestations and semantics. Note that the form that I interpret as dat.-loc.pl. (KUB 39.35 iv (4) $nu^{L\acute{U}}SAGI.[A...]$ (5) $\check{s}i$ -pa-an-ti ma-ak-ku-ia- $a\check{s}$ = $\check{s}a$ -an ku- $i\check{s}$ an-da [...] 'The cup-bearer libates [...], who [...] in the churns'), is marked 'unclear' by CHD.

Puhvel (HED 6: 20) states that makkuja- phonetically has to interpreted as $[mak^wja$ -], which he connects with Skt. mac- 'to pound, to grind'. If this connection is correct, we might have to reconstruct $*mok^w$ -jo-.

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^{\acute{\text{E}}}m\bar{a}kzi(ia)-: see ^{\acute{\text{E}}}m\bar{a}k(kiz)zi(ia)-
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māl (n.) 'mental power(?)': nom.-acc.sg. ma-a-al (MH/NS), ma-al (NS).

Derivatives: $m\bar{a}lant$ - (adj.) 'having $m\bar{a}l$ -' (acc.sg.c. ma-a-la-an-ta-an, nom.-acc.sg.n. ma-a-la-an).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *māl*- 'thought, idea' (dat.-loc.sg. *ma-a-li-i*), *mal(a)i*- 'to think, to suppose' (1sg.pres.act. *ma*[!]-*li-ui*₅, 2sg.pres.act. *ma-li-ši*, part. *ma-la-a-i*<- *im*>-*mi-in*).

IE cognates: Gr. μέλω 'to be an object of care and thought, to care for'. PIE * $m\acute{o}l$ -

See CHD L-N: 124 and 128 for attestations and context. It is not easy to determine the exact meaning of this word. CHD describes $m\bar{a}l$ as "a quality desirable for men in combat, such as boldness, ferocity, skill". According to Rieken (1999a: 49-51), the word denotes "Verstand, Geist, Geistesstärke", which she deduces on the basis of the context

'He knows not for himself even a little *mal*, but courage has been given to him tenfold' (transl. CHD).

According to Rieken, mal is used here as an opposite to UR.SAG-tar '(physical) courage', and therefore must denote 'mental power'. She then connects this word with CLuw. $m\bar{a}l$ - 'thought, idea' and mal(a)i- 'to think, to suppose'. As an IE cognate, she adduces Gr. $\mu \not\in \lambda \lambda \omega$ 'to be destined, to be about to', but this is semantically unattractive. A better cognate would be Gr. $\mu \not\in \lambda \omega$ 'to be an object of care and thought, to care for' (cf. also Puhvel (HED 6: 21)), which would point to a PIE root *mel-.

mall-: see *malla-*ⁱ / *mall-*

māla-i / māl- (IIa1γ), mālae-zi (Ic2) 'to approve, to approve of': 2sg.pres.act. mala-a-ši (NH), ma-a-la-a-ši (NH), ma-la-ši (NH), 3sg.pres.act. ma-l[a]-a-i (NH), ma-a-la-i (NH), 3pl.pres.act. ma-a-la-an-zi (NH), 3sg.pret.act. ma-la-a-iš (NS), ma-la-a-it (NS), 3pl.imp.act.? [m]a-a-la-an-d[u]; part. ma-la-a-an-t- (often, NH), ma-a-la-an-t- (2x, NH), ma-la-an-t-; inf.I ma-a-la-an-zi (NH); impf. ma-li-eš-ke/a- (NH).

Derivatives: (4) malijašha- (c.) 'approval' (nom.sg.? [ma-l]i-ja-aš-ḥa-aš, abl. (4)ma-li-ja-aš-ḥa-az).

See CHD L-N: 126-7 for attestations. This verb is attested in NS and NH texts only and shows forms that inflect according to the tarn(a)-class (3sg.pret.act. $m\bar{a}lai$, $mal\bar{a}i$, 3sg.pret.act. $mal\bar{a}i\bar{s}$) as well as forms that inflect according to the hatrae-class ($mal\bar{a}si$, $m\bar{a}l\bar{a}si$, $mal\bar{a}si$). Since both inflections are highly productive in NH times, it cannot be decided if one of them is more original, or if they both replaced another inflection, of which no specific forms are found anymore. This unclear situation, together with the lack of a convincing IE cognate, makes etymologizing difficult.

malla-ⁱ / mall- (IIa1γ > Ic1,) 'to mill, to grind': 3sg.pres.act. m[a-al-l]a-a-i (OH/MS), ma-al-la-i (NH), ma-al-li-ez-zi (MH/NS), ma-al-li-ia-az-zi (NH), ma-al-li (OH or MH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. ma-al-la-an-zi (OH/MS or NS), ma-la-an-zi (NH), ma-al-la-⟨an-⟩zi (VSNF 12.111 obv. 12, KUB 17.35 i 4), 3sg.pret.act. ma-al-li-e-et (NH), 3pl.imp.act. ma-al-la-an-du (MH/NS); part. ma-al-la-an-t-; inf.I? ma-al-lu-ua-an-zi; verb.subst. ma-al-lu-ua-ar; impf. ma-al-li-iš-ke/a- (NH).

Derivatives: see *mēmal(l)*-.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *mal(h)u-* 'to break' (3sg.pret.act. *ma-a-la-hu-u-ta*, part. *ma-al-ua-am-mi-iš*, *ma-al-ua-am-mi-iš*), *mammal(h)u-* 'to crush, to break'

(3sg.pres.act. *ma-am-ma-lu-ua-i*, [*ma-am*]-*ma-al-ua-i*=*a*, 1pl.pres.act. *ma-am-ma-al-hu-un-ni*).

IE cognates: Skt. *mṛṇāti* 'to crush', Lat. *molō* 'to mill', Goth. *malan* 'to mill', Lith. *málti* 'to mill', etc.

PIE *mólh₂-ei, *mlh₂énti

See CHD L-N: 125-6 for attestations. Note that "3sg.pres.act." ma-al-la-zi (VAT 7502 = VSNF 12.111 obv. 12) probably is to be read as 3pl.pres.act. ma-al-la-(an-)zi and that 1sg.pret.act. ma-al-la-nu-un (HT 35 obv. 7) actually is written ma-al-ku-nu-un, of which an emendation to ma-al-la!-nu-un is not obligatory (cf. Puhvel HED 6: 30 for another interpretation). This means that there are no forms left that show a stem malla-zi. The oldest texts (MS) show forms that inflect according to the tarn(a)-class (mallāi, mallanzi). In younger texts, we find a few forms that inflect according to the productive -ie/a-class (malliezzi, mallijazzi, malliet). Note that in CHD, a stem malli- is cited as well, probably on the basis of 3sg.pres.act. ma-al-LI-IZ-zi. This form has to be read as ma-al-li-ez-zi /maLiet^si/, however, and belongs with the stem mallije/a-. Only the form malli, which is attested only once in a NS text, shows a stem mall-. Although in my view it is quite obvious that the original inflection must have been malla-1/mall-, there has been some debate about the interpretation of the form malli. According to Tischler (HEG L/M: 102, following e.g. Melchert 1984a: 16f.) the form malli must be more original as it is a general fact that 'athematic' hi-verbs are being replaced by 'thematic' ones, like OS māldi vs. NH maltai 'recites' and OS lāhui vs. NH lāḥuuāi 'pours'. Although in principle this is true (the tarn(a)-class becomes highly productive), these secondary 'thematic' forms are found in NS texts only. This scenario then does not fit the attestation $m[all]\bar{a}i$ which is found in a OH/MS text already, whereas malli is attested only once in a NS texts. I therefore conclude that the original paradigm of this verb was mallai / mallanzi, a perfect example of the tarn(a)-class.

Since Friedrich (1922: 159), the etymological connection between Hitt. $malla^{-i}/mall$ and the other IE verbs for 'to mill' (Lat. $mol\bar{o}$ 'to mill', Goth. malan 'to mill', Lith. $mal\hat{u}$ 'to mill', etc.) has been generally accepted. These verbs are generally reconstructed * $melh_2$ - (a laryngeal is necessary for Skt. $mrn\tilde{a}ti < *ml-n\acute{e}-H-ti$ and Lith. $m\acute{a}lti$ where the acute points to *molH-; on the basis of CLuw. mal(h)u-, the laryngeal can be determined as * h_2). This means that for Hittite we must reconstruct a paradigm * $molh_2$ -ei / * mlh_2 -enti, which regularly yielded pre-Hitt. *mollai, *mlHanzi. At this stage, the stem *moll- is introduced into the plural, in order to avoid the alternation -ll- vs. -lh-: *mollai, mollanzi. At this

point, the 3sg.pres.-ending *-ai does not match the 'normal' 3sg.pres.-ending of the hi-class, which is *- \bar{e} < *-ei. In my view, this is the reason why the ending -ai in this verb is not replaced by -i as in the other hi-verbs, but was retained as such and ultimately merged with the ending -ai of the tarn(a)-class inflection (*°CoH-ei > *° $Ca?\bar{e}$ >> *°Ca?i > °Cai), yielding attested $mall\bar{a}i$, on the basis of which the whole verb was taken over into the tarn(a)-class (see at harra-i/harr- 'to grind', $i\bar{s}kalla$ -i/ $i\bar{s}kall$ - 'to split', $i\bar{s}parra$ -i/ $i\bar{s}parr$ - 'to trample', padda-i/padd- 'to dig' and harra-i/harr- 'to wipe, to rub' for similar scenarios).

The CLuw. forms show a stem mal(h)u-, mammal(h)u- (the -h- is retained when -u- is vocalic, but lost when -u- is consonantal, cf. Melchert 1988b: 215-6). It probably reflects a u-present and goes back to * $m(e)lh_2$ -u-.

malae-zi: see măla-i / măl-

malekk(u)-^{zi} (Ia5?) verb expressing a negative consequence of illness: 1sg.pret.act. *ma-le-ek-ku-un* (OH/MS).

IE cognates: ?Gr. βλάπτω 'to disable, to mislead, to damage'. PIE * $mlek^w$ -?

The verb is hapax, and its only attested form is spelled *ma*-LI-IG-*ku-un*. Since the signs LI and IG can be read *li* and *le* and *ik* and *ek* respectively, this form can in principle be read *ma-li-ik-ku-un* as well as *ma-le-ek-ku-un* (and even *ma-li-ek-ku-un*, but this is unlikely). Since we are dealing with a *mi*-inflecting verb and since *mi*-inflecting verbs in principle show **e*-grade in this form, I read the form as *ma-le-ek-ku-un*. It is attested in the following context:

KUB 30.10 rev.

- (3) ... nu=mu ku-iš DINGIR=IA i-na-an pa-iš nu=mu ge-en-zu
- (4) [da-a-ú ... i-n]a-ni pé-ra-an ta-re-eḫ-ḫu-un ma-le-ek-kṇ-un nu=za nam-ma Ú-UL tar-uḫ-mi

'May my god, who has given me the illness, [have] pity on me. [...]because of the [ill]ness I have become tired and m-ed. I cannot succeed any longer'.

It is likely that, just as *tareḫḫun* 'have become tired', *malekkun*, too, denotes some negative consequence of the illness.

If *malekkun* is of IE origin, there are two possible reconstructions: **mleK*- and **mlek*^w- (cf. *ekun* /?ég^won/ 'I drank' from *eku-*^{zi} / *aku-*). I only know of one other IE word that reflects one of these roots, namely Gr. βλάπτω 'to disable, to

mislead, to damage', which could reflect * mlk^w -le/o-. Usually, this word is connected with Skt. marc- 'to damage, to hurt, to destroy' and reconstructed as * $melk^w$ -, but if for some reason Skt. marc- cannot reflect * $melk^w$ - (e.g. because of a possible tie-in with Hitt. markile/a- le^{le} 'to disapprove of' (q.v.)), it is possible that the Greek verb goes back to a root * $mlek^w$ -, since all its attested forms reflect the zero-grade root * mlk^w -. Semantically, we then would have to assume that in Hittite, malekku- has a passive meaning 'to have become damaged' when used intransitively, vs. the transitive meaning 'to damage' of Gr. βλάπτω. But this is all highly speculative of course.

mallije/a-zi: see malla-i / mall-

malikk(u)- zi : see malekk(u)- zi

mališku-, *milišku*- (adj.) 'weak; light, unimportant': nom.sg.c. *mi-li-iš-ku-uš* (NH), nom.-acc.sg.n. *ma-li-iš-ku* (OH/MS), abl. *ma-li-iš-ku-ua-az* (OH/NS), nom.pl.c. *ma-li-iš-ku-e-eš* (NS).

Derivatives: *maleškuēšš-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become weak' (3sg.pres.act. *ma-le-eš-ku-eš-zi* (NH)), *mališkunu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make weak' (2pl.pres.act. *ma-li-iš-ku-nu-ut-ta-ni* (MH/MS), *ma-li-iš-ku-nu-ut-tén* (NH)).

IE cognates: Gr. μαλακός 'weak, soft', Gr. βλάξ 'weak, soft', Skt. *mlāta*- 'weak, soft', ModHG *mulsch* 'weak'.

PIE * mlh_2 -sk-u-?

See CHD L-N: 130 for attestations and semantics. The alternation between mališku- and milišku- points to an initial cluster /ml-/. Furthermore, the spelling maleškuešzi may point to an interpretation /mlɨsku-/, containing the phoneme /ɨ/ that is spelled e/i. An etymological connection to Gr. $\mu\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa\dot{\alpha}$ 'weak, soft' has been suggested by Pisani (1953: 309), but details are unclear. Because of Gr. $\beta\lambda\dot{\alpha}\xi$ 'weak, soft', Skt. $ml\bar{\alpha}ta$ - 'weak, soft' etc., the root must be * $mleh_2$ -. This root can only be connected to Hitt. /mlɨsku-/ if we reconstruct * mlh_2 -sK-. The development of *ClHsC > Hitt. ClisC is then comparable to *CrHsC > Hitt. CrisC (e.g. paripriške/a- < * $pri-prh_1$ -ske/o-). It is unclear to me what kind of suffix -sku- is: within Hittite it is unparalleled. In the Germanic languages, we find some traces of a -sko-suffix (Goth. un-tila-malsks 'rash, impetuous' and ModHG mulsch 'weak'), but this leaves Hitt. -u- unexplained.

malitt-: see *militt-/ mallit-*

mālk-ⁱ / malk- (IIa2 > Ic1) 'to spin'; āppa parza ~ 'to unravel': 3sg.pres.act. mala-ak-zi (OH/NS), ma-al-ki-i-ez-zi (KUB 58.82 ii 7 (NS)), ma-al-ki-ez-zi (NS), 3pl.pres.act. ma-al-ki-ja-an-zi (OH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. ma-al-ki^{!?}-nu-un (HT 35 rev. 7 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. ma-al-ki-ja-at (MH?/NS); verb.subst. ma-a-al-ku-u-ua[-ar] (NH), ma-al-ki-ja-ua-ar (NH).

Derivatives: *malkeššar* (n.) 'spun wool (?)' (nom.-acc.sg. [*m*]*a-al-ke-eš-šar* (OH?/NS)).

IE cognates: TochAB mälk- 'to put together'.

PIE *mólK-ei / *mlK-énti

See CHD L-N: 131-2 for attestations and semantics. Usually this verb is interpreted as showing a stem $malk^{-z^i}$ besides $malki\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$. Yet the one attestation with plene -a-, ma-a-al-ku-u- $u\underline{a}[-ar]$, is remarkable: none of the mi-conjugated verbs of the structure $CaRC^{-z^i}$ (class I4a) ever shows plene spelling (except in the verb $\bar{a}r\dot{s}^{-z^i}$ / $ar\dot{s}$ - 'to flow', but here the spelling a-ar- $a\dot{s}$ - is used to indicate the full-grade stem /?arS-/, cf. its lemma) and it is therefore difficult to link the spelling ma-a-a-a-a-a-a0 to this class. We therefore may have to assume that this verb was *bi-conjugated originally and showed a stem $m\bar{a}lk$ -a0 / a1 / a2 / a3 well as the a3 / a4 / a5 can then be regarded as trivial NH developments.

Of the several etymological proposals (for which see Tischler HED M: 108-9), the best one is by Kronasser (1957: 121), who connects $m\bar{a}lk$ - 'to put together'. Because both languages do not give any insight to the nature of the velar consonant, we can only reconstruct *molK-/*mlK-.

māld-ⁱ / mald- (IIa2 > IIa1γ) 'to recite, to make a vow' (Akk. KARĀBU): 1sg.pres.act. ma-al-da-aḥ-ḥi (NH), ma-al-ta-aḥ-ḥi (NS), 3sg.pres.act. ma-a-al-di (OS: 5x), ma-a-al-ti (OS: 1x), ma-al-di (OS: 3x), ma-al-ti (OS: 2x), ma-al-te (OH/NS, 1x) ma-al-ta-i (NH), ma-al-da-i (NH), 1sg.pret.act. ma-a-al-taḥ-ḥu-un (OS), ma-al-da-aḥ-ḥu-un (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. ma-al-ta-aš (NH), 2sg.imp.act. ma-al-di (NH); part. ma-al-ta-an-t- (MH/MS); verb.noun ma-al-du-ua-ar (MS?); inf.I ma-al-tu-u-an-zi (NH); impf. ma-al-za-ke/a- (NS), ma-al-za-aš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: *mammalt*- (IIa2?) 'to recite' (impf.part. *ma-am-ma-al-zi-ka-an-t*-(OH/NS)), *malteššar / maltešn*- (n.) 'recitation, vow, votive offer, ritual' (Akk. *IKRIBU*; nom.-acc.sg. *ma-al-te-eš-šar* (NH), *ma-al-de-eš-ar* (MH/NS), gen.sg. *ma-al-te-eš-na-aš* (NH), abl. *ma-al-te-eš-na-az* (NH)), nom.-acc.pl. *ma-al-[te-eš]-šar* (NS), gen.pl. *ma-al-te-eš-na-aš*, dat.-loc.pl. *ma-al-te-eš-na-aš* (OS)),

malteš(ša)nala- (c.) 'recipient of malteššar' (acc.sg. ma-al-te-eš-na-la-an, ma-al-te-eš-ša-na-la-an), melteššar / meltešn- (n.) 'votive offering' (nom.-acc.sg. mi-el-te-eš-šar (NH), abl. mi-el-te-eš-na-az (NH)), maltalli- (adj.) 'obliged to make a malteššar(?)' (nom.sg.c. ma-al-ta-al-liš (NH), acc.sg.c. ma-al-ta-al-li-in (NH), dat.-loc.sg. ma-al-ta-al-li (NH)).

IE cognates: Arm. *malt'em* 'to pray', OSax. *meldon* 'to tell', Lith. *maldà* 'prayer', *meldžiù* 'to pray', OCS *moliti* 'to ask, to pray'.

PIE *móld^h-ei / *mld^h-énti

See CHD L-N: 132ff. for attestations. The verb shows a stem *māld*- in the strong forms and *mald*- in the weak forms, going back to *o*-grade vs. zero-grade. The verb clearly inflects according to class IIa2 (*māldi*). Only in NH texts we find sporadically forms that inflect according to the *tarn(a)*-class (*maltai*, *maldai* and possibly 3sg.pret. *maldaš*). It is hard to determine whether the one attestation 3sg.pres.act. *ma-al-te* (IBoT 2.44, 5 (OH/NS)) shows a mixing up of the signs TE and TI (a phenomenon not unknown from NS texts, cf. Melchert 1984a: 137), or really shows the archaic 3sg.pres.act.-ending -e, which is attested only sporadically (see e.g. *yarš-i*: 3sg.pres.act. *ya-ar-aš-še* (OS)).

The etymology of this verb has been known since Hrozný (1919: 44¹), i.e. *meld* - (e.g. Arm. malt'em 'to pray', OSax. meldon 'to tell', Lith. meldžiù 'to pray').

Note that if the noun *melteššar* is a real form (it is attested only twice in NH texts), it shows an *e*-grade stem **meld*^h-, which contrasts with the *o*-grade in the strong-stem forms ($m\bar{a}ldi < *m\'old^h-ei$) and the zero-grade in the weak-stem forms (*maltant*- < **mld*^h-ent-).

∡ mamanna- 'to look at': 2pl.imp.act. ∡ ma-ma-an-na-tén.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *mammanna*- 'to look at > to regard with favour' (3sg.pret.act. *ma-am-ma*[-an-na-at-ta], 2sg.imp.act. *ma-am-ma-an-na*, 3sg.imp.act. *ma-am-ma-an-na-ad-du*, *ma-a-am-ma-an-na-ad-du*, Hitt.2pl.imp.act. *ma-am-ma-an-na-tén*).

See CHD L-N: 138 for discussion. This verb, used in a Hittite context and with a Hittite verbal ending, is likely to be regarded as Luwian, as can be seen by the use of the gloss wedges. The CLuw. counterpart is *mammanna*-, which is derived from CLuw. *manā*- 'to see' (see at *manā*-). Cf. Melchert (1988b: 218f.) for a detailed treatment.

Derivatives: see manka.

PIE *-mn?

This particle is usually written with a short a: ma-an or ma-n=. From MS texts onwards, we occasionally find spellings with plene spelling: ma-a-a and ma-a-n=. Note that the one OS form with plene spelling cited in CHD (L-N: 139), ma-a-n[e (KBo 6.2 ii 54), should be read ma-a-a[-ma-a] = $m\bar{a}n$ =man.

The particle denotes the optative (wish of the speaker), irrealis ('would (have)') and potentialis ('could (have)'). According to CHD L-N: 143, the negative of *man* in the function of 'wish of the speaker' is expressed by le=man, whereas the negative in the function of 'wish of the subject (which is not the speaker)' is expressed by $n\bar{u}man$, $n\bar{u}uan$ (q.v.).

The etymology of this particle is unclear. Formally, it seems to go back to * $m\eta$. Within Hittite, it might have some connection with $m\bar{a}n$ 'if' (q.v.). As an outer-Anatolian comparandum, one occasionally mentions the Greek modal particle α v, but this is usually connected with the question particles Lat. an and Goth. an.

mān (conj. and postpos.) '(postpos.) like; (conj.) just as, as; how; if, whether; when, whenever, while' (Sum. GIM-an, BE-an): *ma-a-an* (OS, often), *ma-a-n*= (OS, often), *ma-an*, *ma-n*=.

Anat. cognates: Pal. $m\bar{a}n$ (conjunction) 'when' $(ma-a-an=ti, ma-a-n=a-a\check{s})$; CLuw. $m\bar{a}n$ 'if, whenever; whether ... or' (ma-a-an, ma-a-n=, ma-an, ma-a-am=pa); HLuw. man ... man 'whether .. or'; Lyc. $m\tilde{e}$ 'as; so, likewise'.

PAnat. *món?

See CHD L-N: 143 for semantics. The word is usually spelled with plene -a- (ma-a-a-n), and can as such be distinguished from the modal particle man (q.v.). Occassionally, however, one finds spellings without plene -a- (ma-an, ma-n=).

Semantically, the word is virtually identical to $m\bar{a}hhan$ (q.v.), but the exact connection between the two is unclear. Both occur from OS texts onwards, so it is difficult to regard $m\bar{a}n$ as a contraction of $m\bar{a}hhan$. Moreover, the Anatolian cognates (especially Lyc. $m\tilde{e}$) seem to point to a preform * $m\acute{e}n$. Outer-Anatolian cognates may be OIr. ma, $m\bar{a}$ 'when', TochA $m\ddot{a}nt$ 'how?', TochB mant (conj.) 'so'. These forms seem to point to a pronominal stem *mo- that is visible in Hitt. =(m)a, $m\bar{a}hhan$ and maši- as well.

manā- 'to see': broken: ∡ *ma-na-a*[-...] (KUB 31.76 rev. 21).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *manā*- 'to see' (3sg.pres.act. *ma-na-a-ti*, 1sg.pret.act. *ma-na-a-ha*, 3sg.pret.act. *ma-na-a-ta*, 3sg.imp.act. *ma-na-a-du*).

PIE *mn-eh₂-

In Hittite texts, this verb is attested only once (with gloss wedges), in a broken context. Nevertheless, it is likely to be equated with CLuw. $man\bar{a}$ - 'to see'. According to Melchert (1988b), this verb reflects *mn- eh_2 -, a derivative of the root *men- 'to stay', but the semantic connection is not evident to me. See at mamanna- for the reduplicated form of this verb.

mānhanda: see māhhanda

manijahh-i (IIb) 'to distribute; to entrust (with dat.); to hand over; to show; to govern': 1sg.pres.act. ma-a-ni-ia-ah-mi (MH/NS), ma-ni-ia-ah-mi (NH), 2sg.pres.act. ma-ni-ia-ah-ti (NH), 3sg.pres.act. ma-ni-ia-ah-hi (OS), ma-a-ni-iaah-hi (OH/MS?), ma-ni-ah-hi (OH/NS), ma-ni-ia-ah-zi (NH), 3pl.pres.act. ma-ni-(OH?/NS), 1sg.pret.act. ma-ni-ia-ah-hu-un ia-ah-ha-an-zi 2sg.pret.act. ma-ni-ja-ah-ta (OH or MH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. ma-ni-ja-ah-hi-iš (OH/NS), ma-ni-ah-ta (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. ma-ni-ia-ah-he-er (NH), 2sg.imp.act. ma-ni-ia-ah (OH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. ma-ni-ia-ah-du, 2pl.imp.act. mani-ah-tén (OH/NS), ma-ni-ia-ah-tén (NS); 3sg.pres.midd. ma-ni-ia-ah-ta-ri (MH/MS), 1sg.pret.midd. ma-ni-ia-ah-ha-ah-h[a-ti']; part. ma-ni-ia-ah-ha-an-t-(NH); verb.noun gen.sg ma-ni-ia-ah-hu-u-ua-aš; inf.I ma-ni-ia-ah-hu-u-ua-an-zi; impf. ma-ni-ja-ah-hi-iš-ke/a-, ma-ni-ja-ah-hi-eš-ke/a-, ma-a-ni-ja-ah-hi-iš-ke/a-(1x, MH/NS).

Derivatives: *manijaḥḥa-* (c.) 'confidant'? (nom.sg. *ma-ni-ia-aḥ-ḥa-aš*), *manijaḥḥai-* (c.) 'administrative district; government' (nom.sg. *ma-ni-ia-aḥ-ḥa-iš* (MH/NS), [*ma-n*]*i-ia-aḥ-ḥa-a-iš* (NS), acc.sg. *ma-ni-ia-aḥ-ḥa-en* (OH/NS), *ma-ni-ia-ah-ha-i-i*[n], *ma-ni-ah-ha-in*, gen.sg. *ma-ni-i*[a-ah-]ha-ia-aš (OH/NS), *ma-ni-ia-ah-ha-in*, gen.sg. *ma-ni-i*[a-ah-]ha-ia-aš (OH/NS), *ma-ni-ia-ah-ha-in*, gen.sg. *ma-ni-ia-ah-ha-ia-aš* (OH/NS), *ma-ni-ia-ah-ha-ia-aš* (OH/NS)

ni-ia-ah-hi-ia-aš (MH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. ma-ni-ia-ah-hi-ia (MH/NS), acc.pl. ma-ni-ia-ah-ha-uš (NH)), manijahhae-zi (Ic2) 'to be in charge of, to administer, to govern' (2pl.imp.act. ma-ni-ia-ah-ha-it-tén (OH/NS)), Lú manijahhatalla- (c.) 'administrator, deputy, governor' (acc.sg. ma-ni-(ia-)ah-ha-tal-la-an (OH/NS)), manijahhatar / manijahhann- (n.) 'administration' (dat.-loc.sg. ma-ni-ia-ah-ha-an-ni), manijahhijatt- (c.) 'allotment(?), consignment(>)' (dat.-loc.sg. ma-a-ni-ia-ah-hi-ia-at-ti (NS)), manijahheššar (n.) 'allotment(?), consignment(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. ma-ni-ia-ah-he-eš-šar), manijahhiškattalla- 'administrator, deputy' (= manijahhatalla-) (acc.sg. ma-ni-ia-ah-hi-iš-kat-tal-la-an).

IE cognates: Lat. *manus* 'hand', OIc. *mund*, OE *mund*, OHG *munt* 'hand', OIr. *muin* 'patronage, protection'.

PIE *mn-jeh₂-

See CHD L-N 163ff. for attestations. Although the bulk of the attestations is spelled ma-ni(-ia)-ah-, we occasionally find spellings with plene -a-: ma-a-ni-ia-ah-. Since these spellings are found in three texts only (KUB 13.3 (MH/NS), KUB 13.20 (MH/NS) and KBo 17.74 (OH/MS?: note however that Košak (2005b: 207) dates this text as "ah.?", but this can hardly be correct, cf. for instance the slanted DA's and IT's)), and since the spelling ma-ni-ia-ah- is found in an OS text, I assume that ma-ni-ia-ah- is the original spelling (cf. also Oettinger 1979a: 458^{143} : "[d]ie Pleneschreibung ma-a-° ist jh. Neuerung").

The verb manijahh- looks like a fientive in -ahh- of a further unattested stem *man(ija)-. According to Oettinger (l.c.), we should compare manijahh- with e.g. Lat. manus 'hand'. He reconstructs *man-je-, but assuming "-a-" (i.e. $-h_2$ -) is unnecessary: Schrijver (1991: 458) reconstructs Lat. manus as mon-u-. I therefore reconstruct manijahh- as $*mn-jeh_2$ -.

maninku(ua)- (adj.) 'near': nom.pl. ma-ni[!]-in-ku-e-eš.

Derivatives: $man(n)i(n)kuuahh-^i$ (IIb) 'to draw near, to come/go near, to approach; to shorten' (1sg.pres.act. ma-an-ni-in-ku-ua-ah-hi (OH?/NS, MH/MS), ma-an-ni-in-ku-ua-ah-hi (NS), 3pl.pres.act. ma-ni-in-ku-ua-ah-ha-an-zi (MH/NS), 2pl.pret.act. ma-ni-in-ku-ua-ah-hi (NH); verb.noun ma-a-ni-en-ku-ua-ah-hu-ua-an), ma-an-ni-in-ku-ua-ah-hi (adv. MH/NS) 'nearby, in the vincinity', man(n)i(n)kuuan (adv.) 'near (of place), nearby; near (of time)' (Akk. QERUB; ma-an-ni-in-ku-u-an (OH?/NS), ma-an-ni-in-ku-u-a-an (MH/NS), ma-ni-en-ku-u-a-an, ma-a-ni-in-ku-u-a-a, ma-ni-in-ku-u-a-an), man(n)i(n)kuuant- (adj.) 'short, low; close' (nom.sg.c. ma-ni-in-ku-u-a-a-a-a

acc.sg.c. ma-ni-in-ku-ua-an-da-an (NH), [ma-ni-i]n-ku-ua-an-ta-az (MH?/NS), nom.pl.c. ma-ni-in-ku-ua-an-te-eš (NH), ma-an-ni-in-ku-ua-an-te-eš (NH), ma-an-ni-in-ku-ua-an-te-eš (NH), acc.pl.c. ma-ni-ku-ua-an-du-uš (OH/MS), ma-an-ni-in-ku-ua-an-du-uš (NS), nom.-acc.pl.n. [m]a-ni-in-ku-ua-an-da, ma-an-ni-in-ku-ua-an-da (MH/NS), gen.pl. ma-ni-in-ku-ua-an-ta-aš (NH)), manikuuandahh-i (IIb) 'to make short' (2pl.imp.act. ma-ni-ku-an-da-ah-tén (OH/MS)), maninkuuantatar (n.) 'shortness' (nom.-acc.sg. ma-ni-in-ku-ua-an-ta-tar (NH)), maninkuuanu-zi (Ib2) 'to bring near (?)' (forms? ma-ni-in-ku-ua-nu-ut), maninkuēšš-zi (Ib2) 'to be short' (3pl.pres.act. ma-ni-in-ku-e-eš-ša-an-zi (OH?/NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *mannakuna/i-* (adj.) 'short' (abl.-instr. *ma-an-na-ku-na-a-ti*, *ma-an-na-ku-na-ti*).

See CHD L-N: 170ff. for attestations. The words show quite a few different spellings: maninkuua-, maninkuu-, maninkuu-, maninkuu-, m

manka (adv.) 'in some way, in any way': ma-an-ga, ma-an-ka₄ PIE *mn-ko?

See CHD L-N: 175f. for the view that manka means 'in some way, in any way', and when negated 'in no way'. It is remarkable that often the word occurs together with man, the particle of optative, potentialis and irrealis (q.v.), which is strengthened by the fact that manka is negated by $n\bar{u}man$. CHD states: "if there is more than mere coincidence in the frequent association of manka with the particle man and the negative numan, there might be a hint of the optative, potential or unreal ideas in its contexts". This then goes for the etymology as well: manka is likely to consist of the particle man followed by =kka as visible in e.g. kuiški / kuiška. See at man and =kki / =kka for futher etymology.

mant- (c.) something harming: nom.sg. *ma-an-za*.

Anat. cognates: Lyd. *mētli-*, something negative; Lyc. *mēte-* 'harm (or sim.)' (acc.sg. *mētē*).

IE cognates: Lat. mendum 'fault, error', OIr. mind 'mark'.

The word *manza* is a hapax in a lexical list (KBo 1.45 obv. 10), of which the Sumerian and Akkadian translations are broken off. The word follows *aluanzatar* 'witch-craft' and *iššalli* 'spittle'. The interpretation of *manza* as a nom.sg.c. of a stem *mant-* is indicated by the adj. *mantalli-* (adj.), which describes evil tongues (q.v.) and by SISKUR *mantalli-*, a ritual against evil (words?). In Lycian and Lydian we also find forms that seem to go back to a form **mVnT-* and denote something negative. Rieken (1999a: 42-3) connects these words to Lat. *mendum* 'fault, error' and OIr. *mind* 'mark' and reconstructs **mond-s*. Note however, that we have to be careful as the exact meaning of all the Anatolian words are unknown.

mantalli- (adj.) 'venomous(?), poisonous(?), rancorous(?)': acc.pl. *ma-an-ta-al-li-i-e-eš* (MH/MS), *ma-an-da-al-li-[i-e-eš*] (NS).

Anat. cognates: Lyd. mētli-, something negative.

See CHD L-N: 176 for attestations. This adjective is only used to describe 'tongues' and probably denotes a negative quality of these. The suffix *-alli-*seems to point to Luwian origin, which would be supported by the possibility that this adjective is to be equated with $\[\mathcal{L} \]$ SISKUR mantalli-, $\[\mathcal{L} \]$ SISKUR maltalli-, a ritual pertaining to rancor(ous words) (q.v.), which is of Luwian origin (cf. the gloss wedges). It is possible that these words are derivatives of a noun mant- that is attested as a hapax and probably denotes something harmful. See there for further etymological proposals.

Δ SISKUR mantalli-, Δ SISKUR maltalli- (c./n.) a ritual pertaining to rancor(ous words): nom.sg.c. Δ ma-an-tal-li-iš (NH), ma-an-ta-al-li-iš (NH), Luw.acc.pl. ma-an-tal-li-ia-an-za (NH), acc.pl.n. ma-an-ta-al-li-ia (NH), ma-an-tal-li-ia (NH), ma-an-tal-li-ia (NH).

Derivatives: (SISKUR) *mantallaššammi*- (adj.) 'designated for *mantalli*-rituals' (nom.sg.c. *ma-an-tal-la-aš-ša-am-mi-iš* (NH)).

See CHD L-N: 176 for attestations. The word is usually found as *mantalli*-, but once an attestation ^{SISKUR}*maltalli* is found. This form may have been the result of a crossing with *maltalli*- 'obliged to make a *malteššar*' and *malteššar* / *maltešn*- 'ritual, voting offering' (for both, see *māld*- '/ *mald*-).

The *mantalli*-ritual is used against evil curses, and therefore it is possible that SISKUR *mantalli*- is identical to the adj. *mantalli*- (q.v.) which describes evil

tongues in a similar ritual. The word probably is of Luwian origin because of the gloss wedges, the Luwian suffix *-alli-*, and the Luwian inflected form *mantallijanza*. Moreover, its derivative *mantallaššammi-* is clearly a Luwian formation.

If the equation with the adj. *mantalli*- is correct, ^{SISKUR}*mantalli*-, too, is possibly derived from the noun *mant*- (q.v.) that denotes something evil. See there for further etymology.

mar-: see mer-zi / mar-

marra- or *marri*- (gender unknown) '(sun)light' (Akk. ŞETU): dat.-loc.sg. *mar-ri*. IE cognates: Gr. μαρμαίρω 'to glitter', Μαῖρα 'Sirius', Skt. *márīci*- 'particle of light'.

PIE ?*merH-

See CHD L-N: 185. This word is a hapax in KBo 15.2 iv (7) $[n=a-a\check{s}=k\acute{a}n]$ marri IGI-an-da \acute{U} -UL $t[i-\dot{i}a-zi?]$, which is duplicated by KUB 17.31, (8) $n=a-a\check{s}=k\acute{a}n$ A-NA $\S E$ -TI me-na-ab-b-a-an-da \acute{U} -U[L ...] 'he does not s[tep] towards the daylight'. As no other forms are attested, we cannot determine whether the stem of the word is marra- or marri-.

According to Tischler (HEG L/M: 135f.), this word must be connected with Gr. μαρμαίρω 'to glitter', Μαῖρα 'Sirius' and Skt. $m\acute{a}r\bar{\imath}ci$ - 'particle of light', which point to a root *merH-. If marri is derived from an i-stem marri-, the formal similarity between Skt. $m\acute{a}r\bar{\imath}-<*me/orH-ih_2$ - and Gr. Μαῖρα $<*m_rH-ih_2$ - is even closer.

How this word must be regarded in view of the Hittite adv. *marrī* 'rashly' (q.v.) is not fully clear.

 ${}^{(TU_7)}$ *marhā*- a kind of stew: acc.sg. *mar-ḥa-an*, *mar-ḥa-a-an*, dat.-loc.sg. *mar-ḥi* (MH?/MS), abl. *mar-ḥa-za* (Bo 4414, 10).

PIE * $mrh_{2/3}$ - \acute{o} -??

See CHD L-N: 182 for attestations. The precise meaning of the word is unclear, but the use of the determinative TU_7 indicates that it is some stew or cooked food. Note that Puhvel (HED 6: 65) reads TU_7 as $UT\acute{U}L$ 'jar' and therefore interprets $marh\bar{a}$ - as a "dish, bowl".

Starke (1986: 161-2) connects $mar h \bar{a}$ with $mar h \bar{a}$ 'to soften/melt/dissolve solid objects by heating them'. Semantically, this is possible

if $mar h \bar{a}$ - indeed denotes a stew. Formally, we then would have to assume that $mar n h \bar{a}$ - shows a development *VRHV > VRRV, whereas $mar h \bar{a}$ - must reflect *mrH- δ -. At this moment, this is quite speculative, though.

marhanuuamma- (adj.) 'brewed?': nom.-acc.sg.n.? [ma]r-ha-nu-ua-am-ma-an.

See CHD L-N: 182f.: this word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 1.13 ii

- (26) ha-aš-ši-i=ma=kán MUN mar[-ra/i-]at-ta-ri
- (27) A-NA DUGNAM-ZI-TI=ia BULÙG AL.GAZ
- (28) [ma]r-ḥa-nu-ua-am-ma-an

'Salt is being dissolved on the hearth. Crushed malt is m, in the fermenting pot'.

CHD translates [ma]rhanuµamman as 'brewed(?)', which would mean that it in some way could belong with ${}^{(TU_7)}marh\bar{a}$ -, a kind of stew (q.v.), and marripe/a- ${}^{tta(ri)}$ 'to soften/melt/dissolve solid objects by heating them' (q.v.). Formally, marhanuµamma- looks like a Luw. part. in -mma/i- of a verb marhanu-.

Note that in the older literature this form sometimes incorrectly is cited as $[\underline{u}]a$ -ha-nu-ua-am-ma-an.

mari(t)- (c.) 'spear(?)': acc.sg. ma-a-ri-in (OS), ma-ri-in (OH/NS), gen.sg. ma-a-ri-ia-as (NS), dat.-loc.sg. ma-a-ri (NS), abl. ma-a-ri-ta-a[z] (MH?/NS), instr.(?) ma-a-ra-i-it (OS), nom.pl. ma-ri-us (NH), acc.pl. ma-a-ri-us (OS).

Derivatives: NINDA *māri*- 'bread in the form of a stick' (nom.pl. *ma-a-ri-e-eš* (OS), *ma-ri-e-eš*, (MS?), *ma-ri-i-e-eš*, *ma-ri-i-iš* (MS?), *ma-ri-iš*, *ma-ri-uš*).

See CHD L-N: 183f. for attestations. Puhvel (HED 6: 67) and Tischler (HEG L/M: 133) adduce the form *ma-ra-a-i-it* to this paradigm, which, if correct, would show that originally *māri-* had an ablauting paradigm. CHD takes *marāiit* as a separate entry, however (L-N: 181). It is unclear why abl. *mārita*[z] suddenly shows a -t-, but Puhvel (l.c.) calls this -t- "pronominal", whereas Starke (1986: 162) states that it must go back to a Luwian stem *mārit-*. No further etymology.

marri (adv.) 'within a glimpse(?)': mar-ri (NH), mar-ri-i (1x: NH).
Derivatives: mekki marri (adv.) 'exceedingly, very much' (me-ek-ki mar-ri).
PIE *morH-i ?

See CHD L/N: 185 for attestations. There, the adverb is translated 'in the heat of emotion or passion(?), rashly(?), impetuously(?)', seemingly based partly on the assumption that *marr*- has a notion of heat in it (because of a connection with *marri*- 'sunlight' (q.v.) and *marrije/a*-^{tta(ri)} 'to soften/melt/dissolve solid objects by heating them'). Tischler (HEG L-M: 135), too, assumes a connection with *marri*- 'sunlight', but proposes as original meaning of *marri* '(schon) bei Tagesanbruch, (ganz) früh'. It is remarkable that all attestations of *marri* cited in CHD occur in negated sentences 'I did not do this *marri* ...'. The connection with *marri* 'in the sunlight' (q.v.) seems plausible to me. Because the root of this word, **merH*-, probably meant 'to glitter, to glimpse', I would translate *ŪL marri* as 'not within a glimpse'.

marri-: see marra-

(GIŠ) marijauanna- (n.) 'railing?': nom.-acc.sg. ma-ri-ia-ua-an-na (MH/NS), ma-ar-ia-ua-an-na, instr. ma-ri-ia-ua-an-ni-it (MH/NS).

See CHD L-N: 186 for attestations. Puhvel HED 6: 71f. interprets this word as 'railing, fence', which does not seem improbable. The formation is further unclear. Cf. *annayanna*- for the suffix *-yanna*-. Further unclear.

marrije/a-^{tta(ri)}, marra-^{tta(ri)} (IIIg / IIIh) 'to melt (down), to dissolve, to stew or cook until tender; to heat up(?), to bring to a boil(?)': 3sg.pres.midd. mar-ri-et-ta (OS), mar-ri-ja-at-ta-ri (NH), mar[-ra/i-]at-ta-ri (NH), 3sg.pret.midd. mar-ra-at-ta-at (OH?/NS), 3sg.imp.midd. mar-ri-e-et-ta<-ru> (MH/NS), mar-ri-et-ta-ru (MH/NS); 2sg.pres.act. [m]ar-ri-et-ti (OH?/NS), 3sg.pres.act. mar-ri-ja-az-zi (MH/NS); part. mar-ra-an-t- (MH).

See CHD L-N: 180-1 for attestations and semantics. Most forms show a stem $marri\underline{i}e/a$ -, but we also find forms that show a stem marra-(marrattat) and marrant-, cf. at $\underline{s}\overline{a}rr^{-1}/\underline{s}arr$ - for a similar middle paradigm). In CHD, it is stated that the verb denotes "that heat has been applied to the object, so that it undergoes a physical change [...] from a solid state to a liquid one". Oettinger (1979a: 279-81) translates 'zerkleinert werden, zergehen', however, and bases his etymological interpretation on this: * $merh_2$ - ~ Skt. mrnati 'to crush' (followed by e.g. LIV^2). The root * $merh_2$ - rather seems to denote 'to crush, to quench' (cf. Gr. $\mu\alpha\rho\alpha$ iv ω 'to quench'), however, whereas the Hittite verb denotes 'to soften/melt/dissolve solid objects by heating them'. In my view, this etymology

therefore is not very probable, yet I do not have an alternative. See at ${}^{TU}_{7}marh\bar{a}$ -for a possible inner-Hittite cognate.

<code>mārk-i/mark-</code> (IIa2) 'to divide, to separate, to unravel; to distribute; to cut up, to butcher (animals)': 1sg.pres.act. <code>ma-a-ar-ka-ah-hi</code> (OS), 3sg.pres.act. <code>mar-ak-zi</code> (MH/NS?), 2pl.pres.act. <code>mar-ak-te-ni</code> (MH?/NS), 3pl.pres.act. <code>mar-kán-zi</code> (MH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. <code>mar-ak-ta</code> (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. <code>mar-ke-er</code> (NH), <code>mar-ke-e[-er]</code>; part. <code>mar-kán-t-</code>; inf.I <code>mar-ku-ua-an-zi</code> (KUB 53.4 iv 16 (NS)), <code>mar-ku-an-zi</code> (NS); impf. <code>mar-ki-iš-ke/a-</code>.

IE cognates: Lat. $marg\bar{o}$ 'side-line, border', ModP marz 'region', Goth. marka 'border, area' (* $mor\acute{g}$ -), OIr. mruig 'territory, area', We. bro 'country' (* $mro\acute{g}i$ -). PIE * $mor\acute{g}$ -ei, * $mr\acute{g}$ -énti

See CHD L-N: 187f. for attestations. Although mi-inflected forms are attested (marakzi and marakta), the two OS attestations of 1sg.pres.act. $m\bar{a}rkahhi$ unambiguously point to an original hi-inflection. Moreover, the stem $m\bar{a}rk$ - must reflect full-grade vs. the zero-grade found in 3pl.pres.act. markanzi. The original meaning of $m\bar{a}rk$ - i / mark- seems to have been 'to divide into parts' (cf. CHD l.c. and Puhvel HED 6: 74).

Several etymological connections have been proposed. Sturtevant (1933: 117) was the first to connect *mārk-/mark-* with Skt. *marc-* 'to damage, to hurt, to destroy', which implies a reconstruction **merk-*. Oettinger (1979a: 425) follows this suggestion and equates Skt. *marcáyati* with **mārki* < **morkeie-*. This equation is based on formal similarity more than on semantical grounds, as Skt. *marcáyati* is a causative denoting 'to make damage', which does not fit *mārk-/mark-* 'to divide into pieces'.

Braun (1936: 397) connects *mārk-/mark*- with e.g. Goth. *marka* 'boundary, area', OIr. *mruig* 'id.', from a root **merģ*- (with a palatovelar on the basis of Pers. *marz* 'region', cf. Schrijver 1991: 459). These words indeed semantically fit the Hittite meaning 'to divide into parts' nicely. The absence of verbal forms of the root **merģ*- in languages other than Hittite is a bit awkward, though.

Most recently, Puhvel (l.c.) suggested a connection with Lat. *merc-* 'trades' and *mercārī* 'to trade', which he assumes to derive from 'distribution of wares'. This does not seem very appealing to me.

I would stick with the etymology proposed by Braun, and reconstruct *mórģ-ei, *mrģ-énti. For Skt. marc-, see at markije/a-zi.

markije/a-ⁱⁱ (Ic1) '(act. with =z) to disapprove of, to object to, to reject, to refuse; to forbid; (midd.) to be rejected, to be unacceptable': 1sg.pres.act. mar-ki-ja-mi (NH), 2sg.pres.act. mar-ki-ja-ši (NH), mar-ki-ši (NH), 3sg.pres.act. mar-ki-ja-zi (NH), 2sg.pret.act. mar-ki-ja-at (NH), 3sg.pret.act. mar-ki-ja-at; 3pl.pres.midd. [mar]-ki-ja-an-ta-ri, 3pl.pret.midd. mar-ki-ja-an-da-at (NH), 3sg.imp.midd. [m]ar-ki-ja-ru (OH/NS); part. mar-ki-ja-an-t- (NH); verb.noun mar-ki-ja-u-ya-ar (NH); impf. mar-ki-jš-ke/a- (NH).

IE cognates: Skt. *marc*- 'to hurt, to damage', Lat. *murcus* 'mutilated'. PIE **mrk-ie/o*-

See CHD L-N: 189 for attestations and semantics. Often, this verb is seen as a derivative of $m\bar{a}rk^{-i}$ / mark- 'to divide, to separate' (q.v.), but semantically this is not very appealing: $marki\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ must rather be regarded as a separate verb.

According to Knobloch (1959: 39), followed by Oettinger (1979a: 346)), this verb belongs with Skt. *marc*- 'to hurt, to damage' and Lat. *murcus* 'mutilated'. Puhvel (HED 6: 76) agrees with him and provides convincing parallels for a semantic shift of 'to hurt, to damage' to 'to disapprove of'. Formally, we see a nice similarity between Skt. pres. *mrcyati* and Hitt. *markijazi* < **mrk-ié-ti*.

markištae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to take someone by surprise (?)': 3sg.pres.act. mar-ki-iš-ta-iz-zi (NH), ma-ar-ki-iš-da-a-iz-zi; verb.noun.gen.sg. mar-ki-iš-ta-u-ua-aš (NH), mar-kiš-da-u-ua-aš, [ma]r-ki-eš-ta-u-ua-aš (NH).

Derivatives: *markištaḥḥ-ⁱ* (IIb) 'to take someone by surprise(?)' (1sg.pret.act. *mar-ki-iš-ta-aḥ-ḥu-un*, 3pl.pret.act. *mar-ki-iš-ta-aḥ-he-er*; broken *mar-kiš-ta-aḥ*[-...]).

See CHD L-N: 190 for attestations. The semantics of this verb are diffcult. The verb *markištae*- is poorly attested, except for the verb.noun.gen.sg. *markištauuaš*, which occurs often as a designation of a decease or plague. CHD translates 'death (plague?) which catches unawares(?)' and 'sudden death'. Tischler (HEG L/M: 138f.), however, translates 'Krankheit des Dahinschwindens', but this does not make much sense to me.

Formally, all forms seem to be derive from an unattested noun *markišta-, which Rieken (1999a: 224) analyses as *m(e/o)rk-es-to- from a root *merk- 'to grab to seize' (Pokorny 1959: 739). This root probably does not exist, however, as Skt. $mar\acute{s}$ - 'to touch, to handle' must be connected with Lat. $mulce\bar{o}$ 'to brush, to stroke' and reconstructed as *melk-, and all other forms cited by Pokorny as

reflecting *merk- are unconvincing without the Sanskrit support. I have no alternative etymology, however.

^d*Markuμaia*- '(plur.) deities in the depth of the earth': dat.-loc.pl. ^d*Mar-ku-μa-ia-aš*.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. ^d*Maruai*- (c.) 'dark deities' (dat.-loc.pl. ^d*Mar-ua-ia-an-za*).

This word is the genuinely Hittite counterpart of CLuw. ${}^{d}Maruaia$, derived from the basic Luwian word marua- 'black' that has been borrowed into Hittite (see at $maru\bar{a}i$ -). This means that we have to reconstruct a PAnat. form * $marg^w aia$ -. See at $maru\bar{a}i$ - for further etymology.

marlant- (adj.) 'dumb, foolish, idiot' (Sum. ^(LÚ)LIL): nom.sg.c. *mar-la-a-an-za* (KBo 32.14 ii 46, rev. 42 (fr.) (MS)), *mar-la-an-za* (NH), acc.sg.c. *mar-la-an-da-an*, gen.sg. ^{LÚ}LIL-*aš*.

Derivatives: *marlaḥḥ-ⁱ* (IIb) 'to make foolish(?)' (form? *mar-la-aḥ-ḥa-an*[-...] (MS?)), *marlae-^{zi}* (Ic2) 'to become crazed, mad' (impf.3sg.pres.midd. [*m*]*ar-la-iš-ke-et-ta* (OS), [*m*]*ar-li-iš-ke-et-ta* (OS)), *marlātar* (n.) 'foolishness, idiocy, stupidity' (nom.-acc.sg. *mar-la-tar* (MS)), *marlēšš-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to become foolish (?)' (part. *mar-le-eš-ša-an-t-* (NH)).

See CHD L-N: 191 for attestations. All words are derived from a stem *marla-. Eichner (1975a: 81) connected this word with Gr. μωρός 'dumb, idiot' under the assumption that a preform *m \bar{o} ro-lo- could give Hitt. marla- through syncope. To my knowledge, such cases of syncope are unknown in Hittite, however. Nevertheless, a connection with Gr. μωρός looks attractive. If we take Skt. $m\bar{u}$ rá-'foolish' into account, the picture becomes more difficult, however. A connection between the Greek and the Sanskrit word would point to *mu(e)h₃-ró- (if *mu \bar{o} ro- indeed would yield Gr. μωρός?), but in such a scenario, Hitt. *marla-cannot be cognate. Further unclear.

marnuua-: see marnuuant-

marnuuant- (n. > c.) a kind of beer: nom.-acc.sg.n. mar-nu-an (OS), mar-nu-ua-an (OH or MH/MS), mar-nu-ua-an (OH/NS), acc.sg.c. mar-nu-ua-an-da-an (OH/NS), gen.sg. mar-nu-ua-aš (OS), mar-nu-an-da-aš (OS), mar-nu-ua-an-da-aš (OH/NS), instr. mar-nu-an-te-it (OH/NS), mar-nu-it (KUB 55.38 ii 9 (NS)).

See CHD L-N: 193 for attestations. The bulk of the attestations shows neuter gender, whereas a commune acc.sg. is attested only twice in NS texts. I therefore assume that the word was neuter originally. The word shows two stems, namely marnuua- besides marnuuant-, which are both attested in OS texts already (gen.sg. marnuuas vs. marnuandas). The most likely source of this dichotomy lies in the fact that the nom.-acc.sg.-form of a stem marnuuant- is marnuuan, which is easily interpreted as belonging to a stem marnuuan. On the basis of OAss. marnu'atum, a kind of beer, which is only attested in the Kültepe-texts and therefore likely a borrowing from Hittite (cf. Von Schuler 1969 and Dercksen fthc.), it is probable that the stem marnuuant- is more original.

Formally, $marnu\underbrace{uant}$ - is identical to the participle of the verb $marnu^{-zi}$ 'to make disappear' (caus. of mer^{-zi} / mar- (q.v.)). The fact that this beer is sometimes referred to as being able to make evil disappear (cf. CHD l.c.), is more likely to be a folk-etymological interpretation of the name $marnu\underbrace{uant}$ - than an indication of a real historical connection between the two words. Further etymology is unknown.

maršant- (adj.) 'deceitful, dishonest; unholy, unfit for sacred use': nom.sg.c. *mar-ša-an-za* (OH/NS), acc.sg.c. *mar-ša-an-ta-an* (OH/NS), nom.-acc.sg.n. *mar-ša-an* (MH/NS), nom.pl.c. *mar-ša-an-te-eš* (NH), nom.-acc.sg.n. *mar-ša-an-da* (OH or MH/NS).

Derivatives: *maršahh-ⁱ* (IIb) 'to desecrate; to make treacherous' (part. *mar-ša-a-ah-ha-an-t-* (MH/MS), *mar-ša-ah-ha-an-t-* (NH)), *maršanu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to desecrate, to profane; to falsify' (3sg.pres.act. *mar-ša-nu-zi*, *mar-ša-nu-uz-zi* (MH/MS), part. *mar-ša-nu-(ua-)an-t-* (NH)), *maršātar* (n.) 'fraud, treachery, deception' (nom.-acc.sg. *mar-ša-a-tar* (OH/NS), *mar-ša-tar* (OH or MH/NS)), *maršē-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to be/become corrupt' (3pl.pret.act. *mar-še-e-er* (OS)), *maršēšs-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to become desecrated, to become profane, to become unhloy; to become corrupt, to become deceitful' (3sg.pres.act. *mar-še-eš-zi* (MH/NS), *mar-ši-eš-zi* (NH), 3pl.pret.act. *mar-še-eš-še-er* (OH/NS), *mar-še-eš-šer* (NH); broken *mar-še-iš-ša-an*[-..), *maršaštarra/i-*, *marzaštarra-* (c.) 'desecration, profanement' (nom.sg. *mar-ša-aš-tar-ri-iš* (MH/MS), *mar-ša-aš-tar-ri-eš* (NH), *mar-za-aš-tar-ri-iš* (NH), acc.sg. *mar-ša-aš-tar-ri-ii* (NH), gen.sg. *mar-ša-aš-tar-ra-aš* (NH), dat.-loc.pl. *mar-ša-aš-tar-ra-aš* (NH)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *marša-* 'treachery' (gen.adj.nom.-acc.sg.n. 4 *mar-ša-aš-ša(-an)*), *maršaza-* '?' (case? *mar-ša-za-an*); Mil. *mrssx-* '?'.

PAnat. *mrsa-

IE cognates: Skt. $m\mathring{r}$ ṣā (adv.) 'invain, falsely'; Skt. marṣ- 'to forget', Lith. $u\check{z}$ - $mi\~r\check{s}ti$ 'to forget', TochAB $m\ddot{a}rs$ - 'to forget'.

PIE *mrs-o-

See CHD L-N: 195f. for attestations. Note that CHD cites a Hittite adjective *marša-* on the basis of two forms. "Com.sg.acc." *mar-ša-an* (KBo 5.2 i 4, 5) in my view is rather to be interpreted as a neuter nom.-acc.sg. from the stem *maršant-*. "Neut.sg.(acc.)" *mar-ša* (KBo 5.2 iv 64) is as such ununderstandable and therefore must be emended to *mar-šac-an*, in my view again a nom.-acc.sg.n. of the stem *maršant-*. This means that in Hittite, no stem *marša-* can be found. In Luwian, on the contrary, a stem *marša-* is visible in the form *mar-ša-aš-ša*, found in a Hittite context with gloss wedges. In CHD it is cited as "Luw. neut. sg. nom.-acc. in -ša", but we then would rather expect **maršan=za*. I therefore would emend it to *mar-ša-aš-šac-an*, a nom.-acc.sg.n. of a gen.adj. of a stem *marša-*.

Despite the fact that a stem *marša*- is not attested as such in Hittite, all words cited here must be derived from a stem **marša*- or **marša*-. As we saw, this *marša*- is found in other Anatolian languages as well: CLuw. *marša*- (as we saw above); Hitt. *maršaštarra/i*- which, according to Starke (1990: 393ff.) must be a Hittite adaptation of a Luw. noun **maršaštar*-, a derivation in -*štar*- of *marša*-; Mil. *mrssy*- '?' which, at least formally, can be equated with Hitt. *maršahh*-ⁱ.

The stem *marša- must reflect *mrso- since a preform *mVrso- would have given Hittite **marra- (cg. arra- 'arse' < *Horso-). An etymological connection with Skt. $m_t^c s\bar{a}$ (adv.) 'invain, falsely' (first suggested by Burrow 1964: 76) is therefore appealing. Ultimately, these words must be derived from the verbal root *mers- 'to forget'.

The verb $mar\check{s}\bar{e}^{-z^i}$, which is only attested twice as 3pl.pret.act. $mar-\check{s}e-e-er$, is found in an OS and a OH/NS copy. In another NS copy of the latter text, $mar\check{s}\bar{e}r$ is duplicated by $mar\check{s}e\check{s}\check{s}er$, which indicates that the form $mar\check{s}\bar{e}r$ is not derived from a mere verb $mar\check{s}-$. According to Watkins (1973: 74), the verbal stem therefore must have been $mar\check{s}\bar{e}^{-z^i}$, showing the stative-suffix $*-eh_1-$.

maruāi- (Luw. verb) 'to blacken(?)': 3sg.pret.act. 4 ma-ru-ua-a-it.

Derivatives: (NA_a)*mar(r)uuašha-*, a mineral imported from Cyprus, (acc.sg. *mar-ru-ua-aš-ha-an*, case? *ma-ru-ua-aš-ha-aš*).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *marruua*- 'to blacken' (part. *mar-ru-ua-am-mi-in*), *maruai*- (adj.) 'black, dark-coloured(?)' (nom.pl.c. *mar-ua-a-in-zi*, dat.-loc.pl. ^d*Mar-ua-ia-an-za*), *marušam(m)a/i*- (part.) 'black, dark blue(?)' (nom.sg.c. *ma-ru-ša-me-eš*, *ma-ru-ša-mi-iš*, nom.pl.n. *ma-ru-ša-am-ma*, [m]a-ru-ša-ma),

maruatar(?) 'blackness(?)' (dat.-loc.sg.(?) mar-ua-ta-ni (interpretation unsure));
HLuw. DEUS marwawana/i- (adj.) '?' (nom.sg "DEUS" ma-ru-wá/i-wá/i-ni-sa (KAYSERİ §8)).

IE cognates: OIc. *myrkr* 'dark', *mjǫrkvi* 'darkness', OSax. *mirki*, OE *mierce* 'dark'.

PIE *merg^w-

See CHD L-N: 201f. for attestations. This is a difficult set of words, especially because their meanings are not fully clear. We have to start with the Luwian adjective $maru\check{s}am(m)a/i$ - (which is used in Hittite contexts). It was known for a long time that this word denotes a certain colour, and Güterbock (1956a: 122) remarks that in certain contexts $maru\check{s}amma/i$ - is used as the opposite of BABBAR 'white' and therefore may mean 'black'. He then connects this adjective with the hapax verb $maruu\bar{a}i$ - (gloss wedged, so probably of Luwian origin), which he translates as 'to blacken'. This means that we would be dealing with a Luwian stem maru(a)- 'black', which would mean that e.g. the DINGIR.MEŠ $Maru\bar{a}inzi$ denote 'black deities'. Of this last term, a Hittite counterpart has been found in dMarkuuaia -, which then might mean 'black deity' as well (q.v.).

If Luw. DINGIR.MEŠ Marūāinzi and Hitt. dMarkuūaja- are really cognate, we have to reconstruct a PAnat. form *marg ai-. Neumann (1973: 298) connects this with PIE *merg (misprinted as "*merq "), referring to Pokorny (1959: 734). Indeed, words like OIc. myrkr 'dark', mjǫrkvi 'darkness', OSax. mirki, OE mierce 'dark' point to a root *merg '- 'dark'. Formally, Lith. mirgéti, mìrgu 'to twinkle' could belong here as well, but semantically this remains far.

marzae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to crumble(?)': 3sg.pres.act. *mar-za-a-ez-zi* (MS?), *mar-za-iz-zi* (MH/NS).

See CHD L-N: 203 for attestations. The verb always has as its object bread that has been broken. Formally, the verb looks like a derivative of a further unattested noun *marza-. Tischler HEG L/M: 153 (referring to Neumann) suggests a connetion with Skt. mṛdnāti 'to make weak, to make soft' and Lat. mordeō 'to bite', but semantically this connection is not probable. No further etymology.

 $\emph{m\bar{a}}$ ša- (c.) 'locust, swarm of locusts' (Sum. BURU₅): nom.sg. [\emph{m}] \emph{a} -š \emph{a} - \emph{a} s, acc.sg. $\emph{ma-a-ša-an}$ (NH), gen. $\emph{S}\emph{A}$ BUR[U₅], acc.pl. BURU₅^{HLA}, gen.pl. $\emph{S}\emph{A}$ BURU₅.

See CHD L-N: 203f. for attestations. The word has no clear etymology. A connection with Skt. math- 'to rob', as proposed by Tischler (HEG L/M: 153f.), is formally impossible: Skt. math- < * $menth_2$ -, which cannot yield Hitt. $m\bar{a}sa$ -. On the basis of the incorrect reading of acc.sg. ma-a-sa-an (KUB 24.1 iii 17) as kar^1 -sa-an (reading H = MA-A as H = KAR), Eichner (1974: 63) wrongly reconstructs "karsa-" as *grso-, derived from the root *gres- (Skt. grasate 'to devour').

*mašhuil(a)- 'mouse' (Sum. PÍŠ.TUR).

See Tischler (HEG L/M: 157f). On the basis of the phonetic spelling ${}^{m}Ma\check{s}-hu-ilu-\mu a$ - of the PN ${}^{m}P\acute{1}\check{S}(.TUR)-\mu a$ -, we must conclude that behind the sumerogram P $\acute{1}\check{S}(.TUR)$ 'mouse', the Hittite word $ma\check{s}huil(a)$ - has to be read. Although the name is almost always spelled with the sign MAŠ, which in principle can be read $p\acute{a}r$ as well, the attestation $Ma-a\check{s}-hu-u-i-lu-\mu a-a\check{s}$ (KBo 4.3 i 35) proves that we have to read $Ma\check{s}huilu\mu a$ -. Despite some creative attempts (for which see Tischler l.c.), the word has no credible etymology.

maši- (interrog. and indef. rel. pronoun) 'how many, however many, however much': acc.sg.c. *ma-ši-in* (NS), nom.pl.c. *ma-ši-e-eš* (OH/NS), *ma-ši-i-e-eš* (NH), acc.pl.c. *ma-ši-e-eš* (NH), *ma-ši-ú-u*[*š*[?]], *ma-še-e* (NS) (with pron. inflection), dat.-loc.pl.(?) *ma-ši-ia-aš*.

Derivatives: *mašijan* (adv.) 'as much as' (*ma-ši-ja-an* (OH/NS)), *mašijanki* (adv.) 'however many times' (*ma-ši-ja-an-ki* (MH/NS)), *mašijant-* (adj.) 'however many times' (dat.-loc.sg. *ma-ši-ja-an-ti*, *ma-ši-ja-an-te* (MH/NS), nom.pl.c. *ma-ši-ja-an-te-eš*), *mašijant-* (adj.) 'equal in size or amount, as much/little as, as big/small as' (nom.sg.c. *ma-ši-ja-an-za* (NH), *ma-a-ši-ja-an-za* (1x, NH), acc.sg.c. *ma-ši-ja-an-ta-an* (MH/MS), nom.-acc.sg.n. *ma-ši-ja-an*, acc.pl.c. *ma-ši-ja-an-du(-uš)*), *mašijan* (adv.) 'as much as, as many as, how many (times)' (*ma-ši-ja-an* (OH/MS?), *ma-a-ši-ja-an* (1x, undat.)).

Anat. cognates: Pal. maš (adv.) 'as much as' (ma-aš).

PIE *mo-s + -i

See CHD L-N: 205f. for attestations. For the interpretation of Hitt. *maši*- and its derivatives, the Palaic form *maš* (adv.) 'as much as' is important, which was treated by Melchert (1984b: 34-6). He states that this forms shows that the Hittite stem *maši*- must be built on a petrified **maši*, which must be analysed as **maš* + -*i*, in analogy to *aši* 'that', which reflects **aš* + the deictic particle -*i* (see at *aši* /

uni / ini). Just as aši reflects a pronominal stem $*h_1o$ -, Melchert states that *maš reflects *mo-, a pronominal stem also visible in $m\bar{a}n$, $m\bar{a}hhan$ etc. (q.v.).

T^{ÚG}*maššija*- (c.) a garment: nom.sg. *ma-aš-ši-(ja-)aš* (NH), gen.sg. *ma-aš-ši-ja-aš* (NH).

Derivatives: *maššajašši*- (adj. describing garments) (nom.pl. *maš-ša-ja-aš-ši-iš*).

See CHD L-N: 205f. for attestations. It is not quite clear what kind of clothing is meant, although one time a hem (TÚGSISIKTUM) of a maššija- is mentioned. According to Tischler (HEG L/M: 159f.), the word could be of IE origin, and he connects it with a root *mes- 'to tie, to knot'. The cognates that he gives, e.g. OHG masc 'net', Lith. mezgù 'to knot, to tie a net', point to a root *mesg-, however, which does not match Hitt. maššija-. Rabin (1963: 129) suggested that maššija- is a cultural Wanderwort (cf. Hebr. maeši 'silk' and Eg. mśj (a garment)).

mau-ⁱ / mu-, maušš-^{zi} (IIa1α) 'to fall': 1sg.pres.act. mu-uḫ-ḫi (OH/NS), [mu]-uḫ-ḫi (OH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. ma-uš-zi (OH or MH/NS), ma-a-uš-zi (1x, NH), 1sg.pret.act. mu-uḫ-ḫu-un (Bo 5441, 5 (MS?)), 3sg.pret.act. ma-uš-ta (MH/NS), ma-a-uš-ta (1x, NS), 3pl.pret.act. ma-ú-er (OH/MS), ma-uš-še-er (MH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. [m]a-uš-du (NS); 2sg.pres.midd. ma-uš-ta (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.midd. ma-uš-ta-ri (NH), 1sg.pret.midd. ma-uš-ḥa-ḥa-at (NH), 3sg.pret.midd. ma-uš-ta-at (NH), 3sg.imp.midd. [m]a²-uš-ta-ru (NS), 3pl.imp.midd. mu-ua-a-an-ta-ru (KBo 32.14 ii 60, 1.Rd. 4 (MH/MS)); part. ma-uš-ša-an-t- (NS); inf.I ma-uš-šu-u-ua-an-zi (NH); impf. ma-uš-ke/a- (MH/NS).

Derivatives: $mum(m)ije/a^{-i}$ (Ic1) 'to keep falling, to crumble(?)' (3sg.pres.act. mu-mi-e-ez-zi (OH/MS?), mu-um-mi-i-e-e[z-zi] (OH or MH/NS), mu-um-mi-i-az-zi (KBo 44.158 rev. 3 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. [m]u-mi-an-zi (OH/NS); 3sg.pres.midd. mu-um-mi-i-e-et-ta (MH/NS); verb.noun mu-mi-i-a-tar (NS) 'collapse, fall').

IE cognates: Lat. $move\bar{o}$ 'to move', Skt. $m\bar{t}v$ -, $m\bar{u}$ - 'to move, to push'.

PIE *móuh_l-ei / *muh_l-énti

See CHD L-N: 211f. and Puhvel HED 6: 101f. for attestations of *mau-/mu-*, and CHD L-N: 328 for attestations of *mum(m)ije/a-^{zi}*. The verb *mau-/mu-* shows three stems: *mau-* (3pl.pret.act. *mauer*, 1sg.pres.act. *muhhi*, 1sg.pret.act. *muhhun*), *mu-* (3pl.imp.midd. *muuāntaru*) and *maušš-* (e.g. *maušzi*, *maušta*, *mauššer*). This

immediately reminds of the situation in au^{-1}/u^{-1} to see'. Note that in the case of au^{-1}/u^{-1} , the stem $au\check{s}\check{s}^{-1}$ in OH and MH texts is only visible in 3sg.-forms, and in NH texts sporadically in other forms as well. In the case of mau^{-1}/mu^{-1} , however, the stem $mau\check{s}\check{s}^{-1}$ is more widespread, but all the instances of $mau\check{s}\check{s}^{-1}$ outside the 3sg. (3pl.pret.act. $mau\check{s}\check{s}e^{-1}$, part. $mau\check{s}\check{s}ant^{-1}$, inf.I $mau\check{s}\check{s}^{-1}$ under mau^{-1}/mu^{-1} and mau^{-1}/mu^{-1} show the same distribution (i.e. the stem $mau\check{s}\check{s}^{-1}$ originally in 3sg.-forms only, with a generalization of the stem $mau\check{s}\check{s}^{-1}$ in other parts of the paradigm in NH texts), but the spread of the stem $mau\check{s}\check{s}^{-1}$ went faster in mau^{-1}/mu^{-1} than in mau^{-1}/mu^{-1} . All in all, we can conclude that, in analogy to mau^{-1}/mu^{-1} , the verb mau^{-1}/mu^{-1} originally inflected $m\bar{u}hhi$, *mautti, $mau\check{s}\check{s}^{-1}$, *mumeni, *mušteni, *muuanzi, in which 3sg.pres.act. $mau\check{s}\check{s}^{-1}$ replaced an older * $m\bar{a}ui$.

This verb is generally connected with PIE $*m(i)euh_{l}$ -, which means that we have to reconstruct $*m\acute{o}uh_{l}$ -ei, $*muh_{l}$ - $\acute{e}nti$.

The interpretation of the verb $mum(m)iie/a^{-2i}$ is quite difficult. The first thing that has to be noted is that all attestations with geminate -mm- are NH, and that spellings with single -m- are older. The original form therefore must have been mumile/a. The verb cannot reflect a mere reduplication of mau-1/mu- as we then cannot explain the -u- of the reduplication syllable and the lack of -u- in the stem (we would expect **mamu-). It therefore is more probable that the second -mreflects an older *u that has turned to -m- next to -u-. Yet, reconstructing a correct preform remains difficult. A formation *muh_lie/o- should have given **muie/a-(cf. hujanzi 'they run' $< *h_2uh_1$ -i-enti); a formation $*mh_1u$ -ie/o- should have given **muue/a- (cf. * sh_1u -ie/o- 'to push' > $\check{s}uue/a$ -); a formation * $mouh_1$ -eie/o-(thus Eichner 1973a: 90) shoud have given **muue/a- (cf. uezzi 'he comes' < * h_2ou - h_1ei -ti); and a formation $mouh_1$ -ie/o- should probably have given **muie/a-(cf. *uiezzi* 'he sends' $< *h_2ou-h_1ieh_1-ti$). In my view, the only possible solution is assuming that mumije/a-zi is a rebuilding of an original verb *mumai-i / mumithat inflected according to the dāi/tijanzi-class (note that all verbs of this class are eventually taken over in the -ie/a-class). In this verb then the development *CHuV > Hitt. CumV (e.g. * dh_3 -ueni > Hitt. $tum\bar{e}ni$) must have taken place, which means that we must reconstruct *mh₁u-ói-ei.

maušš-zi: see mau-i / mu-

maz-i (IIa2) 'to withstand, to resist, to offer resistance; to dare to (with inf.)':
2sg.pres.act. ma-za-at-ti (NH), 3sg.pres.act. ma-az-zé (OS), ma-az-zi (OH/NS),
ma-az-za-az-zi (OH/NS), ma-(az-)za-zi (OH or MH/NS), ma-an-za-az-zi (1x,

NH), 1pl.pres.act. *ma-az-zu-u-e-ni* (MH/NS), 2pl.pres.act. *ma-az-za-aš-te-ni* (HKM 88, 17 (MH/MS)), 2sg.pret.act. *ma-az-za-aš-ta* (MH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. *ma-az-za-aš-ta* (NH); verb.noun.gen. *ma-az-zu-ua-aš* (NH).

IE cognates: OE *mōd* 'courage, Goth. *modags* 'angry'.

PIE * moh_3d -s-ei (?)

See CHD L-N: 213f. for attestations. There is debate on two points: what was the actual stem of this verb, and which inflection (hi or mi) did it have. These two questions are interrelated. On the basis of an attestation 3pl.pres.act. ma-t[e-er] in KBo 3.13 rev. 18, for which a meaning 'to withstand' would fit, it has been suggested that the stem actually was mat- and that the stem maz-, which is abundantly attested, is the result of assibilation of the root-final -t- in front of endings that start in -t-. This implies that this verb was mi-conjugated, and that 3sg. * $mat-ti > /matst^si/$ was the basis of a generalization of the stem maz-. This is problematic in a few regards. First, CHD (l.c.) states that a reading ma-t[e-er] as cited above is highly questionable in view of the traces after the sign ma. If this form would have to be read differently, the whole basis for postulating a stem mat- has vanished. Secondly, the oldest attested form of this verb is 3sg.pres.act. ma-az-zé (OS). Proponents in favour of a stem mat- and subsequently a miconjugation state that this form shows the ending -ze for -zi (e.g. Oettinger 1979a: 208). To my knowledge, this is unparalleled, however: the ending is always -zi (apart from a few very archaic instances of -za, the phonetic outcome of *-ti). Moreover, we would expect that /matst^si/ is spelled mazzazzi (like it is in some NS texts, and compare the MS spelling e-ez-za-zi 'he eats' (see at ed^{-zi}/ad -)). In my view, mazze is to be seen as a hi-conjugated 3sg.pres.act., showing the ending -e, which is the archaic variant of the ending -i (compare the OS attestation uarašše (see at uarš-¹) and the existence of -hhe besides less archaic -hhi). With the view that maz- originally was hi-conjugated, the idea that the stem actually was mat- has to be abandoned, too (note, however, that Tischler HEG L/M: 163 states that the stem originally must have been mat-, which was hi-conjugated, in which on the basis of 2(!)sg.pres. *mat-ti an assibilated stem maz- spread throughout the paradigm: this is highly unlikely because 2sg.-forms are far too weak to instigate such a generalization).

All in all, I conclude that the stem was just *maz*-, which was a *hi*-inflected verb as is visible in the oldest forms (3sg.pres.act. *mazze*, *mazzi* and 2sg.pres.act. *mazatti*). In NH times, the verb was taken into the *mi*-inflection, yielding 3sg.pres.act. *mazzazzi*. The nasal in the one attestation 3sg.pres.act. *manzazzi* (KUB 33.120 i 21) is unexpected and hardly can be taken seriously.

The root-final -z-/ts/ is not explicable through assibilation of original *t, so we have to assume a preform *moT(-)s-ei. Semantically, the verb has two notions: 1. 'to withstand', 2. 'to dare to'. These notions can be combined by the notion 'to have the courage'. Etymologically, a nice connection (cf. already Laroche 1965: 51f.) seems to be the one with PGerm. * $m\bar{o}da$ - 'zeal, anger, courage' (OE $m\bar{o}d$ 'courage, Goth. modags 'angry'), which, according to Oettinger (1979a: 209) reflects * me/oh_3do -. This would imply that Hitt. maz- is an s-extensions as also visible in e.g. $\bar{a}n\check{s}^{-i}$ 'to wipe' < * h_2omh_1 -s-, $pah\check{s}^{-i}$ 'to protect' < * poh_2 -s-, $p\bar{a}\check{s}^{-i}$ 'to drink' < * poh_3 -s-, etc. All in all, I would reconstruct * $m\acute{o}h_3d$ -s-ei.

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^{\acute{\mathbf{E}}} mazki(\dot{\mathbf{i}}a)-: see ^{\acute{\mathbf{E}}} m\bar{a}k(kiz)zi(\dot{\mathbf{i}}a)-
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=me-: see =mi- / =ma- / =me-

mēḥur / mēḥun- (n.) 'period, time': nom.-acc.sg. me-e-ḥur (OH/NS), me-ḥu-ur (NH), me-ḥur (NH) gen.sg. me-e-ḥu-na-aš (NH), me-ḥu-na-aš (MH/NS), loc.sg. me-e-ḥu-ni (OS), me-e-ḥu-u-ni (OH or MH/NS), me-ḥu-u-ni (NH), me-ḥu-ni (MH/NS), me-e-ḥu-e-ni (1x, NS), me-e-ḥu-un-ni (1x, MS), nom.-acc.pl. me-ḥur-ri^{HI.A} (NH), gen.pl. me-e-ḥu-u-na-aš (OH or MH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. me-e-hu-na-aš (NH).

Derivatives: *mēḫur* (adv.) 'at/in the time' (*me-e-ḫu-ur* (OS), *me-ḫu-ur* (OS), *me-e-ḫur* (OH/MS?), *me-ḫur* (MS)).

PIE *méih₂-ur, *méih₂-un-(o)s

See CHD L-N: 239 for attestations. There, a distinction is made between nom.-acc.sg. $m\bar{e}hur$ and adverbial $m\bar{e}hur$. Yet it is likely that, at least historically, these forms are identical. Usually, $m\bar{e}hur$ / $m\bar{e}hur$ - is translated 'time'.

This word is one of the most discussed words in Hittite, especially due to the fact that we find the vowel -e- adjacent to -h-. The oldest etymology was put forward by Kretschmer apud Hrozný (1917: 70^3), who connected the word with PIE * meh_i - 'to measure'. Although semantically attractive, formally this connection is improbable as * h_i does not yield Hitt. -h- (Puhvel's recent attempt (HED 6: 111) to revive the theory that -h- can reflect an e-colouring laryngeal must be strongly rejected), and because a suffix -hur- is further unknown. The theory that * $m\bar{e}$ -ur would give $m\bar{e}hur$, in which -h- is a hiatus-filler, has now generally been denied.

Another etymological account was given by Eichner (1973a). First, he rightly notes that *mēḥur*, *mēḥunaš* inflects differently from e.g. *paḥḥur*, *paḥḥuenaš* 'fire':

the latter word shows a proterodynamic paradigm (* $p\acute{e}h_2$ -ur, * ph_2 - $u\acute{e}n$ -s), whereas the accent in $m\bar{e}hur$, $m\bar{e}huna\check{s}$ is found on the root-syllable only and therefore is static. He then assumes that the ablaut $e:\mathcal{O}$ as found in the root-syllable of * $p\acute{e}h_2$ -ur, * ph_2 - $u\acute{e}n$ -s, must have been * $\bar{e}:\check{e}$ in static inflected paradigms: * $C\acute{e}C$ -ur, * $C\acute{e}C$ -un-s. As an etymological cognate for $m\bar{e}hur$, he proposes to interpret Lat. $m\bar{a}t\bar{u}rus$ 'mature', $m\bar{a}nus$ 'good' as reflecting a root * meh_2 - 'to be the right time'. When applied to the structure cited above, he comes to the reconstruction * $m\acute{e}h_2$ -ur, * $m\acute{e}h_2$ -un-(o)s. One of the consequences of this reconstruction is that a long * \bar{e} apparently is not coloured by the adjacent * h_2 . This rule (non-colouring of long vowels by laryngeals) is since then called 'Eichner's Law'. Note that this etymology must assume a levelling of the \bar{e} -grade throughout the paradigm, as the phonetic outcome of * $m\acute{e}h_2$ -un- would have been **mahhun-. Eichner's etymology and his law has found wide acceptance.

Although Eichner's etymology formally seems well-crafted, the semantic side is rather weak: connecting a word for 'time' with words for 'good; mature' is quite far-fetched. Moreover, the presumption that $*\bar{e}$ is not coloured by a laryngeal in Hittite is further unfounded (see at $hai(n)k^{-lta(ri)}$, $hat{b}_{i}ha_{i}h$

All other cases in Hittite where we find a sequence -eh, we are dealing with original *i*-diphthongs: $t\bar{e}hhi$ 'I take' < $*d^hh_l$ -oi- h_2ei , $p\bar{e}hhi$ < $*h_lp$ -oi- h_2ei . It therefore is formally quite likely that $m\bar{e}hur$ reflects $*mo/eih_2$ -ur, derived from a root $*meih_2$ -. Semantically, the translation 'time' is a bit misleading. When looking at the contexts cited in CHD, we notice that all translations of $m\bar{e}hur$ have in common that they denote a (fixed, regularly recurring) period. So $m\bar{e}hur$ does not denote 'time' in its everlasting meaning, but 'time' as a period that is ticking away. I would therefore like to propose a connection with the IE root *meiH- 'to disappear' (Skt. minati 'to diminish', Lat. $minu\bar{o}$ 'to diminish'), which would point to a reconstruction $*m\acute{e}ih_2$ -ur, $*m\acute{e}ih_2$ -un-(o)s > Hitt. $m\bar{e}hur$, $m\bar{e}hunas$ (note that no analogic levelling within the paradigm is needed). For the semantics, compare 'minute' from Lat. $minu\bar{o}$ 'to diminish'.

meḥuuant- (adj.) 'old, elderly', (n.) 'old man or woman, ederly person', (pl.) 'elders (a body with political-military, judicial and religious functions)' (Sum. ^{LÚ}ŠU.GI): nom.sg.c. ^{LÚ}ŠU.GI-*an-za* (OS), nom.pl.c. ^{LÚ.MEŠ}ŠU.GI-*eš* (OS), dat.-loc.pl. ^{LÚ.MEŠ}ŠU.GI-*aš* (OS).

Derivatives: *meḥuuandaḥḥ-i*, *miiahuuantaḥḥ-i* (IIb) 'to make old, to age; (midd.) to become old, to grow old' (2sg.pret.act. LúŠU.GI-aḥ-ta (NH);

3sg.pret.act. LúŠU.GI[-aḫ-ta-a(t)] (OH/NS), 2sg.imp.midd. mi-ḥu-un-ta-aḫ-ḥu-ut (NH), me-ḥu-un-ta-aḫ-ḥu-ut (NH), mi-e-ḥu-ua-an-da-hu-ut (NH), mi-ia[-ḥu-ua-an-t]a-ḥu-ut (NH)), miḥuntatar/miiahuandann- (n.) 'old age' (nom.-acc.sg. mi-hu-un-ta-tar (OH/NS), gen.sg. mi-ia-ḥu-an-da-na-aš (OH/MS)), miiahunte-zi (Ib2) 'to become old' (3sg.pres.act. mi-ia-ḥu-un-te-zi (OH/NS)), (Lú) miiahuntēšš-zi (Ib2) 'to become an old man' (3sg.pres.act. mi-ia-ḥu-un-te-eš-z[i] (NH)).

See CHD L-N: 223f. for attestations. The basic word is only attested spelled sumerographically: LÚŠU.GI-ant-. Its derivatives are found in phonetic spellings, however, but display a variaty of forms: mi-hu-un-t°, me-hu-un-t°, mi-e-hu-ua $an-t^{\circ}$, $mi-ia-hu-un-t^{\circ}$ and $mi-ia-hu-an-t^{\circ}$. Since the oldest attestations (OS) are all spelled sumerographically, it is not possible to determine which of these spellings displays an older situation. This makes the formal analysis of these words quite difficult. Eichner (1973a: 56f.) assumes that the original form was *mijahuuant-, which he connects with mai^{-i}/mi - 'to grow' and reconstructs as * $mih_{1/3}$ - eh_2 -uent-(followed by Oettinger 1979a: 471). Problematic for this view, however, is the fact that the proposed pre-form in fact should have yielded **mijahhuuant-, with a geminate -hh-. Puhvel (HED 6: 153) tries to by-pass this problem by citing the stem as "miyahhuwant-", on the basis of KUB 14.12 obv. (9) "LU miyah[hunteszi", copying the reading as given in CHD L-N: 228: "LÚmi-ia-ah [-hu-un-te-eš-zi]". While looking closely at the hand-copy of this text as well as its photograph (available through Hetkonk), I have not been able to find a trace of a sign AH, however: 本本文文 = Land = Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | Land | that we can only read this form as $\stackrel{\text{L\'U}}{mi-ja-h}[u-un-te-e\check{s}-zi]$. So the fact that -h- is spelled single is real and contradicts the reconstruction given by Eichner.

In my view, the only way to explain the single -h- is by assuming that the words are etymologically related to $m\bar{e}hur$ / $m\bar{e}hun$ - 'period, time'. This then would mean that the original form was mehuuant-. At an early stage already this mehuuant- was reinterpreted as belonging to the verb mai^{-i} / mi- 'to grow' on the basis of its 1sg.-forms *me-hhi and *me-hhun. When the verb mai^{-i} / mi- was secondarily changed to $mi\underline{i}e/a^{-2^i}$ (like all $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -verbs end up in the $-\underline{i}e/a$ -class), the 1sg.-forms were changed to * $mi\underline{i}a$ -mi and * $mi\underline{i}a$ -nun as well. With this change from the stem *me- into $mi\underline{i}a$ -, the etymologically unrelated stem mehuuant- was secondarily changed to $mi\underline{i}ahuuant$ - as well. For further etymology, see at mehur / mehun-.

me(i)an- (c.) 'range (of a year), extent': gen.sg. *mi-e-ni-ia-aš* (OH/MS), *me-e-ia-ni-(ia-)aš* (MH/MS), *me-e-ia-an-ni-ia-aš* (NS), *me-e-ni-aš* (OH or MH/MS), *me-e-ni-aš* (OH or MH/MS), *me-e-ni-aš* (OH or MH/MS), *me-e-ni-aš* (OH or MH/MS), *me-e-ni-aš* (OH or MH/MS), *me-e-ni-aš* (OH or MH/MS), *me-azia-ni-ia-aš* (OH or MH/MS), *me-azia*

e-ne-ia-aš (MS), me-e-ia-na-aš (NH), me-ia-na-aš (NH), me-ia-an-na-aš (NH), me-e-a-na-aš (NH), me-e-a-na-aš (NH), me-i-ia-na-aš (NH), mi-ia-na-aš (NH), mi-ia-na-aš (NH), loc.sg. me-ia-ni (OS), me-e-ia-ni (MH/MS), me-e-a-ni (MS), me-i-ia-ni (MH/MS), me-e-ni (MS), me-i-e-ni (NS), me-e-e-ni (NH), mi-ia-ni (OH/NS), me-an-ni, me-e-ia-an-ni, gen.sg. or loc.pl. me-e-a-na-aš (MS), me-e-ia-ni-ia-aš (MH/NS).

PIE * meh_1 -on-, * meh_1 -en-

See CHD L-N: 229f. for attestations and semantics. This word mostly occurs in a fixed combination with <u>uitt-</u> 'year': <u>uitti mējan(ii)aš</u>, <u>uitti mējani</u> and <u>uittaš mējanaš</u>. The exact meaning of this construction is not totally clear but CHD translates them 'in the course of the year' as well as 'annually'. An important hint for the meaning is KBo 25.5, (3) [(ku-it-ma-an)] (4) [(MU^{KAM}-za)] me-e-a-ni a-ri 'Until the year reaches m.', which is duplicated by KBo 6.26 i (32) ku-it-ma-an MU^{KAM}-z[a] me-e-hu-ni a-ri 'Until the year reaches the time'. Here we see that mēani semantically must correspond to mēhuni 'period, time'. It therefore is likely that mē(i)an- denotes something like 'course, duration'.

One instant without 'year' is found in the following context:

KUB 19.37 ii

- (42) ... nu=za LUGAL- $u\check{s}$ I-NA $\acute{E}=IA$
- (43) [x]x LI- $\dot{I}M$ 5 ME 30 $^{?}$ NAM.RA $^{HI.A}$ \acute{u} -[$\dot{\mu}a$]-te-nu-un
- (44) [^{URU}Ḥa-at-t]u-ša-aš=ma=za ÉRIN^{MEŠ} ANŠE.KUR.RA^M[EŠ ku-i]n NAM.RA [GU₄] UDU
- (45) [ú-ua-te-er (?)] nu-u=š-ša-an ir-ḥa-aš mi-ia-na-aš NU.GÁL e-[eš-ta]

'I, the king, brought home X530 captives. But regarding the captives and livestock which the infantry and charioteers of Hattuša [brought in], there w[as] no boundary of (its) m.'

Here, $mi\underline{i}ana\check{s}$ must mean something like 'size, extent'. So, all in all, we have to conclude that $m\bar{e}(i)an$ - denotes something like 'extent, range (of a year)'.

According to Tischler (HEG L/M: 175), another case of *meian*- without 'year' can be found in KUB 43.74 rev. (10) *nu nam-ma mi-ia-ni-i=š-ši pa-*x[...] (11) [... NA_aG]UG *an-da-an hu-iz-za-aš-ta-ti*, which he translates as 'Darauf an seinem *m*., drinnen [aber?] hat sich r[otes Gl]as gebildet' with the suggestion that *miiani* here might mean 'on the surface'. CHD (L-N: 234), however, cites this form as a separate noun *miianišši* of which the meaning cannot be determined.

Formally, the word seems to show *a*-stem as well as *i*-stem forms (gen.sg. $m\bar{e}(\underline{i})ana\check{s}$ vs. $m\bar{e}(\underline{i})ani\underline{i}a\check{s}$). The *i*-stem forms are only found in the expression $\underline{u}itti$

 $me\underline{i}ani\underline{i}a\check{s}$, which is likely a secondary formation on the basis of the petrified expression \underline{uitti} $m\bar{e}(i)ani$, the loc.sg. of the stem me(i)ani.

Because of the alternation between $m\bar{e}(\underline{i})an$ - and $m\bar{e}(\underline{i})en$ - (in me-i-e-ni), it is likely that we are dealing with an original n-stem (cf. also Oettinger 1982b: 173).

Etymologically, a connection with IE * meh_{l} - 'to measure' seems likely. This would mean that we have to reconstruct * meh_{l} -on-, * meh_{l} -en-. For the development of * meh_{l} -on- to Hitt. $m\bar{e}(\underline{i})an$ -, compare $z\bar{e}(\underline{i})ari$ 'is cooking' < * $tieh_{l}$ -o (see $z\bar{e}$ - $a^{(ri)}$ /z-).

The connection with $m\bar{e}ni$ - 'face' (first suggested by Götze 1950 and repeated by e.g. Puhvel HED 6: 112f.) does not seem attractive to me, because $m\bar{e}ni$ (q.v.) does not behave as an n-stem noun.

CHD (l.c.) cites under this lemma also the instances of MUŠEN^{HI.A} *meiannašašši*, for which no translation is offered. Tischler (l.c.) rightly remarks: "hier läßt die Doppelschreibung des Nasals (die sich bei den temporalen Belegen nicht findet) vermuten, daß es sich um ein anderes Wort handelt, wobei *miyatar* 'Wohlergehen' auch semantisch -- im Omen! -- passend erscheint". I therefore treat this word separately, q.v.

mejannašašši '?': me-ja-an-na-ša-aš-ši.

See CHD L-N: 232 for attestations. The word occurs in the expression MUŠEN^{ḤI.A} meiannašašši only, e.g. KUB 5.4 ii (9) MUŠEN^{ḤI.A} me-ia-an-na-šaaš-ši (10) I-NA ^{URU}Hat-ti ta-ru-up-pa-an-ta-ru</sup> 'the m.-birds gather in Hattuša'. CHD interprets meiannašašši as belonging to the paradigm of mē(i)an- 'range, extent' (q.v.), apparently analysing the form as $meianna\dot{s}=a=\dot{s}\dot{s}i$. This interpretation is unlikely, however, as this word occurs in NH texts only, and the occurrence of non-geminating =a 'but' is unlikely in NH. Moreover, the frequent geminate spelling of -nn- contrasts with the predominantly single spelling -n- in the oblique cases of $m\bar{e}(i)an$ - (meianaš, meiani). The one attestation MUŠEN^{iII.A} mi-ia-na-aš-ši (KUB 18.12 obv. 3), which is conveniently cited first in CHD, seems to be more apt to an interpretation mijanaš=ši, i.e. the gen.sg. of mejanfollowed by the particle = šši 'for him', but the many other spellings meiannašašši in my view preclude this. Tischler (HEG L/M: 175), especially on the basis of the geminate spelling -nn-, rather suggests a connection with mijatar 'prosperity', but this is denied by CHD on the basis of the spellings with me-. Moreover, the problem of the non-geminating =a remains. Further unknown.

me(i)u-/meiau- (adj.) 'four': nom.pl.c. mi-e-μα-aš (OH/NS), mi-e-iα-μα-aš (OH or MH/NS), acc.pl.c. mi-e-ú-uš (OH or MH/NS), 4-uš (OS), 4-aš, gen.pl. mi-i-ú-μα<-aš (OH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. mi-ú-μα-aš (MH/MS?), 4-tα-aš (OH/NS), inst. 4-it, uncl. me-u-μα-aš.

Derivatives: *miuuaniiant-*, *mūuaniiant-* (adj.) 'running in teams of fours(?)' (nom.pl. *mi-u-ua-ni-ia-an-ti-š(-)* (MS?), *mu-u-ua-ni[-ia-an-te-eš]*).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *māuua*- 'four' (abl.-inst. *ma-a-u-ua-ati*, *ma-a-u-ua-ti*), *maualla/i*- (adj.?) 'four-span(?)' (acc.sg. *ma-ua-al-li-in*), *māuuallašša/i*- (adj.) 'of a four-span' (nom.-acc.pl.n. *ma-a-û*²-[*û*]*a-al-la-aš-ša*), *māuuani(ia)*- 'to hitch as a four-span' (3pl.pret.act. *ma-a-u-ua-ni-in-ta*); HLuw. **miwa-*² (adj.) 'four' (nom.-acc.pl.c. "4"-*wa/i-zi* (ARSLANTAŞ §6), 4-*zi* (ASSUR letter *a* §10, *c* §9, *f+g* §28)); Lyc. *mupm̃m*- 'fourfold?' (dat.-loc.pl. *mupm̃me*).

PIE * $m\acute{e}h_l$ -u-, * $m\acute{e}h_l$ -eu-?

See CDH L-N: 308f. for attestations. Because of nom.pl.c. meiauas, we seem to be dealing with an u-stem adjective *meiu-/meiau-. In CLuwian, we do not find evidence for a -i-, but perhaps $m\bar{a}ua$ - reflects *meiuo-. In HLuwian, the word is not attested in a phonetic spelling. Because of the fact that the HLuwian sign MI (IIII, N/) is made up of four strokes, we may have to assume that the word for 'four' actually was *miua-. On the basis of these forms, we must reconstruct a PAnat. *mei-(e)u- or *mei-(e)u- (if the -i- in Hitt. meiauas can be regarded as a hiatus-filler for /mei?auas/, cf. $me(i)an-<*meh_i-on-$).

Further etymologizing has proven to be difficult. It has been argued that * $me\underline{i}u$ must belong to a root *mei- 'to diminish' (because 'four' is five minus one), but
this root possibly is * $meih_2$ - (cf. at mehur / mehur-). If PAnat. * me^2 -(e)u- is a
correct reconstruction, we could also assume connection with the root * meh_1 - 'to
measure' (cf. Kimball's reconstruction (1999: 233) * $meh_1\underline{i}$ -u-). At this point, too
much is unclear to make any firm conclusions, however.

mekk-, mekki- / mekkai- (adj.) 'much, many, numerous': nom.sg.c. me-ek-ki-iš (MH/MS), acc.sg.c. me-e-ek-kán (OS), nom.-acc.sg.n. [m]e-e-ek (OS), me-ek-ki (OS), abl. me-ek-ka₁-ia-az (NH), nom.pl.c. me-e-ek-e-e-eš (OS), me-ek-ke-e-š (OH/NS), me-ek-ke-e-eš, me-ek-\(\lambda\)e-e-eš (KUB 42.29 ii 5 (NS)), me-eg-ga-eš (OH/NS), me-ek-ka₁-e-eš (NH), me-ek-ka₁-uš (NH), ma-ek-ka₁-uš (NH), acc.pl.c. me-ek-ku-uš (OS), me-ek-ka₁-a-uš (MH/NS), me-ek-ka₁-uš (NH), nom.-acc.pl.n. me-eg-ga-ia (NH); case? me-ek-ka₁-ia-aš (NH).

Derivatives: mekkajaz (adv.) 'on many occasions, often' $(me-ek-ka_{-i}a-az$ (NH)), mekki (adv.) 'greatly, much. in large numbers, very' (me-ek-ki-i) (1x, OS), me-ek-ki, see $makk\bar{e}s\bar{s}^{-zi}$, $maknu^{-zi}$.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *maia-* (adj.) 'much, many (??)' (nom.sg.c. *ma-ia-aš* (?), gen.adj. *ma-ia-aš-ša/i-* (?)).

IE cognates: Gr. μέγα-, Skt. *máhi*, Arm. *mec'*, Lat. *magnus*, Goth. *mikils* 'big'. PIE **meģh*₂-, **meģh*₂-(*e*)*i*-

See CHD L-N: 245 for attestations. We are dealing with two stems, *mekk*- (in acc.sg.c. *mēkkan*, nom.-acc.sg. *mēk*, nom.pl.c. *mēkkēš* and acc.pl.c. *mekkuš*) and *mekki*- / *mekkai*- (nom.sg.c. *mekkiš*, nom.-acc.sg.n. *mekki*, abl. *mekkajaz*, nom.pl.c. *mekkaeš*, acc.pl.c. *mekkauš* and nom.-acc.pl.n. *meggaja*). The forms that display the stem *mekk*- are only found in OH texts, whereas the bulk of the attestations of *mekki*- / *mekkai*- occur in NH texts (but note nom.-acc.sg.n. *mekki* (OS) and nom.pl.c. *mekkaēš* (OH/NS)). The two attestations with single -*k*- are spelled with the unusual 'broken' spelling (*me-e-ek-e-eš* and *me-ek-eš*), and therefore are likely to be emended to *me-e-ek-e-eš* and *me-ek-eš*.

The connection with PIE * $me\acute{g}h_2$ - is generally accepted. This means that nom.-acc.sg.n. $m\bar{e}k$ is to be equated with Gr. $\mu\acute{e}\gamma\alpha$ and Skt. $m\acute{a}hi < *m\acute{e}\acute{g}h_2$ (so *- Ch_2 # > -C). In the inflected forms, e.g. acc.pl.c. $mekku\check{s} < *me\acute{g}h_2$ -ms, the sequence *- $\acute{g}h_2$ - yields / \acute{k} /.

The derivatives $makk\bar{e}s\bar{s}^{-z^i}$ 'to become numerous' and $maknu^{-z^i}$ 'to multiply' (see at their respective lemma) reflect the zero-grade of the root, * mgh_2 -.

The interpretation of the stem maia- is strongly debated. E.g. Starke (1990: 506, followed by Puhvel HED 6: 123)) assumes that this stem is Luwian (because of gen.adj. maiašša/i-), translates it as 'much, many' or substantivized 'multitude' and subsequently proposes that it is the CLuwian reflex of * $m\acute{e}\acute{g}h_2$ -ei-. Melchert (1993b: 145), on the other hand, states that this stem must be interpreted as a Hittite stem that belongs with mai- i /mi- 'to grow' and $^{(L\acute{U})}maiant$ - 'adult' and therefore means 'young adult'.

Note that the one form " $ma-ik-ka_{\tau}-u\ddot{s}$ " in KUB 26.1 iii 58, which is often seen as showing a 'reverse' or 'hypercorrect' spelling of -e- as -ai-, in fact should be read $\underline{ku}-ik-ka_{\tau}-u\ddot{s}$ and therewith can only be regarded as a (rather big) scribal error for expected $me-ek-ka_{\tau}-u\ddot{s}$ and not as a hypercorrect form (see at $hai(n)k^{-lia(n)}$ for the consequences of this improved reading).

melteššar: derivative of *māld-*ⁱ / *mald-* (q.v.)

 $m\bar{e}ma^{-i}$ / $m\bar{e}mi$ - (IIa5 > Ic1, IIa1 γ) 'to speak, to recite, to tell' (Sum. DU₁₁): 1sg.pres.act. me-e-ma-ah-hé (OS), me-e-ma-ah-hi (OS), me-ma-ah-hi (OH/NS), 2sg.pres.act. me-e-ma-at-ti (NH), me-ma-at-ti (NH), me-ma-ti (NH), me-em-maat-ti (1x, NH), 3sg.pres.act. me-e-ma-i (OS), me-e-ma-a-i (1x, OS), me-ma-i (OS), me-ma-a-i (OH?/NS), me-emⁱ-ma-i (1x, NS), 1pl.pres.act. me-mi-u-e-ni (MH/NS), me-ma-u-e-ni (NH), me-mi-ia-u-e-ni, 2pl.pres.act. me-mi-iš-te-ni (MH/MS), me-ma-at-te-ni (MH/MS or NS), me-ma-te-ni (NH), 3pl.pres.act. memi-an-zi (MH/MS), me-mi-ia-an-zi (MH/NS), me-ma-an-zi (MH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. me-ma-ah-hu-un (OH/NS, MH/MS), 2sg.pret.act. me-mi-iš-ta (NH), 3sg.pret.act. me-e-mi-iš-ta (MH/MS), me-mi-iš-ta (OH/MS), me-mi-eš-ta (OH/NS), me-ma-aš (NS), 1pl.pret.act. me-ma-u-in (NH), me-mi-ia-u-en, 2pl.pret.act. me-mi-iš-tén (NH), 3pl.pret.act. me-e-mi-er (OS), me-mi-er (OH/NS), me-mi-e-er (NH), me-em-mi-er (1x, OH/NS), 1sg.imp.act. me-ma-al-lu (NH), 2g.imp.act. me-e-m[i] (OH/MS), me-mi (OH/NS), me-ma (NH), 3sg.imp.act. mee-ma-a-ú (MH/MS), me-e-ma-ú (OH/MS), me-ma-a-ú (OH or MH/NS), me-ma-ú (MH/NS), me-ma-at-tu₄, 2pl.imp.act. me-mi-iš-tén (MH/MS), me-mi-iš-te[-en] (MH/MS), me-mi-eš-tén (OH or MH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. me-ma-an-du (KUB 14.3 i 67); 1sg.pret.midd. me-mi-ia-ah-ha-at (NH); part. me-mi-an-t- (MH/MS), me-miia-an-t- (NH), me-ma-an-t- (NS); inf.I me-mi-ú-ua-an-zi (MH/MS), me-mi-ia-uan-zi (MH/MS), me-mi-ja-u-ua-an-zi (MH/NS), me-em-ma-u-ua-an[-zi] (NH); verb.noun me-mi-ia-u-ua-ar, me-em-mu-u-ua-ar; iter, me-e-mi-iš-ke/a- (OS), memi-iš-ke/a- (OH/MS), me-mi-eš-ke/a- (NS).

Derivatives: *mem(ij)anu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to have (someone) say, to recite, to make (someone) talk' (3sg.pres.act. *me-mi-ja-nu-uz-zi* (NS), 2pl.pret.act. *me-ma-nu-ut-te-en* (OH/MS), impf.2sg.pret.act. *mi-e-ma-nu-uš-ga*!-*ši* (OH/NS)).

PIE * $m\acute{e}$ - h_lm -oi-ei / * $m\acute{e}$ - h_lm -i-enti ?? or * $m\acute{e}$ -moi-ei / * $m\acute{e}$ -mi-enti ??

See CHD L-N: 254 for attestations. The oldest forms show a paradigm $m\bar{e}mahhe$, $m\bar{e}matti$, $m\bar{e}mai$, memiyeni, memisteni, memianzi. Although these forms seems to display a distribution between $m\bar{e}$ - in the singular and $m\check{e}$ - in the plural, this is a coincidental and due to the late attestation of the plural forms. For $m\bar{e}$ - in non-singular forms, compare 3pl.pret.act. me-e-mi-er (OS) and impf. $me-e-mi-i\check{s}-ke/a$ -(OS). An alternation between a stem in -a- in the singular and -i- in the plural is prototypical of the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class. In younger Hittite (from the late MH period onwards) we see that the stem mema- is spreading throughout the paradigm, yielding tarn(a)-class inflected forms like memayeni, mematteni and part.

memant-. On the other hand, we also see the occasional spreading of the stem memije/a- (memijaueni, memijahhat, memijauanzi), probably on the basis of 3pl.pres.act. memiianzi.

As I have argued in the treatment of the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class in § 2.2.2.2.h., this class contains original polysyllabic $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class verbs, which are being influenced by the tarn(a)-class from pre-Hittite times onwards. In the case of $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -, this means that the original paradigm must have been $*m\bar{e}mehhi$, $*m\bar{e}maitti$, $m\bar{e}mai$, $*m\bar{e}mi\underline{u}eni$, $*m\bar{e}misteni$, $*m\bar{e}mianzi$. This clearly has to be analysed as a reduplicated formation $m\bar{e}$ -m(a)i-.

As I have explained in Kloekhorst fthc.a, most dai/tiianzi-class verbs reflect a structure *CC-oi- / *CC-i-, i.e. the zero grade of a verbal root extended by an ablauting suffix *-oi-/-i-. If we apply this structure to mēma/i-, it would mean that we have to analyse it as $m\bar{e}$ -m-(a)i-: $m\bar{e}$ - is the reduplication syllable, -(a)i- is the reflex of the suffix *-(o)i- and -m- is the only remnant of the basic verbal root. At first sight, this situation seems comparable to mai^{-1}/mi - 'to grow' in which m- is the only remnant of the zerograde of a root *meh₂-. Nevertheless, if we would assume that in $m\bar{e}$ -m-(a)i-, -m- is the zerograde of a root *meH-, we would expect that in a formation *mé-mH-oi-, the result of *-mH- would have been geminate -mm- (cf. mimmanzi 'they deny' $< *mi-mh_l$ -énti, zinnanzi 'they finish' $< *tinh_l$ *énti*, etc.). If we compare the situation of zai^{-1}/zi - 'to cross', however, in which zfrom assibilated *t- is the only remnant of the zerograde of the root *h₁et-, we could also assume a root *Hem- and a reconstruction *mé-Hm-(o)i-. Since *h₂ and $*h_3$ both would have coloured the -e- to -a-, the only possibility is $*h_1em$ here. In my view, a cluster *- h_1 m- would after an accentuated vowel not yield a geminate -mm- (compare $d\bar{a}nit$ - 'stele' < * $d^h \acute{o} h_l$ -ni-d-, $z\bar{e}na$ - 'autumn' < * $ti\acute{e}h_l$ no- and $z\bar{e}ri$ - 'cup' < * $ti\acute{e}h_l$ -ri-). So, if $m\bar{e}ma/i$ - reflects a structure * $m\acute{e}$ -m-(a)i-, the only possible reconstruction is $m\acute{e}$ - h_1m -(o)i-, from a root * h_1em -. The only PIE root * h_1em - that I am aware of, is 'to take' (Lat. $em\bar{o}$, Lith. $im\hat{u}$, 'to take'). Although this semantically is a possibility ('to take (the word)' > to speak'), it is not self-evident.

Another possibility is to assume that $m\bar{e}ma/i$ - is not an *-oi-/-i-suffixed verb, but just reflects a root *mei- or *meiH- (as nai-i/*ni- 'to turn' < * $n\acute{o}i$ H-ei/*niH- $e\acute{n}t\acute{i}$). In that case, we can either reconstruct * $m\acute{e}$ -moi-ei or * $m\acute{e}$ -moiH-ei. Formally, we could then think of *mei- 'to establish' (Skt. $min\acute{o}ti$ 'to establish'). Semantically, this may be possible ('to establish' > 'to state' > 'to speak') but is not evident either.

All in all, on formal grounds the verb $m\bar{e}ma^{-i}/m\bar{e}mi$ -, which must go back to an older $*m\bar{e}mai^{-i}/m\bar{e}mi$ - can only reflect $*m\acute{e}-h_1m$ -oi-ei / $*m\acute{e}-h_1m$ -i-enti from a

root * h_1 em-, or * $m\acute{e}$ -moi-ei / * $m\acute{e}$ -mi-enti from a root *mei-. Semantically, neither possibilities are self-evident, however.

Etymologies that have been proposed in the past are all formally impossible. E.g. Sturtevant (1930a: 32f.) suggested a tie-in with PIE *men-, but a preform *me-mn- should have yielded Hitt. -mm- and does not explain the original dāi/tiianzi-inflection. Hrozný (1915: 37²) connected mēma/i- with Skt. mā-/mī-'to bellow' and OCS mbmati 'to stammer'. This latter verb likely is onomatopoetic, but the Sanskrit verb reflects a root *meH(i)-. As we saw above, a reconstruction *me-mH-oi- / *me-mH-i- would also yield a geminate -mm- in Hittite, which makes this reconstruction formally impossible.

mēmall- (n.) 'coarsely ground meal': nom.-acc.sg. *me-e-ma-al* (OS), *me-ma-al* (OS), *me-em-ma-al* (NH), gen.sg. *me-ma-al-la-aš* (MH?/NS), *me-ma-la-aš* (OH/NS), *me-em-ma-la-aš*, instr. *me-ma-al-li-it* (OH?/NS), *me-ma-li-it*.

PIE *mé-molh₂-

See CHD L-N: 265 for attestations. This word has already since Hrozný (1920: 47^1) been connected with $malla^{-l}$ / mall- 'to mill, to grind' (q.v. for further etymology). We therefore have to reconstruct * $m\acute{e}$ - $molh_2$, in which the - h_2 was lost after consonant (cf. $m\bar{e}k < m\acute{e}\acute{g}h_2$). The oblique cases show forms with single and with geminate -ll-. It is difficult to decide which spelling is more original, but we have to reckon with the possibility that geminate -ll- reflects *- lh_2 - in e.g. gen.sg. *me- $molh_2$ -os.

memijan- (c.) 'word(s), speech, talk, message; deed; matter, subject' (Sum. INIM, Akk. $A U \bar{A} T U$): nom.sg. me-mi-a (MH/MS), me-mi-a (NH), me-mi-a (NH), acc.sg. me-mi-a (NH), dat.-loc.sg. me-mi-a (OH/NS), me-mi-a (NH), me-a (NH)

PIE *mé-mi-on- or *mé-h₁m-i-on-

See CHD L-N: 268 for attestations. The acc.sg. *memi(i)an* occurs both with neuter and with commune concord, but CHD (l.c.) and Tischler (HEG L/M: 192f.) convincingly argue that this form must have been commune originally, and

that the cases with neuter concord are erratic. This coincodes with the MH/MS attestations of commune nom.sg. *memiaš* and acc.pl. *memijanuš*. Tischler further argues that nom.sg.c. *memiaš* and acc.sg.c. *memi(i)an* point to an *a*-stem *memija*-, but this is contradicted by the oblique cases that in the older texts all show *n*-stem forms: *memijan*-. Nevertheless, we would expect that the acc.sg. of an *n*-stem would have been ***memijanan*. Puhvel (HED 6: 145) therefore argues that we are dealing with a heteroclitic paradigm: a stem *memija*- in nom. and acc. besides a stem *memijan*- in the oblique cases. This is not very convincing, however. It is best to assume that this word originally was an *n*-stem, but that on the basis of nom.sg. *memijaš* < **mé-mi-ōn-s*, a secondarily created acc.sg. *memijan* supplanted unattested **memijanan* in MH times already.

The word is clearly derived from the verb $m\bar{e}ma^{-i}/m\bar{e}mi^{-}$ 'to speak' and is an important argument for the view that $m\bar{e}ma/i^{-}$ is a rebuilding of an original * $m\bar{e}mai^{-i}/m\bar{e}mi^{-}$. This means that the -i- is inherent to the stem, and not part of the suffix (as e.g. Tischler argues: he analyses the word as a stem mem- plus a -ien-/-ion-suffix). We therefore have to reconstruct * $m\acute{e}$ -mi-on-. The fact that the first -e- is never spelled plene (unlike in $m\bar{e}ma^{-i}/m\bar{e}mi$ -) is due to the fact that it is not attested in OS text: plene spellings are diminishing from MH times onwards. See at $m\bar{e}ma^{-i}/m\bar{e}mi$ - for further etymology.

mēna-: see mēni-

mēnaḥḥanda (adv. or postpos.) 'against, before, facing, opposite, in regard to': me-e-na-aḥ-ḥa-an-ta (OS), me-e-na-aḥ-ḥa-an-da (OS), me-na-ḥa-an-da (OS), me-na-ḥa-an-da (Ix, OS), IGI-an-da (NS).

See CHD L-N: 274f. for attestations and semantics. Despite the fact that at first sight we are tempted to assume an etymological connection with $m\bar{a}hhan$ and $m\bar{a}hhanda$ (q.v.), which reflect * $m\acute{o}n$ + * h_2ent -, it is difficult to interpret the element $m\bar{e}na$ - as belonging to a pronominal stem *mo-. It is therefore better to assume that $m\bar{e}nahhanda$ is an old compound of $m\bar{e}na$ - 'face' + hant- 'face, forehead'. See there for further etymology.

 $\emph{m\bar{e}ni-}$ (n.), $\emph{m\bar{e}na-}$ (n. > c.) 'face, cheek': nom.-acc.sg.n. $\emph{me-e-ni-i}=\emph{m-mi-i}t$ (OS), $\emph{me-e-ni-e}=\breve{s}-\emph{mi-i}t$ (OH/NS), $\emph{me-ne-i}=\breve{s}-\breve{s}i-it$ (OH/NS), $\emph{me-e-na-a}=\breve{s}-\breve{s}e-et$ (OH/NS), loc.sg. $\emph{mi-e-ni}$ (OH/NS), acc.pl.c. $\emph{me-nu-u}\breve{s}$ (OH/NS).

Derivatives: *mēnaḥḥanda* (q.v.) PIE **mén-ih*₁, **mén-eh*₂

See CHD L-N: 289 for attestations. There, an acc.pl. $mini\bar{u}\check{s}$ (KUB 52.52 rev. 7) is cited as well, but according to Rieken (1999a: 56) this word is to be read as]x- $mi-ni-u-u\check{s}$, and therefore does not belong to $m\bar{e}ni/a$ -. Rieken (1999a: 56f.) argues that nom.-acc.sg. $m\bar{e}ni$ reflects the old dual-ending *- ih_1 (cf. elzi-), whereas nom.-acc.sg. $m\bar{e}na$ reflects the collective-ending *- eh_2 . Etymologically, she connects the word with CLuw. $man\bar{a}$ - 'to see' (q.v.), ultimately from the root *men- 'to think'. Melchert (1984a: 88^{17}) rather suggests a connection with Lat. mentum 'chin', reconstructing a root *men- 'to stick out, to pertrude'.

Lúmeneja- (c.) a cult functionary using a bow and arrows: nom.sg. me-ne-ja-aš (OS), me-e-ni-aš (OS), me-e-ni-i[a-aš] (MS), mi-ni-ja-aš (MH/NS), acc.sg. me-ne-an (OS), mi-ni-ja-an (OH/NS), gen.sg.(?) me-ne-ja-š=a (OS).

See CHD L-N: 290 for attestation and the suggestion that ^{LÚ}meneja- possibly denotes a hunter. Often, the word is cited menija-, but the oldest attestations show that originally it must have been meneja-. The formal interpretation of the word is difficult. It has often been proposed that this word is connected with mēni-, mēna-'face' (q.v.). For instance, Watkins (1986: 56) translates "face'-man", CHD suggests "he of the face", whereas Tischler (HEG L/M: 198) proposes an original meaning 'masked', which perhaps could fit a meaning 'hunter'. If this were correct, I would not understand, however, how the second *e* of meneja- has come about (note that the most OS spellings clearly show that the word is meneja-, which later on became menija-). I am therefore sceptical about the etymological connections with mēni-, mēna- 'face'. As long as the precise function of LÚ meneja- is unclear, it is nothing more than a possibility.

Derivatives: *marnuuala*- (adj.) 'invisible(?)' (acc.sg.c. *mar-nu-ua-la-an* (OH/NS)), *marnu-ⁱⁱ*, *mernu-ⁱⁱ* (Ib2) 'to cause to disappear, to dissolve' (2sg.pres.act. [*m*]*ar-nu-ši* (NS), 1sg.pret.act. *me-er-nu<-nu>-un*, 3sg.imp.act(?) *me-er-n[u-ud-du*?]; part. *mi-ir-nu-ua-an-t-*).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. ?marnuwa- 'to make disappear' (see discussion).

IE cognates: Skt. *ámṛta* 'he died', *mriyate* 'he dies', Gr. ἔμορτεν' ἀπέθανεν 'he died' (Hes.), Arm. *mēraw* 'he died', OCS *mrĕti* 'to die', Lat. *morior* 'to die'.

PIE *mér-t / *mr-ént

See CHD L-N: 295 and Puhvel HED 6: 148f. for attestations. In the oldest texts we find only active forms that show an ablauting mi-inflecting stem mer^{zi} / mar-(e.g. merer vs. marandu), which denotes 'to disappear, to vanish'. Middle forms are found in NS texts only and have the same meaning. Also in NS texts we find some forms that display a geminate -rr- (cf. § 1.4.6.2.b).

Since Sturtevant (1933: 135), mer^{-zi} / mar- is generally connected with PIE *mer- which is usually glossed 'to die'. In my view, however, the Hittite meaning 'to disappear' must have been the original meaning, whereas the meaning 'to die' as found in the other IE languages only developed after the splitting off of Anatolian. It is likely that *mer- 'to disappear' was an euphemistic term for dying at first (cf. ModEng. euphemistic to pass away, to be gone vs. realistic to die), which later on took over the place of the original PIE word for 'to die', which is possibly reflected in Hitt. $\bar{a}k^{-i}$ / akk- 'to die' (which is unfortunately unattested in the other IE languages). Because of the fact that in Sanskrit mar- is a root-aorist, I reconstruct an aorist * $m\acute{e}r$ -t/*mr- $\acute{e}nt$.

In HLuwian, the exact reading of the verb DELERE-nuua- 'to cause to disappear, to destroy' is not known. In the fragment KARKAMIŠ A28g 1. 2, we find [...] $^{\text{DELERE}}p[\hat{a}^{2}]+ra/i-nu-w[a/i-...]$ (cf. Hawkins 2000: 216), which might be a full phonetic spelling. The exact reading of the sign $p\acute{a}$ is debated, however, and Melchert (1988c: 34ff.) argues that the sign should be read ma_{x} . If so, then we would have to read [...] $^{\text{DELERE}}m[a_{x}]+ra/i-nu-w[a/i-...]$, which would make it possible to assume that the HLuwian verb DELERE-nuwa- actually was marnuwa- and has to be identified with Hitt. marnu- zi 'to make disappear' (cf. the discussion in Hawkins 2000: 154).

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-mi (1sg.pres.act.-ending of the mi-flection)

IE cognates: Skt. -mi, Gr. -μι, Lith. -mi, OCS -mь, Goth. -m, Lat. -m.

PIE *-mi
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This ending is used as the 1sg.pres.act.-ending of mi-verbs (which are named after it), and therewith semantically equal to its corresponding hi-conjugation ending -hhi. In the course of the Hittite period, the ending -mi is gradually replacing -hhi (see there for examples). I know of only one alleged form in which

an original *mi*-conjugating verb would show the *hi*-ending -*hhi*, namely "*pár-ku-nu-uh-hi*" (708/z obv. 12) as cited by Neu (1967: 165). As long as this tablet is unpublished, I would remain quite sceptical regarding this reading and interpretation (Neu calls the context "bruchstückhaft" so perhaps we are in fact dealing with 3pl.pret.act. *pár-ku-nu-uh-he*[-*er*]).

Etymologically, -mi goes back to two endings. On the one hand, it directly reflects the PIE athematic primary 1sg.-ending *-mi used in PIE root-presents (~ Skt. -mi, Gr. $-\mu$, Lith. -mi). On the other hand, it reflects the PIE athematic secondary ending *-m used in PIE root-aorists (~ Skt. -(a)m, Gr. $-\alpha$, $-\nu$) extended with the 'presentic' -i.

=mi-/=ma-/=me- (encl.poss.pron. 1sg.) 'my': nom.sg.c. =mi-iš (often), =mi-eš (1x, NS), =me-iš (1x, NS), voc.sg. =mi (OH/NS), =me (NS), =me-et (OH/NS), =mi-it (MH/NS), acc.sg.c. =ma-an (OS), =mi-in (MH/MS), nom.-acc.sg.n. =me-et (OS), =mi-it (OH/MS), gen.sg. =ma-aš (OS), dat.-loc.sg. =mi (OS), kat-ti=m-mi (OS), =mi-it (OH/NS), all.sg. =ma, pár-na=m-ma (OH/NS), abl./instr. =mi-it (OH/NS), nom.pl.c. =mi-iš (OH/NS), acc.pl.c. =mu-uš (OH/NS), NH/MS), nom.-acc.pl.n. =me-et (OH/NS), =mi-it (OH/NS), gen.pl. =ma-an (OH/NS).

PIE *=mi-, *=mo-, *=me-

See CHD L-N: 215f. for attestations. The original paradigm of this enclitic is nom.sg.c. =miš, acc.sg.c. =man, nom.-acc.sg.n. =met, gen.sg. =maš, dat.-loc.sg. =mi, all.sg. =ma, abl./instr. =mit, nom.pl.c. *=meš, acc.pl.c. =muš, nom.-acc.pl.n. =met, gen.pl. =man. For the original distinction between nom.-acc.sg./pl.n. =met vs. abl./instr. =mit see Melchert (1984a: 122-6). This means that we are dealing with an ablauting stem =mi- / =ma- / =me-. This vocalization can hardly reflect anything else than PIE *-i-, *-o- and *-e-, but an exact explanation for the distribution of these vowels is still lacking (cf. also =tti- / =tta- / =tte- 'your (sg.)', =šši- / =šša- / =šše= 'his, her, its', =šummi- / =šumma- / =šumme- 'our' and =šmi- / =šma- / =šme- 'your (pl.); their'). The -m- is clearly identical to the -m- found in =mu '(to) me' (q.v.).

mijahu(ua)nt-: see mehuuant-

mienu-^{zi} (Ib2) '?': 3pl.pret.act. *mi-e-nu-er* (KBo 14.42 obv. 11 (NH)), *mi-e-nu-u-e-er* (KUB 19.22, 3 (NH)), 3sg.imp.act. *mi-e-nu-ud-du* (KUB 17.12 ii 14 (NS)).

Derivatives: *mienu-* (adj.) (nom.sg.c. *mi-e-nu-uš* (KUB 17.12 ii 12 (NS)), nom.acc.sg.n. *mi-e-nu* (KUB 17.12 ii 13 (NS)), acc.pl.c. *mi-e-nu-uš* (KBo 3.28, 16 (OH/NS), KUB 31.136 ii 1 (NS)).

mihu(ua)nt-: see mehuuant-

milišku-: see mališku-

militt- / malitt- (n.) 'honey' (Sum. LÀL): nom.-acc.sg. *mi-li-it* (MH/NS), LÀL-*it* (OS), gen.sg. *mi-li-it-ta-aš* (617/p ii 14 (NS)), *mi-l[i-i]t-ta-aš* ((KUB 25.32 iii 37 + KUB 27.70 iii 3 (NS)), LÀL-*aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *ma-li-it-ti* (here?, Bo 3757 ii 5)), LÀL-*ti* (MH/MS), erg.sg.? LÀL-*an-za*, instr. LÀL-*it* (MH/NS).

Derivatives: *milit(t)ēšš-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to be sweet, to become sweet' (3sg.pret.act. *meli-te-iš-ta* (NH), 2sg.imp.act. *mi-li-it-e-eš*, 3sg.imp.act. *mi-li-te-e-eš-t*[u] (OH/MS), *m*[*i-l*]*i-ti-eš-du*, *mi-li-ti-iš-du* (OH/MS), *mi-li-it-ti-iš-du* (OH/MS)), *miliddu-* (adj. / n.) 'sweet, pleasant; sweetness' (nom.sg.c. [*mi-l*]*i-id-du-uš* (OH/NS), nom.-acc.sg.n. *mi-li-id-du* (OH/MS), *ma-li-id-du* (OH/MS)).

Anat. cognates: Pal. *malitanna*- (adj.) 'having honey' (nom.sg.c.? *ma-li-ta-an-na-aš*); CLuw. *mallit*- (n.) 'honey' (nom.-acc.sg. *ma-al-li*, dat.-loc.sg. LÀL-*i*, abl.-instr. *ma-al-li-i-ta-a-ti*, *ma-al-li-ta-a-ti*), *mallitalla/i*- 'honey-jar(?)' (nom.pl. *ma-al-li-ta-al-li-en-zi*), *mallitiualla/i*- 'honey-coated (or sim.)' (Hitt. nom.sg.c. *ma-al-li-ti-ua-al-la-aš*), *malliti(ia)*- (adj.) 'honeyed' (nom.pl.c. *ma-al-li-ti-in-zi*); HLuw. *malidima/i*- (adj.) 'honey-sweet' (nom.sg.c. "PANIS" *ma-li-ri+i-mi-i-sá* (MARAŞ 1 §1i)).

IE cognates: Gr. μέλι, μέλιτος 'honey', Goth. *miliþ* 'honey', Alb. *mjaltë* 'honey', Lat. *mel, mellis* 'honey'.

PIE **mél-it* / **ml-it-ós*

See CHD L-N: 250f. and Starke 1990: 192^{627a} for attestations. In Hittite, we find a neuter stem *militt*-, which possibly shows an ablaut variant *malitt*- if the form *ma-li-it-ti* (Bo 3757 ii 5) is indeed to be interpreted as dat.-loc.sg. of *militt*-. Such an ablaut is also visible in the derivative *milittu- / malittu-* 'sweet(ness)'. The derivative *milit(t)ēšš-zi* is predominantly spelled with single *-t-*, but once with *-tt-* as well. In CLuwian, we find a stem *mallit-*, with geminate *-ll-* and single *-t-*, which corresponds to the rhotacized /d/ that is attested in HLuwian *malirima/i-* (for **malidima/i-*) (cf. Starke 1990: 190-3 for a treatment of the Luwian material).

Already since Sturtevant (1933, 89) it has been clear that Hitt. *militt-* and Luw. *mallit-* must be cognate with Gr. μέλι, μέλιτος, Goth. *milip*, etc. 'honey, which reflect **mélit-*. In Luwian, this form underwent Čop's Law, which caused the geminate -*ll-*. The fact that *-*t-* > Luw. /-d-/ can be explained by the fact that in **mélitV*, the **t* stood between two unaccentuated vowels. In Hittite, the fact that we find forms with lenited -*t-* as well as unlenited -*tt-* implies that (in pre-Hittite times) an accentual movement was still present in this word, which is supported by the traces of ablaut. If we interpret the forms that are spelled *ma-li-it-t-* as /mlit-/ (for such a zero-grade compare Gr. βλίττω 'to gather honey' < *μλιτ-ἰω), we have to reconstruct a paradigm **mélit*, **mlitós*, **mlit-éi*. In Luwian, the fullgrade-form and its accentuation have spread throughout the paradigm, yielding gen.sg. **mélitos* (cf. Gr. μέλιτος), in which the -*t-* was lenited. Although in Hittite the fullgrade form eventually spread through the paradigm as well (but note that *malitti* could still reflect **mlit-éi* directly), the unlenited -*t-* was in many cases restored.

The development of *mélit > milit is remarkable regarding the outcome *i < *é (especially in view of melteššar < *meld^h-éh₁sh₁-r). In my view, it must be the result of some kind of *i*-umlaut (cf. zinnizzi 'finishes' < *tinéh₁ti) (e.g. Melchert's account (1994a: 140) to explain the -*i*- through analogical levelling (*mélit- > melít- in analogy to the adj. *mlítu-) is unconvincing).

A further analysis of *mélit / *mlitós is difficult. If we compare this word to *seppitt-, a kind of grain, it may be likely that we should analyse both as *mél-it / *ml-it-ós and *sép-it / *sp-it-ós respectively.

mimma-ⁱ / *mimm-* (IIa1γ) 'to refuse, to reject': 2sg.pres.act. *mi-(im-)ma-at-ti* (HKM 55 rev. 28 (MH/MS)), 3sg.pres.act. *mi-im-ma-i* (OS), *me-em-ma-i* (OH or

MH/NS), me-(em-)ma-i (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. mi-im-ma-an-zi (OS), me-em-ma-an-zi (OH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. me-em-ma-aħ-ħu-un (NS), 3sg.pret.act. mi-im-ma-aš (OH/MS), me-em-ma-aš (OH/NS), 1pl.pret.act. mi-im-mi-ú-en (MS), 3pl.pret.act. me-em-mi-er (NS), 3sg.imp.act. me-em-ma-ú (NH), 3pl.imp.act. mi-im-ma-an-du (NS); part. ?nom.-acc.sg.n. me-em-ma-an (NS); verb.noun mi-im-ma-a-u-ar (NS). IE cognates: Gr. μη, Skt. má, Arm. mi, TochAB mā 'do not!'.

PIE *mi- $m\acute{o}h_l$ -ei, *mi- mh_l - $\acute{e}nti$

Etymologically, this verb is since Sturtevant (1933: 133) generally seen as a cognate of PIE *men- 'to stay' (e.g. Jasanoff (2003: 128ff.) regards mimma-/mimm- as a perfect equation with Gr. μίμνω 'to stand fast'). In my view, however, a semantic connection between 'to refuse' and 'to stay' is far from evident. Moreover, an equation with μίμνω would mean that Hitt. mimma-/mimm-reflects a thematicized verb *mi-mn-e/o-, which is in contradiction with the fact that no other examples of thematic verbs in Anatolian can be found. I therefore reject this etymology.

Verbs that belong to the tarn(a)-class reflect, among other structures, reduplicated formations of roots that end in laryngeal: *Ce-CoH-ei, *Ce-CH-enti (cf. Oettinger 1979a: 496ff.). In the case of mimma- / mimm-, Oettinger (l.c.) plausibly suggests an etymological tie-in with the prohibitive particle * meh_1 as found in Gr. $\mu\eta$, Skt. $m\acute{a}$, Arm. mi, etc. This means that mimma- / mimm- would reflect *mi- $m\acute{o}h_1$ -ei, *mi- mh_1 - $\acute{e}nti$. In the singular, the phonetic outcome would have been **mimai, but the geminate of the plural (mi- mh_1 -enti) *mimmanzi) was generalized throughout the paradigm (cf. e.g. zinnizzi / zinnanzi << *zinizzi / zinnanzi < * $tin\acute{e}h_1ti$ / * $tinh_1\acute{e}nti$). Prof. Melchert rightly points out to me that in order for this etymology to be acceptable a convincing scenario should be designed that can explain how the attested syntax of the prohibitive particle, which goes together with an inflected indicative finite verb, developed out of the use of a 2sg.imp.-form.

mirmirra- (c.) 'mud-water, mire': acc.pl. mi-ir-mi-ir-ru-uš (OH or MH/NS).

See CHD L-N: 295: hapax in KBo 22.178 iii (7) δ al-u-i-nu-u δ az[-zi-k δ n-]zi mi-ir-mi-ir-ru-u δ [ak-ku-u δ -k δ]n-zi 'they eat mud and drink m.'. It is clear that a detestable liquid is meant, probably 'mud-water' or 'mire'. CHD proposes a connection with mer^{-zi} / mar- 'to vanish', and suggests 'filthy drainage water, water which drains away', but this does not seem very convincing to me. Further unclear.

mišriųant- (adj.) 'perfect, complete, full' or 'bright, splendid': nom.sg.c. mi-iš-riµа-аn-za (NH), me-eš-ri-µа-za (NH), acc.sg.c. mi-iš-ri-µа-an-ta-an (MH/MS), me-iš-ri-µа-an-da-an (NH), dat.-loc.sg. mi-iš-ri-µа-an-ti (MH/MS), nom.pl.c. miiš-ri-µа-an-te-eš (MH/MS), acc.pl.c. mi-iš-ri-µa-an-du-uš (MH/MS), dat.-loc.pl. mi-iš-ri-ua-an-ta-aš (MH/MS).

Derivatives: **mišriuahh**-ⁱ (IIb) 'to make *mišriuant*-' (3pl.pret.act. *mi-iš-ri-ua-aḥ-he*[-*er*]), **mišriuanda** (adv.) 'splendidly(?)' (*mi-iš-ri-ua-an-da*), **mišriuātar** (n.) 'wholeness, brightness' (nom.-acc.sg. *mi-iš-ri-ua-a-tar*), **mišriuēšš**-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become full, to become bright (said of the moon)' (3sg.pres.act. *mi-iš-ri-u-e-eš-zi*).

See CHD L-N: 297f. for attestations and a semantical discussion. All forms are derived from a stem *mišriųa*-. Although it is clear that these words denote something good, perfect or beautiful, it is not exactly clear what the original meaning is. Generally, these words are translated 'splendid, bright', but an important argument against this translation may be seen in the use of the verb *mišriųešš-zi* (having the moon as subject), which functions as the opposite of *tepauešš-zi* 'to become small (of the moon)'. This may indicate that *mišriųešš*-must be translated 'to become big, to wax', which would imply that all words from **mišriųa*- have an original meaning 'big, complete, full, perfect'.

The generally accepted etymology of *mišriua- is based on a translation 'splendid, bright': Neumann (1958: 88) connected *mišriua- with the PIE root *meis-, which he translated as 'to shimmer'. This etymology has found wide acceptance. LIV², however, translates the root *meis- as 'die Augen aufschlagen' (Skt. miṣáti 'opens the eyes'), which semantically would not fit 'bright' very well. Moreover, if *mišriua- indeed did not mean 'bright, splendid', but 'perfect', a connection with *meis- becomes impossible anyway.

mit(t)a-, *miti-* (adj.) 'red; (noun) red wool' (Sum. SA₅): nom.sg.c. *mi-i-ti-iš* (NH), *mi-ti-e-eš* (OH or MH/NS), *mi-di-iš*, acc.sg.c. *mi-ti-in* (OH/NS), *mi-i-ta-an*, *mi-it-ta-an* (MH/MS), *mi-ta-an*, *mi-ta-a-an* (MH/NS), instr. *mi-it-ti-it* (MS), *mi-ti-it*.

Derivatives: (SIG) mītae-zi (Ic2) 'to tie with red wool(?)' (3sg.pres.act. mi-ta-iz-zi, 1sg.pret.act. mi-ta-a-nu-un; part. mi-i-da-an-t-; impf. mi-ti-eš-ke/a-), mīdanima-'?' (abl. mi-i-da-ni-ma-az).

See CHD L-N: 301f. for attestations. In the oldest texts, only the sumerogram SA_5 is used. From MH times onwards, we find phonetic spellings of this word, which show *a*-stem as well as *i*-stem forms. Besides, there are forms with geminate *-tt-* and with single *-t-*. It is difficult to put these forms in a chronological order.

The variaty of forms could point to a foreign origin of this word. Nevertheless, Čop (1958: 28-32) connects it with Slav. *mědb 'copper' (*moid-o-). Yet the absence of other IE cognates do not speak in favour of this etymology.

The verb $m\bar{t}tae^{-z^i}$ was translated by Catsanicos (1986: 156) as "fixer, attacher" and reconstructed as $*h_2m\acute{o}i$ -to-ie/o- (followed by Kimball 1999: 274), i.e. derived from the root $*h_2m\acute{e}i$ - that he reconstructs on the basis of an equation between Skt. $s\bar{u}m\acute{a}ya$ - 'well-prepared' (from the verb may- 'to fix') and Hitt. suhmili-, allegedly "bien fixé" (q.v.). It is problematic, however, that a preform $*h_2m\acute{o}i$ -to- would regularly yield Hitt. **hamaita- (cf. $*h_2meh_1sh_2o$ - > Hitt. hames ha- and $*d^hh_1\acute{o}ith_2e$ > Hitt. daitta). Moreover, according to CHD (L-N: 304) this verb rather means 'to tie with red wool', which would make it a straightforward derivative of $m\bar{t}ta$ -, reflecting $*m\bar{t}ta$ -ie/a-. For a possible connection with $m\bar{t}danima$ - see CHD L-N: 305.

miti-: see mit(t)a-, miti-

mīu- / mījau- (adj.) 'soft, smooth, mild, gentle, pleasant, agreeable': nom.sg.c. mi-i-uš (OH/MS), mi-i-ú-uš (OH?/NS), mi-ú-uš (OH/MS), acc.sg.c. mi-i-ú-un (OH/NS), nom.-acc.sg.n. mi-i-ú (OH/MS), mi-ú (OH/MS), nom.pl.c. mi-ja-u-e-eš (OH/MS), mi-i-ja-u-e-eš, acc.pl.c. mi-e-uš (NS), nom.-acc.pl.n. mi-i-ja-u-ua (MH/MS), dat.-loc.pl. mi-ú-ua-aš.

 i-ú-mar (MH/MS), mi-ú-mar (MH/MS), mi-ú-um-mar (MH/MS), instr. mi-ú-um-ni-it (MH/MS)), mīnu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make mild, to make pleasant, to heal' (2sg.pres.act. mi-nu-ši (NH), 1sg.pret.act. mi-i-nu-nu-un (NS), 2sg.imp.act. mi-nu-ut (NS), 3pl.imp.act. mi-nu-ua-an-du (OH/NS), mi-nu-an-du; impf. mi-i-nu-uš-ke/a-), mīnumar (n.) 'flattery, gentleness, kindness' (nom.-acc.sg. mi-i-nu-mar (MH/MS), mi-nu-mar (OH/NS), me-nu-mar, gen.sg. mi-nu-um-ma-aš (NH), nom.-acc.pl. mi-nu-mar^{H.I.A}, mi-nu-mar-ri^{H.I.A}).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *mīu- / mījau-* (adj.) 'smooth' (nom.pl.c. *mi-i-ja-ui₅-en-zi*).

IE cognates: Lat. mītis 'soft', Lith. mielas 'tender, lovely', Russ. milyj 'sweet', etc.

PIE * mih_1 -(e)u-

Etymologically, $m\bar{\imath}u$ - has to be compared with Lat. $m\bar{\imath}tis$ 'soft', Lith. $m\acute{\imath}elas$ 'tender, lovely', etc. (thus first Knobloch 1959: 38) that point to a root * $meih_l$ - (cf. Schrijver 1991: 240). We therefore have to reconstruct * $m\acute{e}ih_l$ -u- /* mih_l -eu-, which was levelled out to * $m\acute{\imath}h_l$ -u- /* $m\acute{\imath}h_l$ -eu- and regularly yielded OH / $m\acute{\imath}$?u- // $m\acute{\imath}$?u- /> NH / $m\acute{\imath}$ 2u- /, spelled mi-u-, mi-u-u-.

NINDA mīumīu(t)- (n.) a kind of bread, "soft bread": nom.-acc.sg. *mi-i-ú-mi-i-ú*, *mi-i-ú-mi-u=š-ša-an*, *mi-ú-mi-ú* (MH/NS), loc.sg. *mi-ú-mi-ú-i*, nom.-acc.pl. *mi-ú-mi-ú-ta*, *mi-ú-mi-ú-da*, [*mi-i-ú-m*]*i-i-ú-ta*.

See CHD L-N: 310 for attestations. The nom.-acc.pl.-form $m\bar{t}um\bar{t}uta$ shows that this word originally had a stem $m\bar{t}um\bar{t}ut$. The fact that in nom.-acc.sg. the word-final -t was dropped points to a Luwian provenance of this word. Nevertheless, it is quite likely that this word represents a reduplication of the adj. $m\bar{t}ut$ - / $m\bar{t}iau$ -

'mild, soft' (q.v.), which is attested in CLuwian as well. See there for further etymology.

mu-: see mau-ⁱ / mu-

=mu (encl.pers.pron. acc.-dat. 1sg.) '(to) me'

Anat. cognates: Pal. =mu 'for / to me'; CLuw. =mu 'for / to me', =mi 'for/to me(?)'; HLuw. =mu 'for / to me'.

The enclitic particle =mu denotes the acc. 'me' as well as dat. 'to me' of the first singular personal pronoun $\bar{u}k$ / amm- 'I, me' (q.v.). It is predominantly spelled with single -m-. The few cases with geminate -mm- are from NS texts only (cf. CHD L-N: 311) and may be due to the fortition of OH intervocalic /m/ to NH /M/ as described in § 1.4.7.1.c. Its -u- is elided before enclitics starting with a vowel (e.g. an-da=m=a-pa). In the other Anatolian languages, we find a particle =mu as well. Note that in HLuwian, too, the -u- is elided before other particles starting in a vowel (cf. Plöchl 2003: 64). The function of the CLuwian particle =mi is not fully clear, but Melchert (1993b: 147) states that a translation 'for / to me' is "[f]ar from certain, but strongly supported by context of some examples".

Etymologically, =mu clearly must be compared to the PIE enclitic dat. *moi 'to me' (Gr. μ oı, Skt. me, Av. $m\bar{o}i$) and acc. * $m\bar{e}$ 'me' (Skt. $m\bar{a}$, Av. $m\bar{a}$, Gr. μ e). The aberrant vowel -u- probably was taken over from the enclitic =ttu '(to) you' (see at =tta / =ttu). See chapter 2.1 for a general background.

^{UZU}muh(ha)rai-: see ^{UZU}maḥrai- / muḥrai-

(GIŠ) $m\bar{u}il(a)$ - (n. > c.) an agricultural implement, 'spade'? (Sum. GIŠMAR(?)): nom.sg.n. mu- \acute{u} -i-i-i (NS), nom.sg.c. mu- \acute{u} -i-la-aš (NS), mu-i-la-aš (NS), acc.sg.c. mu- \acute{u} -i-la-an (MS).

PIE *méuh₁-el-?

See CHD L-N: 319 for attestations. The word occurs in lists of agricultural implements. Tischler (HEG L/M: 226) proposes to equate this word with the sumerogram $^{GI\bar{S}}$ MAR 'spade', which, if correct, could determine this meaning for $m\bar{u}il(a)$ - as well.

Once we find an athematic nom.sg. mu- \dot{u} -i-il, which I would interpret as neuter. The other forms show a commune thematicized stem $m\bar{u}ila$ -. Although two of the thematicized forms are found in a MS text, and the one athematic form in a NS

text only, I assume that the neuter forms are more original, partly on the basis of the similar formation as found in \check{suil} 'thread' (q.v.). This latter word is a derivative in *-*il*- from the root * $s(i)euh_{l}$ - 'to sow', which would make it formally possible to derive $m\bar{u}il(a)$ - from the root * $m(i)euh_{l}$ - 'to move'. As this root turned up in Hitt. mau^{-i} / mu^{-i} 'to fall' (q.v.) we could semantically think of an implement with which trees are felled ('axe' vel sim.?). The spellings with plene u point to a phonological interpretation /muil-/, which points to * $m\acute{e}uh_{l}$ -el- (cf. § 1.3.9.4.f).

māgae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to invoke, to evoke, to entreat': 1sg.pres.act. mu-u-ga-a-mi (MH/NS), mu-u-ga-mi (MH/NS), mu-ga-a-mi (NH), mu-ga-mi (OH/NS), 2sg.pres.act. mu-ga-a-ši (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. mu-ga-a-ez-zi (OH/MS), mu-ga-iz-zi (NH), 3pl.pres.act. mu-u-ga-a-an[-zi], mu-u-ga-an-zi, mu-ga-a-anzi (MH?/NS), mu-ga-an-zi (NH), 3sg.pret.act. mu-ú-ga-it (OH/NS), mu-ga-i[t] (OH/NS), 2sg.imp.act. mu-ga-a-i (OH?/NS), mu-ga-i (OH?/NS), 2pl.imp.act. mu-ka-e-it-te-en (OH/NS); part. mu-ga-a-an-t- (MH/NS); inf.I mu-ga-a-u-an-zi (MH/NS), mu-ga-u-ua-ar-zi, mu-ga-u-an-zi; verb.noun. mu-ga-a-u-ua-ar (OH/NS), mu-ga-a-u-ua-ar (MH?/NS), mu-ga-u-ua-ar, mu-ka₁-a-u-ua-ar, gen.sg. mu-ga-a-u-ua-aš (OH/NS); impf. mu-ki-iš-ke/a- (OH/MS), mu-ki-eš-ke/a- (MH/NS), mu-ga-aš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: *mugāṇar* (n.) 'materials of an invocation / evocation ritual' (nom.-acc.sg. *mu-ga-a-u-ar* (MH?/NS)), *mukēššar / mukēšn-* (n.) 'invocation, evocation; materials used in an invocation / evocation ritual; (object in a lot oracle)' (nom.-acc.sg. *mu-ke-eš-šar* (MH/NS), *mu-keš-šar* (NH), *mu-ki-iš-š[ar]* (NH), gen.sg. *mu-keš-na-aš* (MH?/NS), *mu-ki-iš-na-aš*, [*mu-k]i-iš-ša-na-aš*, *mu-ge-eš-na-aš*, *mu-u-ki-iš-na-aš* (Bo 6575 obv. 13), dat.-loc.sg. [*m]u-ki-iš-ni*, *mu-keš-ni*, *mu-ke-eš-ni* (MH/NS), nom.-acc.pl. [*m]u-keš-šar*^{HI.A}, *mu-u-keš-šar*^{HI.A}).

IE cognates: Lat. mūgīre 'to roar', Gr. μυγμός 'sigh'.

PIE *moug-o-je/o-

See CHD L-N: 319f. for attestations. The verb clearly belongs to the *hatrae*-class, and it therefore is likely derived from a noun * $m\bar{u}ga$ -. The plene vowel is consistently spelled with the sign U (the one spelling with Ú, mu-u-ga-it (KBo 3.7 i 13), must be regarded as an error, cf. § 1.3.9.4.f).

This verb is generally connected with Lat. $m\bar{u}g\bar{u}re$ 'to roar', Gr. $\mu\nu\mu\phi\varsigma$ 'sigh', for which a semantic link is provided by $^{GI\bar{S}}m\bar{u}kar$, an implement that makes noise to invoke the gods, 'rattle' (q.v.). All in all, this would mean that we have to reconstruct a root *meug- 'to make noise (in order to invoke the gods)' (of which

the nouns $muk\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$ and ${}^{GI\check{S}}m\bar{u}kar$ could be derived directly), which formed a noun *moug-o- 'invocation of the gods through noise', of which a verbal derivative *moug-o-ie/o- yielded Hitt. $m\bar{u}gae$ -ie/o- to invoke'.

GIŠ mūkar / mukn- (n.) implement used as a noise maker, 'rattle'?: nom.-acc.sg. mu-ú-kar (OH/NS), mu-kar (OH/NS, MH/MS), dat.-loc.sg.? mu-un-ka₋₁-ni (OH/NS), abl. mu-uk-na-za (NH), gen.pl. mu-uk-na-aš (OS), mu-ka₋₁-na-aš (KBo 41.129 obv. 1).

See CHD L-N: 323 for attestations. The $m\bar{u}kar$ is a thing that makes noise which is used to scare of evil spirits as well as to invoke gods. According to Rieken (1999a: 308) a translation 'rattle' may suit the meaning. The r/n-stem seems archaic and points to an IE origin. A connection with Lat. $m\bar{u}g\bar{t}re$ 'to roar' and Gr. μυγμός 'sigh' is generally accepted (cf. Rieken 1999a: 309; Puhvel HED 6: 185) and therefore the word belongs with $m\bar{u}gae^{-zi}$ 'to invoke' (q.v.). For $m\bar{u}kar/mukn$ - this means that we have to reconstruct * $m\acute{e}ug$ -r, *mug-n- $\acute{o}s$.

 $mum(m)u\mu ai$ - '?': mu-mu- μa -i (OH/NS), λ mu-mu- μa -a-i; broken mu-um-mu- μa -a-x[.].

CHD (L-N: 329) cites the forms mentioned above under two separate lemmas, namely a verb $mummuu\bar{a}i$ - 'to fall (repeatedly)?' and a word (\mathcal{L}) mumuuuai-(function and meaning unknown). The former is attested only once in the following context:

KUB 33.68 ii

- (3) nu-u=t-ta ki-i mu-ga-a-u-ua-aš ud-da-a-ar mu-um-mu-ua-a-x[.]
- (4) *e-eš-tu*

We see that the form in question is broken: A CHD reads mu-um-mu-ua-a-a[n?!] and interprets this form as a participle of a verb $mummuu\bar{a}i$, which is analysed as a reduplication of mau^{-i}/mu - 'to fall': "May these words of invocation be falling(?) upon you". The traces of the broken sign do not favour a reading AN, however. Puhvel (HED 6: 188) reads this word as $mu-um-mu-ua-a-i[\tilde{s}?]$ and translates "to thee may these words of invitation be an inducement". The translation 'inducement' apparently is based in this context only, which in my view is nothing more than just one of the many possibilities.

The other cases of *mumuuai*- are very unclear: it cannot be decided whether these are nominal or verbal forms. Puhvel translates these forms as 'inducement'

as well, but such a translation does not seem to make much sense. All in all, we certainly need more attestations of this word to give a meaningful interpretation.

munnae-^{zi} (*Ia2 > Ic2) 'to hide, to conceal': 1sg.pres.act. mu-un-na-a-mi (OH/MS), mu-na-a-mi (NH), 2sg.pres.act. mu-un-na-a-ši (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. mu-un-na-a-iz-zi (MH/NS), mu-un-na-a-zi (NH), 2pl.pres.act. mu-un-na-at-te-ni (MH/MS, OH/NS), mu-u[n-n]a-it-te-ni (NH), 3pl.pres.act. mu-un-na-a-an-zi, mu-un-na-an-zi, 3sg.pret.act. mu-un-na-a-it (OH/NS), mu-un-na-a-et (MH/MS), mu-un-na-it, 3pl.pret.act. mu-un-na-a-er (NH), 2sg.imp.act. mu-un-na-a-i (MH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. mu-un-na-aid-du (MH/NS), 2pl.imp.act. mu-un-na-at-tén, 3pl.imp.act. mu-un-na-an-du (OH?/NS); 3sg.pres.midd. mu-un-na-at-ta-ri (MH/NS), mu-un-na-it-ta-ri (OH or MH/NS), 3sg.pret.midd. mu-un-na-at-ta-ri (NH), 3pl.pret.midd. mu-un-na-an-da-at; part. mu-un-na-an-t- (NH), mu-un-na-a-an-t-; impf. mu-un-na-eš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: *munnanda* (adv.) 'hidden, concealed' (*mu-un-na-an-da* (NH)).

IE cognates: Gr. μὖω 'to close the eyes'.

PIE *mu- $n\acute{e}$ - $h_{2/3}$ -ti / *mu-n- $h_{2/3}$ - $\acute{e}nti$??

See CHD L-N: 329f. for attestations. The verb shows the hatrae-class inflection from the oldest texts (OH/MS) onwards. Normally, hatrae-class verbs are denominal derivatives of o-stem nouns. In this case, this would mean that munnae- is derived from a further unattested noun *munna-. Oettinger (1979a: 161ff.) assumes that munnae- originally was a nasal infixed verb that was taken over into the *hatrae*-class at a very early stage, however. According to him, Gr. μὖω 'to close the eyes' should be taken as a cognate. Although this verb is usually regarded as reflecting *meus- on the basis of derivatives like μύστης 'adept, insider', LIV² states that the -s- could be of a secondary origin and that the verb in fact reflects *meuH- (s.v.). If we would follow this analysis and Oettinger's interpretation of munnae-, we would have to reconstruct *mu-né-h_{2/3}-ti, *mu-n $h_{2/3}$ -énti, which should regularly yield Hitt. **munāzi / munnanzi, after which the geminate of the plural spread throughout the paradigm, yielding munnāzi / munnanzi. This verb then already in OH/MH times was reinterpretated as munnāizzi / munnānzi. A slight problem to this scenario is that the only other verb of which we are sure that it displays such a structure, harna-zi / harn- 'to drip, to sprinkle' $< *h_2r-n\acute{e}-h_{2/3}-ti / *h_2r-n-h_{2/3}-\acute{e}nti$, does not end up in the *hatrae*-class, but in the -ie/a-class (harniie/a- zi).

Other etymological proposals have no merit. Gr. ἀμύνω 'to ward off' (cf. Petersen 1937: 208) reflects $*h_2meu$ -, the $*h_2$ of which would not disappear in

Hittite. Skt. *muṣṇāti* 'to steal' (cf. Gusmani 1968: 59-60) reflects **meusH*-, the -*s*-of which should have shown up in Hittite.

mušgalla- (c.) 'catterpillar?' (Akk. NAPPILU): nom.sg. mu-uš-gal-la-aš.

See CHD L-N: 334: hapax found in a vocabulary only, glossing Akk. $NAP-P\acute{l}-LU^!$ 'caterpillar'. Since the Akk. form has been emended (from $NAP-P\acute{l}-DU$), the meaning is not certain. CHD tentatively proposes a connection with the impf. of mau^{-i} / mu^{-} 'to fall' (cf. e.g. $tarue\check{s}gala^{-}$ (although with single -l-) from $tarue\check{s}ke/a$ -)).

Puhvel (HED 6: 194) proposes a connection with Lat. *musca*, OCS *muxa*, Lith. *muse* 'fly'.

 $m\bar{u}tae^{-z^i}$ (Ic2) '(without =z) to root, to dig in (the ground); (without =z) to remove (evils); (with =z) to neglect': 3sg.pres.act. m[u-t]a-a-iz-zi (OH or MH/NS), mu-ta-iz-zi (NH), $mu-\dot{u}-ta-iz-zi$, 2sg.imp.act. mu-ta-a-i (NH), 3sg.imp.act. $mu-\dot{u}-da-id-du$ (NS), mu-da-id-du; part. mu-ta-a-an-t- (MH/NS).

See CHD L-N: 335f. for attestations and semantics. It is difficult to find a basic meaning out of which the different meanings of this verb could have developed. The meanings 'to remove (evils)' and 'to neglect' (with =z) both go back to 'to keep away from'. The meaning 'to root, to dig' is hard to connect with these two, however, and may show that two originally separate verbs have formally fallen together.

The verb belongs to the *hatrae*-class, which implies denominative derivation of a noun * $m\bar{u}ta$ -. Such a noun might be visible in the words $m\bar{u}tamuti$ - 'pig?' and $m\bar{u}dan$ - 'that what pigs eat'. Oettinger (1979a: 377) reconstructs this * $m\bar{u}ta$ - as * muh_1to - from * $meuh_1$ - 'to move', but this is semantically as well as formally not totally satisfactory (cf. the lenited -t- = /d/ in Hittite). Other etymologies (see Tischler HEG L/M: 235f.) are not very convincing either.

mūtamuti- (c.?) an animal, 'pig?': acc.sg.? *mu-ú-ta-mu-t[i-in*?]; broken *mu-da-mu-da*[-...] (KBo 35.187 iii 4).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *mutamuti-* '?' (case? *mu-ta-mu-ti-za*), *mūdamūdalit-* '?' (nom.-acc.sg. *mu-ú-da-mu-ú-da-li-ša*, dat.-loc.sg. *mu-ú-da-mu-ú-da-li-ti*).

See CHD L-N: 336f. for discussion. The word is hapax in a list of animals (KUB 7.33 obv. 6). The context of *mudamuda*[-...] is that broken that a meaning cannot be determined. The Luwian words *mutamuti*- and *mūdamūdalit*- resemble the

Hittite forms a lot, but their meaning is unknown, so a connection is unproven. Starke (1990: 222f., on the Luwian words) argues that the place name URUŠAḤ.TUR-*mu-da-i-mi-iš* perhaps could be read as *mutamutaimi-*, which would imply that *mūtamuti-* means 'pig'. In that case, a connection with *mūtae-zi* 'to root, to dig in the ground' (q.v.) is quite plausible. At the moment, this is all very speculative. See also *mūdan-*.

mūdan- (n.) 'pig-food': nom.pl. mu-ú-da-na.

This word is hapax in the following context:

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KBo 10.37 ii
(16) A-NA UR.GI<sub>7</sub><sup>HI.A</sup> ŠAḤ<sup>HI.A</sup>=ma mu-ú-da-na
(17) e-et-ri-e=š-mi-it
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'but for dogs and pigs m. is their food'.

CHD L-N: 337 translates 'garbage, scraps', but this meaning does not seem to be totally correct. As the word denotes pigs-food, it probably is related with $m\bar{u}tae^{-z^i}$ 'to root' (said of pigs), and then denotes 'that which pigs root'. Again we see a stem mu-u-da- (here with an n-suffix) that refers to pigs and how or what they eat (cf. $m\bar{u}tae^{-z^i}$ and $m\bar{u}tamuti$ -). Further unclear.

mūųa- (c.) an awe-inspiring quality (Sum. A.A): acc.sg. mu-u-ua-an, A.A-an, dat.-loc.pl.(?) mu-u-ua-aš.

Derivatives: mūųanu- (adj.), epithet of Storm-god (acc.sg. mu-u-ua-nu-un, dat.loc.sg. mu-u-ua-nu), mūųat(t)alla/i- (adj.) 'awe-inspiring(?)' (Sum. NIR.GÁL; acc.sg.n.? [m]u-ua-ta-li, nom.pl.c.? mu-u-ua-at-ta-a[l-l]i-iš, acc.pl.c.? mu-ua-at-ta-lu-uš; broken mu-ua-tal[-...]), muuat(t)allahit- (n.) 'the king's or Storm-god's ability to inspire awe(?)' (gen.sg. mu-ua-ad-da<-al>-la-hi-da-aš, mu-ua-tal-la-[hi-ta-aš]), muuatallatar (n.) 'ability to inspire awe(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. mu-ua-tal-la-tar).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *mūųa*- 'to overpower (vel sim.)' (3sg.pres.act. *mu-u-ua-i*, 3pl.pres.act. *mu-u-ua-an-ti*), *mūųattalla/i*- (adj.) 'overpowering, mighty' (abl.instr. *mu-u-ua-at-ta-al-la-ti*), *muųattalla/it*- (n.) 'ability to inspire' (see above), *mu(ua)tti(ia)*- (adj.) 'having overpowering might (?)' (nom.sg.c. [*m]u-ut-ti-i-iš*, acc.sg.c. *mu-u-ua-at-ti-in*); HLuw. *muwa*- 'to dominate(?), to atack(?)' (3sg.pres.act. *mu-wa/i-i* (SULTANHAN §32), *mu-wa/i-ti* (?, interpretation unclear: KÖYLÜTOLU YAYLA line 2), 3sg.pret.act. *mu-wa/i-ta*

See CHD L-N: 314f. for attestations. The stem $m\bar{u}\mu a$ - is quite wide-spread in the Anatolian languages, especially in names (Hitt. "Muuatalli-, Lyc. Mutli). The precise meaning of $m\bar{u}\mu a$ - is not fully clear but CHD's tranlation 'awe-inspiring' is probably not far from it. The connotation 'male seed' is perhaps found in HLuw. muwita- 'seed(?)', and perhaps Lyc. $muw\tilde{e}te$ -, if this really means 'descendance' < 'male seed' (thus Tischler HEG L/M: 240). Within Hittite, all derived forms show Luwian suffixes, which makes it likely that the term originally was Luwian. No clear etymology.

-n (acc.sg.c.-ending)

The ending of the acc.sg.c. of stems in vowel is -n, whereas consonant-stems show -an. It is generally agreed that this ending reflects PIE *-m. Note however, that the expected ending of consonant stems should have been **-un < *-m (cf. the verbal ending -un of the mi-conjugated 1sg.pret.act. < *-m). This means that the consonant stems have taken over the ending of the o-stem nouns, which was *-o-m > Hitt. -an.

nāḥ-i / naḥḥ- (IIa2) 'to fear, to be(come) afraid, to be respectful, to be careful' (Sum. ḤUŠ): 1sg.pres.act. na-aḥ-mi (NH), 2sg.pres.act. na-aḥ-ti (MH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. na-a-ḥi (MH/NS), ḤUŠ-ḥi (NH), 1pl.pres.act. na-a-ḥu-u-e-ni (NH), 2pl.pres.act. na-aḥ-te-e-ni, 1sg.pret.act. na-a-ḥu-un (NH), na-aḥ-hu-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. na-aḥ-ta (OH/NS), 2sg.imp.act. na-a-ḥi (OH/NS), na-ḥi (OH/NS), na-a-ḥi-i (OH/MS); 3pl.pret.midd. na-aḥ-ha-an-ta-at; part. na-aḥ-ha-an-t-, na-aḥ-ha-a-an-t- (OH/NS, MH/MS); verb.noun gen.sg. na-aḥ-hu-u-ua-aš (NH), na-a-hu-u-ua-aš; impf. [n]a-aḥ-ḥi-eš-ke/a- (NH), na-a-ḥi-eš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: *naḥšaratt*- (c.) 'fear, fright; respect, reverence, awe; frighfulness' (nom.sg. *na-aḥ-ša-ra-az* (MH/MS), *na-aḥ-šar-az* (MH/NS), *na-aḥ-ša-ra-az* (MH/NS), *na-aḥ-ša-ra-az* (MH/NS) acc.sg. *na-aḥ-ša-ra-ad-da-an* (OH/NS), *na-aḥ-ša-ra-at-ta-an* (MH/MS), *na-aḥ-šar-ra-ta-an* (NH), *na-aḥ-šar-at-ta-an*, *na-aḥ-šar-an-ta-an* (1x, NH), dat.-loc.sg. *na-aḥ-ša-ra-at-ti* (OH/NS), *na-aḥ-ša-ra-at-ti* (NH), abl. *na-aḥ-ša-ra-ta-za*, nom.pl. *na-aḥ-ša-ra-at-te-eš* (OH/NS), acc.pl. *na-aḥ-ša-ra-ad-du-uš*, *na-aḥ-ša-ra-du-uš*, gen./dat.-loc.pl. *na-aḥ-šar-at-ta-aš* (MS)), *naḥšarije/a-^{zi}* (Ic1) 'to be(come) afraid; to show respect (for a deity)'

(3sg.pres.act. na-aḥ-ša-ri-ia-az-zi (NH), 3pl.pres.act. na-aḥ-šar-ia-an-zi (MS), na-aḥ-ša-ri-ia-an-zi (NH), 2pl.pret.act. na-aḥ-šar-ri-ia-at-tén; 3sg.pres.midd. na-aḥ-šar-ri-ia-an-da-ri (NH), 1sg.pret.midd. na-aḥ-šar-i-ia-aḥ-ḥa-at (NS), 3sg.pret.midd. na-aḥ-ša-ri-ia-ta-ti (OH/NS), na-aḥ-ša-ri-ia-at-ta-at (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.midd. [n]a-aḥ-ša-ri-an-ta-ti (OS), na-aḥ-ša-ri-ia-an-da-ti (NH), na-aḥ-ša-ri-ia-an-ta-at (NH); impf. na-aḥ-ša-ri-iš-ke/a- (NH), na-aḥ-šar-ri-iš-ke/a- (NH)), naḥšariṇaṇant- (adj.) 'afraid' (nom.sg.c. na-aḥ-ša-ri-ia-ua-an-za (OH?/NS)), naḥšarnu-zi (Ib2) 'to make (someone) afraid, to cause (someone) to show respect' (2sg.pres.act. [n]a-aḥ-šar-nu-ši, 2sg.pret.act.? na-aḥ-šar-nu-ut, 3sg.pret.act. na-aḥ-šar-nu-ut (NH)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *naḥḥuṇa*- 'there is a concern (to someone (dat.) about something/someone (dat.-loc. + šer))' (3sg.pret.act. *na-aḥ-ḥu-u-ṇa-i*, 3sg.imp.act. *na-aḥ-ḥu-u-ṇa-ia-ad-du*, *na-aḥ-ḥu-ṇa-ia-du*, *na-aḥ-ḥu-u-ṇa-ad-du*), *naḥḥuṇašša/i*- 'fearful' or 'fearsome' (nom.pl.c. *na-aḥ-ḥu-ṇa-aš-ši-en<-zi>*).

IE cognates: OIr. nár 'modest, noble', náire 'modesty'.

PIE * $n\acute{o}h_2$ -ei, $nh_2\acute{e}nti$, * neh_2 -sr

See CHD L-N: 338f. for attestations. There, a 3sg.pres.act. *na-ah-zi* is cited twice, but both attestations should be interpreted otherwise. KBo 23.27 iii 13 (MS) should be read [... GEŠ]TIN *na-ah-zi-i*[š] *te-pu me-ma-al* 'a *nahzi* of wine and a bit of meal' (see at *naḥši-*, *nahzi-* for the noun *nahzi-* that denotes a measurement: this reading also in Tischler HEG N: 246). The line KBo 23.65, 9 (NS) reads as follows:

 $[...n]a-a\dot{s}-m=a-a\dot{s}=k\acute{a}n^{Gi\dot{S}}kat-ta-lu-zi$ x-na-a \dot{h} -zi (over erasure) nu [...]

Apparently, CHD regards the traces in front of the sign NA as the last remnants of the erased form, and interprets the sentence as '... or he fears the threshold'. Although collation is needed, I am wondering to what extent it is possible to read [š]a-na-aḥ-zi and translate '... or he sweeps the threshold'. At least semantically, my interpretation would fit better. In this way both acclaimed instances of naḥzi are eliminated, which means that we are left with 3sg.pres.act. na-a-ḥi and ḤUŠ-hi only, which show that the verb must have been hi-conjugated originally (contra Tischler HEG N: 246). The few NH instances of 1sg.pres.act. na-ah-mi show the trivial NH replacement of the ending -hhi by -mi.

The view that this verb was hi-conjugated originally, fits the fact that this verb displays a root-final -h-, which would be hard to explain for a mi-conjugated verb

since * h_2 is lost preconsonantally (* neh_2ti should have given Hitt. ** $n\bar{a}zi$). Moreover, the alternation $n\bar{a}h_1 - nahh_2$ is prototypical for hi-verbs (e.g. $\bar{a}k^{-i} / akk$ -, $h\bar{a}s^{-i} / hass$ -, $\mu\bar{a}k^{-i} / \mu akk$ -, etc.). The verb itself hardly can reflect anything else than a root * neh_2 -: 3sg.pres.act. $n\bar{a}hi < *noh_2ei$, 3pl.pres.act. * $nahhanzi < *nh_2ei$ t.

Most of the derivatives show a stem nahšar-, which must reflect $*neh_2sr$. This stem has been plausibly connected with OIr. $n\acute{a}r$ 'noble, modest' (which can be traced back to $*neh_2sr$ -o-) by Götze & Pedersen (1934: 61) already. This latter word shows a semantic development 'to fear > to be respectful > to be modest / noble'.

nahhaši-: see nahši-, nahzi-

naḥši-, naḥzi- (c.) a measurement of capacity or weight, = 2 tarna-: nom.sg. na-aḥ-ḥa-ši-iš, na-aḥ-ši-iš, na-aḥ-zi-iš (MS).

See CHD L-N: 341f. for attestations. Note that KBo 23.27 iii 31 $na-ah-zi-i[\S]$ should be added to it, which in CHD is read as na-ah-zi, a 3sg.pres.act.-form of $n\bar{a}h^{-i}/nahh$ - (q.v.). The alternation between \S and z indicates that the word is of foreign origin.

nahzi-: see nahši-, nahzi-

*nai-*ⁱ: see $n\bar{e}$ -^{a(ri)}, nai-ⁱ / *ni-

nakkī- (adj.) 'important, valuable; difficult, inaccesible; powerful' (Sum. DUGUD): nom.sg.c. na-ak-ki-iš (OS), na-ak-ki-iš (MH/NS), na-ak-ki-eš (NH), acc.sg.c. na-ak-ki-in (OH/MS), nom.-acc.sg.n. na-ak-ki-i (MH/MS), na-ak-ki (MH/MS), dat.sg. na-ak-ki-ia (MH/MS), na-ak-ki-i, abl. na-ak-ki-ia-az (MH/MS), instr. na-ak-ki-it, nom.pl.c. na-ak-ki-i-e-eš (MH/NS), acc.pl.c. na-ak-ki-uš, na-ak-[ki-]ia-aš, nom.-acc.pl.n. na-ak-ki-i, dat.-loc.pl. na-ak-ki-i-ja-aš.

Derivatives: *nakki-* (n.) 'honour(?), importance(?), power(?), force(?)' (nom-acc.sg. *na-ak-ki* (MS), instr. *na-ak-ki-it* (OS)), *nakkijahh-ⁱ* (IIb) 'to be(come) a concerne to someone, to be difficult for someone; (part.) honoured, revered' (3sg.pret.midd. *na-ak-ki-ia-ah-ta-at* (NH); part. *na-ak-ki-ia-ah-ha-an-t-*), *nakkijatar / nakkijann-* (n.) 'dignity, importance; esteem; power; difficulty' (Sum. DUGUD-*atar*: nom.-acc.sg. *na-ak-ki-ja-tar* (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. *na-ak-ki-ja-an-ni* (OH/NS)), *nakkē-zi* (Ib2) 'to be honoured, to be important; to be

difficult, to be an obstacle' (3sg.pres.act. na-ak-ke-ez-zi, na-ak-ke-ez-zi (MH?/MS?), 3pl.pres.act. na-ak-ke-ja-a[n-zi], 3sg.pret.act. na-ak-ke-e-et (OH/NS), 2pl.pret.act. na-ak-ke-e[-et-tén]; part.(?) na-ak-ke-ja-an-t-), nakkēšš-zi (Ib2) 'to become important; to become troublesome to' (3sg.pres.act. na-ak-ke-eš-zi (OH?/NS), na-ak-ke-e-eš-zi (NH), na-ak-ki-ja-aš-zi (1x, NH), 3sg.pret.act. na-ak-ke-e-eš-ta (NH), na-ak-ki-iš-ta (NH), 2pl.pret.act. na-ak-ke-eš[-tén]; 3sg.pret.midd. na-ak-ke-e-eš-ta-at (NH); part. na-ak-ke-e-eš-ša-an-t-(NH); impf. na-ak-ke-e-eš-ke/a-, na-ak-ke-eš-ke/a-, na-ak-ki-iš-ke/a-).

See CHD L-N: 364f. for attestations and semantics. It is remarkable that *nakkī*- is the only *i*-stem adjective that does not show ablaut in the suffix. Moreover, the -*i*- is written plene quite often, which is not the case in other *i*-stem adjectives. These phenomena probably are connected, but the details are unclear. CHD gives a detailed description of the semantic range of this word and its derivatives and must conclude that it denotes (1) 'honoured, important, valuable', (2) 'difficult' and (3) 'powerful'. According to CHD, a meaning 'heavy' cannot be established, which is important for the etymology.

Sturtevant (1930c: 215) connected $nakk\bar{\imath}$ - with Hitt. $nini(n)k^{-zi}$ 'to set in motion' (q.v.), which is regarded by him as a cognate to Gr. ἐνεγκεῖν 'to carry' etc. from PIE * $h_i nek\bar{k}$ -. This view is widely followed, but semantically this etymology is difficult. The root * $h_i nek\bar{k}$ - denotes 'to seize, to carry'. If this were the ancestor of Hitt. $nakk\bar{\imath}$ -, we would expect that this latter word received the meaning 'important' through a meaning 'heavy', which is connectible with 'to carry'. As CHD states, a meaning 'heavy' cannot be established for $nakk\bar{\imath}$ -, which makes this etymology semantically difficult.

The verb $nakk\bar{e}^{-zi}$ is regarded by Watkins (1973a: 72) as a stative in $-\bar{e}-<*-eh_l-$.

nakku- (c.) a remover of evils, a substitute: gen.pl. *na-ak-ku-ua-aš* (MH/MS), dat.-loc.pl. *na-ak-ku-ua-aš* (MH/MS).

Derivatives: 4 UDU nakkušša/i- (c.) 'scapegoat, carrier (to remove evils)' (nom.sg. na-ak-ku-uš-ši-iš (MH/MS), na-ku-uš-ši-iš (NH), acc.sg. na-ak-ku-uš-ši-in (MH/MS), na-ak-ku-uš-ša-an, nom.pl. na-ak-ku-uš-ši-e-eš (MH/MS), na-ak-ku-uš-ši-iš, acc.pl. na-ak-ku-uš-ši-uš, na-ak-ku-uš-ši-i-uš), nakkuššahit- (n.) 'status of a carrier or scapegoat' (dat.-loc.sg. na-ak-ku-uš-ša-hi-ti (NS); broken na-ak-ku-uš(-ša)-a-hi-x[..] (MS)), nakkušatar / nakkušann- (n.) 'status of a scapegoat or carrier' (dat.-loc.sg. na-ak-ku-ša-an-ni (NS)), nakkuššije/a-zi (Ic1) 'to be a scapegoat' (3sg.pres.act. na-ak-ku-uš-ši-e-zi (MH?/NS?), na-ak-ku-uš-[ši-]e-ez-zi (MS?), 1sg.pret.act. [na-]ak-ku-uš-ši-ja-nu-un), nakkuššēšš-zi (Ib2)

'to be(come) a scapegoat' (3sg.pres.midd. *na-ak-ku-uš-še-eš-da*? (OH?/NS), *na-ak-ku-uš-še-e-eš-da*? (OH?/NS)).

See CHD L-N: 374f. for attestations and semantics. On the basis of the derivatives *nakkušša/i-*, which is occasionally preceded by a gloss wedge and which shows the Luwian genitival adjective-suffix *-šša/i-*, and *nakkuššahit-*, which shows the Luwian suffix *-ahit-*, we must conclude that this whole set of words probably is of Luwian origin.

Sometimes, the OH word *nakkuš*- (q.v.) is connected with these words as well, but because its meaning is not fully clear and because it occurs in OS texts already, this seems neither obligatory nor likely to me. Nevertheless, on the basis of the fact that *nakkuš*- occasionally is interpreted as 'damage' and has been connected by e.g. Catsanicos (1986: 167, followed by Rieken 1999a: 202f.) with Lat. *noceō* 'to damage', *noxia* 'damage', this connection is made for the group of words treated under the present lemma as well. This seems unlikely to me: I do not see how a meaning 'substitute, remover of evils, scapegoat' can be cognate to a meaning 'damage'. I therefore reject this etymology.

nakkuš (n.) 'loss(?), damage(?), fault(?)': nom.-acc.sg. na-ak-ku-uš (OS).

This words occurs a few times only, of which Hittite Law §98 is the only complete context:

KBo 6.2 iv (with additions from KBo 6.3 iv 52-54)

- (53) ták-ku LÚ EL-LUM É-er lu-uk-ki-ez-z[(i É-er EGIR-pa ú-e-t)]e-ez-zi
- (54) an-da-n=a É-ri ku-it ḫar-ak-zi LÚ. U $_{19}[(.LU=ku~GU_4=ku)~UD(U=ku)~]e-eš-za na-ak-ku-uš$
- (55) n=a-at [$\check{s}ar-ni-ik$]-za

'If a free man sets fire to a house, he will rebuild the house. But what perishes inside the house -- whether there is a person or a cow or a sheep -- (is) *nakkuš*. He shall replace it'.

On the basis of this context, *nakkuš* could be translated 'damage' or '(his) fault' (cf. CHD L-N: 374-5). Catsanicos (1986: 167) compares *nakkuš* with Lat. *noxa* 'damage', especially because of the Lat. syntagm *noxiam sarcire* 'to repare the damage', which then would correspond to Hitt. *nakkuš šarni(n)k-zi* (see at *šarni(n)k-zi* for the etymological connection with Lat. *sarciō*). Nevertheless, as

long as the exact meaning of *nakkuš* is unclear, this etymology can only be provisional.

namma (adv.) 'then, next, after that, henceforth; once more, again; in addition, furthermore': *nam-ma* (OS).

See CHD L-N: 378 for an extensive semantic treatment of this adverb. The word is always spelled nam-ma, although when sentence-initial particles follow, the final a can be elided: $nam-m=u-u\check{s}=za=k\acute{a}n$ (KUB 7.1 ii 11) (but compare criticism on this reading in CHD L-N: 391). It can stand in sentence-initial position, but can also be used sentence-internally. In the latter case, the normal clause conjunctives (nu, ta, $\check{s}u$, =(i)a or =(m)a) are used. This is important for the etymology.

Often, it has been suggested that *namma* reflects the conjunctive nu to which an unknown particle is attached (e.g. Tischler HEG N: 268). Because namma is just an adverb that occasionally can occupy the initial position in a sentence, this is unlikely. Others have argued that namma should contain the connector =(m)a, but this is unlikely in view of OS attestations nam-ma=ma.

A better inner-Hittite comparandum is the adverb imma (q.v.). This word is generally equated with Lat. $imm\bar{o}$, but that does not shed much light on the etymology of namma.

nana(n)kušš(iie/a)-zi (Ib1 / Ic1) 'to be(come) dark, obscure, gloomy': 3sg.pres.act. [n]a-na-an-ku-uš-zi (OH/NS), na-na-ku-uš-zi (OH/NS); part. na-na-ku-uš-ši-ia-an-t-.

Derivatives: *nanankuššija*- (adj.) 'dark, obscure' (abl. [*na*]-*na-an-ku-uš-ši-ja-az*).

PIE * $no-nog^{wh}$ -s- or * $no-neg^{wh}$ -s-

See CHD L-N: 394f. for attestations. The verb clearly belongs with $neku^{-zi}$ 'to become evening' (q.v.) $< *neg^{wh}$ -, which means that we formally have to reconstruct $*no-nog^{wh}$ -s- $(\underline{i}e/o)$ - or, with Melchert (apud Oettinger 1994: 328), $*no-n\acute{e}g^{wh}$ -s-, assuming *-e- > -a- as in $*t\acute{e}ksti$ > takkišzi. See at laluke/išš- zi for a parallel formation.

=nnaš (encl.pers.pron. 1pl.) '(to) us, our': $-C=na-a\check{s}$, $-V=n-na-a\check{s}$ (OS), $-V=na-a\check{s}$ (NH).

Derivatives: see uēš / anz-.

Anat. cognates: HLuw. =nz 'us' (e.g. ma-wa/i-za ha-sá-tu-' /man=wa=nt^s hasantu/ 'much let them beget for us' (KARATEPE 1 §56), $wa/i-za^{-i} \mid ni-i \mid ARHA \mid$ "*69" $sa-tu^{-i}$ /wa=nt^s $n\bar{\imath}$ arha santu/ 'and do not let them miss us' (ASSUR letter e §13)).

IE cognates: Skt. *nas* (encl.), GAv. $n\bar{o}$, Lat. $n\bar{o}s$ 'us'. PIE *-*nos*

See CHD L-N: 396f. for attestations and contexts. This enclitic clearly must reflect *-nos (cf. Skt. encl.pron. nas 'us'). It is unclear to me why the enclitic is usually spelled with geminate -nn-. See chapter 2.1 for a more elaborate treatment.

našma (conj.) 'either, or': na-aš-ma (OS)

See CHD L-N: 401f. for attestations and contexts. Besides $na\breve{s}ma$, we also find the conj. $na\breve{s}\breve{s}u$ 'either, or'. The distribution between $na\breve{s}\breve{s}u$ and $na\breve{s}ma$ is strict: in enumerations, $na\breve{s}\breve{s}u$ is used for the first term and $na\breve{s}ma$ for the second: $(na\breve{s}\breve{s}u)$ A $na\breve{s}ma$ B '(either) A or B'. This makes it likely that $na\breve{s}ma$ is to be seen as $na\breve{s}\breve{s}u$ followed by the adversative conjunction =(m)a. This is corroborated by the fact that $na\breve{s}ma$ itself is never attested with a following =(m)a. In 'normal' Hittite historical phonology, a development $*na\breve{s}\breve{s}u=ma>na\breve{s}ma$ is impossible, but it is known that conjuction and particles often obide to other rules. For the etymology of $na\breve{s}\breve{s}u$ see there.

naššu (conj.) 'or': na-aš-šu (OS). PIE *no-sue

See CHD L-N: 405f. for attestations and semantics. The word is consistently spelled na- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$. The hapax spelling nu-ua- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ (KBo 27.16 iii 6 (MH/NS)), which is cited by CHD as a full alternative form, has been explained by Otten (1979a: 275)) as a wrong copying of na- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ (the sign NA (\triangleright) resembles nu-ua (\triangleright), and therefore is etymologically worthless (cf. Tischler HEG N: 281). The distribution between $na\check{s}\check{s}u$ and $na\check{s}ma$ 'either, or' (q.v.) is that in enumeration $na\check{s}\check{s}u$ accompanies the first term with $na\check{s}ma$ following ($na\check{s}\check{s}u$ A $na\check{s}ma$ B 'either A or B'). This indicates that $na\check{s}ma$ could be derived from $na\check{s}\check{s}u$ through * $na\check{s}\check{s}u$ =ma (note that na- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ =ma itself is attested in Hittite as well, but this does not preclude our interpretation of $na\check{s}ma$ as * $na\check{s}\check{s}u$ =ma).

For *naššu*, many etymologies have been given (cf. the references in Tischler HEG N: 281f.), none of which was able to totally convince. In my view, we are

likely to be dealing with na- 'not' (cf. natta 'not') followed by $-š\check{s}u$ 'so', which then must be compared to ModEng. so, ModHG. so < *suo. For the semantics, compare Dutch dit, zo niet dat 'this, if not (lit. not so) that > this or that'. I therefore tentatively reconstrut *no-sue (for loss of word-final *-e compare e.g. $=kku < *-k^we$).

(GI) nāta/i- (c.) 'reed, arrow, drinking straw' (Sum. (GIŠ)GI): nom.sg. GI-aš, acc.sg. na-a-ta-an (NS), na-ta-an, na-ti-in (1x, OH/NS), gen.sg. GI-aš, instr. na-ti-i-da (OH/NS), GI-it (OH/NS), nom.pl. GI^{H.A}, acc.pl. GI^{H.A}.

Derivatives: *natānt*- (adj.) 'provided with a drinking straw' (nom.pl.c. *na-ta-a-an-te-eš* (NH)), **\(\)** *naduuant*- (adj.) 'having reeds, reedy' (nom.sg.c. **\(\)** *na-du-ua-an-za*, acc.pl.c. *na-du-u[a-an-du-uš*]).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *nātatta-* 'reed' (coll.pl. *na-a-ta-at-ta*). IE cognates: Skt. *nadá-* 'reed', *naḍá-* 'reed', Arm. *net* 'arrow'. PIE **nód-o-*

See CHD L-N: 406 for attestations. The bulk of the attestations show an a-stem $n\bar{a}ta$ -, but once we find an i-stem nati-, in acc.sg. natin (OH/NS). Perhaps we have to assume that this form was influenced by Luw. $*n\bar{a}ta/i$ -, which we have to postulate on the basis of CLuw. $n\bar{a}tatta$ - 'reed'.

Since Otten (1955: 392), this word is generally connected with Skt. *nadá-* 'reed' and Arm. *net*, -*i* 'arrow'. The Skt. form reflects **nedó-*, whereas the Armenian form goes back to **nedi-*. The Hittite form, however, must reflect **nódo-*.

natta (negation) 'not' (Sum. NU, Akk. Ú-UL, UL): na-at-ta (OS).
Derivatives: see nāui.

See CHD L-N: 409f. for attestations and treatment. The word is clearly derived from PIE *ne 'not', but it is not quite clear in what way. The words found in the other Anatolian languages all could reflect *ne+, whereas Hitt. natta seemingly reflects an o-grade *no followed by a particle *to (= *to as seen in the sentencen initial conjunction ta?). It is problematic, however, that no other example of an

o-grade variant besides *ne 'not' is found in the other IE languages (Skt. ná, Lat. ně-, OIr. ne-, Goth. ni, Lith. ne, OCS ne).

nāuartanna/i (adv.) 'for nine laps': na-a-ua-ar-ta-an-na, na-ua-ar-ta-an-ni.

See CHD L-N: 421 for attestations. The word occurs in the Kikkuli-text and belongs with the other words in *-uartanna* (see *aikauartanna*, *panzauartanna*, *šattauartanna*, *tierauartanna*) that are clearly derived from Indic. In this case, *nāuartanna* must show haplology from *nauauartanna < Indic *nava-vartana 'nine rounds'.

 $n\bar{a}\mu i$ (adv.) 'not yet': $na-a-\acute{u}-i$ (OS), $na-\acute{u}-i$ (OH/NS), $na-a-\acute{\mu}i_5$ (OH?/NS, MH/NS), $na-\acute{\mu}i_5$ (NH), $na-u-\acute{\mu}i_5$ (OH?/NS).

PIE *no-iou-i?

See CHD L-N: 421f. for attestations. It is clear that, just as *natta* 'not', this word must be derived from PIE *ne 'not'. Eichner (1971: 40^{33}) compares OCS ne ju 'not yet' and reconstructs * $ne\underline{j}eu\underline{i}$. According to regular sound changes, such a preform would not yield Hitt. $n\bar{a}u\underline{i}$, however. Moreover, OCS ju corresponds to Lith. $ja\tilde{u}$ and must reflect *iou, with o-grade. If we that assume that the negation had o-grade as well (compare at natta < *no-to?), we arrive at a preform *no-iou-i, which indeed would regularly yield Hitt. $n\bar{a}u\underline{i}$. See at natta for the problems regarding reconstructing an o-grade *no, however.

nē-a(ri), nai-i / *ni- (IIIa > IIIg; IIa4 > Ic1) 'to turn, to turn someone, to turn oneself, to send': 1sg.pres.midd. ne-ia-ah-ha-ri (NH), 2sg.pres.midd. ne-ia-at-ta-ti (NH), na-iš-ta-ri (NH), 3sg.pres.midd. ne-a (OS), ne-e-a (OS), ne-e-ia (MH/MS), ne-i-ia (OH?/NS), ne-ia (OH/NS), ne-e-a-ri (MH/MS), ne-ia-a-ri (MH/MS), ne-ia-ri (NH), ni-ia (late NH), ni-ia-ri (late NH), 3pl.pres.midd. ne-e-an-da (OS), ne-ia-an-ta (OH/NS), ne-e-an-ta-ri, ne-an-ta-ri (NH), ne-ia-an-da-ri, ni-ia-an-ta-ri (late NH), 1sg.pret.midd. ne-ia-ah-ha-at (NH), 3sg.pret.midd. ne-e-a-at (MH/MS), ne-ia-at, ne-i-ia-at, ne-at (NH), ni-ia-at (OH/NS), ne-at-ta-at (NH), ne-ia-at-ta-at (NH), ne-ia-at-ta-at (NH), ne-ia-an-ta-at (NH), ne-ia-an-ta-at (NH), ne-ia-an-ta-at (NH), ne-ia-an-ta-at (NH), 2sg.imp.midd. na-a-i-iš-hu-ut, na-a-iš-hu-ut (OH/NS), ni-iš-hu-ut (NH), 3sg.imp.midd. ne-ia-a-ru (NH), ne-ia-ru (NH), ni-ia-ru (late NH), 2pl.imp.midd. na-iš-du-ma-at (MH/MS), 3pl.imp.midd. ne-ia-an-da-ru;

1sg.pres.act. ne-eh-hi (MH/MS), ne-ia-mi (NH), 2sg.pres.act. na-it-ti (OH/NS, MH/MS), na-i-it-ti (NH), na-a-it-ti (NH), ne-ia-ši (NH), ni-ia-ši (late NH), ne-iaat-ti (NH), ne-ja-ti (NH), 3sg.pres.act. na-a-i (OH/NS, MH/MS), ne-ja-az-zi (OH or MH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. na-i-ua-ni (MH?/MS), [n]e-ia-u-e-ni (NH), 2pl.pres.act. na-iš-te-ni (MH/MS), na-iš-ta-ni (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. ne-e-an-zi (OH/MS), ne-e-a-anzi (MH/MS), ne-e-ia-an-zi (OH/NS), ne-ia-an-zi (MH/MS), ne-an-zi (NH), ni-an-zi (NH), 1sg.pret.act. ne-e-eh-[hu-un] (OS), ne-eh-hu-un (OH/NS, MH/MS), ne-hu-un (NH), ne-ia-ah-hu-un, 2sg.pret.act. na-a-it-ta (MH/NS), nait-ta (OH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. na-iš (MH/MS), na-a-i-eš (OH/NS), na-a-i-iš (NH), na-a-iš (MH/NS), na-a-it (MH/MS), na-it-ta (OH/MS), na-a-iš-ta (NH), na-eš-ta (NH), na-iš-ta (NH), ne-ia-at (NH), 1pl.pret.act. ne-ia-u-e-en, ne-ia-u-en (NH), 3pl.pret.act. na-i-er (OH/NS), na-a-i-er (MH?/NS), na-i-e-er, na-a-er, ne-i-e-er, 2sg.imp.act. na-i (MH/MS), na-a-i (NH), ne-i-ia (NH), 3sg.imp.act. na-a-ú (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. na-iš-tén (MH/MS), na-a-iš-tén (OH or MH/NS), na-aeš-tén (OH or MH/NS), ne-ja-at-tén (MH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. ne-[i]a-an-du; part. ne-e-an-t- (OS), ne-e-a-ant- (MH?/MS?), ne-an-t- (MH/NS), ne-ia-an-t-(MH/MS), ne-e-ia-an-t- (OH/NS, MH/MS), ni-ia-an-t- (NH); verb.noun ne-ia-uua-ar (NH), na-i-ua-ar (OH?/early NS), gen. ne-e-u-ua-aš (MH/MS); impf. naiš-ke/a- (MH/MS), na-i-iš-ke/a-, na-a-iš-ke/a- (NH), na-a-eš-ke/a- (NH).

Derivatives: *nanna-i / nanni-* (IIa5 > Ic1, IIa1γ) 'to drive, to ride in an animal-drawn vehicle; to draw/drive back' (1sg.pres.act. *na-an-na-aḥ-ḥi*, 2sg.pres.act. *na-an-na-at-ti*, 3sg.pres.act. *na-an-na-i* (OS), *na-an-na-a-i* (MH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. *na-an-ni-ia-u-e-ni* (early NS), 3pl.pres.act. *na-an-ni-an-zi* (OS), *na-an-ni-ia-an-zi* (OH/NS), *na-a-an-ni-ia-an-zi*, *na-an-na-an-zi* (NH), *na-na-an-zi* 1sg.pret.act. *na-an-na-aḥ-ḥu-un* (NS), 3sg.pret.act. *na-an-ni-iš-ta* (NH), 3pl.pret.act. *na-an-ni-e-er* (MS), *na-an-ni-er* (OH/NS), 2sg.imp.act. *na-an-ni* (MH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. *na-an-ni-ai* (MH/NS), 2pl.imp.act. *na-an-ni-iš-tén* (MS); 3pl.pres.midd. *na-an-ni-an-ta*[(-), *na-an-ni-an-da*[(-); impf. *na-an-ni-iš-ke/a-*, *na-an-ni-eš-ke/a-*), *nenna-i / nenni-* (IIa5) 'to drive (animals)' (3pl.pres.act. *ne-in-ni-ia-an-zi*), see Giš niniial(la)-, *penna-i / penni-* and ūnna-i / ūnni-.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *nana-* 'to lead(?)' (2sg.pres.act. *na-na-a-at-ti*, 3pl.pret.act. *na-na-an-ta*, part. *na-na-am-ma-an*); HLuw. ?*niasha-* 'procession' (acc.sg. CRUS.CRUS(-)*ni-ia-sa-ha-na* (KARKAMIŠ A11*b* §16)).

IE cognates: Skt. *nay*'- 'to lead'.

PIE * $n\acute{e}ih_{1/3}$ -o, * $n\acute{o}ih_{1/3}$ -ei / * $nih_{1/3}$ - $\acute{e}nti$

See CHD L-N: 347f. for attestations and an elaborate treatment of the meaning of this verb. In OS texts, we mostly find middle forms, which indicates that

originally the middle paradigm was dominant. The oldest attested forms are 3sg.pres. $n\bar{e}a$ (OS) and 3pl.pres. $n\bar{e}anda$ (OS), which probably have to be interpreted as /né?a/ and /né?anta/ (or /né?ənta/?). These forms regularly developed into MH /néa/ and /néanta/, which were phonetically realized as $[n\dot{e}^i a]$ and $[n\dot{e}^i anta]$, spelled ne-e-ia and ne-ia-an-da. In NH times, these forms were reinterpreted as belonging to a thematic stem $n\bar{e}ia$, which gave rise to the NH forms neiahhari, neiattari etc.

In the active paradigm, the singular forms are inflected according to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\dot{\iota}anzi$ -class inflection and show the stem nai- $(ne\dot{\iota}h\dot{\iota}i, naitti, n\bar{a}i)$. In the pl.pres.-forms we therefore would have expected to find the stem ni-, but this is unattested. In 1 and 2pl.pres.act. we find the trivial MH analogical introduction of the full-grade stem (1pl.pres.act. $nai\dot{\iota}ani$ (MH/MS) instead of expected * $ni\dot{\iota}ani$ (2pl.pres.act. $nai\dot{\iota}ani$ (MH/MS) and $nai\dot{\iota}ani$ (MH/MS) instead of expected * $ni\dot{\iota}ani$ (1) In 3pl.pres.act., however, we suddenly find $n\bar{e}anzi$ (1) OH/MS instead of expected * $ni\dot{\iota}anzi$ (1) but note that * $ni\dot{\iota}anzi$ is indeed attested in the derivates $nanna^{-i}$ / nanni- (nannianzi (0S)), $nana^{-i}$ / nanni- (nannianzi (0H/MS)). In my view, this $n\bar{e}anzi$ must be an analogical rebuilding on the basis of 3pl.pres.midd. $n\bar{e}anda$. In younger times, $n\bar{e}anzi$ develops into $ne\dot{\iota}anzi$ as well. On the basis of this latter form as well as on the basis of the NH middle stem $ne\dot{\iota}a$ -, a ni-inflected active stem $ne\dot{\iota}a$ -ni- is spreading in NH times.

Within the middle paradigm, 2sg.imp.midd. *naišhut* and 2pl.imp.midd. *naišdumat* are fully aberrant. Not only do they show an unexpected vocalism (*nai*- instead of $n\bar{e}$ -), they also contain an unclear - \bar{s} -. In my view, these facts can only be explained if we assume that *naišhut* and *naišdumat* are secondary formations in analogy to 2pl.imp.act. *naišten*. This latter form, which shows the regular active stem *nai*- followed by the regular 2pl.imp.-act.-ending of the *hi*-flection - \bar{s} ten, was incorrectly reanalysed as *naiš-ten* as a result of the MH replacement of the *hi*-ending - \bar{s} ten by the *mi*-ending -tten (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.d). This newly analysed 'stem' *naiš*- then was reinterpreted as the specific imperative-stem and therefore transferred to the imperatives of the middle paradigm as well, replacing the original forms * $n\bar{e}$ hhut and * $n\bar{e}$ dumat by *naišhut* and *naišdumat*.

The etymological connection with Skt. nay^i - 'to lead' was made already by Hrozný (1917: 29³) and has been generally accepted since. This means that we have to reconstruct a root *neiH-. In Hittite, middles reflect either zero or e-grade. This means that $n\bar{e}a$, $n\bar{e}anda$ must reflect *néiH-o, *néiH-nto (old stative, compare e.g. Skt. inj.midd. nayanta). On the basis of 3sg.pres.midd. *néiH-o >

Hitt. $n\bar{e}(i)a$ we can conclude that the root-final laryngeal cannot have been * h_2 , because this consonant should have been retained as -h- intervocalically. The active stem nai- must, like all hi-inflected verbs, reflect o-grade, which means that nehhi, naitti, $n\bar{a}i$ go back to * $n\acute{o}iH$ - h_2ei , * $n\acute{o}iH$ - th_2ei , * $n\acute{o}iH$ -ei. Note that 3sg. * $n\acute{o}iH$ -ei regularly should have yielded Pre-Hitt. **/né?e/, cf. * h_2eih_3us > Hitt. $h\bar{e}u\check{s}$ 'rain'. I therefore assume that 3sg. * $n\acute{o}iH$ -ei was replaced by * $n\acute{o}i$ -ei in analogy to the 1sg.- and 2sg.-forms where *-H- was interconsonantal and therefore lost at an early moment, yielding * $n\acute{o}i$ - h_2ei and * $n\acute{o}i$ - th_2ei . This new form, * $n\acute{o}iei$, regularly yielded * $n\acute{a}ie$ / >> * $n\acute{a}ii$ / > $n\acute{a}i$ /, na-a-i.

The derivative $nanna^{-i}/nanni$ - inflects according to the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class. Melchert (1998b: 416) interprets this verb as an -anna/i-imperfective of $nai^{-i}/*ni$ -, but this is unlikely, as we would expect such a formation to have been **nijanna/i-. I therefore rather interpret nanna/i- as a reduplication of nai-. The fact that nanna/i- does not inflect according to the $d\bar{a}i/tijanzi$ -class is paralleled in the derivatives $penna^{-i}/penni$ - and $\bar{u}nna^{-i}/\bar{u}nni$ - (q.v.), and is due to the pre-Hittite influence of the tarn(a)-class on polysyllabic $d\bar{a}i/tijanzi$ -class-verbs (cf. the treatment of the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class in § 2.2.2.2.h). The origin of the geminate -nn- in nanna/i- (as well as in penna/i- and unna/i-) is unclear to me.

 $n\bar{e}_{i}(a)$ -: see $n\bar{e}_{i}^{a(ri)}$, $nai_{i}^{i}/*ni$ -

neka- (c.) 'sister' (Sum. NIN, Akk. $AH\bar{A}TU$): acc.sg. ne-ga-an (OH/NS), dat.sg. NIN- $i=\check{s}-\check{s}i$ (OS), nom.pl. NIN^{MEŠ}-uš (OH/NS), acc.pl. ni-ku-uš (OH/MS), ni-e-ku-uš (OH/MS), ni-ku-uš(?) (NS), dat.pl. ne-ga-aš (OH/NS).

Derivatives: **NIN-tar** 'sisterhood' (nom.-acc.sg. NIN-tar, dat.-loc.sg. NIN-ni), see *annaneka*- and *nekna*-.

PAnat. *nego-

See CHD L-N: 425f. for attestations. The forms spelled with the sign NI are transliterated in CHD with $n\acute{e}$: $n\acute{e}$ -ku- $u\check{s}$, $n\acute{e}$ -e-ku- $u\check{s}$.

To my knowledge, there are no cognates in the other Anatolian languages of this word itself. Of its derivative *nekna*- 'brother' (q.v.), we do find cognates however. Mechanically, *neka*- must reflect PAnat. *ne'g'o-, but I know of no IE cognates.

nekna- (c.) 'brother' (Sum. ŠEŠ, Akk. *AḤU*): voc. *ne-ek-na*, ŠEŠ-*ni*, nom.sg. ŠEŠ-*aš*, acc.sg. ŠEŠ-*an*, gen.sg. ŠEŠ-*aš*, dat.-loc.sg. ŠEŠ-*ni*, abl. ŠEŠ-*az*, nom.pl. ŠEŠ^{MEŠ}-*iš*, ŠEŠ^{MEŠ}-*uš*.

Derivatives: *neknatar / neknann- 'brotherhood' (nom.-acc.sg. ŠEŠ-tar, dat.-loc.sg. ŠEŠ-an-ni), *neknahh- (IIb) 'to make someone a brother, to regard someone as a brother' (1sg.pret.act. ŠEŠ-ah-h[u-un]).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. $n\bar{a}ni(ja)$ - (adj.) 'of a brother' (nom.-acc.sg.n. na-a-ni-ja-an, ŠEŠ-ja-an, nom.-acc.pl.n. na-a-ne-ja, abl.-instr. na-a-ni-ja-ti), $n\bar{a}nahit$ - 'brotherhood' (form? na-a-na-hi[(-)...]), $n\bar{a}nasrija$ - (adj.) 'of a sister' (nom.-acc.sg.n. NIN-ja-an, nom.-acc.pl.n. na-a-na-as-ri[-ja]); HLuw. nanasri- (c.) 'sister' (dat.pl. FEMINA na-na-sa3+ra7/i-za /nanasrints/ (MARAŞ 6 line 1)); Lyc. $n\bar{e}ne$ 7- 'brother' (nom.sg. $n\bar{e}ni$, dat.-loc.pl. $n\bar{e}ne$, nene).

PAnat. *negno-

See CHD L-N: 428 for attestations. In Hittite, the word is written phonetically only once, in voc.sg. *nekna*. On the basis of its Anatolian cognates CLuw. * $n\bar{a}na/i$ - and Lyc. $n\tilde{e}ne/i$ -, we can reconstruct PAnat. * $ne'\hat{g}no$ -. This seems to be a derivative of the word for 'sister' as found in Hitt. neka- < PAnat. * $ne'\hat{g}o$ -. In the Luwian languages, the word for 'sister' is derived from 'brother', however: $n\bar{a}na\check{s}ri$ - < * $ne'\hat{g}no$ - + $a\check{s}ri$ -. No outer-Anatolian cognates are known.

Note that Luw. $n\bar{a}na$ ~ Hitt. nekna- proves that in Luwian, internal *g' disappears before nasal.

nekku (negative adv.) 'not?': ne-ku (OH/MS), ni-ku (OH/MS), [ne-]ek-ku (OH/MS), ne-ek-ku, ni-ik-ku (OH or MH/NS),

IE cognates: Lat. nec, neque.

PIE * $ne-k^we$

See CHD L-N: 432 for attestations. This adverb is used in rhetorical questions: 'did I not ...?'. Already Hahn (1936: 110^{14}) analysed it as *ne-k*e (cf. Lat. nec, neque), which is generally accepted. Eichner's suggestion (1971: 31-34) to connect nekku with the question particle *-ne in Lat. -ne, Av. -nā is superfluous as these particles are identical to the negation *ne. Note that the geminate spelling -kk- shows that in this case *k* remained fortis (contra Melchert 1994a: 61f., who claims that intervocalic *k** unconditionally became "voiced" in PAnat.).

neku-^{zi} (Ib1) 'to become evening': 3sg.pres.act. *ne-ku-uz-zi* (OH/NS), *ne-ku-zi* (MH/NS); 3sg.pres.midd. *ne-ku-ut-ta* (NS), 3sg.pret.midd. *ne-ku-ut-ta-at* (NH). Derivatives: *nekuz meḥur* (adv.) 'at night, in the evening' (*ne-ku-uz* (OH/NS, MH/MS), *ne-ku-za* (NH), *ne-ku-uz-za* (NH)), see *nana(n)kušš(ije/a)-^{zi}*.

IE cognates: Gr. νύξ, νυκτ- 'night', ἔννυχος 'nightly', Lat. *nox* 'night', Goth. *nahts* 'night', Lith. *naktìs* 'night', OCS *noštь* 'night'.

PIE *
$$neg^{wh}$$
-; * nog^{wh} - t - s , * neg^{wh} - t - s

See CHD L-N: 432 for attestations. The verb *neku-^{zi}* originally was active only. In NH times, middle forms were created in analogy to its opposite *lukk-^{tta}* 'to become light'.

The verb $neku^{-zi}$ and the expression nekuz $m\bar{e}hur$ 'at night, in the evening' are generally regarded as cognate to the PIE word for 'night' that is usually reconstructed as $*nok^wts$ (Lat. nox, Goth. nahts, etc.). According to Schindler (1967), the expression nekuz $m\bar{e}hur$ literally meant 'time of night' and shows the original gen.sg. $*nek^wts$. This then means that the word for 'night' had a static inflection: nom.sg. $*nók^wts$, gen.sg. $*n\acute{e}k^wts$. The fact that in Hittite the verbal root $neku^{-zi}$ is attested, indicates that $*nok^wts$ actually was a t-stem $*nok^w-t$ -s.

The consistent single spelling of -k- in Hittite is problematic, however: it seems to point to PAnat. $*g^w < \text{PIE } *g^{w(h)}$. According to Melchert (1994a: 61), intervocalic $*k^w$ yielded PAnat. $*g^w$ unconditionally, but this cannot be correct in view of forms like $nekku < *ne-k^we$, $takku < *to-k^we$, $takku\check{s}\check{s}$ - $< *dek^ws$ -, $\check{s}akku\check{u}ani$ - 'mud-plaster' $< *sok^w$ -on-i-. This means that the PAnat. preform $*neg^w$ - has to be taken seriously.

In Greek, we find two stems for 'night', namely νυκτ- in νύξ, νυκτός 'night', and νυχ- in ἔννυχος 'nightly', νύχιος 'nightly' and νυχεύω 'to spend the night'. Although νυκτ- seems to reflect $*nok^wt$ -, νυχ- must reflect $*nog^{wh}$ -. I therefore conclude that the Greek stem νυχ- together with Hitt. neku- shows that the root itself must have been $*neg^{wh}$ -. The PIE t-stem originally must have been $*neg^{wh}$ -t-s, $*neg^{wh}$ -t-s, of which the latter form yielded Hitt. nekuz. Only in the separate IE languages, where the old fortis: lenis opposition was rephonemicized as a distinction in voice, an assimiliation of $*nog^{wh}ts$ to $*nok^wts$ took place.

nekumant- (adj.) 'naked': nom.sg.c. ne-ku-ma-an-za (MH/MS), ni-ku-ma-an-za (OH/NS), ne-kum-ma-an-za (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. ne-ku-ma-an-ti (OH/NS), nom.pl.c. ne-ku-ma-an-te-eš (MH?), ni-ku-um-ma-an-te-eš, [n]e-kum-ma-an-te-eš, ne-ku-ma-an-ti-š=a-at, nom.-acc.pl.n. ne-ku-ma-an-ta.

Derivatives: *nekumantae-*^{zi} (Ic2) 'to undress oneself' (3sg.pres.act. [n]e-ku-ma-an-ta-iz-zi), *nekumandarije/a-*^{zi} (Ic1) 'to undress, to strip (someone)' (3pl.presact. *ni-ku-ma-an-da-ri-an-zi* (OH/MS?), *ne-k[u-u]m-ma-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri]-ia-an-ta-ri[-ja-an-ta-ri]-ia-a*

zi], 3pl.pres.midd. *ne-ku-ma-an-ta-r[i-an-ta-ri*]), **nekmuntatar** (n.) 'destitution' (nom.-acc.sg. *ne-ek-mu-un-ta-ta[r]* (NH)).

IE cognates: Skt. nagná-, Av. mayna- 'naked'.

PIE *neg"-no-nt-

See CHD L-N: 433f. for attestations. The word clearly belongs with the other IE words for 'naked', as already noticed by Götze (1928: 120). Nevertheless, a reconstruction is difficult as the different languages point to different suffixes: $*nóg^{\text{w}}\text{-}o\text{-}(d^{(h)}o\text{-})$ in Lith. n'uogas, Lat. $n\bar{u}dus$, Goth. naqabs, OIr. nocht; $*ne/og^{\text{w}}\text{-}no\text{-}$ in Skt. nagn'a-, Av. mayna- (with dissimilation); $*neg^{\text{w}}\text{-}ro\text{-}$ in Arm. merk (also with (tabuistic?) dissimilation). Hitt. nekumant- seems to derive from $*neg^{\text{w}}\text{-}mo\text{-}nt\text{-}$, but it is possible that it shows a dissimilation from $*nekunant\text{-} < *neg^{\text{w}}\text{-}no\text{-}nt\text{-}$. In that case, it would be equatable to Skt. nagn'a- and Av. mayna-.

Note that a reconstruction $*neg^w_\underline{uent}$ - is impossible as a sequence $*K^w\underline{u}$ - does not participate in the rules $*-\underline{uu}$ - >-mu- and $*-u\underline{u}$ - >-um- (cf. akueni $<*h_lg^{wh}u\acute{e}ni$).

The derivative *nekmuntatar* 'destitution < *nakedness' shows a quite aberrant form. We would expect *nekumantatar*.

nēpiš- (n. (> c.)) 'sky, heaven' (Sum. AN, Akk. ŠAMŪ): nom.-acc.sg.n. ne-e-pi-iš (OS), ne-pi-iš (OS), ne-pé-eš (OH?/NS), nom.sg.c. [ne-p]i-ša-aš (NH), AN-aš (NH), acc.sg.c. ne-pi-ša-an (OH or MH/MS), gen.sg. ne-e-pi-ša-aš (OS), ne-pi-ša-aš (OS), ni-pi-ša-aš (OH/MS), all.sg. ne-e-pi-ša (OS), ne-pi-ša (OH/NS), loc.sg. ne-e-pi-ši (MS), ne-pi-ši (OS), ne-pi-iš, erg.sg. ne-pi-ša-an-za (MH/MS), abl. ne-e-pi-iš-za (OS), ne-pi-iš-za (OS), ne-pi-ša-az (OH/MS), ne-pi-ša-az (MH/MS), ne-pi-ša-za (OH or MH/NS), gen.pl. ne-pi-ša-an (MH/MS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *tappaš*- (n.) 'heaven' (nom.-acc.sg. *ta-ap-pa-aš-ša*, *tap-pa-aš-ša*, *tap-pa-ši-i*, *tap-pa-ši-i*, tap-pa-ši-i, abl.-instr. *ta-ap-pa-ša-t[i]*, erg.sg. *tap-pa-ša-an-ti-iš*, gen.adj.nom.pl.c. *tap-pa-ša-aš-ši-in-zi*); HLuw. *tipas*- (n.) 'heaven' (nom.-acc.sg. "CAELUM" *ti-pa-sá* (TÜNP 1 §4, KÖRKÜN §9), dat.-loc.sg. "CAELUM" *ti-pa-si* (KARKAMIŠ A6 §2, MARAŞ 14 §6), "CAELUM" *ti-pa-si-i* (TELL AHMAR 3 §1), erg.sg. "CAELUM" *ti-pa-sa-ti-sa* (BOYBEYPINARI 2 §21), abl.-instr. "CAELUM" *ti-pa-sa+ra/i-i* (SULTANHAN §14), gen.adj.nom.pl.c. "CAELUM" *ti-pa-sa-si-zi* (SULTANHAN §33b)).

PAnat. *nébos, *nebésos

IE cognates: Skt. *nábhas*- 'cloud, mist', Gr. νέφος 'cloud', OCS *nebo* 'heaven', Lith. *debesìs* 'cloud'.

PIE * $n\acute{e}b^h$ -os, * neb^h - $\acute{e}s$ -os.

See CHD L-N: 448f. for attestations. The word is abundantly attested from OS texts onwards. Despite the fact that some commune forms are attested (nom.sg.c. *nepišaš* and acc.sg.c. *nepišaš*), the manyfold attestation of nom.-acc.sg.n. *nēpiš* in OS texts clearly shows that the word is neuter originally.

Already Hrozný (1919: 72⁵) identified this word as the cognate of Skt. *nábhas*-'cloud', Gr. νέφος 'cloud', etc. This neuter s-stem must originally have inflected proterodynamically: $*n\acute{e}b^h$ -s, $*nb^h$ - $\acute{e}s$ -s, which possibly already in PIE was normalized to *néb^h-os, *neb^h-és-os (cf. Schindler 1975b). In Hittite, we find the stem $n\bar{e}pi\ddot{s}$ -, which must reflect * $n\acute{e}b^h$ -es-, throughout the paradigm, including in nom.-acc.sg. This implies that first the stem accentuation of nom.-acc.sg. * $n\acute{e}b^h$ os spread throughout the paradigm, changing * neb^h -és-os to pre-Hitt. * $n\acute{e}b^h$ esos. Afterwards, the suffix-syllable -es- was taken over into the nom.-acc.sg. as well, changing $*n\acute{e}b^h$ -os to pre-Hitt. $*n\acute{e}b^h$ -es $> n\bar{e}pi\check{s}$ as attested. Nevertheless, there are some possible traces of the original nom.-acc.sg.-form * $n\acute{e}b^h$ -os to be found in Anatolia. As Kryszat (2006: 113) convincingly shows, the deity Ni-ba-aš as attested in the Old-Assyrian Kültepe-texts was the major deity besides Annā (= Hitt. anna- 'mother' and therefore 'mothergod'?), and is therefore likely to be equated with ^dIM, the Storm-god. This makes it very attractive to interpret Ni-baaš as a spelling for /nébas/ (cf. Kryszat 2006: 113⁷⁰ for the possibility of a reading "Nepaš"), the expected outcome of PIE $*n\acute{e}b^h$ -os. This implies that in pre-Hittite times the paradigm still was /nébas/, /nébesas/. Note that Melchert (1994a: 138) assumes that post-tonic *e in open syllable yields /a/, whereas post-tonic *e in closed syllable yields /i/. For gen.sg. nēpišaš, which seems to reflect *néb^hesos directly, he therefore must assume that the regular outcome **/nébasas/ was replaced by /nébisas/ on the basis of nom.-acc.sg. /nébis/ and abl. /nebists/ where /i/ is regular (*néb^hes, *néb^hes-ti). If this scenario is correct, and if OAss. Ni-baaš indeed represents Hitt. /nébas/, we must assume that between the 19th-20th century BC (the period of the OAss. tablets) and the 16th century (the period of OH texts), the following developments must have taken place: (1) replacement of nom.-acc.sg. /nébas/ by */nébes/ in analogy to oblique cases like */nébesas/; (2) the weaking of posttonic *e to /i/ in closed syllables and to /a/ in open syllables, yielding /nébis/ and */nébasas/; and (3) the spread of nom.-acc.sg. /nébis/ throughout the paradigm, replacing */nébasas/ by /nébisas/. This would show that the weakening of posttonic *e is a very recent phenomenon.

The exact interpretation of the Luwian forms is less clear, however. Although CLuw. $tappa\ddot{s}$ - shows a geminate -pp- that can only be explained through Čop's Law and therefore must reflect * $n\acute{e}b^he/os$ -, the interpretation of HLuw. tipas- is

difficult. It is generally thought that HLuw. -i- can only reflect *-i- or * $-\bar{e}$ -. In this case it would then mean that tipas- reflects * $n\bar{e}b^he/os$ -, but such a lengthened grade is not attested anywhere else in the IE languages. Hajnal (1995: 63) therefore states that here -i- must be the outcome of pretonic short *e. This would mean that HLuw. tipas- reflects * $neb^h\acute{e}s$ -. If this is correct, the pre-Luwian paradigm should have been * $n\acute{e}b^hos$, * $neb^h\acute{e}sos$, which would indeed fit the other material.

Lúnešumen-/nešumn-(c.) 'man from the town of Nēša (Kaniš), Nešite': nom.pl. ne-šu-me-né-eš (OS).

Derivatives: nešumnili (adv.) 'in the language of the Nešites (= Hittites)' ($ne-e\check{s}-[u]m^!-ni-[li]$), kanišumnili (adv.) 'in the languages of the Kanišites (= Hittites)', $^{URU}ni\check{s}ili$ (adv.) 'in Nešite' ($ni-\check{s}i-li$), $n\bar{a}\check{s}ili$ (adv.) 'in Nešite' ($na-a-\check{s}i-li$).

See CHD L-N: 454. All forms are derived from the placename Nēša, Kaniš (modern-day Kültepe). As this place was the original capital of the Hittites, the Hittites refer to themselves as *nešumena*- 'Nešite' and to their language as *nišili* 'in Nešite' or *kanišumnili* 'in the language of the Kanišites'. The name of the town is probably proto-Hattic, showing the prefix *ka*- 'in' (so */ká-nes/ besides */nés-a/). For the appurtenance-suffix *-umen- / -umn-* see its own lemma.

nēμa- (adj.) 'new, fresh' (Sum. GIBIL): nom.sg.c. GIBIL-aš, acc.sg.c. GIBIL-an, nom.-acc.sg.n. ne-e-μa-an (OH/MS), ne-e-μa-an (OH?/NS), instr. ne-e-μ-[it] (MH/NS), ni-u-i-i[t], acc.pl.c. ne-mu-uš.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. **nāua/i-** (adj.) 'new' (abl.-instr. *na-a-ú-ua-ti*, *na-ú-ua-ti*, *na-a-ú-ua-te*).

IE cognates: Skt. náva-, Gr. νέος, Lat. novus, OCS novъ 'new'.

PIE *néuo-

See CHD L-N: 455f. for attestations. Since long, the etymology has been clear: the word belongs with Skt. $n\acute{a}va$ -, Gr. $v\acute{e}o\varsigma$, etc. 'new' and reflects * $n\acute{e}uo$ -. The derivative neuahh- is cognate to Lat. $nov\bar{a}re$ 'to renew', Gr. $v\acute{e}a\omega$ 'to plough up' and reflects * $neueh_2$ -.

PIE *néuo- probably is a derivative of *nu 'now' (see at nu).

ni(ia)-: see $n\bar{e}^{-a(ri)}$, $nai^{-i}/*ni$ -

nik-zi: see ni(n)k-zi

GIŠ**niniįal-** (n.) 'cradle': nom.-acc.sg. *ni-ni-ia-al*, dat.-loc.sg. *ni-ni-ia-al-li*, loc.pl. *ni-ni-ia-la-aš*.

See CHD L-N: 438 for attestations. Neumann (1961a: 85) interpreted the word as a derivative of $n\bar{e}^{-a(ri)}$, nai^{-i} /* ni^{-} 'to turn, to send' (q.v.), which could be possible if that verb could be used for 'rocking' as well. If so, then we are dealing with *ni- $nih_{1/3}$ -ol-.

NINDA ninijami- (c.) a bread or pastry: nom.sg. ni-ni-ia-mi-iš, acc.sg. ni-ni-ia-mi-in.

See CHD L-N: 438 for attestations. Formally, the word looks like a Luwian participle of a verb ninija-, which formally resembles Hitt. $n\bar{e}^{-a(n)}$, nai^{-i} /*ni- 'to turn' (cf. CHD). Nevertheless, as long as the exact meaning of this word cannot be determined, this remains speculation.

nini(n)k-^{zi} (Ib3) 'to mobilize, to set (people) in motion; to move, to transfer; to set in motion; (midd. and intr. act.) to behave in a disorderly manner; to disturb, to agitate': 1sg.pres.act. ni-ni-ik-mi, 2sg.pres.act. ni-ni-ik-ši, 3sg.pres.act. ni-i-ni-i[kz]i (OS), ni-ni-ik-zi (MH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. ni-ni-in¹-ku-u-e-ni (NH), 2pl.pres.act. ni-ni-ik-te-ni (OH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. ni-ni-in-kán-zi (MH/MS), ni-ni-kán-zi, 1sg.pret.act. ni-ni-in-ku-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. ni-ni-ik-ta (MH/MS), ni-ni-in-gaaš (NS), 3pl.pret.act. ni-ni-in-ke-er (MH/MS), ni-ni-in-ker, 2sg.imp.act. ni-ni-ik (NH), 2pl.imp.act. *ni-ni-ik-tén*, 3pl.imp.act. *ni-ni-in-kán-du* (MH/MS); 2sg.pres.midd. [n]e-ni-ik-ta-ti (NH), ne-ni-ik-ta-ri (NH), 3sg.pres.midd. ni-ni-ikta-ri (MH/NS), 3pl.pres.midd. ni-ni-in-kán-ta (MH/MS), 3sg.pret.midd. ni-ni-ikni-ni-ik-ta-at (NH), (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.midd. [ni]-ni-in-kán-ta-ti, 3sg.imp.midd. *ni-ni-ik-ta-ru* (MH/NS), 2pl.imp.midd. [n]i-ni-ik-du-ma-at (MH/MS), *ni-ni-ik-tum-ma-at* (MH/NS); part. *ni-ni-in-kán-t-* (MH?/MS?); inf.I [*ni*]-*ni-in-ku-u-an-zi*; verb.noun *ni-ni-in-ku-ua-aš*; impf. *ni-ni-in-ki-iš-ke/a-* (NH), *ni-ni-in-kiš-ke/a-*, *ni-ni-in-ki-eš-ke/a-* (NH).

Derivatives: *nininkeššar* (n.) 'mobilization(?), movement(?), uprising(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. *ni-ni-in-ke-eš-šar*).

IE cognates: OCS *νъz-nikǫ* 'they raised themselves', Lith. *i-nikti*, *i-ninkù* 'to occupy oneself with', *ap-nìkti* 'to attack', Gr. νεῖκος 'fight, war'.

PIE *ni-nin-k-

See CHD L-N: 438f. for attestations and semantics. The attested forms show a precise distribution between the stem ninink- and ninik-: the former is found when the ending starts in a vowel (ninink-V) whereas the latter is found when the ending starts in a consonant (ninik-C) or when no ending is found at all (ninik#). This distribution matches the one found in the other -nin-infixed verbs $(harni(n)k^{-zi}, huni(n)k^{-zi}, ištarni(n)k^{-zi}$ and $šarni(n)k^{-zi}$, but also in e.g. $li(n)k^{-zi}, har(k)^{-zi}$ etc.

The other *-nin*-infixed verbs always show the structure CR-nin-C- and are derived from verbal roots with the structure *CeRC- or *CReC- (e.g. harni(n)k-from $hark^{-zi}$, ištarni(n)k- from $ištar(k)^{-zi}$, besides huni(n)k- from $huek^{-zi}$ / huk-). A priori, we would therefore interpret nini(n)k- as ni-nin-K- from either *neiK- or *nieK-.

Despite the fact that in 1979 Oettinger still desperately states: "[ninin(k)-zi] bleibt trotz zahlreicher Deutungsversuche morphologisch unklar" (1979a: 143), he offers a very appealing comparison in 1992a: 219, where he connects nini(n)k-with OCS νъz-nikǫ 'they raised themselves', Lith. i-nikti, i-ninkù 'to occupy oneself with', ap-nikti 'to attack' and Gr. νεῖκος 'fight, war', which point to a root *neik- 'to raise'. In Hittite, the nasal infix had causative function, and therefore nini(n)k-zi denotes 'to set in motion, to mobilize'.

ni(n)k-^{zi} (Ib3) 'to quench one's thirst, to drink one's fill; to get drunk': 3sg.pres.act. ni-ik-zi (OH or MH/NS), ni-in-zi (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. ni-in-kán-zi, 3pl.pret.act. ni-in-ke-e-er, ni-in-ke-er (OH/MS), [ni-i]n-ker (MH/NS), 2sg.imp.act. ni-iik (OS), ni-ik (OH/NS), ni-in-ga (OH/MS), ni-in-ki (OH), 2pl.imp.act. ni-ik-te-en, [n]i-in-kat-tén, 3pl.imp.act. ni-in-kán-du (MH/NS); 2sg.imp.midd. ni-in-ki-ih-h[u-ut] (OH/NS); part. ni-in-kán-t (MH/MS).

Derivatives: (d) ninga- (c.) 'drenching, cloudburst' (Sum. dŠUR; nom.sg. ni-in-ga-aš, abl. dŠUR-za), ninganu-zi (Ib2) 'to make (the ground etc.) drink to satisfaction, to drench; to make someone drunk' (3pl.pres.act. ni-in-ga-nu-ua-an-zi (OH/MS), 1sg.pret.act. [n]i-in-ga-nu-nu-u[n] (MH/NS), 1pl.pret.act. ni-in-ga-nu-nu-u[n]

n[u-me-en?] (NS), 3pl.pret.act. ni-in-ga-n[u-e-er?] (NH), 2sg.imp.act. ni-in-ga-nu-ut (NH), 3sg.imp.act. ni-in-ga-nu-ud-du (OH/MS); impf. ni-in-ga-nu-uš-ke/a-).

Formally, the verb can hardly reflect anything else than *nenK-, but a good etymology is lacking. Oettinger (1979a: 143) assumes that ni(n)k- is a nasalinfixed form of the root * $h_1 nek$ - 'to hold, to take', but this is difficult formally as well as semantically. Melchert (1994a: 165) rather analyses ni(n)k- as *nem-K-"take one's share of drink" (Goth. niman 'to take', Latv. nem 'to take'). Apart from the fact that assuming an extension *-K- is rather ad hoc, the semantic connection is difficult as well, since *nem- rather meant 'to allot' (cf. Gr. nem 'to allot').

All in all, none of the proposed etymological connections stands out as evident.

nu (clause conjunctive particle) 'and, but'

Derivatives: see kinun, nēua- and nuua.

Anat. cognates: Pal. nu (clause conjunctive particle, e.g. n=a-an, n=e), $n\bar{u}$ 'now' ($nu-\hat{u}$); CLuw. $n\bar{a}nun$ 'now' (na-a-nu-un, na-nu-un, na-a-nu-um=pa, na-nu=pa); HLuw. awa- (clause conjunctive particle < *nu-o-??), unu(n) 'now?' (clause conjunctive particle, ASSUR letters).

IE cognates: Skt. $n\dot{u}$, $n\dot{u}$ 'now', Gr. νυ, νυν (encl. particle), νῦν 'now' Lat. num 'but now', nunc 'now', Goth. nu, Lith. $n\dot{u}$, $n\tilde{u}$, OCS nb 'but', TochA nu, TochB no 'then, namely'.

PIE *nu

In NH texts, this conjunctive particle is the semantically neutral one (as opposed to $=(\underline{i})a$ 'and, also' and =(m)a 'but, and'). In OH texts, we also come across the conjunctive particles ta and $\underline{s}u$, but it has proven difficult to establish an difference in use between nu, ta and $\underline{s}u$. The particles ta and $\underline{s}u$ are being replaced by nu from the late OH period onwards, and already in MH texts nu is the only conjunctive that is properly used (all MH and NH instances of ta are in formulae). When nu is followed by enclitic particles that start in a vowel, the -u- of nu drops: $n=a\underline{s} < nu + a\underline{s}, n=an < nu + an$, etc. This is due to the same development underlying Hitt. Ta < Tuo (compare e.g. tan < duoiom), so nu- os nu- os nu- os nu- os nu- os nu- on

< *nuoi < nu-oi (note that this shows that the development $*C^{dental}\underline{u}o > Ca$ predates the monophthongization of *-oi- to -e-).

Watkins (1963) convincingly shows that Hitt. nu, ta and $\check{s}u$ can functionally and formally be equated with the Old Irish preverbs no, to and se and that Hitt. $nu \sim$ OIr. no must reflect *nu, which is further cognate with the word for 'now' in other IE languages (as already suggested by Knudtzon 1902: 50).

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-nu- (causative-suffix)
PIE *CC-néu-ti, *CC-nu-énti
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n\bar{u}-: see n\bar{u}(t)-
nukku (adv.) 'and now': nu-uk-ku (NH).

PIE *nu-k"e
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The word is attested only once, in KBo 12.128, 6. It consists of the conjunction nu (q.v.) followed by =kku (q.v.).

nāman, nāman (negative particle of optative, irrealis or potentialis) 'not want to': nu-u-ma-an (often, OH/NS), nu-u-ma-an (1x, OH/NS), nu-u-ma-an (1x, NH), nu-u-ua-a-an (1x, NH).

PIE *ne-u-mon ??

See CHD L-N: 471 for attestations. This word functions as the negation of the particle of optative, irrealis or potentialis man. The plene spelling with the sign U points to a phonological interpretation /nóman/. Semantically, we would expect that $n\bar{u}man$ reflects a univerbation of the negation *ne and the optative particle man (q.v.), but it is unclear why we find -u- (/o/) in it. Perhaps the -u- is to be

compared with the u in e.g. Lat. nunquam 'never' (thus Hahn 1942: 106), although it should be noted that *Ceum should have yielded Hitt. /Cum/ (cf. $\mu a-ah-nu-u-mi$). The sporadic forms with $-\mu$ - hardly can be anything else than hypercorrectisms, having the development * $-u\mu$ - >-um- in mind.

-(n)un (1sg.pret.act.-ending of the mi-flection) PIE *-m

This ending denotes the 1sg.pret.act. for mi-verbs. When the verb stem ends in consonant, the ending is -un, when it ends in a vowel, it is -nun. Because of occasional spellings with plene U (e-ep-pu-u-u) (KBo 18.31 rev. 12, KUB 1.7 iii 77, KUB 1.2+ ii 15)), we must conclude that the ending in fact was /-(n) on/. It is obvious that this ending reflects the PIE secondary 1sg.-ending *-m. In Hittite, the variant -un must be the regular outcome of vocalic -m: * $^{\circ}C$ -m > Hitt. $^{\circ}Cun$ = $/^{\circ}Con/$. The variant -nun shows the regular outcome of *V-m > Hitt. Vn, to which the postconsonantal variant -un is attached.

nuntar- 'haste, swiftness': gen.sg. nu-un-tar-aš (NH), nu-un-ta-ra-aš (NH).

Derivatives: *nuntaraš* (adv.) 'promptly, soon' (*nu-un-tar-aš* (often, NH), *nu-tar-aš* (1x, NS)), *nuntarija-*, *nut(t)arija-* (adj.) 'swift' (nom.sg.c. [*nu-u*]*n-tar-ja-aš*, *nu-un-tar-ja-š=a*, *nu-ut-ta-ri-ja-aš* (OH/NS), *nu-tar-ri-ja-aš* (NS), acc.sg.c. *nu-ut-ta-ri-ja-an* (NS)), *nuntarrije/a-zi* (Ic1) 'to hasten, to be quick' (2pl.pres.act. *nu-un-tar-ri-it-ta-ni* (MH/MS), 2sg.imp.act. *nu-un-tar-ri-ja*, 3sg.imp.act. *nu-un-tar-ie-ed-d*[*u*] (MH/MS), *nu-un-tar-ri-e-e[d-du*] (MH/MS), *nu-un-tar-ri-ja-aš-ha-aš*, EZEN *nu-un-tar-ja-aš-ha-aš*, EZEN *nu-un-tar-ja-aš-ha-aš*, EZEN *nu-un-tar-ja-aš-ha-aš*, EZEN *nu-un-tar-nu-si*, (Ib2) 'to hurry, to hasten; to rush into something' (2sg.pres.act. *nu-un-tar-nu-ši*, *nu-tar-nu-tar-nu-ut-te-eni*, *nu-un-tar-nu-ut-te-ni*, 1sg.pret.act. *nu-un-tar-nu-un*, 3sg.pret.act. *nu-un-tar-nu-ut-t*

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *nanuntarrit*- (n.) 'the present' (nom.-acc.sg. [n]a-nu-un-tar-ri-š[a]), *nanuntarri(ja)*- (adj.) 'of the present' (nom.-acc.sg.n. [na-nu-un-tar-ri-ja-an-za), *nānuntarrijal(i)*- (adj.) 'present' (nom.-acc.sg.n. [na-a-nu-un-ta-ri-ja-a-al, nom.-acc.pl.n. na-a-nu-un-ta-ri-ja-la, na-a-nu-un-tar-ri-ja-la).

IE cognates: Lat. num, Gr. νῦν 'now'.

See CHD L-N: 472f. for attestations. The basic stem was *nuntr*- as we can tell from the derivative *nuntarije*/ a^{-z^i} = /nuntrie/a-/ (in case of a stem ***nuntra*-, we would have expected ***nuntarae*- z^i). Occasionally, the second -*n*- drops, yielding *nuttar*°. There does not seem to be a distribution between *nuntar*° vs. *nuttar*°, but one could envisage that originally there was one comparable to the distribution found in e.g. $li(n)k^{-z^i}$, $harni(n)k^{-z^i}$, etc., i.e. VnCV vs. VCCV. In this case, we would perhaps expect a distribution $Vnt_{i}C$ vs. VtrV, but this cannot be supported by the material.

The fact that in CLuwian we once find a spelling with -m- ($n\bar{a}numtari\bar{\mu}ala$) points to original *numtar-. Etymologically, it is quite obvious that we are dealing with *num (as found in kinun 'now' < *ki + num (q.v.)), followed by a suffix *-tr-. This *num clearly belongs with Lat. num, Gr. $v\bar{v}v$ 'now', etc. See at kinun for further etymology.

 $n\bar{u}(t)$ - (c.) 'contentment(?), satisfaction(?)': nom.sg. [nu]- \acute{u} - $u\check{s}$ (OS or OH/MS), nu- \acute{u} - $u\check{s}$ (OH/NS), acc.sg. nu- \acute{u} -un (MH/NS), dat.-sg. nu- \acute{u} -ti; bare stem (as interjection) nu- \acute{u} (MH?/NS), $\prec nu$ - \acute{u} (MH/NS).

See CHD L-N: 476 for attestations. The word either occurs in lists of good things, always followed by $i\bar{s}tama\bar{s}\bar{s}u\bar{u}ar$ or $tummanti\bar{u}a$, or it occurs as an interjection (then nu-u) in nu-u halzai-u 'to call " $n\bar{u}$ ". Since $tummanti\bar{u}a$ - is the Luwian correspondent to Hitt. $i\bar{s}tama\bar{s}\bar{s}u\bar{u}ar$, and because of the one attestation with a gloss wedge, some scholars regard $n\bar{u}$ - as a Luwian word, which would explain the dat.sg.-form $n\bar{u}ti$: in Luwian, word-final -t- is dropped. This would mean, however, that a Luwian $n\bar{u}(t)$ - already in OH times was reshaped to Hitt. nom.sg. $n\bar{u}\bar{s}$ and acc.sg. $n\bar{u}n$. Whether or not this is probable, the exact meaning of the word cannot be determined, which makes etymologizing impossible.

 $n\bar{u}\mu a$ (adv.) 'still, yet': nu-u- μa (OS), nu-u-a (MH/MS?), nu-u- μa -a (NH). PIE *nu- h_3e

See CHD L-N: 468f. for attestations and semantics. Already since Sturtevant (1933: 49) this word is seen as a derivative of the conjunction nu (q.v.). The particle that is attached to nu is less clear, but probably it is identical to $=(\underline{i})a$ 'and' (q.v.). For semantics compare Goth. nauh, OHG noch 'still, yet' < * $nu-k^we$.

nūųan: see at nūman

nuuaššu: see at naššu

=pa: see =apa

pahhaš-: see pahš-a(ri)

pahhi- (c.) something harmful?: acc.sg. pa-ah-hi-in (MH/MS).

Hapax in KBo 16.31, 3; see CHD P: 1 for context and the conclusion that it may denote something harmful. Therefore a connection with *paḥḥieškeuu̯ar*, a hostile action (q.v.), could be possible. No further etymology.

paḥḥieškeuuar (n.) a hostile action: nom.-acc.sg. pa-aḥ-ḥi-eš-ke-u-ua-ar.

See CHD P: 1: this word is hapax and occurs in a vocabulary only, preceded by huuarzakeuuar 'cursing' and followed by kurur appatar 'initiating hostilities', which seems to indicate that it refers to some hostile action itself as well. Formally, it probably is a verb.noun in -uar of an impf. pahhieške/a- of a further unattested verb. A tie-in with pahhi-, something harmful (q.v.), is likely. No further etymology.

paḥš-^{a(ri)}, paḥš-ⁱ (IIIa; IIa2) 'to protect, to guard, to defend; to observe (agreements), to keep (oaths), to obey (commands), to keep (a secret); (midd. with dat.) to seek protection with' (Sum. PAP): 1sg.pres.midd. pa-aḥ-ḥa-aš-ḥa (OH/NS, MH/MS or NS), 2sg.pres.midd. pa-aḥ-ḥa-aš-ta (OH/NS), 3sg.pres.midd. pa-aḥ-ša (MH/MS or NS), pa-aḥ-ša-ri (MH/MS), 1pl.pres.midd. pa-aḥ-šu-ua-aš-ta (MH/MS), 2pl.pres.midd. pa-aḥ-ḥa-aš-du-ma (OH/NS),

MH/MS), 3pl.prs.midd. pa-a-ah-ša-an-ta (OH/MS), [pa-ah-]ha-aš-ša-an-ta-ri (NH), 1sg.pret.midd. pa-ah-ha-aš-ha-at (NH), pa-ah-ha-aš-ha-ha-at (NH), 3sg.imp.midd. pa-ah-ha-aš-ta-at (NH), 3sg.imp.midd. pa-ah-ša-ru (OH/NS), 2pl.imp.midd. pa-ah-ha-aš-du-ma-at (OH/NS, MH/MS), 3pl.imp.midd. pa-ah-ša-an-ta-ru (MH/MS), [pa-ah-š]a-an-da-a-r[u]; 1sg.pres.act. pa-ah-ha-aš-hi (MH/NS, often), pa-ah-ha-aš-mi (1x, OH/NS), 2sg.pres.act. pa-ah-ha-aš-ti (NH), 1pl.pres.act. pa-ah-šu-e-ni (MH/NS), pa-ah-šu-u-e-ni (NH), 2pl.pres.act. pa-ah-ha-aš-te-ni (NH), 3pl.pres.act. pa-ah-ha-aš-ta (NH), 1sg.pret.act. pa-ah-ha-[aš-hu-u]n (OH or MH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. pa-ah-ha-aš-ta (NH), 3pl.pret.act. pa-ah-ser (NH), 2sg.imp.act. pa-ah-ši (OH/NS, MH/MS), 3sg.imp.act. pa-ah-ha-aš-du (NH), 2pl.imp.act. pa-ah-ha-aš-te-en (MH/MS), pa-ah-ha-aš-tén (MH/MS), pa-ah-ha-aš-ti-en (MH/NS), pa-ah-aš-te-an-du (NH), [p]a-ah-ha-ša-[an-du] (MH/NS); impf. pa-ah-ha-aš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: pahšnu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to protect, to defend, to take care of, to be watchful' (1sg.pres.act. pa-ah-ša-nu-mi (NH), 2pl.pres.act. pa-ah-ha-aš-nu-ut-teni (OH/NS), [p]a-aḥ-ša-nu-ut-te-ni (MH/NS), pa-aḥ-ša-nu-te-n[i], 3pl.pres.act. pa-ah-ha-[aš-]ša-nu-an-zi (MH/MS),1sg.pret.act. pa-ah-sa-nu-[n]u-[un](OH/NS), 2sg.pret.act. pa-ah-ša-nu-uš (OS), 3sg.pret.act. pa-ah-ha-aš-nu-ut (NH), 3pl.pret.act. pa-ah-ša-nu-[er] (OH/NS), pa-ah-ha-aš-ša-[nu-er] (NH), 2sg.imp.act. pa-ah-ša-nu-ut, pa-ah-ha-aš-ša-nu-ut (OH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. pa-ahša-nu-ud-du (MH/NS), pa-ah-ha-aš-nu-ud-du (MH/NS), 2pl.imp.act. pa-ah-šanu-ut-te-en (OS), pa-ah-ha-aš-nu-ut-te-en (OH/NS), pa-ah-ha-aš-ša-nu-[ut-teen], 3pl.imp.act. pa-ah-ha-aš-nu-an-du (OH/MS); part. pa-ah-ša-nu-ua-an-tpa-ah-ha-aš-nu-ua-an-t- (OH/MS), pa-ah-ha-aš-ša-nu-ua-an-t-(OH/NS),(MH/NS);verb.noun pa-ah-ša-nu-mar, gen.sg. pa-ah-ha-aš-nu-ma-aš (MH/MS)); inf.I pa-ah-ha-aš-nu-um-[m]a-an-zi (MH/NS), pa-ah-ha-aš-ša-numa-an-zi (NS); impf. PAP-nu-uš-ke/a- (NH)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *pa-* 'to protect?' (3sg.imp.act. *pa-ad-du*, *pád-du*).

IE cognates: Lat. $p\bar{a}sc\bar{o}$ ($p\bar{a}v\bar{i}$, $p\bar{a}stum$) 'to graze', $p\bar{a}stor$ 'herd', OCS pasti 'to pasture', SCr. $p\bar{a}sti$ 'to pasture, to look after'.

PIE * $p\acute{e}h_2s$ -o, * $p\acute{o}h_2s$ -ei, * ph_2s -neu-

See CHD P: 2f. for attestations. The verb occurs in the middle as well as in the active, without a traceable difference in meaning. In the oldest texts, the middle forms are dominant. The active forms are treated by Oettinger (1979a: 210) as *mi*conjugated, citing 1sg.pres.act. *paḥḥašmi*. This is misleading, as this form occurs only once, whereas *paḥḥašḥi* is attested many times. I therefore assume that the active verb originally is *ḥi*-conjugated. The verb shows a quite consistent

alternation between pahs-V and pahhas-C, which reminds of e.g. taks-V besides takkes-C (see $taks-z^i$ 'to undertake, to unify'). Apparently, in *pahsC, the cluster received an epenthetic vowel: / $paHsC^\circ$ /. It is remarkable, however, that the causative $pahsnu-z^i$ does not show this distribution (we would then expect pa-ah-ha-as-nu- throughout the paradigm): the oldest (OS) forms are spelled pa-ah-sa-nu-. In my view, this points to a zero-grade formation /pHsnu-V vs. the full grade stem / $paHsV^\circ$, $paHsC^\circ$ / as found in the basic verb.

Since Kuryłowicz (1927: 102), this verb is generally connected with Lat. $p\bar{a}sc\bar{o}$ 'to herd' and OCS pasti 'to pasture' and reconstructed as * peh_2 -s-, an s-extension of the root * $peh_2(i)$ - 'to protect'. This means that the middle paradigm goes back to * $p\acute{e}h_2s$ -o and the active paradigm to * $p\acute{o}h_2s$ -oi.

Melchert (1993b: 162) hesitatingly suggests that CLuw. *pa*- might mean 'to protect' (although he states that this "meaning is a mere guess"), and that it consequently could show the unextended root **peh*₂-.

paḥḥur / paḥḥuen- (n.) 'fire, campfire, embers; fever' (Sum. IZI, Akk. IŠĀTI): nom.-acc.sg. pa-aḥ-ḥur (often, OS), pa-aḥ-ḥu-ur (OH/NS), pa-a-aḥ-ḥur (2x, OH/MS), pa-aḥ-ḥu-ur (1x, MS?), pa-aḥ-ḥu-ua-ar (1x, NS), gen.sg. pa-aḥ-hu-e-na-aš (often, MH?/NS), pa-aḥ-hu-u-e-na-aš (MH/NS), pa-aḥ-hu-na-aš (1x, NH), loc.sg. pa-aḥ-hu-e-ni (often, OH/NS), pa-aḥ-hu-u-e-ni, pa-aḥ-hu-ni (2x, MH/NS), all.sg. [pa-a]ḥ-hu-e-na (NH/early NS), erg.sg. pa-aḥ-hu-e-na-ara (MH/MS), pa-aḥ-hu-e-na-za, abl. pa-aḥ-hu-e-na-az (MH/MS), pa-aḥ-hu-u-e-ni-it (MH/MS), pa-aḥ-hu-u-e-ni-it (MH/MS), pa-aḥ-hu-u-e-ni-it (MH/NS), pa-aḥ-hu-u-e-ni-it (MH/NS), pa-aḥ-hu-u-e-ni-it (MH/NS), pa-aḥ-hu-ni-it (MH/MS).

Derivatives: DUG/NA paḥhunal(l)a/i-, DUG paḥhuinali- (n.) a container for fire, embers and other things (nom.-acc.sg. pa-aḥ-ḥu-na-al-li (OH or MH/MS), loc.sg. [pa-aḥ-ḥu-n]a-al-li-ia (OH or MH/MS), pa-aḥ-ḥu-na-li (OH?/NS), abl. pa-aḥ-ḥu-na-li-ia-za (NS), pa-aḥ-ḥu-na-li-az (OH?/MS), pa-aḥ-ḥu-ina-li-az (OH/NS), nom.-acc.pl. pa-aḥ-ḥu-na-al-li (OH/NS), pa-aḥ-ḥu-na-li (NH)), Li paḥhurula-(c.) '(fire-)tender' (nom.sg. p[a]-aḥ-ḥu-ru-la-aš (NH)), GIŠ paḥhurul(a)- (c.) an implement for tending or banking a fire (nom.sg. [pa-a]ḥ-ḥu-ru-la-aš (NH), abl. pa-aḥ-ḥu-ru-la-az (MH/NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. **pāḥūr** (n.) 'fire(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. *pa-a-ḥu-u-ur*), **paṇari(ia)-** 'to light a fire' (3sg.pret.act. *pa-ṇa-ar-it-ta*).

IE cognates: Gr. $\pi \tilde{v} \rho$, OHG *fuir*, Arm. *hur*, Goth. *fon*, OPr. *panno* 'fire'. PIE * $p\acute{e}h_2$ -ur, * ph_2 -uen-s

See CHD P: 12f. for attestations. In my view, pahhur / pahhuenaš has to be phonologically interpreted /páH^wr / paH^wénas/, showing the phoneme /H^w/ (for which see Kloekhorst fthc.c). This also explains the one NH attestation pahhuuar, which denotes phonetic [páH^wt].

Since Hrozný (1917 (SH): 69), this word is etymologically connected with Gr. $\pi \tilde{v} \rho$, OHG *fuir*, Arm. *hur* 'fire' etc., which means that we have to reconstruct a proterodynamic paradigm * peh_2 -ur, * ph_2 -ueh-s. The -n- of the oblique stem is still visible in e.g. Goth. *fon*, OPr. *panno* 'fire'. In Hittite, the *e*-grade of the nom.-acc. has spread throughout the paradigm: * peh_2ueh -> pahhueh-.

In CLuwian, a noun pa-a-hu-u-ur is attested that is generally regarded as cognate to Hitt. pahhur (cf. Starke 1990: 570f.). The word is attested in a broken context, however, so its meaning cannot be independently determined. Formally, it is difficult to explain why $p\bar{a}h\bar{u}r$ shows a lenited -h. The meaning of the Luwian verb $pa\mu ari\mu a$ - 'to light a fire' (which is attested in Hittite context) is ascertained, however. It shows loss of -h- in front of $-\mu$ -, which we also observe in e.g. mal(h)u- 'to break' (see at malla- 'to mill') and la(h)un(a)i- 'to wash' (see at $l\bar{a}hu$ - 'lahu- 'to pour').

pai- 'to go': see paii-zi / pai-

pai-\(\int pi-\) (IIa4 > Ic1) 'to give, to pay, to grant, to hand over' (Sum. SUM, Akk. NADĀNU): 1sg.pres.act. pé-e-eh-hé (OS), pé-e-eh-hi (OS), pé-eh-hi (OH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. pa-it-ti (MH/MS), pa-iš-ti (NH), pé-eš-ti (MH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. paa-i (OS), pa-i (OH/MS), 1pl.pres.act. pi-i-ú-e-ni (OH or MH/MS), pi-ú-e-ni (OH?/NS, MH/MS), pí-ia-u-e-ni (OH/NS), pí-i-ia-u-e-ni (NH), 2pl.pres.act. pí-ište-ni (OH/MS), pé-eš-te-ni (MH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. pí-an-zi (OS), pí-ia-an-zi (OS), pí-en-zi (2x), pí-i-ia-an-zi (NH), pí-e-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. pé-eh-hu-un (OH/NS), pé-e-eh-hu-un (NH), 2sg.pret.act. pa-it-ta (OH/MS), pé-eš-ta (NH), 3sg.pret.act. pa-iš (OS), ba-i-iš (1x, OS), pa-i-iš (OH/NS?), pa-a-iš (OH/NS), pa-a-i-iš (NH), pa-iš-ta (OH/NS), pé-eš-ta (NH), pé-e-eš-ta (NH), 1pl.pret.act. pí-ú-en (MH/MS), pí-ú-e-en (HHCTO 2 obv. 4 (MH/MS)), pí-i-ú-en (NH?), pí-ia-u-e-en (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. pí-i-e-er (OS), pí-i-er (OS), pí-e-er (MH/MS), pí-ia-er (NH), pí-er, 2sg.imp.act. pa-i (OS), pa-a-i (OH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. pa-a-ú (OH/NS, MH/MS), pé-eš-du (NH), 2pl.imp.act. [p]í-i-iš-te-en (OS), pí-iš-te-en (MH/MS), pa-iš-te-en (MH/MS), pé-eš-tén (OH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. pí-an-du (OH?/NS, MH/MS) pí-jaan-du (OH?/NS); 3pl.pres.midd. pí-an-da-ri; part. pí-ia-an-t- (OS); verb.noun píia-u-ua-ar (NH), gen.sg. pí-ia-u-ua-aš (NH)); inf.I pí-i-ia-u-ua-an-zi, pí-ia-u-uaan-zi, pí-ia-ua-an-zi; inf.II pí-ia-an-na (MH/NS), pí-an-na; sup. pí-i-ia-u-u[a-an]; impf. pí-iš-ke/a- (OS), pa-iš-ke/a-, pé-e-eš-ke/a- (MH/MS), pé-eš-ke/a- (OH/NS).

Derivatives: *piṭanna-¹ / piṭanni-* (IIa5) 'to give (impf.)' (sup. *pf-ṭa-an-ni-ua-an*), **piṭatar / piṭann-* (n.) 'giving' (nom.-acc.sg. SUM-*tar*, gen.sg. SUM-*an-na-aš*), NINDA *piṭantalla/i-* 'donated bread' (nom.sg. *pf-ṭa-an-ta-al-li-iš* (OS), *pf-ṭa-an-ta-li-iš* (OS), acc.sg. *pf-ṭa-an-ta-al-la-an* (NS), nom.pl.? *pf-ṭa-an-ta-al-li-iš* (OS), acc.pl.? *pf-ṭa-an-tal-la-aš* (OH/NS)), see *peppieššar* and *uppa-¹ / uppi-*.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. pai- / pi(ia)- 'to give' (1pl.pres.act. pi-u-un-ni, 3sg.pret.act. pí-ia-at-ta, pí-i-ia-at-ta, 3pl.pret.act. pí-un-ta, 2sg.imp.act. pí-i-ia, 3sg.imp.act. pa-a-i-ú, pa-i-ú, 3pl.imp.act. pí-ia-an-du), pipišša- 'to give' (2sg.imp.act. pí-pí-iš-ša); HLuw. pia- 'to give' (3sg.pres.act. pi-ia-i (BABYLON 1 §15, AKSARAY §7, KULULU lead strips), 1pl.pres.act. DARE-mi-na (KULULU lead strips, CEKKE §8, §9), 3pl.pres.act. pi-ia-ti (KULULU lead strip 2.18), 1sg.pret.act. pi-ia-ha (KARKAMIŠ A1a §8, §9, ANCOZ 7 §6, BABYLON 1 §3, §9), 3sg.pret.act. pi-ia-ta (often), 3pl.pret.act. DARE-ta_x (TOPADA §30), 3sg.imp.act. pi-ia-tu (KARATEPE 1 §51 Hu., §52 Hu., KÖRKÜN §7), pi-ia-tu-u (ÇİFTLİK §16), pi-ià-tù (KARATEPE 1 §52 Ho., pi-iá-tù (KARATEPE 1 §51 Ho.), piaza 'gifts(?)' (pi-ia-za (KULULU lead strips), pipasa- 'to present' (1sg.pres.act. pi-pa-sa-wa/i-i (ALEPPO 2 §17), 3sg.pres.act. pi-pa-sa-i (BOHÇA §3), pi-pa-sa-ia (BOHÇA §5, 9), 3sg.pret.act. pi-pa-sa-ta (KARKAMIŠ A23 §4, MARAS 1 §11), 3sg.imp.act. pi-pa-sa-tu (BOR §11)); Lyc. pije- 'to give' (3sg.pres.act. pije, 3pl.pres.act. pijeti, 1sg.pret.act. pijaxa, pijaxa, 3sg.pret.act. pijete, pijete, 3pl.pret.act. pijete, pijete), pibi(je)- 'to give' (3sg.pres.act. pibiti, 3pl.pres.act. pibijeti).

PAnat. *poi-/pi-

IE cognates: Hitt. epp^{-zi} / app- 'to take, seize' (q.v.), Skt. $\bar{a}pn\acute{o}ti$ 'to reach, to gain, to take possession of', Lat. $ap\bar{\imath}scor$ 'to reach, to receive, to grab, to get', $co-\bar{e}p\bar{\imath}$ 'I have started, I have undertaken'.

PIE * $h_l p$ - $\acute{o}i$ -ei / * $h_l p$ -i- $\acute{e}nti$

See CHD P: 40f. for attestations. The oldest paradigm is *peḫḫe*, *paitti*, *pāi*, *pīu̯eni*, *pišteni*, *pianzi*. This clearly shows an ablaut *pai- / pi-*, and herewith this verb belongs to the *dāi/tii̯anzi-*class. In one point it differs from the other *dāi/tii̞anzi-*class verbs, however, namely in the fact that it shows zero-grade in the plural of the preterite as well (*peḫḫun*, *paitta*, *paiš*, *piu̯en*, **pišten*, *pii̯er*, vs. e.g. *daiu̞en*, *daišten*, *daier* 'to put'). In my view, *pai-i / pi-* reflects the older situation, whereas in all other verbs the full-grade stem was analogically introduced in the pret.pl. in the pre-Hittite period. In NH times, a thematic stem *piie/a-zi-* occasionally is

found, which was created in the basis of a false analysis of 3pl.pres.act. $pi\underline{i}anzi$ (compare e.g. secondary $halzi\underline{i}e/a-z^i$ in the paradigm of $halzai-z^i$ / $halzi-z^i$ to shout' (q.v.)). The stem $pe-z^i$ as found in pehhi and pehhun is due to monophthongization of $pai-z^i$ in front of $-b-z^i$. In NH times such a monophthongization occasionally also took place in front of $-sC-z^i$ (cf. Kimball 1999: 234), which yielded NH forms like pesta, pesten and $peske/a-z^i$ from older paista, paisten and $paiske/a-z^i$.

Regarding its etymology, consensus seems to have been reached. The verb is generally explained as a univerbation of the preverb pe- (q.v.) followed by a root * $(h_1)ai$ - or *(H)ei-, which is connected with TochB ai-, TochA e- 'to give' and Gr. αἴνυμι 'to take'. For instance, Oettinger (1979a: 470) reconstructs *pói + $h_{I,3}oi$, and Melchert (1989: 44) gives *pe + ai-. Yet, as I explain in Kloekhorst fthc.a, this etymology has to be rejected because it is impossible to explain how the weak stem pi- phonetically can be traced back to a preverb reflecting $*h_lpoi$ that is prefixed to a verbal root. As we see in the paradigm of pai- 'to go', a preform $*h_lpoi + *h_lienti$ yields $*pajanzi > p\bar{a}nzi$, and not **pijanzi. Moreover, the absence of a counterpart with the preverb u- and the abundant attestation of this verb in the other Anatolian languages as well (whereas the preverb pe- is further scarcely attested outside Hittite), confirm my view that pai-/pi- cannot be a univerbated verb. As I explain in the cited article, pai-/pi- has to be regarded as all dāi/tijanzi-class verbs in the sense that they reflect a structure *CC-oi- / *CCi-, i.e. the zero-grade of a verbal root followed by an ablauting -oi-/-i-suffix. For pai-1/pi- this means that the root must be either *PeH- or *HeP-. The only root that semantically fits is $*h_lep$ - 'to seize, to grab' (for which see also at epp^{-2i} app-), as can be seen by e.g. Alb. ap- 'to give' ($<*h_1op-eie-$, cf. Klingenschmitt 1981: 127) and Germ. *geb- 'to give' (< *ga- + * h_1 ep-, cf. Kortlandt 1992: 104). I therefore reconstruct $*h_1p$ -oi- $/*h_1p$ -i-.

Note that in Luwian and in Lycian the thematicized stem *piio- has been generalized, with the exception of a few CLuw. forms found in the Ištanuwian hymns, viz. 3sg.imp.act. $p\bar{a}iu < *p\acute{o}i$ -.

 un (MH/NS), 2sg.pret.act. pa-it-ta (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. pa-it (OS), ba-i-it (OH/MS), pa-i-it (OH/MS), pa-a-it (MH/MS), 1pl.pret.act. pa-i-ú-u-en (OH/NS), pa-a-i-ú-en (OH/NS), pa-a-u-en (MH/NS), pa-i-u-en (NH), pa-a-u-e-en (NH), 3pl.pret.act. pa-a-er (OS), pa-i-er (OH/NS), pa-er (NH), pa-a-e-er (NH), pa-e-er (NH), 3sg.imp.act. pa-it-tu (OS), pa-id-du (OH/NS), 2pl.imp.act. pa-it-tén (MH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. pa-a-an-du (OH or MH/MS), pa-a-an-tu (OH/NS), pa-an-du (NS); part. pa-a-an-t- (MH/MS), pa-an-t- (NH); verb.noun pa-a-u-a-ar (NH), pa-a-u-u-a-ar (NH), pa-a-u-u-a-ar (NH), pa-a-u-u-a-ar (OH/NS), pa-a-u-u-a-ar-zi (OH/NS), pa-a-u-an-zi (OH/NS), pa-a-u-an-zi (NH); impf. pa-is-ke/a- (OS).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. **pa-** 'to go' (3sg.imp.act. "PES₂"pa-tu (ASSUR letter *e* §24), impf.3sg.pres.act. PES₂pa-za-ti (MARAŞ 14 §13), impf.1sg.pret.act. PES₂pa-za-ha (KARKAMIŠ A12 §11, §12, KARKAMIŠ A5*b* §1), PES₂pa-za-ha_x (SHEIZAR §2), impf.3sg.pret.act. "PES₂"pa-za/i-ta_x (TOPADA §23)).

PIE $*h_l p \acute{o} i + *h_l \acute{e} i - ti / *h_l i - \acute{e} n ti$.

See CHD P: 19f. for attestations. The verb shows a number of different spellings, which have to be chronologically ordered in order to understand the inner-Hittite developments. In OS texts, we find the spellings pa-i-mi, $pa-i-\check{s}i$, pa-i-iz-zi / pa-iz-zi, $pa-i-\check{u}a-ni$, pa-it-te-ni (but note that pa-it-ta-ni (OH/NS) must be more archaic), pa-a-an-zi; pa-a-un, --, pa-i-it / pa-it, --, --, pa-a-er. With the knowledge that $p\bar{a}nzi$, $p\bar{a}un$ and $p\bar{a}er$ go back to * $pa\underline{i}anzi$, * $pa\underline{i}un$ and * $pa\underline{i}er$, it is clear that all forms point to a stem pai- (with **short** vowel) and $pa\underline{i}i$. In MS texts, the following spellings occur for the first time: pa-a-i-mi, pa-a-iz-zi, pa-a-it, showing a stem $p\bar{a}i$ - with **long** vowel. In my view, this long \bar{a} can only be explained as the result of a contraction of $pa\underline{i}i$ - (compare e.g. dat.-loc.sg. har-ga-a-i /Hárgaii/ 'white' < */Hárgaii/ < virtual * $h_2\acute{e}r\acute{g}-ei-i$). This shows that the OS stem $pa\underline{i}i$ - is linguistically real. Forms that first occur in NS texts are pa-a-mi, $pa-a-i-\check{s}i$ / $pa-a-\check{s}i$, $pa-a-i-\check{u}a-ni$ / pa-a-i-u-e-ni / pa-a-u-e-ni, pa-a-i-u-e-ni. These show additional examples of the stem $pa\bar{a}i$ - as well as some forms that show a stem pae-i (according to the hatrae-class).

All in all, I assume the following situation: in OH times, the paradigm was /páiimi, páiisi, páiitsi, páiiuani, páiitani, pántsi < *páiantsi/. In MH times, this changed to /páimi, páisi, páitsi, páiuani, páitani, pántsi/. In NH times forms according to the *hatrae*-class are created.

It is generally accepted that this verb must be compared with $\mu e^{-z^{i}}$ / $u\mu a$ - 'to come' and that these verbs form a pair showing univerbations of the PIE root * h_1ei - (for which see also i- zi and μe / $^{-tta(ri)}$) with the preverbs pe 'away' and u

'hither', respectively. The exact interpretation of $pa\underline{i}i^{-zi}/pai$ - has been debated, however, mainly because opinions differ on the reconstruction of the preverb pe. For instance, Melchert (1994a: 133) claims that pe reflects $*p\check{e}$, assuming that in the preform $*pe-h_1i\acute{e}nti$ a development $*-eh_1i->-ai$ - is responsible for the stem pai-, which then spread throughout the paradigm. All alleged examples of the development $*-eh_1i->-ai$ - (Melchert 1994a: 177) are false, however: e.g. $d\bar{a}i$ 'he takes' is reconstructed as $*da\underline{i}e < *d^heh_1i-ei$, whereas we should reconstruct $*da\underline{i}e < *d^hh_1-\acute{o}i-ei$ (see at dai^{-i}/ti -). I therefore reject Melchert's reconstruction $*p\check{e}$. A better proposal is Eichner's (1973: 68), who assumes that pe goes back to *poi and that the variant pai- as seen in $pa\underline{i}i$ - / pai- therefore must reflect the nonmonophthongized variant. Although I do not agree with the details of Eichner's reconstruction of $pa\underline{i}i$ - / pai-, I do think that his interpretation of the preverb pe- is basically correct. I therefore will work with a reconstruction $*h_1poi$ for the preverb pe (see its own lemma for a more detailed treatment).

Universation is the phenomenon that two originally separate words at one point merge to become one word. It must be borne in mind that the exact moment of univerbation may differ per case. In the case of $pe(-)har(k)^{-2i}$ (q.v.), we see univerbation happening before our eyes in OH texts. In the case of paii-zi / pai-, however, it must have happened earlier, namely before the moment of monophthongization of $*h_1poi$ to pe. Nevertheless, it is not likely that univerbation took place at the PIE level. A preform * h_i poi- h_i iénti as assumed by e.g. Eichner (1973: 68), should in view of $*h_2uh_1i\acute{e}nti > OH huianzi$ 'they run' have given OH **pajanzi, with preserved intervocalic -i-, instead of attested $p\bar{a}nzi$. In the case of $\mu e^{-zi}/u\mu a$ - 'to come' (q.v.), we see that we must assume that univerbation has taken place at the time that $*h_2ou$ has monophthongized to */2u/ and $*h_1\acute{e}iti/*h_1\acute{e}nti$ have become $*/?\acute{e}t^si/$ and $*/i\acute{a}nt^si/$. The case of $paii^{-zi}/pai-$ is slightly different, however. First, we must assume that $*h_ipoi$ had not yet monophthongized to pe, but must have had its intermediate shape */pai/. Secondly, whereas in *uezzi* / *uuanzi* it is clear that the verbal forms remained accentuated (*/?u+?ét^si/ and /?u+iánt^si/), the forms paiuani and paittani show that in the case of paii-/pai- the preverb attracted the accent. If we assume univerbation at the time that we are dealing with */pái/ on the one hand and */ʔémi, ʔési, ʔét^si, ʔiuéni, ʔiténi, iánt^si/ on the other, we arrive at the following scenario. At the moment of univerbation, the accent is fixed on the preverb */pái/: 3sg.pres. */pái-?et^si/, 2pl.pres. /pái-?iteni/, 3pl.pres. /pái-iánt^si/, 3sg.pret. /pái-?et/. In 3pl.pres. */páiiantsi/, the sequence /aiia/ is simplified to /aia/ because a "geminate" /-ii-/ does not exist in the phonemic system of that period. The next step is weakening of post-tonic *e to /i/ when in closed syllable and /a/ in open syllable (cf. § 1.4.9.1.b): 3sg.pres. */pái?at³i/, 2pl.pres. */pái?itani/, 3sg.pret. /pái?it/. The stem */pái?i-/ of the sg.pret.- and the pl.-forms replaces the stem */pái?a-/ of the sg.pres.-forms, yielding */pái?it³i/. The loss of intervocalic -i-, which causes contraction of the adjacent vowels, as well as the subsequent simplification of */Vi?V/ to /ViV/ yields the paradigm as attested in OH texts: /páiit³i, páiitani, pānt³i, páiit/. The MH development /CaiiC/ > /CāiC/ further explains the MH/NH paradigm /pāit³i, pāitani, pānt³i, pāit/.

HLuw. pa- does not show a reflex of -i- anymore. This is possibly due to a similar contraction as in Hitt. $p\bar{a}nzi < *pajanzi$, after which a stem pa- spread throughout the paradigm.

paknu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to defame, to slander, to denounce': 3pl.pret.act. *pa-ak-nu-er* (OH/NS), *pa-ak-nu-e-er* (OH/NS).

See CHD P: 58 for attestations and contexts. Its meaning cannot easily be determined, but a translation 'to defame' may fit. Formally, the verb looks like a causative in -nu- of a root pak-. As causatives in -nu- in principle are derived from zero-grade roots, we could be dealing here with a root *Pe(H)K-. Further unclear.

pakkušš- 'to pound, to crack, to crush, to grind': impf.3pl.pres.act. *pa-ak-ku-uš-kán-zi* (OH/NS), impf.3pl.imp.act. *pa-ak-ku-uš-kán-du* (OH/NS).

Derivatives: *pak(kuš)šuuant*- (adj.) modifying 'grain') 'cracked(?)' (nom.-acc.sg.v. *pa-ak-ku-uš-šu*[†]-*ua-an* (NS), *pa-ak-šu-ua-an*, nom.pl.c. *pa-ak-ku-uš-šu-an-te-eš* (MH?/MS?), nom.-acc.pl.n. *pa-ak-ku-uš-šu-ua-an-da* (MH/NS), *pa-ak-šu-ua-da* (NH), loc.pl. *pa-ak-ku-uš-šu-ua-an-da-aš* (MH/NS), abl. *pa-ak-ku-uš-šu-ua-an-da-az*), (GIŠ) *pakkuššuuar* (n.) a wooden implement used to crack or crush cereals (nom.-acc.sg. *pa-ak-k[u-u]š-šu-ar* (MH/NS), *pa-ak-ku-uš-šu-ua-ar* (MH/NS)).

See CHD P: 58f. for attestations. The adjective $pak(ku\check{s})\check{s}uu\check{u}ant$ - is cited in CHD as $pakku\check{s}\check{s}au\check{u}ant$ - as well, which is done on the basis of one form in KBo 21.1 i 15, which CHD reads as $pa-ak-ku-u\check{s}-\check{s}a?$ -ua-an. If we look at the handcopy of this tablet, hower, we see that the damaged sign in between - $u\check{s}$ - and -ua- hardly can be ŠA: *** I therefore transliterate this form as $pa-ak-ku-u\check{s}-\check{s}u^!-ua-an$.

On the basis of the adjective $pak(ku\check{s})\check{s}uu\check{u}ant$, we can infer that the verbal stem is $pakku\check{s}\check{s}$. Oettinger (1979a: 212) suggests a connection with PIE * $peh_2\acute{g}$ - 'to

become firm' and $*peh_2k$ - 'to make firm', but this is unlikely, not only for formal reasons (where does $-u\check{s}\check{s}$ - come from?) but also for semantic reasons: Oettinger translates the PIE root $*peh_2k$ - as 'feststampfen', but the notion 'stampfen' is not attested in its descendants that all denote 'to make firm'. Oettinger apparently translates the root thus only on the basis of his connection with Hitt. $pakku\check{s}\check{s}$ -. Janda (2000: 49-51) connects $pakku\check{s}\check{s}$ - with $*pek^w$ - 'to cook' and assumes on the basis of this connection that $*pek^w$ - originally meant 'genießbar machen'. This does not seem semantically attractive to me either. Further unclear.

palāḥ-i / palaḥḥ- (IIa2) 'to call(?), to summon(?)': 3sg.pret.act. pa-la-a-aḥ-t[a] (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. pa-la-aḥ-ḥe-er (OH/NS).

See CHD P: 60 for attstations and contexts. Both forms occur in broken context, but on the basis of KUB 32.56 obv. 6 *nu ua-ar-ri pa-la-ah-he-er* 'They *p*.-ed for help', it is suggested in CHD that the verb might denote 'to call, to summon' (likewise Tischler HEG P: 388: 'rufen, anrufen').

Phonologically, the verb probably has to be interpreted as /plaH-/. Because of the rootfinal -hh-, the verb is likely to have been hi-conjugated (mi-conjugated roots of the structure * Ceh_2 - would have lost their * h_2 because it always stood in preconsonantal position). On the analogy of $n\bar{a}h^{-i}$ / nahh- 'to fear' and $z\bar{a}h^{-i}$ / zahh- 'to beat', I assume that this verb was $pl\bar{a}h^{-i}$ / plahh- (note that the long vowel is attested in 3sg.pret.act. $pal\bar{a}ht[a]$). Mechanically, we have to reconstruct a root * $Pleh_2$ -, of which I know no other examples.

(T^{ÚG})*palaḥša-* (c.) a garment: nom.sg. *pa-la-aḥ-ša-aš*, acc.sg. (4) *pa-la-aḥ-ša-an* (NH), dat.-loc.sg. *pa-la-ah-ši*, nom.pl.(?) *pa-la-ah-ši-iš*.

Derivatives: *palaḥš(ii̯e/a)-^{zi}*, *palaḥšae-^{zi}* (Ic1 / Ic2) 'to cover' (3pl.pres.act. *pala-aḥ-ši-ia-an-zi* (MH/MS), *pa-la-aḥ-ša-an-zi* (MH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. *pa-la-aḥ-še-et* (NS), 3pl.pret.act. *pa-a-la-aḥ-ša-e-er*).

PIE * $pleh_2$ -so- or * $ploh_2$ -so-

See CHD P: 60f. for attestations. The noun and its derivatives are always spelled $pa-la-ah-\check{s}^{\circ}$, indicating a phonological analysis /plaHsa-/. Kronasser (1966: 167) connects this word with Hitt. palhi- 'wide, broad' < * plh_2 -i-. This means that /plaHsa-/ would reflect * $pleh_2$ so- or * $ploh_2$ so- (for the retention of * h_2 in front of -s-, cf. $pah\check{s}-$ 'to protect' < * poh_2 s-). See at palhi- for further etymology.

I do not understand how Tischler (HEG P: 389) can follow Neumann (1988: 259¹³) in assuming that *palaḥša*- shows thematicization of a verbal noun

*palhiššar (of a further unattested verb *palh- 'to protect', which is supposed to be cognate to Gr. $\pi \epsilon \lambda \alpha \varsigma$ 'skin', ON *fela* 'to hide' < *pelh₂-) that first shows syncope of the second syllable and then anaptyxis in the cluster -lhš-: the supposed developments are irregular and unlikely.

palh-? '?': 3pl.pret.act. pa-a[l?-]he-er (OH/NS).

Hapax in KBo 3.1. i 34. The context is broken and there has been dispute regarding its reading. After collation, CHD P: 63 now reads [ÉR]IN^{MEŠ}-an pa-a[l?-]he-er, however. On the basis of this context alone, the meaning of the verbal form cannot be determined. Tischler (HEG P: 392) nevertheless translates 'schützen ?', but does so especially on the basis of the old reading [DIN]GIR^{MEŠ}= $an\ pa[-ah-š]e\text{-}er$ 'the gods protected him', of which he states that, although the reading now has been improved, "die Bedeutung kann indes stimmen". He does not seem to notice, however, that the former reading of [DIN]GIR^{MEŠ} has been improved as well, namely to [ÉR]IN^{MEŠ}. Nevertheless, on the basis of the translation 'to protect', he suggests to connect palh- with $(T^{UG})palahša$ -, a garment (q.v.), and, on an IE level, with Gr. π έλας 'skin', ON fela 'to hide' < * $pelh_2$ - (see at his treatment of $(T^{UG})palahša$ -, HEG P: 389). As I have argued at the lemma $(T^{UG})palahša$ -, this latter word cannot derive from a root * $pelh_2$ -, but reflects * $pleh_2$ -. Moreover, a translation 'to protect' of palh- is based on nothing, so Tischler's etymologization has no merit.

palḥi-/palḥai- (adj.) 'wide, broad': nom.sg.c. *pal-ḥi-iš* (NH), nom.pl.c. *pal-ḥa-a-e-eš* (OS), *pal-ḥa-a-eš* (MH), *pal-ḥa-e-eš* (OH?/NS), *pal-ḥi-e-eš*, nom.-acc.pl.n. *pal-hi* (NH).

Derivatives: *palḥanu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to broaden(?)' (3sg.pret.act. *pal-ḥa-nu-ut*), *palḥašti-* (c.) 'width' (Sum. DAGAL; nom.sg. *pal-ḥa-aš-ti-iš* (NH), loc.sg. *pal-ḥa-aš-ti* (NH), *pal-ḥa-aš-ti* (NH)), *palḥatar / palḥann-* (n.) 'width' (nom.acc.sg. *pal-ḥa-tar*, loc.sg. *pal-ḥa-an-ni*), ^(DUG)*palḥa/i-* (c./n.), a broad vessel (nom.sg.c.*pal-ḥi-i*[š] (OH?-MH?/NS), acc.sg.c. *pal-ḥa-an* (MS), *pal-ḥi-in* (OH?-MH?/NS), gen.sg. *pal-ḥa-aš* (OS), loc.sg. *pal-ḥi* (MS?), nom.pl.c. *pal-ḥi-iš* (OH/NS), [*pal-ḥ]i-e-eš* (OH/NS), *pal-ḥa-eš* (OH/MS?), acc.pl.c. *pal-ḥi-uš*, nom.acc.pl.n. *pal-ḥa-ea^{HLA}* (OS), *pal-ḥi* (OH/MS), *pal-ḥa* (OH/NS), *pal-ḥi-aš* (MS?), loc.pl. *pal-ḥa-aš* (OH/NS)), *palhēšš-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to become wide or broad, to expand' (impf.3sg.imp.act. *pal-ḥi-iš-ke-et-ta-ru* (OH?/NS)), *palḥeššar / palḥešn-* 'width' (instr. *pal-ḥe-eš-ni-t=á=k-kán* (NH)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *palhaja-* (?) (adj.) 'wide, broad' (nom.-acc.pl.n. *pal-ha-an*[-za], interpretation uncertain, thus Starke 1990: 257), *palhā-* 'to make flat, to spread out' (inf. \angle *pal-hu-na* (NH), part.nom.-acc.sg.n. *pal-ha-a<-am>-ma-an-za*), *palhamman-* (adj.) 'lying flat, spreading out' (nom.-acc.pl.n. *pal-ha-am-ma*), *palhašha-* 'breadth(?)' (nom.sg. *pal-ha-aš-ha-aš*).

IE cognates: Lat. *plānus* 'flat, smooth, Lith. *plónas*, Latv. *plāns* 'thin, flat', Lith. *plóti*, Latv. *plāt* 'to flatten'.

PIE * plh_2 -(e)i-

See CHD P: 64f. for attestations. Since Benveniste (1935: 151), these words are generally connected with Lat. $pl\bar{a}nus$ 'flat, smooth', etc. that reflect * $pleh_2$ -. For Hittite, a reconstruction * plh_2 -i- is generally accepted. Melchert (1984a: 45) states that a reconstruction * $pelh_2$ -i- would have yielded **palli-, and that therefore * plh_2 -i- is needed. A preform * $pelh_2$ -i- is impossible anyway, however, as the regular full grade is * $pleh_2$ - (Lat. $pl\bar{a}nus$, Lith. $pl\acute{o}ti$) and not * $pelh_2$ - (Gr. $\pi\acute{e}\lambda\alpha\nu\circ\varsigma$ 'porridge' is semantically far): all the forms with palh- must therefore reflect * plh_2 -. A genuine full-grade is found in palahša-, a garment (q.v.) which is to be analysed as /plaHsa-/ < * $pleh_2$ -so- or * $ploh_2$ -so-. Note that the derivatives palhašti-, palhatar, palhešš-, palhanu- all are derived from the bare root * plh_2 -, not from the i-stem.

Originally, the adjective probably inflected * $pl\acute{e}h_2$ -i-s, * plh_2 - $\acute{e}i$ -s, of which the oblique stem was generalized.

Note that the CLuwian words are all quite disputable regarding their interpretation.

palkuije/a-^{(tt)a(rt)} (IIIg) '?': 3pl.pres.midd. *pal-ku-i-ja-an-ta* (OH/NS).

Hapax in KUB 29.1 iii 5. CHD P: 68 translates 'to acclaim(?)', but admits that its "tentative translation is derived solely from the supposition that the verb is connected with *palwai*- 'to cry out'". Tischler (HEG P: 397-8), who cites the verb as *palkuwai*- (which is odd for a middle), follows CHD and suggests that 3sg.pret. *pa-al-ku-uš-ta* (KBo 25.123, 6 (OS)) belongs here as well. This form is hapax, too, and stands in such a broken context that its meaning cannot be determined. In my view, these suppositions are based on too little to base any conclusions on.

palkuš- '?': 3sg.pret.act. pa-al-ku-uš-ta (OS).

Hapax in KBo 25.123, 6, which text is that broken that a meaning of this verb cannot be determined. See at *palkuija*- for unconvincing suggestions of a connection between these two verbs.

palša- (c.) 'road, path; campaign; journey; caravan; time (occassion)' (Sum. KASKAL): nom.sg. KASKAL-ša-aš (OH or MH/NS), KASKAL-aš (OH/NS, MH/MS), KASKAL-iš (MH/NS), acc.sg. KASKAL-ša-an (OH/MS), KASKAL-an (OS), gen.sg. KASKAL-ša-aš (NH), KASKAL-aš (OH or MH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. *pal*-še (MH/MS), *pal*-ši (MH/MS), KASKAL-ši (OS), all.sg. KASKAL-ši-iš (OS), abl. KASKAL-ša-az (MH/MS), KASKAL-za (OS), nom.pl. KASKAL-ši-iš (OH?/NS), acc.pl. KASKAL-uš (OS), gen.pl. KASKAL-ša-aš (OH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. KASKAL-ša-aš, KASKAL-jaš (NH).

Derivatives: *palšiahh-i (IIb) 'to dispatch, to set on the road, to satisfy' (1sg.pres.act. KASKAL-ši-ah-mi (NH), 3sg.pres.act. KASKAL-ah-hi (NH), KASKAL-ši-ah-zi (NH), 3pl.pres.act. KASKAL-ši-ah-ha-an-zi (NH), 1sg.pret.act. KASKAL-ši-ah-h[u-un] (NH), 2 or 3sg.pret.act. KASKAL-ah-ta (NH); part. KASKAL-ah-ha-an-t- (NH); verb.noun KASKAL-ši-ah-hu-u-u-a-ar (NH); inf.I KASKAL-hu-an-zi (NH); impf. KASKAL-ši-ah-hi-iš-ke/a- (NH)), *palšijala- (c.) 'guide(?)' (nom.sg. LÚKASKAL-la-aš (OH/NS)).

Anat. cognates: Lyc. *tbiple* 'two times(?)', *trpple* 'three times(?)'.

IE cognates: Gr. δι-πλός, Lat. du-plus, OHG zwi-falt 'twice'.

PIE *polso- or *pl-so-

See CHD P: 69f. for attestations. This word is usually written with the sumerogram KASKAL. Its phonetic reading is only indicated by a few dat.-loc.sg. spellings *pal-ši* that are used in the same function as KASKAL-*ši*. The word can be used for either 'road' or 'time' (in the sense of 'the first time'). On the basis if the latter meaning, the Lycian words *tbiplē* and *trpplē* could be cognate if they indeed mean 'two times' and 'three times'.

It has been assumed that *palša*- has cognates in HLuwian as well, but in my opinion these are dubious. KARKAMIŠ A2+3 §22 *wa/i-sa-'* | *ku-ma-na sa-ti-'* | *pa-la-sa-ti-i* is translated by Hawkins (2000: 112) as "when he shall be out of the way", assuming that *pa-la-sa-ti-i* is abl.-instr. to a noun *palsa-* 'way' which is cognate to Hitt. *palša-*. In my view, this interpretation is less likely because in HLuwian the general rule is that the verb is the last word of the sentence. This would mean that here, *pa-la-sa-ti-i* is to be interpreted as a verbal form. KARKAMIŠ A6 §19 | *wa/i-ná ara/i-la-'* "3" tara/i-su-u "4"-su-u | "MANUS" pa+ra/i-si "CRUS" ta-nu-wa/i-wa/i-i is translated by Hawkins (2000: 125) as 'I shall cause him

to stand ... three times, four times ...', assuming that pa+ra/i-si is the dat.-loc.sg. of a noun parsa- 'time, turn', which is cognate with Hitt. palša-. In my view, pa+ra/i-si cannot mean 'time': the -su-suffix in "3" tara/i-su-u and "4" -su-u indicates 'x times' already, and the "MANUS"-determinative used for pa+ra/i-si is not helpful in an interpretation as 'x times'. Moreover, HLuw. -r- does not regularly correspond to Hitt. -l-. This means that within Anatolian only the Lycian forms may be cognate.

Already Hrozný (1917: 95) connected *palša*- with Gr. δι-πλός and Lat. *du-plus*, OHG *zwi-falt*. If this connection is justified, we deal with a root **pel*-. Hitt. *palša*-then reflects **pol-s-o-* or **pl-s-o-*.

Kimball's suggestion (1999: 450) to connect *palša-* with Arm. *pelem* 'hole' and OIr. *belach* 'cleft, passage, way' < **bel-* 'to split, cut, excavate' is semantically weak.

(UZU) paltana- (c.) 'shoulder, shoulder blade' (Sum. (UZU) ZAG(.LU)): nom.sg. pal-ta-na-aš (OH/NS), acc.sg. pal-ta-na-an, gen.sg. pal-ta-na-aš, loc.sg. pal-ta-ni (MS), pal-da-ni (MS), pal-ta-ni-i (OH/NS), abl. ZAG.LU-az, nom.pl. pal-ta-nu-uš (NH), acc.pl. pal-ta-na-[aš], loc.pl. pal-ta-a-na-aš (NH).

IE cognates: Skt. *pṛthú*- 'flat of the hand', Gr. πλατεῖα 'flat of the hand', Gr. ἀμο-πλάτη 'shoulder blade', MIr. *leithe* 'shoulder blade'.

PIE *plth2-eno-.

See CHD P: 79f. for attestations. This word is generally connected with Skt. *pṛthú*- 'flat of the hand', etc., which means that it must reflect **plth*₂-*eno*-.

It is unclear to me, however, what the connection is with the root * $pleh_2$ - 'wide, broad' (for which see palhi- and '(TÚG)*palahša-). In principle, Hitt. paltana- could also reflect a preform * plh_2th_2eno -, but the other IE languages do not show traces of * plh_2t -.

paluae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to cry out, to shout for joy, to cheer': 3sg.pres.act. pal-ua-a-ez-zi (OS), pal-ua-iz-zi (OH/NS), pal-u-ua-a-iz-zi, pal-u-ua-iz-zi, 3pl.pres.act. pal-ua-an-zi (OS), pal-ua-a-an-zi (NH), pal-u-ua-an-zi, 3sg.pret.act. pal-ua-it; part. pal-ua-an-t- (MH/MS); impf. pal-u-e-eš-ke/a- (OS), pal-u-iš-ke/a- (MS), pal-u-i-iš-ke/a- (NH), pal-ui₃-eš-ke/a- (NH), pal-ui₃-iš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: (LÚ/MUNUS) paluāt(t) alla- (c.) 'crier, a participant in festivals who cries out' (nom.sg. pal-ua-at-tal-la-aš (OS), pal-ua-tal-la-aš (NS), pal-ua-tal-aš, pal-ua-a-at-tal-l[a-aš] (OH/NS), pal-ua-a-tal-la[-aš] (NH), pal-u-ua-tal-la-aš (OH/NS), pal-lu-ua-tal-la-aš (1x), dat.sg. pal-ua-a[t-ta-al-l]i (OS), pal-ua-tal-li

(MS or early NS), pal-ua-at-ta-li, nom.pl. pal-ua-at-ta-al-le-eš (OS), pal-ua-at-tal-le-eš, pal-ua-at-tal-le-eš, pal-ua-tal-le-eš, pal-ua-tal-le-eš, pal-ua-tal-la-aš, acc.pl. pal-ua-tal-la-aš (OH?/NS), pal-ua-tal-lu-uš; case? pal-ua-a-tal-la, pal-ua-tal-la (NH)).

PIE * $b^h lh_l$ -uo- $i\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -?

See CHD P: 80f. for attestations. The verb clearly belongs to the *hatrae*-class, which means that it is a -*ie*/*a*-derivative of a noun **palua*-, which is visible in *paluattalla*- as well. CHD suggests a connection with the verb *palkuiie*/ $a^{-(tt)a(ri)}$ whose meaning cannot be determined, referring to other alterations like *tarku*-/*taru*- 'to dance' and *lalakueša*- / *lalaueša*-. These alternations are often seen as showing a distribution between Hitt. -*ku*- and Luw. -*u*- from PIE *- g^w - (but see at $tar(k)u^{-2i}$ for a different interpretation of its alteration). Because *paluae*- is so well attested in OS texts already, I think it is unlikely that the -*u*- is of Luwian origin. I therefore rather separate *palkuiie*/*a*-.

The etymological interpretation is difficult. The noun *palua- can phonologically represent /palua-/ as well as /pl(?)ua-/. In the first case we must assume a preform *Poluo-, in the second *Pluo- or *PlHuo-. Tischler (HEG P: 403f.) favours a connection with the PIE root *(s)pel(H)- visible in Goth. spill 'story', TochAB päl- 'to praise', Lat. ap-pellare 'to talk to', implying a reconstruction *pol- μ o-. Schrijver 1991: 406f. derives these IE forms from a root *pelh2-, which would have yielded Hitt. **pallu μ a- < *polh2- μ 0- or **pal μ 1- 'to cry, to roar' as visible in Lat. fleō 'to cry', OHG blāen 'to blow', Latv. blēju 'to bellow', RussCS blēju 'to bellow'. We then should reconstruct a noun *bh1- μ 1-uo-'crying, roaring' of which the - μ 2-o-derivative *bh1- μ 1- μ 3- 'to be crying' yielded Hitt. /pl?uāé-/, spelled pal μ 1- μ 2- it

(GIŠ) palzah(h)a-, (GIŠ) palzašha- (c.) 'pedestal, a flat base for statues': nom.sg. palza-ha-aš (OH/MS), pal-za-ah-ha-aš (OH?/NS), pal-za-ha-aš, pal-za-aš-ha-aš (NH), acc.sg. pal-za-ha-an, gen.sg. pal-za-ah-ha-aš (OH?/NS), loc.sg. pal-za-hi (OH/MS), pal-za-ah-hi (NH), pal-za-aš-hi (NH), acc.pl. pal-za-hu-uš (OS); stem pal-za-ha (OH?/NS), pal-za-aš-ha.

Derivatives: *palzaḥae-^{zi}* (Ic2) 'to stretch (a sheep, lamb, kid) out (on a flat surface)' (3sg.pres.act. [*pal-*]*za-ḥa-a-iz-zi*, *pal-za-ḥa-[iz*]*-zi*, 3pl.pres.act. *pal-za-ḥa-an-zi*).

Anat. cognates: Lyd. ?**blaso** 'socle'. PIE * $plth_2$ - $sh_2\acute{o}$ -.

See CHD P: 86 for attestations. The different spellings point to a phonological interpretation /pltsHá-/. Formally, the noun shows the suffix - $\check{s}ha$ - attached to a root *palt*- which is generally equated with * $plth_2$ - 'flat' as seen in *paltana*- 'shoulder' (q.v.) as well. We therefore have to reconstruct * $plth_2$ - $sh_2\acute{o}$ -.

The appurtenance of Lyd. $b\lambda aso$ 'socle' (cf. Tischler HEG P: 408) is quite uncertain.

panku-/pangau- (adj.) 'all, entire, complete; every; general': nom.sg.c. pa-an-ku-uš (MH/MS), acc.sg.c. pa-an-ku-un (NH), pa-a-an-ku-un (1x, NH), nom.acc.sg.n. pa-an-ku (OH or MH/NS), gen. pa-an-ga-u-ua-aš (NH), dat.sg. pa-an-ga-u-i (OH/NS), abl. pa-an-ka₁-u-ua-az, pa-an-ga-u-ua-za (MH/MS?), instr. pa-an-ku-it (OH/MS), nom.pl.c. pa-an-ga-u-e-eš (MH/NS), acc.pl.c. pa-an-ka₁-u-e-eš (NH).

Derivatives: *panku- / pangay*- (c.) 'multitude, the people, the masses; assembly; advisory body of the king' (nom.sg. [*p*]*a-an-gu-uš* (OS), *pa-an-ku-uš*, *pa-an-ku-š=a*, *pa-an-ku-ú-š=a*, acc.sg. *pa-an-ku-u* (OH/NS), gen.sg. *pa-an-ga-u-ya-aš* (OH or MH/MS), *pa-an-ga-ya-aš* (MH/NS), *pa-an-ka-ya-aš*, *pa-an-ka-ya-aš*, *pa-an-ga-u-ia-aš*, *pa-an-ga-u-ia-aš*, *pa-an-ga-u-ia-aš*, *pa-an-ga-u-ii*, (NH), *pa-an-ka-ya-ii*, *pa-ga-u-ii*, NINDA *panku* (n.), a kind of bread (nom.-acc.sg. *pa-an-ku*), *pangarije/a-ta(ri)* (IIIg) 'to become widespread, to become common, to become general' (3sg.pret.midd. *pa-an-ga-ri-ja-(at-)ta-ti* (OH/NS)), *pangarit* (adv.) 'in large numbers, in force, en masse' (*pa-an-ga-ri-it* (OS), *pa-an-ka-ri-it* (NH)), *pankuēšš-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to become plentiful(?)' (3sg.pres.act. *pa-an-ku-e-eš-zi*).

IE cognates: Skt. *bahú*- 'many, much, frequent, numerous', Arm. *bazowm* (adj.) 'much'.

PIE * $d^h b^h n g^h - (e) u$ -

See CHD P: 88f. for attestations. Note that the noun *panku*- 'multitude; assembly' must be regarded as a substantivized adjective because of the oblique stem *pangau*-, which contrasts with the fact that normally *u*-stem nouns do not show ablaut of the suffix.

There has been some debate about the etymology of these words. Polomé (1968) connected *panku*- with PIE **penk**'e 'five' (which he derives from 'a handful'), but this is formally unlikely: *panku*- shows a *u*-suffix (gen.sg. *pangauuaš*), which cannot be explained by an etymological labiovelar. The same criticism can be uttered against Hamp's connection with Lat. *cunctus* 'totally,

every' (1973), which word would point to a labiovelar. I therefore stick to Sturtevant's etymology (1930c: 216), who connected *panku*- with Skt. *bahú*- 'many, much, frequent, numerous'. This word is usually connected with GAv. *dəbqzah*-, YAv. *bązah*- 'thickness', Gr. παχός 'thick, dense', Latv. *bìezs* 'thick' and Lat. *pinguis* 'fat' (the latter then must show secondary *p*- for expected **finguis*), which all show a meaning 'thick, fat'. This has caused criticism on the semantic side of the etymological connection with Hitt. *panku*-, but unjustified, to my mind. The semantics as found in Sanskrit (which fit the Hitt. semantics well) are not isolated, as they are comparable within IIr. to YAv. *bəzuuant*- 'numerous' and outside IIr. to Arm. *bazowm* (adj.) 'much'. I rather assume that the languages showing 'thick, fat' show a semantic development 'much, many' > 'complete, full' > 'thick, fat'.

Formally, Skt. $bah\acute{u}$ -, superl. $b\acute{a}mhistha$ - has to be derived from a stem $*d^hb^h(e)n\acute{g}^h$ -u- (for initial $*d^h$ - cf. GAv. dabazah- (Beekes 1988a: 78)). This means that the original paradigm must have been $*d^hb^h\acute{e}n\acute{g}^h$ -u-s, $*d^hb^h\acute{e}n\acute{g}^h$ -u-m, $*d^hb^hn\acute{g}^h$ - $\acute{e}u$ -s. Since the full-grade form $*d^hb^h\acute{e}n\acute{g}^h$ -u- should have yielded Hitt. **pinku-, I assume that in Hittite the zero-grade form was generalized (just as in Skt. $bah\acute{u}$ -).

Note that the words *pangarit* and *pangarije/a*- are derived from an unattested stem **pangara*-, which reflects the Caland-variant * $d^hb^hn\acute{g}^h$ -ro-.

pankur / pankun- (n.) animal body part ('udder'?); group of related animals or persons ('clan'?): nom.-acc.sg. pa-an-kur (OS), pa-an-gur (OH/NS), pa-a-an-gur, gen.sg. pa-an-ku-na-aš (MH/NS), instr. pa-an-ku-ni-it (MH).

Derivatives: *pankunašša-* 'one belonging to the *pankur*' (dat.-loc.sg. *pa-an-ku-na-aš-ši*).

See CHD P: 92f. for attestations and contexts. The exact meaning of the word is not clear. On the one hand it seems to denote an external body part of (mostly female) mammals, which can be used in rituals as well (therefore perhaps 'udder'). On the other hand it denotes a group of related people or animals. In one text it occurs in a enumeration of relationships:

KUB 13.20 i

⁽³²⁾ DI- $NAM^{HI.A}$ KUR^{TI} ku-e ha-an-ne-is-kat-te-e-ni n=a-at SIG_5 -in ha-an-ni-is-ke-et-ten=a-at=za=kan a-pe-e-el

⁽³³⁾ ŠA É=ŠU ŠA ŠEŠ=ŠU NIN=ŠU ha-aš-ša-an-na-aš-ši pa-an-ku-na-aš-ši LÚka-e-na-an-ti LÚa-ri-e=š-ši

'The law-suits of the country which you will judge, judge them well. No-one shall treat those (sc. the law-suits) of his own house, of his own brother or sister, of his own family-member(s), of his own pangur-member(s), of his own in-laws (and) of his own friend(s) for the gain of bread and beer'.

We see that members of the *pankur* are mentioned after the *ḫaššanašša*- (relatives through birth) but before *kaenant*- (relatives by marriage). Perhaps *pankunašša*-denoted people that were 'relatives' because they were raised by the same foster mother. Such an interpretation would also fit the meaning 'udder'. Note that the formal interpretation of *pankunašši* is difficult. I interpret this form as dat.-loc.sg. of a stem *pankunašša*-, which shows the (Luwian) suffix *-ašša*- 'belonging to' (cf. the similar analysis of *ḫaššannašši* in HW² H; 412).

Despite the fact that we are dealing with a seemingly archaic -r/n-inflection, I know of no good comparandum. Formally, pankur should reflect *PonK-ur or $*Ph_{2/3}enK-ur$. On the basis of the old idea that pankur denotes both 'clan' and 'milk', Melchert (1983: 9^{23}) states that it easily could be derived from the PIE root $*b^heng^h$ - 'to be thick' (which also underlies Hitt. panku- / pangau-), reconstructing $*b^hong^h$ -ur. Because the translation 'milk' has to be abandoned (see explicitly CHD P: 93), this etymology cannot be upheld. If pankur indeed denotes 'udder', we could perhaps think of an etymological connection with the PIE root *pen- 'to feed' (Lith. penu 'to feed', Lat. penus 'food'), although the origin of the velar consonant remains unexplained then.

pantala- 'moment, point in time': abl. *pa-an-ta-la-az* (MH/MS), *pa-a[n-d]a-[la-az]* (MH/MS).

See CHD P: 94 for attestations. This word only occurs in the expressions *apet pantalaz* 'from that time onwards' and *ket pantalaz* 'from now onwards' (this last expression is attested without a word space as well, see *ketpantalaz*), which indicates that *pantala-* may denote 'moment, point in time'. An etymological interpretation of *pantala-* is difficult, however. Some scholars favour an etymological connection with *paii-zi / pai-* 'to go' (cf. *uizzapant-* 'old, having grown weary' < '*having gone with regard to the year(s)'), but this seems semantically unlikely to me as *pantala-* seems to refer more to a fixed point in time than to long period. Puhvel (HED 4: 202-3) suggests a tie-in with Lat. *pendō* 'to hang (on scales), to weigh', giving as a parallel Lat. *mōmentum* < **movementum*, derived of *movere* 'to move'. Nevertheless, it is likely that Lat.

pendō belongs with Goth. spinnan 'to spin', Lith. pìnti 'to plaid', Arm. hanowm 'to weave' (cf. Meiser 1998: 193), implying an original meaning 'to strain the cords (by hanging something on them)'. This makes a connection with Hitt. pantala- 'point in time' rather improbable.

panzauartanna (adv.) 'for five rounds': pa-an-za-ua-ar-ta-an-na.

See CHD P: 96. The word is only attested in the Kikkuli-text on horse-training. It is generally derived from Indic *panća-uartana- 'five-rounds' < *penk^we-uert-eno-. See also aikauartanna, nauartanna, šattauartanna and tierauartanna.

pāp- 'to make loaves out of dough': 3pl.pres.act. *pa-a-pa²-an-zi* (OS), inf.I *pa-a-pu-ua-an-zi* (NH?), *pa-a-pu-u-ua-an-zi*.

See CHD P: 96 for attestations and semantics. The verb denotes an action that is performed on fermented dough and that results in loaves ready for baking. CHD suggests 'to subdivide' or 'to shape'. No etymology has been suggested, but cf. ${}^{\rm GIS}p\bar{a}pu$ - and ${}^{\rm GIS}p\bar{a}pu$ -.

pappa- (gender unclear) 'danger': dat.-loc.sg. pa-ap-pí.
 IE cognates: ?Gr. πόποι, ?Skt. pāpá- 'bad, evil'.
 PIE ?*popo-

Formally, dat.-loc.sg. *pappi* could belong to a stem *pappa*- as well as *pappi*-. Regarding its etymology, H. Berman *apud* Puhvel (HED 1-2: 14) connects $\bar{a}i$ *pappi* with Gr. $\check{\omega}$ $\pi\acute{o}\pi$ oι (exclamation of surprise, of unbelieve). Another cognate could be Skt. $p\bar{a}p\acute{a}$ - 'bad, evil' $<*pop\acute{o}$ -.

pappan(n)ikna- (c.) 'brother sharing the same father, paternal brother' (Sum. *pa-ap-pa-*ŠEŠ): nom.pl. *pa-ap-pa-ni-ik-ni-eš* (OH/NS), [*pa-ap-pa-a*]*n-ni-ik-ni-eš* (OH/NS).

Anat. cognates: Pal. *pāpa-* 'father' (nom.sg. *pa-a-pa-aš*, *pa-a-pa-az=*, voc.(?) =*pa-pa=mi*).

See CHD P: 97 for attestations. The word clearly is a compound of *pappa-'father' and nekna- 'brother' (q.v.). The word *pappa- does not occur in Hittite as such, but is related to Pal. pāpa- 'father'. It likely is a Lallwort (just as anna-'mother', atta- 'father'). See annaneka- 'sister of the same mother' for a similar construction.

papparš-ⁱ (IIa2) 'to sprinkle': 3sg.pres.act. pa-ap-pár-ši (MH/MS), pa-ap-pa-ar-ši (NS), pa-ap-pa-ar-aš-zi (MH/MS), pa-ap-pár-aš-zi (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. pa-ap-pa-ar-aš-ša-an-zi (OH/NS), pa-ap-pár-aš-ša-an-zi (NH), pa-pár-ša-an-zi (NH), 1sg.pret.act. pa-pa-ar-aš-hu-un (OH/MS), 3pl.imp.act. pa[-ap-pár-(aš-ša-an-du)] (NS); part. pa-ap-pár-aš-ša-an-t- (OH/NS), pa-ap-pár-ša-an-t- (MS?), pa-ap-pa-ar-aš-š[a-an?] (OH?/MS); inf.I pa-ap-pa-ar-šu-u-ua-an-zi, pa-ap-pár-šu-u-ua-an-zi; impf. pa-ap-pár-aš-ke/a- (OS), pa-ap-par-iš-ke/a- (MH/NS), pa-ap-pár-še-eš-ke/a-, pa-ap-pár-ši-iš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: see paršana- 'leopard'.

IE cognates: TochAB *pärs-* 'to sprinkle', Skt. *pfṣant-* 'dappled', Cz. *pršeti* 'to sprinkle', Lith. *pur̃slai* 'spray', OCS *praxъ* 'dust' (< *porso-), prъstь 'heaped up soil' (< *prsti-), ON fors/foss 'waterfall'.

PIE *pórs-ei, *prs-énti

See CHD P: 98f. for attestations. We find mi- as well as hi-inflected forms (papparši besides papparašzi). Although papparšzi is attested 10x vs. papparši 2x, I think that the verb originally was hi-inflected because the mi-inflection is the productive one and because the oldest attested form, 1sg.pret.act. paparašhun (OH/MS), shows hi-inflection.

Etymologically, this verb is generally connected with TochAB *pärs*- 'to sprinkle', Skt. *pṛṣant*- 'dappled', Cz. *pṛṣeti* 'to sprinkle', etc. and reconstructed as **pers*-.

Note that intervocalic *-rs- regularly should yield -rr- (cf. arra- 'arse' < *Horso-), but in *porsei > parši it has been restored on the basis of the plural where the *-s- remained after syllabic *r. In this latter position, *s fortited to /S/, however, which is expressed by spellings like pa-ap-pa-ar-aš-ša-an-zi /paprSánt s i/.

The CLuw. 3sg.pres.act. [pa-]ap-pa-ša-at-ti often is regarded as a cognate to Hitt. papparš- and subsequently translated 'sprinkles' (cf. e.g. Melchert 1993b: 165), but such an interpretation is not evident from the context.

4 pappaš- (Luw. verb) 'to swallow': Luw. 3sg.pres.act. 4 pa-ap-pa-ša-i.

Derivatives: (UZU) pap(p) aššala/i- 'throat, esophagus(?)' (acc.sg. pa-ap-pa-aš-ša-la-an (NH), pa-pa-aš-ša-la-an, pa-ap-pa-aš-ša-li-in (NH)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *papašāl-* (n.) 'esophagus(?)' (nom.-acc.pl. [*pa-*]*pa-ša-a-la*).

PIE *-peh₃-s-

See CHD P: 100 for attestation and context. Because of the use of gloss wedges, this verb is generally regarded as the Luwian reduplicated variant of Hitt. $p\bar{a}\dot{s}^{-i}/pa\dot{s}^{-i}$ 'to swallow'. It probably is the source of CLuw. $papa\dot{s}\bar{a}l$ - 'esophagus(?)', which in its turn is borrowed into Hitt. $pappa\dot{s}\dot{s}alla/i$ - 'throat, esophagus(?)'. See at $p\bar{a}\dot{s}^{-i}/pa\dot{s}$ - for further etymology.

pappi-: see pappa-

paprant- (adj.) 'impure, unclean; proven guilty by ordeal': nom.sg.c. *pa-ap-ra-an-za* (NH), acc.sg.c. [*pa-ap-r*]*a-an-da-an* (MH/MS), abl. *pa-ap-ra-an-da-za* (MH/NS), instr. *pa-ap-ra-an-ti-it* (NH), nom.pl.c. *pa-ap-ra-an-te-eš* (MH/MS).

Derivatives: paprahh-i (IIb) 'to defile, to make impure' (2sg.pres.act. [pa-a]p-ra-ah-ti (NH), 3sg.pres.act. pa-ap-ra-ah-hi (NS), 1sg.pret.act. pa-ap-ra-ah-hu-un (OH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. pa-ap-ra-ah-ta (NH), 3pl.pret.act. pa-ap-ra-ah-hu-er (NH); part. pa-ap-ra-ah-ha-an-t- (MH/MS); impf. pa-ap-ra-ah-hi-iš-ke/a- (NH)), paprātar / paprann- (n.) 'impurity, defilement, impropriety' (nom.-acc.sg. pa-ap-ra-atar (OS), pa-ap-ra-tar (MH/MS), gen.sg. pa-ap-ra-an-na-aš (MH/NS), pa-ap-ra-na-aš (NH), loc.sg. pa-ap-ra-an-ni (MH/NS), erg.sg. pa-ap-ra-an-na-a[n-z]a-š=a (MH/MS), abl. pa-ap-ra-an-na-za (MH/NS), pa-ap-ra-an-na-az (NH), pa-ap-ra-an-na-an-za (NH)), papre-zi (Ib2) 'to be proven guilty by ordeal; to do something impure' (3sg.pres.act. pa-ap-re-ez-zi (OS), 3sg.pret.act. pa-ap-re-et (MH?/NS); 3sg.pret.midd. pa-ap-re-et-ta (OH/NS); impf. pa-ap-re-eš-ke/a-), paprēšš-zi (paprašš-zi (Ib2) 'to be found guilty (by ordeal' (3sg.pres.act. pa-ap-re-eš-zi (MH?/NS), pa-ap-ri-iš-zi (MH?/NS), pa-ap-ra-aš-zi (MH?/NS), 2pl.pres.act. pa-ap-ri-i[š-te-ni]; part. pa-ap-re-eš-ša-an-t- (OH?/NS)), paprēššar / paprešn-(n.) 'impurity, uncleanness' (loc.sg. pa-ap-re-eš-ni (NH)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *paratta-* (n.) 'impurity(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. *pa-ra-at-ta-an-za*, gen.adj.nom.sg.c. *pa-ra-at-ta-aš-ši-iš*, gen.adj.acc.sg. *pa-ra-at-ta-aš-ši-in*), *parattašatta-* (a bad quality) (acc.sg. *pa-ra-at-ta-ša-at-ta-[a]n*).

IE cognates: ON *fár* 'danger', OHG *firina* 'crime' Goth. *fairina* 'guilt', etc. PIE *po-pr-

See CHD P: 103f. for attestations. All words are derived from a stem papr-.

If CLuw. *paratta*- indeed means 'impurity' (it denotes a bad quality) and is cognate with Hitt. *papr*-, it would show that we are dealing with a root **par*-which is reduplicated in Hittite.

It is difficult to give an IE etymology, as there are many roots that show a form *Per-, but none has a striking semantic similarity. The only one that possibly could fit is the root "*per-2 E." 'to try, to dare, to risk; danger' (as it is cited in Pokorny 1959: 818), which he reconstructs on the basis of ON fár 'danger' and OHG firina 'crime'.

The verb papere- z^i is interpreted as a stative in -eh_i- by Watkins (1973: 79f.).

^{GIS} $p\bar{a}pu$ - (c.) a wooden implement used in a bakery: acc.sg. pa-pu-u-un (NS), $[p]a^2$ -a-p[u]-u-un²-n=a.

See CHD P: 108. The only sure attestation of this word occurs in KUB 16.34 i (14) ŠÀ É LÚNINDA.DÙ.DÙ= $\mu a=k\acute{a}n$ UR.[GI₇-aš] pa-it $nu=\mu a$ GIŠ pa-pu-u-u ar-ha hu-ru-ta-it 'A dog came into the bakery and knocked over(?) the p.'. On the basis of this context alone, an exact meaning cannot be determined. Other attestations might be KBo 29.70 i (28) [... p]a?-a-p[u]-u-un?-na x[...] and KUB 46.48 rev. (22) [...]x \acute{u} -e-te-na-az GIŠ pa-a-pu?[-...], which could indicate that the word actually was $p\bar{a}pu$ -. Perhaps the word is cognate with GIŠ $p\bar{a}pul$ - 'bread tray(?)' and perhaps both words belong with $p\bar{a}p$ -, an action performed on fermented dough resulting in loaves ready for baking (q.v.).

GIŠ pāpul- (gender unclear) a wooden implement for carrying or arranging loaves of freshly baked breads, 'bread tray(?)': dat.-loc.sg. pa-a-pu-li.

See CHD P: 108 for attestation and context. The word occurs only once, in KUB 55.43 iii 33. It possibly denotes a bread tray or similar. On the basis of the datloc.sg. alone, we cannot decide whether the stem was $p\bar{a}pul$ -, $p\bar{a}pula$ - or $p\bar{a}puli$ -. On the basis of other words in -ul- (aššul-, uštul-) I cite this word as $p\bar{a}pul$ - here. Possibly, the word belongs with $^{GiS}p\bar{a}pu$ -, a wooden implement used in a bakery, and $p\bar{a}p$ -, an action performed on fermented dough resulting in loaves ready for baking. No further etymology.

 $par\bar{a}$ (prev. with dat.-loc. or all., +=kan) 'out (to), forth, toward'; (prev. with dat.-loc. or all. without locatival particles) 'forward, further, along'; (postpos. with

abl. or instr.) 'out of, from'; (adv.) 'furthermore, moreover, additionally, still; then, after that': *pa-ra-a* (OS).

Derivatives: see *para-¹/par-* 'to appear'.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *parī* 'forth, away' (*pa-ri-i*); HLuw. *pari* (adv.) 'forth, away' (*pa+ra/i*, *pa+ra/i-i-*' (KARKAMIŠ A1*a* §16), PRAE-*i*)); Lyc. *pri* 'forth, in front'.

IE cognates: Gr. πρό, Skt. *prá*-, Lat. *prŏ*-, Goth. *fra*-. PIE **pró*

See CHD P: 109f. for attestations and semantic treatment. This word is abundantly attested from OS onwards and consistently spelled pa-ra-a. Within Hittite, it clearly belongs with peran 'in front of'. Both are to be regarded as petrified cases of a further unattested noun *per-: acc.sg. peran (although see at peran for the difficulties regarding the exact interpretation of this form) besides all.sg. $par\bar{a}$ (cf. $s\bar{e}r$ besides $sar\bar{a}$) and a possible abl. parza (q.v.). In my view, it therefore is evident that $par\bar{a}$ must reflect a zero grade formation /pra/. Formally as well as semantically, we must equate $par\bar{a}$ with Gr. πpo , Skt. pra-, Lat. pro-, Goth. pra-, etc. < *pro0. Note that the equation of para0 with Gr. πpo 0, Lat. pro0 and Skt. pra0- is a major argument in reconstructing the all.sg.-ending -a1 -a2 as *-a5. The Luwian forms, CLuw. par1, HLuw. pa+ra1 = pro1 and Lyc. pro1 seem to reflect PLuw. *pro7, which possibly reflects an old dative *pr-ei.

See at $para^{-1}/par$ - 'to appear' for the verbal derivative of $par\bar{a}$.

parā- (c.) 'air, breath(?)': nom.sg. pa-ra-a-aš (MH/NS), acc.sg. pa-ra-a-an.
IE cognates: Gr. πιμπρήμι 'to blow', Skt. prāṇa- 'breath'.
PIE *proh_I-

See CHD P: 130 for attestations and semantics. The word clearly belongs with $parai^{-i}/pari^{-}$ 'to blow' (q.v.), which reflects * prh_i -(o)i- (cf. Gr. πμπρήμι 'to blow'). The noun $par\bar{a}$ - therefore probably reflects * $proh_i$ -s, * $proh_i$ -m, * $preh_i$ -s (cf. Rieken 1999a: 23).

para-¹ / par- (IIa1β?) 'to appear, to emerge': 3sg.pres.act. *pa-ra-a-i* (KUB 8.1 ii 17, iii 10, KUB 43.19, 2), verb.noun gen.sg. *pa-ra-an-na-aš* (MH/MS).

Anat. cognates: Pal. *parai-* 'to appear(?)' (3sg.pret.act. *pa-ra-i-it*).

See CHD P: 134 for attestations. There, the verb is cited as *parai*-, as if it belongs to the *dāi/tiianzi*-class. As Melchert (fthc.b) showed, this is not the case, however, as can be inferred from the verb.noun gen.sg. *parannaš* instead of expected

*pariiannaš. This means that para- must belong either to the tarn(a)-class, or, perhaps better, to class $IIa1\beta$ (like $d\bar{a}^{-i}/d$ -). It is generally accepted that it is a derivative of $par\bar{a}$, q.v. for further etymology.

parahh-: see parh-zi

parai-i / pari- (IIa4) 'to blow (a horn); to blow on (a fire); to blow up, to inflate': 1sg.pres.act. pa-re-eḫ-ḫi (NH), 3sg.pres.act. pa-ra-a-i, 1pl.pres.act. pa-ri-i-ua-ni (OS), 2pl.pres.act. pa-ra-iš-te-ni (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. pa-ri-ia-an-zi (OH/NS), pa-ri-an-zi (MH/NS), pa-ra-an-zi (1x, OH?/MS), 3sg.pret.act. pa-ra-iš (OH/NS), [p]a-ra-a-iš, 3pl.pret.act. pa-ri-er (OH/NS); part. pa-ri-ia-an-t- (MH/MS).

Derivatives: *parip(p)ara-ⁱ / parip(p)ari-* (IIa5) 'to blow (a horn); to be flatulent (midd.)' (3sg.pres.act. *pa-ri-pa-ra-a-i* (OH?/NS), *pa-ri-ip-pa-ra-a-i-i-* (NS), 3pl.pres.act. *pa-ri-ip-pa-ri-ia-an-zi* (NH?), *pa-ri-pa-ra-an-zi* (MH?/NS); 3sg.pres.midd. *pa-ri-pa-ri-et-ta-ri* (NH); verb.noun *pa-ri-pa-ri-ia-u-ua-ar*; impf. *pa-ri-ip-ri-iš-ke/a-* (NS), *pa-ri-pa-ri-eš-ke/a-*), *papra-ⁱ / papri-* (IIa5) 'to blow (an instrument)' (3pl.pres.act. *pa-ap-ri-ia-an-zi* (NH)).

Anat. cognates: Pal. *pariparai*- 'to blow(?)' (3sg.pres.act. *pa-ri-pa-ra-a-i*, part.nom.-acc.sg.n. $[pa^2]$ -*ri-pa-ra-a-an*).

IE cognates: Gr. πιμπρήμι 'to blow'.

PIE *prh₁-(o)i-

See CHD P: 133f. for attestations. The verb clearly belongs to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class. The only aberrant form is 3pl.pres.act. pa-ra-an-zi (KBo 21.57 ii 4), which is difficult to explain as a secondary form, because of the fact that it is attested in a MS text. Perhaps it is the archaic remnant of an i-less verb * $pr\bar{a}$ -/pr* $proh_1$ -/ prh_1 -.

The reduplicated derivative $parip(p)ara^{-i} / parip(p)ari$ shows the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -flection, as can be seen by NH pariparanzi (which we would not expect in a $d\bar{a}i/tii_ianzi$ -class verb). This coincides with our observation that polysyllabic verbs that used to belong to the $d\bar{a}i/tii_ianzi$ -class were influenced by tarn(a)-class verbs

from pre-Hittite times onwards, yielding the hybrid synchronic $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class (see at my treatment of the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class in § 2.2.2.2.h). It is interesting that it is predominantly spelled pa-ri-pa-ra/i-, whereas a spelling **pa-ri-ip-ra/i- would have been possible as well. This means that the second -a- was phonetically real: [pripəra/i-]. Phonologically, we should interpret this then as /-pəra/i-/, or, more consistently, /pr?a/i-/. This shows that, just as * $CRh_{2/3}V$ yields Hitt. /CRHV-/, spelled CaR(ah)hV-, the cluster * CRh_1V yields Hitt. /CR?V-/, spelled CaRV-. This means that a word spelled with initial #CaRV- could in principle stand for phonological /CRV-/ < *CRV-, or for /CR?V-/ < * CRh_1V -. On the basis of this discovery, we must phonologically interpret the simplex verb parai- / pari- as /pr?ai- / pr?i-/ < * prh_1 -oi- / * prh_1 -i-.

The imperfective *paripriške/a-*, which reflects **pri-prh*₁-*ské/ó-* (cf. *zikke/a-* < * $d^{i}h_{1}ske/o$ - from dai^{-i}/ti - for the absence of -*i*- in the imperfective), shows that the regular outcome of **CRHsC* is /*CRisC/*, however, and not **/*CoRisC/* or /*CR?isC/*.

*parā(-)nekna- (c.) 'half-brother(?), step-brother(?)': acc.pl. pa-ra-a ŠEŠ^{MEŠ}-uš

See CHD P: 129: hapax in KUB 26.1 iii 59, where it is mentioned next to ŠEŠ^{MEŠ} 'brothers'. For the formation, cf. *pappan(n)ikna-*, *annanega-*.

parānda (postpos., adv., prev.) 'across (to), over (to)': *pa-ra-a-an-ta* (OS), *pa-ra-a-an-da* (MH/MS), *pa-ra-an-da* (NH), *pár-ra-an-ta* (MH/MS), *pár-ra-an-da* (MH/NS), *pár-ra-a-an-da* (1x, NH).

See CHD P: 135f. for attestations and semantics. In the oldest texts (OS and MS), this word is spelled with the sign PA and plene second vowel, pointing to /p(a)ranTa/. In younger texts (one MS and many NS texts) the bulk of the attestations show a spelling with the sign PÁR which possibly is due to the fortition of OH /r/ to NH /R/ as described in § 1.4.6.2.b. Sturtevant (1938b) compares $par\bar{a}nda$ with Gr. π έραν + δε. Tischler (HEG P: 441-2) just states that it is a "Univerbierung von para 'weiter' + anda 'hinein'".

pararaḥḥ-ⁱ (IIb) 'to chase(?)': 2pl.pres.act.? *pa-ra-ra-aḥ-t*[*a-ni*[?]] (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. *pa-ra-ra-aḥ-ḥi-iš* (OH/NS).

PIE *pro-r-eh2-

See CHD P: 138 for attestations and contexts. Although the meaning of this verb is not totally clear, a translation 'to chase' seems to fit both attestations well.

Formally, the verb looks like a factitive in -ahh- of a stem parara-. Soysal (1988: 118, 125f.) convincingly compared it with the verb katterahh- i 'to lower', which is a factitive in -ahh- of a stem kattera- which itself is derived from katta 'down' (q.v.). This would mean that in the case of pararahh- i the stem parara- is derived from $par\bar{a}$ 'in front, forth'. Semantically, we then can assume that just as katta 'down' corresponds to katterahh- i 'to lower (*to make go down)', $par\bar{a}$ 'forth' corresponds to pararahh- i 'to make go forth > to chase'. See at $par\bar{a}$ for further etymology. Soysal's suggestion that a contracted form of pararahh- i yielded parh- i 'to chase' (q.v.) does not make much sense as such a contraction is phonetically irregular and pararah- has a good IE etymology of its own.

parašant- (adj.) modifies troops: nom.sg.c. *pa-ra-ša-an-za* (NH), acc.sg. *pa-ra-ša-a[n-ta-an?]* (NH).

See CHD P: 138-9 for attestations. The adjective is used to describe ERIN^{MEŠ} 'troops', but its meaning cannot be determined. Possibly, it is cognate with *parāšešš-^{zi}* 'to disperse' (q.v.).

parāšešš-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to disperse(?)': 3sg.pres.act. *pa-ra-še-eš-zi* (NH), 3pl.pret.act. *pa-ra-še-eš-še-er* (NH), *pa-ra-a-še-eš-ši-er* (NH).

See CHD P: 140-1 for attestations. As is argued there, a translation 'to disperse' would fit some of the contexts well. Formally, the verb looks like a fientive in $-\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - from a stem $par\bar{a}\check{s}$ -. It may be possible that this stem is to be identified with the one underlying the adj. $para\check{s}ant$ - that is used to describe ERIN^{MEŠ}. Especially the fact that the verb $par\bar{a}\check{s}\check{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - can have ERIN^{MEŠ} as its subject (e.g. KBo 5.8 i 22) points to an etymological connection between the two words. Some scholars (e.g. Kronasser 1966: 404) interprets $par\bar{a}\check{s}\check{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - as a derivative of $par\check{s}$ - 'to flee'. Although this is semantically possible, I do not see how this could work formally. I have no alternative etymology to offer, however.

Note that 3pl.pres.act. $\check{s}e\check{s}\check{s}ir$ 'they slept' as cited in HW: 191 without an attestation place (see also at $\check{s}e\check{s}^{-2i}$ / $\check{s}a\check{s}$ -), probably goes back to a misinterpretation of one of the 3pl.pret.-forms of this verb.

NA-parašha- (c.), NA-parušha- (c.), NA-parašhi- (n.) a semiprecious stone: nom.sg.c. pa-ra-aš-ha-aš (MH/MS), ba-ra-aš-ha-aš (MH/NS), [p]a-r[u]-uš-ha-

aš, acc.sg.c. pa-ra-aš-ḫa-an (MH//MS?), nom.-acc.sg.n. ba-ra-aš-ḫi (MH/NS), pa-ra-aš-ḫi (NS).

See CHD P: 139 for attestations. The word is clearly of foreign origin because of the alterations. According to Albright (1945: 24), the word is the Hurrian rendering of Akk. *marḥašītu*-glass, which originates in *Marḥaši* (also written *Barašhi* and *Paraši*).

Note that the alteration parašha-: parušha- shows that we must analyse these forms as /prasha-/ and /prusha-/. This is important as it shows that a spelling pa-ra-a-s-C stands for /prasC-/, which contrasts with the spelling p-a-a-s-c that stands for /parsC-/ or /prsC-/ (see e.g. at par-s-d-s-

parašdu-: see paršdu-

paraštuhha-: see parštuhha-

parašza : see parza

(LÚ) parāuṇant- (c.) 'supervisor': nom.sg. pa-ra-a ú-ṇa-an-za (MH?/NS), acc.sg. pa-ra-a-ú-ṇa-an-da-an (NH).

Derivatives: (LÚ) parāuuatalla- 'lookout' (acc.pl. pa-ra-a-ú-ua-tal-lu-uš (NH)).

See CHD P: 142 and 110f. for attestations. These words clearly exist of the preverb $par\bar{a}$ followed by forms of au^{-i}/u^{-} 'to see'. The fact that sometimes no word space is written, indicates that synchronically they function as univerbations.

parħ-zi (Ia4 > IIa1γ) 'to chase, to pursue, to hunt; to expel; to attack; to make gallop (horses); to hasten (intr.)': 1sg.pres.act. pá[r-a]ħ-mi (NS), 2sg.pres.act. pár-aħ-ši (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. pár-aħ-zi (OS), pár-ħa-zi (MH/NS), pár-ħa-i (MH/MS), pár-aħ-ħa-i (MH/MS), pár-aħ-ħa-a-i (MH/MS), pár-aħ-ħa-a-i (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. pár-ħa-an-zi (MH/MS), pár-aħ-ħa-an-zi (MH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. pár-ħu-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. pár-aħ-ta (MH/MS, OH/NS), pár-ħa-aš (NH), [p]ár-ħi-ḥa-at (NH), 1pl.pret.act. pár-ħu-en (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. pár-ħe-er (OH/NS), pár-aħ-[ħe-er] (NH), 3sg.imp.act. pár-aħ-du (OH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. pár-aħ-tén (OH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. pár-aħ-du (NS); 3sg.pres.midd. pár-ħa-at-ta-ri (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.midd. pár-ħa-an-ta-ru (MH/MS); part. pár-ħa-an-t- (MH/MS, OH/NS); verb.noun pár-ħu-ua-ar

(MH/MS), pár-hu-u-ua-ar (MH/MS); inf.I pár-hu-ua-an-zi (MH/MS), pár-ah-hu-ua-a[n-zi] (MH/MS); sup. pár-hu-ua-an (OH/MS); impf. pár-hi-iš-ke/a-(MH/MS), pár-ah-hi-iš-ke/a- (MH/MS), pár-ah-hi-iš-ke/a- (MH/MS), pár-ah-hi-eš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: *parḥanna-¹ / parḥanni-* (IIa5) 'to chase (impf.)' (3sg.pres.act. *pár-ḥa-an-na-i* (MH/MS)), *parḥanu-z¹* (Ib2) 'to make gallop' (3sg.pres.act. *pár-ḥa-nu-zi* (MH/MS); impf. *pár-ḥa-nu-uš-ke/a-* (MH/MS), *pár-aḥ-ḥa-nu-uš-ke/a* (MH/MS)), *parḥeššar / parḥešn-* (n.) 'haste, urgency; forced march' (nom.acc.sg. *pár-ḥe-eš-šar* (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. *pár-ḥe-eš-ni* (NH), *pár-ḥi-iš-ni* (NH), abl. *pár-ḥe-eš-n[a-za]* (OH/NS), *pár-ḥe-eš-na-az* (NH), *pár-ḥe-eš-na-za* (NH), *pár-ḥi-iš-na-az* (NH), *pár-ḥi-iš-na-za* (NH), *pár-ḥu-ua-ar*).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *par(a)*- 'to drive, to chase' (3sg.pres.act.(?) *pa-ra-at-ti*, 2sg.imp.act. *pa-ra*, 3sg.imp.act. *pár-du*, *pa-ra-ad-du*, 3pl.imp.act. *pa-ra-an-du*), *parh*- 'to drive, to chase' (3sg.imp.act. *pár-ha-ad-du*).

IE cognates: Skt. *bharⁱ*- 'to move rapidly to and fro, to hurry', YAv. *barənti* (loc.abs.) 'when it storms'.

PIE * $b^h \acute{e}rh_{2/3}$ -ti, * $b^h rh_{2/3}$ - $\acute{e}nti$

See CHD P: 143f. for attestations. The bulk of the attestations (including an OS one) show *mi*-inflection, whereas all forms that show a *tarn(a)*-class inflection (*parha-¹*) are found in one text only, KBo 3.5 (MH/MS). I therefore conclude that this verb is *mi*-inflected originally. The alternation between the spelling *pár-ah-zi* and *pár-ha-zi* shows that we have to phonologically interpret this form as /párHt^si/. As a *mi*-verb, the original inflection must have been **Pérh23-ti*, **Prh23énti*. Since in the singular form the laryngeal disappears regularly between consonants, the regular PAnat. outcome of this paradigm is */párti / prHánti/. We see that this paradigm was levelled out differently in the Anatolian languages. In Hittite, the /-H-/ of the plural form is generalized, which yields /párHt^si / prHánt^si/, spelled *parhzi*, *parhanzi*, whereas in Luwian the *b*-less singular form is generalized, yielding *parti*, **paranzi* (if indeed 3sg.pres. *paratti* belongs to this verb). The CLuwian form with -*b*- (3sg.imp.act. *parḥaddu*) is seen by Melchert (1993b: 167) as a possible Ištanuwian dialect-form.

Regarding the outer-Anatolian etymology, different views have been put forth. Hrozný (1919: 110^1) compared *parl*₁- to Gr. $\pi\epsilon\rho\dot{\alpha}\omega$ 'to penetrate', which is semantically not satisfactory. Oettinger (1979a: 213f.) plausibly connects *parl*₁-with Skt. *bhar*¹- 'to move rapidly, to hurry', which is semantically as well as formally more compelling. This means that we have to reconstruct * $b^herh_{2/3}$ -.

Often, Lat. $ferv\bar{o}$ 'to boil' is seen as a cognate as well, but this verb probably reflects $*b^herh_l$ -u- (see Schrijver 1990: 252ff.) and therefore cannot be cognate (because $*-h_l$ - does not yield Hitt. -h-).

parḥūuaja- (gender unclear) an animal, 'fish?': gen. pár-ḥu-u-ua-ja-aš (OH/NS).

The word occurs only once: KBo 10.33 + KBo 10.28 v (2) UZU[.ḤÁD].DU.A $p\acute{a}r-hu-u-u\acute{a}-i\acute{a}-a \check{s}$ 'dried meat of the p.'. Tischler (HEG P: 458) connects this word with the broken form $p\acute{a}r-hu[-...]$, found in an enumeration in KBo 10.36 iii (4) [UZ]UAR-NA-BI MUŠENHIA $p\acute{a}r-hu[-...]$, which has a seeming parallel in KBo 10.52, (10) [UZUA]R-NA-BI MUŠENHIA KU6HIA iz-[...]. This would mean that parhu[-...] has to be read as KU6HIA 'fish' (thus Otten in the preface of KBo 10). CHD (P: 148) speaks against this equation, however, because KU6 is always phonetically completed as an u-stem, which would not fit the form $parhuu\acute{a}a\check{s}$. Tischler argues that $parhuu\acute{a}a\check{s}$ may be a derivative of the u-stem parhu- and does not have to be the reading of KU6 itself. If the word for 'fish' was parhu-, Weeks (1985: 48) connects it with parh- 'to chase' (q.v.), because of the swiftness of fishes (* $b^h rh_{2/3}$ -u-). Both the word $parhuu\acute{a}a\check{s}$ as well as the broken parhu[-...] are spelled with the sign $p\acute{a}r$, which in principle can be read $ma\check{s}$ as well. Then the words ($ma\check{s}hu[-...]$ and $ma\check{s}huu\acute{a}a\check{s}$) would resemble the word $ma\check{s}huu[a)$ - 'mouse' (q.v.).

parijan (postpos., prev., adv.) 'across, over, beyond; over to, across to; in opposition to; in front': pa-ri-ja-an (MH/MS), pa-ri-e-an = pa-ri-ja-an (MH/MS), pa-a-ri-ja-an (NH).

Derivatives: *parijanalla-* (adj.) 'future' (abl. [*p*]*a-ri-ja-na-al-la-az*), *par(r)ianta* (adv.) 'beyond' (*pa-ri-ja-an-t*[*a*], *pa-ri-ja-an-da*, *pár-ri-an-ta*), *parijaṇan* (adv.) 'on the other side(?)' (*pa-ri-ja-ṇa-an*).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *pariian* (adv., prepos.) 'beyond, exceedingly, especially (?)' (*pa-ri-ia-an*, *pa-ri-ia-am=ša*), *pāriianalla/i-* (adj.) 'future' (nom.-acc.sg.n. *pa-a-ri-ia-na-a-al*, *pa-ri-ia-na-al-la-an*); HLuw. *pari* (adv.) 'forth, away' (*pa+ra/i*, *pa+ra/i-i-*' (KARKAMIŠ A1*a* §16), PRAE-*i*); Lyc. *pri* 'forth, in front'. PIE **pri-om*

This word clearly belongs with $par\bar{a}$ and peran. Its oldest attestation is pa-ri-ia-an, which seems to point to /prian/. The few NS spellings with plene -a-, pa-a-ri-ia-an, may be non-probative. The word likely is a derivative in *-om (note that -m is still visible in CLuw. $pa-ri-ia-am=\check{s}a$), attached to a stem *pri- that is also

visible in CLuw. $par\bar{\imath}$, HLuw. pa+ra/i=/pri/ and Lyc. pri. See at $par\bar{a}$ for further etymology.

 $park\bar{\imath}$ (adj.) '?': case? $p\acute{a}r$ -ki-i. PIE * $b^h r\acute{g}^h$ -i-??

This word occurs only once in KUB 8.2 rev. (11) [..]x \acute{u} -e-te-[na-a]n-da-an p \acute{a} r-ki-i KUR-i[..]. CHD P: 160 suggests to connect it to the group of words having park- 'high' as stem (see parkije/a- zi). Although a translation 'high land' in principle is acceptable, there is no further indication for it. If the connection is justified, however, we would find here an i-stem which would match CLuw. parraja- 'high'.

parkije/a-zi, park-tu(ii) (Ic1; IIIb > IIIg) 'to raise, to lift, to elevate, to grow (trans.); to rise, to go up, to grow (intr.); to take away, to remove': 3sg.pres.act. pár-ki-ja-az-zi (MS), 3pl.pres.act. pár-ki-ja-an-zi (MH/MS), pár-kán-zi (NS), 1sg.pret.act. [pá]r-ki-ja-nu-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. pár-ki-ja-at (OH/MS), 2sg.imp.act. pár-ki-ja; 1sg.pres.midd.(?) pár-ak-ki-ja-aħ-ħa[-ħa-ri?] (NH), pár-ga-aħ[-ħa-ri?], 3sg.pres.midd. pár-ki-ja-ta-ri (OH??/NS?), 3pl.pres.midd. pár-ki-ja-an-ta-ri (OH/NS), 1sg.pret.midd.(?) pár-ki-ja-aħ[-ħa-ħa-at?] (NH), 3sg.pret.midd. pár-ki-ja-at (MH/MS), pár-ki-ja-at, 3pl.pret.midd. pár-ki-ja-an-ta-at (MH?/NS), 3sg.imp.midd. pár-ak-ta-ru (OH/MS); part. pár-ki-ja-an-t-; inf.I pár-ki-ja-u-ua-an-zi (NH).

Derivatives: parknu-zi (Ib2) 'to make high, to raise, to elevate' (1sg.pres.act. pár-ga-nu-mi, 2sg.pres.act. pár-ga-nu-ši (NH), 3sg.pres.act. pár-ga-nu-zi, 3sg.pret.act. pár-ka₁-nu-ut (NS), pár-ak-nu-ut (MH/MS), 2sg.imp.act. [p]ár-ga-nu-ut; impf. pár-ga-nu-uš-ke/a-), parganul- (n.) 'elevation' (all.sg. pár-ga-nu-la (KBo 12.63+ obv. 31 (OH/MS)), pargatar (n.) 'height' (nom.-acc.sg. pár-ga-tar (MH/MS)), pargašti- 'height' (dat.-loc.sg. pár-ga-aš-ti (NH), pár-ka₁-aš-ti), parkēšš-zi (Ib2) 'to become high or tall' (3sg.pret.act. pár-ki-iš-ta (NH); impf. pár-ki-iš-ke/a- (NH)), parkēššar / parkešn- (n.) 'height' (dat.-loc.sg. pár-ke-eš-ni=t=a-at=kán or instr. pár-ke-eš-ni-t=a-at=kán (NH)), parkijanu-zi (Ib2) 'to raise, to make rise' (3pl.pres.act. pár-ki-ja-nu-ua-an-zi (NH), pár-ki-j[a]-nu-an-zi (NH)), parku- / pargau- (adj.) 'high, tall, lofty, elevated' (nom.sg.c. pár-ku-uš (NH), nom.-acc.sg.n. pár-ku (OH/NS), pár-ku-u, dat.-loc.sg. pár-ga-u-e-i (NH), [pár-ga-u-]e (NH), pár-ga-u-i (NS), abl. pár-ga-u-az (NH), pár-ga-u-az, pár-ga-u-ua-az (NH), nom.pl.c. pár-ga-u-e-eš (NH), acc.pl.c. pár-ga-mu-uš (OH/MS), pár-ga-u-uš (NH), pár-ga-u-ua, (NH), nom.-acc.pl.n. pár-ga-u-ua, (OH/MS), pár-ga-u-uš (NH), nom.-acc.pl.n. pár-ga-u-ua,

dat.-loc.pl. pár-ga-u-ua-aš (MH/MS), pár-ga-a-u-ua-aš (MH/NS)), parkuuatar (n.) 'height' (nom.-acc.sg. pár-ku-ua-tar (MH/NS)), parkuēšš-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become tall' (3sg.pret.act. pár-ku-iš¹-ta (NS), 3sg.imp.act. pár-ku-e-eš-du (OH/NS)), pargauēške/a-^{zi} (Ic6) 'to become high or tall' (3sg.imp.midd. pár-ga-u-e-eš-kad-[d]a-ru).

IE cognates: Arm. $ba\bar{r}nam$, aor. ebarj 'to raise', barjr 'high', Skt. barh- 'to make strong', brhant- 'high', TochB $p\ddot{a}rk$ - 'to arise', ON bjarg, berg 'mountain'. PIE midd. $*b^h\acute{e}r\acute{g}^h$ -to; act. $*b^hr\acute{g}^h$ - $i\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -; adj. $*b^hr\acute{g}^h$ -(e)u-

See CHD P: 155f. for attestations. One of the verbal forms is spelled p'ar-ak-ki-ja-and therefore seems to point to an etymological *k. This form is found in a broken context, however, and therefore cannot be ascertained as belonging to this verb. Altough the bulk of the attestations inflect according to the -je/a-class, there are a few unextended forms. In the oldest texts (OH/MS), we find 3sg.pret.act. parkijat vs. 3sg.imp.midd. parktaru. These forms point to an original situation in which the stem parkije/a- is used in the active only and the unextended stem park- in the middle (compare e.g. huett-f(t)a(ri)) besides huttije/a-f(t) to draw, to pull' or $\mu e s s$ -f(t) besides $\mu asse/a$ -f(t) via f(t) besides $\mu asse/a$ -f(t) via f(t) besides $\mu asse/a$ -f(t) via f(t) via f(t) besides $\mu asse/a$ -f(t) via f(

Sturtevant (1930c: 216) etymologically connected this verb and its derivatives with the PIE root $*b^h er \hat{g}^h$ -, which is generally accepted. On the one hand, the verbal stem park- corresponds to the verbs Arm. barj- 'to raise' and TochB $p\ddot{a}rk$ - 'to arise; to rise'. On the other hand, the u-stem adjective parku- / pargau- 'high' beautifully corresponds with Arm. barjr 'high' $< *b^h r \hat{g}^h$ -u-. So we cannot say that in Hittite either the verb or the adjective is primary in the sense that one is derived of the other as both are of PIE origin (see the discussion in e.g. Weitenberg 1984a: 84).

CLuw. parraia- must reflect $*b^h r \acute{g}^h$ -ei-o- vel sim., in which $*\acute{g}^h$ regularly is lost. For the interpretation of $p\acute{a}r$ -ga-nu-la as all.sg. of a noun parganul- see Rieken 1999a: 465f. (pace the reading 3pl.pret.act. $p\acute{a}r$ -ga-nu- $\acute{u}r$ -la by CHD P: 158).

Note that some of the derivatives of *parku*- are formally identical to derivatives of the adjective *parkui*- 'clean' (q.v.) (e.g. *parkuēšš*-).

parkui-/parkuuai- (adj.) 'pure; clean, clear; free of; proven innocent': nom.sg.c. pár-ku-iš (MH/MS), pár-ku-iš (OH/NS), pár-ku-eš (MH/MS), pár-ku-u-iš, pár-ku-ú-iš (ac.sg.c. pár-ku-in (OS), pár-ku-i-in, pár-ku-un (1x, NS), nom.-acc.n. pár-ku-i (OH/MS), pár-ku-ú-i, pár-ku-u-i (NH), gen. pár-ku-u-ia-aš (NS), pár-ku-u-u-ia-aš (NS)

ku-ua-aš (NS), loc.sg. pár-ku-ua-i (MH), abl. pár-ku-ua-ia-az (NH), pár-ku-ua-ia-za (NH), pár-ku-ua-i-ia-z[a] (NH), instr. pár-ku-ua-a-it (MH/MS), nom.pl.c. pár-ku-ua-e-eš (MH/MS), pár-ku-ua-a-eš (NH), pár-ku-ua-a-iš (NS), pár-ku-ua-iš (MH/NS), pár-ku-i-e-e-š (NH), pár-ku-e-eš (MH/MS), pár-ku-u-e-eš (NH), nom.-acc.pl.n. pár-ku-e (MH/MS), pár-ku-i (MH/MS), pár-ku-ua-ia (OH/NS), pár-ku-ua (NH), loc.pl. pár-ku-ua-ia-aš (MH/MS), pár-ku-ia-aš (NH), pár-ku-i-ia-aš (NH).

Derivatives: parku(i)e/a-ii '(act.) to make clean, to clear (up); (midd.) to be(come) pure' (3pl.pres.act. pár-ku-ua-an-zi (MH/NS); 3sg.pres.midd. pár-ku-iia-ta-at (OH or MH/NS), pár-ku-i-ed-d[a-at] (OH?/NS), pár-ku-ua-at-ta (NH)), Eparkuya(ja)-, a building (gen.pl. pár-ku-ya-aš (NH), dat.-loc.pl. pár-ku-ya-ja-aš (OH/NS), abl.pl. pár-ku-ua-i-ia-z[a]), parkuualli- (adj.) 'pure(?)' (nom.-acc.pl.n. pár-ku-ua-al-la), parkuuantarije/a-zi (Ic1) 'to be(come) pure(?)' 1sg.pres.act.(?) pár-ku-ua-an-ta-ri-i[a-mi?] (NS)), parkujātar / parkujann- (n.) 'purification' (nom.-acc.sg. pár-ku-ia-a-tar (OH/NS), gen.sg. pár-ku-ia-an-na-aš (MH/MS), pár-ku-e-an-na-aš (MH?/NS?)), (UZU) parku(i) haštāi (n.) a body part or cut of meat, 'pure-bone' (nom.-acc.sg. UZU pár-ku-i ha-aš-ta-i (NH), pár-ku ha-aš-ta-a-i (NH)), parkuemar (n.) 'purification(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. pár-ku-e-m[ar?]), parkue-zi (Ib2) 'to be pure, to be clear' or 'to be high' (3sg.pres.act. pár-ku-ez-zi (OH/NS), $p\acute{a}r-k[u-e-e]z-zi$ (OH/NS)), $parku\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}^{-zi}$ (Ib2) 'to be(come) pure, to be found innocent' (3sg.pres.act. pár-ku-e-eš-zi (MH?/NS), pár-ku-eš-zi (OH/NS), pár-kuiš-zi, 2pl.pres.act. pár-ku-eš-te-ni (MH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. pár-ku-e-eš-šu-un (NH), pár-ku-u-e-eš-šu-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. pár-ku-e-eš-ta (OS), pár-ku-iš-ta, 3sg.imp.act. pár-ku-e-eš-tu (OH/MS), pár-ku-eš-du (MH/NS)), parkunu-^{ti} (Ib2) 'to cleanse, to purify; to declare innocent, to justify; to castrate; to clarify' (1sg.pres.act. pár-ku-nu-mi (MH/MS), pár-ku-nu-um-mi (OH/NS), pár-ku-nu-uhhi, 2sg.pres.act. pár-ku-nu-ši (OH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. pár-ku-nu-uz-zi (OS), párku-nu-zi (OH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. pár-ku-nu-um-me-ni (NH), 3pl.pres.act. pár-kunu-ua-an-zi (MH/MS), pár-ku-nu-an-zi (NH), 1sg.pret.act. pár-ku-nu-nu-un (OH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. pár-ku-nu-ut (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. pár-ku-nu-e-er (MH/NS), pár-ku-nu-er (NH), 2sg.imp.act. pár-ku-nu-ut (OH/MS), 3sg.imp.act. pár-ku-nu-ud-du (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. pár-ku-nu-ut-tén (MH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. pár-ku-nu-ua-an-du (MH/NS), pár-ku-nu-an-du; 3sg.pret.midd. pár-ku-nu-ut-ta-ti (OH/NS), pár-ku-nu-ta-ti (OH or MH/NS); verb.noun pár-ku-nu-mar (OH/MS), gen.sg. pár-ku-nu-um-ma-aš (OH/NS), pár-ku-nu-ma-aš (MH/NS); part. pár-kunu-ua-an-t- (MH/MS); impf. pár-ku-nu-uš-ke/a- (OH/MS)).

Anat. cognates: Pal. *parkui*- 'to purify' (3sg.pres.act. *pa-ar-ku-i-ti*); CLuw. *parkuua(i)*- 'to cleanse, to purify' (part.nom.pl. *pár-ku-ua-i-mi-in-zi*), *papparkuua*- 'to cleanse, to purify' (3sg.pres.act. *pa-ap-pár-ku-ua-at-ti*).

PAnat. *prk*-i-

IE cognates: OHG furben, MHG vürben 'to clean'.

PIE adj. * prk^w -(e)i-; pres. * prk^w -ie/o-

See CHD P: 163f. for attestations. All the words cited here have the element parku- in common. On the basis of the one attestation acc.sg.c. pár-ku-un (KUB 24.7 ii 10 (NS)), Sturtevant (1934: 268) assumed that a u-stem parku- was primary, and that the stem parkui- was an extension in -i- of it. He compared this situation to Latin adjectives in -vi-, like suavis, which are recent i-stems on the basis of PIE u-stems (*sueh2d-u-). With the identification of the Latin -i- in these adjectives (also e.g. tenuis, brevis, etc.) as the feminine suffix *-ih2-, it was suggested that Hitt. parkui- shows *-ih2- as well, a view that has often been repeated (most recently Rieken 1999a: 258). Apart from the fact that the status of the form on the basis of which this whole theory was launched is quite dubious (the "u-stem form" pár-ku-un is attested only once in a NS text; note that CHD P: 358 cites the form as "parkuin(!)"), there is not a single piece of evidence that the element parku- originally was a u-stem: we never find forms that show **parkauor an *u*-less stem **park- (as e.g. in the case of the *u*-stem parku-/pargau-'high' (see at parkiie/a-zi 'to raise')). I therefore conclude that the element parku- 'clean' is not a *u*-stem but must be regarded as a root that shows a rootfinal labiovelar. In this way, I do not see any objection against assuming that the adjective parkui- is a normal *i*-stem derived from a root /p(a)rk^w-/.

If we compare the CLuwian words, we have to reconstruct PAnat. $*P(a)rk^w$ -, because PAnat. $*-g^w$ - would have disappeared in Luwian. The geminate spelling -pp- in CLuw. papparkuua- seems to point to an initial fortis stop as well (PAnat. $*p(a)rk^w$ -), although evidence from reduplicated syllables has to be used with caution in these matters.

To my knowledge, no convincing IE etymology has been offered, yet. I would like to propose a connection with OHG <code>furben</code> 'to clean', MHG <code>vürben</code> 'to clean'. These verbs go back to PGerm. <code>*furbjan</code> < pre-PGerm. <code>*prpié/ó-</code>, which can go back to <code>*prk^v-ié/ó-</code>, showing the development <code>*k^v > *p</code> after resonant (as is visible in e.g. <code>*ulk^v- > PGerm. *wulf-</code>, cf. Kortlandt 1997). This would show that we have to reconstruct a PIE root <code>*prk^v-</code> (it cannot be determined whether the full grade was <code>*perk^v-</code> or <code>*prek^v-</code>). I therefore reconstruct Hitt. <code>parkui- / parkui- as *prk^v-(e)i-</code>.

Note that the verbal -ie/o-formation as visible in Germanic is possibly comparable to Hitt. $parku(i)e/a^{-2i}$ 'to make clean' that could reflect $*prk^w$ -ie/o-.

parn-: see *per / parn-*

TÚG/GADA parna- (c.) article of textile, a tapestry: nom.sg. pár-na-aš (NH), acc.sg. pár-na-an (NH), abl. pár-na-az (OH?/NS), acc.pl. pár-nu-uš (NH).

See CHD P: 176 for attestations. The exact meaning of this word is not clear, but according to CHD it may denote something like a Turkish *kilim*, i.e. a lightweight carpet. Some scholars (e.g. Werner 1967: 17) suggest a connection with *per / parn*- 'house', assuming that ^{TÚG/GADA}*parna*- was used within the household. As Tischler (HEG P: 485) states, such a semantic connection is not contextually supported, however. No further etymology.

parnili (adv.) '?': pár-ni-li.

The word is hapax in KBo 29.82 + KBo 14.95 iv (5) $nu=za p \acute{a}r-ni-li \ a-da\langle -an \rangle -zi$ 'and they eat p.'. The -ili-suffix suggests that the word is an adverb, but a meaning cannot be determined. CHD P: 178 suggests that the word could be a scribal error for $p\acute{a}r-a\acute{s}-ni-li$ 'in a squatting position' (see at $par\acute{s}na$ - 'leopard').

parš-^{zi} (Ia4) 'to flee, to escape': 3sg.pres.act. pár-aš-zi (NH), 3pl.pres.act. pár[-aš-š]a-an-zi (NH), 3sg.pret.act. pár-aš-ta (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.act. pár-še-er (OH/NS), pár[-aš-š]e-er (MH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. pár-aš-du (NH), 2pl.imp.act. pár-ša[-at-tén?] (NH); 3sg.pret.midd. pár-aš-ta-at; part. pár-aš-ša-an-t- (OH or MH/NS).

Derivatives: *paršnu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make flee, to chase away' (3sg.pret.act. *pár-aš-ša-nu-ut*, 3pl.pret.act. *pár-ša-nu-er* (NH)).

IE cognates: Lat. $fest\bar{l}n\bar{d}re$ 'to hurry', We. brys 'haste', ?OCS brbzb 'fast'. PIE * $b^h\acute{e}rs$ -ti /* b^hrs -énti

See CHD P: 179f. for attestations. On the basis of 3pl.pret.act. *pár-še-er* we can see that the stem is *parš*- and not ***paraš*-. The occasional geminate spelling of -*šš*- shows that phonologically we have to interpret /parS-/.

There has been some debate on the etymology of this verb. It has been argued that $par\dot{s}$ - is a s-derivative of the verb $par\dot{h}$ - 'to chase' (q.v.) (e.g. Sturtevant 1933: 72, 229). This is unlikely, however. First, a preform $*prh_2$ -s- or $*perh_2$ -s- in my view regularly should have yielded $**pr\dot{s}$ - or $**parr\dot{s}$ - (cf. $gane/i\dot{s}\dot{s}anzi$

/kniSánt^si/ < * $\acute{e}gnh_3s\acute{e}nti$, $damme/iš\rlap/h\bar{a}$ - /taMisHá-/ < * $\acute{e}demh_2sh_2\acute{o}$ -). Secondly, this scenario is unlikely on semantic grounds: $par\rlap/h$ - means 'to chase, to hunt' (i.e. 'to make flee'), whereas par's- means 'to flee, to escape'. This would mean that the s-suffix would have de-causativized the verb $par\rlap/h$ -. To my knowledge, the s-suffixed verbs in Hittite never show such a semantical development (e.g. $gane/išs^{-zi}$ 'to recognize' is derived from * $\acute{g}neh_3$ - 'to know'; $kallišs^{-zi}$ / $kališs^{-}$ 'to call' from * $kelh_1$ - 'to call'; $pa\rlap/hs^{-a(ri)}$ 'to protect' from * peh_2 - 'to protect'; $p\bar{a}s^{-i}$ / pas- 'to swallow down' from * peh_3 - 'to drink').

Other scholars (e.g. Knobloch 1959: 34, followed by Oettinger 1979a: 214) connect $par\check{s}^{-z^i}$ to Lat. $fest\bar{l}n\bar{a}re$ 'to hurry'. According to Schrijver (1990), this latter verb reflects $*b^h rs - ti - t$, which must also be the preform of We. brys 'haste'. A further connection with OIr. bras 'quickly' (thus in e.g. Pokorny 1959: 143) is rejected by Schrijver, however. He also denies the connection with OCS brbzb 'fast', etc. because he thinks that -z- cannot reflect *s. In BSI. we find a variant *brzd- (RussCS borzdo 'fast', Lith. burzdus 'agile, active') as well, however, which could regularly reflect $*b^{(h)}rs - d^h$ -. In my view, it is possible that $*b^{(h)}rs - d^h$ -, which regularly yielded *brzd-, has influenced $*b^{(h)}rs - o$ - that then was altered to *brzo-. Whether or not the BSI. forms are cognate, we find a root $*b^h rs$ - 'hurry, haste' in Latin and Welsh, which would formally as well as semantically fit Hitt. $par\check{s}$ -. I therefore reconstruct Hitt. $par\check{s}$ - zi as $*b^h \acute{e} rs - ti$ / $*b^h rs - \acute{e} nti$. In the zero-grade forms, the -s- is adjacent to -r-, which causes fortition, yielding /prSánt'i/, spelled $p\acute{a}r - a\check{s} - \check{s}a - an - zi$.

paršahannaš: see parzahannaš

paršēna- (c.) 'cheek; genitals': dat.-loc.sg. *pár-ši-ni* (MH?/NS), nom.pl. *pár-še-e-nu-uš*, acc.pl. *pár-še-e-n[u-uš]* (MH?/NS), *pár-še-nu-š=u-uš* (MH?/NS), *pár-ši-nu-uš* (NS), dat.-loc.pl. *pár-še-na-aš* (NH).

See CHD P: 187f. for attestations. Although all attestations of this word refer to body parts, it is difficult to determine exactly what body part is meant. In the case of the following context, it seems clear that *paršinuš* refers to 'genitals':

KUB 33.120 i

- (24) n=a-an=kán ne-pí-ša-az kat-ta ḫu-it-ti-et
- (25) pár-ši-nu-uš=šu-uš ua-ak-ki-iš LÚ-na-tar=še-et=kán A-NA ^dKu-mar-bi ŠÀ=ŠU an-da ZABAR
- (26) ma-a-an ú-li-iš-ta

'He (= Kumarbi) pulled him (= Anu) down from heaven. He bit off his *p*.-s and his masculanity fused with Kumarbi's inside like copper' (cf. CHD P: 187 for translation).

Such an interpretation does not fit for the following contexts, however:

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KBo 13.34 iv

(14) ták-ku MUNUS-za ḥa-a-ši nu-u=š-ši [ZA]G-an

(15) GEŠTU=ŠU pár-še-nu-(š)=šu-uš

(16) [m]a-ni-in-ku-ua-an ki-[i]t-t[a-r]i

'If a woman gives birth and (of the child) his right ear lies near his p.-s'

ibid. iv

(6) ták-ku MUNUS-za ḥa-a-ši nu-u=š-š[i GEŠTUHIA=ŠU]

(7) pár-ši-ni=ši ki-it-ta-r[i]
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'If a woman gives birth and (of the child) [his ears] lie near his p.'.

Riemschneider (1970: 36) states that the Akkadian parallels of these sentences show *lētu* 'cheek' corresponding to Hitt. *paršēna*-, which indicates that here *paršēna*-, too, denotes 'cheek'. Often, the word *pár-aš-na-aš* (KUB 35.148 iii 27) is regarded as belonging here as well. Because of its aberrant form and because it clearly refers to a body part that is situated near the feet, I have treated it separately, however: see at *paršna*-.

According to CHD, it is best to assume for *paršēna*- an original meaning 'cheek', which developed into 'buttocks' (parallel in ModHG *Backe* 'cheek' > *Hinterbacke* 'buttocks'), which could euphemistically be used for 'sexual parts' (via 'loins'?) as well. To my mind, these steps are quite uncertain, and therefore I have chosen to translate 'cheek(?); genitals' here.

Often it is assumed that the verb $paršnae^{-zi}$ 'to squat(?), to crouch(?)' is connected with $parš\bar{e}na$ - (already Pedersen 1938: 157f.), on the basis of which a connection between $parš\bar{e}na$ - and Skt. $p\bar{a}rs\bar{n}i$ - 'heel', Gr. $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\nu\eta$ 'heel', Goth. fairzna 'heel' etc. has been assumed. In my view, this is improbable formally as well as semantically. As we saw, $pars\bar{e}na$ - does not denote 'heel' or any other part of the leg, and a derived verb of $pars\bar{e}na$ - would have had the form **parsenae-. If the verb parsenae- is derived from a body part, it could be of parsenae- (q.v.).

parši-^{a(ri)}, parš-^{a(ri)} (IIIc > IIIg) 'to break': 1sg.pres.midd. pár-aš-ḫa (OS), pá[r-a]š-ḫa-ri (OS), 3sg.pres.midd. pár-ši-ja (OS), pár-aš-ši-ja (OH/MS), pár-ši-ja-ri (MS), pár-ši-et-ta-ri (MH/NS), 3pl.pres.midd. pár-ša-an-da (OS), pár-ši-ja-an-ta (OS), pár-ši-ja-an-da (OS), 3sg.imp.midd. pár-ši-et-ta-ru (MH/NS), pár-ši-ja-ad-da-ru (MH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. pár-ši-ja-nd-aru; 1sg.pres.act. pár-ši-ja-mi (MH/NS), pár-ši-ja-am-mi (NS), pár-ši-ja-ah-ḫi (MH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. pár-aš-zi (OH or MH/NS), pár-ši-az-zi (MH/MS), pár-ši-ja-az-zi (MS?), pár-ši-ie-ez-zi (NS), pár-ši-ja-iz-zi, pár-ši-zi (NH), pa-ar-ši (MH/NS), pár-ši (NS), 1pl.pres.act. pár-šu-ua-ni (OS), 3pl.pres.act. pár-ši-ja-an-zi (OH/MS), pár-ši-an-zi (MH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. pár-ši-ja-nu-un (MH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. pár-ši-ja-at (MH/NS), pár-ši-an-t- (OS), pár-ša-an-t- (MH/MS); verb.noun pár-š[i-j]a-u-ua-ar (NS), gen.sg. pár-ši-ja-u-ua-aš; inf.I pár-šu-u-ua-an-zi (NH); impf. pár-aš-ke/a- (MH/NS).

Derivatives: paršijanna-i / paršijanni- (IIa5) 'to break (impf.)' (1sg.pres.act. pár-ši-ja-an-na-ah-hi (MH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. pár-ši-ja-an-na-i (OS), pár-ši-jaan-na-a-i (OH/NS), pár-ši-an-na-i (MH/MS), pár-ši-i-ia-an-na-i (NH), 3pl.pres.act. pár-ši-ia-an-ni-an-zi (OH/NS), pár-ši-ia-an-na-an-zi (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. pár-ši-ja-an-ni-et (NS), 3pl.pret.act. pár-ši-ja-an-ni-er (NS); impf. pár-ši-ia-an-ni-iš-ke/a- (OH?/NS), pár-ši-ia-an-ni-eš-ke/a- (MS)), NINDA parša-(c.) 'a morsel or fragment; a kind of bread' (nom.sg. pár-ša-aš (NH), acc.sg. párša-an (MH?/NS), pár-ša-a-an (NH), acc.pl. pár-šu-uš (OS), dat.-loc.pl. pár-ša-aš (NH), pár-ša-a-aš (NH)), paršae-zi (Ic2) 'to break up into small pieces, to crumble' (3sg.pres.act. pár-ša-i-ez-zi (MH/MS), pár-ša-a-ez-zi (MH/MS), pár-šaiz-zi (NH?), (Luw.?) pár-ša-a-ti (KUB 54.49 obv. 2), 3pl.pres.act. pár-ša-a-an-zi (OH?/NS), pár-ša-an-zi (NH); part. pár-ša-a-an-t- (MH/MS)), paršnu-zi (Ib2) 'to break up; to break open (with arha)' (3sg.pret.act. pár-ša-nu-ut (NS); impf. páraš-ša-nu-uš-ke/a- (NS)), paršeššar (n.) 'crack' (nom.-acc.sg.n. pár-še-eš-šar), paršil(a)- (c.) 'a fragment (of bread?)' (acc.pl. pár-ši-la-aš (OH/NS)), (NINDA) paršul-, (NINDA) parš(i) ulli- (n./c.) 'morsel, fragment, crumb; a type of bread' (nom.-acc.sg.n. pár-šu-ul-li (OS), pár-aš-šu-ul-li (OH/NS), pár-šu-ul (OH/NS), acc.sg.c. pár-šu-ul-li-in (MH/NS), nom.-acc.pl.n. pár-šu-ul-li (OS), pár-ši-ú-ul-li (MH/MS?), acc.pl.c. pár-šu-ul-li-e-eš (MH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. pár-šuul-li (OH/NS)), paršul(l)ae-zi (Ic2) 'to break into pieces, to crumble' (3sg.pres.act. pár-šu-ul-la-a-iz-zi (OH?/NS), 3pl.pres.act. pár-šu-la-a-an-zi (MH/NS); part. pár-šu-u-la-a-an-t- (MS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *paršul-* 'crumb, morsel' (nom.-acc.sg. *pár-šu-ul-za*). IE cognates: Gr. φάρσος 'part', OE *berstan*, OHG *brestan*, ON *bresta* 'to burst'.

See CHD P: 180ff. for attestations. In the oldest texts this verb shows middle forms only; the active forms are found from MH times onwards. The verb shows two stems, namely *parš-* and *paršiie/a-*. Note that the verb *paršae-^{zi}*, which inflects according to the *hatrae-*class, is a derivative of the noun NINDA *parša-*, itself a nominal derivative of *parš(iie/a)-^{a(ri)}*.

The etymological interpretation of this verb is not quite clear. Sturtevant (1930d: 127) gives two suggestions. The first one, a connection with Lat. *pars* 'part', is unlikely as this word is an inner-Latin *-*ti*-derivation of the verb *parere* $< *perh_3-$ 'to provide'. The second one, a connection with Gr. $\varphi \acute{\alpha} \rho \sigma o c$ 'part', may have more merit if this word reflects * $b^h rs-o-$. Kimball (1999: 239) further adduces OE *berstan*, OHG *brestan*, ON *bresta* 'to burst' $< *b^h res-$, which means that $pars\acute{(ije/a)}$ - may reflect * $b^h rs(je/o)-$.

paršina-: see paršēna-

paršna- (gender unclear) a body part in the vicinity of the feet, 'heel?': gen.sg. or pl. *pár-aš-na-aš*.

IE cognates: Skt. $p\acute{a}rsni$ - 'heel', Gr. πτέρνη 'heel', Goth. fairzna 'heel' etc. PIE *p(e)rsn-o-?

This word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 35.148 iii

- (20) $n=a-an=\check{s}i$ EGIR-pa $i\check{s}-ki-\check{s}a-az$ hu-i-nu-mi []
- (21) nu UR.TUR SAG.DU-i=š-ši an-da e-ep-mi U[R.TUR SAG.DU-aš]
- (22) i-na-an li-ip-du me-li-ia-[aš=ša-aš]
- (23) *i-na-an* KI.MIN UZU ZAG.UDU-*aš iš-ki-ša-a*[$\check{s}^? = \check{s}a-a\check{s}$ (?)]
- (24) i-na-an KI.MIN a-na-aš-ša-aš i-n[a-an KI.MIN]
- (25) ar-ra-aš=ša-aš i-na-an KI.MIN ^{UZU}x[... i-na-an KI.MIN]
- (26) ge-e-nu-ua-aš=ša-aš i-na-an KI.MIN ^U[^{ZU}?x i-na-an KI.MIN]
- (27) $p\acute{a}r$ - $a\check{s}$ -na- $a\check{s}$ = $\check{s}a$ - $a\check{s}$ i-na-an li-i[p-du]

'I make it run from his back. I take in a puppy for his head and the puppy must lick away the disease of the head, the disease [of his] *meli*- likewise, the disease of the shoulders (and) [his] back likewise, the dis[ease] of his *anašša*-[likewise], the disease of his arse likewise, [the disease of his] x[.. likewise],

the disease of his knees likewise, [the disease of his] x[... likewise] and let it li[ck away] the disease of his *paršna-*'.

In this list the body parts seem to be ordered top-down, which indicates that *paršna*- denotes a body part located in the vicinity of the feet. Usually, this word is equated with *paršēna*- 'cheek; genitals' (e.g. in CHD P: 187), but to my mind the formal as well as semantic differences are too large: we should rather regard *paršēna*- and *paršna*- as separate words.

Since Pedersen (1938: 157f.) this word is generally connected with Skt. $p\bar{a}rsini$ 'heel', Gr. $\pi\tau$ έρνη 'heel', Goth. fairzna 'heel' etc., on the basis of which parsina is often glossed as 'heel' (note that Pedersen and the scholars that follow him take parsina- and parsina- as one word). Formally this connection is possible (parsina-would then reflect *prsn-o- or *persn-o- besides * $p\bar{e}rsn$ -i- as reflected in Skt. $p\bar{a}rsini$ - and *persn- eh_2 - as visible in Gr. $\pi\tau$ έρνη and Goth. fairzna), but it should be noted that semantically it cannot be assured yet. For the question whether the verb parsinae- z^{ii} 'to squat(?)' is derived from this parsina-, see at its own lemma.

paršna- (c.) 'leopard' (Sum. PÌRIG.TUR): nom.sg. *pár-š*[*a-na-aš*] (NS), PÌRIG.TUR-*aš* (OH/NS), gen.sg. *pár-ša-na-aš* (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. *ANA* PÌRIG.TUR (OS), nom.pl. *pár-ša-ni-eš* (OH/MS).

Derivatives: Lúparšna- (c.) 'leopard-man' (Sum. LúPìRIG.TUR; nom.sg. pár-aš-na-aš (OS), acc.sg. pár-aš-na-an (OH/NS), gen.sg. pár-aš-ša-na-aš (NS)), *paršanatar (n.), quality of a leopard (nom.-acc.sg. PìRIG.TUR-tar), paršnili (adv.) 'in the manner of a leopard' (pár-ša-ni-li (OH/NS), pár-aš-ni-li (NS)).

IE cognates: see at papparš-

PIE *prs-no-

See CHD P: 184f. for attestations. The different spellings $p\acute{a}r$ - $\check{s}a$ - n° , $p\acute{a}r$ - $a\check{s}$ - n° and $p\acute{a}r$ - $a\check{s}$ - $a\check{s}a$ - n° indicate that we have to phonologically interpret these words as /prSn°/.

Often, *paršna*- is seen as a Wanderwort (compared with e.g. Hatt. *hapraš*-'leopard', OTurk. *bars*), but Oettinger (1986: 22) proposes to derive it from PIE **prs-no*- 'dappled, having spots', which is followed by Melchert (1994a: 175). Because the verbal root **pers*- is attested in Hittite (see at *papparš*- '), I do not see severe objections against this etymology. See at *paršnae*- 'to squat(?), to crouch(?)' for the possibility that this verb is derived from *paršna*- 'leopard'.

paršnae-zi (Ic2) 'to squat(?), to crouch(?)': 3sg.pres.act. pár-aš-na-a-ez-zi (OH/MS?), pár-aš-na-iz-zi (OH?/NS), pár-ša-na-a-iz-zi (NS), pár-ša-na-iz-zi, 3pl.pres.act. pár-ša-na-a-a[n-zi], pár-ša-na-an-zi (OH?/NS), pár-aš-na-an-zi (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-an-zi (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-an-zi (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-an-zi (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-an-t- (OH/MS?), pár-ša-na-an-t- (OH/NS), pár-aš-ša-na-an-t- (OH/NS), pár-aš-ša-na-an-t-; verb.noun gen.sg. pár-ša-na-a-u-ua-aš (OH/NS), pár-ša-na-a-u-ua-aš (OH/NS), pár-ša-na-a-u-ua-aš (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-a-u-ua-aš (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-a-u-aš (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-a-u-aš (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-a-u-aš (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-u-aš (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-u-aš (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-u-aš (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-u-aš (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-u-aš (OH/NS), pár-aš-na-u-aš (OH/NS).

PIE *prsno-je/o-

See CHD P: 189 for attestations. The different spellings pár-ša-na-, pár-aš-na- and pár-aš-ša-na- point to a phonological interpretation /prSnae-/. The exact semantics of the verb are not clear: it describes some act that is performed by functionaries in festivals. CHD states "that it denotes some lowering of the body is shown by KUB 25.1 vi 11-15, where a cupbearer stands up after having performed p.", and suggests a translation 'to squat, to crouch'. They admit, however, that this translation is especially prompted by the etymological connection with paršna-, a body part in the vicinity of the feet (q.v.), which is generally connected with the words for 'heel' in the other IE languages (although CHD cites this latter word as belonging to paršēna- 'buttocks; cheek').

Formally, it is indeed quite clear that *paršnae*- (which belongs to the *hatrae*-class) has to be interpreted as a derivative in -*ie/a*- of a noun *paršna*-. In this way, a connection with *paršna*- that could mean 'heel' would certainly be a possibility. Another candidate is *paršna*- 'leopard', however: squatting is a typical movement of big cats. I must admit, however, that I have not been able to find a context in which *paršnae*- is associated with any cat-like animal. Regardless of which connection one chooses to favour, it is quite probable that *paršnae*- formally goes back to **prsno-je/o*-.

(GIŠ) paršdu- (c. and n.?) 'leaf, foliage': nom.sg.c. pár-aš-du-uš (OH/MS), acc.sg.c. pár-aš-du-un (OH?/NS), nom.-acc.sg.n.? pár-aš-tu (OH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. pár-aš-du-i, nom.pl.c. pár-aš-tu-e-eš (MH/MS), acc.pl.c. pár-aš-du-uš.

See CHD P: 190f. for attestations. This word is consistently spelled $p\acute{a}r$ - $a\acute{s}$ - (which contrasts with the spelling pa-ra- $a\acute{s}$ - as e.g. in ${}^{NA_a}para\acute{s}ha$ - and pa-ra- $s\acute{s}$ as in $para\acute{s}\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - $s\acute{s}$), which is the reason for me to follow CHD in citing this word as

paršdu-. Usually, it is translated 'shoot, sprig', but CHD convincingly translates 'leaf'. This is of importance for the etymological interpretation (note that older etymologies, like Weitenberg's (1975), who connected paršdu- with Arm. ort 'vine' and Gr. πτόρθος 'shoot, twig', are all based on the translation 'shoot, sprig' and therefore have become impossible). Basing oneself on the translation 'leaf', one could possibly think of a connection with OE brord, -es m. 'prick, point, lance, javelin, the first blade or spire of grass/corn, etc.', from *b^hrsd^h-, although a meaning 'leaf' of this latter word could be secondary.

parštuḥḥa- (c.) an earthenware cup(?) (Sum. $^{(DUG)}GAL.GIR_4$): acc.sg. $p\acute{a}r-a\check{s}-du-u\rlap/b-\rlap/a-an$ (MS), instr. $p\acute{a}r-a\check{s}-tu-u\rlap/b-\rlap/hi-it$ (NS), acc.pl. $p\acute{a}r-a\check{s}-tu-u\rlap/b-\rlap/ha-a\check{s}$ (NS), broken: $p\acute{a}r-a\check{s}-tu-u-u\rlap/h-\rlap/h[a(-)]$ (MS).

See CHD P: 191 for attestations. This word is consistently spelled $p\acute{a}r$ - $a\acute{s}$ -, which is the reason for me to follow CHD in citing this word as $par \acute{s}tu h h a$ - (cf. $par \acute{s}du$ -). On the basis of alternations with $^{(DUG)}GAL\ GIR_4$, we have to conclude that $par \acute{s}tu h h a$ - denotes an earthenware cup. The etymological interpretation of this word is unclear, but a formal connection with $par \acute{s}du$ - 'leaf' (q.v.) seems likely. If so, we have to assume that this word shows a suffix -hh a-. Such a suffix is further only attested in ann anuhh a- 'trained(?)' (see at $ann anu - z^i$).

paršur (n.) cooked dish (Sum. TU₇): nom.-acc.sg. *pár-šu-u-ur* (OS), *pár-šu-ur* (OH?/NS), gen.sg. *pár-šu-u-ra-aš* (MS), abl. *pár-šu-u-ra-az* (MS), instr. *pár-šu-u-ri-it* (OH?/NS).

Derivatives: $parš\bar{u}raš$ EN 'cooking chef', $parš\bar{u}raš$ peda- 'cooking area'. PIE * $b^h rs$ -ur

See CHD P: 193f. for attestations. The word denotes all kinds of cooked dishes: soups, broths, stews, meat varieties. Already Sturtevant (1933: 148) connected this word to *parš(iie/a)*- 'to break' (q.v.): 'Brockengericht'. See there for further etymology.

paršza: see parza

(UZU) partāuar / partāun- (n.) 'wing, feather': nom.-acc.sg. pár-ta-u-ua-ar (OH/MS), pár-ta-a-u-ua-ar (OH or MH/MS?), pár-ta-a-u-ar (MS?), pár-ta-a-ua-ar (NS), pár-ta-ua-ar, dat.-loc.sg. pár-t[a-u-ni] (OH or MH/MS?), abl. pár-ta-u-na-az (KBo 8.155 ii 9 (NS)), pár-da-u-na-az (KBo 27.163, 7 (MH/NS)) pár-da-

a-u-na-za (KBo 33.188 iii[?] 14 (MH/NS)), instr. *pár-ta-ú-ni-t=u-uš* (KBo 17.1 i 6 (OS)), *pár-ta-ú-ni-it* (KUB 32.122, 6, 7 (MS?), KUB 33.8 ii 16 (fr.), 17 (fr.) (OH/NS)), *pár-ta-a-u-ni-it* (KBo 4.2 i 4 (OH/NS), KUB 15.31 i 35, ii 40 (MH/NS)), *pár-ta-u-ni-it* (KUB 15.32 i 37 (MH/NS), KBo 15.48 ii 6, 27 (MH/NS)), nom.-acc.pl. [*pár-t]a-a-u-ua* (OH/MS), [*pá]r-ta-u-ua* (OH/MS), *pár-ta-u-ua-ar* (MH/MS), *pár-ta-u-ua-ar* (MH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. [*pá]r-ta-ú-na-aš* (KUB 36.49 i 8 (OS?)), *pár-ta-u-na-aš* (VBoT 125, 3 (NS)).

Derivatives: see partūni-.

IE cognates: OCS perqto 'they fly', Skt. parṇá- 'wing', Lith. spar̄nas 'wing'. PIE *prT-ó-ur-/*prT-ó-un-

See CHD P: 198f. for attestations. The meaning 'wing' is securely attested, but some contexts are better understandable if we translate 'feather', which seems to indicate that partāṇar could denote both. This word belongs to the small class of words in -āṇar / -aun- (further ašāṇar / ašaun-, ḥaršāṇar / ḥaršāṇar, karāṇar / karaun- and šarāṇar / šaraun-), which on the basis of ašāṇar and ḥaršāṇar have to be analysed as *CC-āṇar. As I have argued under the lemma karāṇar / karaun-, the suffix -āṇar / -aun- may have to be compared with -ātar / -ānn- < *-ó-tr / -ó-tn-, which means that we should assume that we are dealing with *-ó-ṇar / -ó-un-. For partāṇar this means that we are dealing with a root part-. Within Hittite, such a root is only attested in the verb partipartiške/a-zi, the meaning of which is unclear, however. Nevertheless, it is quite obvious that this part- belongs with Skt. parṇá- 'wing, feather', Lith. spañnas 'wing', etc. which point to *per-. This indicates that part- reflects a dental extension and that partāṇar can be reconstructed *prT-ó-ṇr.

The oblique case, *partaun*- is spelled with the sign $\acute{\mathbf{U}}$ as well as with U. These spellings show a chronological distribution, namely $\acute{\mathbf{U}}$ in older texts and U in younger texts. This indicates that OH /-aun-/ phonetically develops into /-aon-/ from MH times onwards (compare § 1.3.9.4.e).

partipartiške/a-zi (Ic6) '?': 3sg.pres.act. pár-ti-pár-ti-iš-ke-ez-zi (NS).

The word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 17.3 iii

- (7) GIM-an=ma lu-uk-kat-ta nu d.GIŠGIM.MAŠ-uš i-ua-a[r...]
- (8) pár-ti-pár-ti-iš-ke-ez-zi

^{&#}x27;But at day-break, Gilgameš p.-s like a [...]'.

On the basis of this context, it cannot be determined what the verb denotes. Some scholars translate 'flies, hurries' (e.g. Kronasser 1966: 587) on the basis of a formal similarity with *partāuar / partaun*- 'wing', but this is nothing more than a guess. No further etymology.

partūni- (c.) a bird: acc.pl. pár-tu-u-ni-uš (OS).

See CHD P: 200 for attestations. It is clear that the word refers to a certain kind of bird, but its exact meaning cannot be determined. Nevertheless it seems obvious that the word should be cognate with *partāṇar / partāun*- 'wing, feather' (q.v.).

^{NA} parušha-: see ^{NA} parašha-

parza (adv. indicating direction) '...-wards'; āppa parza 'backwards, in reverse'; kattan parza 'downwards'; parā parza 'forwards(?)': pár-za (often, OS), pár-aš-za (2x, MH/NS).

IE cognates: Gr. πρότι, προτί, πορτί (Cret.) 'to', Skt. *práti* 'in the direction of'. PIE **pr-ti* (?)

See CHD P: 196 for attestations. The spelling $p\acute{a}r$ -za is the most common and attested in OS texts already. A spelling $p\acute{a}r$ -as-za is found twice only, in NS texts. Melchert (1994a: 166) attributes the alternation between $p\acute{a}r$ -za and $p\acute{a}r$ -as-za to "loss of /s/ in front of /ts/", so parsz > parz. He does not explain however, how it is possible that parza is found in OS texts already, whereas parasza is attested in NS texts only. And if we are dealing with an analogical restoration of -s̄-, on the basis of what? I therefore assume that parza is the original form and regard the attestations of parasza more in the line of Joseph (1984: 6f.), who suggests that parasza is a secondary formation in analogy to tapusza 'sideward'. The one attestation $p\acute{e}$ -pr-za (633/v, l.col. 4, see StBoT 15: 46) is uncertain regarding its reading and found on such a broken piece that its context cannot be reconstructed. I therefore disregard this form in this discussion.

The exact formation of *parza* is unclear. A connection with *per / parn-* 'house' is probably unjustified, as the abl. of this word is *perza*. Laroche (1970: 40) saw *parza* as the abl.-form that belongs to the paradigm of *peran* and *parā* (old acc. and all. respectively), which would mean that it reflects **pr-ti*. If so, it would be comparable to Gr. πρότι, προτί, πορτί (Cret.) 'to', Skt. *práti* 'in the direction of'. Whereas Gr. πρότι seems to reflect **próti* and Skt. *práti* must reflect **préti*, Cret.

πορτί shows a zero grade formation *prti, which we have to reconstruct for Hittite as well.

If these connections are justified, they would form a major additional argument in favour of reconstructing the abl.-ending -z as *-ti (q.v.).

parzaḥannaš, paršaḥannaš, perzaḥannaš, perešhannaš, peršaḥhannaš (gen.sg.) modifying livestock: gen.sg. pár-za-ḥa-an-na-aš (MH/MS), pé-er-ša-aḥ-ḥa-an-na-aš (Arn.I/MS), É-er-ša-aḥ-ḥa-na-aš (Arn.I/MS), pé-er-za-ḥa[-an-na-aš] (MH/NS), pé-re-eš-ḥa-an-na-aš (MH/NS), pár-ša-ḥa-an-na(-aš).

Derivatives: \checkmark parzaḥanašši- (adj.), defining cattle (nom.sg.c. \checkmark pár-za-h[a]-na-aš-ši-iš (NH)).

See CHD P: 201 for attestations. This word only occurs as a gen.sg. describing cattle (mostly GU₄ 'ox'). Its exact meaning cannot be determined on the basis of the contexts in which these forms are found. Laroche (1957b: 128) suggests to analyze the word as a compound of *per* 'house' and *šaḥḥan* 'tax, feudal duty'. Apart from the fact that there is no semantic evidence to support this idea, it is formally problematic as well since the gen.sg. of *šaḥḥan* is *šaḥḥanaš* with geminate -*ḥḥ*-, which contradicts the fact that *parzaḥannaš* usually shows single spelling. Nevertheless, the spellings *peršaḥḥannaš* and É-*eršaḥḥanaš* seem to fit Laroche's analysis well, but perhaps these forms are influenced by folketymology. To my mind, the many different spellings of this word clearly point to a foreign origin.

pāš-ⁱ / paš- (IIa2) 'to swallow, to gulp down': 3sg.pres.act. pa-a-ši (MH/NS), pa-aš-zi (OH or MH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. pa-ša²-a[n-zi], 2sg.pret.act. pa-aš-ta (MH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. pa-aš-ta (MH/MS), pa-a-aš-ta (NH), ¼ pa-aš-ta (NH), 3sg.imp.act. pa-aš-du (MH/MS), pa-a-šu (MH/NS); inf.I pa-a-aš-šu-an-zi; impf. pa-aš-ke/a- (NH), pa-a-ši-iš-ke/a- (MH/MS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *pašš-* 'to swallow' (3sg.pret.act. *pa-aš-ta*, inf. *pa-aš-šu-u-na*), see 4 *pappaša-*.

IE cognates: Skt. *píbati* 'drinks', Gr. πίνω 'to drink', OCS *piti* 'to drink', OIr. *ebait* 'they drink', Lat. *bibere* 'to drink', Arm. *əmpe-* 'to drink'.

PIE * poh_3 -s-ei / * ph_3 senti

See CHD P: 203f. for attestations. The verb is Hittite as well as Luwian, which explains the occasional use of gloss wedges. We find forms with *mi*- as well as with *hi*-endings (3sg.pres.act. *pašzi* besides *pāši* and 3sg.imp.act. *pašdu* besides

 $p\bar{a}\bar{s}u$). Since the *mi*-inflection is the productive one, I assume that the *hi*-inflection is original here: $p\bar{a}\bar{s}^{-i}/pa\bar{s}$ -.

For 3pl.pres.act., CHD cites two attestations. The form $pa-\check{s}a^?-a[n-zi]$ (KBo 34.2, 40) indeed likely means 'they swallow', but " $pa\check{s}$?(or $pi\check{s}$)- $\check{s}a-an-zi$ ' (KUB 51.33, 4) is found in such a broken context that its meaning cannot be determined. CHD even cites this latter form twice, namely as 3pl.pres. of $p\bar{a}\check{s}^{-i}$ 'to swallow', and as 3pl.pres. of $pe\check{s}^{-z^i}$ 'to rub'. I therefore would leave that form out of consideration here, which means that $pa-\check{s}a^?-a[n-zi]$ is the only form that we can use for our historical interpretation.

Since Sturtevant (1932b: 120) this verb is generally connected with PIE * peh_3 'to drink' and regarded as an s-extension: * peh_3 -s-. So $p\bar{a}\check{s}i$ / $pa\check{s}anzi$ reflects * $p\acute{o}h_3$ -s-ei / * ph_3 -s-enti.

In CLuwian, a reduplicated derivative is found as well, see under pappaša-.

NINDA paš (š) a- (c.) a type of bread: acc.pl. pa-aš-šu-uš (MH/NS), pa-šu-[uš] (MH/NS).

See CHD P: 204. The two attestations are duplicates of each other. In a third duplicate we find $^{NINDA}p\acute{a}r-\check{s}u-[u\check{s}]$ on this spot, which could mean that $pa-a\check{s}-\check{s}u-u\check{s}$ and $pa-\check{s}u-[u\check{s}]$ have to be read as $p\acute{a}r^!-a\check{s}-\check{s}u-u\check{s}$ and $p\acute{a}r^!-\check{s}u-[u\check{s}]$ and belong to $^{NINDA}par\check{s}a$ - (see at $par\check{s}(iie/a)$ - 'to break').

Lúpaš(š)andala- (c.) a servant in the palace kitchen, 'taster(?)': nom.sg. pa-ša-anda-la-aš (MH?/NS), nom.pl. pa-aš-ša-an-da-li-eš (OS), gen.pl. pa-aš-ša-an-ta-l[a-aš] (OH or MH/NS).

See CHD P: 204 for attestations. Although the function of the $^{L\dot{U}}pa\check{s}\check{s}andala$ - is unclear, it is formally possible that the word is derived from $p\bar{a}\check{s}^{-i}$ / $pa\check{s}$ - 'to swallow'. Therefore, a translation 'taster' is often found. See $p\bar{a}\check{s}^{-i}$ / $pa\check{s}$ - for further etymology.

pašihae-zi (Ic2) 'to rub, to squeeze, to crush': 3sg.pres.act. pa-ši-ḥa-iz-zi (NH), pa-ši-ḥa-a-[iz-zi?] (NH), Luw.3sg.pres.act. \(\times \) pa-ši-ḥa-a-ti (NH), Luw.1sg.pret.act. \(pa-a-\)i-ḥa-a\)ha (NH), Luw.3sg.pret.act. \(pa-\)i-ḥa-ii-ha-a-id-d[a] (NH), 3sg.imp.act. \(pa-\)si-ḥa-id-du (NS); 3sg.pres.midd. \(pa-\)si-ḥa-ta-[r]i (MH/NS); impf. \(pa-\)si-ḥa-i\)si-ke/a- (MH/NS).

See CHD P: 205 for attestations. The normal meaning of this verb is 'to rub, to squeeze, to crush', but the syntagm (UZU)GAB-(š)i pašiḥae-zi seems to denote 'to

betray'. Because of the many Luwian inflected forms and the late attestation in the Hittite corpus, pašiḥae- probably is a Luwian verb originally. Formally, it looks as if pašiḥae- is derived from a further unattested noun *pašiḥa-. According to Starke (1990: 484), it is cognate with Hitt. peš- 'to rub, to scrub' (q.v.). Although semantically this would make sense, the formal consequence, namely that we have to analyse *pašiḥa- as *ps-iḥa-, is awkward since a suffix -iḥa- is further unknown.

(NA) paššila- (c.) 'stone, pebble; gem, precious stone': nom.sg. pa-aš-ši-la-aš (MS), acc.sg. pa-aš-ši-la-an (OH/NS, MH/MS), pa-aš-ši-lu-un (MH/NS), gen.sg. pa-aš-ši-la-aš (OH/MS), nom.pl. pa-aš-ši-le-eš (OH/MS), pa-aš-ši-li-iš (MH/MS), pa-ši-lu-uš (OH/NS), [p]a-aš-še-lu'-uš (NS), acc.pl. pa-aš-ši-lu-uš (OH or MH/MS), pa-še-lu-uš (NS), pa-aš-ši-la-aš (NS), dat.-loc.pl. pa-aš-ši-la-aš (OH or MH/NS), pa-aš-ši-li-ia-aš (OH or MH/NS).

Derivatives: NA paššilant- 'stone, pebble' (acc.pl. pa-aš-ši-la-an-du-uš).

See CHD P: 206f. for attestations. Most forms show a stem paššila-, but paššilu-(acc.sg. paššilun) and paššili- (dat.-loc.pl. paššilija) occasionally occur as well. Already since Sturtevant (1930d: 126) the word has generally been connected with Skt. $bh\dot{a}sman$ - 'ash' and Gr. $\psi\tilde{\eta}\phi\circ\varsigma$ 'pebble' from * b^hes - 'to rub (in pieces)'. Although semantically this connection could be possible, formally it is difficult. What kind of suffix is -ila-? Why do we find geminate - $s\tilde{s}$ -? Traditionally, passila- is seen as belonging with passu- (q.v.), but this has become improbable as passu- does not mean 'rock'. Cf. also NA -passu-supersula-.

pāšk-ⁱ/pašk- (IIa2 > Ic1, Ic2) 'to stick in, to fasten, to plant; to set up; to impale': 1sg.pres.act. pa-aš-ka-aḥ-ḥi (NS), pa-aš-ga-mi (NS), 3sg.pres.act. pa-aš-ki (MH/MS), pa-aš-ki-ez-zi (MS), 3pl.pres.act. pa-aš-kán-zi (MS?), [p]a²-a-aš-kán-zi (KBo 29.92 ii 14 (MH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. pa-aš-ga-aḥ[-ḥu-un?] (NH), 3sg.pret.act. pa-aš-ki-et (OH/MS?), 1pl.pret.act. pa-aš-ki-ia-u-en, 3pl.pret.act. pa-aš-ke-er (OH or MH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. pa-aš-ki-e[d-du?]; part. pa-aš-kán-t-(MH/MS); verb.noun pa-aš-ga-u-ua-ar; impf. pa-aš-ke-eš-ke/a- (MH/NS).

PIE *PósK-ei, *PsK-énti

See CHD P: 207 for attestations. This verb shows a variaty of stems, of which it is not always immediately clear how to interpret them, also because of the ambiguity of the signs KI, IZ and IT that can be read *ki* or *ke*, *iz* or *ez* and *it* or *et*, respectively. Usually, this verb is regarded as an original imperfective in -*ške*/*a*-

(e.g. Oettinger 1979a: 326-7). This could indeed ey a meaningful interpretation of the forms 1sg.pres.act. pa-aš-ga-mi, 3sg.pres.act. pa-aš-KI-IZ-zi when read as paaš-ke-ez-zi, 3pl.pres.act. pa-aš-kán-zi, 3sg.pres.act. pa-aš-KI-IT when read as paaš-ke-et, 3pl.pret.act. pa-aš-ke-er, 3sg.imp.act. pa-aš-KI-ID-du when read as paaš-ke-ed-du and verb.noun pa-aš-ga-u-ua-ar. Although this seems to be an impressive list, I am doubting its correctness. In my view, the 3sg.pres.act.-form pa-aš-ki, which is multiple times attested in MS texts already, it would be unexplicable when we start from an original paradigm in -ške/a-. In my view, it is so aberrant that it must reflect the oldest type. I therefore assume that this form shows that we are dealing with an original hi-inflecting verb pašk-i. If the one attestation $[p]a^2$ -a-aš-kán-zi indeed belongs here (but note the doubts expressed in CHD), it would even show that we are dealing with an original ablauting stem $p\bar{a}\dot{s}k^{-1}/pa\dot{s}k$. This inflection would fit the following forms: 1sg.pres.act. $pa-a\dot{s}-a\dot{s}$ $ka-ah-hi = /p\dot{a}skHi/$, 3pl.pres.act. $pa-a\dot{s}-k\dot{a}n-zi = /psk\dot{a}nt^si/$, 1sg.pres.act. $pa-a\dot{s}-ga-a\dot{s$ ah[-hu-un] = /paskHon/, 3pl.pret.act. pa-as-ke-er = /psker/ and part. pa-as-kan-t-= /pskánt-/. In my view, the forms pa-aš-KI-IZ-zi, etc. must be read as pa-aš-kiez-zi, showing a stem paškije/a-zi (also in pa-aš-ki-et, pa-aš-ki-ja-u-en and pa-aški-e[d-du]), which can easily be explained as a secondary formation on the basis of 3sg.pres.act. paški. The forms pa-aš-ga-mi and pa-aš-ga-u-ua-ar show a stem paškae-zi, inflecting according to the hatrae-class that is highly productive in NH times.

This formal analysis is important for the etymological interpretation of this verb: all etymologies that are based on the assumption that $p\bar{a}sk^{-i}/pask^{-i}$ is a -ske/a-imperfective originally cannot be correct. This goes for Oettinger (l.c.), who reconstructs *pas-ske-, which he connects with the verb pes- 'to rub' (q.v.) as well as Rikov (1982: 24) and Melchert (1994a: 167) who assume that this verb reflects *pakske/a- from the PIE root * peh_2g - 'fest werden' or * peh_2g -'festmachen'. Formally, we can only start from a root *PesK- (for the root structure, cf. the root *mosg- 'marrow'), showing an inflection *PosK-ei, *PsK-einti. I must admit that I know of no convincing IE cognates, however.

pašku-^{zi} (Ib1 > Ic2) 'to reject, to ignore; to neglect; to remove': Luw.3sg.pres.act. [pa-aš]-ku-ti (NS), 3pl.pres.act. pa-aš-ku-ua-an-zi (OH or MH/MS), 1sg.pret.act. pa-aš-ku-ua-nu-un (NH), pa[-aš-ku-u]a-a-nu-un (NH), 4 pa-aš-ku-ua-nu-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. pa-aš-ku-ut-ta (MH/MS), pa-aš-ku-ua-it (NH), 3sg.imp.act. pa-aš-ku-tu (NS); 2sg.pres.midd. pa-aš-ku-i-it-ta (OH/NS).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *paskw*- 'to neglect' (3sg.pres.act. /pask^wi/ *pa-sà*-REL-*i* (SULTANHAN §20)).

See CHD P: 208-9 for attestations. The original stem is pašku-, which is visible in the MS forms paškutta and paškuuanzi. Especially the form 3sg.pret.act. paškutta (and not **paškut) shows that we have to phonologically interpret this stem as $/pask^w$ -/. In NH times, the trivial transition into the /patrae-class yielded forms like paškuuanun and paškuuait. In HLuwian, we find a verbal form pa-sà-REL-i 'neglects' which likely is to be interpreted as $/pask^w$ -/ (note the /patrae-class), which would indicate that the PAnat. form was * $Pask^w$ -/ (since */patrae) would have disappeared in Luwian). This is supported by the PN /pa-/patrae-/pat

paššu- (c.) elevated structure ('step, podium, pedestal or terrace'): nom.sg. ba-aš-š[u]-uš (NH), acc.sg. pa-aš-šu-un, dat.-loc.sg. pa-aš-šu-i (MH/MS), pa-aš-šu-ú-i (NH), pa-aš-šu-ui₅ (NH), pa-aš-šu-u-i, paš-šu-u-i, dat.-loc.pl. pa-aš-šu-ua-aš (NH).

See CHD P: 211f. for attestations. The exact meaning of this word is not clear, but CHD states that 'p. is a raised structure or area [...] on which dignitaries step or stand, and where statues can be erected'. Often we find paššu- translated as 'stone pedestal, rock', based on the formal similarity with paššila- 'stone, pebble', but CHD argues that the word hardly can denote a rock: 'if it were a rock one would expect at least once the det. NA₄'. This means that all traditional etymologies of this word, which presuppose a connection with paššila- 'stone, pebble', are likely to be incorrect (e.g. the equation with Skt. pāmsu- 'dust'). I do not have a good alternative, however.

NA paššuela- (gender unclear) a stone object: dat.-loc.pl. pa-aš-šu-e-la-aš.

This word is hapax in a broken and unclear context. Only the use of the determinative NA_4 is indicative that the word must denote a stone object. Often, the word is connected with $pa\check{s}\check{s}u$ - (q.v.), but as this latter word probably did not mean 'rock', the connection is quite random. A connection with ' $^{(NA_a)}pa\check{s}\check{s}ila$ -'stone, pebble' (q.v.) may seem more likely, but is hard to interpret formally. No further etymology.

=pat (enclitic particle of specification, limitation and identity) 'the same, the aforementioned (anaphoric); likewise, as before; self; only, exclusively; in addition; rather; even; certainly': $=p\acute{a}t$ (OS).

IE cognates: Av. $b\bar{a}$, $b\bar{a}t$, $b\bar{e}$, $b\bar{o}it$ (particles of emphasis), Arm. ba, bay (emphasizing particle), Goth. ba (cond. particle), Lith. ba 'really, indeed', OCS bo 'then'.

PIE $*=b^h od$

See CHD P: 213f. for a semantic discussion. This particle is written with the sign BAD only, which in principle can be read $p\acute{a}t$ as well as $p\acute{t}t$. Although in the older literature the reading $=p\acute{t}t$ sometimes can be found, nowadays this clitic is usually cited as $=p\acute{a}t$. This is not a fully arbitrary choice: we know that the most common reading of the sign BAD is $p\acute{a}t$ and that words where it should be read $p\acute{t}t$ often are spelled with $p\acute{t}$ -it as well. Because this clitic is never spelled **= $p\acute{t}$ -it, it is likely that we should read $=p\acute{a}t$ here. Moreover, this reading may be supported by the form a-ki-pa-a[t-s]a-an (KBo 5.3 iii 31) if this indeed denotes aki=pat=s̄an. Puhvel (1979a: 217) argued that the particle should be read $=p\acute{e}$, however, which he concluded on the basis of his etymological connection with Av. $b\bar{a}$ 'truly' and Lith. $b\grave{a}$ 'surely'. Note that although the reading $p\grave{e}$ for the sign BAD is common in Akkadian texts, it is as far as I know never used in Hittite texts. I therefore reject Puhvel's view.

CHD observes that spellings like *a-pí-ia-pát* show that the phonological form of this particle is /=bat/ (or /=bad/), with lenis -b-. This would mean that the quite common etymological connection with Lith. *pàt* (indecl. particle) 'self, just' that would point to a reconstruction *pot, is impossible (Pedersen 1935: 80-88 and followers).

Within Hittite, I think we can compare =pat to the second part of $ap\bar{a}$ - 'that (near you)'. The first part, a-, is likely to be equated with the demonstrative a- $(a\check{s}i/uni/ini)$ which means that $-p\bar{a}$ - is some kind of suffix, reflecting *- $b^{(h)}o$ -. If =pat indeed is cognate to that suffix, then we can equate it with nom.-acc.sg.n. $ap\bar{a}t < *h_1o-b^h\acute{o}d$. The clitic =pat then reflects unaccentuated *- b^hod . The suffix perhaps belongs with "* $b^h\check{e}/\delta$ " (Pokorny 1959: 113) as reconstructed on the basis of the emphasizin particles Av. $b\bar{a}$, $b\bar{a}t$, $b\bar{e}$, $b\bar{o}it$, Arm. ba, bay, etc.

pāt-/pat-, pata- (c.) 'foot, leg' (Sum. GÌR, Akk. ŠĒPU (GÌR-PÍ)): nom.sg. GÌR-aš (MH/NS), GÌR-iš (MH/NS), acc.sg. GÌR-an (OH/NS), gen.sg. GÌR-aš (NH), GÌR-an (MH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. GÌR-i (MH/NS), abl. GÌR-az (MH/MS), GÌR-za (OH or MH/NS?), instr. pa-te-et (NS), GÌR-it (MH/NS), acc.pl. pa-a-tu-u[š]

(MS), gen.pl. pa-ta-a-n=a (OS), pa-ta-a-an (OH/MS), [p]a-a-ta-an (OH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. $pa-ta-a-a\check{s}$ (OS),

Derivatives: \angle *padumma*- 'foot(?) (of a bed)' (abl. \angle *pa-du-um-ma-az-z=i-ia* (MH/NS)), ^{GIŠ} *pātijalli*- 'leg, foot (of furniture)' (acc.sg. *pa-ti-ia-al-li-en*, dat.-loc.sg. *pa-ti-ia-al-li* (NS), dat.-loc.pl. *pa-a-ti-ia-al-li-ia-aš* (NS), *pa-ti-ia-al-li-ia-aš* (NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *pāta/i*- 'foot' (abl.-instr. *pa-ta-ti*, coll.pl. GÌR^{MES}-*ta*, dat.-loc.pl. *pa-a-ta-an-za*, gen.adj.nom.-acc.sg.n. *pa-a-ta-aš-ša-an-za*); HLuw. *pada/i*- (c.) 'foot' (loc.sg. "PES" *pa-ta₅*- '(KARKAMIŠ A15*b* §12), "PES" *pa-tà* (SULTANHAN §6), instr. "PES" *pa+ra/i-ri+i* (ASSUR letters *f+g* §24), acc.pl. "PES" *pa-ti-zi* (MARAŞ 4 §13), dat.-loc.pl. "PES" *pa-tà-za* (KARATEPE 1 §22), "PES" *pa+ra/i-za* (SULTANHAN §9)); Lyc. *pede/i*- 'foot' (abl.-instr. *pededi*).

IE cognates: Skt. $p\acute{a}d$ - 'foot', $p\acute{a}da$ - 'foot', Arm. ot 'foot', Gr. (Dor.) πώς, ποδός 'foot', Lat. $p\bar{e}s$, ped-is 'foot'.

PIE *pód-/pd-

An etymological interpretation of this word was first given by Friedrich (HW: 165), who convincingly connected it with PIE *pod- 'foot'. Although this connection is generally accepted, it is not easy to interpret the Hittite forms coherently.

An overview of forms can be found in CHD P: 231f.. Note however that there is stated that in IBoT 2.109 ii 25 a nom.sg. GÌR-*iš* can be found, but this is incorrect: the form in fact is GÌR-*aš*. This makes nom.sg. GÌR-*iš* as indeed attested twice on the tablet KUB 9.4 (i 14 and 33) a hapax form. According to CHD this GÌR-*iš* is to be regarded as a Luwian form, which is possible but not obligatory: KUB 9.4 contains many scribal errors and grammatical singularities, which makes it possible that GÌR-*iš* is just a mistaken form.

On the basis of nom.sg. GÎR-aš and acc.sg. GÎR-an, it is often assumed that we are dealing with an o-stem noun pata-. These forms are found in NS texts only, however. When we look at the oldest attested forms (OS and MS) of this word, we only find plural forms. If we compare acc.pl. pātuš with gen.pl. patān and dat.-loc.pl. patāš, it is hard not to interpret these forms as showing accentual mobility, and subsequently even ablaut: /pádus/ vs. /pdán/ and /pdás/. Since ablaut is not to be expected in an o-stem noun, it is in my view likely that in the oldest stage of Hittite, this word still was a root noun, which was secondarily thematicized in NH times only (compare the development of tuekk- / tukk- to tuekka-). I therefore reconstruct acc.pl. *pód-ms, gen.pl. *pd-óm and dat.-loc.pl.

*pd- $\acute{o}s$. Note that in Hittite there is no evidence for an e-grade form *ped- as is usually assumed on the basis of Lat. $p\bar{e}s$.

The CLuwian attestations of 'foot' need some commentary. Melchert (1993b: 173) cites nom.sg. $pa-ta-a[\check{s}]$ (KBo 29.25 iii 5-7) and $pa-ta-a-a\check{s}$ (KUB 25.37 ii 28), but the interpretation of these forms are far from ascertained (note that of the first form Melchert himself does not exclude a reading pa-ta-t[i]). An erg.pl. [pa-a-ta-a]n-ta is cited by Starke 1985: 226 (KUB 35.88 ii 8), but to my mind, there is no positive evidence for this addition. This leaves us only with abl.-instr. patati, coll. pl. GìR interpreted by Schindler apud Watkins 1986: 60 as a dual-form), dat.-loc.pl. $p\bar{a}tanza$ and gen.adj. $p\bar{a}ta\check{s}\check{s}a/i-$. Especially the fact that the alleged nom.sg.-forms are unascertained, leaves the way open for assuming that in CLuwian this word showed i-motion, just as we find in HLuwian (acc.pl. patinzi).

padda-ⁱ / padd- (IIa1γ) 'to dig (the ground); to bury(?)': 1sg.pres.act. pád-da-aḥ-ḥi (OS), 3sg.pres.act. pád-da-a-i (OH/NS), pád-da-i (MH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. pád-da-an-zi (MH/NS), pád-da-a-an-zi (MH?/MS), 1sg.pret.act. pád-da-aḥ-ḥu-un (NS), 3sg.pret.act. pád-d[a-aš?] (MH?/NS), 3pl.pret.act. pát-te-er (MH/MS); 3sg.pres.midd. pád-da-a-ri; part. pád-da-an-t- (NS); inf.I pát-tu-an-zi (NS), pát-tu-u-ma-an-zi.

Derivatives: *patteššar / pattešn-* (n.) 'excavation, pit, hole in the ground, breach (in wall)' (nom.-acc.sg. *pát-te-eš-šar* (MH/MS?), dat.-loc.sg. *pát-te-eš-ni* (OH/NS), *pát-te-iš-ni* (MH?/NS)).

IE cognates: Lat. *fodio* 'to dig', OCS *bodo* 'to stab', Lith. *bedù* 'to stick, to dig', etc.

PIE * $b^h \acute{o} d^h h_2$ -ei, * $b^h d^h h_2$ -énti

See CHD P: 235f. for attestations. The verb and its derivative is consistently spelled with the initial sign BAD, which can be read $p\acute{a}t$ as well as $p\acute{t}t$. CHD therefore cites this verb as "padda- (or: pidda-)" and states that its usual transcription padd(a)- is an "arbitrary" choice. This is not fully the case, however: if the verb were pidd(a)- (with a reading $p\acute{t}t$), we would expect that at least a few times it was spelled with initial $p\acute{t}$ -t-(cf. e.g. the verb piddae-t-t- (to bring, to render' that is spelled $p\acute{t}d$ -t-t- as well as $p\acute{t}$ -t-t-t- I therefore stick to the usual practice and assume that this verbs has to be read with a vowel -a-.

Since Sturtevant (1938a: 107) padd(a)- is generally connected with Lat. fodio 'to dig', OCS bodo 'to stab', Lith. bedu 'to stick, to dig', etc. These latter forms all seem to go back to a root $*b^hed^h$ -, which is problematic because PIE $*d^h$ does

not correspond to Hitt. -tt-. Melchert (1984a: 26⁵⁵) therefore reconstructs the root as * $b^h e d^h h_2$ -, referring to mekki- 'much, many' < * $megh_2$ -i- that shows that * Dh_2 > Hitt. -T- (followed in e.g. LIV²). Another problem is the fact that padd(a)inflects according to the tarn(a)-class: paddaḥḥi, paddāi, paddanzi. The tarn(a)class mainly consists of verbs that go back to a structure *(Ce)CoH-ei, *(Ce)CHenti, which yielded Hitt. (Ce)Cāi, (Ce)Canzi. Such a reconstruction is impossible for padd(a)- however. We would rather expect that this verb would have behaved like other verbs with a root structure *CeC-, namely *CoC-ei, *CC-enti > Hitt. CāCi, CCanzi. Nevertheless, as I have argued in § 2.2.2.2.d, verbs that show a structure * $CeCh_{2/3}$ - end up in the tarn(a)-class: the 3sg.pres.-form of roots of this structure, *CóCh_{2/3}-ei, regularly yielded *CaCai (and not **CaCi), on the basis of which these verbs were taken over into the tarn(a)-class (see harra-' / harr- 'to grind', iškalla-'/iškall- 'to slit, to tear', išparra-'/išparr- 'to trample', malla-'/ mall- 'to mill' and šarta- '/ šart- 'to wipe, to rub' for the same phenomenon). This would be an additional argument in favour of reconstructing a root $b^h e d^h h_{2}$ and not $*b^h ed^h$ -.

pattai-ⁱ/patti- (IIa4 > Ic1, Ic2, IIa1γ) 'to run, to race; to flee; to fly': 1sg.pres.act. pát-ti-ia-mi (NH), 3sg.pres.act. pád-da-a-i (OS), pád-da-i, pád-da-a-iz-zi (OH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. pád-da-a-u-e-ni (NS?), 3pl.pres.act. pát-ti-ia-an-zi (MH/MS), pát-ti-an-zi (OH/NS), pát-t[e]-an-zi (MH/MS), pád-da-a-an-zi (NH), pád-da-an-zi (NH), 2sg.pret.act. pád-da-it-ta (NH), 3sg.pret.act. [p]ád-da-iš (MH/MS), pád-da-a-iš (NH), pád-da-a-it (MH?/MS?), pá[d-d]a-it (NS), 3pl.pret.act. pát-ta-a-er (NH), 2sg.imp.act. pád-da-i (OH or MH/NS), pád-da-a-i (OH/MS?), 2pl.imp.act. pád-da-at-tén (OH/NS), pád-da-a-at-tén; verb.noun pát-te-ia-u-ua-ar (OH/MS), pát-ti-i[a-u-ua-ar] (MS), gen.sg. [pá]d-du-ma-aš (NS), pát-ti-ia-u-ua-aš (NS); inf.I pád-du-ma-an-zi; impf. pát-te-eš-ke/a- (NS), pád-da-a-eš-ke/a- (NH), pád-da-a-iš-ke/a- (NH).

Derivatives: Lúpattejant- (c.) 'fugitive' (Akk. MUNNABTUM; nom.sg. pát-te-ja-an-za (MH/MS), pát-te-an-za (MH/MS), pát-ti-ja-an-za (MH/MS), pát-ti-ja-an-za (MH/MS), pát-ti-ja-an-da-an (MH/MS), pát-te-ja-an-ta-an (MH/MS), pát-ti-ja-an-da-an (MH/MS), pát-ti-ja-an-da-an (MH/MS), gen. p[át-t]e-ja-an-ta-a[š] (MH/MS), nom.pl. pát-te-ja-an-te-eš (MH/MS), pát-te-an-te-e[š] (NS), dat.-loc.pl. pát-ti-ja-an-da-aš (MH/NS), case? pát-te-ja-an-ta-aš (MH/MS)), (Lú)pattejantili, (Lú)pattijantili (adv.) 'in the manner of a fugitive' (pát-te-an-ti-li (OS), pát-te-ja-an-ti-l[i] (NH), pát-ti-ja-an-ti-li (OH/NS), pát-ti-an-ti-li (NH)), pattijali-, paddalli- (adj.) 'swift' (nom.sg.c. pát-ti-ja-li-iš (MH/MS), pád-da-al-li-iš (MH/NS), acc.sg.c. pát-ti-ja-li-in, pát-t[e-ja-li-in] (OH?/NS), nom.pl.c. pát-ti-ja-li-e-eš (OH or MH/MS?),

[pát-t]i-ia-a-li-eš (OH/NS)), pattinu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to run off with, to elope with (a woman), to carry off quickly, to whisk (something) away' (3sg.pres.act. pát-ti-nu-uz-zi (OS), pát-ti-nu-zi (OH or MH/NS), pát-te-nu-uz-zi (OH/NS), pát-te-nu-zi (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. pát-ti-nu-an-zi (OS), 3sg.pret.act. pát-te-nu-ut (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.act. pát-te-nu-er (NS), 3sg.imp.act. pát-te-nu-ud-du (OH or MH/NS); impf. pát-te-nu-uš-ke/a-).

IE cognates: Skt. *pátati* 'to fly', Gr. πέτομαι 'to fly' etc. PIE **pth*₁-*ói-ei*, **pth*₁-*i-énti*

See CHD P: 352f. for attestations (under the lemma "piddai-, pittiva/e-, pitte-"). Almost all forms of this verb and its derivatives are spelled with an initial sign BAD, which can be read pát or pít. Traditionally, the verb is transliterated with pít-, which is done on the basis of two instances where we (allegedly) find pí-it-(cf. Tischler HEG P: 624). The first instance is KUB 56.46 vi 3, which is transliterated in its edition StBoT 25: 102 as (line 10) t=a-aš pí-it-ta-i [...], whereas CHD cites the line as $t=a-a\check{s}$ $p\acute{i}-it-t[a-i]$. The meaning of this sentence is ascertained by the fact that it is the NS duplicate of the OS text KBo 17.43 where we find: i (6) $t=a-a\check{s}$ BAD-da-a-i 'he runs off'. When we look at the handcopy of KUB 56.46, however, we see that this line is rather damaged: /. The word ta-as indeed is clearly visible, but right afther this word the tablet breaks off, leaving us only with traces of the lower parts of the following three signs. The traces of the first sign (vertical wedge and a winkelhaken) could indeed be the lower part of the sign BI (= pi), but could just as well be interpreted as the sign BAD ($=p\acute{a}t/p\acute{t}t$). The traces of the second sign (vertical wedge, winkelhaken and the lower part of a horizontal wedge) could indeed be read as the lower part of the sign IT, but in my view could be the lower part of the sign TA as well. The only trace of the third sign is the head of a vertical wedge, after which the tablet breaks off. This indeed could fit a sign TA, but a sign I is possible as well. So, instead of reading this passage as $= ta-a\check{s} pi-it-t[a-i]$, one could just as well argue for reading this passage as t = ta-as pit-ta-i[...]

A second instance of a spelling pi-it- is found in KBo 3.34 ii (35) ni-ku-ma-an-za ui-ua-a-tar pi-it-ta-iz-zi, which, according to CHD (P: 354) can be translated either 'naked he runs a review' or 'naked he carries water'. The form pi-it-ta-iz-zi is inflected according to the hatrae-class and not according to the dai/tiunzi-class, and therefore I assume that it rather belongs with $pittae^{-zi}$ 'to bring, to render' than with $pattai^{-i}$ / patti- (although we do find hatrae-class inflected

forms in the paradigm of *pattai- / patti-* in NH texts due to the enormous productivity of this class in that period).

In the OS text KBo 7.14 + KUB 36.100 we find obv. 27 [...]x pi-ti-nu-an har-k[án-zi], which by some is interpreted as belonging to the verb that normally is spelled BAD-ti-nu- and therefore would indicate a reading pit. Nevertheless, the context is that broken that its meaning cannot be independently determined, and therefore I will leave this form out of consideration (thus also CHD P: 365). Puhvel (1979a: 212) cites a form ${}^{LU}pi-te-an[$ (KUB 40.5 ii 10), which he interprets as showing that BAD-te-an-t- has to be read as pit-te-an-t-. Although the handcopy of this text indeed seems to show the sign BI = pi, CHD (P: 363) cites this form as ${}^{uLU}pit-te-a[n]^{-t}ti-l^{-1}[i]^{u}$, with the sign BAD.

All in all I conclude that there are no secure examples of this verb that are spelled with initial pi-it. This means that we only have spellings with the sign BAD. In the majority of cases in Hittite, this sign has to be read as $p\acute{a}t$, which I therefore propose to do for this verb as well: pattai-i/patti-i (but note that in all the other literature this verb is cited as pittai-i/patti-i).

The oldest forms of this verb clearly point to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -inflection: $patt\bar{a}i/patti\underline{i}anzi$. In younger texts we find forms that show a stem $patti\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$ (which is common in $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -verbs) and $pattae^{-zi}$ (according to the $\underline{h}atrae$ -class which is highly productive in NH times).

Already since Sturtevant (1927c: 221) this verb is connected with Skt. *pátati* 'to fly', Gr. πέτομαι 'to fly', etc. The exact root-shape of these forms is unclear, however: LIV² cites three different roots, *peth₁- 'fallen', *peth₂- 'ausbreiten' and *peth₂- '(auf)fliegen' (although the latter two probably have to be equated, see under pattar / pattan- 'wing; feather'). As I have explained in Kloekhorst.fthc.a, the dāi/tiianzi-class verbs have to be analysed as reflecting *CC-oi- / *CC-i-, i.e. the zero-grade of a root followed by an ablauting suffix *-oi-/-i-. In the case of pattai-/patti-, this would mean that we have to reconstruct *ptH-ói-ei, *ptH-i-énti. Note that on the basis of this reconstruction as well, I phonologically interpret pát-ta-a-i, pát-ti-ia-an-zi as /ptāi/, /ptiánt'i/ (so with an initial cluster /pt-/, which may explain the fact that no spellings with **pa-at- are attested).

The derivative $^{\text{L\'U}}patte\underline{i}ant$ - 'fugitive' is interesting. Semantically, we would expect that the notion 'fugitive' < '*the one who has fled' would be expressed by a participle, which in the case of pattai-/patti- should have been *ptH-i-ent-> $patti\underline{i}ant$ -. This form indeed is attested, but in the younger texts only. In the oldest texts (OS) we only find $p\acute{a}t$ -te-ia-an-t-, which implies a reconstruction *ptH-ei-ent- (cf. $^{\text{L\'U}}mai$ ant- 'adult man' < * mh_2 -ei-ent- besides part. miant- 'grown' <

* mh_2 -i-ent-). If this analysis is correct, it would imply that reconstructing a root * $peth_2$ - now has become impossible, as * pth_2 -ei-ent- would have given ** $patta_i$ ant-. I therefore reconstruct * pth_1 -ei-ent-.

The causative *pattinu*- is spelled *pát-ti-nu*- in the oldest texts (OS), but sometimes *pát-te-nu*- from MH times onwards. Either this is due to influence of the derivative *patteiant*-, or to the confusion of the signs TE and TI in younger times (cf. Melchert 1984a: 137).

 $^{(T\acute{U}G)}$ patalla- (gender unclear) 'puttee(?), leg wrapping(?)': instr. pa-tal-li-it (MH/NS), broken pa-ta-al-la[-..] (NH).

Derivatives: *patallije/a-^{zi}* (Ic1) 'to tie feet, to fetter' (3pl.imp.act. *pa-tal-li-ja-an-du* (MH/NS)).

See CHD P: 238 and 240 for attestations. The word is probably derived from $p\bar{a}t$ -/ pat- 'foot' (q.v.). The connection with ^(GIŠ)patalha- 'sole of foot; fetter' is unclear. If they belong together, patalha- should reflect *p(o)d- lh_2o -, whereas patalla- <*p(o)d- olh_2o -.

(GIŠ) *patalha*- (c.) 'sole of the foot; way of acting, behaviour; wooden fetter': nom.sg. *pa-tal-ha-aš* (OH/NS), *ba-tal-ha-aš* (NH), acc.sg. *pa-ta-ha-an* (MS?), *pa-tal-ha-an* (NS), abl. *pa-tal-ha-z=a-at=kán* (MH/NS), instr. *pa-tal-hi-it* (MH/NS), acc.pl. *pa-tal-hu-uš* (NH).

Derivatives: *patalhae-^{zi}* (Ic2) 'to fetter(?)' (1sg.pres.act. [*pa-*]*tal-ha-e-mi* (OS), part. $\angle pa^!$ -*tal-ha-an-t-* (NH)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *patalha(i)-* 'to fetter(?)' (inf. *pa-tal-ḥa-ú-na*, part. [*pa-tal]-ḥa-a-im-ma*), *patalhiiamman-* 'fettering(?)' (nom.-acc.pl. *pa-tal-ḥi-ia-ma*).

See CHD P: 238f. for attestations. Semantically, a connection with $p\bar{a}t$ -/ pat-'foot' (q.v.) seems likely, but the formation nevertheless remains opaque. A cluster -lh- can only have survived if it reflects * $Clh_{2/3}V$ (whereas *VlHV > VllV). Combining these arguments would lead to a reconstruction * $p(o)dlh_2o$ -. The connection between patalha- and patalla- 'fetter(?)' (q.v., with derivative patallie/a- z^{i} 'to tie feet, to fetter') is unclear. If patalha- reflects *p(o)d- lh_2o -, does patalla- then reflect *p(o)d- olh_2o -?

(UZU) pattar / pattan- or UZU pettar / pettan- (n.) 'wing, feather' (Akk. KAPPU): nom.-acc.sg. pát-tar (MS), dat.-loc.pl. pád-da-na-aš (OH/NS), pát-ta-na-aš (NH).

Derivatives: *pattarpalhi-* (c.) an oracle bird, lit. 'broad-winged' (nom.sg. *páttar-pal-hi-iš* (NH), *pát-tar-pal-hi-eš* (NH), acc.sg. *pát-tar-pal-hi-in* (NH), *pát-tar-pal-hi-ia-aš* (NH), nom.pl. *pát-tar-pal-hi-iš* (NH), acc.pl.? *pát-tar-pal-hu-[uš*?] (NH)).

IE cognates: OHG *fedara*, ON *fjǫðr* 'feather', *fiðri* 'feathers', Gr. πτερόν, Lat. *penna*, Skt. *pátra*- 'wing'.

PIE * $p\acute{o}th_2$ -r / * pth_2 - $\acute{e}n$ - or * $p\acute{e}th_2$ (\bar{o})r / * $peth_2$ - $\acute{e}n$ -

See CHD P: 240f. for attestations. The word is always spelled with the sign BAD, which in Hittite usually is to be read *pát*, but in principle could be read *pít/pét* as well. This is the reason for CHD to cite this word as "(UZU) pattar or (UZU) pittar", but consensus has it to read this word as pattar. Note that with a reading pattar, this word would become homophonic to (GI, GIŠ) pattar, pattan- 'basket' (of which a reading pat- is ascertained because of occasional spellings with pa-at-). Some scholars have argued that pattar 'basket' is named after pattar 'wing, feather' because it was feather-shaped. If this is correct (but there is not a shred of evidence for such a form of the basket), it would prove that 'wing, feather' is to be read as pattar and not as pittar.

The word clearly belongs with the PIE root *pet(H)- 'to fly, to fall', the exact form of which is dubious. LIV² distinguishes three roots: * $peth_i$ - 'to fall' (Gr. πίπτω, ἔπετον 'to fall'), * $peth_2$ - 'to fly' (Gr. πέτομαι, ἔπτατο 'to fly') and * $peth_2$ - 'to spread out' (Gr. πίτνημι 'to spread out'). In my view, it is likely that * $peth_2$ - 'to fly' and * $peth_2$ - 'to spread out' are identical, especially if 'to spread out' is used for 'wings'.

The word belongs to the r/n-class, but its precise formation is unclear. If we read the sign BAD with -a-, the nom.-acc.sg. pattar seems best explained by assuming a proterodynamic $*p\acute{o}t(H)$ -r. The oblique stem pattan- (in dat.-loc.pl. $pattana\check{s}$) could be phonologically interpreted either as /p(a)tn-/ or as /p(a)tan-/. The first interpretation would fit a hysterodynamic preform *pt(H)-N-os best, whereas the second interpretation could reflect proterodynamic *pt(H)-N-os. Normally, such proterodynamic oblique cases have a suffix-syllable -en-, which in principle should yield Hitt. -en- (e.g. $pahhuena\check{s} << *ph_2-u\acute{e}n$ -s, $uidena\check{s} << *ud-\acute{e}n$ -s). If the root was $*peth_2$ -, however, then $*h_2$ could be held responsible for colouring *-en- to -an-: $*pth_2-\acute{e}n$ -s> $pattana\check{s}$ (with trivial introduction of the full grade in the root and the replacement of the gen.-ending by *-os, so virtually $*poth_2-en$ -os). Note that this would exclude reconstructing a root *pet- or $*peth_1$ -. If we read the sign BAD with the vowel -e-, so pettar / pettan-, we would have to adept our reconstruction to $*p\acute{e}th_2$ - $(\~{o})r$, $peth_2$ - $\acute{e}n$ -os.

The other IE words for 'feather' or 'wing' show traces of an -r/n-stem, too: OHG fedara, ON $fj\varrho \delta r$ 'feather', $fi\delta ri$ 'feathers' reflect * $p\acute{e}tr\bar{o}$ -; Gr. $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{o}v < *pt-er$ -; Lat. penna < *pet-n-; Skt. $p\acute{a}tra$ - 'wing' < pe/ot-ro-. Note that almost all these forms show e-grade in the root, which could perhaps be an argument for interpreting the Hittite word as pettar / pettan-.

(GI, GIŠ) pattar / pattan- (n.) 'basket (made of wicker or reed)': nom.-acc.sg. pa-at-tar (OS), pát-tar (OS), pád-da-r=a-a=š-ša-an (OS), dat.-loc.sg. pa-at-ta-ni (OS), pád-da-ni (OS), [p]át-ta-ni-i (OS), pád-da-ni-i (OS), pád-da-a-ni (OS), pát-ta-a-ni (OS), abl.? pád-da-n[a-az] (NS), instr. pát-ta-ni-it (OH/NS), pa-at-ta-ni[-it?] (OS), case? pád-da-na-aš (OH/NS).

See CHD P: 241f. for attestations. Although the usual spelling of this word is with the sign BAD (which, besides *pát* can be read *pít/pét* as well), the occasional spellings with initial *pa-at-* (in OS texts only) clearly indicate that we have to interpret this word as *pattar / pattan-*. The word demotes some kind of basket (made of wicker or reed) in which all kinds of things are carried. Formally, the word seems to be homophonic with (UZU) *pattar / pattan-* 'feather, wing' (if this word should not be read *pettar / pettan-*), which made some scholars think that the basket was feather-shaped vel sim. If this indeed is the case, this could be an argument for reading *pattar* 'feather' as *pattar* definitively (it is attested with the sign BAD only).

The fact that this word is (well) attested from OS times onwards, and the fact that it is an -r/n-stem makes it probable that it is an inherited word. The nom.-acc.sg. pattar seems to point to *Pót-r. The oblique cases show two different forms, both occurring in OS texts already: dat.-loc.sg. pattanī besides pattāni. The first one seems to be hysterodynamic (*Pt-n-éi), whereas the second one proterodynamic (*Pt-ón-i). Perhaps this situation is to be compared to ēšḫar / išḫan- and uttar / uddan- where originally proterodynamically inflected nouns show hysterodynamic accentuation in synchronic Hittite.

The root etymology is difficult. Rieken (297ff.) connects this word with the IE root * $peth_2$ - 'to spread out', but I do not understand the semantic connection. See at the lemma (UZU) pattar / pattan- 'wing, feather' for the possibility that this word is identical to 'basket'. Other etymologies include connections with Skt. patara- 'bowl, vessel' (but this reflects * peh_3 -tro- from * peh_3 - 'to drink') and Gr. $\pi\alpha\tau\alpha$ ' 'dish' (difficult to judge formally). All in all, the etymology of this word is not fully clear.

GIŠ paddur / paddun- (n.) 'mortar(?)': nom.-acc.sg. pád-du-ur (OH?/NS), dat.-loc.sg. pát-tu-ni-i (OH?/NS), pád-du-ni-i (OH?/NS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *battur / battun- (n.) 'mortar' (abl.-instr. ba-at-tu-na-a-ti).

See CHD P: 247f. for attestations and discussion. On the basis of the Hittite contexts, the exact meaning of GIŠ paddur / pattun- cannot be determined: it is clear that it refers to some object, and the consistent use of the determinative GIŠ indicates that that object is made of wood. In a CLuwian context, we find an ablinstr. battunāti that glosses the sumerogram GIŠ NÀGA 'mortar', however. If this CLuw. battun- is to be equated with the oblique stem of Hitt. GIŠ paddur / paddun-, then a meaning 'mortar' for the latter word is likely as well. Moreover, it would show that the sign BAD, which can be read pát as well as pít and with which all the Hittite forms are spelled, should be read as pát in this word.

Rieken (1999a: 357f.) remarks that the oxytone accentuation /patuní/ is unparalleled in Hittite -uer-/-uen-stems, and therefore assumes a Luwianism. She proposes to connect this word with peran pattunaš, a utensil for carrying (see under peran ped(d)unaš). See there for a discussion.

pe(-) (prev.) 'away, thither': see $pe \ har(k)^{-zi}$ 'to have, to hold', $pehute^{-zi}$ / $pehute^{-zi}$ / $peie^{-zi}$ / $peie^{-zi}$ / $peie^{-zi}$ / $peie^{-zi}$ / $peie^{-zi}$ / $penee^{-zi}$ / pe

The preverb pe- 'away, thither' functions on a par with the preverb u- 'hither' in the sense that both can be prefixed to a verb to give it an extra semantic element of direction. The two preverbs function as opposites: peda- 'ped- 'to bring (away)' vs. uda- 'd- 'to bring (here)' (besides the simplex $d\bar{a}$ - 'd- 'to take'): penna- 'd- 'to drive away' vs. $\bar{u}nna$ - 'd- 'd- 'to lead here' (besides the simplex da- 'd- 'to lead').

The exact interpretation of pe- is in debate, especially because in the verb paii- zi /pai- 'to go' (antonym of ue^{-zi} /uua- 'to come' from the simplex i- zi , ie/a- $^{tta(ri)}$ 'to go') no vowel -e- can be found. According to Melchert (1994a: 133), pe- must reflect *pe, which he concludes on the basis of an equation of Hitt. $pe\check{s}\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a$ - zi with "HLuv. pa-si-ya-". It is unclear to me, however, to which form he refers: I have not been able to find any verb pasiia- (or noun, for that matter) in the HLuwian corpus (see also at $pe\check{s}\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a$ - zi). In order to explain the verb $pa\underline{i}i$ - zi /pai-, Melchert (1994a: 177) states that the preform *pe- h_1i -enti regularly yields

*paianzi due to the sound law *eh_ii > Hitt. ai. He then assumes that the stem pai-has spread throughout the paradigm, replacing the full-grade stem *pe-h_iei-which regularly should have given Hitt. ** $p\bar{e}$ -. In my view, the development *eh_ii > ai cannot be substantiated: all alleged examples of it (e.g. $d\bar{a}i < *daie < *d^heh_ii-ei$) have to be explained differently (I reconstruct $d\bar{a}i < *d\bar{a}ie$ as * d^hh_i -oi-ei). All in all, Melchert's reconstruction of pe- as * $p\bar{e}$ must be incorrect.

Eichner (1973a: 78) reconstructs pe- as *poi. The idea is that in isolation *poi monophthongizes to pe, but before vowels yield pai- as visible in paii- ii / pai-. Although I do not think that Eichner's interpretation of the latter verb is fully correct (he assumes that *poi- h_1 iénti regularly yields *paianzi > $p\bar{a}nzi$, whereas e.g. * h_2uh_1 iénti > OH huianzi 'they run' shows that such a preform should have yielded OH *paianzi with a preserved intervocalic -i-), I do accept his idea that the -e- of pe- goes back to *-oi-. According to Eichner, *po-i is the old "i-Lokativ" corresponding to BSl. *po ("endungsloser Lok.") and Iran.-Gr. *po-ti ("Adverbialkasus"). Another possibility would be to connect pe- 'away, thither' with Gr. $\xi\pi$ 1 ($\xi\pi$ 1) 'upon, over, on to', Skt. δpi 'also, further, even', Arm. ew 'and' that reflect * h_1ep -i. I therefore reconstruct pe- as * h_1p -oi.

pe har(k)-zi (Ia4) 'to have, to hold, to keep possession of; to hold ready; to present, to bring': 3sg.pres.act. pé-e har-zi (MH/MS, OH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. pé-e har-ú-e-ni (OH or MH/NS), 2pl.pres.act. pé-e har-te-ni (OH or MH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. pé-e har-kán-zi (MH/MS, OH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. pé-e har-ku-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. pé-e har-ta, pé-e har-da, 3pl.pret.act. pé-e har-ke-er (NH), pé-e har-ker (NS), 3sg.imp.act. pé-e har-d[u] (NH), 2pl.imp.act. pé-e har-tén (OH or MH/NS); part. pé-har-kán (NH).

PIE $*h_1poi + *h_2erk$ -

See CHD P: 253 for attestations (note that there 3sg.pret.act. $p\acute{e}$ -e har-ta (often) and $p\acute{e}$ -e har-da (KBo 18.54 obv. 9) are omitted). The preverb is almost consistently spelled $p\acute{e}$ -e, except in the one really univerbated form $p\acute{e}$ -har- $k\acute{a}n$. Although this latter form shows that eventually the verb and preverb were univerbated, MH forms like KUB 26.17 ii (12) $p\acute{e}$ -e= $p\acute{a}t$ har- $k\acute{a}n$ -zi show that this was not the case in older Hittite.

See at $har(k)^{-2i}$ and pe(-) for further etymology. According to Watkins (1970: 73) a similar formation can be found in Lat. $porce\bar{o}$ 'to prevent, to restrain' < *po + $arce\bar{o}$.

pehute-zi / pehut- (Ia1) 'to lead, to bring, to conduct (there)': 1sg.pres.act. pé-ehu-te-mi (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. pé-e-hu-te-ši (OH?/NS?), 3sg.pres.act. pé-hu-tezi (OS), pé-hu-te-ez-zi (OS), pé-e-hu-te-ez-zi (OH/MS), pé-e-hu-te-zi (NH), [pé-]e-hu-ut-te-zi (1x, NS?), 1pl.pres.act. pé-e-hu-tu-um-me-e-ni (NH), 2pl.pres.act. pé-e-hu-(te-)et-ta-ni (OH/MS), pé-e-hu-te-et-te-ni (MH/MS, OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. pé-e-hu-da-an-zi (OS), pé-hu-da-an-zi (OS? or MS?), [pé]-e-hu-te-en-zi (1x), 1sg.pret.act. pé-e-hu-te-nu-un (OH/NS), pé-hu-te-nu-un (OH/NS), 2sg.pret.act. pé-e-hu-te-eš (NS), pé-e-hu-te-et (NH), 3sg.pret.act. péhu-te-et (MH/MS, OH/NS), pé-e-hu-te-et (MH?/MS?, OH/NS), 2pl.pret.act. pé-ehu-te-et-te-en (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. pé-hu-te-er (MH/MS), pé-e-hu-te-er (MH/MS), 2sg.imp.act. pé-hu-te (MH/MS), pé-e-hu-te (NH), [pé-e-h]u-ti, 3sg.imp.act. pé-hu-te-ed-du (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. pé-e-hu-te-et-tén (OH/MS), pé-e-hu-te-et-te[-en] (OH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. pé-e-hu-da-an-du (NH); part. pé-ehu-da-an-t- (NH), pé-hu-da-an-t- (MH/MS); impf. pé-hu-te-eš-ke/a- (NH), [pé]-e-hu-te-eš-ke/a- (NH), [pé-e-h]u-te-iš-ke/a- (NH).

PIE $*h_1poi-h_2ou-d^heh_1ti/*h_1poi-h_2ou-d^hh_1enti$

See CHD P: 257f. for attestations. Because of the spelling BI-e-hu-, which clearly must be read pé-e-hu-, the spelling BI-hu- must be read pé-hu- as well. The verb denotes 'to lead, to bring (there)' and functions as the opposite of uyate-zi / uyat-'to bring here'.

Oettinger (1979a: 125, following Watkins 1969a: 69) analyses this verb as * $p\bar{e}$ + $h_2au + d\bar{e}$, which seems basically correct to me. The element * h_2au is equated by Oettinger with hu as found in ehu 'come!'. I agree with him, but would further equate this element with the prefix u- 'hither', which I reconstruct as $*h_2ou$. The verbal stem te^{-2t} / t- evidently goes back to PIE d^heh_l - 'to put, to place' (see at $t\bar{e}^{-zi}$). All in all, I reconstruct $*h_1poi-h_2ou-d^heh_1-ti/*h_1poi-h_2ou-d^hh_1-enti$.

pejanae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to reward (someone)': 1sg.pres.act. pé-ja-na-a-mi (MH/MS), péia-na-mi (NH), 3sg.pres.act. pé-ia-na-a-iz-zi (MH?/MS?), pé-ia-na-iz-zi (MH?/MS?, OH/NS), pé-i-ia-na-iz-zi (NH), 3pl.pres.act. pé-ia-na-an-zi, 3sg.pret.act. pé-ia-na-it (OH/NS), pé-ia-na-a-it (NH), 2pl.imp.act. [pé-i]a-na-atte-en (NS); inf.I pé-ia-na-u-an-zi (OH?/NS), pé-ia-na-u-ua-an-zi, pé-e-ia-na-uua-an-zi; impf. pé-ia-ni-iš-ke/a- (NH).

Derivatives: *peianazziie/a-*(tt)a(ri) (IIIg) 'to be rewarded' (2sg.pres.midd. *pé-ia*na-az-zi-at-ta, 3pl.pres.midd. $[p\acute{e}^?$ - $i]a^?$ -na-az-zi-an-da).

The verb clearly belongs to the *hatrae*-class, which means that it is denominative. At first sight we would assume that it is derived from a noun *peiana-, but since I know of no other examples of *hatrae*-verbs that end in -anae-, I am wondering to what extent it is possible to assume that the basic noun was *peian- (an *n*-stem). This latter noun would structurally be comparable to e.g. me(i)an- 'range (of a year), extent'.

At first sight, this *peian-, which probably meant 'reward' or sim., seems to be connectable with pai^{-i}/pi - 'to give' (q.v.). If the *e*-vowel of peianae- is real, this is difficult to coincile with pai^{-i}/pi -, however. Therefore, one could perhaps better assume a connection with $peie^{-zi}/pei$ - 'to send' (q.v.). This would mean that peianae- goes back to virtual * $h_1poi+h_{1/3}ih_1-on-oie/o$ -. See at $peie^{-zi}/pei$ - for further etymology.

Note that Tischler (HEG P: 611f.) cites this verb under "piyannai-/piyanniya-", with which he means the imperfective pijanna-¹/pijanni- (see under pai-¹/pi- 'to give'). This is incorrect: not only do the forms of the verb pejanae- (or pijanae- if one chooses to read it thus) specifically not fit the paradigm of pijanna/i- (for which we would expect *pijannaḥḥi, *pijannatti, *pijannai, *pijanniyeni, *pijannijanzi), also the single spelling of -n- makes pejanae- clearly distinct from the imperfective pijanna/i- (imperfectives in -anna/i- are consistently spelled with geminate -nn-).

Derivatives: peškattalla-, pe(ja)škattalla- (c.) 'deliverer' (nom.sg. $p\acute{e}-e-i \check{s}-kat-tal-la-a\check{s}$ (NS), $[p]\acute{e}^{?}$ - $ja-a\check{s}-kat-tal-la-a\check{s}$ (NS), $[p]\acute{e}-i\check{s}-kat-tal-la-a\check{s}$ (NS), $p\acute{e}-i\check{s}-ga-ta[l-la-a\check{s}]$), see $peianae^{-z^{i}}$.

IE cognates: Gr. τημι 'to release, to make go, to let go', Lat. *iaciō*, *iēci* 'to throw'.

PIE $h_1poi+*h_{1/3}ieh_1-ti/h_1poi+*h_{1/3}ih_1-enti$

See CHD P: 261f. for attestations. It is difficult to decide how to read the stem. The verb is consistently spelled with an initial sign BI, which can be read pi as well as pe. On the basis of spellings like BI-e-i-i-a-a-zi and BI-e-i-a-a-za, CHD choses to interpret the stem as peii/e-a-, and to read all attestations as written with pe-, which I have followed. The verb means 'to send (there)' and contrasts with u-i/e-

Note that the difference in development between $p\bar{a}nzi$ 'they go' < * $pa\underline{i}anzi$ < * h_1poi-h_1ienti vs. $pe\underline{i}anzi$ < $pe^{-*}Hih_1enti$ shows that the univerbation between peand * $Hieh_1$ - occurred later than the univerbation between * h_1poi - and * h_1ei -.

Within the relative chronology of Hittite, the sound law *-oi# > -e# must be placed between these two univerbations. The initial laryngeal of * $Hieh_1$ - must have been * h_1 or * h_3 , since * h_2 should have left a trace ($pe+*h_2ieh_1$ - > **pehiie-).

penna-ⁱ / penni- (IIa5 > Ic1, IIa1γ) 'to drive (there); to accept(?), to acknowledge(?)': 1sg.pres.act. pé-en-na-ah-hi (MH/NS, pé-na-ah-hi (MH/NS), 2sg.pres.act. pé-en-na-at-ti (NH), 3sg.pres.act. pé-en-na-i (OS), pé-en-na-a-i (OH/NS), pé-e-en</br>
(OH/NS), pé-e-en</br>
(OH/MS), pé-en-na-ai (OH/MS), pé-en-na-an-zi (MH/MS?), pé-in-na-an-zi (OH?/NS), pé-e-en-ni-ia-an-zi (NS), 1sg.pret.act. pé-en-na-ah-hu-un (NS), 3sg.pret.act. pé-en-na-ah-hu-un (NS)

en-ni-iš-ta (OH/OS? or MS), pé-en-ni-eš-ta (OH/MS), pé-en-ni-iš (MH/MS), pé-en-ni-eš (MH/MS), pé-en-ni-it (MH/NS), pé-en-na-aš (NS), 3pl.pret.act. pé-en-ni-er (MH/MS?), pé-en-ner (MH/MS?), 2sg.imp.act. pé-en-ni (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. pé-en-ni-iš-tén (MH/NS); part. pé-en-ni-ia-an-t- (NH), pé-en-na-an-t- (NS); verb.noun gen.sg. pé-en-nu-ma-aš (NH); inf.I pé-en-nu-ma-an-zi (MH/NS), pé-en-nu-um-ma-an-zi (NH), pé-en-nu-an-zi (MH/NS), pé-en-ni-ia-u-an-zi (MH/NS); impf. pé-en-ni-eš-ke/a- (MH/NS).

PIE pe+*noiH-ei, pe+*niH-enti

See CHD P: 264f. for attestations. The oldest attestations (3sg.pres.act. pennai (OS) and 1pl.pres.act. penniueni (OS)) together with 1sg.pres.act. pennahhi, 2sg.pres.act. pennatti and 1sg.pret.act. pennahhun clearly point to the mēma/i-inflection. From MH times onwards, forms are occurring that show the tarn(a)-class inflection (pennanzi and penner). In NH times, we occasionally find a form according to the -ie/a-class (penniiauanzi). This situation is typical for mēma/i-class verbs, of which I have argued under its treatment in § 2.2.2.2.h that they originally were polysyllabic dāi/tiianzi-class verbs that are taken over into the tarn(a)-class via the intermediate mēma/i-class. The occasional occurrence of -ie/a-class forms is trivial (very common in dāi/tiianzi-class verbs). This means that penna-/penni- originally goes back to a dāi/tiianzi-class verb as well.

Within Hittite, $penna^{-i}/penni$ - functions as the opposite of $\bar{u}nna^{-i}/\bar{u}nni$ - 'to send (here), to drive (here)', and already Sturtevant (1933: 74) regarded these verbs as the pe- and u-prefixed forms of the verb $nai^{-i}/*ni$ - 'to turn, to send' (see under $n\bar{e}^{-a(ri)}$), which belongs to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class. See for further etymology the lemmas of these elements themselves.

Although this etymology is generally accepted, the fact that $penna-^i$ / pennishows a geminate -nn- (just as in $\bar{u}nna-^i$ / $\bar{u}nni$ - and $nanna-^i$ / nanni-) is remarkable. Perhaps these univerbations and reduplication took place at a period that the initial consonants were fortis automatically.

pennije/a-zi: see penna-i / penni-

peppieššar (n.) 'shipment, consignment': nom.-acc.sg. pé-ep-pí-eš-šar (MH/MS).

The word is hapax in one of the Amarna letters (VBoT 1, 28). It is spelled with BI-IB-, which can be read pi-ip- as well as $p\acute{e}-ep$ -. If we read the word as $peppie\check{s}\check{s}ar$, it seems to be the opposite of the noun $uppie\check{s}\check{s}ar$ 'sending, gift' (see under uppa-i / uppi-) in the sense that we are dealing with a pe-i / uppi- pair of a

further unattested noun *pieššar. This *pieššar clearly is a derivative of pai^{-i}/pi 'to give' (q.v.), which would mean that peppieššar must reflect virtual * h_ipoi +
* $h_ip-i-\acute{e}h_ish_i-r$. Because of the fact that this word occurs in an Amarna letter
only, and because we know that these letters were written by a non-Hittite scribe,
it has been suggested that the form is nicht-sprachwirklich. If so, then we still
have to assume that it is formed as a back-formation to uppieššar (which is
clearly genuinely Hittite), which means that our etymological analysis remains
the same.

per / parn- (n.) 'house, household' (Sum. É): nom.-acc.sg. É-er (OS), nom.sg.c. pár-na-aš (MH/NS), gen.sg. pár-na-aš (OS), dat.-loc.sg. pár-ni (OS), É-er (OS), pé-e-ri (OH/NS), all.sg. pár-na (OS), erg.sg. pár-na-an-za (OH/MS), abl. É-er-za (OS), pár-na-az (OH/NS), pár-na-za (NH), nom.-acc.pl. É-er (OH/NS), gen.pl. É^{MEŠ}-na-aš (NH), dat.-loc.pl. pár-na-aš (MH/MS?).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. parna- (n.) 'house' (nom.-acc.sg. pár-na-an-za, pár-naan, dat.-loc.sg. pár-ni, nom.-acc.pl. pár((-ar))-na, dat.-loc.pl. pár-na-an-za, párna-an-za-aš=ta (HT 1 ii 7), erg.pl. pár-na-an-ti-in-zi, gen.adj.nom.-acc.sg.n. párna-aš-ša-an-za, gen.adj.nom.-acc.pl.n. pár-na-a-aš-ši-in-zi, gen.adj.dat.-loc.pl. pár-na-aš-ša-an-za-an-za); HLuw. parna- 'house' (nom.-acc.sg. /parnan=t^sa/ DOMUS-na-za, gen.sg. /parnas/ DOMUS-na-sa (KAYSERİ §21, BOR §2), dat.loc.sg. /parni/ DOMUS-pa+ra/i-ní (KARATEPE 1 §58 Ho.), DOMUS-ni, DOMUSní, DOMUS-ni-i, DOMUS-ní-i, nom.-acc.pl. /parna/ DOMUS-na, DOMUS-na-', dat.-loc.pl. /parnant^s/ DOMUS-na-zá (KULULU 5 §4); unclear DOMUS-ni-za (KARKAMIŠ A2+3 §15, cf. Hawkins 2000: 111)), parnawa- 'to serve a house' CRUX pa+ra/i-na-wa/i-tu-u (KARATEPE (3pl.imp.act. Hu.). "DOMUS.CRUX" pa+ra/i-na-wa/i-tu4 (KARATEPE 1 §58 Ho.)); Lyd. bira- 'house' (dat.-loc.sg. $bira\lambda(=k)$, acc.c. bira(v)(=k)); Lyc. **prñnawa-** 'mausoleum, (grave-)house' (acc.sg. prñnawã, prñnawu, loc.sg. prñnawi), prñnawa- 'to build' (3sg.pres.act. prñnawati, 1sg.pret.act. prñnawaχã, 3sg.pret.act. prñnawate, prñnawatě, prňnawetě, 3pl.pret.act. prňnawate, prňnawatě), prňneze/i-'household' (nom.sg. prñnezi, dat.-sg. prñnezi), prñnezi(je)- 'household member' (dat.-sg. prñnezi, gen.adj.nom.sg.c. prñnezijehi, gen.adj.acc.sg.c. prñnezijehi, gen.adj.nom.pl.c. prñnezijehi).

PAnat. *Pér-r, *Pr-n-ós

See CHD P: 273f. for attestations. Although the nom.-acc.sg. is never spelled completely phonetically (always É-er), there is little doubt that the form was /per/, as is also indicated by the secondary dat.-loc.sg. pé-e-ri. The occasional

commune nom.sg. parnaš is found in NS texts only and clearly is a secondary formation. Besides gen.sg. parnaš, CHD also cites a gen.sg. per[iaš] (KUB 51.56, 4), but this reading is too uncertain (note that the handcopy of the text shows $= p\acute{e}-e-ri\$

The root-etymology is difficult. In the older literature, a borrowing from Egyptian pr 'house' has often been assumed, but this is unlikely because a borrowing does not explain the seemingly archaic inflection per / parn. For a listing of other etymological proposals, see Tischler HEG P: 569f., none of which stands out regarding semantical probability.

peran (adv., prev., postpos.) '(local postpos.) before, in front of, in presence of; (local prev.) in front; (temporal adv.) previously, in advance; (temporal prev.) in front, first; (temporal postpos.) facing a person in future, ahead of someone; (postpos.) during the reign of (a king); (postpos.) under the supervision of; (causal postpos.) because of, from, out of' (Akk. *PANI*): *pé-e-ra-an* (OS), *pé-i-ra-an* (1x, OS), *pé-ra-an* (OS), *pé-ra-a-an* (4x, MH/MS), *pé-an* (abbr., MH/NS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *parran* (prev., postpos.) 'before, in front of' (*pár-ra-an*, *pár-ra-a-an*); HLuw. *paran* (adv.) 'before, in front of' (*pa+ra/i-na*, *pa+ra/i-na-'*, PRAE-*na*). **parani* (adv.) 'id.' (PRAE-*ni*).

PAnat. *pérom

IE cognates: Gr. πέρ $\bar{\alpha}(v)$ 'moreover, on the other side', Skt. *pára*- 'farther, highest, utmost'.

PIE *pér-om

See CHD P: 291f. for attestations and semantic treatment. This word clearly belongs with $par\bar{a}$ 'forward' and parza '...-wards' in the sense that these three adverbs probably are petrified cases of an original noun *per- (cf. the situation of $\check{s}er$ and $\check{s}ar\bar{a}$). The exact interpretation of peran is intricate, however. In the oldest texts we find forms of peran with a poss.pron.suffix attached to it: $p\acute{e}$ -e-ra-a(n)=m-mi-it 'in front of me' (OS), $p\acute{e}$ -ra-an=te-et 'in front of you' (OH/NS), $p\acute{e}$ -e-ra- $a(n)=\check{s}$ - $\check{s}e$ -et 'in front of him' (OS), $p\acute{e}$ -e-ra- $a(n)=\check{s}$ -mi-it 'in front of them' (OS). The possessive consistently shows its neuter form, which indicates that, at least synchronically, peran, too, was interpreted as a neuter form. At first sight, this seems to indicate that peran belonged to an originally neuter thematic stem

*pera- (if the stem were athematic, we would expect a nom.-acc.sg. **per), but such a stem cannot be reconciled with an all.sg. parā and an abl. parza, because of the ablaut in the root (thematic stems are generally thought not to show ablaut). Nevertheless, the form peran has Anatolian cognates, CLuw. parran and HLuw. paran, which indicate the existence of a PAnat. form *pérom already.

All in all, although the connection between *peran*, *parā*, *parza* and forms in other IE languages that reflect **per*- is clear, it is difficult to reconstruct an original nominal paradigm for all the forms.

peran ped(d)unaš (n.) '?': pé-ra-an pé-e-du-na-aš (MH/MS), [pé-ra-an]pé-du-na-a-aš (NS), pé-ra-an pét-tu-na-a-a[š] (NS), [pé-r]a-an péd-du-na-aš (NS), pé-ra-an pé-e-du-ma-aš (NH), pé-ra-an pé-e-tum-ma-aš (NH), pé-ra-an pé-du-ma-aš (NH), pé-an pé-tum-ma-aš (NH).

See CHD P: 311f. for attestations. This word occurs in inventories and lists only, on the basis of which its exact meaning cannot be determined. It can be made of stone, iron, gold, ivory and other materials. Although the texts do not point to a specific meaning, CHD translates this word as "a utensil for carrying forward (lit. 'that of bringing forth')". This interpretation is fully based on the fact that the form peran pedumaš synchronically seems to be identical to the adverb peran 'forward' and *pedumaš*, the verb.noun gen.sg. of *peda-i / ped-* 'to take (away)'. Nevertheless, this spelling is not the only one: we also find peran pedunāš and peran peddunaš, which do not fit such an interpretation. Melchert (1994a: 34) ingenuously proposes that the forms with -n- show the Luwian verbal noun-suffix -un- and that the spelling BAD-du-na-aš (which I have read as péd-du-na-aš) should be read pád-du-na-aš, asuming that paddunaš would be the Luwian equivalent of Hitt. pedumaš. Apart from the fact that the Hittite preverb pe- to my knowledge does not have a CLuwian counterpart, the regular correspondant of Hitt. $d\bar{a}^{-1}/d$ - 'to take' is CLuw. la-. Moreover, the spelling $p\acute{e}$ -du-na- $a\check{s}$ then would show the Hitt. stem ped- attached to the Luwian suffix -un-, which seems quite improbable to me.

If we look at the chronological distribution, we see that the forms with -n- are the older ones. In my view, we therefore are dealing with an original word peran ped(d)unaš that folk-etymologically was altered to peran pedumaš, indeed as if the verb.noun gen.sg. of the verb peran peda-ⁱ / ped-. Since the exact meaning of this word cannot be determined, we cannot etymologize it. Nevertheless, because of the alteration between single -d- and geminate-dd-, I would not be surprised if this word would turn out to be of a foreign origin.

peri- (c.) '?', formally 'bird': nom.sg. *pé-e-ri-iš* (OS), *pé-e-ri-eš* (OS), acc.sg. *pé-e-ri-in* (OS).

See CHD P: 312f. for attestations. This word occurs several times in OS rituals. On the basis of the contexts in which it occurs, its meaning cannot be determined. In the older literature, the word often was translated 'bird', but cf. CHD for the fact that this was based on arguments that have turned out to be incorrect. It therefore is impossible to etymologize this word.

pernu-^{zi}: see *pirnu-^{zi}*

NA peru / perun- (n.) 'rock, cliff, boulder': nom.-acc.sg.n. pé-e-ru (MH/MS), nom.sg.c. pé-e-ru-na-aš, pé-ru-na-aš (NH), acc.sg.c. pé-ru-na-an (NH), gen.sg. pé-ru-na-aš (NH), dat.-loc.sg. pé-e-ru-ni (OS), pé-ru-ni (NS), abl. pé-ru-na-az (NS), acc.pl.c. pé-ru-nu-uš (NH), pé-e-ru-nu-uš (NH), pé-e-ru-ni[-iš], dat.-loc.pl. pé-e-ru-na-aš (OS).

Derivatives: NA perunant- (adj.) 'rocky, craggy' (nom.sg.c. pé-e-ru-na-an-z[a] (NH), pé-ru-na-an-za (NH)), NA perulū(ua)- '?' (3sg.pres.midd. pé-ru-lu-u-ua-ri (OH/NS)).

IE cognates: Skt. párvata- 'rocky, rugged; mountain'.

PIE *pér-ur / *pér-un-

See CHD P: 314f. for attestations. The oldest forms of this word show a neuter paradigm nom.-acc.sg. peru, obl. perun-. In NH times, a secondary commune stem peruna- is formed (nom.sg.c. perunaš, acc.pl.c. perunuš), which is a trivial development (cf. nom.sg.c. parnaš 'house' besides older neuter per / parn-). A paradigm peru / perun- can hardly go back to anything else than to an original -r/n-stem, which is the reason for me to assume that nom.-acc.sg. peru is the dissimilated variant of older *perur (compare per 'house' < *per-r). In this way, *perur / perun- would be a normal static -uer-/-uen-stem, just as mēḥur / mēḥun- 'period, time' and šēḥur / šēḥun- 'urine'.

Sommer apud Friedrich HW: 168 connected peru / perun- with Skt. p'arvata'rocky, mountain', which could reflect *p'erun-to-. Semantically as well as formally (p'arvata- is derived from a static -u'er-/-u'en-stem as well) this etymology is impeccable. Often, Skt. p'arvata- is further connected with Skt. p'arvan- 'joint, knot' and Gr. $\pi\~e$ (*p'erur) 'end, boundary, gowl', which taken together reflect a paradigm *p'erur, *p'eru(e)n-. Yet, a semantic connection

between these words and 'rock' is not particularly evident. Nevertheless, on the basis of the connection with Skt. *párvata-* alone, it is already clear that Hitt. *peru* / *perun-* reflects **pér-ur*, **pér-un-*.

The possible derivative $^{NA_4}perul\bar{u}(\underline{u}a)$ - (which in principle can be read $pirul\bar{u}(\underline{u}a)$ - as well) is obscure. It is hapax in VBoT 58 i (30) 'He harrows, ploughs, and irrigates the field' \underline{hal} - \underline{ki} - \underline{in} -n=a (31) $\underline{[ar-\underline{h}a?]}=\underline{p\acute{a}t}^{NA_4}\underline{p\acute{e}}$ -ru- \underline{lu} - \underline{u} - \underline{u} -ri 'and he even p.-s the grain'. CHD translates 'to free from (small) stones(?)' (implying peru- + $l\bar{a}$ -/l- 'to free' with some u-suffix). Oettinger (1994: 312) translates '(mit Stein) mahlen'. Whatever the case, the NA₄-determinative makes it quite likely the first element, peru-, has to be equated with $^{NA_4}peru$ / perun-. The second element, $-l\bar{u}\underline{u}ari$, and therewith the verb's interpretation, remains obscure.

peš(š)-^{zi} (Ia3?) 'to rub, to scrub (with soap)': 3sg.pres.act. *pé-eš-zi* (OH or MH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. *pí-iš-ši-er* (NH).

See CHD P: 315 for attestations. There, a 3pl.pres.act. $pi\check{s}-\check{s}a-an-zi$ (KUB 51.33 i 4) is cited as well, but this form is found in a totally broken context without any clue for its meaning. Moreover, CHD cites the same form as a 3pl.pres.act. of $p\bar{a}\check{s}$ - 'to swallow' as well (reading it as a possible $pa\check{s}-\check{s}a-an-zi$). We therefore should leave this form out of consideration. The form $pi-i\check{s}-\check{s}i-er$ is difficult to judge formally: its spelling may have been influenced by the form $ki-i\check{s}-\check{s}i-er$ 'they combed' that occurs in the same line.

Oettinger (1979a: 327) proposes to connect $pe\check{s}(\check{s})$ - with Lat. $p\bar{e}nis$, OHG fasal, MHG visel 'penis' from *pes- (cf. also Hitt. * $pe\check{s}an$ - / $pe\check{s}n$ - / $pi\check{s}en$ - 'man'), but regarding the semantics this etymology does not seem self-evident to me. Tischler (HEG P: 581) mentions another possibility, namely a connection with PIE * b^hes - 'to chew'. This connection would only work if we assume that * b^hes - originally meant 'zerreiben' which on the one hand yielded 'to chew' and on the other 'to rub'. Tischler himself judges this etymology as "weniger wahrscheinlich".

Melchert (1984a: 110) connects *pešš*- with "*iške/a*-" 'to smear, to anoint' (q.v.) under the assumption that the latter is its imperfective and reflects **ps-ske/o*-. See at *iškije/a-^{zi}*, however, for the estalishment that this verb rather belongs to the *-ie/a*-class originally, and therefore cannot reflect **ps-ske/o*-.

See under $pa\check{s}ihae^{-zi}$ 'to rub' for the fact that it has been proposed that this verb is connected with $pe\check{s}(\check{s})^{-zi}$.

*pešan-/pešn-/pišen- (c.) 'man, male person' (Sum. LÚ): nom.sg. LÚ-aš (OS), LÚ-iš (OH/MS), LÚ-eš (OH/NS), acc.sg. LÚ-na-an-n=a=ta (NS), LÚ-an-n=a-ku (OH/NS), LÚ-n=a-ku (OS), gen.sg. pé-eš-na-aš, LÚ-na-aš (OH/NS), dat.loc.sg. LÚ-ni (OH/NS), instr. LÚ^{MEŠ}-it (MH/NS), nom.pl. pí-še-ni-eš (OS), pí-še-ne-iš (OH/NS), pí-še-ni-iš, [p]é-eš-ne-iš, LÚ^{MEŠ}-eš, LÚ^{MEŠ}-aš, acc.pl. pí-še-e-nu-uš (OH/NS), LÚ^{MEŠ}-uš, gen.pl. LÚ-an (OH/NS), LÚ^{MEŠ}-aš (MH/MS), dat.-loc.pl. LÚ^{MEŠ}-aš (MH/MS?). dLÚ^{MEŠ}-na-aš.

Derivatives: *pišnātar / pišnann*- (n.) 'manhood, virility; male parts' (nom.acc.sg. *pi-iš-na-tar* (OH?/NS), LÚ-*na-a-t*[*ar*], gen.sg. LÚ-*na-an-na-aš* (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. *pi-iš-na-an-ni-e=š-ši*) (MH?/NS), LÚ-*an-ni* (NS), nom.-acc.pl. LÚ-*na-tar*^{HI.A}), **pešnili* (adv.) 'in manly way' (LÚ-*ni-li* (OS)).

IE cognates: Skt. *pásas*- 'penis', Gr. πέος 'penis', Lat. $p\bar{e}nis$ 'penis', OHG *fasel* 'seed, descendant'.

PIE *pés-ōn+s, *pes-én-om, *pes-n-ós.

See CHD P: 324f. for attestations. The phonetically spelled forms of this word show suffix-ablaut: gen.sg. $p\acute{e}-e\check{s}-na-a\check{s}=$ /pesnás/ or, less likely, /pésnas/, nom.pl. $p\acute{i}-\check{s}e-ne-i\check{s}=$ /pisénes/, acc.pl. $p\acute{i}-\check{s}e-e-nu-u\check{s}=$ /pisénus/. They must go back to hysterodynamic n-stem forms with generalized e-grade in the stem: * $pes-n-\acute{o}s$, * $pes-\acute{e}n-es$, * $pes-\acute{e}n-ms$. Unfortunately, the nom.sg. has not been attested written phonetically, but on the basis of the OS attestation LÚ- $a\check{s}$, one could assume /pésas/ < * $p\acute{e}s-\bar{o}n+s$ (compare $p\acute{a}ra\check{s}$ < * $h_3\acute{e}r-\bar{o}n+s$). So all in all, we probably are dealing with an original paradigm nom.sg. * $p\acute{e}s-\bar{o}n$, acc.sg. * $ps-\acute{e}n-m$, gen.sg. * $ps-n-\acute{o}s$, in which already in pre-Hittite times the -e- of the nominative has spread throughout the paradigm: * $pes\bar{o}n$, * $pes\acute{e}nom$, * $pesn\acute{o}s$, etc.

Etymologically, the word has been connected with Skt. $p\acute{a}sas$ - 'penis', Gr. πέος 'penis', Lat. $p\bar{e}nis$ 'penis', OHG fasel 'seed, descendant'. Especially the formation of Lat. $p\bar{e}nis$ (i-derivative of an n-stem) may be closely connected. A further connection with Hitt. $pe\check{s}\check{s}^{-zi}$ 'to rub' (q.v.) does not seem self-evident to me semantically.

peššije/a-^{zi} (Ic1 > Ic2) 'to throw away, to cast, to shove; to abandon; to cast off; to ignore': 1sg.pres.act. pé-eš-ši-ja-mi (OS), pé-eš-ši-e-mi (OS), pé-eš-še-ja-mi (NH), pé-iš-ši-ja-mi (NH), [pé-eš-ši-j]a-am-mi (NH), 2sg.pres.act. pé-eš-ši-ja-ši (NH), pé-iš-ša-at-ti (OH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. pé-eš-ši-i-e-ez-zi (OS), pé-eš-ši-ja-az-zi (OH/NS), pé-eš-ši-ja-az-zi (OH/NS), pé-iš-ši-ja-az-zi (MH/MS), pé-iš-ši-i-e-ez-zi (MH/MS), pé-eš-ši-e-ez-zi (MS), pé-eš-ši-e-ez-zi (MH/MS), pé-iš-ši-az-zi (OH/NS?), pé-eš-ši-e-zi (MS?), pé-eš-ši-ja-zi (MS?)

eš-še-ia-zi (MH/NS), pé-eš-ši-zi, pé-eš-ši-ia-iz-zi (OH/NS), pé-iš-ši-ia-iz-zi (MH/NS), pé-ši-az-zi (NS), pé-ši-ia-az-zi (MH/NS), peš-ši-ia-zi (NH), peš-ši-ez-zi (NH), pé-eš-ši-ja-i (MH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. pé-eš-ši-ja-u-e-ni (OS), 2pl.pres.act. pé-eš-ši-ia-at-te-ni (NH), 3pl.pres.act. pé-eš-ši-ia-an-zi (MH/MS), pé-eš-ši-an-zi (MH/MS), pé-iš-ši-ia-an-zi (OH/NS), peš-ši-an-zi (IBoT 3.148 iii 48 (NS)), péeš-še-ia-an-zi (MS), 1sg.pret.act. pé-eš-ši-ia-nu-un (OH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. pé-išši-įa-at (MH/MS), pé-eš-ši-įa-at (MH/NS), pé-eš-ši-at (OH/NS), pé-iš-ši-at (NH), pé-eš-ši-i-e-et (OH/NS), pé-e-eš-ši-i-e-et (OH/NS), pé-eš-ši-et (OH/NS), pé-išše -ia-at (MH/NS), peš-še-et (NH), peš-ši-ia-at (NH), pé-še-et (NH), 1pl.pret.act. pé-eš-ši-ia-u-en, 3pl.pret.act. pé-eš-ši-er (OS), pé-eš-še-er (OH/NS), pé-eš-šer (NH), pé-iš-ši-er (MH?/NS), 2sg.imp.act. pé-eš-ši-ia (MH/MS), pé-e-eš-ši-ia (OH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. pé-eš-še-ad-du (OS), pé-eš-ši-ia-ad-du (NH), 2pl.imp.act. pé-eš-ši-ia-at-te-en (MH/MS), pé-eš-ši-ia-te-en (MH/MS), pé-eš-ši-ia-tén (MH/MS), pé-eš-ši-įa-at-tén (NH), 3pl.imp.act. pé-e-eš-š[i-įa-an-du] (MH/MS), pé-eš-ši-ja-an-du (OH/NS), pé-eš-ši-an-du (NH), pé-eš-še-ja-an-du (OH/NS), péeš-še-an-du (NH); part. pé-eš-ši-ia-an-t- (NS), pé-eš-še-an-t-; verb.noun pé-eš-šiia-u-ua-ar (NH), gen.sg. pé-eš-ši-ia-u-ua-[aš] (NS), pé-iš-ši-ia-u-ua-aš; impf. péiš-ši-iš-ke/a- (OS), pé-eš-ši-iš-ke/a- (MH/NS), pé-eš-ši-eš-ke/a- (NH), pé-eš-še-iške/a- (NS).

IE cognates: Skt. asyati 'to throw'.

PIE * $h_lpoi + *h_ls-ie/o-$

See CHD P: 316f. for attestations. Almost all forms can be reconciled with a stem /peSie/a-/. In NS texts we occasionally find a stem $pe\check{s}\check{s}ijae^{-z^i}$, according to the very productive hatrae-class. Together with $\bar{u}\check{s}\check{s}ije/a^{-z^i}$ 'to draw open (of curtains)' it clearly forms a pair, showing the preverbs pe- and u-. There has been some debate whether the original verb stem should be equated with $\check{s}ije/a^{-z^i}$ 'to shoot' or with $\check{s}ai^{-i}/\check{s}i$ - 'to press' (which, because of their formal similarity have merged early and therefore are treated here under one lemma: $\check{s}ai^{-i}/\check{s}i$ -, $\check{s}ije/a^{-z^i}$, but Kimball (1987b) has convincingly argued that we should assume an original connection with $\check{s}ije/a^{-z^i}$, which she connects with Skt. asyati 'to throw' $<*h_1s$ -je/o-. This means that $pe\check{s}\check{s}ije/a^{-z^i}$ goes back to $*h_1poi + *h_1s$ -je/o-.

Melchert (1994a: 133) and Kimball (1999: 215, 391) cite a HLuwian verb "pasi-ya-" (glossed by Kimball as "reject"), without attestation places, which they regard as the exact correspondant to Hitt. peššije/a-. To my knowledge, such a

verb does not exist anywhere in the HLuwian corpus, however (perhaps they have misread the hapax form 3sg.imp.act. *pa-sa-iá-tu-u-'* '?' in KAYSERİ §18).

pešn-: see *pešan-/pešn-/pišen-

peda- (n.) 'place, location, position, locality' (Akk. AŠRU): nom.-acc.sg. pé-e-da-an (MH/MS), pé-e-da-a(n)=š-me-et (OS), pé-e-da(n)=mi-it (OH/MS), pé-da-an (OH or MH/NS), gen.sg. pé-e-da-aš (OH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. pé-e-di (OS), pé-e-te (OH/NS), pé-di (OH/NS), pé-te (MH/NS), abl. pé-e-da-az (OH/NS?), pé-da-az (OH or MH/NS), pé-e-da-za (NS), nom.-acc.pl. AŠ-RI^{HI.A} (NH), gen.pl. pé-e-da-aš, dat.-loc.pl. pé-e-da-aš (OH?/NS), pé-da-aš (NH).

Derivatives: *pedant*- (c.) 'place' (voc.sg. *pé-e-ta-an-ti* (MH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. *pé-e-da-an-ti* (NH)) *pedaššaḥḥ-ⁱ* (IIb) 'to place, to install, to deposit' (3pl.pres.act. *pé-e-da-aš-ša-aḥ-ḥa-an-zi* (MS? or NS?), 3pl.pret.act. *pé-e-da-aš-ša-aḥ-ḥe-er* (MH/MS)).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. LOCUS-ta- (n.) 'place' (nom.-acc.sg. LOCUS-ta₄-za (KARKAMIŠ A11*b*+*c* §23, KARKAMIŠ A31 §7, ADIYAMAN 1 §5, ANCOZ 7 §12, TELL AHMAR 2 §23, HAMA 5 §3), LOCUS-ta₅-za (SULTANHAN §43), LOCUS-ta₄-zá (KARKAMIŠ A18e §5), "LOCUS"-ta₅-za-' (BABYLON 1 §13), LOCUS-za-' (KARKAMIŠ A11a §23, §24)), LOCUS-tant- (c.) 'place' (dat.loc.sg. LOCUS-ta₄-ti (KARKAMIŠ A6 §23, KARKAMIŠ A15b §29), LOCUSta₄-ti-i (KARKAMIŠ A6 §9), LOCUS-ta₄-ti-i-' (TELL TAYINAT 2 fr.1a §i), LOCUS-ta₅-ti-i (BOHÇA §13), "LOCUS"-ta₅-ti (MARAŞ 7 side A), nom.acc.pl.n. [LOCUS]-ta₄-ta₅ (KARKAMIŠ A31 §6), dat.-loc.pl. LOCUS-ta₄-ta-za-' (KARATEPE 1 §23 Hu.), "LOCUS<">-ta₁-ta-za (KARATEPE 1 §23 Ho.)), LOCUS-tantal(i)- (c.) 'precinct' (acc.sg. LOCUS-ta₁-ta-li-i-na (MARAŞ 14 §2), abl.-instr. LOCUS-ta₄-ta-la-ti-i (MARAŞ 14 §12)), **LOCUS-tá LOCUS-tá** (adv.) 'everywhere' (KARAHÖYÜK §2), LOCUS pitahalija- 'to exile(?)' (1sg.pret.act. LOCUS pi-ta-ha-li-ia-ha (KARKAMIŠ A11b+c §31)); Lyc. pddat- 'place' (loc.sg. pddati, pddati(?), pddeti(?), gen.adj.dat.sg. pddatahi), pddati(je)- (adj.) 'local(??)' (nom.-acc.pl.n. pddat[ija], abl.-instr. pd[datij]edi), pdde (adv.?) 'in place of, on behalf of(?)' (pdde=ñne), pdden- 'place, precinct' (nom.-acc.sg. pdde, gen.sg. pddẽneh(?), dat.-loc.pl. pddẽne), pdẽχba- 'local Hepat' (nom.sg. pdẽχba).

IE cognates: Gr. πέδον 'ground, floor', Skt. *padá*- 'footstep', Arm. *het* 'footprint, track', ON *fet* 'footstep'.

PIE *pédo-

See CHD P: 330f. for attestations. Already Sturtevant (1933: 79) connected *peda*-with Gr. $\pi \acute{e}\delta ov$ 'ground, floor', which means that we must reconstruct * $p\acute{e}dom$. The HLuwian word for 'place' is always written with the logogram LOCUS, phonetically complemented with the sign ta_4 or ta_5 . It is quite possible that these signs in fact have to be read /la/ (cf. Hawkins 1995: 114⁹), but this does not invalidate the connection (cf. Luw. la- 'to take' < * deh_3 -). The exact interpretation of the verb LOCUS pitahalija- is unclear. The use of the determinative LOCUS would point to a connection with 'place', which could indicate that pita-is the pretonic outcome of *pedo-. Nevertheless, the fact that pitahalija- is spelled with the sign ta, which contrasts with $ta_{4/5}$ of LOCUS- $ta_{4/5}$ -, should make us cautious.

peda-i/ped- (IIa1y) 'to take (somewhere), to carry, to transport; to spend (time)': 1sg.pres.act. pé-e-ta-ah-hé (OS), pé-e-tah-hé (OS), pé-tah-hé (OS), pé-e-tah-hi (OS), pé-da-ah-hi (MH/MS), pé-tah-hi (OH?/NS?), pé-e-da-ah-hi (OH/NS), 2sg.pres.act. pé-e-da-at-ti (OS), pé-e-da-ad-d[i] (OH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. pé-e-ta-i (OS), pé-ta-i (OS), pé-e-da-i (OS), pé-da-a-i (OH/NS), pé-da-i (MH/MS), pé-eda-a-i (MS), pé-i-e-da-i (2x, NS), 1pl.pres.act. pé-e-tu-me-ni (OS), pé-e-tu-me-eni (OS), pé-du-me-ni (OS), pé-e-tu-mé-ni (OS), pé-e-du-mé-ni (MH/NS), pée-[d]u-um-me-e-ni (NH), pé-e-du-um[-me]-ni (NH), pé-e-tum-me-e-ni (OH/NS), pé-e-tum-me-ni (NS), 2pl.pres.act. pé-ta-at-te-ni (OH/NS), pé-e-ta-at-te-ni (NS), pé-e-da-at-te-ni (MH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. pé-e-ta-an-zi (OS), pé-e-da-an-zi (OS), pé-ta-an-zi (OS), pé-da-an-zi (OS), pé-e-dan_x-zi (NH), pé-dan_x-zi (NH), 1sg.pret.act. pé-e-da-ah-hu-un (OH/NS), pé-da-ah-hu-un (OH/NS), 2sg.pret.act. pé-e-da-aš (MS), 3sg.pret.act. pé-e-ta-aš (OS), pé-e-da-aš (OS), pé-ta-aš (OS), pé-ta-a-aš (OS), pé-da-aš (NS), 1pl.pret.act. pé-e-tu-mé-en (OS), pé-e-du-me-en (MH/MS), $p\acute{e}$ -e- tu_4 -um-me-en (NS), $[p]\acute{e}$ - tu_4 -um-me-e[n] (NH), 3pl.pret.act. $p\acute{e}$ -ete-er (OS? or MS?), pé-te-er (NH), pé-i-te-er (NH), pé-e-ti-er (NS), 2sg.imp.act. pé-e-da (MH?/MS?), pé-da (MH?/NS), 3sg.imp.act. pé-e-da-ú (OH/NS), pé-e-daa-ú (OH or MH/NS), pé-da-a-ú (OH/NS), pé-e-ta<-ú> (2x, OS), pé-e-da-ad-du (NH), 2pl.imp.act. pé-ti-iš-te-en (OS), pé-e-da-at-te-en (MH/NS), pé-e-da-at-tén (OH/NS), pé-e-ta-at[-tén] (NS), pé-e-da-at-te-in, pé-e-da-tén (MH/MS?), pé-daat-t[én] (NS), 3pl.imp.act. pé-e-ta-an-tu (OS), pé-e-da-an-du (NS), pé-da-an-du (MH/MS); part. pé-e-da-an-t- (NH); verb.noun pé-e-tum-mar (NH), gen.sg. pé-[e-]du-um-ma-aš (NH); inf.I pé-e-tum-ma-an-zi (MH/MS?), pé-tum-ma-an-zi (NS), pé-e-du-ma-an-zi (NH).

Derivatives: *pipeda-* 'to carry out(?)' (3pl.pres.midd. *pí-pé-e-da-an-ta* (OH or MH?)).

See CHD P: 345f. for attestations. This verb acts as the opposite of uda^{-i}/ud^{-i} to bring (here), to bring (over)', which makes it clear that both verbs are derived from the verb $d\bar{a}^{-i}/d^{-i}$ with the prefixes pe^{-i} and u^{-i} . See at the lemmas of pe^{-i} and $d\bar{a}^{-i}/d^{-i}$ for their respective etymologies. Note that the oldest texts almost consistently spell $peda^{-i}/ped^{-i}$ with a short $-a^{-i}$ in the strong stem forms, whereas the simplex $d\bar{a}^{-i}/d^{-i}$ shows long $-\bar{a}^{-i}$ ($petahhe^{-i}$ vs. $d\bar{a}hhe^{-i}$, $pedatti^{-i}$ vs. $d\bar{a}ti^{-i}$, This probably shows that the wordaccent was retracted unto the prefix pe^{-i} . In later texts, the spelling of $d\bar{a}^{-i}/d^{-i}$ becomes more influential on the spelling of $peda^{-i}/ped^{-i}$, yielding the spelling pe^{-i}/ped^{-i} (from MS texts onwards). Note that in the plural, $peda^{-i}/ped^{-i}$ preserves more archaic forms than $d\bar{a}^{-i}/d^{-i}$ (1pl.pret. $pedumen^{-i}/ped^{-i}/ped^{-i}/ped^{-i}$) peter vs. $d\bar{a}e^{-i}/ped^{-i}$

Melchert (1993b: 175) cites a CLuwian verb *padd-/patz(a)- 'to carry(?)', of which only 3sg.imp.act. $p\acute{a}t$ -za-du is attested, apparently assuming that this form reflects *pe- dh_3 -tu. Apart from the fact that an interpretation 'to carry' seems to be indicated on the basis of an expected etymological connection with Hitt. peda-/ped- only, the regular Luwian correspondence to Hitt. pe-, which I reconstruct as * h_ipoi -, would not be pa-, but rather pai- or pi-. I therefore reject the claimed connection between CLuw. $p\acute{a}t$ -za-du and Hitt. peda-/ped-.

The expression *peran ped(d)unaš* has been claimed to be cognate to *peda-/ped-*, but see for a discussion at its own lemma.

The status of the verb *pipeda*- is unclear. Is it really a reduplicated form (which would be unique for a *pe*-prefixed verb), and why does it show middle inflection? Again it must be noted that a translation 'to carry' is largely based on the formal similarity with *peda-/ped-*.

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(UZU) pettar / pettan- 'wing, feather': see UZU pattar / pattan-
pijanae-zi: see pejanae-zi
pijetta-: see pitta-, pijetta-
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piḥa-, onomastic element, 'strong(?)': "Pí-ḥa-aš-du-, "Pí-ḥa-A.A-, "Pí-ḥa-dU-, "Pí-ḥa-LÚ-, "Pí-ḥa-ŠEŠ-, "Pí-ḥa-UR.MAḤ-.

Derivatives: *piḥaim(m)i-* (adj.), epithet of the Storm-god, 'powerful, strong' (nom.sg.c. *pí-ḥa-i-mi-iš*, *pí-ḥa-i-mi-iš*, *pí-ḥa-im-me-iš*, stem *pí-*

ha-i-mi), piḥam(m)i- (adj.), epithet of the Storm-god, 'powerful, strong' (nom.sg.c. pi-ḥa-mi-iš, pi-ḥa-am-mi[-iš], acc.sg.c. pi-ḥa-am-mi-in), piḥaššašši-(adj.), epithet of the Storm-god, 'of power, of strength' (nom.sg.c. pi-ḥa-aš-ša-aš-ši-iš, pi-ḥa-aš-[š]a-aš-ši-eš, acc.sg.c. pi-ḥa-aš-ša-aš-ši-in, pi-ḥa-aš-ša-ši-in, pi-ḥa-āš-ša-ši-in, pi-ḥa-āš-ša-āš-ši-in, pi-ḥa-āš-ša-āš-ši), piḥaddašši-(adj.), modifies bread and deities (nom.sg.c. pi-ḥa-ad-da-aš-ši-iš).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. FULGUR pihama/i- (adj.) 'powerful, strong' (nom.sg.c. FULGUR pi-ha-mi-sa (KARKAMIŠ A11b §14), pi-ha-mi-sá (KÖRKÜN §6), acc.sg. pi-i-ha-mi-na (KARKAMIŠ A27o)), Pihama/i-, PN (dat.-loc.sg. Pi-ha-mi (ASSUR letter e §1)), pihas- (n.) 'power, strength' (nom.-acc.sg. /pihas=sa/"FULGUR"-há-sá (KARATEPE 1 §52), broken "FULGUR"-ha[-...] (KARKAMIŠ A12 §14)); Lyc. Piymma, PN (gen.sg. Piymmah).

PAnat. *piha-

The element *piḥa-* is found as the first element in a few personal names and functions as the base of some adjectives. These adjectives are all clearly of Luwian origin, which indicates that *piḥa-* is Luwian originally (it is further absent in Hittite). Nevertheless, the element is not found in CLuwian texts, but does occur in HLuwian texts and a Lycian name. The adj. *piḥaimmi-* and *piḥammi-* are to be equated with HLuw. *pihama/i-* and Lyc. *Piymma*, and reflect a Luw. part. of an unattested verb **piḥa(i)-*. The adj. *piḥaššašši-* is to be regarded as a Luw. gen.adj. of a stem **piḥašš-*, which is attested in HLuw. *pihas-*. The adj. *piḥaddašši-* represents a Luw. gen.adj. of a further unattested noun **pihatt-*.

The semantics of all these words are difficult to determine. The Hittite adjectives function as epithets of the Storm-god, and could therefore have a wide range of meanings. It has been argued that *piḥaššašši*- is to be equated with the epithet ḤI.ḤI-ašši- 'of lightning', but KUB 38.12 iii (18) ... ^dU *pi-ḥa-aš-*[š]a-aš-ši-eš (19) ^dU ḤI.ḤI ^dU *pi-ḥa-i-mi* ... shows that ^dU *piḥaššašši*- and ^dU ḤI.ḤI are not identical (cf. CHD P: 257: "The last ex. [= KUB 38.12 iii 18-19] shows that ^dU *p*. is not identical w. ^dU ḤI.ḤI(-ašši-) despite the appearance of ^dU *p*. in one text (Bronzetafel ii 16) and ^dU ḤI.ḤI in the par. KBo 4.10 obv. 36, and ^dU ^{URU}*p*. in two copies of the Alakšandu treaty w. ^dU ḤI.ḤI in the third") and that therefore the translation 'of lightning' for *piḥaššašši*- cannot be ascertained. Nevertheless, Hawkins (2000: 106) sticks to the basic translation 'lightning' for the HLuwian words as well. This is even more pitiful, since the form "FULGUR"-há-sá (KARATEPE 1 §52), which is likely to be read /pihas-sa/ on the basis of the fact that the determinative FULGUR is used for *pihama/i*- as well (^{FULGUR}*pi-ha-mi-sa* (KARKAMIŠ A11*b* §14)), is the only word that can be securely translated since

it occurs in a bilingual: it corresponds to Phoen. 'z 'power, strength'. I therefore translate HLuw. *pihas*- with 'power, strength', which means that its gen.adj. *pihassassa/i-, which was borrowed into Hitt. piḥaššašši- denotes 'of power, of strength'. Since the neuter s-stem pihas- probably functions as the abstract building of the Luw. verb *piha(i)-, the latter can either mean 'to be powerful, to be strong' or 'to become powerful, to become strong'. I choose for the latter option on the basis of the following context:

KARKAMIŠ A11b

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$12: a-wa/i pa-ia-' REGIO-ni-ia "VACUUS" ta-na-tá-ha
$13: wa/i-ta-' SCALPRUM.CAPERE2u-pa-ní-zi a-tá "CAPERE" u-pa-ha
$14: a-wa/i pi-i-na-' REGIO-ni-ia-ti FULGUR pi-ha-mi-sa SUPER+ra/i-' PES-wa/i-i-ha
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'I destroyed these countries and brought in the trophies. And p.-ed by these countries I came up'.

In my view, 'strengthened' is the better translation here (note that Hawkins (2000: 103) translates 'glorified', which is quite strange for countries to do after they have been destroyed and looted).

The old translation 'lightning' has had its influence on the etymological interpretation as well. The generally accepted etymology seems to be the one of Starke (1990: 103f.) who connects piha- with $*b^heh_2$ - 'to shine' and reconstructs $*b^h\bar{e}h_2$ -o-. Apart from the unappealing formation, the connection does not make sense anymore semantically. If one wants to assume IE origin, one should rather think of the roots $*b^heiH$ - 'to hit, to beat' or *peiH- 'to swell up' (cf. LIV²).

4 pinta- (n. or c.) 'oar': Luw.nom.-acc.sg.n. or Luw.acc.pl.c. 4 pi-in-ta-an-za.

Hapax in KUB 8.50 iii 20. CHD P: 268 translates 'oars', which indeed is possible. The word is clearly Luwian, as can be seen by the Luwian inflection as well as the use of the gloss wedge. Weeks (1985: 161) connected the word with *bend- 'vorspringende Spitze' (cf. Pokorny 1959: 96-7), but this is formally impossible, as *bend- should have given Luw. **pant-. Moreover. semantically the connecton is not very satisfying. No further etymology.

pippa-i / *pipp-* (IIa1γ) 'to knock down/apart/off, to tear down, to overturn, to destroy; to turn up, to throw up': 3sg.pres.act. *pí-ip-pa-i* (OH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. *pí-ip-pa-an-zi* (OS), 1sg.pret.act. *pí-ip-pa-aḥ-ḥu-un* (MH?/NS), 3sg.pret.act. *pí-ip-pa-aš* (OH/MS), *pí-ip-pa-a-aš* (OH or MH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. *pí-ip-pé-er*

(MH/MS?), 3pl.imp.act. pí-ip-pa-an-du (OH/NS); 3sg.pres.midd. pí-ip-pa-at-ta-ri (NS); part. pí-ip-pa-an-t- (NH); verb.noun pí-ip-pu-u-ua-ar (NH), pí-ip-pu-ua-ar (NH); inf.I pí-ip-pa-ua-an-zi (late MH/MS); impf. pí-ip-pí-iš-ke/a- (MH/MS), pí-ip-pí-eš-ke/a- (NH), pí-ip-pa-aš-ke/a-, [pí-ip-p]a-a-aš-ke/a-.

IE cognates: ?Skt. *ut pipīte* 'he rises'. PIE *pi- $poh_{1/3}$ -ei, *pi- $ph_{1/3}$ -enti?

See CHD P: 269f. for attestations. The verb is consistently spelled BI-IB-, which can be read pi-ip- as well as $p\acute{e}$ -ep- (or even $p\acute{i}$ -ep-). The traditional transliteration is pippa-i / pipp-, however. All forms show a spelling with geminate -pp-. The only exception seems to be a 2sg.pres.act.-form \checkmark pi-pa-at-ti (HKM 17 l.edge 6), which is cited thus by Alp (1991: 146) and CHD. When we look into the handcopy of the tablet, we see that the sign that is read as PA actually resembles GAD more, however, which would yield a reading u- $p\acute{i}$ -kat-at-ti (which does not yield a better understandable word, I must admit). The combination of the facts that this form would be the only one to show single -p-, that it would be the only one to be preceded by a gloss wedge, that the reading PA is uncertain and that a translation 'to overturn' is not obligatory in the context, makes me leave this form out of consideration here.

The verb clearly belongs to the tarn(a)-class. The verbs that belong to this class go back to (reduplicated) roots that end in a laryngeal (cf. e.g. $mimma^{-i} / mimm$ -'to refuse'). In this case, it means that we are dealing with a structure *Pi-PoH-, *Pi-PH- (or *Pe-PoH-, *Pe-PH-, if we decide to read the verb as $peppa^{-i} / pepp$ -). Often this verb is etmologically connected with Skt. ut $pip\bar{t}te$ 'he rises', but this is semantically not self-evident. For the time being, it is the best proposal, however, because Skt. $pip\bar{t}te$ seems to reflect a root *peH-, which would explain pippa-pipp- as well: *pi- $póh_{1/3}$ -ei, *pi- $ph_{1/3}$ -ein (or *pe- $poh_{1/3}$ -ei, *pe- $ph_{1/3}$ -enti).

pippeššar: see peppieššar

pirešhannaš: see parzahannaš

pirnu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to embezzle(?)': 1sg.pret.act. pí-ir-nu-nu-un (NH).

Hapax in KUB 13.35 i 14: see CHD P: 313 for a treatment of its context and possible translation. CHD suggests that it could be a hearing mistake for $mernu^{-zi}$ 'to make disappear' (note that BI-IR-nu- can be read $p\acute{e}$ -er-nu- as well). Luraghi (1992: 159, 174) takes the verb as a denominative of per / parn- 'house' (q.v.),

however, suggesting that it originally means something like 'to take to one's own house'. Such a derivation proces would be unique, however. Further unclear.

piršahannaš, pirzahannaš: see parzahannaš

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pišen-: see *pešan-/pešn-/pišen-
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pitta-, *piietta-* (n., pl. tantum?) 'allotment': nom.-acc.pl. *pí-it-ta* (MH/NS), *pí-id-da* (NH), *pí-i-e-et-ta* (NH), *pí-e-et-ta* (MH/NS), gen.sg. *pí-it-ta-a-aš* (NH), abl. *pí-e-ed-da-za*.

Derivatives: *pittaurija-* '(man of the) great-allotment' (gen.sg. *pí-it-ta-ú-ri-ia-aš* (NH), *pí-it-ta-ú-ri*!-*ia-aš* (NH)), see *pittae-*^{zi}.

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Anat. cognates: Lyc. pijata- 'gift' (nom.sg. pijata, acc.sg. pijatu). PIE *h_1p-i-teh_2- > "*h_1p-i-teh_2-"
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See CHD P: 262f. for attestations. This word is spelled in a few different ways, BI-IT-ta, BI-e-IT-ta- and BI-i-e-IT-ta-. Since all spellings are from NS texts, it is not possible to order these spellings chronologically. The one spelling BI-i-e-IT-ta- clearly has to be read pi-i-e-e-ta- = /pieta-/. This makes it possible that the forms that are spelled BI-IT-ta- have to be read pi-e-ta- = /pieta-/ as well (but see below for the possibility that these are to be read as pi-e-ta- = /pita-/ anyway). In Lycian, we find a noun pi-ta- 'gift' which is likely to be the exact correspondent to Hitt. pi-ta-ta- The fact that in Lycian we find a ta-stem is important as it shows that we have to reconstruct an *-eh2-stem.

The stem of the words clearly has to do with the verbs Hitt. pai^{-i}/pi - and Lyc. pije- 'to give', but details are uncertain: it depends on ones reconstruction of pai-/pi-. For instance, Rieken (1999a: 251-4) reconstructs pai-/pi- as * $pe-h_2ei$ - and has many problems in explaining why the intervocalic * h_2 does not show up in the verb nor in pijetta-, which she regards as a derivative in * $-teh_2$ - of * $pe-h_2ei$ -.

As I have argued in Kloekhorst fthc.a (see also under the lemma pai^{-1}/pi -), I assume that pai^{-1}/pi - 'to give' reflects $*h_1p$ -oi- / $*h_1p$ -i-, and that Lyc. pije-shows a secondary thematization of it, $*h_1p$ -ie/o-. Such a thematicized stem occurs in Hittite as well, namely in the NH period, where we find forms that show a stem pije/a- z^i . I would therefore reconstruct pijetta- and Lyc. pijata- as $*h_1p$ -ie- teh_2 - (note that in Lycian we have to assume a-umlaut from older *pijeta-).

This analysis opens up the way to assume that $pi\underline{i}etta$ -, derived from the stem $pi\underline{i}e/a$ - z^i , is a NH innovation and that the original word was derived from the stem

pi-, and that this word therefore was pitta- < $*h_1p$ -i- teh_2 - (compare OH $\check{s}ittari\check{\mu}e/a$ - > NH $\check{s}i\check{\mu}attari\check{\mu}e/a$ - for a similar replacement of the stem $\check{s}i$ - by the NH stem $\check{s}iie/a$ -).

All in all, I think that the attestations BI-IT-ta- must be read pi-it-ta- that stands for /pita-/ which reflects * h_ip -i- teh_2 -, whereas the attestations BI-e-IT-ta- = pi-e-et-ta- and BI-i-e-IT-ta- = pi-i-e-et-ta- stand for /pieta-/ that reflect virtual * h_ip -ie- teh_2 -, with the introduction of the NH stem pije/a- instead of the old stem pi- < * h_ip -i-.

The derivative *pittauriia*- is possibly made up of *pitta*- and the onomastic element *ura/i*- 'great', cf. Tischler HEG P: 601.

Note that acc.pl.c.(!) $p\acute{i}$ -e-te- $e \check{s} = ua$ (KUB 5.24 ii 9) as cited by Rieken (1999a: 251) is explained by CHD P: 365 as a scribal error for $p\acute{e}$ -e-te-e= \check{s} - $\check{s}t$! 'to his place'.

pittae-zi (Ic2) 'to bring, to carry; to render, to pay': 2sg.pres.act. pid-da-a-ši, 3sg.pres.act. pi-it-ta-iz-zi (OH/NS), pid-da-a-iz-zi (OH/NS), pid-da-iz-zi (OH/NS), pid-da-iz-zi (OH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. [pi]d-da-u-e-ni (NS?), 2pl.pres.act. pi-it-ta-at-te-ni (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. pid-da-a-an-zi (MH/NS), pid-da-an-zi (MH/MS), 1sg,pret.act. pid-da-a-nu-un (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.act. pid-da-a-er (MH/MS), 2sg.imp.act. pid-da-a-i (NH), 2pl.imp.act. pid-da-a-at-te-en (MH/MS), [p]i-it-ta-at-tén (OH/NS), pid-da-at-te-n=a (NS), 3pl.imp.act. pid-da-a-an-du (NS), pid-da-an-du; part. pid-da-a-an-t- (OH/NS); impf. pid-da-a-iš-ke/a- (NH), pid-da-iš-ke/a- (NH).

Derivatives: *piddanna-ⁱ / piddanni-* (IIa5) 'id. (impf.)' (3sg.pret.act. *pid-da-an-ni-iš* (OH/NS), sup. *pid-da-a-an-ni-ua-an* (MH/MS)).

PAnat. *pita-je/a-

See CHD P: 355f. for attestations. The verb is often spelled with an initial sign BAD, which can be read $p\acute{a}t$ as well as $p\acute{t}t$. In Akkadian, this sign often has the value $p\grave{e}$ as well, but to my knowledge, such a value is never used in Hittite. Nevertheless, in the older literature, it has been argued that in this verb we should read BAD as $p\grave{e}$, and the verb consequently as $p\grave{e}$ -da-, because of the formally and semantically similar verb peda- i / ped- 'to bring, to carry' (q.v.). This has been falsified, however, by the few attestations of this verb that are spelled with initial $p\acute{t}$ -it-. On the basis of the spellings with $p\acute{t}$ -it-, the attestations with BAD have to be read $p\acute{t}t$ -. Beacuse of the unambiguous reading pittae- $^{z\acute{t}}$, the supposed connection with peda- i / ped- cannot be upheld anymore either.

This verb follows the *hatrae*-inflection, which means that it is likely derived from a noun **pitta-*. An indication for the identification of this noun is the fact that *pittae-* not only means 'to carry, to bring; to render, to pay' (as given in CHD P: 355, lemma *piddai-* B), but also 'to make a *pitta-*allotment' (this meaning is treated in CHD P: 358 as a separate entry, *piddai-* C), which seems to point to a connection with *pitta-*, *pijetta-* 'allotment' (q.v. for etymology). Although this indeed is attractive, it must be noted that *pitta-*, *pijetta-* is reconstructed with *-*teh*₂- on the basis of Lyc. *pijata-*, whereas *pittae-* seems to be built on an *o-*stem noun (virtual **pito-jé/ó-*). This means that the derivative was formed after the merger of word-final unaccentuated *-*eh*₂- and *-*o-* into Hitt. -*a-* (**h*₁*p-i-teh*₂- > **pitta-*, of which **pita-jé/á-* > *pittae-*).

pittai-i / *pitti-* 'to run; to flee', see *pattai-i* / *patti-*

pittalae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to abandon, to discard': 2sg.pres.act. *píd-da-la-ši* (NS), 3pl.pres.act. *píd-da-la-an-z[i]* (NH), *pí-it-ta-la-an-zi* (NH), *pít-ta-la-an-zi* (NH), 3sg.pret.act. *píd-da-la-it* (NS), 3pl.pret.act. *pí-it-ta-la-a-er* (NH); impf. *pí-it-ta-li-eš-ke/a-* (NH).

See CHD P: 358 for attestations. Although many forms of this verb are written with the sign BAD, which can be read *pát* as well as *pít*, spellings with initial *pí-it-* show that we have to read *pít-* here. The verb denotes 'to abandon, to leave behind; to disregard'. It is inflected according to the *hatrae-*class, which means that it is a derivative of a further unattested noun **pittala-*. Within Hittite, it is likely that the adj. *pittalua-* 'plain (said of food products)' (q.v.) is cognate, if we assume an original meaning 'untouched, left alone'. This would mean that the basic stem is **pittal-*, for which I know no convincing etymology.

Puhvel (1979a: 214), followed by Rieken 1999a: 254) analyses *pittala- as a denominative agent noun *pitt-ala- of which the first part is identical with pitta-, pijetta- 'allotment' (q.v.), assuming an unlikely semantic development *pittala- 'grantor, consigner' > pittalae- 'to act as a consigner, to despatch, to let go'.

Kronasser (1966: 482) suggested a connection with *pattai-* ⁱ / *patti-* 'to run; to flee' (which he read as *pittai-*), but this assumption is primarily based on his false assumption that *pittalae-* originally meant 'laufen lassen'.

pittalya- (adj.) 'plain, simple, unadultered': nom.sg.c. pít-tal-ya-aš (MH/NS), acc.sg.c. pít-tal-ya-an (MH/NS), nom.-acc.sg.n. pít-tal-ya-an (OH?/MS), pít-tal-ya-an (MH), acc.pl.c. pít-tal-ú-iš².

Derivatives: *pittaluant-* (adj.) 'id.' (nom.sg.c. *pit-tal-ua-an-za* (NH), acc.sg.c. pít-tal-ua-an-da-a[n] (NH), dat.-loc.sg. pít-tal-ua-ti (NS), nom.pl.c. pít-tal-ua-ante-eš (NS); case? pít-tal-ua-an-da-aš (MH/NS), pittaluan- (adj.) 'id.' (instr. píttal-ua-ni-it (MH/MS)).

See CHD P: 358f. for attestations. We find three stems that semantically seem to be identical: pittalua-, pittaluan- and pittaluan- (although the last one is based on instr. pittaluanit only). All attestations are spelled with the sign BAD, which can be read pát as well as pít. On the basis of a likely etymological connection with pittalae- z^i 'to abandon, to disregard' (which sometimes is spelled pi-it-), I cite this word with pit- as well. The adjective is used with bread, oil, stew, meat and other materials and indicates that these food products are plain in the sense that they have not been further processed. The connection between pittalae- and pittalua(nt)-, which was made by Laroche (1960: 126) is semantically likely if we assume that pittalua(nt)- originally meant that the food products it modifies were 'untouched', i.e. 'left alone'. This means that we are dealing with a stem pittal-, of which I know no compelling etymology.

Puhvel (1979a: 210f.) unconvincingly connects pittalua- with the root *peth₂-'to spread out' and assumes * $peth_2$ -l(u)o- 'spread thin', which he connects with Lat. petilus 'thin, slender, meager'.

(UZU) pittar / pittan- 'wing, feather': see (UZU) pattar / pattan-

(SIG) pittula- (c.) 'loop, knot': nom.sg. pit-tu-la-aš (OH/MS), pit-tu-u-la-aš (MH/MS), píd-du-la-aš (NH), píd-du-u-la-a[š], acc.sg. pít-tu-la-an (MS? or NS?), píd-du-la-a[n], gen.sg. pít-tu-la-aš (NH), instr. pít-tu-u-li-it (NS), píd-du-liit (NS), acc.pl. pít-tu-u-lu-uš, pít-tu-lu-uš.

Derivatives: pit(t)ulija- (c.) 'anguish, worry, constriction, tightness, tension' (nom.sg. pít-tu-li-ia-aš (OH/MS), [píd-]du-li-ia-aš (NH), acc.sg. pí-tu-li-ia-an (OH/MS), pít-tu-li-ja-an (OH/NS), píd-du-li-an (NH), gen.sg. pít-tu-li-ja-aš (OH or MH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. pid-du-li-ia-i (OH or MH/MS), abl. pid-du-li-ia-az, acc.pl. pít-tu-li-uš (OS)), pittulije/a-zi (Ic1) 'to be anxious, to worry' (3pl.pres.act. [pít-]tu-li-ja-an-zi, 3pl.pret.act. pít-tu-li-e-er (MH/NS); verb.noun pít-tu-li-ja-uua-ar; impf. pít-tu-li-iš-ke/a- (OH or MH/MS), [píd-d]u-li-iš-ke/a- (NH)), pittulijant- (adj.) 'worried, fearful, intimidated' (nom.sg.c. p[it-]tu-li-ja-an-za (NH), acc.sg.c. pít-tu-li-ia-an-da-an (OH/MS)), pittuliiauuant- (adj.) 'restrained, reluctant' (nom.sg.c. píd-du-li-ja-u-ua-an-za (NH)).

786

See CHD P: 365f. for attestations. The bulk of the attestations of the words treated here are spelled with the sign BAD, which can be read *pát* as well as *pít*. In the KIN oracle KBo 18.151 (OH/MS) we twice find a lot *pí-tu-li-ia-an* (rev. 10, 11), on the basis of which the words that have BAD-*tu-l*° are read *pít-tu-l*°. Note that it cannot be excluded, however, that these lots, which are concrete objects that represent abstract notions of which it often is not easy to determine their meaning, have nothing to do with *pít-tu-li-ia-* 'anguish'. If that is the case, we have no other positive evidence in favour of reading the sign BAD as *pít*.

The meanings 'loop, knot' (for 'siG) pittula-) and 'anguish, worry' (for pittulia- and derivatives) seem to be connected by the notion 'choking, strangling', but I have not been able to find a formally fitting cognate with such a meaning.

According to Rieken (1999a: 471-2) we have to start from a stem *pittul*- which she analyses as an *-ul*-derivative of the root * $peth_2$ - 'to spread out', assuming a semantic development '*ausbreiten' > '*Arme ausbreiten' > '*umfassen' > 'umschlingen'. This development does not seem very appealing to me, however.

pukk-^{(tt)a(ri)} (IIIc/d) 'to be hateful, to be repulsive, to be unpleasant': 3sg.imp.midd. pu-ug-ga-ru (NH), pu-ug-ga-ta-ru (NH), pu-uk-ta-r[u] (NH).

Derivatives: *pukkant-* 'hated, hateful, repulsive' (nom.sg.c. *pu-uk-kán-za* (NH), nom.-acc.sg.n. *pu-uk-kán* (NH)), *pukkanu-^{zi}*, *pukkunu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to cause (someone) to be hated, to create dissension' (3sg.prs.act. *pu-uk-ka₁-nu-zi* (NH), 2pl.pres.act. [*p*]*u-ug-ga-nu-ut-te-ni* (MH?/NS); part. *pu-uk-ka₁-nu-ya-an-t-* (NH); verb.noun *pu-uk-ku-nu-mar* (NS), gen.sg. *pu-uk-ka₁-nu-ma-aš* (NS); impf. [*pu*-]*uk-ka₁-nu-uš-ke/a-* (MH/NS)).

See CHD P: 372f. for attestations. The verbal forms *puggaru*, *puggataru* and *puktaru* are all duplicates of each other. The situation is similar to the case of *šupp-*^{(tt)ari} 'to sleep', which has the middle forms *šuppari*, *šuptari* and *šuppatta*. On the basis of the form *puktaru* I cite this verb as *pukk-*^{(tt)ari}. The spelling *pukkanu-* probably is just used to indicate the fact that *-kk-* is geminate.

See Tischler (HEG P: 641f.) for the different etymological proposals, which I all find improbable: connections with $*b^h eug^h$ - 'to bend, to flee', with Skt. $p\bar{u}yati$ 'to stink', with Lith. piktas 'bad, evil' and with Goth. fauho 'fox' either have to wrong semantics or the wrong form (-kk- must reflect *-k-).

puntariie/a-ⁱⁱ (Ic1) 'to be obstinate(?), to be stubborn(?)': 3sg.pres.act. *pu-un-tar-ri-i-e-ez-zi* (NH), verb.noun *pu-un-tar-i-a-u-ua-ar*, *pu-un-ta-ri-ia[-u-ua-ar]*.

Derivatives: *puntarriiali-* (adj.) 'stubborn(?)' (nom.sg.c. *pu-un-tar-ri-ia-li-iš* (NS)).

See CHD P: 377. The translation is based on KUB 24.7 ii (18) ANŠE- $a\dot{s}=ma=za$ GIM- $an\ pu-un-tar-ri-\dot{i}a-li-i\dot{s}\ zi[-ik]$ (19) MUNUS.LUGAL- $a\dot{s}\ ^dI\dot{S}TAR-i\dot{s}$ 'You are p. as an ass, queen Ištar', which is supported by KUB 3.99 ii (12) ANŠE- $a\dot{s}\ pu-un-ta-ri-\dot{i}a[-u-\dot{u}a-ar]$ 'the p. of an ass'. The meaning 'stubborn(ness)' seems to fit these contexts. Formally, the verb resembles $gimmantari\dot{i}e/a-z^i$ e.a. No further etymology.

punušš-^{zi} (Ib1) 'to ask, to question, to consult; to investigate' (Sum. ÈN.TAR): 1sg.pres.act. pu-nu-uš-mi (MH/NS), 2sg.pres.act. pu-nu-uš-ši (OS), 3sg.pres.act. pu-nu-uš-zi (MH/MS), OH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. pu-nu-uš-šu-u-e-ni (NS), 2pl.pres.act. pu-nu-uš-te-ni (OS), 3pl.pres.act. pu-ú-nu-uš-ša-an-zi (OS), pu-nu-uš-ša-an-zi (MH/MS), 1sg.pret.act. pu-nu-uš-šu-un (MH/MS, OH/NS), 2sg.pret.act. pu-nu-uš-ta (NH), 3sg.pret.act. pu-u-nu-uš-ta (MH?/MS?), pu-nu-uš-ta (MH?/MS?), 1pl.pret.act. pu-nu-uš-šu-u-en (NH), pu-u-nu-uš-šu-u-en (NH), pu-nu-uš-šu-u-en (NH), 3pl.pres.act. pu-nu-uš-šer (OH/NS), pu-nu-uš-še-er (NH), 2sg.imp.act. pu-nu-uš (NH), 3sg.imp.act. pu-nu-uš-du (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. [pu-]u-nu-uš-tén (OH/NS), pu-nu-uš-tén (MH/MS); verb.noun pu-nu-uš-šu-u-ua-ar (NH); inf.I pu-nu-uš-šu-ua-an-zi (NS), pu-nu-uš-šu-u-an-zi (NH); impf. pu-nu-uš-ke/a- (OS).

IE cognates: ??Gr. πέπνῦμαι 'to be smart'.

PIE *pneuH-s-??

See CHD P: 377f. for attestations. All attestations show a stem $punu\check{s}\check{s}$ -, the first u of which sometimes is spelled plene. In the oldest texts we find plene spelling with the sign U, whereas in younger texts we find the sign U. This points to an inner-Hittite development of OH /punuS-/ to NH /ponuS-/ (see also § 1.3.9.4.f). Because of the disyllabic stem, it is not easy to explain $punu\check{s}\check{s}$ - as of IE origin. Usually, however, scholars interpret the verb as /pnuss-/, regarding the first /u/ or /o/ as a silent vowel. If that were the case, we would expect a spelling **pa-nu-u\check{s}- (like e.g. $pa-ra-a=/pr\bar{a}$ /). It must be noted, however, that there are no exemples of PIE *PnV- > Hitt. /PnV-/, spelled pa-nV-. So perhaps an initial sequence *Pnu- regularly received an anaptyctic vowel between P and n, yielding /punu-/ > /ponu-/ (compare e.g. *Tri- that yielded Hitt. Teri-, whereas e.g. *trenti yielded Hitt. / $trant^{s}i$ / ta-ra-an-zi 'they speak', cf. ter^{-zi} / tar-, $t\bar{e}^{-zi}$).

Two etymologies have been proposed. Sturtevant (1933: 229) connected $punu\check{s}\check{s}$ - with Gr. $\pi v \acute{\epsilon} \omega$ 'to breathe' (*pneu-), but this seems semantically quite far to me. The further connection with Gr. $\pi \acute{\epsilon} \pi v \bar{\upsilon} \mu \omega$ 'to be smart' may have more merit if we assume that Hitt. $punu\check{s}\check{s}$ - reflects some sort of desiderative 'to want to be smart > to ask'. It must be noted, however, that other Hittite s-extensions $(gane/i\check{s}\check{s}^{-zi}, \bar{a}n\check{s}^{-i}, kalli\check{s}\check{s}^{-zi} / kalli\check{s}\check{s}$ -, etc.) do not show desiderative semantics. Moreover, the IE origin of the Greek word is in doubt because of forms like $\pi \iota v \dot{\upsilon} \sigma \kappa \omega$ 'to make prudent' and $\pi \iota v \upsilon \tau \dot{\varsigma}$ 'smart' (an alternation $\pi v \upsilon$ -, $\pi \iota v \upsilon$ - can only be explained if we assume substratum origin). If we do chose to equate Gr. $\pi \acute{\epsilon} \pi v \dot{\upsilon} \mu \omega$ with Hitt. $punu\check{s}\check{s}$ -, however, we would have to reconstruct *pneuH-s-.

purutt- (n.) 'soil, mud, earth; mud plaster': nom.-acc.sg. *pu-ru-ut* (MH/NS), *pu-u-ru-ut* (MH/MS or NS), dat.-loc.sg. *pu-ru-ut-ti* (MH/NS), abl. *pu-ru-ut-ta-az* (NH), *pu-ru-ud-da-za*, instr. *pu-ru-ut-ti-it* (MH/NS).

Derivatives: *puruttae-*^{zi} (Ic2) 'to cover with mud' (3pl.pres.act. *pu-ru-ud-da-an-zi* (NS), *pu-u-ru-u*[*d-da-an-zi*] (NS), inf.I *pu-ru-ut-ti-ia-u-ua-an-zi* or *pu-ru-ut ti-ia-u-ua-an-zi* (thus Rieken 1991: 161) (MH/NS)), *purutteššar / puruttešn-* (n.) 'mudbrick' (nom.-acc.sg. [*p*]*u-ru-ut-te-e*[*š-šar*?], dat.-loc.sg. *pu-ru-ut-ti-eš-ni* (MH/NS)).

IE cognates: ?Gr. φύρω 'to mix'. PIE $*b^h ur-u-t-$?

See CHD P: 395f. for attestations. Puhvel (1994: 255) connected this word with Gr. φύρω 'to mix' (< *φυρ-iω?) because 'mud' is a mixture of water and clay. Rieken (1999a: 160f.) follows Puhvel and reconstructs * $b^hur-u-t$ -. Although in principle this is possible, the reconstruction does not seem self-evident to me.

 $p\bar{u}\bar{s}^{-z^i}$ (Ib1) 'to be eclipsed(?)': 3sg.pres.act. pu-u- $u\bar{s}$ -zi (OH/MS?), pu- $u\bar{s}$ -za (OH/MS?), pu- $u\bar{s}$ -zi (OH/NS).

PIE * ph_2u -s-?

See CHD P: 398 for attestations. The verb has the moon or the sun as its subject. Oettinger (1979a: 215) translates 'klein werden(?), sich verfinsteren(?)' on the basis of an etymological connection with PIE * ph_2eu - 'little' (Lat. paucus, Gr. $\pi\alpha\tilde{v}\rho\sigma$ 'small, little'), which is followed by CHD ('to be eclipsed'). Another verb that is used for eclipsing is $\bar{a}k$ - 'to die'. Perhaps the latter is used when a total eclipse occurs, whereas $p\bar{u}s$ - denotes a partial eclipse. The manyfold plene spellings with the sign U point to a phonological form /pos-/.

The etymological connection with $*ph_2eu$ - is formally not totally satisfying. We would expect that a preform $*ph_2eu$ -s-ti would yield $**pau\check{s}zi$. Perhaps, the zerograde of the plural was generalized. We then have to assume that $*h_2$, despite the fact that it was regularly lost at one point, had a lowering effect on *u (for which see § 1.3.9.4.f), so $*ph_2u$ -s-énti >/posántsi-i.

 $^{(SiG)}$ **pūttar** (n.) a hairy part of an animal's body: nom.-acc.sg.n. *pu-u-ut-tar* (NH), broken pu-u-u[t-...] (NH).

See CHD P: 402 for attestations. The context in which this word is found indicates that it denotes a body part of an animal. The use of the determinative SÍG 'wool' probably indicates that this body part is hairy. Rieken (1999a: 377) proposes to connect the word with Skt. *pula*- 'erection or bristling of the hair of the body', Gr. (Hes.) $\pi \dot{\omega} \lambda \lambda \dot{\omega} \dot{\omega} \dot{\omega}$ 'hair at the back, locks' and MIr. *ul* 'beard' and reconstructs **péu-tṛ*, **pu-tén*- under the assumption that unlenited *-t*- generalized throughout the paradigm. In my view, this etymologizing is a bit too speculative.

putkije/a-^{tta(ri)} (IIIg) 'to swell (said of fermented dough and of a tumor or boil on the head)': 3sg.pres.midd. *pu-ut-ki-ie-et-ta* (MH/NS); impf. *pu-ut-ki-iš-ke/a*-(NH).

See CHD P: 402-3 for attestations. This verb is likely to be analysed as putk-ie/a-, in which the cluster -tk- is remarkable (but cf. hatk- 'to shut' and $\mu atku$ - 'to jump'). Tischler (HEG P: 677) therefore states that one should keep in mind that a Hittite cluster -tk- reflects PIE *-Kp-, for which he gives hartagga- 'bear' < * h_2rkpo - as an example. To my mind, the PIE mother language did not have a phoneme *p, however (hartagga- < * h_2rtko -). Therefore, Carruba's reconstruction *p(e)ug-t- (1974: 152) cannot convince me. Other proposed cognates (e.g. Lith. pusti 'to swell') are unconvincing either. No further etymology.

рйµае-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to pound, to grind': 3sg.pres.act. *pu-u-*µа-*iz-zi* (NS), *pu-u-*µа-а-*iz-zi* (NH), Luw.3sg.pres.act. *pu-u-*µа-ti.

Derivatives: *pupulli-* 'ruin(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. *pu-p[u-u]l-li* (OH/NS)), *puppušša- tua(ri)* (IIIh) 'to be pounded, to be ground(?)' (3sg.pres.midd. *pu-up-pu-uš-ša-ta-ri* (NH)), (\(\alpha\)) *puššae-* ^{zi} (Ic2) 'to chop up, to crush' (1sg.pres.act. *pu-uš-ša-a-m[i]* (NS), 3sg.pres.act. (\(\alpha\)) *pu-uš-ša-ez-zi* (MH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. *pu-uš-ša-a-et* (MH/MS), 3sg.imp.act. *pu-uš-ša-ed-du* (MH/MS), part.? *pu-uš-ša-a-a[n]*).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *pūua*- 'to pound, to crush' (3sg.pres.act. *pu-ua-a-ti*, *pu-u-ua-ti*, 3pl.imp.act. *pu-u-ua-an-du*, *pu-ua-an-du*).

IE cognates: Lat. $pav\bar{\imath}re$ 'to beat', Gr. $\pi\alpha i\omega$ 'to strike, to smite'. PIE * ph_2u -

See CHD P: 368f. for attestations. The verb occurs in CLuwian as well as in Hittite, but one of the forms in Hittite context has a Luwian ending, which may indicate that the verb originally was Luwian ($puu\bar{q}$ -), and that it was borrowed in NH times into Hittite, where it was brought into the hatrae-class. The derivatives puppušša-nari and puššae-i (occasionally attested with gloss wedges) show the Luwian imperfective-suffix -sša-.

Since Neumann (1967: 32) this verb is generally connected with Lat. *pavīre* 'to beat' and Gr. π αίω 'to strike, to smite'. These latter verbs are often reconstructed as * ph_2u - (e.g. Schrijver 1991: 256; Van de Laar 2000: 238; note that LIV² regards them as -u-presents of a root * $pieh_2$ - 'schlagen', but the evidence of a root * $pieh_2$ - is rather limited: Gr. π ταίω 'to stumble' is semantically far and TochB $py\bar{a}k$ - 'to strike' is connected with * b^heiH - 'to beat' by Adams 1999: 408). I therefore assume that * ph_2u -je/o- > CLuw. $p\bar{u}ua$ -, which was borrowed into Hitt. as $p\bar{u}uae$ -. For possible derivatives, see ${}^{\text{TÚG}}puu$ alia-, ${}^{\text{TÚG}}pu$ sšaimi- and pusšali-.

It has been proposed that HLuw. pupula/i- 'to inscribe' is cognate, but Hawkins (2000: 542) now suggests that pupula/i- may rather mean 'to answer (vel sim.)' because of the use of the determinative LOQUI. For Lyc. (p)puwe- a translation 'to inscribe' has been proposed on the basis of which an etymological connection with $p\bar{u}\mu a$ - is assumed. This translation seems especially based on the supposed connection, however, and therefore does not have much merit.

 $^{\text{TÚG}}$ puṇaliṇa- (n.) a garment for the leg or foot?: Luw.nom.-acc.sg.n. pu-ṇa-li-an-za, Hitt.nom.-acc.sg.n. pu-ṇa-li-ia (NH).

See CHD P: 369 for attestations and a semantic discussion. The fact that we find a Luwian inflected form as well may indicate that this word originally is Luwian. Semantically, it seems to resemble $^{TÚG}pu\check{s}\check{s}aimi$ - (a kind or garment or cloth) and $pu\check{s}\check{s}ali$ - (a leg or foot garment). The alteration between $puua^\circ$ and $pu\check{s}\check{s}a(i)^\circ$ is reminiscent of the CLuw. verb $p\bar{u}ua$ - 'to pound' and its impf. $pu\check{s}\check{s}a$ - (see at $p\bar{u}uae^{-zi}$). This may indicate that these words are derived from this verb. See there for etymology.

puṇatti- (c.) 'madder(?)', '(dying) powder(?)': nom.sg. pu-ṇa-at-ti-iš (NH).

The word is hapax in the vocabulary KBo 1.42 iv 46, where Hitt. puuattiš glosses Sum. ŠE.BE.DA and Akk. SI-IN-DU. As CHD P: 369f. states, the Akk. word may denote Sindu 'mark, paint', but the Sum. word is further unknown. A translation 'dyer's madder', as given in CHD, is prompted on the basis of a resemblance with Ugar. pwt and Arab. fuwwatu 'madder', but this could be coincidental, of course. Tischler (HEG P: 679) suggests a tie-in with the verb $p\bar{u}uae^{-z^i}$ 'to pound, to crush' (q.v.), assuming that the word means '(dying) powder'.

-š (nom.sg.c.-ending)

PIE *-s

The Hittite nom.sg.c.-ending -š of course directly reflects the PIE ending *-s. For the pre-Hittite process of sigmatization of originally asigmatic nom.sg.c.-words, see Weitenberg 1995.

-š (gen.sg.-ending): see -aš

-š (2sg.pret.act.-ending of the *mi*-flection)

This ending is attested in verbs that end in a vowel only: $te-e-e\check{s}$ 'you stated' (MH/MS), $p\acute{e}-e-\dot{p}u-te-e\check{s}$ 'you brought', verbs in -nu- (e.g. $pa-a\dot{p}-\check{s}a-nu-u\check{s}$ (OS), $\check{s}a-al-la-nu-u\check{s}$ (OS)), $\dot{p}atrae$ -class verbs (e.g. $\dot{p}a-at-ra-a-e\check{s}$, $\dot{p}a-at-ra-a-i\check{s}$), $-\dot{p}e/a-verbs$ ($i-e-e\check{s}$, $\dot{u}-\dot{u}a-a\check{s}$), $-\check{s}ke/a$ -verbs ($da-a\check{s}-ke-e\check{s}$). In verbs that end in a consonant all the evidence shows that the mi-ending $-\check{s}$ has been replaced by the corresponding $\dot{p}i$ -ending -tta in the oldest texts already: e-ep-ta (MH/MS), $\dot{p}ar-ap-ta$ (MS), me-er-ta (OH/MS). Unfortunately no 2sg.pres.act.-forms of verbs in consonants are attested in OS texts. An occasional form like pa-it-ta 'you went' (OH/NS) shows that in NH times the replacement of $-\check{s}$ by -tta is starting to take place in verbs that end in a vowel as well. Moreover, there is evidence that in NH times the function of the 2sg.-forms are taken over by the 3sg.-form (e.g. $i-\dot{p}a-at$ 'you made', $p\acute{e}-e-\dot{p}u-te-et$ 'you brought', $\check{s}u-ul-le-e-et$ 'you bragged', $u-\dot{u}a-te-et$ 'you brought', zi-in-ni-it 'you finished'). Occasionally, we find $\dot{p}i$ -verbs in which the 2sg.pret.act.-ending is $-\check{s}$ instead of expected -tta (e.g. $p\acute{e}-e-da-a\check{s}$ 'you

carried', *ša-ak-ki-iš* 'you knew', *ša-an-na-aš* 'you concealed', *u-un-ni-eš* 'you carried (here)', *ú-da-aš* 'you brought (here)'). Since these are all of NS texts, they must in my view not be regarded as cases in which the original *hi*-ending *-tta* is replaced by the *mi*-ending *-š*, but rather as formal 3sg.pret.act.-forms with the *hi*-ending *-š* that are used in the function of 2sg.pret.act.

The etymology of the 2sg.pret.act.-ending -*š* of the *mi*-conjugation is clear: it must reflect *-*s* that goes back to the PIE secondary 2sg.-ending *-*s*.

-š (3sg.pret.act.-ending of the *hi*-flection)

This ending belongs to the hi-conjugation and contrasts with the functionally equal *mi*-conjugation ending -t / -tta (q.v.). This ending is quite remarkable because whereas almost all other endings of the preterite are etymologically connected with their corresponding present ending in the sense that the present ending is identical to the preterite ending with an element -i attached to it (-mi ~ -un(<*-m), $-ši \sim -š$, $-zi(<*-ti) \sim -t$; $-hhe \sim -hhun(<<*-hha)$, $-tti(<*-tte) \sim -tta$; -ueni ~ -uen, -tteni ~ -tten), the ending -š is formally totally different from its corresponding 3sg.pres.act.-ending -e < *-e-i. On the basis of the parallelity mentioned, we would a priori expect an ending *-e in this form (which would then correspond to the PIE 3sg.perf.-ending *-e). Yet in a preform *C\u00f3C-e, this ending would regularly disappear (loss of word-final *-e as e.g. in * $tok^w e > takku$ (tak^{w}) , * $nek^{w}e > nekku / nek^{w}$). I therefore assume that this ending was replaced by a 3sg.pret.-ending from another paradigm, namely the PIE s-aorist, which further has been totally lost in Anatolian (unless the several verbs that show an ssuffix are to be regarded as the formal descendants of the s-aorist). This ending must have been *-s-t, of which *-t was dropped (loss of word-final *-t after another consonant, cf. nom.-acc.sg.n. kunan 'killed' $< *g^{wh}n\text{-ent}$). Note that only the aorist-ending was taken over, not the whole form, which is visible in the fact that the root vocalism in these forms still is $*C \acute{o} C$ -.

Throughout the Hittite period, we see that the ending $-\dot{s}$ is being replaced by the mi-ending -t / -tta. In verbs ending in $-\dot{s}$ -, this already happened in OH times (e.g. ba-a- $a\dot{s}$ -ta (OS) 'she bore' instead of expected ** $b\bar{a}$ or pa- $a\dot{s}$ -ta 'he drank' instead of expected ** $p\bar{a}$ \dot{s}). In verb ending in -t-, this happened from MH times onwards (e.g. ba-a-az-ta (MS) 'he dried' vs. **/Hāds/). In verbs ending in other consonants, we see replacement in NS texts especially (e.g. ak-ta vs. a-ak-ki- $i\dot{s}$, bu-u-u-ap-ta vs. bu-u-u-ap-pi- $i\dot{s}$, $i\dot{s}$ -tap-ta vs. $i\dot{s}$ -tap-pa- $a\dot{s}$, ma-ni-ia-ab-bi- $i\dot{s}$). Occasionally we encounter an ending $-\dot{s}ta$, which seems to be a conflation between $-\dot{s}$ and -tta (e.g. a-ar- $a\dot{s}$ -ta 'he washed': note that the origin

of $-\dot{s}ta$ in tarn(a)-class and $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class verbs, where it seems to be the original ending instead of $-\dot{s}$, may have been different).

=šša-: see =šši- / =šša- / =šše-

-šš(a)- (imperfective-suffix): 1sg.pres.act. hal-zi-iš-ša-ah-hi (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. hal-zi-iš-ša-at-ti (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. hal-zi-iš-ša-i (OS), 1pl.pres.act. iš-šu-ú-e-ni (MH/NS), 2pl.pres.act. i-iš-te-e-ni (OS), 3pl.pres.act. hal-zi-iš-ša-an-zi (OS), 1sg.pret.act. iš-ša-ah-hu-un (MH/MS), 2sg.pret.act. hal-ze-eš-še-eš-ta (NH), 3sg.pret.act. iš-ši-iš-ta (OH/MS), 1pl.pret.act. e-eš-ša-at-te-in (NH), 3pl.pret.act. i-iš-še-er (OS), 2sg.imp.act. hal-zi-iš-ša (OS), 3sg.imp.act. e-eš-ša-ú (NH), 2pl.imp.act. i-iš-te-en (OS), 3pl.imp.act. ši-iš-ša-an-du (MS?); sup. i-iš-šu-ua-an (OS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. -(§)ša- (impf.-suffix: 3sg.pres.act. ar-pa-ša-a-i, kar-ma-la-aš-ša-i, 3sg.pret.act. ar-pa-ša-at-ta, ua-ar-pa-ša-a-at-ta, 2sg.imp.act. pí-pí-iš-ša; 3sg.pres.midd. pu-up-pu-uš-ša(-at)-ta-ri, 2pl.pres.midd. ma-az-za-al-la-ša-du-ua-ri); HLuw. -sa- (impf.-suffix: e.g. 1sg.pres.act. pi-pa-sa-wa/i-i (ALEPPO 2 §17), 3sg.pres.act. pi-pa-sa-i (BOHÇA §3), pi-pa-sa-ia (BOHÇA §5, §9), 3sg.pret.act. pi-pa-sa-ta (KARKAMIŠ A23 §4, MARAŞ 1 §11), 3sg.imp.act. pi-pa-sa-tu (BOR §11), 3pl.imp.act. pi-pa-sa-tu (ŞIRZI §4)).

PIE *- soh_l -, *- sh_l -

In the older literature, this suffix is usually called "iterative", but this should be abandoned. According to Melchert (1998b), stems in -šš(a)-1 are used to express progressive, iterative, durative, distributive and ingressive meaning, "all of which share the feature imperfectivity" (o.c.: 414), and therefore I cite this suffix as an "imperfective-suffix". Melchert has also shown that the stems in -šš(a)- are functionally equivalent to stems in -ške/a-zi and -anna/i-i, and even that "synchronically they function effectively as suppletive allomorphs of a single morphem" (1998b: 414). This is correct: of the four verbs that show an imperfective in $-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ -, $\bar{\imath}\check{s}\check{s}a^{-i}/\bar{\imath}\check{s}\check{s}$ - 'to do, to make', halz $\check{\imath}\check{s}\check{s}a^{-i}/halz\check{\imath}\check{s}\check{s}$ - 'to call', *šišša-¹ / šišš-* 'to impress' and *uarrišša-¹ / uarrišš-* 'to help', the forms with other imperfective-suffixes, e.g. iške/a- 'to do, to make (impf.)', halziške/a- 'to scream (impf.)' are clearly of secondary origin. For the scope of this book it would go too far to elaborate on the question why a certain verb chose a particular one of these three suffixes to express an imperfective meaning, but I can imagine that the answer to it would give us much more insight into the prehistory of the Hittite aspectual system.

As already mentioned, the suffix $-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - is found with four verbs only and one should see their respective lemmas for full attestations (uarrišš(a)- under the lemma uarri-/uarrai-); I have cited under this lemma only a compilation of the oldest attested forms. Of these four verbs, uarriss(a)- stands quite apart, as it is attested in NH compositions only, whereas $\bar{\imath}\bar{s}\bar{s}(a)$ -, $halzi\bar{s}\bar{s}(a)$ - and $\bar{s}i\bar{s}\bar{s}(a)$ - are attested from OH times onwards (with $\bar{\imath}ss(a)$ - and halziss(a)- having numerous OS attestations). This may explain why $\bar{\iota}s\check{s}(a)$ -, $halzi\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - and $\check{s}i\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - are clear deverbal derivatives (of ie/a-zi, halzai-i / halzi- and šai-i / ši- respectively), whereas uarrišš(a)- does not have a clear origin. On the one hand one could think that it is derived from the verb *uarrae*-zi, but this verb is itself attested three times only in NH compositions. On the other hand, one could think of the adjective uarri- / uarrai- as its origin, but a denominal derivation with an imperfectivesuffix seems unlikely to me. Therefore Starke's suggestion (1990: 155-6) that *uarrišš(a)*- is a borrowing from Luwian (where **uarrišša*- itself is unattested, but where a verb *uarriia*- is found in HLuwian), may not be that unattractive. It therefore might be better to further leave $uarriš\check{s}(a)$ - out of consideration here.

The question is what the exact form of this suffix is. On the one hand, one could analyse the suffix as $-i\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - (which becomes $-e\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - in NH times due to the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before $-\check{s}$ -, cf. § 1.4.8.1.d), so /?-iS(a)-/, $halz-i\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - and $\check{s}-i\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ -. On the other hand, one could assume that the -i- is part of the verbal stem and that the suffix itself is only $-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ -, so $\bar{\imath}-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ -, $halz-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - and $halz-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ -. This option has the benefit that the suffix $-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - then can be directly compared to the Luwian imperfective-suffix -(s)sa- (CLuw. $-(\check{s})\check{s}a$ -, HLuw. -sa-). I therefore will treat the suffix as $-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - here.

The original inflection of the suffix is $-\check{s}\check{s}ahhi$, $-\check{s}\check{s}ai$, $-\check{s}\check{s}ai$, $-\check{s}\check{s}ai$, $-\check{s}\check{s}ai$, $-\check{s}\check{s}ai$, $-\check{s}\check{s}ai$, $-\check{s}\check{s}ai$, and it therefore inflects according to the tarn(a)-class. As this class consists of roots that ended in laryngeal, this must be valid for the suffix $-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - as well. We therefore must assume a preform *-soH- besides *-sH-. Since * h_2 would have yielded Hitt. $-h_2$ -, the laryngeal should be either * h_1 or * h_3 (although the latter one is less likely as I know no other suffix or ending where * h_3 is found). The fact that we find a geminate $-\check{s}\check{s}$ - can be explained by the weak stem *- sh_1 -, which would regularly yield geminate $-\check{s}\check{s}$ -, after which this $-\check{s}\check{s}$ - spread through the paradigm (cf. zinni-zi / zinn- 'to finish' for a similar scenario). In this way, $\bar{s}\check{s}(a)$ - reflects *HH-i- $s(o)h_1$ -, $halzi\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - < * h_2lt -i- $s(o)h_1$ - and halphi or * sh_1 - $s(o)h_1$ -.

The IE origin of this suffix is quite unclear. E.g. Oettinger (1992a: 233) suggests a connection with the IE unreduplicated desiderative, whereas Melchert (1987a: 200) assumes a connection with the Tocharian 'causative' in -s-.

Personally, I would not be surprised if in the future it would turn out that this suffix, $*-soh_i$ - / $*-sh_i$ -, from a pre-PIE point of view has to be regarded as identical to the other imperfective-suffix, *-ske/o- (which probably is a PIE thematicization of original *-sk-). Compare e.g. the similarity in form and meaning between =(i)a 'and' < $*-h_3e$ and $*-k^we$ 'and'.

 $\check{s}ae^{-zi}$: see $\check{s}\bar{a}i^{-zi}$

šāḥ-¹ (IIb) 'to clog, to stuff, to fill in, to stop, to block, to plug up': 3sg.pres.act. ša-a-ḥi (NH), 3pl.pres.act. ša-ḥ[a-a-an-]zi (MH/NS), ša-a-ḥa-an-zi, 3sg.pret.act. ša-aḥ-ta (NH); 3sg.pres.midd. ša-ḥa-a-ri (MH/NS); part. ša-ḥa-an-t-, ša-a-ḥa-an-t- (MH/NS), ša-ḥa-a-an-t- (MH/NS); impf. ša-ḥi-iš-ke/a- (NS), ša-a-ḥi-iš-ke/a- (MH/NS), ša-a-ḥi-eš-ke/a- (MH/NS).

Derivatives: see *šaheššar / šahešn-*.

IE cognates: Gr. ἄμεναι 'to satiate oneself', Skt. *ásinvant-* 'unsatiable', TochB *soy-* 'to be satisfied'.

PIE *sóh2-ei

Eichner (1973a: 69-70) translates $\delta \bar{a}h^{-i}$ as "verunreinigen, besudeln" (similarly Oettinger 1979a: 512: "verstopfen, beschmieren" and Rieken 1999a: 340: "verunreinigen, verstopfen, beschmieren, auffüllen"). These translations are incorrect: CHD clearly shows that $\delta \bar{a}h^{-i}$ does not mean 'to pollute, to defile' but only 'to clog, to plug up, to stuff'. Eichner further states that $\delta \bar{a}h^{-i}$ is the basis from which Hitt. $\delta \bar{e}hur / \delta \bar{e}hur$ 'urine' and CLuw. $\delta ahha$ - "Schmutz" are derived, through the meaning 'dirty, polluted'. First it should be noted that Starke (1990: 228-9) has shown that CLuw. $\delta ahha$ - "Schmutz" does not exist: the form that Eichner translates thus is rather to be interpreted as $\delta ahha$ - 'feudal service' (see at $\delta ahha$ -). Secondly, the fact that $\delta \bar{a}h$ - 'actually means 'to clog, to plug up, to

stuff' makes an etymological connection with $\check{s}\bar{e}hur$ 'urine' semantically impossible: I do not see how these meanings can be connected (see at $\check{s}\bar{e}hur$ / $\check{s}\bar{e}hun$ - for an alternative etymology).

In my view, we rather connect \check{sah}^{-i} 'to stuff up, to fill' with the PIE root $*seh_2(i)$ - that is translated 'to satisfy' on the basis of Gr. $\check{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ 'to satiate oneself', Skt. $\acute{asinvant}$ - 'unsatiable' and TochB soy- 'to be satisfied' (note that LIV² translates the root as 'satt werden' (intr.), whereas Hardarson (1993: 207) pleas for transitive 'sättigen'). In my view, however, the root $*seh_2$ - originally had the meaning 'to stuff up, to fill' that is still visible in Hittite. This meaning was altered to 'to satiate' (which is a trivial semantic development) after the splitting off of Anatolian and yielded the forms meaning 'to satiate, to satisfy' as found in the other IE languages (cf. Adams 1999: 703 for a similar scenario).

šahh- zi : see $\check{s}a(n)\dot{h}$ - zi

šaḥḥan- (n.) a kind of obligation, service or payment due from land tennants to the real owners of the land (palace, temple, community or individuals): nom.-acc.sg. ša-aḥ-ḥa-an (OS), gen.sg. ša-aḥ-ḥa-na-aš (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. ša-aḥ-ḥa-ni (MH/MS), ša-aḥ-ḥa-ani (NH), abl. ša-aḥ-ḥa-an-za (MH/MS), ša-aḥ-ḥa-na-za (MH/NS), ša-aḥ-ḥa-na-az (NH), instr. ša-aḥ-ḥa-ni-it (OH/NS, MH/MS), ša-a-aḥ-ḥa-ni-it, nom.-acc.pl.(?) ša-aḥ-ḥa-na (NH), ša-aḥ-ḥa-ni (OH/NS), dat.-loc.pl.(?) ša-aḥ-ḥa-na-aš (NH).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. **šaḥḥan-** (n.) 'id.' (nom.-acc.sg. *ša-aḥ-ḥa-an-za*), **šaḥḥaniṭa-** 'to impose feudal service upon' (impf.3sg.prets.act. *ša-aḥ-ḥa-ni-iš-ša-at-ta*, *ša(-ah)-ha-ni-eš-ša(-at)-ta*).

PIE * $s\acute{e}h_2n$, * $s(e)h_2\acute{e}n(o)s$

See CHD Š: 7f. for attestations and semantic discussion. Rieken (1999a: 287) convincingly reconstructs this word as $*s\acute{e}h_2$ -n, assuming that, together with $i\breve{s}hanitar$ 'relative by marriage' (q.v.), it derives from $*seh_2$ - 'to bind' (for which see at $i\breve{s}hai$ -i/ $i\breve{s}hi$ -). This means that we are dealing with a proterodynamic paradigm $*s\acute{e}h_2$ -n, $*sh_2$ - $\acute{e}n$ -s >> pre-Hitt. $s\acute{e}h_2$ -n, $*seh_2$ - $\acute{e}n$ -os > Hitt. $\breve{s}ahhan$, $\breve{s}ahhana\breve{s}$ (compare $*p\acute{e}h_2$ -ur, $*ph_2$ - $u\acute{e}n$ -s >> $*p\acute{e}h_2ur$, $peh_2u\acute{e}nos$ > Hitt. pahhur, $pahhuena\breve{s}$ 'fire'). Kimball (1999: 396) reconstructs $*seh_2$ -om, but this does not explain the n-stem forms in the oblique cases.

šaheššar / **šahešn-** (n.) 'fortification, stronghold' (Sum. BÀD-*eššar*): nom.-acc.sg. *ša-hé-eš-šar* (OS).

Derivatives: **šaḥešnae-**^{zi} (Ic2) 'to fortify(?')' (1sg.pret.act. BÀD-*eš-na-nu-un* (NH), BÀD-*eš₁₇-na-nu-un*, 3sg.pret.act. BÀD-*eš-na-i-it*; impf. *ša-ḥe-eš-ni-eš-ke/a-*, *ša-ḥe-eš-na-eš-ke/a-*).

See CHD Š: 9f. for attestations. The phonetically spelled forms of these words (šaheššar and šahešnae-) are not totally clear regarding thier interpretation, but the meanings 'fortification' and 'to fortify' certainly would fit the contexts they occur in. The meaning of the logographically written words, BÀD-eššar and BÀD-ešnae-, is ascertained as 'fortification' and 'to fortify', however. Nevertheless, there has been some debate whether or not šaḥeššar is to be equated with BÀD-eššar (a reading *kutteššar has been proposed on the basis of HLuw. SCALPRUM kutasara/i- and CLuw. NA-kuttaššara/i- 'orthostat' (see at kūtt-)), but CHD (Š: 10) and Rieken (1999a: 136⁶³⁰) now state that the equation of BÀD with šaḥeššar / šaḥešn- is the only likely one.

Formally, $\check{sahe}\check{ssar}$ must be derived from \check{sah}^{-i} 'to clog, to plug up, to stuff'. CHD states that "if the word is derived from the verb \check{sah} -, whose meaning is "to stuff, fill, stop up, block", an area of earthen fill (a rampart) may be meant". It is also possible, however, that we must assume a similar semantic development as visible in $i\check{stappe}\check{ssar}$ 'dam, enclosure' that is derived from the verb $i\check{stap}^{-i}$ / $i\check{stappe}$ 'to plug up, to block, to dam, to enclose, to shut; to besiege'. See for further etymology at \check{sah}^{-i} .

 $\S ai^{-zi}$ (Ib1 > Ic2) 'to become sullen, to become sulking, to be(come) angry; (midd. + =z) to quarrel with each other': 3sg.pres.act. $\S a-a-iz-zi$, 3pl.pres.act. $\S a-a-nzi$ (OH/MS), $\S a-an-zi$ (OH/MS), 1sg.pret.act. $\S a-a-nu-un$ (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. $\S a-a-i-it$ (OH/MS?), $\S a-it$ (OH/MS), $\S a-i-it$ (OH/NS), $\S a-a-i\S$ (MH/NS); 3pl.pres.midd. $\S a-a-an-ta-ti$ (NH); part. $\S a-a-an-t-$ (MS?); verb.noun $\S a-a-u-\mu a-ar$ (OH/MS), $\S a-a-u-ar$ (OH/MS?), $\S a-a-u-ar$ (OH/MS), $\S a-a-u-ar$

Derivatives: **šātar** (n.) 'irriation(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. ša-a-tar (OH/MS), ša-a-a-tar), see šanu-.

IE cognates: Lat. *saevus* 'wild, furious, ferocious', Gr. αἰ-ανής 'cruel', Goth. *sair*, OHG $s\bar{e}r$ 'pain'.

PIE *seh2i-ti

See CHD Š: 13f. for attestations. This verb inflects according to the *hatrae*-class, so seemingly we are dealing with a stem $šae^{-z^i}$. This class predominantly consists of verbs of denominative origin, showing a *-ie/o-derivation of o-stem nouns. In

this case, a nominal origin is not very likely, however, as we would be dealing with a noun *so-. Since Juret (1942: 40), this verb is generally connected with Lat. saevus 'wild', which reflects *seh2i-uo- (cf. Schrijver 1990: 270, who connects it with Gr. α l- α v η c 'cruel', Goth. sair, OHG sēr 'pain'). Oettinger (1979a: 363) reconstructs *seh2-ie/o-, but this is in conflict with his own discovery that verbs in *-eh2-ie/o- end up in the Hittite $t\bar{a}ie/a$ -class (named after $t\bar{a}ie/a$ - z^{i} 'to steal' < *teh2-ie/o-) whereas hatrae-class verbs reflect *-o-ie/o-. Oettinger tries to disguise this discrepancy by citing the verb as "šae- (oder šāiie-)", but from the attested forms it is clear that it does not inflect according to the $t\bar{a}ie/a$ -class. Melchert (1994a: 176f.) recognizes this problem and assumes that complex contractions have taken place: *šaie/e/o- > šā(i)-. His reconstruction with *a is solely based on the knowledge that *-eh2ie/o- would have yielded -āie/a-. Apart from the methodological problem of reconstructing a phoneme *a, it is quite problematic, in my view, that a preform *šaieie/o- would yield a shorter outcome than *teh2ie-.

In my opinion, the etymological interpretation of this verb largely depends on the behaviour of the cluster *- h_2i -. It is generally accepted that in a sequence *- Vh_2iV - the laryngeal disappears (* teh_2ie/o - > $t\bar{a}ie/a$ -: the seeming exceptions, $lahhiie/a^{-z^{i}}$ (derived from $l\bar{a}hh(a)$ - 'military campaign'), $zahhiie/a^{-z^{i}}$ (derived from zahhai- 'battle') and tuhhiiatt- (restored on the basis of tuhhae-zi 'to produce smoke') are clearly of secondary origin). The outcome of a sequence *-Vh₂iC- is less clear, however. Although one at first sight would expect Hitt. -VhhiC-, I have not been able to find any word that unambiguously reflects -VhhiC- < *-Vh2iC-(hahhima- 'drought' and tuhhima- are derivatives in -ima- of the verbs hahh- and tuhhae-, NINDA muhhila- (a kind of pastry) and NINDA nah(h)iti- (a bread) are of foreign origin and zahhin (acc.sg.) 'battle' is a NH secondary form in the paradigm of the diphthong-stem zahhai-: note that nouns in -āhit- are all of Luwian origin). This opens up the possibility that *-Vh2iC- did not yield Hitt. -VhhiC-, but, for instance, *- $\bar{V}iC$ -. If so, then we are allowed to assume that $\bar{s}aizzi$ reflects an athematic verbal form *séh2i-ti. As a mi-inflecting root present, we would in principle expect ablaut in the stem and therefore 3pl.pres.act. *sh₂i-énti, which regularly should have yielded Hitt. išhijanzi (like išhijanzi 'they bind' < a paradigm šāizzi, išhiianzi was not retained as such and that the singular stem $\check{s}\bar{a}i$ - was introduced into the plural. Note that this generalization of the stem $\check{s}\bar{a}i$ must have taken place in the periode before the contraction of *ViV to * \bar{V} , since *šājanzi participated in it, yielding attested šānzi. This scenario demands that the only specific hatrae-class inflected form, 1sg.pret.act. šānu[n] (OH/NS) (instead

of expected ***šāinun), must be regarded as secondary, which is unproblematic in view of the high productivity of the *hatrae*-class inflection in NH times.

 $\delta ai^{-i} / \delta i$; $\delta iie/a^{-i}$ (IIa4 > Ic1 > Ic2; Ic1 > Ic2) 'to impress, to seal; to put on (headgear); to pitch (a tent); to prick, to sting; to propel, to shoot, to throw; (with $\check{s}ar\bar{a}$) to push up, to send up; (with *katta*) to send down; (midd.) to squirt, to spurt, to flow; (midd.) to shoot out, to spring out; to press': 1sg.pres.act. ši-ia-mi (NH), ši-am-mi, 3sg.pres.act. ši-i-e-ez-zi (MH/MS), ši-e-ez-zi (NS), ši-i-e-z[i], ši-ia-az-zi (NH), ši-i-ja-a-iz-zi, ši-i-ja-iz-zi (OH/NS), ši-ja-iz-zi (OH/NS), ša-a-i (MS), 1pl.pres.act. ši-ia-a-u-e-ni (MH?/MS?), ši-i-e-[u-e-ni?] (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. šiia-an-zi (MH/MS), 1sg.pret.act. ši-ia-nu-un (NH), ši-ia-a-nu-un (NH), 2sg.pret.act. ši-iš-ta (OH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. ši-i-e-et (OH/MS), ša-a-iš, ša-i-iš, šiia-a-it (NH), ši-a-it (NH), ši-i-ia-it (NH), 2pl.pret.act.(or imp.) ša-a-iš-tén, 3pl.pret.act. ši-ia-er (NH), 2sg.imp.act. ši-ia-a (OH/MS), ši-i-ia-a (OH/NS), ša-ai (MH/NS), 2pl.imp.act.(or pret.) ša-a-iš-tén, še-iš-te-en (OH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. šii-ia-an-du (OH/NS), ši-ia-an-du (MH/NS), ši-i-ia-a-an-du; 3sg.pres.midd. ši-i-eet-ta-ri (OH/NS), ši-e-et-ta, ši-įa-a-ri (NS), ši-įa-ri (NS), 3pl.pres.midd. ši-įa-anda-ri, 3sg.pret.midd. ši-ia-ti (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.midd. [š]i²-ia-an-ta-at (OH/NS); verb.noun ši-ja-u-ua-ar (OH/NS), gen.sg. ši-ja-ua-aš (NH); inf.I ši-ja-u-ua-an-zi (NH); inf.II *ši-ia-an-na* (NH); part. *ši-ia-a-an-t-* (OH/MS), *ši-ia-an-t-* (MH?/NS), ši-i-ia-an-t-; impf. ši-i-eš-ke/a- (OH/MS), ši-ia-eš-ke/a- (OH/NS), ši-i-ia-iš-ke/a-, ši-eš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: see É *šijannaš*, *šijant*-, GIŠ*šijattal*-, **šijatar* / *šijann*-, *šijēššar* / *šijēššar*, *šišša-* / *šijēššar*, *šiššija*-, *šiššijant*-, *šittar(a)*- and *šittarije/a-* ^{zi}.

PIE * sh_1 - $\acute{o}i$ -ei, * sh_1 -i- $\acute{e}nti$; * h_1s - $i\acute{e}$ -ti, * h_1s - $i\acute{o}$ -nti.

According to Kimball (1987b), the verb $\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a-z^{i}$ 'to shoot' is to be connected with Skt. *asyati* 'to shoot' and reflects $*h_ls-\underline{i}e/o-$, whereas $\check{s}ai-^i/\check{s}i-$ 'to press, to seal' belongs with the verbs for 'to sow' in the other IE languages: Lat. $ser\bar{o}$, Goth. saian, Lith. $s\check{e}ju$, OCS $s\check{e}j\varrho$ 'to sow' $<*seh_l-$ (Kimball 1999: 433, followed by e.g. LIV²). This would mean, however, that PIE $*seh_l-$ originally meant 'to sow by pressing the seed into the ground', which, on the one hand yielded the Hittite meaning 'to press', and, on the other, the meaning 'to sow' in the rest of the IE languages. As I have shown in Kloekhorst fthc.a, the verbs of the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class reflect a structure *CC-oi-/*CC-i-. In this case, it would mean that we have to reconstruct $*sh_l-\acute{o}i-ei$, $*sh_l-\acute{e}inti$.

 $\bar{s}\bar{a}kk^{-i}/\bar{s}akk$ - (IIa2) 'to know (about), to experience, to heed, to pay attention to, to recognize; to remember, to be expert in; to be acquainted with' (Akk. $ID\bar{U}$): 1sg.pres.act. $\check{s}a$ -a-ak-hi (OH/MS), $\check{s}a$ -a-ak-ka₄-a[h-hi] (OH/MS), $\check{s}a$ -ak-ka₄-ah-hi(OH/NS), ša-ka₄-ah-hi (NH), 2sg.pres.act. ša-a-ak-ti (OH?/MS?), ša-ak-ti (MH/MS), še-ek-ti (NH), 3sg.pres.act. ša-a-ak-ki (MH/NS), ša-ak-ki (OH/NS), 1pl.pres.act. $\check{s}e-ek-ku-e[?-ni?]$ (KBo 47.153 obv. 1 (MS?)), $\check{s}e-ek-ku-e-ni$ (NH), še-ek-ku-u-e-ni (NH), še-ek-ku-ú-e-ni (NH), ši-ik-ku-e-ni (NH), še-ek-ku-ua-u-eni (NH), 2pl.pres.act. ša-ak-te-e-ni (OS), ša-ak-te-ni (OH/NS), še-ek-te-ni (MH/NS), še-ek-te-e-ni (NH), 3pl.pres.act. [š]a-kán-zi (OH/NS), še-ek-kán-zi (MH?/MS?), še-kán-zi (NS), 1sg.pret.act. ša-ag-ga-ah-hu-un (NH), ša-ka₁-hu $u[n^{2}]$ (NH), 2sg.pret.act. δa -a-ak- $ta \langle \langle -a\delta \rangle \rangle$ (MH/MS), δa -ak-ki- $i\delta$ (OH/NS), δa -akta (NH), 3sg.pret.act. ša-a-ak-ta (NH), ša-ak-ta (NH), še-ek-ta (MH/NS), 1pl.pret.act. še-ek-ku-e-en (NH), še-ek-ku-u-e-en (NS), 3pl.pret.act. še-ek-ke-er (NH), $\check{s}[e]-ek-k[er]$ (NH), 1sg.imp.act. $\check{s}e-eg-ga-al-lu$ (NH), $\check{s}i-ig-ga-al-lu$ (NH), 2sg.imp.act. ša-a-ak (MH/MS), ša-ak (NH), 3sg.imp.act. ša-a-ak-ku (MH/MS), ša-ak-ku (MH/NS), ša-ak-du (NH), ša-a-ak-du (NH), 2pl.imp.act. [š]a-ak-tén (NS), še-ek-tén (NS), ši-ik-tén, 3pl.imp.act. še-ek-kán-du (MH/MS); part. ša-akkán-t- (MH/MS), še-ek-kán-t- (MH/MS), ši-ik-kán-t-.

Derivatives: see $\check{s}ak(k)antat(t)ar$.

IE cognates: Lat. $sec\bar{o}$ 'to cut', $sci\bar{o}$ 'to know', OCS $s\check{e}\check{s}ti$, $s\check{e}k\varrho$ 'to cut', PGerm. $*sag\check{o}(n)$ 'to saw'.

PIE $*s\acute{o}kh_{l}$ -ei, $*skh_{l}$ -enti

See CHD Š: 21f. for attestations. Usually, this verb is cited as $\delta \bar{a}kk$ -/ δekk -, which is incorrect. Although a stem δekk - indeed is attested often, the oldest weak-stem form of this paradigm is 2pl.pres.act. δa -ak-te-e-ni (OS), showing a weak stem δakk -. This stem is supported by 3pl.pres.act. [δa - $k\acute{a}n$ -zi (OH/NS) and part. δa -

ak-kán-t- (MH/MS). I therefore cite this verb as šākk-ⁱ / šakk- here. The stem šekk- is attested from MH times onwards, in weak stem forms (1pl.pres.act. šekkueni (MS?), 2pl.pres.act. šekteni (MH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. šekkanzi (MH?/MS?), 3pl.imp.act. šekkandu (MH/MS), part. šekkant- (MH/MS)), as well as in strong stem forms (2sg.pret.act. šekti (NH), 3sg.pret.act. šekta (MH/NS), 1pl.pret.act. šekkuen (NH), 3pl.pret.act. šekker (NH), 2pl.imp.act. šekten (NS)). I will first focus on the etymological interpretation of the root, and then look at the origin of the three different stems.

Regarding the root-etymology, we must take into account the fact that we find geminate -kk- throughout the paradigm, which is quite remarkable (compare e.g. $\bar{a}ki / akkanzi$). Oettinger (1979a: 412f., following a suggestion by Benveniste 1932: 140f.) connects this verb with Lat. $s\bar{a}g\bar{i}re$ 'to have a good nose, to perceive keenly', Goth. sokjan 'to search', Gr. ἡγέομαι 'to lead the way; to command, to believe' from $*seh_2g$ -. He explains the geminate -kk- out of $*-h_2g$ - in $*(se-)s\acute{o}h_2g$ -ei. This is in contradiction with the reconstruction of $s\bar{a}g\bar{a}i$ - 'sign, omen' as $*seh_2g-\bar{o}i$ - as well as $y\bar{a}ki$ 'bites' as $*y\acute{o}h_2g-ei$, however. The weak stem sekk-, which is taken as original by Oettinger, is explained as reflecting $*se-sh_2g$ - (i.e. $*se-sh_2g-eh_1-re > sekker$), under the assumption that *-zgg- > -kk-. This is not very credible, however. So, despite the fact that this etymological connection is semantically quite acceptable (pace Melchert 1994a: 69, who states that this etymology "must be rejected on semantic grounds"), its formal side is unsatisfactory.

Justus (1982: 322ff.) connects $\delta \bar{a}kk$ -/ δakk - with "*sek-" 'to cut', which in fact must be *sekH- on the basis of Lat. perf. $secu\bar{\imath}$ (Rix 1999: 525-6). The semantic development would be parallel to the one seen in Lat. $sci\bar{o}$ 'to know' < *skH-ie/o-. This etymology is widely followed (e.g. Melchert 1994a: 69; LIV²). For Hittite, this means that $\delta \bar{a}kki$ must reflect * $s\delta kH$ -ei, in which -kH- was not lenited by the preceding * δ . The fact that $\delta \bar{a}kk$ -/ δakk - does not inflect according to the tarn(a)-class, in my view shows that the laryngeal must have been * h_1 , since a preform * $s\delta kh_2/3$ -ei would have yielded Hitt. ** $\delta akkai$ (cf. mallai 'mills' < * $molh_2ei$, paddai 'digs' < * $\delta b^hod^hh_2ei$, $i\delta kallai$ 'splits' < * $\delta skolh_2/3ei$ and $\delta sparrai$ 'tramples' < * $\delta sporh_2/3ei$). I therefore reconstruct $\delta akki$ as * δshh_1 -ei.

The interpretation of the different stems found within the paradigm of this verb, has caused much debate. On the basis of the fact that most of the forms of this verb shows either a stem $\delta \bar{a}kk$ - or a stem δekk -, it was always assumed that this verb shows an original ablaut $\delta \bar{a}kk$ -/ δekk -. Such an ablaut, a/e, is rare in the Hittite verbal system. Within the $\hbar i$ -verbs, it can only be found in $kar\bar{a}p^{-i}/kare/ip$ - 'to devour', $\delta ar\bar{a}p^{-i}/\delta arip$ - 'to sip', $\hbar amank^{-i}/\hbar ame/ink$ - 'to tie' and $\delta a\delta \bar{a}\delta^{-i}/\delta a\delta e/i\delta$ -

'to seat'. Within the mi-verbs, we only find $tam\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}^{-2i}$ / $tame/i\check{s}\check{s}$ - 'to (op)press'. For the a/e-ablauting hi-verbs, Jasanoff (1979: 85-6; 2003) has proposed to assume that they reflect a PIE ablaut *o/e, a special category of " h_2e -inflecting" verbs. This view has been widely followed. In my opinion, it is incorrect, however. Nowhere in the IE languages, a verbal ablaut *o/e is attested: its only trace would be these Hittite verbs. As I have shown under their respective lemmas, the -e-grades in $kar\bar{a}p$ -/kare-/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/kare-/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/kare-/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/kare-/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/kare-/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/ip-, $kar\bar{a}p$ -/ip-, ip-, ip-/ip-, ip-/ip-, ip-/ip-/ip-, ip-/ip

The case of alleged \bar{sakk} -/ \bar{sekk} - is different, however, since we have seen that the original inflection is \bar{sakk} -/ \bar{sakk} -, whereas the stem \bar{sekk} - is attested from MH times onwards only. This situation reminds us of the verb \bar{ar} - \bar{ar} - 'to arrive'. In this verb, the original ablaut is \bar{ar} -/ \bar{ar} -, but from MH times onward, a stem er- is attested as well. As I have shown under its lemma, the introduction of this er- was the result of the analogy aranzi: \bar{arer} with $a\bar{sanzi}$: $e\bar{ser}$ 'to be', after which 3pl.pret.act. \bar{arer} was altered to erer. In NH times, we see that this stem er- has spread throughout all plural forms (e.g. erueni, erteni, eruen, erten, erir, etc.).

For $\check{s}\bar{a}kk$ -, I would like to propose the following scenario. The original paradigm must have been $*s\acute{o}kh_1ei$, $*skh_1\acute{e}nti$ (with normal $*o/\mathcal{O}$ -ablaut as in all other hi-inflecting verbs), which should regularly have yielded Hitt. $/s\bar{a}ki/$, **/iskanzi/. This paradigm could not be tolerated, however: nowhere in Hittite we find an ablaut $\check{s}VC$ -: $i\check{s}C$ -. It therefore was altered to $/s\bar{a}ki/$, /skanzi/, spelled $\check{s}\bar{a}kk$ - $/\check{s}akk$ -. An initial cluster /sk-/ without an epenthetic vowel /i-/ was rare in Hittite, however: the only other example I know is $/s\acute{a}gn/$: $/sgn\acute{a}s/$ 'oil' (see under $/s\bar{a}kan/$) $/s\acute{a}kn$ -). It therefore was eager to be replaced by something better. When in MH times a similar analogy as described above for /si-/s

šāgāi- (c.) 'sign, omen; miracle(?); warning; feature, characteristic' (Sum. ISKIM): nom.sg. ša-ga-i-[i]š (OS), ša-ga-a-iš (MH/MS), ša-ga-iš (OH/NS), ša-ka-eš, ša[?]-ga-eš, acc.sg. ša-ga-in (OH/MS?), ša-ga[!]-a-in (OH/NS), ša-a-ga-a-in

(OH/NS), gen.sg. *ša-ki-ja-aš* (NH), *ša-ki-aš*, abl. *ša-a-ki-ja-az* (MH/MS), nom.pl. *ša-ga-a-uš* (NH), coll. *ša-ga-a-e* (MS).

Derivatives: šākije/a-zi (Ic1) 'to give a sign, to give an omen; to reveal; to exemplify' (2sg.pres.act. ša-ki-iš-ši (NH), 3sg.pres.act. ša-a-ki-ez-zi (OH/MS?), ša-ki-ja-az-zi (MH/NS), ša-ki-ja-zi (MH/NS), ša-ki-ja-zi (MH/NS), ša-ki-ja-zi (NS), 1sg.pret.act. ša-ki-nu-un (OH/MS), [š]a²-ki-ja-nu-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. ša-ki-at, ša-a-ki-ja-at (NH); impf. ša-a-ki-eš-ke/a-, ša-ki-iš-ke/a-, ša-a-ki-iš-ke/a- (NH)), šakijaḥh-i (IIb) 'to indicate, to signal, to give a sign or an omen' (3sg.pres.act. ša-ki-ja-ah-zi (NH), 2sg.pret.act. ISKIM-ah-ta, 3sg.pret.act. ša-ki-ja-ah-ta (NH), 3pl.pret.act. ša-ki-ja-ah-he-er; 3sg.pret.midd. ISKIM-ah-ta-at; verb.noun ISKIM-ah-hu-ua-ar, gen.sg. ša-ki-ja-ah-hu-u-ua-aš), *šakiaššar / šakiašn- (n.) 'sign, omen' (dat.-loc.sg. ša-ki-aš-ni (NS)), šakijauuant- (adj.) 'ominous' (nom.sg.c. ša-ki-ja-u-ua-an-za).

IE cognates: Lat. $s\bar{a}g\bar{t}re$ 'to have a good nose, to perceive keenly', Goth. sokjan 'to search', Gr. ἡγέομαι 'to lead the way; to command, to believe'.

PIE *seh2g-ōi-

See CHD Š: 32f. for attestations. This word is a diphthong-stem, for which see Weitenberg 1979. These stems go back to a structure $*C\acute{e}C-\bar{o}is$, $*CC-\acute{o}i-m$, $*CC-\acute{o}i-\acute{o}s$. Regarding its etymology, this word is generally connected with the root $*seh_2g$ - 'einer Fährte nachgehen' (thus LIV²). In the older literature, a reconstruction $*sh_2g-\bar{o}is$ is often given, in which $*h_2$ is supposed to have vocalized to -a- (Eichner 1973a: 71; Oettinger 1979a: 345, 413³⁴). Nowadays it has become clear that "[t]here is no solid evidence for "vocalization" of $*/h_2/$ anywhere in Anatolian" (Melchert 1994a: 70).

When applying Weitenberg's analysis of this type, we have to assume a paradigm $*s\acute{e}h_2g-\bar{o}i-s$, $*sh_2g-\acute{o}i-m$, $*sh_2g-i-\acute{o}s$, in which generalization of the *e*-grade in the root is trivial: $*s\acute{e}h_2g-\bar{o}i-s$, $*seh_2g-\acute{o}i-m$, $*seh_2g-i-\acute{o}s$. This should regularly have yielded Hitt. $**s\~{a}gais$, $šag\bar{a}in$, $**s\~{a}kij\~{a}s$. The assumption of *e*-grade in the root is supported by the occasional plene spelling $ša-a-k^\circ$ in the paradigm of $š\bar{a}g\bar{a}i$ - itself (which is the reason for me to cite this noun as $š\bar{a}g\bar{a}i$ - and not as $šag\bar{a}i$ - as one often finds) as well as in its derivative $š\bar{a}kije/a-z^i$. Melchert (1994a: 69) even goes so far in assuming that $s\bar{a}kije/a$ - reflects $*s\acute{e}h_2g-ie/o$ - and is to be directly equated with Lat. $s\bar{a}g\bar{u}re$. In my view, inner-Hittite derivation of $s\bar{a}kije/a$ - from $s\bar{a}g\bar{a}i$ - is more likely, however.

šākan / šakn- (n.) 'oil, fat' (Sum. Ì): nom.-acc.sg. *ša-ga-an* (pre-NS), *ša-a-kán* (KBo 40.69 r.col. 5 (NS)), Ì-an (OH/MS), gen.sg. *ša-ak-na-a-aš* (OS), *ša-ak-na-*

aš, loc.sg. ša-ak-ni (MH/MS), erg.sg. Ì-an-za (NH), abl. Ì-az, instr. ša-kán-da (OS), ša-kán-ta, Ì-it.

Derivatives: **šaknije/a-**^{zi} (Ic1) 'to anoint, to smear (with oil), to oil' (3pl.pres.act. ša-ak-ni-ja-an-zi (NH), Ì-an-zi (NH)), **šaknuņant-** (adj.) 'filled with fat or oil, fatty' (nom.sg.c. [š]a-ak-nu-ņa-an-za (NH), nom.-acc.sg.n. ša-ak-nu-an (MH/MS), nom.pl.c. ša-ak-nu-ņa-an-te-eš (NS), acc.pl.c. Ì-an-te-eš, dat.-loc.pl. Ì-nu-an-ta-aš), see iškije/a-zi.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. $t\bar{a}in$ (n.) 'oil' (nom.-acc.sg. ta-a-in, ta-a-i-in, [t]a-in-za, da-a-im=pa, dat.-loc.sg. \dot{l} -i, abl.-instr. ta-a-i-na-a-ti, ta-a-i-na-ti, da-a-i-na-ti). PIE * $s\acute{o}\acute{g}^{(h)}$ -n, * $s\acute{g}^{(h)}$ -n- $\acute{o}s$

Oettinger (2003: 340) adduces CLuw. $t\bar{a}in$ - 'oil', which he assumes to reflect a collective *sog-én. Although semantically this connection is convincing, the formal side is difficult, especially with regard to the initial t- in CLuwian. Nevertheless, there are some other words in which CLuw. t- seems to correspond to Hitt. s-: CLuw. $t\bar{a}\mu a/i$ - ~ Hitt. $s\bar{a}ku\mu a$ - 'eye' and CLuw. $d\bar{u}r/d\bar{u}n$ - ~ Hitt. $s\bar{e}hur/s\bar{e}hun$ - 'urine'. It is remarkable that in all these cases we are dealing with a word in which PAnat. *g disappeared in Luwian.

šak(k)antat(t)ar (n.) 'appliqué': nom.-acc.sg. ša-kán-ta-tar, nom.-acc.pl. ša-ag-ga-an-ta-at-ta-r[a], ša-kán-ta-ad-da-ra, [š]a-kán-ta-at-ta-ra.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. **šakantama/i-** (adj.) 'decorated with appliqué(?)' (nom.acc.sg.n. ša-kán-ta<-am>-ma-an-za, nom.pl.c. ša-kán-ta<-am>-me-en-zi).

See CHD Š: 40 for attestations. It is unclear whether these forms are genuinely Hittite or of Luwian origin. According to Starke (1990: 516ff.) the words are derived from * $\check{s}akkant(i)$ -, which he interprets as an old part. of * $sekh_i$ - 'to cut', for which see $\check{s}\bar{a}kk$ -i/* *sakk-.

šakkar, zakkar / šakn- (n.) 'excrement, dung, faeces': nom.-acc.sg. ša-ak-kar (OH/NS), za-ak-kar (OH or MH/NS), gen.sg. ša-ak-na-aš (MH/NS).

Derivatives: **šaknēšš-**^{zi} (Ib2) 'to be(come) impure, defiled' (3sg.pres.act. *ša-ak-ni-eš-zi*, *ša-ak-ni-e-e*[*š*[?]-*zi*]), **šaknuṇant-** (adj.) 'defiled by *šakkar*, impure, soiled' (nom.sg.c. *ša-ak-nu-an-za* (MH/NS), *ša-ak-nu-ṇa-an-za* (NH), acc.sg.c. *ša-ak-nu-ṇa-an-da-an*, nom.-acc.sg.n. *ša-ak-nu-ṇa-an* (NH), dat.-loc.sg. *ša-ak-nu-ṇa-an-ti*, abl. *ša-ak-nu-ṇa-an-da-za*, nom.pl.c. *ša-ak-nu-ṇa-an-te-eš* (NH), *ša-ak-nu-an-te-eš* (pre-NS), dat.-loc.pl. *ša-ak-nu-ṇa-an-ta-aš*), **šaknumar** (n.) 'defilement(?), defecation(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. *ša-ak-nu-mar* (NH)), see *zašgaraiš*.

IE cognates: Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός 'excrement', Av. sairiia- 'dung', PGerm. *skarna- 'dung, filth', Russ. sor 'dung', Latv. sãrṇi 'dung'.

PIE * $s\acute{o}$ k-r, *sk- \acute{o} r, *sk-n- $\acute{o}s$

See CHD Š: 41f. for attestations. Since Benveniste (1935: 9) and Sturtevant (1936: 183f.) this noun is generally connected with Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός 'excrement' (going back to an r/n-stem as well) and Av. sairiia-, PGerm. *skarna-, Russ. sor and Latv. sãrŋi 'dung' that seem to reflect *sker-. The interpretation of the Hittite forms is not fully clear. The form šakkar is generally thought to reflect *sók-r (cf. Rieken 1999a: 295). From a PIE point of view, we would expect that the oblique forms belonging to *sók-r should have had a form *sk-én- (compare *uód-r, *ud-én- 'water'). This form is not attested, however. The form zakkar must reflect a "coll." *sk-ór (not *sék-ōr, compare uidār < *ud-ór!), certainly in view of the spelling za-aš-ga-r° /tskar/ as attested in its derivative zašgaraiš (q.v.). The expected oblique form belonging to this collective is *sk-n-ós, which in my view is the preform of gen.sg. šaknaš (so possibly phonetic /sknắs/, cf. šākan / šakn-).

The initial z- of zakkar has caused much discussion. For instance, Rieken (l.c.) follows Oettinger (1994: 326f.) in assuming that the development of \check{s} - > z- is due to nasal anticipation, and assumes a development *sakn- > *nsakn- *nsakn- > *nsakn- > *nsakn- *nsakn- *nsakn- *nsakn- *nsakn

therefore do not show *s-> Hitt. z-). It is remarkable that its derivative \check{s} amankuruant- 'bearded' does not show initial z-. So the development *s->z- seems to be limited to two words only, which both are neuter and have an initial cluster *sC-. I therefore want to propose that this development is due to a false analysis of the syntagms *tod $sm\acute{o}kur$ and *tod $sk\acute{o}r$ (or whatever preceding pronoun) as *tod $sm\acute{o}kur$ and $sm\acute{o}k$

It should be noted that nom.-acc.sg. * $s\acute{o}kr$ regularly should have yielded ** $s\bar{a}kar$ (with lenition of *-k- to /g/ due to the preceding * \acute{o} , cf. *- $\acute{o}tr$ > Hitt. - $\bar{a}tar$), which means that unlenited -kk- must have been restored out of the oblique cases.

šāklāi- (c.) 'custom, customary behavior, rule, law, requirement; rite, ceremony; privilege, right': nom.sg. ša-ak-la-iš (MH/MS), ša-ak-la-a-iš (MH/NS), ša-a-ak-la-a-iš (NH), acc.sg. ša-ak-la-in (MH?/MS?, OH/NS), ša-ak-la-a-in (MH/NS), ša-ak-li-in (OH/MS?), ša-a-ak-li(n)=ma-an (OH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. ša-ak-la-a-i (NH), ša-ak-la-i (NH). ša-ak-li-ia (MH/NS), gen.sg. ša-ak-la-a-ia-aš (NH), abl. ša-ak-la-ia-za, nom.pl. ša-ak-l[a-a-eš] (NH), ša-ak-la-uš (NH), acc.pl. ša-ak-la-uš (NH).

PIE *seh2k-lōi-

See CHD Š: 44f. for attestations. Since Sturtevant (1933: 87), this word is generally connected with Lat. *sacer* 'sacred' and ON *sátt* 'treaty'. These words reflect a root $*s(e)h_2k$ - (cf. Schrijver 1991: 97), so $šakl\bar{a}i$ - must reflect $*s(e)h_2k$ - $l\bar{o}i$ -s. If in the root the zero-grade has generalized, then this word would show a development $*s\rlap/v_2k$ - > šak- (thus Kimball 1999: 419), but this is unlikely in view of the fact that "[t]here is no solid evidence for "vocalization" of $*/h_2/$ anywhere in Anatolian" (Melchert 1994a: 70). We should rather assume generalization of the e-grade throughout the paradigm, which is strongly supported by the plene spellings ša-a-ak- (in an OH/MS text already).

šakruue/a-zi : see šakuruue/a-zi

šāktae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to provide sick-maintainance': 3sg.pres.act. *ša-a-ak-ta-a-ez-zi* (OS), *ša-ak-ta-iz-zi* (NH).

IE cognates: OIr. socht 'stupor'.

See CHD Š: 51f. for attestations. See Watkins (1975: 70-1) for semantics and etymology. He states that \bar{saktae} - means 'to provide sick-maintainance' and must be denominative from a noun * \bar{sakta} - <*sokto-. He connects this noun with OIr. socht 'stupor', which he further compares to Skt. vi- \bar{sakta} 'dry (cow)', from the verb *sek- 'to dry'. This etymology demands the assumption of a semantic development *sokto- 'dryness' > 'sickness', which may not be very appealing. Despite its semantic unattractiveness, this etymology is followed by Oettinger (1979a: 377) and Melchert (1994a: 93).

šakuiššai- (gender undet.) a body part: dat.-loc.sg. ša-ku-iš-ša-i (NS).

This word occurs in one context only:

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KUB 45.24 i
(9) nu-u=š-ši-i=š-ša-an ša-ku-iš-ša-i-i=š-ši ku-it ŠA SÍG [S]A<sub>5</sub>
(10) šu-ú-i-el ḥa-ma-an-‹‹-ga››-kán nu MUNUS ŠU.GI šu-ú-e[l ...]

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KBo 33.37 rev. + IBoT 2.48
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(2/3) $[(nu-u=\check{s}-\check{s}i-i=\check{s}a-a)]n\ \check{s}a-ku-[i\check{s}-\check{s}]a-i\ ku-i[(t\ \check{S}A\ S\acute{\mathbf{I}}G\)S(A_5\ \check{s}u-\acute{u}-i-el)]$ (3/4) $h[(a^?-ma-a)]n-k\acute{a}n\langle\langle-an\rangle\rangle$ nu MUNUS $[\check{\mathbf{S}}]$ U.GI $\check{s}u-\acute{u}-i[(-e)l\ ...]$

'Whatever thread of red wool is tied onto his (i.e. the client's) *šakuiššai*-, the Old Woman will [...] (that) thread'.

From this context, we have to conclude that *šakuiššai*- is a body part onto which threads could be tied. The formal similarity with *šākuua*- 'eye' has led Haas & Wegner (1988a: 326 and 1988b: 160) to translate 'Augenpartie', but this is rejected by CHD Š: 77. For the form *šakuiššit*, which CHD (l.c) cites as a possible instr.-form of this word, see the lemma *šakuiššite/a-zii*. Further unclear.

šakuiššije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) '?': 3sg.pret.act.(?) ša-ku-iš-ši-et (KUB 17.28 i 15)

This verb is hapax in the following context:

KUB 17.28 i

- (14) ša-pí-ik-ku-uš-ta-aš-š=a URUDU-aš nu-u=š-ša-an A-ta-an-ta
- (15) $\check{s}a$ -ku- $i\check{s}$ - $\check{s}i$ -et n=a-an $\check{s}e$ -er hu-i-nu-um-me-ni

'There is a copper pin. It has \check{s} -ed with water and we let it run up and hammer it down'.

On the basis of this context, the meaning of $\check{sakui\check{s}\check{s}iet}$ cannot be determined. It has been suggested to read the form as $\check{sa-ku-i=\check{s}-\check{s}i-it}$ 'its eye' (i.e. of the $\check{sapikku\check{s}ta-}$, which is then interpreted as 'needle'), but there is no positive evidence for this. Moreover, the word for 'eye' is an a-stem, $\check{s}\bar{a}kuu\bar{a}-$ (q.v.), and not an i-stem. CHD \check{S} : 77 further suggests an interpretation as instr. of the noun $\check{sakui\check{s}\check{s}ai-}$, a body part (q.v.), but this cannot be ascertained either. I have therefore chosen to interpret this word as a verbal form (on the basis of the fact that it stands in sentence-final position), namely 3sg.pret.act. of a further unattested verb $\check{sakui\check{s}\check{s}ie/a-z^i$.

šak(k)uni- (c.) 'spring, well' (Sum. TÚL?): nom.sg. ša-ku<-ni>-iš (NH), gen.sg. ša-ku-ni-ja-aš (MH?/NS), all.sg. ša-ku-ni-ja.

Derivatives: **šakunije/a-** (Ic1) 'to well up' (part.nom.-acc.sg.n. ša-ku-ni-ja-an (MH/NS); impf.2sg.pres.act. ša-ku-ni-eš-ke-ši (NH)), **šakku(ua)ni-** (c.) 'mud plaster' (acc.sg. ša-ku-ua-ni-in, ša-ak-ku-ni-in, ša-ku-ni-in, case? ša-ak-ku-ua-ni-i[a-...]).

PIE *sok*-n-i-

See CHD Š: 58 and 77 for attestations. Note that CHD is quite inconsistent in its treatment of these words. For instance, KBo 10.45 ii (11) ša-ku-ni-ia-an (12) [ša-ra-a] da-a-i is translated on page 58 'She takes [up] mud-plaster(?)' (as if belonging with šakku(ua)ni- 'mud-plaster'), whereas on page 78 it is translated 'She takes [up] welled-up mud' (as if a part.nom.-acc.sg.n. of the verb šakuniie/a-'to well up'). A close look at all the contexts in which the above mentioned forms occur shows that we should distinguish the following words: the noun šakuni-'spring, well' (but not šakuniia- as cited in CHD), the noun šakkuuani-, šakkuni-'mud-plaster' (but not šakuniia- as cited in CHD) and the participle šakuniiant-'welled-up', derived from the verb šakuniie/a-. Despite the fact that šakkuuani-, šakkuni- is the only one of these words that shows spellings with geminate -kk-(besides occasional single -k-), I assume on the basis of the semantic similarity that all these words are related and that the lack of geminate spelling -kk- in the words šakuni- and šakuniie/a- is due to chance (pace Rieken 1999a: 61²⁸⁸).

The formal connection between *šakuni*- and *šakunije/a*- is clear, but the relation to *šakku(µa)ni*- is less obvious. Schmid (1988: 314-5) proposed a connection with

 $s\bar{a}ku\mu a$ - 'eye' (which is semantically likely in view of Akk. $\bar{n}nu$ that denotes 'eye' as well as 'well'), assuming a derivation of it with the suffix *- μ on-/- μ - (and thus explaining $\bar{s}akku\mu ani$ - besides $\bar{s}akkuni$ -). Rieken (l.c.) rejects this suggestion on the basis of her idea that *- μ on- should have yielded Hitt. **- μ on- next to labiovelar. This is incorrect, however: the labial element of labiovelars does not participate in the sound law *- μ -- μ -- (cf. μ -- μ -) (we drink' < * μ - μ -). Nevertheless, assuming an μ -suffix is formally possible as well.

All in all, we have to assume a preform $*s\acute{o}k^w-n-$, $*s(o)k^w-\acute{o}n-$ '*eye-like > well' (or $*s\acute{o}k^w-un-$, $*s(o)k^w-u\acute{o}n-$ if one likes), from which i-stem derivatives on the one hand yielded $*sok^w-n-i- > šakkuni-$ 'well, spring' and $*sok^w-n-ie/o- > šakkuniie/a-$ 'to well up', and on the other $*sok^w-on-i- > šakkuuani-$ 'mud-plaster (i.e. what has welled up)'. The fact that $*k^w$ was not lenited in these forms (unlike in $š\bar{a}kuua-$ 'eye') is due to the fact that unlenited $*k^w$ was generalized from the oblique cases. See at $š\bar{a}kuua-$ for further etymology.

šakuruue/a-zi (Ic4) '(trans.) to water (animals); (intr. with =z) to drink': 3pl.pres.act. ša-ak-ru-ua-an-zi (MH/MS), ša-ku-ru-u-an-z[i] (MH/MS), [š]a-ku-ru-u-ua-an-zi (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.act. ša-ku-ru-u-e-er (MH/MS), 3?.imp.act. ša-ak-ru-x[...] (NS); inf.I ša-ku-ru-u-ua-ua-an-zi (MH/MS), ša-ak-ru-ú-ua-an-zi (NS), ša-ku-ru-u-ua-u-ua-an-zi (MH/MS); verb.noun ša-ku-ru-u-ua-ua-ar (MH/MS).

PIE *srog"ru-ie/o-??

See CHD Š: 50f. for attestations. There, this verb is cited as "*šakruwai*-, *šakuruwai*-", despite the fact that it is stated (with reference to Melchert 1997a: 132) that "*šakruwe/a*- "to water" is a denominative verb in *-*ye/o*- with regular loss of intervocalic **y*".

We find spellings that show a stem $\S akuru u e/a$ - and $\S akru u e/a$ -. Because the form $\S akuru u e/a$ - seems to be the older one (it is the predominant spelling in MS texts, whereas $\S akru$ - occurs in NS texts), I cite the verb as $\S akuru u e/a$ - here. Apparently, $\S akuru u e/a$ - (/sag "rue/a-/?) was dissimilated to $\S akru u e/a$ - (/sagrue/a-/) in the late MH period. This $\S akuru u e/a$ - is, as stated by CHD, a denominative in *-i e/o- of a stem * $\S akuru$ -. Melchert (1994a: 170) assumes that this stem is metathesized from * $s ag^w u r$. Moreover, he assumes that "[d]issimilatory loss of */r/ is seen in *s rakur-v e- 'water' > *s rakru-v e- ... > *s akru v e- > s akru v e-. The base noun *s rak u r (i.e. */ $s rag^w$ -w r/) belongs to the poorly attested s (a) rak u- (/s rag w-/) 'to water'" (o.c.: 169). See at $\S a rak u$ - for further etymology.

šakutta(i)- (n.) 'thigh(?)': nom.-acc.pl.(?) *ša-ak-ut-ta-i* (OH/NS), *ša-ku-ta-a-e* (NS), *ša-ku-ut-ta* (NS).

IE cognates: ?Skt. sákthi- 'thigh'.

PIE * $sok^w tH$ -?

See CHD Š: 81 for attestations. This word is attested in a list of body parts that are arranged top-down: eyes, shoulder, back, breast, heart, lungs, kidneys, *auli*, *šakuttai*, knee, feet, hands. This means that *šakutta(i)*- is a body part (although it does not carry the UZU-determinative) that is located above the knees, but below the *auli*-, which is situated below the kidneys. CHD therefore suggests 'rump, haunches, thigh or shank'. Normier *apud* Kühne (1986: 103⁶¹) proposes a connection with Skt. *sákthi*- 'thigh', which would formally fit and semantically certainly be possible. If this etymology is correct, we have to reconstruct **sok** tH-o-. The fact that we do not find geminate spelling -*kk*- in *šakutta(i)*-/sak** ta(i)-/ may be due to chance, although the broken spelling *ša-ak-ut-ta-i* could in fact show that we have to read it as *ša-akc-ku)-ut-ta-i*.

Šākuua- (n.) 'eye' (Sum. IGI, Akk. ĪNU): dat.-loc.sg. IGI^{HI.A}-i, gen.sg. ŠA IGI^{NIM}, E-NI, all.sg.(?) ša-ku-ua (OH/NS), nom.-acc.pl. ša-a-ku-ua (OS), ša-ku-ua-a (MH/MS), ša-ku-ua (OH/NS), gen.pl. ša-ku-ua-aš (OH or MH/NS), ša-a-ku-ua-aš, dat.-loc.pl. ša-ku-ua-aš (OH/NS), abl.pl. [ša-k]u-ua-za, instr.pl. ša-a-ku-it (OS), ša-ku-i-it (OH/MS), ša-a-ku-ua-at (MH/MS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. tāua/i- (c./n.) 'eye' (nom.sg. da-a-u-i-iš, dat.-loc.sg. ta-a-u-i, coll.pl. da-a-u-ua, IGI^{HI.A}-ua, dist.nom.-acc. IGI^{HI.A}-ua-an-ta, dist.dat.-loc. da-a-ú-ua-an-t[a-an-ta], ta-ua-an-ta-an-[za], abl.-instr. ta-a-ú-ua-ti, gen.adj.nom.sg.c. IGI^{HI.A}-ua-aš-ši-iš, gen.adj.nom.-acc.sg.n. IGI^{HI.A}-ua-aš-ša-an-za, gen.adj.abl.-instr. ta-ua-aš-ša-ti, da-a-u-ua-aš-ša-ti, ta-a-u-ua-aš-ša-an-za-ti, da-a-u-ua-aš-ša-an-za-ti), daualli(ja)- 'to cast the evil eye upon' (3sg.pres.act. da-ua-al-li-it-ti (KUB 44.4+KBo 13.241 rev. 33)); HLuw. tawa/i- 'eye' (acc.sg. "LITUUS" ta-wá/i-na-' (KAYSERİ §3), abl.-instr. COR ta-wa/i+ra/i (KÜRTÜL §4), gen.adj.abl.-instr.(?) "COR" ta-wa/i-sà-ta-ti (ASSUR letter e §10)); Lyc. *tewe-'eye' (coll.pl. tawa), ñtewē (adv.) 'facing, opposite, toward'.

PAnat. *sógwo-

IE cognates: PGerm. *sex**an 'to see'

See CHD S: 65f. for attestations. The oldest attestations of this word is nom.acc.pl. šākuua (OS). The bulk of the attested forms are plural, which means that we are practically dealing with a pluralum tantum. Often, the word is written with the sumerogram IGI, but it is not clear whether IGI always stands for šākuņa-. For instance, the NS spelling IGI-anda for menahhanda may show that IGI was associated with meni- 'face' as well (q.v.). This is important for our judgement of a few cases where IGI is phonetically complemented with i-stem endings: nom.sg.c. IGI^{#LA}-iš (MH/MS), acc.sg.c. IGI^{#LA}-in (NS) (see CHD (l.c.) for attestations). On the basis of these forms, e.g. CHD assumes that šākuua- was an *i*-stem originally, and cites the lemma as "*šakui*-". Nevertheless, the appurtenance of these i-stem forms to the word that I cite as šākuua- is unlikely, not only because all phonetically spelled forms of this word show the a-stem šākuņa-, but also because these i-stem forms are commune whereas šākuua- shows neuter forms only. As an extra argument in favour of the assumption that 'eye' originally was an i-stem šakui-, the form ša-ku-iš-ši-it (KUB 17.28 i 15) is interpreted by CHD as nom.-acc.sg.n. šakui=ššit 'its eye'. As we will see at its own lemma, this word is rather a verbal form belonging to a stem šakuiššiie/a-zi (q.v.). Starke (1989: 665f.) states that the forms with IGIHLA-i- should be read as Luwian tāua/i-, but according to CHD (Š: 67) there is no evidence for this assumption. Rieken (1999a: 61) suggests to interpret the form ša-a-ku-i (KBo 34.129, 2) as reflecting an old dual ending in *-ih₁, but the fact that it stands right before a break (ša-a-ku-i[(-)...]) makes any interpretation uncertain (according to CHD an interpretation as dat.-loc.sg. is equally possible). All in all, we have to start from a neuter noun šākuua-, which is almost consistently attested in the plural. There is no evidence that the commune forms IGIHIA-i- should be read šakui-, and therefore I will further leave these out of consideration here.

There are two different etymological proposals for this word, both going back to Sturtevant (1927b: 163). The first one connects $\delta \bar{a}ku\mu a$ - with $*h_3ek^*$ - 'to see', which would imply that in Hittite we are dealing with an s-mobile: *s- h_3ek^* -. The second one connects $\delta \bar{a}ku\mu a$ - with PGerm. $*sex^*$ or 'to see' from $*sek^*$ -. Both etymologies have their problematic sides. The assumption of an s-mobile in *s- h_3ek^* - is rather awkward, although one can compare $\delta anku\mu ai$ - 'nail' <*s- h_3ng^h -u- and possibly $i\delta hahru$ - 'tear', if this reflects *s- h_2ekru -. A meaning 'to see' of PGerm. $*sex^*$ is often thought to derive through a secondary development from PIE $*sek^*$ - 'to follow' (< 'to follow with the eyes'). Both etymological proposals have the problem that PIE $*-k^*$ - does not seem to correspond to Hitt. single -ku-,

which rather points to *- $g^{w(h)}$ -. This last problem is solved differently by different scholars. For instance, Eichner (1973a: 82) assumes a lengthened grade * $sh_3\acute{c}k^w$ -o- that should have caused lenition. He does not explain, however, how this * \bar{e} could have yielded Hitt. \bar{a} , since it should not have been coloured according to his own law. Moreover, assuming lengthened grade in this formation is $ad\ hoc$. Melchert (1994a: 61) states that the PIE phoneme * $-k^w$ - turns up as Hitt. $/g^w$ / unconditionally. According to him, this is not only visible in $s\ddot{a}kuua$ - but also in nekuz 'night' < * nek^w ts and tarku- besides "Luw." taru- 'to dance' < * $terk^w$ -. As I will show at their own lemmas, nekuz and tar(k)u- have alternative solutions. Besides, words like sakkuuani- 'mud-plaster' < * sok^w -on-i-, tekkus- 'to show, to present' < * dek^w s-, takku 'if, when' < *to- k^w e and nekku 'not?' < *ne- k^w e clearly show that in Hittite a phoneme $/k^w$ / < * k^w is available, which means that the assumption of such a general lenition of * k^w is incorrect. Moreover, it would be very difficult to offer a phonetic explanation for a general lenition of * k^w whereas *k, *t and *t0 remain unlenited in similar positions.

My solution for the lenited $/g^w/$ in $\dot{s}\bar{a}ku\mu a$ - is that we see here an example of lenition due to a preceding accentuated * \dot{o} . As I have stated in § 1.4.1, I assume that * \dot{o} lenited a following consonant, which is for instance the source of the characteristic alternation between -C- and -CC- in $\dot{h}i$ -verbs (e.g. $\bar{a}ki/akkanzi$). So in my view, * $-\dot{o}k^w$ -o- regularly yields Hitt. $-\bar{a}ku\mu a$ -. All in all, I would reconstruct $\dot{s}\bar{a}ku\mu a$ - as * $s\dot{o}k^w$ -o-, and, to be more precise, nom.-acc.pl. $\dot{s}\bar{a}ku\mu a$ as * $s\dot{o}k^w$ e h_2 (from which $\dot{s}akuuaie/a$ - z^{i} , q.v.).

The interpretation of CLuw. tāua/i-, HLuw. tawa/i- and Lyc. tewe- 'eye' is difficult. Szemerényi (1980: 26-8) connected these words with Lat. tueor 'to look at' (followed by Melchert 1987a: 188¹⁷ (but retracted in 1994a: 274-5), and by Rieken 1999a: 60²⁸⁴). LIV² states that Lat. tueor reflects a root *teuH-, which is translated "(freundlich) beachten, betrachten; schützen". If correct, the connection with 'eye' would not be very attractive semantically. In my view, the formal and semantic similarity between Luw. tāua/i- and Hitt. šākuua- is too big not to attempt connecting them etymologically. The latter part of the word is no problem: Hitt. $-\bar{a}kuua$ - points to PAnat. *- $\dot{o}g^{w}o$ -, which would yield Luw. $-\bar{a}ua/i$ as well. The initial part is more problematic, however: Luw./Lyc. t- does not regularly correspond to Hitt. š-. Yet there are a few more words in which we do find this correspondence: CLuw. tāin- 'oil' could possibly belong with Hitt. $\bar{s}\bar{a}kan / \bar{s}akn$ - 'oil' and CLuw. $d\bar{u}r / d\bar{u}n$ - 'urine' could possibly belong with Hitt. *šēḥur / šēḥun-* 'urine'. When compared to Luw. *tāua/i-* ~ Hitt. *šākuua-*, we notice that in all these cases we are dealing with a word in which PAnat. */g/, */g/ or */g^w/ is lost: $t\bar{a}in$ - < * $s\dot{o}gen$ -, $d\bar{u}r$ < * $s\dot{e}g^wr$ and $t\bar{a}ua/i$ - < * $s\dot{o}g^wo$ -. Perhaps this loss of */g/ was a decisive factor in the development of PAnat. *s- to pre-Luw. *t-.

PIE *sok^weh₂-je/o-

See CHD Š: 55f. for attestations. This verb is generally seen as a derivative of $s\bar{a}ku\mu a$ - 'eye'. As this noun is virtually pluralum tantum (nom.-acc.pl. $s\bar{a}ku\mu a < s \circ k^w e h_2$), it is likely that this verb is derived from $s \circ k^w e h_2$ and reflects $s \circ k^w e h_2 - i e / o$ -, which explains why this verb belongs to the $t\bar{a}i e / a$ -class. See for further etymology at $s\bar{a}ku\mu a$ -.

šakuuantarije/a-zi (Ic1) 'to stay, to remain, to rest; to be neglected, to be unvisited, to be untended, to be uncelebrated' (Sum. IGI-uantarije/a-): 3sg.pres.act. ša-ku-ua-an-ta-ri-ia-zi (MH/NS), [IG]I-ua-an-da-ri-ez-zi, 3pl.pres.act. ša-ku-ua-an-ta-ri-ia-an-zi (NS), 1sg.pret.act. ša-a-ku-ua-an-ta-ri-ia-nu-un (NH), ša-ku-ua-an-ta-ri-ia-nu-un (NH); impf. ša-ku-ua-an-da-ri-eš-ke/a-(NH), ša-ku-ua-an-da-ri-iš-ke/a- (NH).

Derivatives: *šaku(ua)ntarijanu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to neglect' (3sg.pres.act. *ša-ku-un-tar-ri-ja-nu-zi* (NH), 2pl.pres.act. *ša-ku-ua-an-ta-ri-ja-nu-te-ni* (OH or MH/NS); part. *ša-ku-ua-an-ta-ri-ja-nu-ua-an-t-* (NH); impf. *ša-ku-ua-an-ta-ri-ja-nu-uš-ke/a-* (NH), IGI-ua-an-ta-ri-ja-nu-uš-ke/a- (MH/NS)).

PIE *sok*-ent-r-ie/o-

See CHD Š: 58f. for attestations. Oettinger (1979a: 352) derives this verb from an adjective *šakuuant- 'seeing' (cf. šākuua- 'eye', šakuuaie/a-zi 'to see'), which would mean that šakuuantariie/a-zi is formally comparable to gimmantariie/a-zi 'to spend the winter', derived from gimmant- 'winter', and nekumandariie/a-zi 'to undress', derived from nekumant- 'naked'. Semantically, this connection makes sense: *'to be seeing' > 'to be waiting/resting'. The causative in -nu- denotes 'to neglect', which must derive from *'to make (someone) waiting'. On the basis of transitive šakuuantariianu-zi a secondary intransitive stem šakuuantariie/a-zi 'to

be neglected' was created which formally fell together with the original verb $\check{s}aku \underline{u}antari \underline{i} e/a^{-zi}$ 'to stay, to remain', but semantically is slightly different. For further etymology see at $\check{s}\bar{a}kuua$ -.

šallije/a-^{tta(ri)}, *šalla-^{tta(ri)}* (IIIg / IIIh) 'to melt down': 3sg.pres.midd. *šal-la-at-ta-ri* (NS), *šal-li-ja-it-ta* (MH/NS), [*šal-l]i-i-e-et-ta* (MH/NS), 3sg.imp.midd. *šal-la-at-ta-ru* (MS?), *šal-li-et-ta-ru* (MH/NS), *šal-li-e-et-ta-ru* (MH/NS), 3pl.imp.midd. *šal-la-an-ta-ru* (NH); verb.noun *šal-la-u-ua-ar* (here?).

Derivatives: *šallanu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to melt down (a wax figure); to flatten' (3sg.pres.act. *šal-la-nu-uz-zi* (NH), 2pl.imp.act. [*šal-la-n]u-ut-tén*, 3pl.imp.act. *šal-la-nu-ua-an-du*; impf. *šal-la-nu-uš-ke/a-* (MH?/NS)).

See CHD Š: 82 for attestations. We find three stems, *šalla*-, *šallije/a*- and *šallijae*-. Of these stems, *šalla*- is the oldest attested, whereas *šallije/a*- and *šallijae*- are younger secondary formations. Oettinger (1979a: 249, 355) translates "breit werden, zerlaufen" and assumes a connection with *šalli*- / *šallai*- 'big'. See there for further etymology.

*šalai-*ⁱ / *šali-* (IIa4) '?': 3pl.pres.act. *ša-li-i-an-zi* (KUB 59.14 rev. l.col. 24 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *ša-la-i-iš* (KBo 3.45 obv. 11 (OH/NS)).

These forms are treated in CHD under different lemmas: \S{a} -li-i-an-zi is cited under \S{a} llanna-i/ \S{a} llanni-, but this is formally totally unlikely; \S{a} -la-i-i \S{s} is cited under \S{a} llai-i/ \S{a} lli-, but this is formally awkward as all other forms show -ll-, and semantically unnecessary as the meaning of the other forms cannot be determined. I therefore have chosen to cite these forms in this lemma, but I am not able to prove that they are really part of the same paradigm. The contexts in which they occur run as follows:

KUB 58.14 rev. l.col. (additions from KBo 25.175 r.col 3-4)

- 21) [-t]a-ki UDU $^{HI.A}$ - $u\check{s}$ da-an-zi
- (22) [(LÚ.MEŠ)]UR.BA[R.R]A hu-u-ma-an-te-eš UDU-li-ia
- (23) $[pa^?-]a^?-an-zi \ n=a-a\check{s}-ta \ UDU^{\Downarrow I.A}-u\check{s} \ UDU-li-ia-az$
- (24) [š]a-ra-a ša-li-i-an-zi MUNUS GIŠGIDRU
- (25) $[L]^{U}$ har-ta-ag-ga-an GI-it $1 = \check{S}U$ ši-i-e-ez-zi

^{&#}x27;... they take the sheep. All the wolfmen go to the pen and \dot{s} . the sheep upwards out of the pen. The female staff-holder shoots at a wolfman once with an arrow'.

Out of this context it is clear that *šalijanzi* describes the action by which the wolfmen get the sheep out of the pen. CHD (Š: 85) translates "drag(?)" and therefore cites it under *šallanna-* '/ *šallanni-* 'to pull, to drag'.

KBo 3.45 obv.

(4-10) 'We Hittites under King Muršili made the gods sick by taking and plundering Babylon'

(11) $[nu\ ma]$ -a-an ša-la-i-iš at-ta-aš ut-tar $p[\acute{e}$ -eš-ši-ia-at (?)]

'And when he (= Mursili) *š*.-ed, he d[isregarded(?)] the word of his father'.

CHD translates 'grew up' and connects it with *šalli- / šallai-* 'big'. This is not likely because of the single *-l-* vs. geminate *-ll-* in *šalli-*. E.g. Hoffner (1975: 56f.) translates 'became rebellious'.

All in all, we have to conclude that $\check{salijanzi}$ must mean something like 'to get/pull/drag (someone out of the water)', whereas the meaning of $\check{salajis}$ is unclear. It therefore remains unclear whether these forms belong to one verb. If so, then they show the $d\check{a}i/tijanzi$ -class inflection. Further unclear.

*šallai-*ⁱ / *šalli-* (IIa4) '?': 3sg.pres.act. *ša-al-la-i* (OH?/pre-NS?) (here?), 3pl.pres.act. *šal-li-ja-an-zi* (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. *šal-la-iš-ta*.

See CHD Š: 83 for attestations. There, the form *ša-la-i-iš* (KBo 3.45 obv. 11) is cited as well, but I have chosen to separate the forms with geminate *-ll-* and the forms with single *-l-*.

The forms that belong in this lemma are all attested in contexts that are too broken to determine their meaning. Formally, a connection with *šalli-/šallai*-'big' has been suggested, but this cannot be proven on semantic grounds. If the forms all belong together, they would show the *dāi/tiianzi-class* inflection. Further unkown.

šallakarta- (n.) 'presumptuousness': nom.-acc.pl. *šal-la-kar-ta*, gen. *šal-la-kar-ta-aš* (NH).

Derivatives: **šallakartaļly-**ⁱ (IIb) 'to offend someone through arrogance' (3sg.pret.act. *šal-la-kar-ta-aly-ta* (NH)), **šallakartae-**^{zi} (Ic2) 'to offend someone through arrogance' (3pl.pret.act. *šal-la-kar-ta-a-er* (NH), part.nom.-acc.sg.n. *šalla-kar-ta-an*), **šallakartatar** / **šallakartann-** (n.) 'presumptuousness' (nom.-acc.sg. **š** *šal-la-kar-ta-tar*, abl. *šal-la-kar-ta-na-za*).

See CHD Š: 83f. for attestations. The word is a clear compound of šalli-/šallai-'big' and ker / kard(i)- 'heart'. The meaning 'presumptuousness, arrogance' can be compared with ModHG Hochmut, ModDu. hooghartigheid (lit. 'high-heartedness') 'arrogance'. It is unclear to me whether the -a- in šallakarta- is from older -aia-, or shows a real replacement of -i- by *-o- comparable to e.g. Lith. ugnāvietė 'fire-place' from ugnìs 'fire'. The single spelling of -k-, which seemingly contradicts the fact that ker / kard(i)- reflects *ker / *krd-, is non-probative: the univerbation may have occurred at a time that all initial stops were lenis. See šalli-/šallai- and ker / kard(i)- for further etymology.

šallanna-ⁱ / šallanni- (IIa5) 'to pull, to drag': 3sg.pres.act. *šal-la-an-na-a-i* (OH/NS), *šal-la-an-na-i* (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. *šal-la-an-ni-ia-an-zi* (OH/NS), [*ša]l-la-an-ni-an-zi* (OH/NS); impf. *šal-la-an-ni-iš-ke/a-*.

See CHD Š: 85f. for attestations and semantics. There it is argued that $\check{s}allanna/i$ -must be near-synonymous with $\check{h}uett^{-(tt)a(rt)}$, $\check{h}utti\check{l}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to pull, to drag', because in the Song of Release (StBoT 32) both verbs translate the same Hurrian verb. In CHD, a form $\check{s}ali\check{l}anzi$ is cited as belonging to this verb as well, but this is formally unlikely. I treat this form under the lemma $\check{s}alai^{-i}/\check{s}ali^{-}$ (q.v.)

Often, *šallanna/i*- is connected with the verb *šalla-^{ttari}*, *šallije/a-^{ttari}* 'to melt down': e.g. Laroche (1966: 161) translates *šallanna/i*- as 'étirer, tirailler' and remarks that it is related to "*šallai-/šalliya-*" as "*pai-/piya-*" is to "*piyanai-*" (which is actually *pejanae-^{zi}* and does not have anything to do with *pai-ⁱ / pi-* 'to give'), or Oettinger (1979a: 355), who translates *šallanna/i-* as 'in die Breite ziehen, einschmelzen', on the basis of the meaning of *šalla-*, *šallije/a-*. These connections are semantically weak, however.

Formally, we would expect that *šallanna/i*- is derived from a noun **šallātar / šallann*-, but a connection with *šallātar* 'greatness' (see under *šalli- / šallai*-) is semantically unlikely. Further unclear.

šalli- / šallai- (adj. / c.) '(adj.) big, great, large, important, full-grown, vast, principal, main; (c.) head, chief, notable' (Sum. GAL, Akk. *RABŪ*): nom.sg.c. *šal-li-iš* (OH/NS), *ša-al-li-iš* (OH/NS), *šal-li-eš* (1x, NH), nom.-acc.sg.n. *šal-li* (MH/NS), acc.sg.c. *šal-li-in* (NH), voc.sg. GAL-*li* (OH/NS), gen.sg. *šal-la-ia-aš*, *šal-la-ia-š=a* (MH/MS), *šal-la-aš* (OH/NS), all.sg.(?) *šal-la* (MH?/MS), dat.loc.sg. *šal-la-ai* (MH/MS), *šal-la-i* (OH/NS), *šal-li* (NH), abl. *šal-la-ia-a[z]*, nom.pl.c. *šal-la-e-eš* (NS), *šal-li-eš* (NS), *šal-la-uš* (OH/MS), nom.-acc.pl.n. [*ša-]al-la* (OH/NS), *ša-al-la-ia* (OH/NS), *šal-la-i* (NH), acc.pl.c. *šal-la-a-i-uš*

(NS), *šal-la-mu-u*[*š*] (NS), gen.pl. *šal-la-ja-aš*, dat.-loc.pl. *šal-la-ja-aš* (OH/NS), *šal-li-ja-aš* (NH).

Derivatives: šallātar / šallann- (n.) 'greatness; kingship, rulership' (nom.acc.sg. šal-la-a-tar, šal-la-tar (NH), dat.-loc.sg. šal-la-an-ni (OH?/NS)), šallanu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to raise, to bring up; to exalt, to magnify; to emphatically' (1sg.pres.act. šal-la-nu-mi (NH), 3sg.pres.act. ša-al-la-nu-zi (NH), 1sg.pret.act. šal-la-nu-nu-un (NH), 2sg.pret.act. ša-al-la-nu-uš (OH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. šal-lanu-ut (NH), 3pl.pret.act. šal-la-nu-e-er, 2sg.imp.act. ša-al-la-nu-ut (OS), šal-lanu-ut (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. ša-al-la-nu-ut-te-en (MS, OH/NS), šal-la-nu-ut-tén (MS); 3pl.pret.midd. šal-la-nu-ua-an-ta-ti; part. šal-la-nu-ua-an-t- (NH); inf.I šal-la-nu-ma-an-zi (NH), šal-la-nu-um-ma-an-zi (NH); verb.noun. šal-la-nu-mar (NS), abl.(?) šal-la-nu-mar-ra-za (NH); impf. ša-al-la-nu-uš-ke/a- (OS), šal-lanu-uš-ke/a- (OH/NS)), šallēšš-ⁱ (Ib2) 'to become large, to grow up, to increase in size or power; to become too big, to become too difficult to resolve' (3sg.pres.act. *šal-le-e-eš-zi*, *šal-li-iš-zi*, *šal-le-eš-zi* (NH), 3sg.pret.act. *šal-le-eš-t=a-aš* (KBo 32.14 iii 3 (MH/MS), šal-le-eš-ta (OH/NS), šal-li-iš-ta (NS), 3pl.pret.act. šal-lee-eš[-šer], [ša]l-le-eš-še-er (OH?/NS?), 3sg.imp.act. šal-le-e-eš-du (OH/NS); impf. šal-le-eš-ke/a- (NS), šal-li-iš-ke/a- (NS)), see šallakarta- and šalla-tiari, šallije/a-ttari.

IE cognates: OIr. *slán* 'complete', Lat. *salvus* 'complete, intact', Gr. ὅλος 'whole, complete', Skt. *sárva*- 'whole, all'.

PIE *solH-i-

See CHD Š: 92f. for attestations. Since Sturtevant (1933: 138) these words are generally connected with Lat. *salvus* 'complete, intact', Gr. ὅλος 'whole, complete', Skt. *sárva*- 'whole, all', etc., despite the semantic problems (Hitt. 'big, great' vs. 'whole, all' in the other IE languages). The OIr. cognate, *slán* 'complete, sane' reflects **slH-no*- (note that the colour of the laryngeal cannot be determined on the basis of this form alone), which is supported by the fact that Hitt. -*ll*- can go back to *-*lH*-. This means that in Lat. *salvus*, Skt. *sárva*- and Gr. ὅλος that all seem to reflect **sol-uo*-, an original laryngeal was lost due to the *o*-grade: **solH-uo*-.

Within Hittite, we come across a noun *šalḫii̯anti-*, *šalḫanti-*, *šalḫitti-* (cf. CHD Š: 92) that occurs in lists of desirable states, e.g.

KUB 17.10 i

- (10) ^dTe-li-pí-nu-š=a ar-ḥa i-ia-an-ni-iš ḥal-ki-in ^dIm-mar-ni-in
- (11) ša-al-hi-an-ti-en ma-an-ni-it-ti-en iš-pí-ia-tar-r=a pé-e-da-aš

'And Telipinu went away. He carried off grain, Immarni, *šalhianti-*, *manitti-* and satisfaction'.

Goetze (1933: 135) translates it as 'Wachstum?', which has been taken over by Friedrich HW: 179. This translation is solely based on a presupposed connection with *šalli- / šallai-*, however, and therefore is far from ascertained. Nevertheless, this noun is used as an argument to reconstruct *šalli-* as **solh₂-i-* or **selh₂-i-*, with *-*h*₂-. The CLuwian form *ša-al-ḥa-a-ti* (KUB 35.121, 7), which is interpreted as the abl.-instr. of an adjective **šalḥa/i-* 'great, grown' by e.g. Melchert (1993b: 186) and therewith as the Luwian counterpart of Hitt. *šalli- / šallai-*, is found in such a broken context that its meaning cannot be independently determined. All in all, none of the forms with *šalḥ-* can be surely identified as a cognate of Hitt. *šalli- / šallai-*, which means that the colour of the laryngeal in **solH-i-* cannot be determined.

Sometimes, $\check{s}alli$ - is reconstructed as *selH-i- (e.g. Melchert 1994a: 51) under the assumption that *eRHV > aRRV. As I show under the lemma erh- / arah- / arh-, this sound law is incorrect, which means that $\check{s}alli$ - must reflect *solH-i-.

šalīk-a^(ri) (IIIa) 'to touch, to have contact with; to approach; to intrude into, to invade, to penetrate, to violate, to have (illicit) sexual intercourse; to reach to': 3sg.pres.midd. ša-li-i-ga (OS), ša-li-ga (OS), ša-a-li-ga (OS), ša-a-li-ka₄ (NS), ša-li-ka₄-ri, ša-li-ka₄-a-ri (NS), ša-a-li-ga-ri, ša-li-ga-a-r[i], ša-li-ga-r[i], 1pl.pres.midd. [š]a-li-ku-ua-aš-ta-ti (OH/NS), 2pl.pres.midd. ša-li-ik-tu-ma-ri (OS), [ša-li-i]k-tu-ma, 3pl.pres.midd. ša-li-ki-an-ta (MH/MS), 3sg.imp.midd. ša-li-ka-ru (NH); 1sg.pres.act. ša-lik-mi (NH), 2sg.pres.act. ša-li-ik-ti (OH/NS), ša-a-li-ik-ti (OH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. ša-li-ik-zi (NH), ša-lik-zi, ša-li-ga-i (NH), 3pl.pres.act. ša-li-kán-zi, [š]a-li-ga-an-zi, [š]a-a-li-kán-zi, [š]a-li-in-kán-zi (MS, but see discussion below), 1sg.pret.act. ša-li-ku-un (NH), 2sg.pret.act. ša-li-ka₄-aš (NH), 3sg.pret.act. ša-li-ka-aš (MH/MS), ša-li-ik-ta (NH), 2sg.imp.act. [š]a-li-ki (OH/MS), ša-li-i-ik; part. ša-li-ga-an-t- (NS); inf.I ša-li-ki-u-ua-an-zi (MH/MS); verb.noun ša-li-ku-ar (NH); impf. ša-li-kiš-ke/a- (MH), ša-li-ki-iš-ke/a-, ša-li-ki-eš-ke/a- (NH).

IE cognates: OIr. *sligid* 'to strike (down)', ModEng. *slick*, OHG *slīhhan* 'to sneak', Gr. λ íγδην 'striking, touching superficially'.

PIE *sléig-o or *slig-óri

See CHD S: 100f. for attestations. In the oldest texts (OS and MS) we predominantly find middle forms. Active forms are occurring occasionally in MS

texts, but are mostly found in NS texts only. The situation regarding plene spelling is quite unclear. In OS texts, we find the forms ša-li-i-ga as well as ša-ali-ga (besides ša-li-ga), whereas younger texts also show ša-li-ga-a-ri. Nevertheless, if we assume an IE origin of this verb, we can only conclude that the stem originally must have been /slig-/ (a PIE root *seliK- does not make sense). Perhaps the spellings with plene ša-a-li- show that already in OH times, a phonetic anaptyctic vowel developed in the initial cluster sl- (so phonetic [səlig-]), but phonological /slig-/, cf. Melchert 1994a: 108, 155). When the original middle stem was taken over into the active, it usually was inflected as *šalik-*^{zi}, but we find a stem *šalika-*ⁱ / *šalik-* as well (*tarn(a)-*class). A few forms show a stem šalikije/a-zi (3pl.pres.midd. šalikianta (MH/MS) and inf.I šalikiuuanzi (MH/MS)). One form seems to show a stem šalink-: 3pl.pres.act. [š]a-li-in-kán-zi (KBo 29.133 iii 2). We could argue that it shows a secondary form in analogy to li(n)k-, but because the context is quite broken, I do not think that it is impossible to read the text as [...-š]a li-in-kán-zi (or even [...-t]a li-inkán-zi).

Melchert (1994a: 330) tentatively suggests a connection with OIr. *sligid* 'to strike (down)' and ModEng. *slick*. In LIV², OIr. *sligid* is connected with OHG *slīhhan* 'to sneak' and Gr. λίγδην 'striking, touching superficially' from a root **sleig*- 'schmieren, glatt machen' (LIV² reconstructs a palatovelar on the basis of OCS *slbzbkb* 'slippery', which must reflect **sligh*-, however, because of the absence of Winter's Law). Either we have to reconstruct **sleigh*-o (class IIIa, but note that we then must assume a phonetic development **leiK* > *līk*, perhaps comparable to **Kei* > *Kī*) or **sligh*-o (class IIIc).

šalk-^{zi} (Ia4 > Ic1) 'to knead, to mix together': 1sg.pres.act. *šal-ga-mi* (NH), 3sg.pres.act. *ša-al-ak-zi* (OS), *šal-ki-ez-zi* (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. *šal-kán-zi* (MH/NS), 1sg.pret.act. [*š]a-al-ku-un*, *ša-al-ku-u[n]*; part. *šal-kán-t-*.

IE cognates: ?Gr. ἕλκω 'to draw, to drag', TochB *sälk*- 'to draw, to pull', OE *sulh* 'plough'.

PIE *selk-ti, *slk-enti?

See CHD Š: 106 for attestions. The alternation between *šal-ga-mi* and *ša-al-ak-zi* besides *šal-kán-zi* clearly shows that we are dealing with a stem /salk-/. Once, we find a stem *šalkije/a-^{zi}* (*šalkiezzi*).

The etymological interpretation of this verb is in debate. Kimball (1994a: 80) discusses two possibilities: either a connection with Skt. *srjáti* 'to set free' from **selģ*- (but this is semantically quite weak), or a tie-in with Gr. ἕλκω 'to draw, to

drag' and TochB sälk- 'to draw, to pull' from *selk- (semantically better, but still not self-evident). Rieken (1999a: 316¹⁵³⁸) states that a semantic connection with *sel\(\delta\)- is unsatisfying, and therefore connects \(\delta alk\)- with the root *sleh\(\delta g\)- 'schlaff, matt sein' ("'verkneten' aus trans. 'weich machen'"). This connection is semantically hardly better (how can a clearly intransitive root suddenly be used transitively?). The formal side is unattractive as well: we would expect that *sléh₁g-ti, *slh₁g-énti would yield Hitt. /slégt^si/, /slgánt^si/, which could only become the attested Hittite paradigm through generalization of the weak stem. Although such generalizations are known (e.g. gulšmi, gulšanzi $< *k^{w}ls$ -), the semantic and formal problems make this etymology less convincing. I therefore stick to the connection with Gr. ελκω, but must admit that a better proposal would certainly be welcome.

(GIŠ) šam(a)lu- (n.) 'apple (tree)(?)' (Sum. GIŠHAŠHUR): nom.-acc.sg. ša-ma-lu (OH?/NS), erg.sg. ša-ma-lu-ua-an-za (NS), abl. GIŠHAŠHUR-lu-ua-an-za, instr. GIŠHAŠHUR-it; unclear (erg.sg. or abl.) ša-am-lu-ua-an-za (OH/NS),

Anat. cognates: Pal. šamlū(ua)- 'apple?' (dat.-loc.pl.(?) ša-am-lu-ú-ua-aš).

See CHD Š: 112f. for attestations. The equation of Hitt. šam(a)lu- with the sumerogram GIŠHAŠHUR is certain. The meaning of GIŠHAŠHUR is not fully clear, however. Usually, a translation 'apple' is given, but 'apricot' sometimes as well (cf. CHD Š: 114). The Palaic form šamlūuaš is interpreted as 'apples' because of the formal similarity to Hitt. $\check{s}am(a)lu$ - only.

Ivanov (1976: 160-2) tried to connect this word with the words for 'apple' in the other IE languages, which reflect h_2eb -l-, assuming that an original cluster *-ml- remained as such in the Anatolian language group but yielded *-bl- in the other IE languages. Such a development is not attested anywhere else, however. The only sound that $\check{s}am(a)lu$ - and $*h_2eb$ - $\bar{o}l$ have in common is -l-, which is not enough to establish an etymology. Further unclear.

šāmāna- (c.) 'foundation(s); foundation deposit': nom.sg. *ša-ma-na-aš* (NH), acc.sg. ša-ma-na-an, abl. ša-ma-na-az, ša-am-ma-na-az, acc.pl. ša-a-ma-nu-uš (MH/MS), *ša-ma-nu-uš* (OH/NS), [*š*]*a-am-ma-nu-uš* (NS), *ša-ma-a-nu-uš* (NS), ša-a-ma-a-nu-uš (NS), dat.-loc.pl. ša-ma-na-a-aš (MH/NS), ša-a-ma-na-aš (MH/NS), ša-ma-na-aš (MH?/MS?), ša-am-ma-na-aš, gen.pl. ša-ma-na-aš.

Derivatives: *šamanatar / šamanann- (n.) 'foundation deposit' (dat.-loc.sg. šama-na-an-ni (NH)).

See CHD Š: 115f. for attestations. Note that HW: 180 cites a form acc.pl. *šamenuš* of this word, but this form occurs in a broken context (KUB 31.112, 11), and is interpreted by Oettinger (1976c: 99) as 2sg.pret.act. of *šamenu-^{zi}* (see under *šamen-^{zi}* / *šamn-*). Spellings with geminate *-mm-* only occur in NS texts and therefore are probably non-probative. One of the MH/MS forms shows plene spelling of the first *-a-*, *ša-a-ma-nu-uš*, which occurs a few times more. Nevertheless, we also come across plene spellings like *ša-ma-a-nu-uš*, *ša-a-ma-a-nu-uš* and *ša-ma-na-a-aš*.

All in all, an etymological connection with Arm. himn seems formally impossible to me. The inner-Hittite connection with $\S{amnae^{-z^i}}$ in my view has to be given up as well, because this verb probably reflects $*sm-no-\underline{i}e/o-$, which would not be able to account for \S{ammana} in a coherent way.

šammanae-zi: see *šamnae-*zi

šamankuruant-: see at zama(n)kur

šame-zi: see šamen-zi / šamn-

šamen-^{zi} / **šamn-**, **šemen-**^{zi} / **šemn-** (Ia1) 'to pass by/away/off, to withdraw, to disappear; to relinquish/forfeit one's right to': 3sg.pres.act. *še-me-en-zi* (OS), *ša-me-en-zi* (OS), *ša-me-in-z*[i] (NH), *ši-me-en-zi* (MS?), 3pl.pres.act. *ša-am-na-an-zi* (OH/MS?), *še-em-na-an-zi* (NS), *ša-me-ia-an-zi* (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. *ša-me-en-zi* (OH/NS)

en-ta (OH/NS), ša-mi-en-ta (MH/MS?), 3sg.imp.act. ša-me-en-du (OH/NS), ša-m[i-en-du] (OH/NS), ša-me-ed-du (MH/MS); part. ša-am-na-an-t-.

Derivatives: **šamenu-**^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make (something/-one) pass by, to bypass, to dispense with(?); to ignore (someone)' (2sg.pres.act. *ša-me-nu-ši* (NH), 3sg.pres.act. *ša-me-nu-uz-zi* (OH/NS), 2pl.pres.act. *ša-me-nu-ut-te-ni* (NH), *ša-mi-nu-u[t-te]-ni*, 3pl.pres.act. *ša-mi-nu-an-zi* (OH/MS?), 2sg.pret.act.(?) *ša-me-nu-uš*, 3pl.pret.act. *ša-mi-[nu[?]-er[?]]* (OH/NS); part. *ša-me-nu-an-t-*).

PIE *smén-ti / smn-énti

See CHD Š: 120-1 and Oettinger (1976c) for discussions and citations. It is not always easy to determine whether a form belongs with this verb or rather with šamnae-zi 'to create' (q.v.). This is the reason why the list of attestations given here slightly differs from the lists as given by CHD and by Oettinger. For instance, ša-am-na-an-zi (KBo 17.46, 28 (OH/MS?)) is cited in CHD (Š: 124) under the lemma šamnae-. Oettinger (o.c.: 98) states, however: "eine auffassung von samnanzi als zu samnae- 'gründen, schaffen' gehörig ist nicht nur lautlich unwahrscheinlich – zu erwaten wäre *samnānzi –, sondern auch semantisch, da es sich um eine Opferliste und nicht um ein Bauritual handelt". The context is difficult:

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KBo 17.46 + KBo 34.2 (50) LÚ<sup>MEŠ</sup> AN.BAR 20 [pur-]pu-ru-uš AN.BAR šu-uḫ-ḫa-an-z[i ...] (51) LÚ<sup>MEŠ</sup> KÙ.BABBAR 20 [pur-]pu-ru-uš KÙ.BABBAR šu-uḫ-ḫa-an-[zi ....] (52) LÚ<sup>MEŠ</sup> URUDU.DÍM.DÍM ša-am-na-an-zi LÚ<sup>MEŠ</sup> [ ... ] (53) [x-x-]x-u-lu-ma-aš ša-me-en-zi LÚ<sup>M</sup>[^{EŠ} ...]
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'The iron-workers(?) heap up(?) 20 [b]alls of iron, the silver-workers(?) heap up(?) 20 [b]alls of silver, the coppersmiths *šamnanzi*, the men [...], [..]x-ulumaš passes by'.

Because of *šamenzi* in line 53 (which cannot be interpreted otherwise than as 3sg.pres.act. of *šamen-*), it is likely that *šamnanzi* belongs with *šamen-* as well. CHD (Š: 125), although citing *šamnanzi* as belonging to *šamnae-*, states that "possibly *šamnai-* in these examples is a homonymous verb with a meaning 'compete'", and thus admits that a translation 'to create' may not be very appropriate in this context. I therefore follow Oettinger in assuming that *šamnanzi* is 3pl.pres.act. of *šamen-*.

Another difficult form is *ša-am-na-an* (KBo 3.19 rev. 20), which in CHD (Š: 125) is translated as 'created' and therefore interpreted as belonging with *šamnae-*. The context in which it occurs is that unclear, however, that other interpretations could be possible as well. On formal grounds, I treat it as belonging with *šamen-/šamn-*.

The 3pl.pres.act. *še-em-na-an-zi* (KBo 8.102, 8) is cited in CHD Š: 124 under the attestations of *šamnae-*, but in the lemma itself it is stated that its interpretation is "unclear". In my view, the context could justify an interpretion as a form of *šamen-/šamn-*:

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KBo 8.102
(6) [ ... ]x ar-ta ua-a-tar iš-pár-nu-u[z-zi]
(7) [ ... ]-un šu-up-pí-ia-aḥ-ḥi 2 DUMU<sup>MEŠ</sup> É.G[AL]
(8) [ ... M]A-ḤAR I-NIM še-em-na-an-zi š=a-a[t]
(9) [ ... ši²-pa²-a]n²-ta-an-zi
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'[...] stands up and spreads water out. [...] purifies [..]. Two palace servants pass by before the eyes [of? ...]. They [liba]te it [...]'.

So all in all, I think we are dealing with a verb that can be characterized by the forms *šamenzi*, *šemenzi* besides *šamnanzi*, *šemnanzi*. CHD (Š: 120) states that "the vacillation of the vowel in the initial syllable suggests a pronounced *smen-", which is also the interpretation of Oettinger, who further interprets *šamnanzi* as *smn-enti (comparing tamenta besides damnant-). So the forms *šamenzi*: *šamnanzi* are to be interpreted /smént^si/: /smnánt^si/, whereas *šemenzi*: *šemnanzi* show occasional anaptyxis in the initial cluster: /sɨmént^si/: /sɨmnánt^si/.

This verb cannot reflect anything else than *smén-ti, *smn-énti, for which I know no cognates. Oettinger (o.c.: 100) translates the verb as 'verschwinden' and connects it with Arm. manr 'little', Gr. μανός 'scarce, scanty', μοῦνος 'allone', OIr. menb 'little'. These words probably reflect *menH-(u-), however, and are semantically not very close: the connection is therefore unconvincing.

We find a few forms that show a stem šame- (3pl.pres.act. šamejanzi, 3sg.imp.act. šameddu) which are explained by Oettinger (o.c.: 99) as a backformation on the basis of impf. *smen-ske/o-, which according to him regularly should have become **smeske/a-. This is problematic since *smen-ske/o- would have given **šma(n)ške/a- (which would be the outcome of *smn-ske/o-, the morphologically expected imperfective, as well, cf. $*g^{wh}n-ske/o-$ >

kuuaske/a-). We should rather assume an analogy to the forms *smemi, *smesi, *smeuen (cf. kuemi, kueši, kueuen from kuen-zi / kun-).

Oettinger (o.c.: 99) states that the verbs šamešije/a-zi and šamešanu-zi 'to burn (something)' derive from an original meaning 'to make disappear'. CHD convincingly connects these verbs with šami- 'smoke', however. Moreover, CHD distinguishes between a verb šame/inu-zi 'to make pass by, to let someone go, to ignore (someone)' (derived from šamen-/šamn-) and the verb šame/inu-zi 'to burn (something)' (derived from šami-, q.v.), which Oettinger interprets as belonging to one and the same verb 'to make disappear; to burn as incense'. Melchert (1984a: 107) draws attention to the fact that in KBo 17.21+ the causative is spelled ša-mi-nu-, whereas the basice verb is spelled ša-me-en-. He explains this as a difference in accentuation: *smen-néu- vs. *smén-; but in my view we are rather dealing with a difference between /smɨnu-/ < *smn-néu- (for /CmɨnC/ < *CmnC, compare hame/ink- < *h2mngh- (see at hamank- hame/ink-)) vs. /smén-/ < *smén-.

The form *ša-me-nu-uš* (KUB 31.112, 21) is interpreted by Oettinger (o.c.: 99) as 2sg.pret.act. of *šamenu-^{zi}*, whereas the edition of this text (Pecchioli Daddi 1975: 108f.) analyses it as acc.pl. of the noun *šamana-* 'foundation' (q.v.).

šammenant- (adj.) '?': acc.pl.c. ša-am-me-na-an-du-uš (OH/NS).

This word is hapax in the following context:

KBo 10.37 ii

(9) a-ua-an ar-ha pár-ah-tén EME^{MEŠ}ḤUL-l[a²-mu²-uš²]

(10) ša-am-me-na-an-du-uš

'Drive away the evil tongues, which are š.'.

On the basis of this context, we cannot determine its meaning. On formal grounds it is often regarded as belonging to $\check{s}amen^{-z^i}/\check{s}amn$ - 'to pass by' (e.g. Oettinger 1976c, who regards this form as 3pl.imp.act. $\check{s}ammenandu$) or to $\check{s}amnae^{-\check{z}^i}$ 'to create' (e.g. CHD Š: 125). In both paradigms it would not fit, however: as a participle of $\check{s}amen$ -/ $\check{s}amn$ - it would be the only form with a geminate -mm-, and in the paradigm of $\check{s}amnae$ - it would be the only form showing an e. I therefore have chosen to treat it separately. Further unclear.

šami- 'smoke(?)': gen.sg.? ša-mi-ia-aš (OH/NS).

Derivatives: **šaminu-**^{zi} (Ib2) 'to burn (something)' (3sg.pres.act. *ša-mi-nu-zi* (NS), 3pl.pres.act. *ša-mi-nu-ua-an-zi* (NH), *ša-me-nu-ua-an-zi* (OH/NS), impf. *ša-am-mi-nu-uš-ke/a-* (MH/NS)), **šamešije/a-**^{zi}, **šimišije/a-**^{zi} (Ic1) '(act.) to burn (something) for fumigation; (midd.) to burn for fumigation (intr.); (act.) to interrogate' (3sg.pres.act. *ša-me-ši-ja-zi* (OH/NS), *ša-me-ši-ez-zi*, *ša-mi-ši-ez-zi* (OH/NS), *ša-me-še-ez-zi* (OH/NS), *ša-me-še-ez-zi* (OH/NS), *ša-mi-ši-ja-nu-un* (NH), 3sg.pres.midd. *ša-mi-ši-ja*, *ša-me-ši-ie-it-ta*; impf. *ša-mi-ši-iš-ke/a-*), **šamešanu-**^{zi} (Ib2) 'to burn (something) into smoke' (3pl.pres.act. *ša-me-ša-nu-an-zi*).

See CHD Š: 118f. for attestations and contexts. Although the context of the hapax noun *šamijaš* is broken and its meaning therefore not fully clear, a translation 'smoke', which is based on the formal simililarity with *šaminu-zi* 'to burn', would fit. This latter verb clearly belongs with *ša/imi/ešije/a-zi* and *šamešanu-zi*, both meaning 'to burn' as well, although the formal relationship is unclear. Oettinger (1979a: 346) calls "*šamešje-*" a "(wahrscheinlich aoristischer) *s-*Erweiterung", but that is just a mere guess. Etymologically, one could think of a connection with PGerm. **smūkan* 'to smoke' but apart from the fact that this verb stands further isolated in IE, it is not easy to formally connect it. I would rather think that these Hittite verbs are of non-IE origin.

šamnae-^{zi} (Ic2 > Ic1) 'to create': 3pl.pres.act. ša-am-ma-na-a-an-zi (NS), 1sg.pret.act. [š]a-am-ni-ja-nu-un (NS), 2sg.pret.act. ša-am-na-a-eš (OH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. ša-am-na-a-it (MH/NS), ša-am-na-it (NS), ša-am-ni-i-et (OH/NS), ša-am-ni-ja-at (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. ša-am-ni-er (NS), ša-am-ma[-na²-er²] (NS), [ša²-a]m-ni-e-er (MH/NS); 3sg.imp.midd. ša-am-ni-ja-ta-ru (OH/NS), ša-am-ni-et[a]-ru (OH/NS), 3pl.imp.midd. ša-[a]m-ni-ja-an-ta-ru (OH or MH/NS), ša-am-ma-ni-ja-an-ta-ru (OH/NS); part. ša-am-ni-ja-an-t-; impf. ša-am-na-iš-ke/a-, ša-am-ma-ni-eš-ke/a-.

IE cognates: Skt. sám, GAv. hām, Lith. sam-, OCS so- 'together'. PIE *sm-no-ie/o-?

It is not always fully clear which forms belong to this verb, especially because of the formal similarity with *šamen-^{zi} / šamn-* 'to pass by' (q.v.). The forms mentioned above in my view certainly belong here. CHD Š: 124f. cites the stem of this verb as "*šamnāi-*, *šamma/enāi-*, *šamniye/a-*, *šemnai-*". Some of the forms that are cited are doubtful regarding their appurtenance to 'to create', however.

A stem "šemnai-" is given on the basis of 3pl.pres.act. še-em-na-an-zi (KBo 8.102, 8 (MS)) only, but CHD judges this form as "uncertain" itself. I rather take this form as belonging with šamen-zi / šamn- 'to pass by' (q.v. for a treatment of the context). A stem "šammenāi-" is given on the basis of ša-am-me-na-an-du-uš (KBo 10.37 ii 10) only, which is translated as 'created' in CHD. This translation is not supported by the context, however, and formally šammenanduš stands quite apart from the other forms of this verb as it would be the only one to show a vowel -e-. As appurtenance to šamen-/šamn- is unlikely as well, I have treated this word under its own lemma, šammenant- (q.v.). The form ša-am-na-an-zi (KBo 17.46, 28 (OH/MS?)) is translated 'they created' in CHD, but with doubt. Under the lemma šamen-zi / šamn- I have treated its context and argued that it rather belongs there. The form ša-am-na-an (KBo 3.19 rev. 20) is translated 'created' in CHD, but this is merely a possibility. Formally, it could belong to šamen-/šamn- as well (q.v.), which perhaps is more likely since the other attested participles of šamnae-, šamnije/a- show a form šamnijant-.

So all in all, we are left only with the forms as cited above. The spelling alternation between $\check{s}a$ -am- n° and $\check{s}a$ -am-ma- n° probably denotes that we have to phonologically interpret /saMn°/. We encounter two stems: $\check{s}amnae^{-\check{z}i}$ ($\check{s}amman\bar{a}nzi$, $\check{s}amn\bar{a}e\check{s}$ and $\check{s}amn\bar{a}it$) and $\check{s}amnije/a^{-\check{z}i}$ ($\check{s}amnijanun$, $\check{s}amnijet$, $\check{s}amnijant$, $\check{s}amnijant$, $\check{s}amnijen$, $\check{s}amnijant$, and $\check{s}amnijant$. Although the stem $\check{s}amnije/a$ - is attested more often (but is found in NS texts only), the oldest form, $\check{s}amn\bar{a}e\check{s}$ (OH/MS), shows that the stem $\check{s}amnae$ -is more original.

Verbs that belong to the *hatrae*-class usually are denominatives, derived from o-stem nouns. In this case, we have to assume that a noun * $\check{s}amna$ - has served as the basis for this verb. Unfortunately, this noun is unattested itself. If from IE origin, it could only go back to *smno- (note that *somno- would have yielded * $\check{s}amma$ -). Perhaps we are dealing with a nominal derivative of PIE *som 'together' (Skt. $s\acute{a}m$, GAv. $h\bar{o}m$, Lith. $sa\tilde{m}$ -). If so, then we can reconstruct a semantic development *smno- 'togetherness' > *smno-ie/o- 'to bring together' > 'to create'.

šamnije/a-zi: see *šamnae-*zi

=(š)šan sentence particle indicating superposition ('over', 'upon', 'on' etc.); indicating contiguity or close proximity; accompanying 'for (the benefit of)' or 'about, concerning'; accompanying ideas of measuring or counting; indicating

'off, from'? (only OH).: $C=\check{s}a$ -an (OS), $V=\check{s}-\check{s}a$ -an (OS, often) $V=\check{s}a$ -an (OS, less often)

PIE *som

When the preceding element ends in a vowel, this sentence particle, which always occupies the last slot of an initial chain of particles, is usually spelled with geminate -šš-, but spellings with single -š- are attested as well (cf. ke-e=ša-an, µa-al-ḥa-an-zi=ša-an, both OS). For the semantics, see CHD Š: 126-155. There it is stated that "it would appear that -šan suggests or implies an unexpressed dative-locative in clauses with verbs that can or regularly do take locatives. -šan also occurs in clauses with expressed locatives, perhaps to reinforce them". In my corpus of OS texts (consisting of 23.000 words), =ššan occurs 76 times (3.3 promille), in my corpus of MH/MS texts (consisting of 18.000 words) 48 times (2.7 promille) and in my corpus of NH texts (consisting of 95.000 words) 71 times (0.75 promille). We see that the use of =ššan is diminishing from MH times onwards. In NS copies of OH texts, =ššan is replaced by =kkan or just omitted.

According to Melchert (1994a: 154), the geminate writing of = s s an originates in the forms where it stood in posttonic position. From there it spread to postposttonic places (where Melchert expects lenited -s-). According to Melchert, = s s an is to be equated with the element = s s an as found in s an 'thus', s an 'when', s an 'thus' and s an 'thus'.

According to Eichner (1992: 46), $=(\check{s})\check{s}an$ is cognate to the adverbs Skt. $s\acute{a}m$, GAv. $h\bar{o}m$, Lith. $sa\tilde{m}$ -, OCS $s\varrho$ -, Gr. \mathring{a} - (in ἀδελφεός 'brother') 'together' <*som, *sm, which ultimately must be cogante with PIE *sem 'one' (through the meaning 'in one'). See at $\check{s}ani$ - 'the same' for a possible other descendant of PIE *sem 'one'.

šanna-ⁱ / **šann-** (IIa1γ) 'to hide, to conceal': 1sg.pres.act. *ša-an-na-aḫ-ḫi* (OH/NS), 2sg.pres.act. *ša-an-na-at-ti* (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. *ša-an-na-a-i* (OH or MH/NS), 2pl.pres.act. *ša-an-na-at-te-ni* (OH/NS), *ša-a-na-at-te-e-ni* (MH?/NS), *ša-an-na-at-te-e-ni* (NH), 3pl.pres.act. *ša-an-na-an-zi* (NH), 2sg.pret.act. *ša-an-na-aš* (NH), 3sg.pret.act. *ša-an-ni-eš-ta* (NH), *ša-an-ni-iš-ta* (NH), 3pl.pret.act. *ša-an-ni-er* (NH); 3sg.pres.midd. *ša-an-na-at-ta* (MH/NS); part. *ša-an-na-an-t-*; verb.noun *ša-an-nu-um-mar* (NH); impf. *ša-an-na-aš-ke/a* (MH/MS), *ša-an-ni-iš-ke/a-* (NH).

Derivatives: see šannapi.

IE cognates: Gr. ἄνευ 'without', Skt. sanutár 'away, far off, aside', Lat. sine 'without', OIr. sain 'without' etc.

PIE $*sn-n\acute{o}-h_l-ei$, $*sn-n-h_l-\acute{e}nti$

See CHD S: 156f. for attestations. The verb inflects according to the tarn(a)class. The stem šann- is visible in verb.noun šannummar. According to Oettinger (1979a: 159f.), šanna-/šann- must go back to a nasal infixed verb. He reconstructs *sn-n-h2- on the basis of a connection with Gr. avev 'without', Skt. sanutár 'away, far off, aside', Lat. sine 'without' etc., which forms he all interprets as reflecting a root *senh₂-. This interpretation is followed by e.g. CHD (Š: 158 and 159 (sub šannapi)) and Kimball (1999: 415), but the formal side is problematic: *sn-nó-h₂-ei would yield Hitt. **šannahi. This problem can be solved by Schrijver's reconstruction of Gr. ἄνευ as *snh_i-eu (1991: 218), on the basis of which Lat. $sine < *snh_i - i$, OIr. $sain < *snh_i - i$ - etc. For šanna - / šann-, this would mean that we have to reconstruct $*sn-n\acute{o}-h_1-ei$, $*sn-n-h_1-\acute{e}nti$, which would regularly yield Hitt. šannāi, šannanzi. The semantic side of the etymology is convincing as well. Originally, the root *snh₁- must have meant something like 'unavailable, away'. Like the other nasal infixed verbs in Hittite, šanna-/šannhas to be interpreted as a causative formation, so originally *'to make unavailable, to make away' > 'to hide, to conceal'.

šannapi (adv.?) '?': *ša-an-na-pí ša-an-na-pí* 'scattered here and there' (OH or MH/NS).

Derivatives: **šannapili-** (adj.) 'empty(-handed); not pregnant; plain(?) (modifying hay)' (nom.sg.c. *ša-an-na-pí-li-iš* (MH or NH/NS), acc.sg.c. *ša-an-na-pí-li-in* (MH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. *ša-an-na-pí-li* (NH), instr. *ša-an-na-pí-li-it* (OH/NS), nom.-acc.pl.n. *ša-an-na-pí-li* (OH/MS), *ša-an-na-pí-la* (OH/NS), acc.pl.c. [*ša-an-na-pí-li*]·²-uš, [*ša-an-n]a-pí-la-a-uš* (?))), *šannapili-* (n.?) 'emptiness, void' (Sum. SUD; erg.sg. SUD-*li-an-za* (NH), loc.sg. *ša-an-na-pí-li*], SUD-*li* (NH)), *šannapilahh-*ⁱ (IIb) 'to empty' (3sg.pres.act. *ša-an-na-pí-la-ah-hi*], 3pl.pres.act. *ša-an-na-pí-la-ah*[-*ha-an-z*]i (NH); part. *ša-an-na-pí-la-ah-ha-an-t-*), *šannapilēšš-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to be emptied, to be deprived off' (3sg.pres.act. *ša-an<na-pí-le-eš-zi*, 3sg.pret.act. *ša-an-na-pí-le-eš-ta* (MH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. *ša-an-na-pí-le-eš-du*).

IE cognates: Gr. ἄνευ 'without', Skt. sanutár 'away, far off, aside', Lat. sine 'without', OIr. sain 'without' etc.

PIE * $sonh_1o-b^hi$

See CHD Š: 158f. for attestations. The syntagm $\check{s}annapi$ $\check{s}annapi$ (KUB 13.4 iii 47) is hapax and probably denotes 'scattered here and there'. In form and meaning it can be compared to e.g. kuuapi kuuapi 'wherever'. Since a large part of the semantics of $\check{s}annapi$ $\check{s}annapi$ seems to lie in the fact that it is repeated, it is difficult to determine the exact meaning of $\check{s}annapi$ itself. Nevertheless, it is likely that $\check{s}annapi$ is connected with $\check{s}annapili$ 'empty' and its derivatives (although this is semantically difficult to prove). On the basis of the meaning 'empty', CHD (Š: 159) etymologically connects $\check{s}annapi$ and $\check{s}annapili$ with Lat sine 'without', etc., which they reconstruct as $*senh_2$ -. As I have pointed out at the lemma of $\check{s}anna^{-i}$ / $\check{s}ann$ - 'to hide', which is cognate with Lat. sine etc. as well, the reconstruction should be $*senh_1$ -. This would mean that $\check{s}annapi(li)$ reflects $*sonh_1$ -o- $b^hi(-li)$. Note that inner-Hittite derivation from $\check{s}anna$ -/ $\check{s}ann$ - 'to hide' is semantically difficult. A reconstruction $*snh_1$ -o- is impossible because $*CRh_1V$ yields Hitt. CaRV but not **CaRRV (cf. parai-i / pari- 'to blow' $<*prh_1$ -(o)i-).

 $\delta a(n)h^{-i}$ (Ib3) 'to seek, to look for; to investigate; to attempt; to avenge; ($\bar{a}ppan$) to loof after; to clean, to sweep clean': 1sg.pres.act. ša-ah-mi (MH/MS), ša-anaḥ-mi (NH), ša-an-ḥa-mi (NH), 2sg.pres.act. ša-an-ḥa-ši (MS or NS), ša-an-aḥ-ti (NH), ša-an-ha-ti (NH), ša-an-ha-at-ti (NH), 3sg.pres.act. ša-ah-zi (OS), ša-anah-zi (MH/MS), ša-an-ha-zi (NH), ša-an-ha-az-zi (OH/NS), ša-an-zi (MH/NS), 2pl.pres.act. ša-ah-te-[ni[?]] (MH/MS), ša-an-ah-te-ni (NH), ša-an-ha-te-ni, ša-anha-at-te-ni (NH), 3pl.pres.act. ša-an-ha-an-zi (OH or MH/NS), ša-an-ha-a-an-zi (NH), ša-ha-an-zi (MH?/MS?), ša-a-ha-an-zi, ša-an-ah-ha-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. šaan-hu-un (OH/NS), ša-an-ah-hu-un (NH), ša-ah-hu-un (NH), 2sg.pret.act. ša-anaḥ-ta (NH), ša-an-na-aḥ-ta (1x, NH), ša-na-aḥ-ta (1x, NH), 3sg.pret.act. ša-aḥ-ta (OS), ša-an-aḥ-ta (OH/NS), ša-an-ḥa-ta (OH/NS), ša-na-aḥ-ta (1x, NH), ša-aan-ah-ta (NS), 1pl.pret.act. ša-an-hu-u-i-en, 2pl.pret.act. ša-an-ah-tén (NS), 3pl.pret.act. ša-an-he-er (OH/NS), 2sg.imp.act. ša-a-ah (OH/MS), ša-an-ha (OH/MS), ša-an-ah (OH/MS), ša-an-hi (NH), 3sg.imp.act. ša-ah-du (MH/LS), ša-an-a[h-d]u, 2pl.imp.act. [š]a-a-ah-tén (OH/NS), ša-an-ha-at-tén (NH/LS), šaan-ah-tén (MH/NS), ša-na-ah-tén (NH), 3pl.imp.act. ša-an-ha-an-du (MH/MS); inf.I ša-an-hu-u-ua-an-zi (MH/NS), ša-an-hu-ua-an-zi; part. ša-an-ha-an-t-(MH/NS); impf. ša-an-hi-iš-ke/a- (OS), ša-an-hi-eš-ke/a- (MH/MS), ša-ah-hi-iške/a- (NH).

Derivatives: see $\check{sa}(n)hu^{-2i}$. IE cognates: OHG *sinnan* 'to strive after', Skt. san^i - 'to win, to gain'. PIE * $senh_2$ -ti, * snh_2 -enti. See CHD Š: 162f. for attestations. The verb has two quite distinct meanings, namely 'to search' and 'to sweep clean'. Despite some claims that we are dealing with two separate homophonic verbs (e.g. Oettinger 1979a: 182), CHD treats all attestations as belonging to one verb. It states (\S : 171) that the basic meaning of $\S a(n)h$ - was 'to seek' and that "growing out of mng. 7 [i.e. 'to search through'], where the accusative object is the area searched, is mng. 8 [i.e. 'to clean, to sweep clean'] ... in which the area or object cleaned is the direct object. The idea is that the area or object cleaned is "searched" for the impurities, which are then removed". For now I will follow this explanation, but I would certainly welcome a convincing etymological account by which can be shown that we are dealing with two etymologically distinct verbs that have phonetically fallen together in Hittite.

We find spellings with &sa-an-ah-C as well as &sa-an-ha-C, which, together with spellings &sa-an-ah-hV, show that we are dealing with a stem /sanH-/. Besides these forms, we also find the spelling &sa-ah. In the oldest texts, the distribution between &sah- and &sah- is that &sah- is found in front of vowel (&sah-V), whereas &sah- is found in front of consonant (&sah-C), which is comparable to e.g. $li(n)k^{-zi}$, $harni(n)k^{-zi}$, $harni(n)k^{-zi}$, etc. Already in MS texts, we find that this distribution is getting blurred (e.g. &sa-an-ah-zi (MH/MS)).

Since Eichman (1973: 269ff.), $\delta a(n)h$ - is generally connected with OHG *sinnan* 'to strive after', Skt. san^i - 'to win, to gain', Gr. δvuu 'to fulfil' etc., which point to a root * $senh_2$ -. This means that for Hittite we have to reconstruct * $senh_2$ -ti, * snh_2 -enti.

Puhvel (1979b: 299ff.) argued for a separation of $\check{sa}(n)h$ - 'to seek, to search' and $\check{sa}(n)h$ - 'to clean' because of his claim that the latter rather means 'to flush (down), to wash, to rinse' and is derived from the root $*sneh_2$ - 'to bathe, to swim' (Lat. $n\bar{a}re$, Skt. $sn\acute{a}ti$, etc.). However, Tischler (HEG S: 825-8) shows and explicitly states that $\check{sa}(n)h$ - predominantly denotes 'dry' cleaning, i.e. sweeping the floor, and not 'wet' cleaning, as claimed by Puhvel and that therefore Puhvel's etymological proposal must be rejected on semantic grounds.

For the possibility that $\check{s}a(n)hu^{-z^i}$ 'to roast' is cognate, see there.

ša(n) hu-zi (Ib3) 'to roast': 3sg.pres.act. ša-an-hu-uz-zi (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. ša-an-hu-an-[zi] (MH/MS), ša-an-hu-ua-an-zi (MH/NS), ša-an-hu-un-zi (OH or MH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. ša-an-hu-u-ua-an-du (MH/NS); 3sg.pres.mid. ša-an-hu-ta (OH or MH/NS); part. ša-an-hu-ua-an-t- (MH/MS), ša-an-hu-u-ua-an-t-, ša-hu-ua-an-t- (OH/NS), ša-a-an-hu-u-ua-an-t-, ša-an-hu-un-t- (NS).

Derivatives: **šanhuņa-** (c.), a food (nom.pl. ša-an-hu-u-ua-aš (OH/NS)), **šanhuna-**, a food (gen.sg.(?) ša-an-hu-na-aš (NH)).

IE cognates: Gr. ἄνυμι 'to fulfil, to bring to an end'.

PIE * $senh_2$ -u-ti * snh_2 -u-enti.

See CHD Š: 172f. for attestations. If the one form $\S{a}-hu-\mu a-an$ (KUB 29.1 iii 46) is linguistically real, it would show that this verb, too, shows an alternation between forms with and without -n-, like $li(n)k^{-zi}$, $harni(n)k^{-zi}$, $\S{a}(n)h^{-zi}$, etc. The original distribution between this ablaut is that ${}^*CVnCV > CVnCV$, whereas ${}^*CVnCC > CVCC$ (so loss of ${}^*-n$ - before two consonants). This case, then, would be an extra argument in favour of the view that the sequence -hu- within Hittite is not to be regarded as consonant+vowel /-Hu-/, but as a consonantal phoneme /-H^w-/ (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c, § 1.3.5 and at $tarhu^{-zi}$). Here it is necessary since in a stem /sanHu-/ the nasal would never stand before two consonants (e.g. /sanHumi/), whereas in /sanH^w-/ this is possible (e.g. * /sanH^wmi/ should regularly give /saH^wmi/). We see that, just as in $\S{a}(n)h^{-zi}$, already in MS texts the original distribution between /sanH^wV-/ and /saH^wC-/ has been blurred.

Eichner *apud* Oettinger (1979a: 367) connects $ša(n)hu^{-z^i}$ with Gr. ἄνυμι 'to fulfil, to bring to an end', which is semantically likely (cf. ModEng. *well done* 'thoroughly baked', but also Hitt. $z\bar{e}^{-ari}$ 'to cook < *to be finished' (q.v.)). The Greek verb is usually seen as an *u*-extension of the root **senh*₂- 'to achieve, to try to accomplish'. This latter root is the parent to Hitt. $\check{s}a(n)h^{-z^i}$ 'to search', which is semantically that far from 'to roast' that we must assume that the *u*-extension as visible in $\check{s}a(n)hu^{-z^i}$ is from PIE origin already and therewith directly cognate to the Greek verb (see at $tarhu^{-z^i}$ ~ Skt. $t\hat{u}rvati$ for a similar scenario).

šani- (adj.) 'the same, one and the same': dat.-loc.sg. *ša-ni-ia* (OS), *ša-ni-i-ia* (OH/NS), *ša-ni-e*, *ša-ni-i* (NH).

Derivatives: **šanezzi-**, **šanizzi-** (adj.) 'first-class, excellent, outstanding; pleasant, tasty, fragrant' (nom.sg.c. *ša-ni-iz-zi-iš* (MH/MS, OH/NS), *ša-a-ne-ez-zi-iš* (OH/MS), *ša-ne-ez-zi-iš* (NH), acc.sg. *ša-ni-iz-zi-in* (MH/MS), *ša-ne-ez-zi-in* (pre-MH/NS), nom.-acc.sg.n. *ša-ne-ez-zi* (MH/NS), *ša-ni-iz-zi* (OH or MH/NS), *ša-ni-iz-zi* (MH/NS), abl. *ša-ni-iz-zi-az* (OH/NS), [*ša-n]e-ez-zi-az* (NH), instr. *ša-ni-iz-zi-it* (MH/NS?), nom.pl.c. *ša-ni-iz-zi-uš* (NH), nom.-acc.pl.n. *ša-ni-iz-zi* (MH/MS), *ša-ne-ez-zi* (OHNS)), *šanezziiahh-* (IIb) 'to make pleasant; to enjoy oneself' (2sg.imp.act. [*ša-n]i-iz-zi-ja-ah* (NS), *ša-ne-ez-zi-j[a²-ah²]* (NS); impf.3?pl.pres.act. *ša-ni-iz-zi-ja-ah-hi-iš*[-*kán-zi?*]), *šanezziēšš-* (Ib2) 'to become

pleasant' (3sg.pres.act. *ša-ne-ez-zi-iš-ta*, *ša-ni-iz-zi-e-eš-ta*, 3sg.imp.act. [*š*]*a-ni-iz-zi-iš-du*, *ša-ne-ez-zi-iš-du*).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *sanawa/i*- (adj./n.) 'good/goods' (nom.sg.c. *sa-na-wa/i-sa* (multiple times), nom.-acc.sg.n. *sa-na-wa/i-ia-za* (SULTANHAN §18), dat.-loc.sg. *sa-na-wa/i-ia* (often), abl.-instr. *sa-na-wa/i+ra/i*, nom.-acc.pl.c. *sa-na-wa/i-i-zi* (ASSUR letter *b* §9), nom.-acc.pl.n. BONUS *sa-na-wa/i* (KARATEPE 1 §14), *sa-na-wa/i-ia* (ASSUR letter *g* §36), BONUS *sa-na-wa/i-ia* (KARATEPE 1 §15 Hu.), "BONUS" *sa-na-wá/i-ia* (KARATEPE 1 §15 Ho.), etc.), *sanawazi*- (adj.) 'good' (acc.sg.c. *sa-na-wa/i-zi-na-i* (ASSUR letter *d* §8), *sa-na-wa/i-zi-na-i* (ASSUR letter *e* §23)), *sanawastar*- 'goodness' (abl.-instr. "BONUS" *sa-na-wa/i-sa-tara/i-ti* (KARATEPE 1 §18 Hu. and Ho.), *sa-na-wa/i-sa-tara/i-ri+i* (KULULU 5 §13), *sa-na-wa/i-sa-tara/i-ri+i* (SULTANHAN §45)).

See CHD Š: 173f. for attestations. Eichner (1992: 45-6) assumes an etymological connection with PIE *sem 'one' (e.g. Gr. $\mbox{\'ev}$). Although semantically this is appealing, formally it is quite difficult. The idea is that the *i*-stem $\mbox{\'em}$ is comparable to e.g. $\mbox{\it aši}$ / $\mbox{\it uni}$ / $\mbox{\it ini}$ that reflects * $\mbox{\it h}_1\mbox{\it os}+i$, * $\mbox{\it h}_1\mbox{\it om}+i$, etc. Problematic, however, is that forms showing an inflected stem $\mbox{\it uni}$ - are found in younger texts only, whereas the inflected stem $\mbox{\it sani}$ - is found in an OS text already. Moreover, because * $\mbox{\it h}_1\mbox{\it om}+i$ yields $\mbox{\it uni}$, $\mbox{\it sani}$ - cannot go back to * $\mbox{\it som}+i$. Eichner therefore states that * $\mbox{\it san}$ may reflect * $\mbox{\it sem}$ "if weak stress can be assumed to here cause Hitt. $\mbox{\it a}$ instead of $\mbox{\it e}$ " (1.c.).

The adjective *šanezzi-*, *šanizzi-* is peculiar as well. Usually, it is compared to the adjectives *hantezzi(ja)-*, *appezzi(ja)-*, e.a., but these all show an *a-*stem *-ezzija-* in OH and MH texts. Such a stem is unattested for *šanezzi-*, *šanizzi-*, which is remarkable. On the other hand, *šanezzi-*, *šanizzi-* does not show suffix-ablaut as is usual in normal *i-*stem adjectives (*-i-* / *-ai-*), with which it does fit the other adjectives in *-ezzi(ja)-* that do not show suffix-ablaut either when they have adapted the *i-*stem form *-ezzi-* in younger texts. Another peculiarity is the fact that we find the spelling *ša-*NI-IZ-*zi-* beside *ša-*NE-IZ-*zi-*. According to CHD (Š: 175), "given the fact that the sign NI is often read *né* from OH and later, an interpretation /sanezzi/ is possible for occurrences of *ša-*NI-IZ-*zi-*". Although it does occur that NI should be read *né*, it is a quite restricted phenomenon. Moreover, as CHD admits, "[t]he single occurrence of *ša-ni-i-iz-zi* KUB 15.31 i 25 (MH/NS) would seem to require a *ni* reading of NI". Perhaps we should read the forms with *ša-*NI-IZ-*zi-* as *ša-ni-ez-zi-*, having the stem *šani-* restored (compare e.g. the few attestations *appaezzi-* instead of original *appezzi(ja)-*, in

which the basic noun *āppa* was restored). The spelling *ša*-NI-*i*-IZ-*zi*- could then be read *ša-ni-i-ez-zi*-.

All in all, although I would be tempted to follow Eichner in assuming an etymological connection with PIE *sem, the formal peculiarities are difficult to explain.

šankuųāi- (c.) 'nail; a unit of linear measure' (Sum. UMBIN): nom.sg.c. *ša-an-ku-ua-ia-aš* (NH), erg.sg. *ša-an-ku-ua-ia-an-za* (NH), nom.pl.c. *ša-an-ku-ua-i-š=a-at* (OH/MS), nom.-acc.pl.n. [*ša-a]n-ku-ua-a-i* (pre-NS), *ša-an-ku-ua-i*, dat.-loc.pl. *ša-an-ku-ua-ia-aš* (OH/MS), gen.pl. *ša-an-ku-ua-ia^γ>-aš* (NH); case unclear: *ša-an-ku-i-ša-at*, *ša-an-ku-ua-a*[-...] (OH/MS).

Derivatives: URUDU šanku ual(li)- (n.), a metal implement for care of the nails? (nom.-acc.pl. ša-an-ku-ua-al-li (OH/NS)).

IE cognates: Lat. *unguis*, Gr. ὄνυξ, OIr *ingen*, OCS *nogъtь*, Lith. *nagùtis*, Arm. *elungn* 'nail', Lith. *nagà* 'hoof'.

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PIE *s-h_3ng^h-u-oi-?
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See CHD Š: 180 for attestations. There it is stated that "the oldest attestation *ša-an-ku-wa-i-š(a)* (OH/MS) establishes the word as common gender and its stem as *šankuwai-*". Nevertheless, we find many neuter forms as well. In an overview of the forms, CHD gives four forms that they cite as commune. The first one, nom.sg.c. *ša-an-ku-ua-a*[-*iš*] (KBo 13.31 iii 10 (OH/MS)) occurs in an 'If of an omen...'-text:

```
KBo 13.31 iii
(10) ták-ku ša-ki-aš ša-an-ku-ua-a[-...]
(11) DUMU.LUGAL <sup>GIŠ</sup>GU.ZA A-BI=ŠU e-x[...].
```

```
(10) ták-ku ša-ki-aš ša-an-ku-ua-a[-iš<sup>?</sup>]
(11) DUMU.LUGAL <sup>GIŠ</sup>GU.ZA A-BI=ŠU e-e[p-zi]
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"(10') Wenn der Huf (die Hufe) eines "Vorzeichens [.....] (11') Der Sohn des Königs wird den Thron seines Vaters ergrei[fen.]".

These lines, which are quite broken, are read by Riemschneider (1970: 76) as:

Apparently, CHD took over this interpretation as a commune-form, but as we can see, this is unascertained. The second one, nom.sg.c. *ša-an-ku-ua-ia-aš* (KUB 9.4 i 26 (NH)), is clearly secondary and attested in a text that shows many errors (see

Beckman 1990 for an edition). Of the third one, nom.sg.c. *ša-an-ku-i-ša-at* (KUB 24.13 ii 19 (MH/NS)), CHD itself states that "the form *ša-an-ku-i-ša-at* KUB 24.13 ii 19 is corrupt and stands for an expected abl.": inclusion in the overview of attested forms as a nom.sg.c. apparently was erronuous. The fourth one, nom.pl.c. *ša-an-ku-ua-i-š=a-at*, is found in the following context:

KUB 33.66 (OH/MS) ii

- (3) har-ga-na-u-i-s=a-at ka-lu- $l[u^{?}$ -pa-as pi-i-e-er]
- (4) ka-lu-lu-pí-š=a-at ša-an-ku-ua-ia-a[š pí-i-e-er]
- (5) δa -an-ku-ua-i- $\delta = a$ -at da-an-ku-ua-i t[a-ga-an-zi-pi]
- (6) *pi-i-e-er*

'The soles of the feet [gave it to] the toes; the toes [gave] it to the toenails; the toenails gave it to the dark e[arth]'.

Here, *šankuuaiš* indeed seems to be a genuine plural form (because of *piier*), and commune because of the ending -*š*. Nevertheless, because *šankuuaiš* is found in an enumeration (following *ḫarganauiš* and *kalulupiš*), it can easily be a corrupt form, as often happens in enumerations. So all in all, of the four forms that are cited by CHD as commune, only two turn out to be genuinely commune, and these forms can easily be or likely are corrupt.

The neuter forms are interpreted in CHD as "collec.nom.-acc.neut.": [ša]nkuuāi (1x: MS) and šankuuai (2x, undat. and NS). As we see, one of them occurs in an MS text (KBo 9.127 l.col. 5, dated by CHD as "pre-NS") and is therefore just as valuable as the (possibly corrupt) nom.pl.c. šankuuaiš (OH/MS). Additional proof for neuter gender is the attestation of an erg.sg. šankuuaianza (KUB 9.4 i 35 (NH)), which form would only be necessary if the basic word was neuter (although one must admit that in the preceding line (KUB 9.4 i 34) an unusual form kalulūpanza is found, whereas kalulupa- 'finger' is a commune word: Beckman (1990: 50, following Puhvel 1976: 26) interprets it as 'a set of toes'). All in all, I conclude that it is more likely that šankuuai- originally was neuter, and that the two commune forms are of secondary origin.

The word clearly shows a diphthongstem in -ai-, on which see Weitenberg (1979). He has left *šankuuai*- out of the discussion, however, because of its difficult interpretation.

The etymological interpretation is difficult as well. Since Forrer *apud* Feist (1939: 194), it is generally connected with Lat. *unguis*, Gr. ὄνυξ, OIr. *ingen*, OCS *nogъtь*, Lith. *nagùtis* 'nail' etc., which all point to PIE *h₃neg^h-u-, *h₃ng^h-u- (cf.

Schrijver 1991: 62, who specifically speaks against reconstructing a form $*h_3eng^h-u-$). This connection does not account for the initial \check{s} - (on the basis of which e.g. Beekes (1969: 47) rejects it). Nevertheless, if we assume an s-mobile (which is admittedly quite $ad\ hoc$), then we can reconstruct $*s-h_3ng^h-u-oi-$ which would regularly yield Hitt. $\check{s}ankuuai-$. An s-mobile has also been suggested for $i\check{s}hahru-$ 'tear' (q.v.) and $\check{s}\bar{a}kuua-$ 'eye' (q.v.).

šapašije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to scout, to reconnoitter': 3pl.pret.act. ša-pa-ši-ja-ar (MH/MS), 3pl.imp.act. ša-pa-ši-ja-an-du (MH/MS), [ša-p]a-ši-an-du; sup. ša-pa-ši-ia-u-a[n] (MH/MS); inf.I ša-pa-ši-ia-u-an-z[i] (MH/MS).

Derivatives: LU šapašalli- (c.) 'scout, lookout' (nom.sg. ša-pa-a-ša-al-li-iš, nom.pl. ša-p[a-ša-al-li-e-eš], acc.pl. ša-pa-ša-al-li-u[š] (MH/MS), ša-pa-ša-al-li-e-eš (MH/MS)).

See CHD Š: 204f. for attestations. The verb is attested in the Maşat Höyük-letters only. Its derivative, Lúšapašalli-, is also attested in texts from Boğazköy, however. Note that Alp (1991: 21) reads HKM 6 rev. (22) ša-pa-ši-ja-ar incorrectly as ša-ú-ši-ja-ar, on the basis of which he cites this verb as šapašija- /šaušija- (e.g. Alp 1988).

The etymological interpretation of these words is difficult. The fact that the verb shows a stem šapašije/a-, whereas the noun is derived from the unextended stem šapaš-, looks like an Indo-European feature. Yet the stem šapaš- is difficult to explain as an inherited root: if it is to be interpreted as /sabas-/ it can hardly be of IE origin because of the fact that it is disyllabic; if it is to be interpreted /spas-/, it cannot be inherited because *sT- would in principle yield Hitt. išT- (but see at e.g. \bar{sakk} and \bar{sakan} / \bar{sakn} for some cases where we do find an initial cluster /sT-/, from secondary origin). Van Brock (1962b: 115) connected šapašalli- with Lat. speciō, OHG spehōn 'to see' < *spek-je/o-, however, which indeed is semantically attractive. Nevertheless, the sound laws, which predict that *spek-ie/o- would yield Hitt. **išpekkije/a-, prevent us from deriving šapašije/aand šapašalli- from *spek(-ie/o)- through the Anatolian way. Szemerényi (1976: 1069) therefore derives šapašije/a- from *spek-je/o- through the Indic way: he assumes that šapaš(iie/a)- is a borrowing from Indic/Mitanni *spać(-ia)- < *spek(-ie/o)-. This is formally certainly possible: the word āššušanni- 'horsetrainer', which must (partly) be a borrowing from Indic/Mitanni *acva- < * $h_i e kuo$ -, shows that Indic - \dot{c} - is borrowed into Hittite as a sibilant. Semantically, a connection between $\check{s}apa\check{s}(i\check{l}e/a)$ - and $*spek(i\check{l}e/o)$ - is also attractive. Moreover, the meaning 'to scout' would fit the sphere of meanings of the other borrowings from Indic/Mitanni into Asia Minor (which all have to do with horse-training and warfare). All in all, I am quite positive regarding Szemerényi's proposal (but compare scepticism by Mayrhofer 1982: 86).

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(URUDU) šapikkušta-: see (URUDU) šepikkušta-
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šaptaminzu (adj.?) 'sevenfold(?)': case? ša-ap-ta-mi-en-zu (OH/NS). PIE *sptm-in-Hsu ?

This word is hapax in KUB 29.1 iii (2) *nu* GEŠTIN-*an ú-da-ú* 9 *ša-ap-ta-mi-en-zu* 'and let him bring out wine, nine *š*.'. On the basis of this context, its meaning cannot be determined. Nevertheless, it has been suggested that because of the formal similarity with 8-*in-zu* 'eight-fold', it is likely that *šaptam*- is a numeral as well and then derived from **septm* 'seven' (cf. Tischler HEG S: 852-3: note that on the basis of this comparison I cite *ša-ap-ta-mi-en-zu* as *šaptaminzu* and not as *šaptamenzu*, which is more common in the literature). CHD Š: 208 therefore translates 'nine sevenfold (offerings?)'.

In view of \check{siptam} - 'seven' as attested in $\check{siptamija}$ - 'seven-drink' (q.v.) and $\check{siptamae}^{zi}$, which seem to reflect the Hittite outcome of PIE *septm, it has been suggested that \check{saptam} - as found here must be the Luwian counterpart, showing *e > a. Although this is a possibility (but as far as I know -inzu is not attested in Luwian), I would not want to exclude that we are in fact dealing here with the Hittite outcome of the cardinal *sptm- showing an analogical aphaeresis of the initial i- (which we would expect as the regular prothetic vowel to solve the initial cluster *sT-, so */isptm-/) in analogy to the full-grade *septm- as visible in $\check{siptamija}$ - and $\check{siptamae}$ - (see there for a similar account for the female name i i i0 i1 i2 i3 i4 i4 i5 i6 i7 i8 i8 as attested in texts from Kaniš, which probably literally means 'seventh sister' and reflects *sptmo-).

According to CHD (l.c.), -zu is comparable to HLuw. -su and Lyc. -su 'x-fold' (e.g. HLuw. "3" tara/i-su-u, Lyc. trisu 'thrice'). Note that Lyc. -s- cannot reflect a plain *s (which should have become Lyc. -h-), but should go back to *ss from older *sH or *Hs. A form *-Hsu could explain Hitt. -nzu in view of genzu- 'lap' < *ģenh₁su- (whereas *VnsV > Hitt. VššV). The element -in- is still unclear, but hardly can reflect anything else than *-in-. So, all in all, šaptaminzu must reflect *sptm-in-Hsu (or *septm-in-Hsu if one insists on Luwian origin of this word).

 $\delta ar^{-(t)a(ri)}$, $\delta arije/a^{-zi}$ (IIIc/d; Ic1) 'to embroider(?), to sew on(?); to truss(?) / sew(?) up': 3sg.pres.act. δa -ri-ez-zi (OS), 3pl.pres.act. δa -ri-a-zi, δa -ri-a-a-zi,

ša-a-ri-ja-an-zi (NS), [*š*]*a-ra-a-an-zi* (KUB 48.124 obv. 14 (NH), KBo 5.1 iii 53 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *ša-ri-ja-ad-du* (NS); 3pl.pres./pret.midd. *ša-ra-an-t*[*a*(-)...] (OS); part. *ša-ri-ja-an-t-* (NH), *ša-a-ri-ja-an-t-*; inf.I *ša-ra-a-u-an-zi* (KBo 5.1 iii 54 (NS)); impf. *ša-ri-iš-ke/a-* (NS).

IE cognates: Lat. $ser\bar{o}$, Gr. εἴρω 'to string together'. PIE *sr- $(t)\acute{o}$ -ri, *sr-ie/o-

See CHD Š: 257-8 for attestations and semantics. Note that CHD distinguishes between a verb "*šariya*-" 'to embroider, to truss / sew up' and "*šarai*- 'to unravel(?)'", which both show a 3pl.pres.act. *ša-ra-a-an-zi* (KUB 48.124 obv. 14 is translated by CHD as 'they embroider' whereas KBo 5.1 iii 53 is translated as 'they unravel'). I do not understand this distinction. In my view we rather translate this context as follows:

```
KBo 5.1 iii
(52) ... nu MUNUS.MEŠ ka-at-re-e-eš
(53) TÚG-an ša-ra-a-an-zi
(54) ma-aḥ-ḥa-an=ma TÚG-an ša-ra-a-u-an-zi
(55) zi-in-na-an-zi
```

'The k-women embroider(?) a cloth. When they finish embroidering the cloth, ...'.

The oldest attestations of this verb are 3pl.pres. or pret.midd. &a-ra-an-t[a(-)...] (OS) and 3sg.pres.act. &a-ri-ez-zi (OS). In younger texts we only find active forms, showing the stems &a-ri-ez-zi as well as &a-ra-e-zi (according to the productive &a-ra-e-zi (according to the productive &a-ra-e-zi). This points to an original situation in which we find a middle stem &a-ra-e-zi and &a-ra-e-zi

Despite the fact that the semantics are not fully clear, it is probable that this verb denoted something like 'to sew together'. Duchesne-Guillemin (1947: 78) therefore proposed to connect it with Lat. $ser\bar{o}$ and Gr. $\epsilon i \rho \omega$ 'to string together', which makes sense semantically as well as formally. I therefore reconstruct $*sr-(t)\acute{o}-ri$, *sr-ie/o-.

 $\delta \bar{a}rr^{-i} / \delta arr$ (IIa2 > IIa1 γ , Ic1) (act.) 'to divide up, to distribute; to split, to separate'; (midd. trans.) 'to cross (a threshold); to pass through (a doorway); to transgress (borders); to violate (an oath)'; (midd. intr.) 'to be divided; to split up':

2sg.pres.act. šar-ra-at-ti (NH), 3sg.pres.act. ša-a-ar-ri (MH/MS), šar-ri (NS), šaar-ri (NS), šar-ra-a-i (OH/NS), šar-ra-i (NH), šar-ri-e-ez-zi (MH/NS), šar-ri-ezzi (MH/NS), šar-ri-ja-zi (NS), šar-ri-ja-iz-zi (NS), 1pl.pres.act. šar-ra-u-e-ni (OH/NS), 2pl.pres.act. šar-ra-at-te-ni (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. šar-ra-an-zi (OS), 1sg.pret.act. šar-ra-ah-hu-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. ša-a-ar-aš (OS), šar-ra-aš (MH/MS), šar-ri-i-e-et (NH), 1pl.pret.act. šar-ru-me-en (NH), šar-ru-um-me-en (NS), 3pl.pret.act. šar-re-er (MH/MS), šar-ri-i-e-er (NH), šar-ri-e-er or šar-re-eer (NH), 2sg.imp.act. šar-ri (NS); 2sg.pres.midd. šar-ra-at-ta (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.midd. šar-ri-et[-ta] (KUB 36.106 rev. 5 (OS or MS)), šar-ra-at[-ta] (KUB 36.108 obv. 10 (OS or MS); for this addition, cf. Oettinger 1976a: 59), šarra-at-ta-ri (MS), šar-ra-ta-ri (OH/NS), šar-ra-at-ta (OH/NS), 2pl.pres.midd. šarra-ad-du-ma (MH/MS), šar-ra-at-tu-ma (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.midd. šar-ra-an-ta *šar-ra-an-ta-ri* (NS), 1sg.pret.midd. *šar-ra-ah-ha-at* (OH/MS), (MS),3sg.pret.midd. šar-ra-at-ta-at (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.midd. šar-ra-an-ta-ti (MH/MS), šar-ra-an-da-at (NH); part. šar-ra-an-t- (MS); verb.noun šar-ru-mar (OH/NS), gen.sg. šar-ru-ma-aš (OH/NS); inf.I šar-ru-ma-an-zi (OH/NS); inf.II šar-raan-[n]a (NS); sup. $\check{s}a[(r-ri)-\check{i}]a-u-ua-an$ (NS), $\check{s}ar-ri-\check{i}a-u-an$ (NS); impf. $\check{s}ar-ra$ aš-ke/a- (OH/MS), šar-ri-iš-ke/a- (NS), šar-ri-eš-ke/a- (NS).

Derivatives: see šarran-, šarra-.

PIE *sórh₁-ei, *srh₁-énti

See CHD Š: 230f. for attestations. This verb has basically two meanings; 'to divide up, to distribute' and 'to transgress (oaths, borders, doorways)'. In the OH and MH period, active forms denote 'to divide up, to distribute', intransitive middle forms denote 'to be divided' or 'to split up (intr.)' and transitive middle forms denote 'to transgress (oaths, borders, doorways)' (for the latter, see e.g. Oettinger 1976a: 59f. and Melchert 1984a: 18). In NH times the latter category is transferred to the active inflection as well (compare e.g. KUB 36.75 + Bo 4696 (OH/MS) i (7) n=a-aš-ta ne-pí-ša-aš KÁ-uš zi-ik=pát (8) [aš-ša-nu-u]a-an-za dUTU-uš šar-ra-aš-ke-et-ta 'You alone, O established Sun-god, pass through the gate of heaven' that shows an active form in its NS duplicate: KUB 31.127 + KUB 36.79 i (31) šar-ri-eš-ke-ši).

CHD states the following about the formal side of this verb (based on Oettinger 1979a: 287): "The oldest texts show a root thematic class verb, *mi*-conjugation with diagnostic forms *šarrezzi*, *šarranzi*, *šarret*, *šarrer*, *šarratta*, *šarra/eške*-[...] All *hi*-conjugation forms [...] are secondary and belong to the late MH and NH periods". This is entirely incorrect. Oettinger has based his analysis on the alleged 3sg.pret.act.-form "*šarret*" as found in the OS text KUB 36.106 rev. 5 (note that

Košak 2005b: 175 dates this tablet as "ah.?/mh.?", however). Melchert (1984a: 18³⁶) correctly states that apart from the fact that the surrounding context of these lines demands a present verb, the meaning 'to transgress (words)' in OH texts is expressed with middle forms. We therefore should rather read the context as follows:

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KUB 36.106 rev.
(5) [ ... ke-e-el tu]p-pí-aš ut-ta-a-ar šar-ri-et[-ta]
(6) [n=a-an ke-e ]li-in-ki-ia-an-te-eš ap-pa-an-tu
(7) [ ... ] n=a-aš har-ak-tu
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'[Whoever] transgresses the words of [this] tablet, him must [these] oaths seize, and he must perish'.

Having eliminated the "3sg.pret.act. *šarret*", we must regard the attestations of this verb with a fresh look. In the active paradigm, we see that the oldest forms are 3sg.pret.act. *ša-a-ar-aš* (OS), 3pl.pres.act. *šar-ra-an-zi* (OS) and 3sg.pres.act. *ša-a-ar-ri* (MH/MS). In my view, these clearly point to an original *ħi*-inflecting stem \check{sarr}^{-i} / \check{sarr} - (compare \bar{arr}^{-i} / arr- 'to wash' for similar forms). In NS texts, we find forms that point to a stem \check{sarra}^{-i} / \check{sarr} -, according to the tarn(a)-class, and $\check{sarri}_{ie}/a^{-zi}$, according to the -ie/a-class. Since both the tarn(a)-class and the -ie/a-class are highly productive in NH times, these secondarily created stems are fully understandable and completely in line with the fact that \bar{arr}^{-i} / arr- shows the secondary stems $arra^{-i}$ / arr- and $arri\underline{ie}/a^{-zi}$ in NH texts. The middle inflection shows a stem $\check{sarri}_{ie}/a^{-tia(ri)}$ besides $\check{sarra}^{-tia(ri)}$ and therewith is comparable to e.g. $marri\underline{ie}/a^{-tia(ri)}$, $marra^{-tia(ri)}$ 'to dissolve'.

Kimball (1999: 414) connects this verb with Gr. ῥώομαι 'to move violently, to rush' and reconstructs $*serh_3$ -. Semantically this connection does not make sense, however. Despite the fact that I know no good comparanda, formally $\check{sarr}^{-i}/\check{sarr}$ -can only go back to a root $*serh_1$ - (compare at \bar{arr}^{-i}/arr -, which reflects a root $*h_1erh_1$ -). I therefore mechanically reconstruct this verb as $*s\acute{or}h_1$ -ei/ $*srh_1$ -énti.

šarā (adv., postpos.) 'up(wards), aloft (adv.); on top of, above (postpos.)' (Sum. UGU): *ša-ra-a* (OS).

Derivatives: **šarāzzi(ja)-** (adj.) 'upper, superior' (nom.sg.c. *ša-ra-a-a-z-zi<-aš>* (KUB 33.68 iii 7 (OH/MS)), *ša-ra-a-az-zi-iš* (OH/NS), acc.sg.c. *ša-ra-a-az-zi-ja-an* (MH/MS), nom.-acc.sg.n. *ša-ra-a-az-zi* (MH/NS), *ša-ra-az-zi* (OH/NS), *ša-ra-az-zi* (OH/NS), gen.sg. *ša-ra-a-az-zi-aš* (OH/MS), *ša-ra-a-az-zi-ja-aš* (OH/NS), dat.-

loc.sg. ša-ra-a-az-zi (MH/MS), ša-ra-a-az-zi-ja (MH/NS), ša-ra-az-zi (MS), abl. ša-ra-a-az-zi-ja-az (NS), ša-ra-az-zi-ja-az (MS?), nom.pl.c. ša-ra-a-az-zi-iš (OH/MS), UGU-az-zi-uš (NS), nom.-acc.pl.n. ša-ra-az-zi (NH)), šarazzi (adv.) 'up(wards)' (ša-ra-az-zi), šarāzzijaz (adv.) 'on the upper side, upstream' (ša-ra-az-zi-ja-az (MS), [ša-r]a-az-zi-ja-az (MS), ša-ra-az-zi-az (NS)), šaraziēšš-zi (Ib2) 'to prevail' (impf.3pl.pres.act. ša-ra-zi-eš-kán-zi (NH)), šarāzzijahh-i (IIb) 'to make (a litigiant or a legal case) win' (3sg.pres.act. ša-ra-az-ja-hi (MH/NS), 2pl.pres.act. ša-ra-az-zi-ja-ah-te-ni (NS), 3sg.pret.act. ša-ra-a-az-z[i-j]a-ah-ta (NH), ša-ra-a-zi-ja-ah-t[a] (NH), 3pl.imp.act. ša-ra-az-zi-ja-ah-ha-an-du, ša-ra-az-zi-ja-ha-an-du, ša-ra-az-zi-ja-tar (NH)), šarāzzijatar (n.) 'height, summit' (Akk. MŪLÛ; nom.-acc.sg. ša-ra-a-az-zi-ja-tar (NH)), šarāmnaz (adv.) 'from above' (ša-ra-a-am-na-az, [ša-]ra-a-am-na-za)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *šarri* (adv., preverb, postpos., prepos.) 'above, up; for?' (*šar-ri*, *ša-ar-ri*), *šarra* (adv., prepos.) '(up)on, thereon' (*šar-ra*, *ša-ar-ra*); Lyc. *hri* 'up; on (top)', *hrppi* 'on (prev.), for (prep.)', *hrzze/i-* (adj.) 'upper' (acc.sg.c. *hrzzi*, nom-acc.sg.n. *hrzzẽ*, dat.-loc.sg. *hrzzi*).

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PAnat. *sér(-i), *sr-ō
IE cognates: Gr. ῥίον 'mountain-ridge'
PIE *ser-, *sr-
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This adverb is virtually consistently spelled $\check{s}a$ -ra-a (1000+ examples in my files), whereas a spelling $\check{s}a$ -ra occurs 3x only (cf. CHD \check{S} : 210: $\check{s}a$ - $ra^{!}$ =ma[= μa], kat- $ta^{!}$ = $\check{s}a$ -ra=at= $k\acute{a}n$ and $\check{s}a$ -ra-a=m-mu). The Anatolian evidence is clear: we are dealing with an old noun, of which the endingless locative * $s\acute{e}r$ yielded Hitt. $\check{s}\bar{e}r$ (q.v.), the dat.-loc. * $s\acute{e}r$ -i yielded CLuw. $\check{s}arri$, and the old all. *sr- \acute{o} yielded Hitt. $\check{s}ar\bar{a}$ / $sr\acute{a}$ /. CLuw. $\check{s}arra$ must reflect * $s\acute{e}ro$. Outer-Anatolian cognates are obscure. The only suggested connection is with Gr. \acute{p} (ov 'mountain-ridge', which Heubeck (1964) reconstructed as * $sri\acute{p}om$.

See footnote 196 for the phonological implications of the equation between Hitt. $\delta ar\bar{a}zzi(\underline{i}a)$ - and Lyc. hrzze/i-.

šarae-zi: see šar-, šarije/a-zi

šaraku- (IIa2?) 'to give water to (?)': part.nom.pl.c. *ša-ra-ku-ua-an-te-eš* (KUB 35.148 iii 39); impf. 3pl.imp.act. *ša-ra-ak-ku-uš-kán-du* (KBo 3.8 ii 8), *ša-ra-ak-ku-iš-kán-du* (Bo 4010, 2).

PIE * $srog^{w(h)}$ -??

See CHD Š: 239 for attestations and contexts. We are dealing with a stem $\S araku$ -, of which the $/g^w/$ gets fortited in front of the $-\S ke/a$ -suffix: $\S arakku\S ke/a$ -(compare $akku\S ke/a$ - from eku^{-2i} / aku- 'to drink', $lakki\S ke/a$ - from $l\bar{a}k^{-i}$ / lak- 'to make lie down'). Because of its poor attestation, we cannot decide to which conjugation this verb originally belongs. The fact that we seem to deal with /srag^w-/ could point to original hi-conjugation, however (in a mi-verb, we would expect **/sreg^w-/). Mechanically, we have to reconstruct * $srog^{w(h)}$ -, but I know of no possible IE cognate. See at $\S akuruu e/a$ - 'to water (animals)' for the possibility that this latter verb is derived from $\S araku$ - and reflects * $srag^w$ -ur-ie/o-.

šarran-, *šarra*- (c.) 'portion, share, half part, division': nom.sg. *šar-ra-aš* (NS), *šar-ra-a-aš* (NS), acc.sg. *šar-ra-an* (NS), gen.sg. *šar-ra-na-a*[*š*] (NS), *šar-ra-aš* (NS), abl. *šar-ra-az* (NS), *šar-ra-na-za* (NS), *šar-ra-an-za* (NH).

PIE *serh₁-on-

See CHD Š: 229f. for attestations. This noun shows n-stem as well as a-stem nouns. Because this word is attested in NS texts only, we cannot say much on the chronological distribution between these forms. Nevertheless, it is in my view likely that the n-stem forms are more original. For a similar case compare $h\bar{a}ran$ -'eagle' that shows a stem $h\bar{a}ra$ - in NS texts.

Etymologically, it is clear that $\check{s}arran$ - belongs with the verb $\check{s}\bar{a}rr^{-i}$ / $\check{s}arr$ - 'to divide up, to distribute'. It therefore is likely that originally, $\check{s}arran$ - inflected * $serh_i$ - $\acute{o}n$ -s, * srh_i - $\acute{o}n$ -m, * srh_i -n- $\acute{o}s$, which was levelled out to $\check{s}arran$ -, also under influence of the verb's weak stem $\check{s}arr$ -. See there for further treatment.

šarāp-i / šarip- (IIa3) 'to sip': 3sg.pres.act. ša-ra-pi (KUB 27.29 iii 9 (MH/NS)),
ša-a-ra-pi (KUB 34.97, 15 (MS?)); verb.noun gen.sg. ša-ri-pu-ua-aš (KUB 17.23 i 10, 15 (NS)), š[a-]ri-pu-u-ua-aš (KUB 17.23 ii 43 (NS)), ša-ra-ap-pu-ua-aš (VBoT 24 iii 17 (MH/NS)); inf.I [ša-r]i-pu-ua-an-zi (KBo 29.144, 7 (MS)), ša-ri-pu-ua-a[n-zi] (KBo 24.27, 11 (NS), KUB 27.58 i 6 (NS)), [š]a-ri-pu-u-ua-an-zi (KBo 14.94 iii, 22 (fr.) (NS), KBo 29.131, 3 (NS)), [ša-r]i-pu-ua-an-z[i] (FHL 4, r.col. 4 (NS)); impf. ša-a-ra-pi-eš-ki-iz-zi (KUB 34.97, 17 (MS?)).

IE cognates: Lat. *sorbeō*, Gr. ῥοφέω 'to slurp, to swallow', Lith. *sur̃bti* 'to suckle', *srẽbti* 'to slurp', OCS *srēbati* 'to slurp'.

PIE * $srób^h$ -ei, * srb^h -énti

See CHD Š: 243f. for attestations. The morphological interpretation of this verb is difficult. We find three different spellings: δa -ra-p°, δa -a-ra-p° (2x) and δa -ri-p°.

On the one hand, the two forms with plene spelling δa -a-ra-p° seem to indicate that the first -a- is real, whereas on the other the alternation between -a- and -i-seems to point to ablaut and would show that the second -a- is a real vowel. If this verb is of IE origin, it is unlikely that the stem would contain two real vowels: /sarab-/ can hardly reflect a PIE root. I therefore want to propose to regard the two attestations δa -a-a-p° as mistakes (note that they both occur on the same tablet, only two lines from each other). Perhaps they are even scribal errors for δa -a-a-p°.

All in all, I assume that this verb is to be compared with $a \bar{s} \bar{a} \bar{s}^{-i} / a \bar{s} e \bar{s}^{-}$, $hamank^{-i} / hame/ink$ -, $kar\bar{a}p^{-i} / kare/ip$ - and represents $\bar{s} ar\bar{a}p^{-i} / \bar{s} are/ip$ - (note that a difference between -e- and -i- is not visible since the sign RI can be read ri as well as re), and therewith is one of the few verbs that shows an ablaut -a-/-e/i-.

Its root etymology has been clear since Neumann (1967: 32), who convincingly connected this verb with Lat. $sorbe\bar{o}$, Gr. \dot{p} oφέω, etc. 'to slurp, to swallow' < $*sreb^h$ -. The exact details of the reconstruction are in debate, especially with regard to the -a-/-e/i-ablaut. The usual explanation of this type is the assumption that it reflects a PIE ablaut *o/e. Since such a verbal ablaut is not attested anywhere else in the Indo-European languages, I am quite sceptical about it. In my view, we rather have to assume that Hitt. e/i in the cases of synchronic -a-/-e/i-ablaut is to be interpreted as an anaptyctic vowel /i/i. In this case, the /i/i/i0 emerged in the zero-grade form of a root of the structure *CRVC-. On the basis of the full grade *CRVC-, the zero-grade $*C_RC$ -> CaRC- was too aberrant and was replaced by *CRiC-: $kar\bar{a}p^{-i}$ / kare/ip- $< *g^hrób^h$ - / $*g^hrb^h$ -, hamank-i/hame/ink- $< *h_2móng^h$ - / $*h_2mng^h$ -, but also terepp-terepp- < *trép- / terep-. This means that, in this case, terespan=1 / ter

šarāṇar / šaraun- (n.) 'storm-clouds(?)': nom.-acc.sg. *ša-ra-a-u-ṇa-ar* (OS), *ša-ra-u-ṇa-ar* (NS), erg.sg. *ša-ra-u-na-an-za* (NH).

PIE **sr-ó-ur* / **sr-ó-un-* ?

 dealing with a root $\check{s}ar$ -. Etymologically, this can only reflect *sr-, and one could therefore consider an etymological connection with the noun *ser- 'top(?), aboveness(?)' that must underly the words $\check{s}ar\bar{a}$ 'upwards' and $\check{s}\bar{e}r$ 'above, on top' (q.v.).

šarhije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to attack(?), to press upon(?)': 2pl.pres.act. šar-hi-e[t-te-ni] (NS), 3sg.pret.act. šar-hi-ja-at (NH), 3sg.imp.act. šar-hi-ie-ed-du (MH/MS); 2sg.imp.midd. šar-hi-ja-ah-hu-ut (NS); impf. šar-hi-iš-ke/a-; broken šar-hi-ja-at[-...] (MH/MS).

Derivatives: *šarhuntalli-* (adj.) 'attacking(?), posing a threat(?)' (nom.sg.c. *šarhu-un-ta-al-liš* (NH)).

IE cognates: Gr. ῥώομαι 'move with speed or violence'.

PIE * srh_3 -ie/o-?

See CHD Š: 252 for attestations and semantic treatment. The exact meaning is unclear, but on the basis of

KUB 24.3 ii

- (44) ka-ru-u=[ia] $[(KUR^{U})]^{RU}K\dot{U}.BABBAR$ -ti $I\check{S}$ - $TU^{d}UTU^{URU}A$ -ri-in-na
- (45) a-ra-aḫ-zé-na-aš A[-N]A KUR.KUR^{ḤI.A-TIM} UR.MAḤ ma-a-an šar-ḫi-iš-ke-et

'Formerly, with the help of the Sun-goddess of Arinna, the land of Hatti used to continually \check{s} . the foreign countries like a lion',

it is clear that *šarhjije/a*- must certainly mean something like 'to attack'. This is supported by

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KBo 16.25 i 4 + 16.24 i
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(15) [GIM-an[?]=]m=a-az=kán za-aḫ-ḫi-i̯[a-u-u̞a-an-zi e-ep-zi nu ^{LÚ}KÚ]R-aš ḥa-an-te-ez-zi-an šar-ḫi-i-e-ed-du

'[When it (i.e. the army) begins to join] battle, it must \check{s} . the first (rank) of [the enem]y' (for additions and translation see CHD \check{S} : 252).

The interpretation of the form *šarhijat* (KUB 44.4 rev. 27 + KBo 13.241 rev. 15) is less clear, but in my opinion a translation 'to attack' may be possible as well (for an edition, see Beckman 1983: 178):

- (25) a-aš-ma=ua-r=a-[a]t ú-ua-an-zi UḤ₇; HI.A-uš MUNUS MEŠ-iš
- (26) & hu-u-ua-an-da-za NA₄KA-in x[?] [d]a[?]-a-i GIŠ tág-an-za KI.MIN ši-ua-al har-zi

- (27) IGI-an-da=z=a- $a\check{s}$ = $k\acute{a}n$ $\check{s}ar$ -hi-ia-at[m]a-an-ni- $i\check{s}$ MUNUS- $i\check{s}$ MUNUS- $i\check{s}$ A.ZU

 NA, KA $^{?}$ - \check{s} =a- $a\check{s}$ = $k\acute{a}n$ EME-an
- (28) ku-e-er!-du $\check{s}i$ - μa -la-z=a-an $IG[I^{ij}]^{I.A}$ - μa ta- $a\check{s}$ - μa -ah-ba-an-du

'(She says:) "Look, they are coming, the sorceresses". She takes a flint? from a huuanda, wood from the earth likewise (and) she holds a dagger?. (Placing) herself opposite, she has attacked them, the manni- woman, the midwife (saying): "May the flint? cut off the tongue! May they blind his eyes with the dagger!".

The edition of this text translates 'She presses' them against herself' (o.c.: 179), but this does not seem more likely to me.

Formally, $\check{s}arhi\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$ can hardly reflect anything else than $*srh_{2/3}$ - $\underline{i}e/o$ -. Čop (1955a: 398) suggested a connection with Gr. ῥώομαι 'move with speed or violence', which could reflect $*srh_3$ - $\underline{i}e/o$ -.

The adj. *šarhuntalli*- occurs in a vocabulary only, where it translates Sum. [Š]U[!].ŠÚR[!] and Akk. *AL-PU* 'threatening'.

(UZU) šarhuuant- (c.) 'belly; innards; foetus, unborn child' (Sum. ŠA ŠÀ-BI-ŠA): acc.sg. šar-hu-ua-an-da-an (MH/NS), šar-hu-ua-an-ta-an (MH/NS), dat.loc.sg. šar-hu-ua-an-ti (MS), abl. šar-hu-ua-an-ta-az (OH/NS), šar-hu-ua-an-da-az (NS), instr. [š]ar-hu-ua-an-ti-t[=a-a]t=kán (OS), šar-hu-ua-an-ti-it (NS), acc.pl. šar-hu-ua-an-du-uš (OH/NS), nom.-acc.pl.n. šar-hu-ua-an-da- (OH/NS), šar-hu-u-ua-an-da (OH/NS), šar-hu-u-ua-an-da (OH/NS), šar-hu-u-ua-an-da (NS).

IE cognates: Arm. argand 'womb'.

PIE *srh₂uent-??

See CHD Š: 253-4 for attestations and semantics. Note that CHD Š: 279 also cites a noun UZU *šarnanta-* 'afterbirth(?)' (KUB 5.5 i 21, iv 13), which in my view could be regarded as mistakes for *šar-ḫu¹-an-ta* (the signs NA ()) and $\frac{1}{3}$ U () only differ one vertical stroke vs. winkelhaken from each other).

The only credible etymology that I know of is by Čop (1955a: 403-6) who connected this word with Arm. *argand* 'womb'. If the Armenian sound laws permit it, we could reconstruct *srh₂uent-.

šarije/a-zi: see šar-, šarije/a-zi

šarrije/a-^{zi}: see šārr-ⁱ / šarr-

šarip-: see šarāp-ⁱ / šarip-

T^{ÚG}šarriuašpa- (c.) a garment: nom.sg. šar-ri-ua-aš-pa-aš (IBoT 1.31 obv. 7 (NH)).

This word is hapax in an inventory of garments. It is clearly a compound of *šarri*+ *µašpa*- 'garment', although the interpretation of *šarri*- remains elusive. One could think of Hurr. *šarri*- 'king' or CLuw. *šarri* 'upper'.

šarku-/šargau- (adj.) 'eminent, illustrious, powerful', (c.) 'an eminent person': nom.sg.c. šar-ku-uš (OH/NS), acc.sg.c. šar-ku-un (NS), voc.sg. šar-ku (OH/NS), šar-ku-i (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. šar-ga-u-i (NS), nom.pl.c. šar-ga-u-e-eš (MH/NS), šar-ga-a-u-e-eš (NS), acc.pl.c. šar-ga-mu-uš (NS), dat.-loc.pl. šar-ga-u-ua-aš.

Derivatives: **šargauatar** / **šargauann-** (n.) 'eminence' (nom.-acc.sg. šar-ga-uatar, [š]ar-ga-u-ua-tar (NS), šar-g[a-ua-tar] (MS), dat.-loc.sg. šar-ga-ua-an-ni (MH?/MS)), **šarkiške/a-**^{zi} (Ic6) 'to be eminent' (2sg.pres.act. šar-[k]i-iš-ke-ši (KUB 31.127 i 10 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. šar-kiš-kán-zi (NS)), **šarkuēšš-**^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become mighty' (3sg.pres.act. šar-ku-e-e[š-zi] (MS)).

IE cognates: TochB $\dot{s}\ddot{a}rk$ - 'to be better than', Lat. $sarci\bar{o}$ 'to patch up, to mend'. PIE *srk-(e)u- or *sork-(e)u-

See CHD Š: 268f. for attestations. This adjective is often translated 'high in status' (cf. also CHD), which goes back to Juret (1942: 43) who assumed an inner-Hittite connection with $\delta ar\bar{a}$ 'upwards' and $\delta \bar{e}r$ 'on top'. As we will see below, this connection cannot be correct, and $\delta arku$ -/ $\delta argau$ - therefore should be translated 'eminent, illustrious, powerful' without semantically linking it to 'high'. We are clearly dealing with an u-stem adjective derived from a root δark -, which probably is visible as such in the verb $\delta arki\delta ke/a$ - 'to be good' < * δark - $\delta ke/a$ -. Note that the editors of CHD (Š: 267) translate this verb as "to ascend", which they admit to have based "on the supposed link to $\delta arku$ - 'high, eminent". Moreover, in order to illustrate this meaning they only cite one context, KUB 24.7 iv 25-26, which is broken and therefore non-probative. The other context in which this verb occurs is much clearer (for the reading δar -[k]i- $i\delta ke$ - δi , cf. $\delta arku$ - δu -UTU-u- 'eminent Sun-god' in ibid. i 15, 18, 58):

KUB 31.127 i

- $... ha-an-da-an-za=k\acute{a}n$
- (9) a[n-t]u-uḥ-ša-aš tu-uk=pát a-aš-šu-uš n=a-an zi-ik=pát

(10) *šar-[k]i-iš-ke-ši* ^dUTU-*uš*

'When righteous, a man is dear to you, and you are therefore always good to him, o Sun-god'.

Kronasser (1957: 123, 127) convincingly connects *šarku*- with TochB *ṣārk*- 'to surpass, to be better than'. Since this latter verb is a causative and attested in the middle only (p.c. M. Peyrot), the basic meaning of this verb may be 'to be good' as well (so *'to make onself good (with regard to someone else)' > 'to surpass, to be better than'). Moreover, within Hittite we may think of a connection with the causative *šarnink*-^{zi} 'to compensate' (q.v.), which then must go back to *'to make (someone) good' (cf. ModDu. *vergoeden* 'to compensate', lit. *'to make (someone) good'). This verb is generally connected with Lat. *sarciō* 'to patch up, to mend' < **srk*-ié/ó-, on the basis of which we must reconstruct a root **serk*-.

šarkuue/a-zi (Ic4) 'to put on footwear': 3sg.pres.act. šar-ku-e-ez-za (here?, OS), šar-ku-ez-zi (MS), šar-ku-e-ez-zi (OH/NS), šar-ku-i-ia-zi (OH/NS), [šar-k]u-e-ia-zi (NS), šar-ku-uz-zi (NS), šar-ku-zi (NS), 3pl.pres.act. šar-ku-ua-an-zi, 3sg.pret.act. šar-ku-et (OH/NS), šar-ku-ut-ta (OH/NS), 2sg.imp.act. šar-ku-i (NH), šar-ku, 3sg.imp.act. šar-ku-ia-ad-du (MH/NS), šar-ku-ud-du (MH/NS); part. šar-ku-ua-an-t- (OH/NS).

Derivatives: **šarkuiuant-** (adj.) 'having shoes on(?)' (nom.sg.c. šar-ku-i-ua-an-za (NS)).

IE cognates: Gr. ἁρπίς, -ῖδος 'kind of shoe'. PIE * srk^w - $\underline{i}e/o$ -?

See CHD Š: 271f. for attestations. This verb clearly is a -*ie/a*-derivative of a stem **šarku*- 'shoe', which could be the reading of the sumerogram ^{KUŠ}E.SIR 'shoe'. See CHD Š: 270, however, for the fact that there are no unambiguous phonetic complements to ^{KUŠ}E.SIR to prove that it really has to be read *šarku*-.

The etymological interpretation of this word is difficult. Sommer & Falkenstein (1938: 86) equated **sarku- 'shoe' with **sarku- 'eminent'. The idea is that **sarkuue/a- in fact means 'to put (shoes) up high' (adapted by Neumann *apud* Oettinger 1979a: 335 as **sarku- 'shoe' < *'high shoe'). Semantically, this does not seem very attractive to me. Moreover, **sarku- 'eminent' in fact is an *u-stem **sarku- / **sargau-, whereas in the case of **sarku- 'shoe' there is no evidence at all that we are dealing with a stem **sark-u- (rather a labiovelar **sarK"-). Eichner (1973b: 224) compared **sarku- with TochB **serke*, TochA **sark* 'cycle, circle' and Skt. **sraj- 'wreath, garland'. Apart from the semantic difficulties ('cycle' and

'garland' do not have anything to do with shoes, unless one assumes that Hittite shoes were made of reed, which was not the case as we can see by the use of the determinative KUŠ 'leather'), the formal side of this etymology is unattractive as well since a connection of PToch. *serke < *sorKo- with Skt. sraj- would show an undesirable Schwebe-ablaut.

A possible alternative could be a connection with Gr. $\dot{\alpha}\rho\pi(\varsigma, -i\delta o\varsigma)$ 'a kind of shoe' if from $*srk^{w}$ -. In principle, labiovelars would yield τ , δ , θ in front of i or e, but perhaps the suffix $-i\varsigma$, $-i\delta o\varsigma$ is attached to the root $\dot{\alpha}\rho\pi$ - later (cf. $\chi \epsilon i\rho i\varsigma$, $-i\delta o\varsigma$ 'glove', derived from $\chi \epsilon i\rho$ 'hand', for the same suffix).

šarli- (adj.) 'upper(most), superior': acc.sg.c. *šar-li-in* (MH/NS), nom.-acc.pl.n. *šar-li-ia* (MH/NS).

Derivatives: **šarlae**-zi (Ic2) 'to exalt, to praise; to let prevail; to lift off, to remove' (1sg.pres.act. šar-la-a-mi (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. šar-la-a-ez-zi (MH/MS), šar-la-iz-zi (NS), 3pl.pres.act. šar-la-an-zi (NH), 3sg.pret.act. šar-laa-et (MH/MS), šar-la-it (NS), 1pl.pret.act. šar-la-u-e-en (NS), š[ar-l]a-a-u-e[n] (NS), 2sg.imp.act. šar-la-a-i (OH/NS); part. šar-la-a-an-t- (MH/MS), šar-la-an-t-(MS?); verb.noun gen.sg. šar-lu-ma-aš (NS), šar-lu-u-ma-aš (MH/NS); impf. šar-li-iš-ke/a- (OH/NS), šar-li-eš-ke/a- (NH)), šarlaim(m)i- (adj.) 'exalted(?)' (nom.sg.c. šar-la-i-mi-iš (NH), šar-la-im-mi-iš (NH), acc.sg.c. šar-la-i-mi-in (MS), šar-la-a-i-mi-in, šar-la-i-me-en (NS), šar-la-im-mi-in (NS), gen.sg. šar-lai-mi-aš (MS?), šar-la-i-mi-įa-aš (NS), šar-la-im-mi-įa-aš, šar-la-a-i-ma-aš), (Luw.nom.-acc.sg. šar-la-mi-iš-ša šarlamiš-(n.) 'glory' (MH/MS)),(SISKUR/SÍSKUR) **šarlatta-**(SISKUR) (n.) 'exaltation(?); praise offering' (nom.-acc.sg. šar-la-at-ta-an (NH), Luw.nom.-acc.sg. šar-la-at-ta-an-za (MH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. šar-la-at-ti, gen.sg. šar-la-a-at-ta-aš (MS), šar-la-at-ta-aš (NS), nom.-acc.pl. šarla-at-ta (MH/MS)), šarlattašši- (adj.) 'related to praise / exaltation' (nom.sg.c. šar-la-ad-da-aš-ši-iš (NH), šar-la-at-ta-aš-š[i-iš] (NH), šar-la-da-aš-ši-iš (NS), acc.sg.c. šar-la-at-ta-aš-ši-in (MH/MS), [šar-la-a]t-ta-aš-ši-in (MH/NS), [šarl]a-a-at-t[a-a-s-si-in]).

PIE *sr-li-

See CHD Š: 277-8 for attestations. The adj. $\check{s}arli$ - and its derivatives are clearly cognate with $\check{s}\bar{e}r$ 'on to', $\check{s}ar\bar{a}$ 'upwards' and therefore must reflect *sr-li-. See at $\check{s}\bar{e}r$ and $\check{s}ar\bar{a}$ for further etymology.

UZU *šarnanta-*: see (UZU) *šarhuuant-*

šarni(n)k-zi (Ib3) '(abs.) to give compensation; (+ acc.) to compensate for something, to make up for something; ((+ acc.) + abl.) to compensate (for something) with something; (+ dat. + acc.) to compensate someone for something': 1sg.pres.act. šar-ni-ik-mi (OS), 3sg.pres.act. [šar-ni-ik-]za (KBo 6.2 iv 55 (OS)), šar-ni-ik-zi (OS), 1pl.pres.act. šar-ni-in-ku-e-ni (NH), šar-ni-in-ku-u-e-[ni] (NS), 2pl.pres.act. šar-ni-ik-te-ni (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. šar-ni-in-kán-zi (OH/NS), šar-ni-en-kán-zi (OH/NS), šar-ni-ik-ta (NS), 1pl.pret.act. [š]ar-ni-in-ku-en, 3pl.pret.act. šar-ni-in-ker (NH), šar-ni-ke-er (MS?), 3sg.imp.act. šar-ni-ik-tu (MS), šar-ni-ik-du (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. [ša]r-ni-in-kán-du (MS); part. šar-ni-in-kán-t- (NH); verb.noun gen.sg. šar-ni-in-ku-ua-aš (NH), šar-ni-in-ku-ua-aš (NH), šar-ni-in-ku-e-eš (NH); inf.I šar-ni-in-ku-ua-an-zi (NH), šar-ni-in-ki-eš-ke/a- (OH/MS), šar-ni-in-ki-iš-ke/a- (OH/MS), šar-ni-in-ki-eš-ke/a- (MH/MS), šar-ni-ki-iš-ke/a- (NH).

Derivatives: **šarnikzil-** (n. > c.) 'compensation, compensatory damages, replacement' (nom.sg.c. *šar-ni-ik-zi-il* (OS), *šar-ni-ik-zi-i-il* (OH/NS), *šar-ni-ik-zi-el* (NH), nom.-acc.sg.n. *šar-ni-ik-zi-il* (MH/MS), *šar-ni-ik-zi-el* (MH/NS), gen.sg. *šar-ni-ik-zi-la-aš* (NH), dat.-loc.sg. *šar²-ni¹-ik-zi-li* (NH), abl. *šar-ni-ik-zi-la-az* (NH), acc.pl.c. [*ša]r-ni-ik-zi-lu-uš* (NS), nom.-acc.pl.n. [*šar-ni-]ik-zi-el* (NH), [*šar-]ni-ik-zi¹-el* (NH)), *šarnikzilēšš-zi* (Ic2) 'to pay/make compensation' (impf.1sg.pres.act. *šar-ni-ik-zi-le¹-e-eš-ke-m[i]* (NH)).

IE cognates: Lat. *sarciō* 'to patch up, to mend', TochB *ṣārk*- 'to surpass, to be better than'.

PIE *sr-nén-k-ti

See CHD Š: 282f. for attestations and semantics. This verb belongs to the group of nasal-infix verbs that show an infix -ni(n)-, cf. the treatment of class Ib3 in § 2.2.2.1.m as well as § 2.2.4. Just as e.g $\beta arni(n)k^{-2i}$ is derived from βark^{-2i} and $\beta arni(n)k^{-2i}$ from βark^{-2i} , we sould expect that $\beta arni(n)k^{-2i}$ is derived from a verb βark^{-2i} . Moreover, since nasal-infix verbs usually have a causative meaning, we would expect that this verb would have the meaning 'to be good' (cf. ModDu. $\beta arrow belo$

surpass, to be better than'. All in all, $\check{s}arni(n)k^{-2i}$ must reflect *sr-nen-k-ti. See at § 2.2.4 for a detailed account of the infix -nin-.

 $\S arta^{-i} / \S art$ - (IIa1 $\gamma >$ Ic2, Ic1) 'to wipe, to rub': 3sg.pres.act. $\S ar$ -ta-i (OS), $\S ar$ -ta-iz-zi (NH), $[\S ar$ -]da-a-iz-zi (undat.), 1sg.pret.act. $\S ar$ -ti-ia-nu-un (MH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. $\S ar$ -te-er (OS), $\S ar$ -ti-er (OH/NS), 3sg.imp.act. $\S ar$ -ta-a-id-du (NS); verb.noun gen.sg. $\S ar$ -ta-u-ua-a (NH).

Derivatives: URUDU šartal- (n.), a trowel(?), spatula(?) (nom.-acc.sg. šar-ta-al (NS)).

IE cognates: ON *serða* 'to sodomize', MHG *serten* 'to violate (women/animals)'.

PIE * $s\acute{o}rd^hh_{2/3}$ -ei, * $srd^hh_{2/3}$ - $\acute{e}nti$

See CHD Š: 290-1 for attestations. Note that it does not mention the attestations 3sg.pres.act. *šar-ta-i* (KBo 17.18 ii 16 (OS), KUB 36.110, 20 (OS)), whereas the attestation *šar-ta-i* (KBo 17.43 i 14) is dated as "OH/NS?", which in fact should be OS (as is correctly done lower in the text). This means that the oldest attestations are 3sg.pres.act. *šartai* and 3pl.pret.act. *šarter* (both OS), which point to the *tarn(a)*-class inflection. In NS texts we find the trivial secondary stems *šartae-^{zi}* (*šartaizzi*, [*šar*]dāizzi, *šartāiddu*, *šartauu̯aš*), according to the *ḥatrae*-class and *šartiie/a-^{zi}* (*šartiianun* and *šartiier*), according to the *-ie/a*-class.

Tarn(a)-class verbs reflect roots with a root-final laryngeal, either *CoH- or *Ce-CoH-, but also * $CoCh_{2/3}$ - (for this latter root structure, compare malla-i/mall- 'to mill, to grind', padda-i/padd- 'to dig', $i\check{s}kalla$ -i/ $i\check{s}kall$ - 'to slit, to split', $i\check{s}parra$ -i/ $i\check{s}parr$ - 'to trample', etc.; cf. § 2.2.2.2.d). In this case, only a structure * $sorTh_{2/3}$ - is possible.

Melchert (2002) convincingly connects $\check{s}arta^{-i}$ / $\check{s}art$ - with ON $ser\check{o}a$ 'to sodomize', MHG serten 'to violate (women/animals)' (note that these verbs do not merely denote 'to have intercourse', as Melchert states, but denote sodomy (in ON) and violation (in MHG), p.c. Guus Kroonen), of which he assumes that it goes back to a meaning *'to move the surface of one object obliquely against that of another'. These latter verbs point to * $serd^h$ -, which, on the basis of the tarn(a)-class inflection in Hittite, means that we have to reconstruct PIE * $serd^hh_{2/3}$ -. Note that Melcherts further connection with Skt. $s\acute{a}rdig^idi$ - 'portio vaginalis' is formally impossible as Skt. -d- does not match PGerm. *-d- < * $-d^h$ -.

šardi- (gender unclear) 'help': dat.-loc.sg. šar-di-ia (MH/NS).

Derivatives: (LÚ) šardija- (c.) 'ally, supporter, helper' (nom.sg. šar-di-aš (OS), šar-ti-ja-aš (OS), šar-di-ja-aš (MS), acc.sg. šar-ti-an (OS), šar-di-ja-an (OH/NS)), šardijatar / šardijann- (n.) 'alliance, help' (nom.-acc.sg. šar-di-ja-tar], dat.-loc.sg. šar-di-ja-an-ni).

PIE *sr- $d^h h_i$ -i-??

See CHD Š: 292f. for attestations. The etymological interpretation is quite uncertain. Duchesne-Guillemin (1947: 78, 90) connected these words with PIE *ser- 'to protect', as reflected in Gr. ὄρονται 'they keep watch', Av. har- 'to beware', hauruuaiti 'protects', but also possibly in Lyd. sarēta- and saroka- if indeed 'protector' and 'protection' (thus Melchert 1994a: 341). If correct, then we have to assume a root-extension *ser-T- for Hittite. In view of the assibilation of the dental stops before *-i-, we could perhaps think of *sr-d^hh_l-i-. Nevertheless, I would judge this etymology as mildly probable only.

šartije/a-^{zi}: see *šarta-*ⁱ / *šart-*

šāru- (n.) 'booty, plunder': nom.-acc.sg. *ša-a-ru* (NS), dat.-loc.sg. *ša-a-ru-i* (NH), *ša-a-ru-ú-i* (NH), nom.-acc.pl. *ša-a-ru-ua* (NS).

Derivatives: **šaruue/a**-^{zi}, **šaruuae**-^{zi} (Ic4 > Ic2) 'to plunder, to loot (something); to take (something) as plunder' (3sg.pret.act. *ša-ru-ua-it* (MS), *ša-ru-ua-a-it* (NH), *ša-ru-ua-it* (NH), *ša-ru-ua-it* (NH), *ša-ru-ua-it* (NH), *ša-ru-ua-er* (NH), *ša-ru-ua-er* (NH), *ša-ru-ua-er* (NH), *ša-ru-ua-er*, *ša-ar-uaⁱ-er* (NS); part.nom.pl.c.(?) *ša-a-ru-un-t*[*i-eš*] (NH); inf.I *ša-a-ru-ua-u-ua-an-zi* (NH), [*ša*]-*a-ru-u-ua-u-ua-an-zi* (NH)).

IE cognates: MIr. *serb* 'theft', We. *herw* 'plundering', Latv. *sirt* 'to loot'. PIE **sór-u-*

See CHD Š: 296 and 298 for attestations. This word was connected by Duchesne-Guillemin (1947: 78) to Latv. *sirt* 'to loot', MIr. *serb* 'robbery', to which possibly Lith. *sarióti* 'to devestate, to loot' belongs. Especially MIr. *serb*, which together with We. *herw* 'plundering' reflects **seruā*, seems to be closely cognate with Hitt. *šāru*- that we must reconstruct as **sór-u*-.

(4) šarunta/i- (c.) 'spring, well': acc.sg. 4 ša-ru-un-ti-in (NH), abl. ša-ru-un-ta-az.

IE cognates: Skt. *srav*-, Gr. ῥέω 'to flow'. PIE **sru-nt-* ??

See CHD Š: 299 for attestations. The use of the gloss wedge and the alteration between an a- and an i-stem seems to point to Luwian origin. If from IE origin, one could think of a connection with the PIE root *sreu- 'to flow' (Skt. srav-, Gr. ῥέω, etc. 'to flow'). Although the formation is not fully clear, we could perhaps reconstruct *sru-nt-.

šaš-: see *šeš-*^{zi} / *šaš-*

šašha-: see šišha-1 / šišh-

šattauartanna (adv.) 'for seven rounds': (4) ša-at-ta-ua-ar-ta-an-na.

See CHD S: 313. The word is only attested in the Kikkuli-text on horse-training. It is generally derived from Indic *sapta-uartana- 'seven-rounds'. See also aikauartanna, nauartanna, panzauartanna and tierauartanna.

šaudišt- / šāuitišt- (c.) 'weanling': nom.sg. ša-ú-di-iš-za (OS), [ša-]a-ú-te-eš-za (OH/NS), ša-a-ú-ti-eš[-za] (OH/NS), ša-ú-i-ti-iš-za (OH/NS), ša-a-ú-i-ti-iš-za (OH/NS), ša-a-ú-i-te-eš-za (OH/NS), ša-a-ú-i-ti-eš-za (OH/NS), gen.sg. ša-ú-i-tiiš-ta-aš (OH/NS), ša-a-ú[-i-ti]-iš-ta-aš (NS), gen.pl. ša-ú-i-ti-iš-ta-aš (OH/NS).

Derivatives: šauitištae-zi (Ic2) 'to wean' (3sg.pres.act. ša-ú-i-ti-iš-ta-iz-zi (NH); verb.noun gen.sg. ša-a-ú-ti-iš-ta-a-u-u[a-aš] (NH)).

PIE *só-ut-es-t- / *só-uet-es-t-

See CHD S: 318-9 for attestations and semantics. From the contexts it is clear that the šāuitišt- is a cow younger than the one-year-old calf, and therefore must be translated 'weanling'. The oldest attestations (OS) are spelled ša-ú-di-iš° (/saudist-/), whereas in younger texts we find δa -(a-) \acute{u} -i-ti-i δ δ 0 (/saudist-/). Rieken (1999a: 147) assumes that in OH times *šāuitišt- was syncopated to šaudišt-, of which she states: "[b]ei der Synkopierung handelt es sich aber nicht um einen konsequent durchgeführten Lautwandel". All the parallels she adduces of forms where we find -i- in NH forms vs. \emptyset in OH forms are found in names and a few words of foreign origin, however. Moreover, the supposition of a phonetic development that has not been consistently carried through, and even has been reversed, is against the principles of historical linguistics. In my view, if this word is from IE origin, we should rather view the difference between šaudišt- and šāuitišt- as ablaut.

Hrozný (1917: 93²) saw in šāuitišt- a compound of *som 'one' (see šamnae- z^i , $=(\check{s})\check{s}an$ and $\check{s}ani$) and *uet-es- 'year' (see also under uitt-), literally meaning '(a cow) in its first year', which has been widely followed. This etymology demands that we assume that this word is a t-stem: *sóm-uetes-t-. Although the disappearance of *N in front of -u- has parallels in e.g. kueuen 'we killed' < * g^{wh} en-uen or $m\bar{a}$ =ua < * $m\bar{a}$ n=ua, this etymology cannot explain the form šaudišt-. Kimball (1999: 233) more cogently assumes a compound of the demonstrative pronoun *so- and *uetes-, lit. meaning '(a cow) of this year'. Formally, this is much more convincing: *só-uetes-t- would by regular soundlay yield Hitt. /sauidist-/ (accentuated * \acute{o} yields / \acute{a} /; raising of *e to /i/ between *u and *t; lenition of *t to /d/ between unaccentuated vowels; weakening of posttonic *e to /i/ in closed syllable), whereas a zero-grade formation *só-utes-t- would regularly yield /sáudist-/ (the accentuated diphthong *óu yields /áu/ (with short /a/!) in front of dental consonants; lenition of *t to /d/ after accentuated diphthong; weakening of posttonic *e to /i/ in closed syllables). For semantic parallels, cf. e.g. Skt. vatsa- 'calf' < *uet-s-o-, Goth. wibrus, OE weber 'wether' < **uet-ru*-, etc.

SI šāuātar-: see SI šāuītra-

šāuitišt-: see šaudišt-

SI Šāuttra-, SI šāuttra- (n.) 'horn (a musical instrument); horn (a drinking vessel)' (Sum. SI): nom.-acc.sg. ša-a-ú-i-it-ra-an (OS), [š]a-ú-i-it-ra-an, ša-a-ua-a-tar (OH/NS), ša-a-ua-tar (NS), ša-ua-a-tar (MH?/NS), ša-ua-tar (NH), ša-ú-ua-a-tar (NS), ša-a-ú-ua-tar (MH/NS), ša-ú-ua-tar (MH?/NS), Luw.nom.-acc.sg. ša-a-ú-ua-tar-ša (NS), gen.sg. ša-a-ua-a-tar-aš (OS), ša-a-ua-a-ta-ra-š=a (OS), [š]a-ú-i-it-ra-aš (NS), abl. SI-az (NS), instr. SI-it (OH/NS), nom.-acc.pl. ša-a-ú-i-it-ra (NS), ša-ú-i-it-ra (NS), ša-ú-i-tr-a (NS).

Anat. cognates: Pal. **šāuita/ir-** (n.?) 'horn(?)' (acc.sg. ša-a-ú-i-ti-ra-an, nom.-acc.pl. ša-a-ú-i-da-a-ar).

See CHD Š: 317-8 for attestations. The word's identification as 'horn' is determined by the fact that it often uses the determinative SI 'horn', but also can be written sumerographically with SI. Note that \bar{sautra} -, \bar{sauata} - denotes 'horn' as a musical instrument or a drinking vessel only. The 'horn' of cows and other animals is expressed by the word (SI) $kar\bar{auar}$ (q.v.).

The interpretation if this word is quite difficult. Already in OS texts, we find two stems: $\bar{s}\bar{a}u\bar{t}tra$ - and $\bar{s}\bar{a}u\bar{a}tar$ -. The alteration $-\bar{\iota}$ - / $-\bar{a}$ - is hard to explain from an IE point of view. Oettinger (1979b) treats this word extensively and reconstructs it as $*s\acute{o}uh_l$ -e-tro- "Instrument zum Stoßen" (derived from $*seuh_l$ - 'to push, to shove' as visible in Hitt. *šuue/a-zi* 'to push, to shove'). There are three problems regarding this etymology. (1) I do not see what 'to push' has to do with 'horn'. (2) Oettinger's explanation that the alternation between *šāuītra*- and *šāuātra*- is due to analogy with *uātar* 'water' besides *uidār* (pl.) (l.c.: 202³¹) is far from compelling. Starke (1990: 400f.) argues that šāuātar- is the Luwian form that corresponds to Hitt. šāuītra-, but this is unlikely in view of the fact that gen.sg. šāuātaraš is found in an OS text already: Luwian loanwords are usually not found that early in Hittite texts. Nevertheless, the existence of a Luwian stem šāuatarcannot be denied in view of the NS Luwian inflected nom.-acc.sg. šāuuatarša. Melchert (1994a: 138-9) states that the alternation between -i- and -a- is due to the different outcome of posttonic *e in Hittite, namely /i/ in closed syllables (so $\check{s}\bar{a}uitrV < *s\acute{o}uedrV$) and /a/ in open syllables ($\check{s}\bar{a}uatar < *s\acute{o}ued\partial r$). This is contradicted by $\bar{sauitist}$ < * $s\acute{o}$ -uetes-t-, which shows that the raising of *e to ibetween u and a dental consonant precedes the weakening of e to e in open syllable. (3) In the preform * $souh_1etro$ - we would expected monophthongization of *ou to /o/ in front of * h_1 (cf. * $souh_{1/3}$ -u- > Hitt. /só?u-/, $\check{s}u$ -u- \acute{u} - 'full'), so * $s\acute{o}uh_1etro$ - should have yielded **/só?etro/ > **/sóitra-/, spelled **šu-u-it-ra-.

All in all, Oettinger's etymology cannot be correct. In my view, it is much more likely that we are dealing with a cultural Wanderwort.

= \S **e (encl.pron. 3sg. dat.) 'for him/her/it': $V=\S$ - \S e (OS), $C=\S$ e (OS), $V=\S$ - \S i (OS+), $C=\S$ i (OS+), $V=\S$ i (NS).

PIE *-soi

This enclitic pronoun denotes 'for him/her/it' and is in the oldest texts always spelled with geminate $-\check{s}\check{s}$ - when this could be expressed (so after a word or another enclitic that ends in a vowel). Spellings with single $-\check{s}$ - are found sporadically, and in NS texts only. In OS texts, we find $=\check{s}\check{s}e$ (e.g. nu-u= \check{s} - $\check{s}e$, ta-a= \check{s} - $\check{s}e$) more often than $=\check{s}\check{s}i$, but in MS and NS texts $=\check{s}\check{s}e$ is not found anymore: we then only find $=\check{s}\check{s}i$. This means that an original $=\check{s}\check{s}e$ is getting replaced by $=\check{s}\check{s}i$ from OH times onwards (which is the reason why I cite this lemma under $=\check{s}\check{s}e$), probably in analogy to the dat.-loc.sg.-ending -i (cf. Melchert 1984a: 94^{37}).

This enclitic pronoun is generally reconstructed as *-soi and regarded as ultimately belonging with the PIE demonstrative pronoun *so-, *to-. For the ending, compare encl. dat.-loc.sg. Gr. µou 'to me', σoi 'to you'.

=**š**še-: see =šši- /=šše- /=šše-

šēḥur / šēḥun- (n.) 'urine': nom.-acc.sg. še-e-ḥur (KBo 10.45 iv 37 (MH/NS), KUB 9.28 iii 17 (MH/NS)), še-e-ḥu-ur (KBo 21.20 i 25 (NS)), še-e-ḥu-ua-ar (KUB 58.90 ii 5 (NS)), [š]e-e-ḥu-ua-a[r] (KUB 60.116, 11 (NS)), gen.sg. še-e-ḥu-na-aš (IBoT 1.36 i 46 (MH/MS)), ši-e-ḥu-na-aš (KUB 7.5+ i 9 (MH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. še-e-ḥu-ni (KUB 35.132+ iii 7 (NS)), še-ḥu-ni (KBo 45.244, 2 (NS)), all.sg. še-e-ḥu-na (IBoT 1.36 i 44 (MH/MS)), še-ḥu-na (IBoT 1.36 i 45 (MH/MS)), erg.sg. še-e-ḥu-na-an-za (IBoT 1.36 i 34 (MH/MS)), instr. [š]e-e-ḥu-ni-it (KBo 12.111, 7 (NS)).

Derivatives: šēḥurije/a-ⁱ (Ic1) 'to urinate' (3sg.pret.act. še-e-ḥu-ri-ia-[a]t (KUB 31.71 iii 11 (NH)), impf.3sg.imp.act. še-hur-ri-eš-ke-ed-du (KUB 17.27 iii 12)), šēḥurae-ⁱ (Ic2) 'to urinate' (inf.I [še-]e-ḥu-ra-u-ua-an-zi (KUB 60.116, 6 (NS))), šēḥuganijauant- (adj.) 'besmeared with urine' (nom.sg.c. še-e-ḥu-ga-ni-ia-u-ua-an-za (KBo 10.37 ii 25, iii 49 (OH/NS))), see dūr / dūn-.

PIE **séik****r*, **séik****n*- ??

The noun is an r/n-stem and shows the stems \check{sehur} besides \check{sehun} . The NS attestations $\check{sehuuar}$ are to be compared to the few attestations pahhuuar besides pahhur and probably show an occasional phonetic realization $[s\acute{e}h^wr]$ of phonological $/s\acute{e}h^wr/$. The hapax spelling $\check{si-e}$ is found in an NS text, and is probably not to be taken seriously phonetically.

The noun shows the same inflection as $m\bar{e}hur / m\bar{e}hun$ - 'time'. On the basis of the idea that $m\bar{e}hur$ reflects $*m\acute{e}h_2$ -ur (but see at $m\bar{e}hur / m\bar{e}hun$ - for an alternative etymology), Eichner (1973a: 69-70) similarly reconstructs $\check{s}\bar{e}hur$ as $*s\acute{e}h_2$ -ur, a derivative in -ur of the root $*seh_2$ - "verunreinigen, beschmutzen". This reconstruction has been widely followed (e.g. Oettinger 1979a: 512; Rieken 1999a: 340f.; Kimball 1999: 152). Nevertheless, a root $*seh_2$ - "verunreinigen, beschmutzen" does not occur in Hittite. The verb $\check{s}\bar{a}h^{-i}$, which is translated "verunreinigen, besudeln" by Eichner (1.c.), in fact means 'to clog, to stuff, to stop, to block, to fill in, to plug up' and probably reflects PIE $*seh_2$ - 'to stuff up' (from which $*seh_2$ - 'to satiate'), whereas CLuw. $\check{s}ahha$ -, which Eichner translates as "Schmutz" (on the basis of Laroche 1959: 83), does not exist (cf. Starke 1990:

228-9). With the disappearance of a root * seh_2 - 'to pollute, to defile' I see no reason anymore to assume that $\check{s}\bar{e}hur$ must reflect * $s\acute{e}h_2$ -ur.

It is quite common that words like 'urine' are borrowed because of tabooistic reasons (e.g. inherited ModDu. zeik 'urine' (* $seik^w$ -) is seen as too rude and therefore replaced by urine 'urine'). Kortlandt (2004: 11) therefore states that $s\bar{e}hur$ must be a loan from Semitic. In my view, the inflection of $s\bar{e}hur$ / $s\bar{e}hur$ -looks too IE to be borrowed from Semitic. I therefore would rather assume borrowing from another Anatolian language. For instance, a preform * $s\acute{e}ik^w$ -r / * $s\acute{e}ik^w$ -n-, derived from the PIE root * $seik^w$ - (OHG seihhen 'to urinate', SerbCS sbcati 'to piss', Skt. $si\tilde{n}c\acute{a}ti$ 'to pour out, etc.), would yield $s\bar{e}hur$ / $s\bar{e}hun$ - in Palaic by regular sound laws: PIE * $s\acute{e}ik^w$ -r / * $s\acute{e}ik^w$ -n- 'urine' > PAnat. * $s\bar{e}g^w$ r / * $s\bar{e}g^w$ n-> Pal. $s\bar{e}hur$ - (compare $ahu\mu anti$ 'they drink' < PAnat. * rg^w anti < * $h_1g^{wh}enti$). Although it is hard to prove, I would certainly regard borrowing from Palaic (or another Anatolian language in which PAnat. * g^w yielded -hu-) as a possibility.

See at $d\bar{u}r / d\bar{u}n$ - 'urine' for the possibility that CLuw. $d\bar{u}r / d\bar{u}n$ - is derived from PAnat. $*s\bar{e}g^w r < *s\acute{e}ik^w r$ as well.

For the interpretation of *šēḥuganijauant*- as either **šēḥur-ganija* or **šēḥun-ganijauant*- cf. Rieken (1999a: 341-2).

KUB 17.27 iii

- (11) ... n=a-at an-da
- (12) [GÌR $^{\text{MEŠ}}$]-it iš-pár-ra-aḥ-ḥu-un n=a-at=kán ANŠE-aš šẹ-ḥur-re-eš-kẹ-ẹd-dụ
- (13) [n=a-at]=kán GUD-uš kam-mar-ši-eš-ke-ed-du

'I have trampled it with my feet. May the donkey piss on it and may the cow shit on it!'.

šekk-: see šākk-ⁱ / šakk-

(T^{ÚG})**šeknu-** / **šeknaų-** (c./n.) 'cloak': acc.sg.c. še-ek-nu-un (often), še-ek-nu-u(n)=š-ša-an, ši-ik-nu-un, nom.acc.sg.n. še-ek¹-nu-u=š-me-et (KBo 3.34 i 21 (OH/NS)), ši-ik-nu-u=š-ši-it (917/u + iv 11 (NS)), ši-ik-nu-u=š-še-et (KUB 53.3 v 3 (NS), KUB 53.5, 5 (NS)), gen.sg. še-ek-nu-uš (KBo 2.3 ii 33 (MH/NS)), še-ek-nu-ua-aš, dat.-loc.sg. še-e-ek-na-u-i-i=š-mi (KBo 17.36 iii 5 (OS)), še-ek-nu-i=š-ši, abl. ši-ik-nu-az, acc.pl.c. še-ek-nu-uš, ši-ik-nu-uš.

IE cognates: Skt. *saj-* 'to adhere, to hang on', Lith. *segù* 'to adhere', OIr. *sén* 'safety net'.

PIE *ség-n(e)u-

See Weitenberg 1984: 227f. for semantics and attestations. The remarkable form $\check{s}e-ku-nu-u=\check{s}-me-et$ (KBo 3.34 i 21) is in my view to be regarded as a scribal error for $\check{s}e-ek^!-nu-u=\check{s}-me-et$. The only OS form, $\check{s}\bar{e}kna\check{\mu}i=\check{s}mi$ shows plene spelling of the vowel -e- as well as full grade in the suffix syllable $-na\check{\mu}$ - (cf. also $\hbar\bar{e}u-/\hbar e(i)au$ - 'rain').

Eichner (1979a: 42^4) reconstructs * $s\acute{e}k$ -nu- from the root "*sek-" 'to cut' (actually * $sekh_l$ -, see at $s\~{a}kk$ -l, but Weitenberg rather follows Hrozný's connection (1919: 76^8) with Lat. sagum 'soldier's cloak' which points to the PIE root *seg- 'to adhere, to hang (on)' (cf. Skt. saj- 'to adhere, to hang on', Lith. $seg\grave{u}$ 'to adhere', OIr. $s\acute{e}n$ 'safety net'). This means that we should reconstruct * $s\acute{e}g$ -n(e)u-.

\$ēli- (c.) 'grain pile, grain storage': nom.sg. *\$e-e-li-i*\$ (KUB 39.41 ii 14 (OH/NS)), *\$e-li-i*\$ (HKM 84 rev. 14 (MH/MS)), acc.sg. *\$e-li-i*n (KUB 30.24 iii 37 (OH/NS), KUB 39.41 ii 13 (OH/NS), HKM 111 obv. 9 (MH/MS), KUB 33.103 ii 11 (MH/NS), KUB 36.16 iii 19 (MH/NS), KUB 30.66 i 8 (NS)), gen.sg. [\$e-]e-li-ia-a*\$ (KBo 6.3 iv 19 (OH/NS)) // *\$e-e-li-ia-a*\$ (KBo 6.7, 2 (OH/NS)), *\$e-li-a*\$ (KUB 18.16,4 (NS)), *\$e-la-a*\$ (?) (KUB 55.14 obv. 10 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *\$e-e-li-ia (KBo 6.3 iv 19 (OH/NS)) // *\$e-e-li (KBo 6.7, 1 (OH/NS)), *\$e-e-li (KUB 5.9 i 35 (NS), KUB 30.46 l.col. 8 (NS)), *\$e-li (KBo 13.260 iii 40 (NS), KUB 55.54 iii 3 (NS)), nom.pl. *\$e-li-e-e*\$ (HKM 36 obv. 19 (MH/MS)), acc.pl. *\$e-e-li-u*\$ (KBo 11.32, 28 (OH/NS)), *\$e-li-u*\$ (KBo 13.260 iii 35 (NS), KUB 21.17 iii 14 (NH)), *\$e-li-a*\$ (KUB 21.17 iii 10 (NH)).

IE cognates: OIr. síl 'seed', Lith. pasėlŷs 'seed'.

PIE *seh₁-li-

This word is firmly attested as 'grain pile, grain storage'. If the one gen.sg.-form $\S e\text{-}la\text{-}a\S$ indeed belongs here, it would show the ablauting i-stem gen. in $-a\S$ <

*-aiaš. This word has plausibly been compared by Oettinger (1979a: 541²⁹, followed by e.g. Kimball 1999: 146) with OIr. sil 'seed' and Lith. pasėlỹs 'seed' and reconstructed as * seh_i -li-, a derivative in *-li- from the root * seh_i - 'to sow'.

šemen-zi / **šemn-**: see šamen-zi / šamn-

šena-: see šīna-

-šepa-: see at ^(f)tagānzepa-

(URUDU) šepikkušta- (c.) 'pin; hairpin; stylus' (Sum. (URUDU) ZI.KIN.BAR): nom.sg. $\check{s}a-p[i-k]u-u\check{s}-ta-\check{s}=a$ (MH/MS), $\check{s}i-pi-i[k-k]u-u\check{s}-ta-a\check{s}$ (MH/MS), $\check{s}a-pi-ik-ku-u\check{s}-i[k-k]u-u\check{s}-ta-a\check{s}$ (MH/MS), $\check{s}a-pi-ik-ku-u\check{s}-i[k-k]u-u\check{s}-ta-a\check{s}$ ta-aš (NS), ša-a-pí-ku-uš-ta-aš (NS), [š]a-pí-ku-uš-ta-aš (NS), acc.sg. ša-pí-ku $u\check{s}$ -ta-an (MH/MS), $\check{s}i$ -pi-[ik-ku- $u]\check{s}$ -ta-an (MH/MS), $\check{s}e$ -pi-ku- $u\check{s}$ -ta-a[n](OH/NS), gen.sg. še-pí-ik-ku-uš-ta-aš (OH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. še-pí-ku-uš-ti (NS), nom.pl. [š]e-pí-ku-uš-te-eš (NS), acc.pl. še-pí-ik-ku-uš-tu-uš (MS), ša-pí-ik-ku-ušdu-uš (NS).

See Beckman 1983: 63-4 for attestations and semantic treatment. According to Beckman, the word "may be said to designate a long pointed metal object with a single shaft", i.e. 'pin'. We encounter spellings with ša-pí-, še-pí- and ši-pí-, which are all found in MS texts already. This alteration in vocalism is remarkable. Melchert (1994a: 31) states that it "points unambiguously to initial /sp-/, and derivation from PIE *sp(e)ik- is straightforward". To my knowledge, a preform with initial *sp- would have yielded Hitt. išp-, however.

šeppitt- (n.) a kind of grain: nom.-acc.sg. še-ep-pí-it (often), še-pí-it (KBo 10.45+ iii 51, KBo 4.2 i 9), gen.sg. še-ep-pí-it-ta-aš (OS, often), še-ep-pí-id-da-aš (KUB 20.66 iv 6), še-ep-pí-da-aš (StBoT 25.54 iv 5 (OS)), [še]-ep-pí-da-aš (StBoT 25.56 iv 14 (OS)), še-ep-pį-tą-ąš (VSNF 12.56 obv. 8), instr. še-ep-pi-it-ti-it (KBo 30.73 iv² 11), nom.-acc.pl. *še-ep-pi-it-ta* (HKM 109 obv. 3, 7 (MH/MS)).

PIE *sep-it-??

See Rieken 1999a: 158f. for a treatment of this word. She argues that the occasional OS attestations gen.sg. šeppidaš (with single -d-) may show lenition of *-t- in posttonic position (*sépitas), whereas later on the unlenited variant (geminate -tt-) was generalized throughout the paradigm.

Because of the many OS attestations and because of the similarity in formation with *militt*- 'honey' (q.v.) it is not unlikely that $\S eppitt$ -, too, is of IE origin. Nevertheless, no good comparandum is known. Rieken's connection with Hitt. $\S eba$ - 'sheaf(?)', which she reconstructs as $\$ s\bar{e}p$ -o-, seems unconvincing to me.

šēr (adv.) 'above, on top': še-e-er (OS), še-er (OS). PIE *sēr

In the oldest texts we see traces of the fact that originally \check{ser} belonged to a nominal paradigm. The attestations $\check{se-e-er}=\check{sa-me-et}$ (OS), $\check{se-e-er}=\check{se-me-et}$ (OS) 'above them' and $\check{se-e-er}=\check{si-it}$ 'above him', indicate that \check{ser} originally was nom.-acc.sg.n. The form $\check{se-e-er}=\check{si-it}$ 'above him' may show that \check{ser} was datloc.sg. as well. Of the noun *ser-, the old allative is visible in \check{sara} (adv.) 'up(wards)' (q.v.). This latter form never has enclitic possesive pronouns, which indicates that it already earlier was seen as adverbial only. So we have to reckon with an original paradigm nom.-acc.sg. \check{ser} , dat.-loc.sg. \check{ser} , all.sg. \check{sara} . I would interpret dat.-loc.sg. \check{ser} as an endingless locative *ser, but Melchert (1984a: 88¹⁸) rather reconstructs a loc. *seri, in which the word-final -i regularly dropped. This *seri then would be the direct preform of CLuw. \check{sarri} as well. See at \check{sara} for a treatment of this latter form and for further etymology of the root *ser-.

šerha- (gender unclear) an object to rinse feet with: acc.sg. še-e-er-h[(a-an)] (KBo 20.26 + KBo 25.34 ii 12 (OS) // 327/b + 330/b rev. 3), instr. še-e-er-hi-it (KBo 17.43 i 14 (OS)), še-er-hi-it (KBo 17.18 ii 16 (OS)).

This word occurs in OS ritual texts only, denoting some object with which feet are rinsed, e.g. KBo 17.43 i (14) LÚ.MEŠ ALAM.ZU₉-an GÍR^{HLA}=ŠU-NU še-e-er-bi-it šar-ta-i 'he rubs the feet of the clowns with the šerha-'. Its exact meaning cannot be determined. Usually, it was thought that this word cannot be of IE origin, because of the fact that Melchert (1994a: 83) describes a sound law *eRHV > aRRV, due to which the sequence -erha- as found in šerha- should not be possible. As I have shown under erh- / arah- / arh-, however, the examples in favour of this sound law should all be interpreted otherwise, which means that there is no evidence that in *eRHV the -e- would get coloured to -a-. Nevertheless, the development *VRHV > VRRV is real, which means that the sequence -VrhV- in šerha- needs an additional explanation. Such an explanation could be, for instance, that we are dealing with an originally ablauting noun *serh_{2/3}-, *srh_{2/3}-; because in the zero-grade stem the laryngeal would be retained,

we could assume that it was restored in the full grade stem. So, all in all, if \check{serha} is of IE origin, it formally must go back to an original ablauting root noun $*s\acute{e}rh_{2/3}$, $*s\acute{e}rh_{2/3}$ -m, $*srh_{2/3}$ - $\acute{o}s$, which was later on thematicized. I know of no convincing IE cognate, however (but compare $\check{sarhije}/a$ - $\overset{zi}{=}$ $<*srh_3$ - $\overset{i}{=}$ o-).

šeš-ⁱⁱ / šaš- (Ia3) 'to sleep, to rest, to lie down': 1sg.pres.act. še-eš-mi (KUB 5.1 i 101, KBo 3.7 i 25), še-eš-m[i] (KUB 12.61 iii 3), 2sg.pres.act.(?) še-eš-ti (KBo 13.58 ii 16 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. še-eš-zi (often), še-e-eš-zi (KBo 19.128 vi 29), še-iš-zi (KUB 9.34 iii 9), 1pl.pres.act. ša-šu-e-ni (KBo 17.1 + 25.3 ii 29 (OS)), *še-e-šu-e-ni* (KUB 36.56 ii 5), 3pl.pres.act. *ša-ša-an-zi* (KBo 20.56 obv. 11, KUB 25.37 iv 36), ša-a-ša-an-zi (KBo 23.27 + KBo 35.183 ii 37, 38), še-eša-an-zi (KBo 5.11 i 5), 1sg.pret.act. še-e-šu-un (KBo 4.4 iv 16, KUB 40.3 ii 4), še-šu-un (KUB 43.46, 7), še-eš-šu-un (KUB 52.91 ii 4), 3sg.pret.act. še-eš-ta (often), še-e-eš-ta (KUB 31.39 iv 3), 1pl.pret.act. še-eš-u-en (KBo 41.126, 3), 3pl.pret.act. še-e-š[e-er] (KUB 36.37 ii 9), 2sg.imp.act. še-e-e[š] (KUB 36.35 i 10), 3sg.imp.act. še-eš-du (often); part. ša-ša-an-t- (OS); verb.noun še-e-šu-uua-[ar] (KUB 15.15 i 4), gen.sg. [š]e-šu-ua-a-aš (ABoT 7 vi 4); inf.I še-šu-an-zi (KUB 5.1 i 38, 61), še-e-šu-u-ua-an-zi (KUB 13.4 iii 6), še-šu-u-a-an-zi (AnSt 20 iv[?] 6), *še-e-šu-u-an-zi* (KUB 13.4 iii 2, 30); inf.II *ša-ša-an-na* (HKM 46 rev. 21 (MH/MS), KBo 10.20 iv 10 (NS)); impf. še-eš-ke/a- (OS), še-eš-ki-eš-ke/a-, šeeš-ki-iš-ke/a-, še-eš-kiš-ke/a-, še-eš-kiš-ki-eš-kán-zi (KUB 16.16 obv. 27).

Derivatives: šešuuaš É.ŠÀ 'bed room' (gen.sg. še-šu-ua-aš É.ŠÀ-na-aš (KUB 33.87+ iii 12)), **šašant-** (c.) 'concubine' (nom.sg. ša-ša-an-za (KBo 3.7 iv 19 (OH/NS), KUB 17.6 iv 16 (fr.) (NS)), acc.sg. ša-ša-an-da-n=a-x[...] (KBo 8.69, 4 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. $\check{s}a-\check{s}a-an-ti-i=\check{s}-\check{s}i$ (KUB 8.41 ii 7 (OS)), $[\check{s}a-\check{s}]a-[a]n-di$ (VBoT 124 ii 10 (OS))), šaš(ša)nu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make sleep (with someone), to bring to bed' (2sg.pres.act. ša-aš-nu-ši (KUB 48.123 iii 20 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. ša-aš-nuan-zi (KBo 17.36+ iii 2 (OS), KBo 13.120, 14 (MS)), ša-aš-nu-ua-an-zi (KUB 59.40 obv. 2, IBoT 4.15 obv. 5), *ša-aš-ša-nu-an-zi* (IBoT 1.29 rev. 51 (MH?/MS?), KUB 25.37 iv 19 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. ša-aš-nu-ut (KUB 33.118, 24 (NS)); verb.noun gen.sg. *ša-aš-nu-ma-aš* (317/v, 6 (NS), KUB 12.5 iv 9 (MH/MS)); impf.2pl.pres.act. ša-aš-nu-uš-ga-at-te-ni (KBo 7.28 obv. 24 (OH/MS)), impf.3pl.pres.act. ša-aš-nu-uš-kán-zi (KUB 25.37 iii 9 (OH/NS)), šaaš-ša-nu-uš-kán-zi (KUB 51.50 iii[?] 13 (NS), KUB 55.65 iv 12, 23)), (TÚG)**šašt(a)-**(c.) 'sleep, bed' (nom.sg. ša-aš-za=ti-iš (KUB 33.8 iii 19 (OH/NS)), ša-aš-za (KBo 22.84, 7 (NS)), ša-aš-ta-aš (MH?/NS), acc.sg. ša-aš-ta-an (MH?/NS), šaaš-da-an (NS), gen.sg. ša-aš-ta-aš (KUB 17.31, 24 (MH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. ša-ašti (OH/MS), ša-aš-te (KUB 31.127 iii 5 (OH/NS), KBo 34.105 i 2 (NS)), abl. šaaš-ta-az (MS), ša-aš-ta-za (MH/NS), acc.pl. ša-aš-du-uš (MH/MS), ša-a-aš-du-uš (KBo 5.8 ii 28 (NH)), dat.-loc.pl. ša-aš-ta-aš (KUB 42.94 i 4 (NS)), [ša-aš-t]a-aš (KUB 29.41, 2 (MH/NS))).

IE cognates: Skt. sas- 'to sleep', Av. hah- 'to sleep'.

PIE *sés-ti, *ss-énti

This verb clearly shows an ablaut *seš- / šaš-. It is consistently spelled with single -š-: a spelling with a geminate is found only once (še-eš-šu-un), in a NS text. Friedrich HW: 191 cites 3pl.pret.act. šeššir, but I have not been able to find this form. Perhaps this citation is based on a wrong interpretation of pa-ra-a-še-eš-ši-er 'they dispersed' (KBo 5.8 i 20, 22) (see at parāšešš-zi). The impf. šeške/a-aparently was reinterpreted as a single stem as we can see by its impf. šeškiške/a-. Once we even find šeškiškiške/a-.

An etymological connection with Skt. sas- and Av. hah- 'to sleep' was first suggested by Mudge apud Sturtevant 1933: 89, and is generally accepted since. It means that we have to reconstruct a PIE root *ses-. The interpretation of the full grade stem is clear (*ses- regularly yielded Hitt. /ses-/), but the fate of the zero grade stem is less evident. In my view, we have to assume that PIE *ss- regularly yielded Hitt. /ses-/, which phonetically was realized [ses-], spelled ses-ses0. Likewise ses0. Likewise *ses0. Likewise *ses0. Likewise *ses0. With fortition of the second *ses0 due to its contact with *ses0, which phonetically was realized [ses1.], spelled *ses0-ses0-ses1.

The derived noun $\check{s} a \check{s} t(a)$ - (originally a *t*-stem, thematicized in NH) is extensively treated by Rieken (1999a: 129f.). It probably reflects $*s \acute{o} s - t - s$, as is possibly still visible in the plene spelling of acc.pl. $\check{s} \bar{a} \check{s} d u \check{s}$.

The CLuwian forms *šašša*- and *šaššumai*- are often cited as belonging with Hitt. *šeš-^{zi} / šaš-*. Melchert (1993b: 192), however, interprets the former as 'release, grant' and states of the latter: "meaning 'beschlafe' is mere guess and difficult formally". CHD (Š: 310) tentatively translates *šaššumai*- as 'to make (someone) sorry/contrite'.

šeš-zi 'to prosper, to proliferate': see šiš-zi

šeša- (gender unclear) body part of cow: acc.sg. še-ša-an-n=a (KBo 11.72 ii 44), še-e-ša-an (KBo 30.69 iii 17).

The word occurs twice and is rather unclear regarding its meaning. Nevertheless, the word seems to denote a body part of cows in the following context:

KBo 30.69 iii

- (16) [n]u LÚ^{MEŠ GIŠ}BANŠUR ha-an-te-ez-zi ti-an-zi
- (17) [n]u LÚ.MEŠ MUḤALDIM=ma GU₄-aš še-e-ša-an ti-an-zi
- (18) [G]IM- $an=ma=k\acute{a}n$ {Rasur} $TU_7^{HI.A}ta$ -ru-up-da-ri
- (19) [n]u LÚ.MEŠ MUḤALDIM GIŠ ha-ap-ša-al-li da-an-zi
- (20) [n]=a-aš-ta LÚ.MEŠMUḤALDIM da-ga-an-zi-pu'-uš
- (21) [*š*]*a-an-ḥa-an-zi*

'The table servants step forward, and the cooks place the \check{s} . of the cow. When the soups have been finished, the cooks take a footstool(?) and the cooks sweep the earth'.

In another context it seems to be on a par with 'feet':

KBo 11.72 ii

- (43) nụ=kận kat-ta-an-ta ši-pa-an-ti UZU^{ḤI.A}=ma za-nu-a[n-zi ...]
- (44) $\widehat{GIR}^{HI.A}$ še-ša-an-n=a Ú-UL pé-eš-ši-an-zi

'They libate downwards and they make the pieces of meat $\cos[k\dots]$. Feet and \check{s} . they do not throw away'.

Rieken (1999a: 75) assumes a connection with ^(UZU)šišai- (q.v.), which she suggests to interpret as 'paw'. This is a possibility but far from assured.

šešša-ⁱ / **šešš-**: see šišša-ⁱ / šišš-

GIŠ šēšan(a)-: see GIŠ šēšatar / šēšann-

šešarije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to sieve': impf.2pl.imp.act. *še-ša-ri-iš-ke-tén* (KUB 13.3 iii 23), *še-ša*[-*ri-iš-ke-tén*] (KUB 13.3 iii 38).

Derivatives: GIŠ šešarul- 'sieve' (instr. še-ša-ru-li-it (KUB 13.3 iii 23, 38).

IE cognates: OCS sěti 'to sieve', Lith. sijóti 'to sieve'.

PIE * seh_1 -sr-ie/o-?

For semantics, cf. the following contexts:

KUB 13.3 iii

- (22) nu-u=š-ma-aš ú-ui5-te-na-aš na-ah-ha-an-te-eš e-eš-tén
- (23) nu ú-ui₅-ta-ar ^{GIŠ}še-ša-ru-li-it še-ša-ri-iš-ke-tén

'You must be careful with the water. Sieve the water with a sieve!';

ibid. iii

- (36) ki-nu-un=ma-a= \check{s} -ma- $a\check{s}$ $\check{s}u$ -me-e- $e\check{s}$ $L\acute{U}^{M}[^{E\check{S}}$ $A.\acute{I}L.L\acute{A}]$
- (37) ú-ui-te-na-aš na-aḥ-ḥa-an-te-eš [e-eš-tén nu ú-ui-ta-ar]
- (38) GIŠ še-ša-ru-li-it še-ša-[ri-iš-ke-tén]

'Now you, water-carriers, must be careful with the water. Sieve the water with a sieve!'.

The stem to both $\check{s}\check{e}\check{s}ari\check{\iota}e/a$ - and $\check{s}\check{e}\check{s}arul$ - must be $\check{s}\check{e}\check{s}ar$ -. I wonder to what extent these words can be connected with OCS $\check{s}\check{e}ti$ 'to sieve' and Lith. $sij\acute{o}ti$ 'to sieve' < $*seh_l$ -. Regarding its formation, we could compare $nah\check{s}ari\check{\iota}e/a^{-2^i}$ 'to be afraid' (see under $n\bar{a}h^{-i}/nahh$ -), which must reflect $*neh_2$ - $sr-\dot{\iota}e/o$ -. In the case of $\check{s}\check{e}\check{s}ari\check{\iota}e/a$ - we therefore perhaps could reconstruct $*seh_l$ - $sr-\dot{\iota}e/o$ -. If this is correct, it shows that $*-\acute{e}h_lsr$ yields Hitt. $-e\check{s}ar$, which contrasts with $*-\acute{e}sr > Hitt. -e\check{s}\check{s}ar$ (e.g. $*\acute{g}^h\acute{e}sr > ke\check{s}\check{s}ar$ 'hand').

*GIŠ šēšatar / šēšann- (n.) 'fruit-tree?': gen.sg. GIŠ še-e-ša-an-na-aš (KUB 24.1 iv 12), GIŠ še-e-ša-na-aš (KUB 24.2 rev. 14).

The gen.sg.-forms ^{GIŠ} *še-e-ša-an-na-aš* (KUB 24.1 iv 12) and ^{GIŠ} *še-e-ša-na-aš* (KUB 24.2 rev. 14) are duplicates of each other. The use of the determinative GIŠ and the context could indicate that the words denote 'fruit-tree (vel sim.)' (thus CHD L-N 237):

KUB 24.1 iv (with duplicate KUB 24.2 rev. 12ff.)

- (9) A-NA LUGAL=ma MUNUS.LUGAL DUMU^{MEŠ}.LUG[(AL Ù A-NA KUR ^{URU}Ha-at-ti)]
- (10) TI-tar ḥa-ad-du-la-tar in-na[(-ra-ua-tar MU^{KAM} GÍD.DA)]
- (11) EGIR.UD MI du-uš-ga-ra-at-ta-an[(-n=a p)í-eš-k(i) nu $^{?}$ [ha(l-kṭ-ṭḍ-aš)]
- (12) GIŠGEŠTIN-aš GIŠse-e-sa-an-na-aš (var. GIŠse-e-sa-na-aš) GU $_4$ [($^{IJI.A}$ -aš UDU $^{IJI.A}$ -aš UZ $_6$ ($^{IJI.A}$ -aš)]
- (13) ŠAḤ-aš ANŠE.GÌR.NUN.NA^{ḤI.A}-aš ANŠE.KUR.RA-aš g[(i-im-ra-aš hu-u-it-ni-it)]
- (14) DUMU.LÚ.U₁₉.LU- $a\check{s}$ - \check{s} = $a\check{S}A$ EGIR.UD^M[(I mi-ia-a-tar $p\acute{i}$ - $e\check{s}$ -ki)]

'But grant to the king, the queen, the princes and to Hatti-land life, health, strength, long years in the future and happiness. And grant future growth of

grain, vines, š.-s, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, mules, horses – together with wild animals of the field – and of humans'.

On the basis of the attestation $s\bar{e}sannas$ a stem sesatar is cited by Friedrich HW Erg. 3: 28. This would imply that $s\bar{e}sanas$ is to be emended to se-e-sa-(an-)na-as. A stem $s\bar{e}sanna-$ cannot be excluded either, of course. If the meaning 'fruit-tree' is correct, it is possible that $s\bar{e}satar$ belongs with $s\bar{s}s-i$ 'to prosper, to proliferate' (q.v.), althought the latter verb shows geminate -ss-i in e.g. verb.noun $s\bar{e}ssaunas$, whereas $s\bar{e}satar$ is spelled with single -s-i.

šešha-ⁱ / **šešh-**: see šišha-ⁱ / šišh-

 $\check{s}e\check{s}\check{s}\check{i}\check{s}ar$ (n.) 'negligence': nom.-acc.sg. $\check{s}e$ - $e\check{s}$ - $\check{s}i$ - $\check{s}[a]r^?$ (KUB 14.4 iii 26).

This word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 14.4 iii

- (23) ma-a-an=ma I-NA KUR $^{\mathrm{URU}}$ Kum-ma-an-ni=ma pa-a-un A-BU=IA I-NA $^{\mathrm{d}}$ Ḥé-pát $^{\mathrm{URU}}$ Kum-ma-an-ni
- (24) EZEN hal-zi-ia-u-ua-aš ta-ra-a-an har-ta pé-eš-ta=m=a-an=ši na-a-ú-i
- (25) n=a-aš am-mu-uk na-ak-ke-e-eš-ta-at nu I-NA ^{URU}Ki-iz-zu-ua-at-na pa-a-un
- (26) nu ki-iš-ša-an me-mi-iš-ke-nu-un pa-i-mi= $\mu a=za$ ŠA A-BI=IA šę-ęš-ši-š $[a]r^{?}$
- (27) $ar-ha\ \check{s}[a]r-ni-ik-mi$

'When I went to Kummanni, (it was the case that) my father had promised to Hepat of Kummanni a Feast of Summoning, but he had not yet given it to her, and she troubled me! I went to Kummanni and spoke thus: 'I come to do penance for the negligence(?) of my father''.

Although the meaning 'negligence(?)' seems quite certain, I know no good etymology for this word.

šešd-^{zi}: see šiš-^{zi}

šeš(š)ur: see šiššur

§ī- (numeral) 'one' (Sum. 1 (DIŠ)): nom.sg.c. 1-*iš* (OS), 1-*aš* (NS), acc.sg. 1-*an* (OS), 1-*in* (HKM 47 rev. 49 (MH/MS)), *ši-an* (here?, NH), nom.-acc.sg.n. 1-*at*-*t*=*a* (KBo 17.104 ii 7), 1-*e* (KBo 18.172 obv. 16), gen.sg. *ši-i-e-el* (OH/NS), dat.-

loc.sg. *ši-e-da-ni* (OH/MS), *ši-e-ta-ni* (MH/MS), abl. *ši-i-e-ez* (MH/NS), *ši-e-ez* (NH), *še-e-ez* (NH), 1-*e-da-az*, 1-*e-da-za*, instr. *ši-e-et* (OS), *še-e-et* (OH/NS), *ši-e-et-ta* (NH), 1-*e-ta-an-da* (NH).

Derivatives: *šiela-* (adj.) 'of one' (nom.sg.c. 1-*e-la-aš* (KBo 1.44 + KBo 13.1 i 54 (NS)), nom.pl.c. *ši-e-le-eš* (KBo 6.3 ii 16 (OH/NS)), nom.-acc.pl.n.(?) 1-*e-la* (KUB 45.77 i 7 (NS))).

IE cognates: Gr. nom.sg.f. ἴα 'one'. PIE * sih_2

The stem ši-, with the forms gen.sg. šiiēl, dat.-loc.sg. šietani, abl. šiiez and instr. šiet, was usually interpreted as a demonstrative 'that' or 'this'. Goedegebuure (2006) convincingly shows that an interpretation as a pronoun does not fit the usage of these forms, however, and argues that they in fact denote 'one' and therefore must be regarded as the phonetic reading of the sumerogram 1 'one'. On the basis of a combination of the phonetic and sumerographic writings she reconstructs a paradigm nom.sg.c. */sias/, acc.sg.c. /sian/, nom.-acc.sg.n. */siat/ and */sie/, gen.sg. /siel/, dat.-loc.sg. /siedani/, abl. /siet^s/ and */siedat^s/, instr. /siet/ and */siedant/ and assumes a basic stem šiia-. Although I largely agree with her reconstruction of the paradigm, I think that the interpretation of the nom.sg.c. must be adapted. Despite the fact that we do find the sumerographic writing nom.sg.c. 1-aš, which indeed would point to /sias/, the oldest attested nom.sg.c.form is 1-iš (OS). Goedegebuure interprets this form as belonging to an i-stem paradigm, of which she assumes that it is not necessarily identical to the a-stem forms. In my view, the absence of any other i-stem forms (note that acc.sg.c. 1-in is attested only once (HKM 47 rev. 49), which can easily be analogical to nom.sg.c. 1-iš in the preceding line (ibid. 48)) indicates that this form is not part of another paradigm but must in fact belong to this one that we have reconstructed. This is supported by the fact that nom.sg.c. 1-aš is found in younger texts only (its oldest attestation is KUB 12.19 iii 28 (OH/MS or NS): note that the OS-status of KBo 40.200 (that has 1-aš in r.col. 4) seems quite dubious to me), whereas 1-iš is found in OS and MS texts. This points to a situation in which the original nom.sg.c. of 'one' was /sis/, spelled 1-iš. In analogy to acc.sg.c. /sian/, nom.sg.c. /sis/ was in younger times secondarily changed to /sias/, spelled 1-aš.

For the etymological interpretation of this numeral, Goedegebuure refers to Beekes (1988b: 81) who states that in Greek, besides the feminine μ (α 'one' (*sm-ih₂), also a form ' α exists (Hom., supported by Lesbian, Thessalic and Boeotian material). On the basis of this latter form, he assumes that the original feminine

form of 'one' was $*sih_2$, which was altered to $*sm-ih_2$ in analogy to masculine *sem 'one'. This is further supported by e.g. the fact that Skt. dat.sg.m. $t\acute{a}smai$ 'to him' $<*t\acute{o}-sm-\bar{o}i$ (containing -sm- 'one') corresponds to dat.sg.f. $t\acute{a}syai$ 'to her' $<*t\acute{o}-sih_2-\bar{o}i$ (containing $-sih_2$ - 'one'). In Hittite, this $*sih_2$ - is the basis for the paradigm as attested: addition of the pronominal endings nom.sg. -s, acc.sg. -an, gen.sg. -el, etc. yielded $/s\bar{s}s/$, $/s\bar{s}an/$, $/s\bar{s}el/$, $/s\bar{s}edani/$, etc. Note that the length of $-\bar{i}$ -in nom.sg. $/s\bar{s}s/$ is not independently attested, but cannot be disproven either. It is supported by spellings like $\check{s}i-i-e-el$ and $\check{s}i-i-e-ez$.

The adjective *šiela*-, which since Hrozný (1922a: 24-5) generally has been translated as 'in love', has now by Hoffner (2006) been identified as a derivative of the gen.sg. *šiēl* 'of one'.

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-ši (2sg.pres.act.-ending of the mi-flection)
Anat. cognates: Pal. -ši; CLuw. -ši; HLuw. -si.
IE cognates: Skt. -si, Gr. -σι, Lith. -si, Goth. -s, Lat. -s, etc.
PIE *-si
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The ending for the 2sg.pres.act. for the *mi*-conjugation is -ši. Postvocalically, it is consistently spelled with single -š-. In the OS texts, we find -ši postvocalically (e.g. ú-ua-ši 'you come', ak-ku-uš-ke-ši 'you drink', ar-ša-ne-e-ši 'you are envious', ha-an-ta-a-i-ši 'you arrange together', i-e-ši 'you make', pa-i-ši 'you go', te-ši 'you say') as well as after consonant (e-eš-ši 'you sit / you are', e-uk-ši 'you drink', har-ši 'you have', pu-nu-uš-ši 'you ask', with fortition to /-Si/ after stops, cf. e-ku-uš-ši 'you drink', [e-ez-za-a]š-ši 'you eat'). In younger times, the hi-ending -tti (q.v.) is spreading to the mi-conjugation, replacing -ši. The first traces of this replacement is visible in MH times, where we occasionally find -tti in verbs that end in a consonant (ha-ap-ti 'you attach', har-ti 'you have'). In NH times, this has become the normal situation (in NH/NS texts we find for instance 15x e-ep-ti vs. 2x e-ep-ši 'you seize'). Moreover, in NS texts we occasionally find -tti in verbs that end in a vowel: ar-nu-ut-ti 'you settle', im-me-at-ti 'you mingle' and pa-it-ti 'you go'. These are the first signs of what probably eventually meant the end of the ending -ši in favour of the hi-ending -tti.

Etymologically, $-\dot{s}i$ goes back to two endings. On the one hand, it directly reflects the PIE athematic primary 2sg.-ending *-si used in PIE root-presents (~ Skt. -si, Gr. - σ t, Lith. -si). On the other hand, it reflects the PIE athematic secondary ending *-s used in PIE root-aorists (~ Skt. -s, Gr. - ς) extended with the 'presentic' -i.

= \S i-/= \S ia-/= \S ie- (encl.poss.pron. 3sg.) 'his, her, its': nom.sg.c. $V=\S$ -iis (OS), $V=\S$ -iis (OS), $V=\S$ -iis (rare, OS), $V=\S$ -ie-ei (NS), $V=\S$ -iis (NS), acc.sg.c. $V(n)=\S$ -iia-iia (OS), Sum.= \S -iia (OS), Vin= \S -iia (NS), Vin= \S -iia (NS), Sum.= \S -iia (NS), nom.-acc.sg.n. $V=\S$ -iia-ei (OS), $V(n)=\S$ -iia-ei (OS), $V=\S$ -iia-e

See CHD Š: 324f. for an overview of attestations and spellings. From this overview, we can conclude that the oldest attestations show geminate -šš- (when this could be expressed in the spelling) and that the original inflection is nom.sg.c. =ššiš, acc.sg.c. =ššan, nom.-acc.sg.n. =ššet, gen.sg. =ššaš, dat.-loc.sg. =šši, abl.-instr. =ššit, nom.pl.c. =ššeš, acc.pl.c. =ššuš, nom.-acc.pl.n. =ššet, dat.-loc.pl. =ššaš. For the original distinction between nom.-acc.sg./pl.n. =ššet vs. abl.-instr. =ššit see Melchert 1984a: 122-6. This means that we are dealing with an ablauting stem =šši- / =šša- / =šše-. This vocalization can hardly reflect anything else than PIE *-i-, *-o- and *-e-, but an exact explanation for the distribution of these vowels is still lacking (cf. also =mi- / =ma- / =me- 'my', =tti- / =tta- / =tte- 'your (sg.)', =šummi- / =šumma- / =šumme- 'our' and =šmi- / =šma- / =šme- 'your (pl.); their'). Etymologically, this enclitic possessive must belong with =šše, =šši (encl.pron. 3sg.dat.), and go back to *-si-, *-so- and *-se-.

šija- 'one': see šī-

^{UTÚL}**šijammi**- (n.) a certain dish prepared in a jar: nom.-acc.sg. *ši-ja-am-mi* (KBo 2.7 i 15, 29), *ši-ja-mi* (KUB 17.35 i 35).

The word occurs a few times only. Its exact meaning is unclear. Formally, it looks like a Luwian participle in -amma/i-. Further unknown.

É šijannaš 'treasury (house of sealing)': É ši-ja-an-na-aš.

This word denotes 'treasury' and is usually transliterated $^{\acute{E}}$ $\dot{s}i$ - $\dot{i}a$ -an-na- $a\dot{s}$. Nevertheless, it is better read \acute{E} $\dot{s}i$ - $\dot{i}a$ -an-na- $a\dot{s}$ 'house of $\dot{s}i\dot{i}a\bar{t}ar$ ', in which * $\dot{s}i\dot{i}a\bar{t}ar$ denotes 'sealing' and is the verbal abstract of the verb $\dot{s}ai$ - i / $\dot{s}i$ - 'to seal'. See there for further etymology.

šijant- (n.) 'alcoholic beverage?': nom.-acc.pl. ši-ja-an-ta (KUB 14.3 ii 62 (NH)).

This word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 14.3 ii

- (61) ... nu A-NA ^mPí-ja-ma-ra-du 🗸 za-ar-ši-ja-an x[...]
- (62) 4 za-ar-ši-ja-aš=ma I-NA KUR Ḥat-ti kiš-an ma-a-an NINDA ši-ja-an-ta
- (63) ku-e-da-ni up-pa-an-zi nu-u=š-ši=kán ḤUL UL ták-ki-iš-ša-an-zi

'[I have given] a safeconduct to Pijamaradu. A safeconduct in Ḥatti (goes) as follows: Whenever they send bread (and) *šijanta* to someone, to him they will not conduct evil'.

Sommer (1932: 132) tentatively translates $\check{s}i\underline{i}$ and as 'Rauschtrank(?)'. Formally, the word is identical to the nom.-acc.pl.n. of the participle of $\check{s}ai^{-i}/\check{s}i$ -, $\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to impress; to shoot'. Semantically, however, a translation in the field of food-stuff or drinks would be better, for which we possibly could compare $\check{s}i\underline{i}\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar/\check{s}i\underline{i}\bar{e}\check{s}n$ -'beer'.

GIŠ Šijattal- (n.) 'spear(?)' (Sum. GIŠ ŠU.I): nom.-acc.sg. ši-ja-at-tal (KUB 33.106 iii 47, iv 15, KUB 36.95 iii 8), ši-ja-tal (KUB 17.7+ iii 17, KUB 33.92 iii 12, KUB 33.95 iv 2).

Derivatives: *šijatalliške/a-^{zi}* (Ic6) 'to hunt (with a spear)' (3sg.pres.act. *ši-ja-tal-li-iš-ke-ez-zi* (KUB 2.1 vi 6, 8, KBo 12.59 i 3, 6, KUB 40.107+ rev. 18), *ši-ja(-at)-tal-li-iš/eš-ke-ez-zi* (KBo 11.40 vi 3, 16, 19, 22, 25)).

PIE $*h_1$ s-io-tlo-

 In the nom.-acc.sg. the ending *-tlom should have yielded Hitt. -ttal, according to the sound law *-Clom > -Cal as formulated by Melchert 1993c.

šiįattalliįe/a-^{zi}: see *šittariįe/a-*^{zi}

*šijatar/šijann- 'spurting': gen.sg. ši-ja-an-na-aš (KBo 5.2 i 38).

This word occurs only once, in the following context:

KBo 5.2 i

- (37) NA ZA.GÌN te-pu NA GUG te-pu NA AŠ.NU₁₁.GAL te-pu
- (38) hu-u-uš-ti-iš-š=a te-pu 14 kap-pí-iš ŠE pa-ra-a ši-ia-an-na-aš
- (39) ^{GIŠ}ŠINIG te-pu ^{GIŠ}ERIN te-pu

'a bit of lapis lazuli, a bit of carnelian, a bit of alabaster, and a bit of $h\bar{u}sti$ -. Fourteen bowls of grain that has spurted forth, a bit of tamarisk and a bit of ceder'.

It is clearly a gen.sg. of a abstract noun * $\check{s}i\underline{i}atar$, derived from the verb $\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a-z^i$ (see at $\check{s}ai-z^i$). See there for further etymology.

šijattarije/a-^{zi}: see *šittarije/a-*^{zi}

šije- 'one': see ši-

šije/a-^{zi}: see šai-ⁱ / ši-; šije/a-^{zi}

UZU šiešai-: see (UZU) šišai-

šijēššar / **šijēšn-** (n.) 'beer' (Sum. KAŠ): nom-acc.sg. *ši-e-eš-šar* (KUB 43.30 iii 19 (OS)), *ši-i-e-eš-šar* (KUB 7.1 iii 35 (OH/NS), KBo 16.27 ii 11 (MH/MS)), *ši-i-e-eš*[-*šar*] (KBo 21.21 iii 7 (MH/MS)), *ši-i-eš-ša*[r] (KBo 20.49, 20 (MS)), abl. *ši-i-e-(eš-)na-az* (KBo 30.125 iv 8 (OH/NS)), instr. *ši-i-e-eš-ša-ni-it* (KBo 20.34 obv. 12 (OH/MS)), *ši-i-e-(eš-)ni-it* (KBo 15.34 ii 8 (OH/NS)).

PIE * sh_1 -i- $\acute{e}h_1sh_1r$?

The word is well attested in OS and MS texts. Formally, it looks like a derivative in $-\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$ from either $\check{s}ai^{-i}/\check{s}i$ - 'to impress, to sow' or from $\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$ 'to shoot'. Semantically, I would prefer a connection with $\check{s}ai$ - $\check{s}i$ - 'to impress; to sow'

because of the fact that beer is produced from grain. If so, then $\check{s}i\check{\iota}\check{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$ would reflect $*sh_{i}$ -i- $\acute{e}sr$. See at $\check{s}ai$ -i/ $\check{s}i$ - for further etymology.

 $\vec{s}ij\vec{e}\vec{s}\vec{s}ar$ (n.) 'shooting (vel sim.)?': nom.-acc.sg. $\vec{s}i$ -i-e- $e\vec{s}$ - $\vec{s}ar$ (KBo 17.61 rev. 7). PIE * h_1s -i- $\acute{e}h_1sh_1r$??

Hapax in KBo 17.61 rev. (7) $ne-pi-ša-az=k\acute{a}n$ kat-ta $\check{s}i-i-e-e\check{s}-\check{s}ar$ $\check{s}i-\check{q}-ti$ 'From heaven \check{s} . spurted down'. Formally, $\check{s}i\check{l}\check{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$ is identical with $\check{s}i\check{l}\check{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$ 'beer'. Semantically, however, we rather expect a figura etymologica with $\check{s}i\check{l}\acute{l}ati$, so 'shooting (vel sim.)'. If so, then it must reflect $*h_ls-i-\acute{e}h_lsh_lr$. See at $\check{s}i\check{l}e/a-i$ (under $\check{s}ai-i-\check{s}i-\check{s}i-i$) for further etymology.

šietti- (c.) a certain hairdo(?) (Sum. GÚ.BAR): nom.sg. *ši-e-et-ti-iš* (KBo 1.42 iii 22).

The word only occurs once, in a vocabulary, where it glosses Sum. GÚ.BA[R]. Friedrich (HW: 192) translates 'eine Haartracht?'. No etymology.

šimišije/a-zi: see *šamišije/a-zi* under *šami-*

\$\textit{sma-} (c.) 'figurine, doll': nom.sg. \$\tilde{s}i-i-na-a\tilde{s} (KUB 9.7 iii 6 (MS), KUB 17.18 ii 13 (NS), KUB 59.43 i 9 (NS)), \$\tilde{s}e-e-na-a\tilde{s} (KUB 17.14 rev. 16, 22 (NS)), \$\tilde{s}[e-e^?-n]a-a\tilde{s} (KUB 12.58 i 25 (NS)), acc.sg. \$\tilde{s}i-i-na-an (KBo 17.1 + 25.3 i 5, iv 18 (OS), KBo 17.3+ iv 14, 24 (OS), \$\tilde{s}e-na-an (KUB 55.3 obv. 10 (OH/MS?), KUB 7.2 i 22 (NS)), \$\tilde{s}e-e-na-an (KBo 29.17 iii 8 (NS), KUB 7.53+ ii 53 (2x), iii 15 (NS), KUB 24.14 i 13, 14 (NS)), gen.sg. \$\tilde{s}i-i-na-a\tilde{s} (KUB 60.161 ii 42 (NS)), \$\tilde{s}i-na-\tilde{s} (KUB 60.161 ii 11 (NS)), \$\tilde{s}i-e-na-a\tilde{s} (KUB 17.18 ii 14, iii 20 (NS)), \$\tilde{s}e-e-na-a\tilde{s} (KUB 46.46 ii 13 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. \$\tilde{s}i-i-ni (KBo 17.1 + 25.3 iv 13 (OS), KBo 17.3+ iv 26 (OS), \$\tilde{s}e-e-ni (KUB 17.14 rev. 11, 13 (NS)), nom.pl. \$\tilde{s}i-e-ni-e\tilde{s} (KUB 17.18 ii 10 (NS)), acc.pl. \$\tilde{s}e-e-nu-u\tilde{s} (KUB 24.13 iii 6 (MH/NS), KUB 7.53+ ii 1, 14, 16 (NS), KUB 24.14 i 11 (NS)), \$\tilde{s}e-e-nu'-u\tilde{s} (KBo 12.107 rev. 13 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: NINDAŠīna- (c.), bread in the shape of a figurine (nom.sg. *ši-i-na-aš* (ABoT 5+ iii 6 (OS)), *še-e-na-aš* (KBo 5.1 ii 33 (MH/NS), KUB 55.40, 4 (NS)), acc.sg. *ši-i-na-an* (KBo 21.34 + IBoT 1.7 ii 16 (MH/NS), KBo 39.180+181, 7, 9, 11 (NS)), *še-na-an* (KBo 30.96 iv 5 (OH/NS)), *še-e-na-an* (KBo 21.34 + IBoT 1.7 iii 9 (MH/NS)), acc.pl. *še-e-nu-uš* (KBo 39.180+181, 4 (NS), KUB 55.12 iii 2 (NS?))).

The oldest attestations (OS) of this word are spelled $\delta i-i-n^{\circ}$, whereas the spellings $\delta e-e-n^{\circ}$ and $\delta e-n^{\circ}$ are found in NS texts only (the dating of KUB 55.3, where we find $\delta e-na-an$, as MS is not fully assured) according to the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before -n- as described in § 1.4.8.1.d.

The etymological interpretation of this word is unclear. Mechanically, we would expect a preform *siHno- or $*d^{(h)}iHno$ -. Unfortunately I have not been able to find cognates.

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-šipa-: see at <sup>(f)</sup>tagānzepa-

šip(p)ānt-<sup>i</sup> / šip(p)ant- : see išpānt-<sup>i</sup> / išpant-

<sup>(URUDU)</sup>šipikkušta-: see <sup>(URUDU)</sup>šepikkušta
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šiptamija- (n.) 'seven-drink' (Sum. VII-*mi-ja*-): nom.-acc.pl. *ši-ip-ta-mi-ja* (KBo 5.1 iv 35), VII-*mi-ia* (Bo 4951 rev. 15).

Derivatives: *šiptamae-*^{zi} (Ic2) 'to seven(?)' (3sg.pres.act. *ši-ip-ta-ma-iz-zi* (543/s iii 2), VII-*iz-zi* (KUB 51.18 obv. 10)).

IE cognates: Skt. saptá, Av. hapta, Gr. ἑπτά, Lat. septem, Goth. sibun 'seven'. PIE *septm-io-

The word is hapax in the following context:

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KBo 5.1 iv
(34) UD-az=ma=kán iš-tar-na pa-iz-zi
(35) nu ši-ip-ta-mi-ja te-ri-ja-al-la
(36) iš-pa-an-da-an-zi
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'The day goes by. They libate seven-drink (and) three-drink',

which has a parallel in

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Bo 4951 rev. (see Burde 1974: 124f.)
(15) [...] III-ia-al-la VII-mi-ia ši-pa-an-ta-an-zi
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'[...] they libate three-drink and seven-drink'.

This proves that *šiptamija*- must mean 'seven' and must go back to **septmjo*-. On the form *šiptamaizzi* see Neu (1999).

In the texts from Kültepe we find the PN f Ša-áp-ta-ma-ni-k \grave{a} which could well originally mean 'seventh sister'. It has been assumed that $\check{s}aptama$ - here is to be interpreted as the Luwian outcome of *septm (with *e > Luw. a), but this is unlikely in view of the clearly Hittite element -nika- 'sister' (which corresponds to CLuw. $*n\bar{a}na\check{s}ra$ -). Perhaps this $\check{s}aptama$ - is the outcome of the PIE cardinal *sptmo- 'seventh', showing a secondary aphaeresis of expected i- (which is the regular prothetic vowel in front of an initial cluster *sT-) in analogy to the full-grade forms $\check{s}iptam$ - (compare e.g. $\check{s}\bar{a}kan$ / $\check{s}akn$ - 'oil' $\check{s}akkar$ / $\check{s}akn$ - 'excrement' and $\check{s}\bar{a}kk$ - 'to know' for similar scenario's). See at $\check{s}aptaminzu$ for a possibly similar case.

\$i\$-zi (Ib1) 'to prosper, to proliferate': 3sg.pres.act. \$e-e\secs-zi (KBo 3.7 i 7 (OH/NS)), 3sg.imp.act. \$i-i\secs-du (KUB 12.43, 2, 3 (OS), KBo 7.28 obv. 15, rev. 41 (OH/MS), KUB 24.2 rev. 18 (NH)), \$\secs-i\secs-du (KUB 24.3 iii 41 (MH/NS)), \$\si-e\secs-du (VBoT 121 obv. 6 (MH/NS)), \$\secs-e\secs-du (KBo 3.7 i 5 (OH/NS), KUB 14.12 rev. 14 (NH), KUB 24.1 iv 17 (NH)), \$\secs-e\secs-du (KBo 2.32 rev. 6 (NS)), 2pl.imp.act. \$\si-i\secs-te-en (KBo 8.35 ii 15 (MH/MS)), \$\si-i\secs-e\secs-en (KUB 23.78b, 11 + KUB 26.6 ii 12 (MH/MS)); verb.noun \$\si-i\secs-du-ua-ar (KUB 15.34 ii 23 (MH/MS)), gen.sg. \$\secs-e\si-du-ua-a[\secs] (KUB 24.3 iii 39 (MH/NS)), \$\secs-e-e\si-\si-a-u-ua-a[\secs] (KUB 24.1 iv 16 (NH)), [\si]i-i\si-\si-a-ua-a\si (KUB 24.2 rev. 17 (NH)).

The oldest attestations of this verb (OS and MS) are spelled *ši-iš-*, whereas the spellings *še-iš-*, *ši-eš-*, *še-eš-* and *še-e-eš-* occur in NS texts only, which is due to the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before -*š-* as described in § 1.4.8.1.d.

Usually, this verb is cited as *šišd*- or *šešd*-. The assumption that -*d*- is part of the stem is based on the verbal noun *šišduu̯ar* 'proliferation' (KUB 15.34 ii 23) and gen.sg. *šešduu̯a*[*š*] (KUB 24.3 iii 39). Awkward, however, is the fact that in no other form a -*d*- is found (3sg.pres.act. *šešzi* instead of ** *šešzazzi*, 3sg.imp.act. *šišdu* instead of ***šišzadu*, 2pl.imp.act. *šišten* instead of ***šišzatten*, and, perhaps more importantly, verbal noun *šiššau̯aš*, *šēššauu̯aš*). The question is whether the -*d*- is dropped in all other forms (thus Melchert 1994a: 166, who posits a sound law *-*stt*- > -*št*-, but this does not account for *šiššau̯aš* and *šēššauu̞aš*) or whether the two attestations of the verbal noun inserted a -*d*-. In the case of *še-iš-du-u̞a-a*[*š*] (KUB 24.3 iii 39) it is striking that a few lines further the 3sg.imp.act. *še-iš-du* (ibid. 41) is attested. In my view, it is possible that this form has influenced the verbal noun. In the case of *ši-iš-du-u̞a-ar* (KUB 15.34 ii 23) such a form is absent, but since 3sg.imp.act. *šišdu* is the most frequent form of this verb, it is

possible that $\check{s}i\check{s}duuar$ was secondarily created in analogy to it. If so, then we are dealing with a verb $\check{s}i\check{s}^{-zi} > \check{s}e\check{s}^{-zi}$.

The verb practically always occurs together with mai^{-i} / mi^{-} 'to grow' and therefore probably denotes 'to prosper, to proliferate'. Carruba *apud* Friedrich HW Erg. 3: 28-9 proposed to interpret $\check{s}i\check{s}d^{-}$ as reflecting $*si^{-}sd^{-}$ 'to sit', but this is semantically unconvincing and therefore must be rejected. I know no other good etymology, however.

šišša-ⁱ / šišš- (IIa1γ: impf. of šai-ⁱ / ši-) 'to impress': 2sg.pres.act. ši-iš-ša-at-ti (KUB 1.16 iii 58 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. ši-iš-ša-an-z[i] (KBo 10.16 i 3 (NS)), še-eš-ša-an-zi (KUB 57.79 i 40 (OH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. [š]i-iš-ša-an-du (KUB 11.1 iii 10 (MS?)), ši-iš-ša-an-du (KUB 31.2+17+ iii 10 (OH/NS)), [š]i-e-eš-ša-an-du (KBo 3.1 iii 45 (OH/NS)); 3pl.pres.midd. ši-iš-ša-an-da-ri (KUB 8.22(+) ii 17 (OH/NS)), ši-iš-ša-an-d[a-ri] (KUB 8.22 (+) iii 1 (OH/NS)).

PIE * sh_l -i- $s\acute{o}h_l$ -ei, * sh_l -i- sh_l - $\acute{e}nti$

This verb is the imperfective in $-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - of $\check{s}ai^{-i}/\check{s}i$ - 'to press'. Like the other imperfectives in $-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - $(\bar{\imath}\check{s}\check{s}a^{-i}/\bar{\imath}\check{s}\check{s}$ -, $halzi\check{s}\check{s}a^{-i}/halizi\check{s}\check{s}$ - and $\mu arri\check{s}\check{s}a^{-i}/\mu arri\check{s}\check{s}$ -), this verb, too, shows a phonetic development $-i\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - $-e\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ -. See at $\check{s}ai^{-i}/\check{s}i$ - and $-\check{s}\check{s}(a)$ - for further etymology.

(UZU) **šišai-** (n.) body part of animals (bear, lion, leopard, *šāša-*): nom.-acc.sg. *ši-ša-i* (KUB 9.31 i 8, KUB 29.1 ii 43, KUB 56.59 iv 6), *ši-e-ša-i* (KUB 29.1 ii 42),

This word occurs in two contexts only:

KUB 9.31 i (with additions from KUB 56.59 iv 4-6)

- (5) [...]x ke-e-lu-un ga-an-ga-aḥ-ḥi nu-u=š-ši ḥu-up-pa-li ZABAR
- (6) [x x x]x-li-i=š-ši-it ŠA KUŠ UR.MAH ua-ar-hu-ua-ia-aš
- (7) $[(GI\check{S}G\grave{I}R.GUB=\check{S})]U=ma^{NA_4}ku-un-ku-nu-uz-zi-\underline{i}a-a\check{S}$ $ha-az-zi-ul=\check{S}e-et-[t=(a)]$
- (8) [(ŠA NA ZA.GÌN)] ši-ša-i da-aš-šu har-tág-ga-aš ši-ša-i
- (9) [x x x]x-ki=ma ša-a-ša-aš

'[...] I hang the *kelu*. It has a bronze *huppali*. Its x-li is of the rough skin of a lion, but its stool is of basalt and its *hazziul* is of lapislazuli. The heavy $\check{s}i\check{s}ai$ is of a bear, but the x-ki $\check{s}i\check{s}ai$ is of a $\check{s}a\check{s}a$ -i;

KUB 29.1 ii

(41) ... nu ki-nu-u-pí ú-da

- (42) ki-nu-pí=ma-a=š-ša-an an-da ŠA UR.MAḤ ši-e-ša-i
- (43) pár-ša-na-aš ^{UZU}ši-ša-i šu-mu-ma-aḥ n=a-at ḥar-ak
- (44) n=a-at ta-ru-up n=a-at 1^{EN} i-ia n=a-at $L\acute{\mathbf{U}}$ -aš $\check{\mathbf{S}}\grave{\mathbf{A}}=\check{\mathbf{s}}i$
- (45) pé-e-da nu LUGAL-ua-aš ZI-aš kar-di-i=š-ši=ia
- (46) ta-ru-up-ta-ru

'Bring the *kinupi*-box here. In the *kinupi*-box, *šumumaḥḥ*- the *šešai* of a lion (and) the *šišai* of a leopard. Hold them and unite them and make them one. Bring them to the heart of the man. May the soul and the heart of the king be united'.

We have to conclude that the $\check{si}(e)\check{sai}$ is a body part of bears, $\check{sa\~sa}$ -s, lions and leopards, but it is not totally clear what body part is referred to. Perhaps we have to assume that here 'tails' are meant that have to be plaited together (which would explain 'unite them'; see also under $\check{sumumahh}^{-i}$). Rieken (1999a: 74) assumes that the word shows a reduplication from the root \check{sai}^{-i} / \check{si}^{-} 'to press', and suggests that the word means either 'paw' or 'teeth' (both body parts can be 'pressing') and reconstructs $*si\text{-}soh_1i$. One should always be cautious, however, when the meaning of a word is assumed on the basis of etymological considerations only.

šišha-i / šišh- (*IIa5 > IIa1γ) 'to decide, to appoint': 1sg.pres.act. še-eš-ḥa-aḥ-ḥi (KUB 5.20+ iii 42 (NS), KUB 15.11 iii 11 (NH), Bronzetafel ii 25 (NH)), še-eš-ḥa-mi (KUB 14.19, 10 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. še-eš-ḥa-a-i (KBo 5.9 iii 6 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. še-eš-ḥa-an-zi (KUB 9.15 iii 19 (NS), KUB 42.91 ii 9, 21 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. še-eš-ḥa-aš (KUB 36.67 ii 30 (NS), KUB 33.120 ii 46 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. ši-iš-ḥe-er (KBo 32.14 ii 36 (MH/MS)), 2sg.imp.act. še-eš-ḥi (KBo 18.48 rev. 14 (NH)), 2pl.imp.act. ša-aš-ḥa-at-tén (KUB 36.51 i 9 (OH/NS)); 3sg.pres.midd.(?) še-eš-ḥa-at-ta (KUB 33.114 i 13 (NS), KUB 33.120 ii 36 (MH/NS)); part. nom.pl.c. še-eš-ḥa-an-te-eš (KUB 14.19, 10 (NH)).

PIE *si-sh₂oi-e, *si-sh₂-i-enti

The oldest attested form of this verb, 3pl.pret.act. $\dot{s}i-\dot{i}\dot{s}-\dot{p}e-er$ (MH/MS), has an -i-that contrasts with the -e- of all the other attestations, which show $\dot{s}e-e\dot{s}-\dot{h}^\circ$. Since these forms are found in NS texts, only, it is in my view likely these are due to the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before $-\dot{s}$ - (cf. § 1.4.8.1.d) and that $\dot{s}i\dot{s}\dot{p}$ - therefore must have been the original stem. I therefore cite this verb as $\dot{s}i\dot{s}\dot{h}a^{-\dot{i}}/\dot{s}i\dot{s}\dot{p}$ - here. Most of the attested forms show the tarn(a)-inflection. Only once, we find a mi-inflected form $\dot{s}e\dot{s}\dot{h}ami$ (according to the $\dot{h}atrae$ -class inflection). Because allmost

The aberrant vocalism in *šašḫatten* (if this form really belongs here: the context is too broken to determine its meaning independently) is remarkable.

šīšhau- (n.) 'sweat' (Akk. ZUDU): nom.-acc.sg. $\check{s}i$ -i- $\check{i}\check{s}$ - $\check{h}a$ -u (KBo 3.2 obv. 26). PIE *si- sh_2ou ?

Hapax in KBo 3.2 obv. (26) ma-ah-ha-an=ma ANŠE.KUR.RA^{MEŠ} al-la-ni-ha-an-zi ši-i-iš-ha-u ar-ha $\acute{u}-ez-zi$ 'when the horses perspire (and) sweat breaks out'. Schmitt-Brandt (1967: 67) connected this noun with the verb $išhu\mu ai-^i$ / išhui- 'to throw, to pour' that, together with $suhha-^i$ / suhh- 'id.' reflects PIE sh_2eu- / suhh- 'to pour'. This would mean that $s\bar{\imath}shau-$ reflects a reduplicated formation $si-sh_2\acute{o}u$, $si-sh_2u-\acute{o}s$, which originally meant 'outpourings' (vel sim.). Note however that the word-final sequence au is very remarkable. The only other instance that I know is si-shau-u '?', in all other cases we find au-u. If this spelling means that we should phonologically interpret si-i-is-ha-u as si-shau-u, an IE origin is very unlikely.

šiššija- (stem) 'need'

Derivatives: **šiššiįatar / šiššiįann-** (n.) 'need' (instr. *ši-iš-ši-ja-‹an-›ni-it* (KBo 32.15 ii 4)), **šiššiįauant-** (adj.) 'being in need' (nom.sg.c. [*ši-i*]*š-ši-ja-u-an-za* (KBo 32.15 ii 6)), ^{Lú}**šiššiįala-** (c.) 'needy one' (acc.sg. *ši-iš-ši-ja-la-an* (KBo 32.15 ii 18)).

PIE *si-sh₁-jo-

These words occur in one text only, namely KBo 32.15, which is part of the Song of Release (see StBoT 32):

KBo 32.15 ii

- (4) [... ma-a-an dI]M-aš ši-iš-ši-ja-(an-)ni-it dam-mi-iš-ha-a-an-za
- (5) [pa-ra-a tar-nu-mar ú-]e-ua-ak-ki ma-a-an dIM-aš
- (6) [$\ddot{s}i-i\ddot{s}-\ddot{s}i-ia-u-an-za$ nu $\ddot{k}u-i\ddot{s}-\ddot{s}=a$ dIM-un-ni
- (7) [1 GÍN KÙ(.BABBAR *p*)*a-a*(-*i*)]

'[When] the Storm-god is suffering of need and asks for release: When the Storm-god is in need [of silver] everyone will give a shekel of silver to the Storm-god';

ibid.

- (18) $n=a-an=k\acute{a}n\ hu-i\check{s}-nu-m\acute{e}-ni\ ^{d}IM-an\ ^{L\acute{U}}\check{s}i-i\check{s}-\check{s}i-ia-la-an$
- (19) dam-mi-iš-ḥi-iš-ke-ez-zi=an ku-iš Ú-UL=m=a-an i-ia-u-e-ni pa-ra-a tar-nu-mar

'We will rescue him, the Storm-god, who is in need. Whoever keeps on damaging him, to him we will not grant release'.

All forms are derived from a stem $\check{s}\check{i}\check{s}\check{i}\check{i}a$ - which I translate as 'need'. Etymologically, this stem probably is a reduplication of the verb $\check{s}ai^{-i}/\check{s}i$ - 'to press, to seal', which means that we have to assume a semantic development *'pressing' > 'need'. See at $\check{s}ai^{-i}/\check{s}i$ - for further etymology.

^{GIŠ}*ŠiŠijam(m)a*- (n.) '?': nom.-acc.sg. *ši-ši-ia-am-ma* (KUB 12.51 i 11, KUB 12.62 rev. 7), *ši-ši-a-ma* (KBo 6.10+ ii 3).

This word is attested a few times only, always with the determinative GIŠ 'wood':

KUB 12.62 rev.

- (7) Ú.SAL-i ^{GIŠ}ši-ši-ja-am-ma ar-ta kat-ta-an=ma ta-aš-ua-an-za du-du-mi-ja-an-za (8) a-ša-an-zi
- 'In the meadow a šišijamma is standing. Under it, a blind and a deaf man are

In the Hittite Laws we read:

sitting'.

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KBo 6.10+ ii
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- (3) $t\acute{a}k$ -ku $^{\rm GI\check{S}}\check{s}i$ - $\check{s}i$ -a-ma [ku-i(\check{s} -ki ta-a-i-e-ez-zi 3 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR)]
- (4) *pa-a-i*

'When someone steals a šišiama, he must pay three shekels of silver'.

From the first context, one would be tempted to conclude that $\dot{s}i\dot{s}i\dot{g}am(m)a$ is a tree. In the second context, it is obvious that this hardly can be the case. Apparantly, the $\dot{s}i\dot{s}i\dot{g}am(m)a$ - denotes some wooden object or device that stands in the meadow. That it must have been quite valuable is visible from the fact that the penalty for stealing a $\dot{s}i\dot{s}iama$ is equal to the penalty of e.g. stealing a loaded carriage. Nevertheless, it is not clear exactly what is meant. No etymology.

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šiššijant- (adj.) 'sealed': nom.-acc.sg.n. ši-iš-ši-ja-an-n=a (KUB 29.7 ii 56). PIE *si-sh_i-i-ent-
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This word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 29.7 ii

- (56) [ke]-e ud-da-a-ar pár-ku-i ši-iš-ši-ja-an-n=a e-eš-tu DINGIR^{LUM}=ma EN SÍSKUR=ja a-pé-e-ez
- (57) [ud-da-a]-na-az pár-ku-ua-e-eš a-ša-an-[d]u

'May these words be pure and *šiššiiant*- and may through those words the deity and the patient be pure!'.

Apparently, $\check{s}i\check{s}\check{s}i\underline{i}ant$ - is comparable in meaning to parkui 'pure, clean'. It therefore has been suggested to interpret $\check{s}i\check{s}\check{s}i\underline{i}ant$ - as a reduplication of the verb $\check{s}ai^{-i}/\check{s}i$ - 'to seal'. In this case, $\check{s}i\check{s}\check{s}i\underline{i}ant$ - 'sealed' may be used in the sense 'untouched'. For an etymological treatment, see at $\check{s}ai^{-i}/\check{s}i$ -.

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šišd-zi: see šiš-zi
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šiššur (n.) 'irrigation': gen.sg. *ši-iš-šu-ú-ra-aš* (KBo 6.26 iii 5 (OH/NS)), *še-e-šu-ra-aš* (KUB 17.8 iv 3 (NS)), *še-eš-šu-ra-aš* (RS 25.421 obv. 39 (undat.)).

Derivatives: **šiššurije/a-**^{zi} (Ic1) 'to irrigate' (inf.I *ši-iš*!-*šų-u-ri-ja-i-ua-an-zi* (KUB 31.100 rev. 17 (MH/MS)), impf. *ši-iš-šu-ri-eš-ke-ed-du* (KBo 26.96, 6 (NH))), **šiššiurije/a-**^{zi} (Ic1) 'to irrigate' (impf. *ši-iš-ši-u-ri-iš-ke/a-* (KUB 31.84 iii 54, 55 (MH/NS))).

The alteration between *šišš*- and *šešš*- can be explained if we assume that the spellings with -*i*- reflect the original form of these words, whereas the spellings with -*e*- are the NH variants according to the lowering of OH /*i*/ to NH /*e*/ before -*š*- as described in § 1.4.8.1.d.

See Rieken (1999a: 329f.) for an extensive treatment of this word. She connects it with $\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to shoot, to spurt, to flow' (see at $\check{s}ai^{-i}/\check{s}i$ -; $\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$) and reconstructs $*h_1si$ - h_1s -ur, whereas the variant $\check{s}i\check{s}\check{s}iur$ is derived from the verb $\check{s}i\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$. Alternatively we could assume that $\check{s}i\check{s}\check{s}ur$ - reflects $*h_1si$ - h_1s - $i\acute{e}$ -ur in which *VsiV > Hitt. /VSV/ (cf. § 1.4.4.2). This would mean that in $\check{s}i\check{s}\check{s}iuri\underline{i}e/a$ -the -i- has been restored. See at § 1.3.9.4.f, where I have shown that the spellings with the sign U, which represent /siSor-/, must be the correct ones (compare e.g. a-ni-u-ur /? $ni\acute{o}r$ / $< *h_3n$ - $i\acute{e}$ -ur), whereas the spelling with the sign \check{U} should be regarded as a scribal error.

šittar(a)- (n. > c.) sharp-pointed metal object, 'spear-point(?)' (not 'solar disc'!): nom.-acc.sg. ši-it-tar (often), ši-tar (KUB 20.92 vi² 5), acc.sg.c. ši-it-ta-ra-an (KUB 30.32 i 7 (NS?)), ŠU.I-ta-ra-an (KUB 36.95 iii 4 (NS)), abl. ši-it-tar-ra-za (KBo 2.1 i 35), ši-it-tar-za (KBo 2.1 i 9, ii 13, iii 14, 27, 35, iv 20), ši-it-tar-az-za (KBo 2.16 obv. 12), instr. ši-it-ta-ri-(iš)-it (KUB 5.7 obv. 21), nom.-acc.pl. ši-it-tar-ra (KUB 10.28 i 20, KUB 11.21a vi 10), nom.pl.c. ši-it-ta-re-eš (KUB 29.4 i 22 (NS)), acc.pl.c. ši-it-tar-aš (KUB 48.6 ii 5 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: HUR.SAG **Šittara-**, name of a mountain (stem? *ši-it-ta-ra*[...] (KBo 25.162 r.col. 3)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *šittar*- (n.) 'id.' (nom.-acc.sg. *ši-it-tar*); HLuw. "FUSUS" *sitar*- (n.) 'spindle' (nom.-acc.pl. "FUSUS" *si-tara/i* (KARATEPE 1 §25)). PIE *h₁s-<u>i</u>e-tr?

See Starke 1990: 408f. for an extensive treatment of the meaning and attestations of this word. He convincingly shows that the usual translation 'solar disc' is not supported by the facts, and that the contexts seem to point to a meaning 'sharp-pointed metal object, spear-point'. If the one attestation ŠU.I-ta-ra-an (KUB 36.95 iii 4) can be regarded as denoting *šittaran*, then a meaning 'spear-point' is likely. Starke argues that the word is of Luwian origin, and that in Hittite we have to separate a thematic stem *šittara*- from athematic *šittar*-. The first stem is an older (MH) Hittitized loan from Luw. *šittar*-, whereas the latter represents real Luwianisms within the NH texts. Starke suggests a connection with *šai*-ⁱ / *ši*-,

 $si\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to shoot, to press' and reconstructs $*s\acute{e}h_l$ -tro-. The root $*seh_l$ -, however, is the basis of $\check{s}ai^{-i}$ / $\check{s}i$ - 'to impress, to sow', whereas $\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to shoot' must reflect $*h_ls-\underline{i}e/o$ - (see at $\check{s}ai^{-i}$ / $\check{s}i$ -; $\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ for an etymological treatment). Melchert (1993b: 195) therefore assumes that $\check{s}ittar$ - is a contraction of $*\check{s}i\underline{i}attar$ - 'the shoot-thing' and reflects $*h_ls-\underline{i}e$ -tro- (although it seems to me that $*-\underline{i}e$ -would yield Luw. -i- regularly). If this etymology is correct, it would show that initial $*h_l$ is dropped in front of $-\check{s}$ - in Luwian.

šittarije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to seal': 3sg.pres.act. *ši-it-ta-ri-ez-zi* (KBo 6.2+ ii 19, 24 (OS)), *ši-<u>i</u>[a-at-t]a-ri-ia-az-zi* (KBo 6.3 ii 39 (OH/MS)), *ši-<u>i</u>a-at-ta-ri-i-e-ez-zi* (KBo 6.3 ii 45 (OH/NS)), *ši-<u>i</u>a-at-tal-li-<u>i</u>a-az-zi* (KBo 6.5 iv 3 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *ši-it-ta-ri-et* (KBo 6.2+ iii 19 (OS)).

PIE * sh_1 -i-tr-ie/o-

The oldest attestations of this verb (in the OS version of the Hittite Laws) show the stem *šittarije/a-* (which is the reason for me to cite this verb under the lemma *šittarije/a-^{zi}*). In the MS copies of the Laws, this stem is replaced by *šijattarije/a-*. Because the verb denotes 'to seal' it is likely that it is ultimately derived from the verb *šai-ⁱ / ši-* 'to impress, to seal', probably through a noun **ši(ja)ttar-*. In the OH period this noun was **šittar-*, showing the weak stem *ši-* of *šai-/ši-* (note that this weak stem originally was not ***šija-!*). When in the MH times the weak stem of *šai-/ši-* is secondarily changed to *šije/a-* (on the basis of false analysis of 3pl.pres.act. *ši-anzi* as *šija-nzi*), this verb, too, was altered from *šittarije/a-* to *šijattarije/a-*. The only attestation from a NH copy of the Laws is the aberrant form *ši-ja-at-tal-li-ja-az-zi* which is clearly caused by misreading the sign RI/TAL of the (MS) text from which this version was copied (which perhaps was spelled ***ši-ja-at-ri-ja-az-zi*?). The confusion shows that this verb probably was not used anymore in NH times.

All in all, I would reconstruct $\check{s}ittari\check{t}e/a$ - as $*sh_1$ -i-tr-ie/o-. See at $\check{s}ai$ -i/ $\check{s}i$ - for further etymology.

(d) **§īu-**, (d) **§īuna-** (c.) 'god' (Sum. DINGIR, Akk. *ILUM*): nom.sg. *§i-i-ú-uš* (KUB 35.93+32.117 iii 4 (OS)), *§i-ú-uš*, *§i-uš=mi-iš* (KBo 3.22 rev. 47 (OS)), DINGIR-uš (OS), DINGIR-na-aš (NH), acc.sg. *§i-ú(n)=§um-m[i-in]* (KBo 3.22 obv. 39 (OS)), *§i-ú(n)=§u[m-(mi-in)]* (KBo 3.22 obv. 41 (OS)), *§i-ú-na-an* or *§i-ú-n=a-an* (KBo 17.51 i² 8 (OS)), *§i-ú-na-an* (MS, NS, often), gen.sg. *§i-ú-na-aš* (OS, often), dat.-loc.sg. *§i-ú-ni* (OS, often), *ši-i-ú-ni* (KUB 30.10 rev. 11, 17 (OH/MS)), abl. *§i-ú-na-az* (KBo 10.7 ii 17, 20 (OH/NS)), instr. *§i-ú-ni-it* (KBo 6.28 obv. 5 (NH),

KBo 22.6 i 25 (OH/NS)), nom.pl. DINGIR^{MEŠ}-eš (OS), ši-μα-an-ni-e-eš (KBo 20.73 iv 8 (MS), KUB 35.146 iii 8 (NS)), ši-μα-an-ni-eš (KUB 9.34 iii 45 (NS)), acc.pl. ši-mu-uš (KBo 45.3 obv. 5 (OH/NS)), [š]i-mu-uš (VSNF 12.30 iv 8 (OH/NS)), gen.pl. DINGIR^{MEŠ}-na-an (OS), ši-ú-na-an, ši-ú-na-aš, dat.-loc.pl. ši-ú-na-aš (OS), ši-i-ú-na-aš (KUB 28.45 vi 15 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: see $\check{s}iunal(a/i)$ -, $*\check{s}iuni\check{l}e/a$ - z_i , $\check{s}iuni\check{l}a\check{l}b\check{l}$ - ia , $\check{s}iuannant$ -, $^{NINDA}\check{s}iuannanni$ -, $^{MUNUS}\check{s}iuanzanna$ -.

Anat. cognates: Pal. *tiuna*- (c.) 'god' (nom.sg.c. *ti-ú-na-aš*); Lyd. *ciw*- (c.) 'god' (nom.sg. *ciws*, acc.sg. *ciwv*, abl.(?) *ciwad*, dat.-loc.pl. *ciwav*).

PIE *diēu-

In the oldest texts we find the following paradigm: nom.sg. $ši-\acute{u}-u\check{s}$, $ši-\acute{u}-u\check{s}$ acc.sg. $*\check{s}i-\acute{u}-un$ and acc.pl. $\check{s}i-mu-u\check{s}$. This points to a stem /sīu-/ (note that Neu 1974a: 122 and, following him, Rieken 1999a: 36, cites a nom.pl. $\check{s}i\underline{u}e\check{s}$, but this form is unattested: we only find DINGIR^{MEŠ}- $e\check{s}$ besides the aberrant $\check{s}i\underline{u}anni\bar{e}\check{s}$). Already in OH times, we see a proliferation of a thematic stem $\check{s}i-(i-)\acute{u}-na-/s\bar{\imath}una-/$, with acc.sg. $\check{s}iunan$ (unless the OS attestations $\check{s}i-\acute{u}-na-an$ (KBo 17.51 i^2 8) is to be interpreted $\check{s}i-\acute{u}-n=a-an$, cf. Neu 1983: 168^{496}), gen.sg. $\check{s}iuna\check{s}$, dat.-loc. $\check{s}iuni$ etc. in OS texts already. In NH times we even find nom.sg. DINGIR $^{LUM}-na\check{s}$. The fact that we find a similar stem in Pal. tiuna- and Lyd. ciwvali- 'divine' (see under $\check{s}iunal(a/i)-$) as well, may point to a PAnat. stem $*di\bar{e}u-no-$. Nevertheless, this is not necessarily the case in view of the fact that in Greek we find a similar, independent development, with nom.sg. $Z\acute{e}v\varsigma$, acc.sg. $Z\~{\eta}v$, gen.sg. $\Delta\iota\acute{o}\varsigma$ being replaced by younger acc.sg. $Z\~{\eta}v\alpha$, gen.sg. $Z\etav\acute{o}\varsigma$.

All attestations of $\check{siu}(na)$ - are spelled with \acute{u} . The few plene spellings of -i-indicate that we have to phonetically interpret the stem as /sı́u-/ and /sı́una-/. This /sı́u-/ is the direct outcome of *diḗu-. See Rieken (1999a: 37^{160}) on the peculiar nom.pl. \check{siu} anniēš, who argues that the texts in which this form occurs probably were translations from Luwian texts. Formally, \check{siu} anniēš looks like a thematization of * \check{siu} atar 'deity', just as the animatized form \check{siu} annant- 'god'.

The fact that Hittite, Palaic and Lydian use the same word for 'god' (Hitt. $\bar{s}\bar{t}u(na)$ -, Pal. tiuna-, Lyd. ciw-), whereas CLuwian, HLuwian and Lycian show a stem massan- (CLuw. $ma\bar{s}\bar{s}an(i)$ -, HLuw. DEUS-n(i)- (= massan(i)-?) and Lyc. mahan(a)-), can be used as an argument for the dialectology of the Anatolian language branch.

(d)**šīuna-**: see (d)**šīu-**, (d)**šīuna-**

šiunal(a/i)- (c.) 'divine one(?)': nom.pl. *ši-ú-na-li-eš* (KBo 10.24 iii 14), [*ši-ú-n*]*ą-li-iš* (KBo 30.5 iii 4).

Anat. cognates: Lyd. ciwvali- 'divine' (nom.sg.c. ciwvalis).

This word occurs in one context only:

KBo 10.24 iii (with duplicate KBo 30.5)

- (10) ma-a-an ti-i-e-eš-te-eš la-ri-i-e-eš
- (11) a-ru-na-aš túh-ha-an-da-at
- (12) $\check{s}e$ -e-r=a-a= \check{s} - $\check{s}a$ -an ne- $p\acute{i}$ - $\check{s}i$
- (13) ši-ú-na-li-eš u-e-eš-kán-ta

'When the *t.*-s (and) *l.*-s (or 'the *t. l.*-s) of the sea produce smoke, above in heaven the divine ones(?) will be sent'.

It is likely derived from ${}^{(d)}\check{s}\bar{\imath}u$ -, ${}^{(d)}\check{s}\bar{\imath}una$ - 'god' (q.v.). Note the similarity in formation to Lyd. ciwvali- 'divine'.

* $\check{s}iuni\check{\jmath}e/a^{-zi}$ (Ic1) '?': 3pl.imp.act. DINGIR^{MEŠ}- $ni-\check{\jmath}a$ -an-du (KBo 23.22, 2), 3pl.pres.midd. DINGIR^{MEŠ}- $ni-\check{\jmath}a$ - $an-ta-r[i^2]$ (KBo 8.77 rev. 7).

Derivatives: *LÚšiunijant- (c.) 'godsman(?)' (nom.sg. LÚDINGIR^{LIM}-ni-an-za (KUB 14.10 + 26.86 iv 11)), *šiunijatar / šiunijann- (n.) '(statue of) deity' (nom.-acc.sg. DINGIR^{LIM}-ja-tar, DINGIR^{LIM}-tar, dat.-loc.sg. DINGIR^{LIM}-an-ni).

Both attestations of the verb are found in broken contexts: KBo 23.22 (2) [... DI]NGIR^{MEŠ} DINGIR^{MEŠ}-ni-ia-an-du[...]; KBo 8.77 rev. (7) [... k]u-i-e-e \check{s} DINGIR^{MEŠ}-ni-ia-an-ta- $r[i^{?}$...]. On the basis of these attestations, we cannot determine what the verb means. The nouns * $^{L\acute{U}}\check{s}iunijant$ - and * $\check{s}iunijatar$ are mentioned here for formal reasons only as they both seem to derive from a stem $\check{s}iunije/a$ -. Semantically there is no clue, however, that they really belong with this verb. See at $^{(d)}\check{s}\bar{u}u$ -, $^{(d)}\check{s}\bar{u}una$ - 'god' for further etymology.

Siunijaḥḥ-^{ta} (IIb) 'to be hit by a disease (through a god)': 3sg.pres.midd. ši-e-ú-ni-aḥ-ta (KBo 6.26 i 22 (OH/NS)), [š]i-ú-ni-aḥ-ta (KBo 6.10 iv 10 (OH/NS)), ši-ú-ni-ia-aḥ-ta (KBo 6.15, 13 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. ši-ú-ni-ia-aḥ-ḥa-ti (KUB 11.1 iv 15 (OH/NS)).

The verb occurs in the middle only. Note the aberrant spelling $\check{s}i\text{-}e\text{-}\acute{u}\text{-}ni\text{-}$ of KBo 6.26 i 22 (OH/NS). The verb is clearly derived from $^{(d)}\check{s}\bar{\imath}u\text{-}$, $^{(d)}\check{s}\bar{\imath}una\text{-}$ 'god' (q.v.), perhaps through the verb $*\check{s}iuni\underline{\imath}e/a\text{-}^{zi}$ (q.v.).

MUNUS **šiunzanna-**, MUNUS **šiuanzanna-** (c.) a kind of priestess (Sum. MUNUS AMA.DINGIR): nom.sg. *ši-un-za-an-na-aš* (KBo 16.71+ (StBoT 25.13) iv 22 (OS)), dat.-loc.sg. *ši-ua-an-za-an-na* (IBoT 1.29 i 58 (OH/NS)), nom.pl. *ši-ua-an-za-an-ni-iš* (KUB 13.2 ii 32 (MH/NS)), broken *ši-ua-an-z[a-...]* (IBoT 1.29 ii 12 (OH/NS)).

PIE *dieu-nt-s + anna-

The word denotes a certain kind of priestess. In KUB 13.2, MUNUS.MEŠ Šiųanzanniš (ii 32) alternates with the sumerographical writing MUNUS.MEŠ AMA.DINGIR (e.g. ibid. ii 27), lit. 'mother.god'. This has led e.g. Friedrich (HW: 195) to tentatively translate šiųanzanna- as "Gottesmutter" (as if it consists of gen.sg. šiųanz + anna- 'mother'). In my view, an original meaning 'divine mother' might be more likely, as in this way šiu(ųa)nz can be interpreted as nom.sg.c. of a further unknown adjective šiu(ųa)nt- 'divine' (which perhaps is visible in NINDA šiųandannanni-(q.v.) as well) that is ultimately cognate with 'dišīu-, 'dišīuna- 'god' (q.v.). If this is correct, then the word must be a univerbation of original šiu(ųa)nz annaš 'divine mother'. Note that the oldest attestation (OS) shows šiunzannaš. Perhaps this shows that we have to phonologically interpret this word as /siunt³aNa-/, which was in NH times phonetically realized as [siuənt³aNa-], spelled ši-ųa-an-za-an-na-. I therefore reconstruct *diéu-nt-s + anna-. See at 'dišīu-, 'dišīuna- for further etymology.

šiņanna-: see ^(d)šīu-, ^(d)šīuna-

šiuannant- (c.) 'god': nom.sg. ši-ua-an-na-an-za (KUB 13.4 i 27 (OH/NS)).

The word occurs only once. Formally, it seems to be the erg.sg. of an abstract noun * $\check{s}iu\bar{a}tar$ 'deity'. See at ^(d) $\check{s}\bar{\imath}u$ -, ^(d) $\check{s}\bar{\imath}u$ na- 'god' for further etymology.

NINDA **šiuandannanni-** (c.) a bread: nom.sg. *ši-ua-an-da-an-na-an-ni*[-iš] (KBo 29.115 iii 8), *ši-ua-an-da-na-an-ni-iš* (KUB 27.49 iii 7), acc.sg. *ši-ua-an-da-an-na-an-ni-in* (KBo 29.115 iii 3, 5, 7), *ši-ua-an-ta-an-na-an-ni-in* (KBo 23.87, 7); broken *ši-ua-an-ta-an-na-an-ni-in* (KUB 17.24 ii 19)

PIE *diu-ent-otn-??

It is not clear what kind of bread is meant. Formally, the noun reminds of other bread-names in -anni-: NINDA parkuuaštannanni-, NINDA arma(n)tal(l)anni-. For the use of -anni- as a derivational suffix, compare

NINDA armanni- from arma- 'moon' and hupparanni- (a liquid measure) from huppar- 'bowl'. In the case of sinandannanni-, we would have to assume that it is derived from *sinandann-, which itself seems to be the oblique stem of a further unattested noun *sinandātar. This *sinandātar must be derived from a stem *sinant-. To what extent this *sinant- is identical to sinant- found in MUNUS sinantanna- (a kind of priestess) (q.v.), is unclear. If so, then this *sinant-would be ultimately cognate to (d) sīna- 'god' and probably reflect *diuent- or *dieuent-.

MUNUS **šiuanzanna-**: see MUNUS **šiunzanna-**

(d) **šīuatt-** (c.) 'day' (Sum. UD^(KAM)): nom.sg. *ši-i-ua-az* (KBo 17.15 rev. ¹ 19 (OS)), UD^(KAM)-az (KBo 25.58 ii 7 (OS)), acc.sg. UD^(KAM)-an, gen.sg. ^d*ši-i-ua-at-ta-aš* (KBo 17.15 obv. ¹ 10 (OS)), dat.-loc. *ši-ua-at-ti* (KBo 3.55+ ii 3 (OH/NS), *ši-ua-at-te* (KUB 41.23 ii 13 (OH/NS)), *ši-ua-at-ti* (KBo 22.170, 3 (OH/NS)), loc.sg. *ši-i-ua-at* (KBo 25.17 i 1 (OS)), *ši-ua-at* (KBo 3.22 rev. 60 (OS)), *ši-ua-a-at* (KBo 21.49 iv 8 (OH/NS)), acc.pl. UD^{HIA}-uš.

Derivatives: *anišiuat* (adv.) 'today(?)' (*a-ni-ši-ua-at* (KBo 3.45 obv. 12 (OH/NS))).

Anat. cognates: Pal. *tijat-* (c.) 'Sun-god' (nom.sg. *ti-ja-az*, dat.-loc.sg. *ti-ja-az*); CLuw. (d) Tiuad- (c.) 'Sun-god' (nom.sg. (d)ti-ua-az, dUTU(-ua)-az, dUTU(-ua)-za, voc.sg.(?) ti-ua-ta, ti-u-ua-ta, acc.sg. ^dUTU-an, dat.-loc.sg. ^dUTU-ti(-i), gen.adj. dti-ua-d[a-aš-ši-), tiualija- (adj.) 'of the Sun-god' (voc.sg. ti-ua-li-ja), tiuarija-(adj.) 'of the Sun-god' (nom.-acc.pl.n. ti-ua-ri-ia); HLuw. DEUS tiuad(i)- (c.) 'Sungod' (nom.sg. /tiwadsas/ DEUS SOL-wa/i-za-sa (KARKAMIŠ A6 §2). DEUS SOL-zasa (KARKAMIŠ A17a iii), DEUSSOL-za-sá (KARATEPE 1 §73), /tiwadis/ DEUS SOL-ti-i-sa (MALPINAR §11), DEUS SOL-sa (KARKAMIŠ A4a §13), acc.sg. /tiwadin/ DEUS SOL-wa/i-ti-i-na (TELL AHMAR 2 §6), gen.sg.? /tiwadas/ SOL-tàsa (SAMSAT fr. 1), dat.-loc.sg. /tiwadi/ DEUSSOL-ti-i (KARKAMIŠ A6 §20), DEUSSOL-ti (ANCOZ 7 §4), abl.-instr. /tiwadadi/ DEUSSOL-tà-ti-i (KARKAMIŠ A15b §1)), tiwadama/i- 'sun-blessed' (nom.sg. /tiwadamis/ SOL-wa/i-ra-mi-sá (CEKKE §17i), SOLwa/i+ra/i-mi-sa (CEKKE §17o, HİSARCIK 1 §1), SOLwa/i+ra/i-mi/sa₈ (KULULU 4 §1, §2), SOL-tà-mi-sá (BOYBEYPINARI 2 §5), DEUS SOL-wa/i-tà-mi-i-sa (KULULU 2 §1), DEUS SOL-mi-sá (KARATEPE 1 §1), gen.sg. /tiwadamas/ DEUSSOL-wa/i+ra/i-ma-sa-' (KARKAMIŠ A18h §1), DEUSSOL-wa/i+ra/i-ma-sa (KARKAMIŠ A5a §1), dat.-loc.sg. /tiwadami/ tiwa/i+ra/i-mi (KULULU 5 §3), DEUSSOL-mi (KARKAMIŠ A21 §2)).

IE cognates: Skt. dyut- 'shine'.

See Rieken 1999a: 102f. for attestations and discussion. It is remarkable that Hittite shows a consistent geminate spelling -tt-/-t-/, whereas in CLuwian we find a consistent single spelling -t-/-d-/, which corresponds to the use of the sign ta (cf. Rieken fthc.) and the rhotacization in HLuwian. According to Yoshida (2000) this can be explained by assuming that the original PAnat. paradigm shows accent mobility, and that the Luwian languages generalized stem-accentuated forms (*diéu-ot-), leaving *-t- between unaccentuated vowels causing lenition, whereas Hittite generalized the forms with unlenited -t- out of ending-stressed forms (e.g. gen.sg. *dieu-ot-ós). In view of the OS attestations nom.sg. ši-i-ua-az, gen.sg. ši-i-ua-at-ta-aš (both with plene -i-) it might be likelier to assume, however, that the stem of the nom.sg., /siuats/, generalized throughout the paradigm, taking with it not only the accentuation of the root, but also the unlenited /t/, yielding šīuattaš.

The hapax *a-ni-ši-ua-at* probably means 'today'. E.g. Melchert (1994a: 74-5) connects *ani-* with the stem *anna-* 'former, old' (q.v.) and states that *ani-* must go back to *óno-, whereas *anna-* reflects *éno- (with "Čop's Law"). In my opinion, the elements *anna-* 'former, old' and *ani* 'this' have opposite meanings and cannot be equated. It is much more likely that *ani-* is in some way related to the pronoun *aši / uni / ini*. I would rather assume that *a-ni-ši-ua-at* should be read *e'-ni-ši-ua-at*, in which *eni* is to be equated with the NH outcome of nom.-acc.sg.n. *ini*.

šiui- / **šiuai-** (adj.?) 'sour(?)': acc.sg.? *ši-ú-i-n=a* (KUB 31.110, 3 (OH/NS)), acc.(?)pl.c. *ši-ua-e-e*[š] (KBo 17.4 ii 17 (OS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. **ši(h) ua-** (adj.) 'sour(?)' (nom.-acc.pl.n. še-e-ua), **ši(h) uai-** (adj.) 'sour(?)' (nom.pl.c. ši-e-hu-ua-en-zi).

Both forms cited are attested in broken contexts. The meaning of $\delta i - \hat{u} - i - n = a$ cannot be ascertained, nor can its analysis as $\delta i u i n + a$. The attestation $\delta i - u a - e - e[\delta]$ is more clear, although it appears in broken context: KBo 17.4 ii (17) [...

 $ha]r-\check{s}[a]-\acute{u}-u\check{s}$ $\check{s}i-\mu a-e-e[\check{s}$...]. Otten & Souček (1969: 25^{12}) suggest that this phrase might be paralleled by NINDA.GUR₄.RA- $u\check{s}$ $EM-\dot{S}\acute{U}-TIM$ 'sour thickbreads' and that $\check{s}i\mu a\bar{e}\check{s}$ therefore must mean 'sour'. This interpretation would mean, however, that $\check{s}i\mu a\bar{e}\check{s}$ syntactically is acc.pl.c. whereas formally it is nom.pl.c. For an OS text this is quite remarkable if not unique. Starke (1987: 250^{26}) connected this word with CLuw. $\check{s}i(h)\mu a(i)$ -, which he interprets as 'sour' as well. Further unclear.

-ške/a- (imperfective-suffix): 1sg.pres.act. da-aš-ke-e-mi (OS), 2sg.pres.act. akku-uš-ke-e-ši (OS), ak-ku-uš-ke-ši (OS), šu-uš-ke-ši (OS), 3sg.pres.act. ak-ku-uške-zi (OS), an-ni-iš-ke-ez-zi (OS), a-ša-aš-ke-ez-zi (OS), da-aš-ke-ez-zi (OS), haat-ri-eš-ke-ez-zi (OS), iš-pa-an-za-aš-ke-e[z-zi] (OS), pa-ap-pár-aš-ke-ez-zi (OS), pu-nu-uš-ke-ez-zi (OS), šu-un-ni-eš-ke-ez-zi (OS), ú-uš-ke-ez-zi (OS), za-aš-ke-ezzi (OS), zi-i-nu-uš-ke-ez-zi (OS), tar-ši-ke-ez-zi (OS), 1pl.pres.act. ak-ku-uš-ke-eua-ni (OS), da-aš-ke-e-u-e-n[i] (OS), ša-an-hi-iš-ke-u-e-ni (OS), pí-iš-ke-u-ua-ni (MH/MS), pí-iš-ga-u-e-ni (MH/MS), 2pl.pres.act. da-me-eš-kat-te-ni (OS), pí-iškat-te-ni (OS), ša-an-hi-iš-kat-te-ni (OS), ta-me-eš-kat-te-ni (OS), 3pl.pres.act. an-ni-iš-kán-zi (OS), ap-pí-iš-kán-zi (OS), da-aš-kán-zi (OS), ha-az-zi-iš-k[án-zi] (OS), hi-in-ga-aš-kán-zi (OS), ir-ha-i-iš-kán-zi (OS), iš-ha-mi-iš-kán-zi (OS), išhi-iš-kán[-zi] (OS), iš-ku-ne-eš-kán-zi (OS), pal-ú-e-eš-kán-zi (OS), pí-iš-kán-zi (OS), $pi-i\dot{s}-\dot{s}i-i\dot{s}-k\acute{a}[n-zi]$ (OS), $\dot{s}e-e\dot{s}-k\acute{a}n-zi$ (OS), $tar-\dot{s}i-k\acute{a}n-zi$ (OS), $[ta-]ru-u\dot{s}$ kán-zi (OS), uš-kán-zi (OS), 1sg.pret.act. °Vš-ke-nu-un (MH/MS), da-aš-ga-nu-un (KUB 13.35+ i 40, 44 (NS)), 2sg.pret.act. da-aš-ke-eš (MH/MS), ha-at-ri-eš-keeš (MH/MS), zi-ik-ke-eš (MH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. ha-an-di-li-iš-ke-et (OS), ša-alla-nu-uš-kat (OS), zi-ke-e-et (OS), 1pl.pret.act. uš-ga-u-en (MH/MS), ú-e-ki-iške-u-en (NH), 3pl.pret.act. da-aš-ke-e-er (OS), da-aš-ke-er (OS), pí-iš-ke-er (OS), pí-iš-ker (OS, often), ša-al-la-nu-uš-ker (OS), 2sg.imp.act. me-e-mi-iš-ki (OS), uš-ki-i (OS), 3sg.imp.act. tu-u-ri-iš-ke-ed-du (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. iš-ta-ma-aške-tén (MH/MS), ha-at-ri-eš-ket₉-tén (MH/MS), 3pl.imp.act. iš-ta-ma-aš-kán-du (MH/MS), pí-eš-kán-du (MH/MS); 1sg.pres.midd. [e-e]š-ka-ah-ha-ri (OS), 3sg.pres.midd. uš-ne-eš-kat-ta (OS), pa-iš-ke-et-ta (MH/MS), e-eš-ke-et-ta-ri (MH/MS), 2pl.pres.midd. pa-iš-kat-tu-ma (OS), 3pl.pres.midd. za-ah-hi-iš-kán-ta (OS), 1sg.pret.midd. pa-iš-ga-ha-at (OS), 3pl.pret.midd. e-eš-kán-ta-ti (OS), 1sg.imp.midd. pa-iš-ka[-ah-hu-ut] (OS), 3sg.imp.midd. [pa-iš-k]at-ta-ru (OS); part. ú-nu-uš-kán-za (OS); sup. da-me-eš-ke-ua-an (OS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. -*zza*- (impf.-suffix) (3sg.pres.act. *hal-ua-at-na-az-za-i*, *hal-ua-at-na-za-i*); HLuw. -*za*- (impf.-suffix) (3sg.pres.act. PES₂pa-za-ti, 1sg.pret.act. PES₂pa-za-ha, PES₂pa-za-ha_x, 3sg.pret.act. "PES₂"pa-za/i-ta_x, 3sg.imp.act.

"CRUS<">ta-za-tu); Lyc. -s- (impf.-suffix: 3sg.pres.act. astti, qastti, 3pl.pres.act. tasñti, 3sg.pret.act. astte, qastte, 3sg.imp.act. qasttu; 3sg.pres.midd.(?) zasãne; inf. asñne).

PAnat. *-ske/o-PIE *CC-ské/ó-

This suffix is usually called "iterative", but this should be abandoned. According to Melchert (1998b), stems in -ške/a-zi are used to express progressive, iterative, durative, distributive and ingressive meaning, "all of which share the feature imperfectivity" (o.c.: 414), and therefore I cite this suffix as an "imperfective-suffix". Melchert has also shown that the stems in -ške/a- are functionally equivalent to stems in -šš(a)-i and -anna/i-i, and even that "synchronically they function effectively as suppletive allomorphs of a single morphem" (1998b: 414). About the distribution between the three suffixes, Melchert writes that "[a] survey shows that of stems in anni/a- seven are complementary to -ške/a-, while another ten occur only sporadically (once or twice each) beside regular, productive -ške/a-. There are only two cases of genuine competing stems, in both of which the -anni/a-stem has become lexicalized: nanni/a- 'to drive' beside naiške/a-, the imperfective to nai- 'turn, guide; send' and walhanni/a- 'beat' (frequentative) beside walhiške/a- imperfective to walh- 'strike'" (o.c.: 416), but see at -anna- '-anni- for my view on these latter two verbs.

In the overview of forms above, I have given a selection of forms from OS and MH/MS texts. In § 2.2.2.1.t, I have given a diachronic overview of the endings used with this suffix. Note that due to the rise of the anaptyctic vowel /i/ in clusters containing *s and stops, like * $d^h h_l s k e'/o > OH /t s k e'/a -/ z a e k e//a > OH /t s k e'/a -/ to place (impf.)', *<math>h_l p s k e'/o > Hitt$. /?p i s k e'/a -/ t o s e i z e (impf.)' and * $l g^h s k e'/o > Hitt$. /l s k e'/a -/ l a - a k - k e'/a -/ to fell (impf.)', the suffix -<math>s k e/a - sometimes is reinterpreted as /-s k e/a -/ l e - k e/a -/ l e - k e//a -/ l e -//a -//a -//a -/ l e -//a -/ l e -//a -/ l e -//a -/ l e -//a -/ l e -//a -

Within Luwian, we find a verbal suffix -za- that Melchert (1987a: 198f.) interprets as an 'iterative'-suffix and equates with Hitt. -ške/a-. His idea is then that Luw. -za- and Hitt. -ške/a- go back to PAnat. *-ske/o-, which first yielded pre-Luw. *-sza- and then was simplified to -za-. A similar scenario then could also explain the Lycian imperfective-suffix -s- (note that s is the normal Lycian outcome of PAnat. *k). If this is correct, it would imply that we are dealing with a PAnat. suffix *-ske/o-, containing a palatovelar.

From the beginning of Hittitology, the Hittite suffix -ške/a- has correctly been identified with the present-suffixes Skt. -ccha-, Av. -sa-, Gr. -oke/o-, Arm. -c'-, Lat. -sce/o-, OIr. -c-, OHG -sc-, etc. The exact reconstruction of this suffix, with *-k- or with *-k-, can only be decided on the basis of the satəm languages and especially Indo-Iranian. In 2001, Lubotsky has elaborately argued that on the basis of the Indo-Iranian material we should conclude that at a PIE level the cluster *-sk- did not exist at all and that therefore the suffix should have been *-ske/o-, with a normal velar. This contrasts, of course, with the PAnat. reconstruction *-ske/o- which is required in Melchert's scenario. Either this means that one of these scholars is incorrect, or that we should assume that at the earliest stage of PIE the cluster *-sk- was still available and that this suffix in fact was *-ske/o- and that only after the splitting off of Anatolian the cluster *-sk- was depalatalized to *-sk-, yielding the suffix *-ske/o- as visible in the other IE languages.

As in the other IE languages, where the suffix *-ske/o- always uses the zero-grade of the root (Skt. gácchati ~ Av. jasaiti ~ Gr. βάσκω < *g\(^wm\)-ské/ó- 'to be going'; Skt. prccháti ~ Av. pərəsaiti ~ Arm. harc'i ~ Lat. poscō ~ OIr. arco ~ OHG forscōn < *prk-ské/ó- 'to ask'), in Hittite the suffix -ške/a- in principle uses the zero-grade root as well, e.g. appiške/a- from epp-\(^zi\) / app- 'to seize', uške/a-from au^{-i} /u- 'to see', akkuške/a- from eku-\(^zi\) / aku- 'to drink', etc. As in the latter example, the suffix -ške/a- had a fortiting effect on the preceding consonant (also lakkiške/a- from $l\bar{a}k^{-i}$ / lag-, harappiške/a- from $harp^{-lta(ri)}$ /Harb-/, etc.). See § 2.2.2.1.t for a more detailed overview of the distribution between the thematic vowels -e- and -a- within the Hittite period.

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=\S ma-: see = \S mi-/=\S ma-/=\S me-
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=**šmaš** (encl.pers.pron. acc.-dat. 2pl.) '(to) you (pl.)': V= \check{s} -ma- $a\check{s}$ (OS), C= $\check{s}a$ -ma- $a\check{s}$ (OS).

The form is identical to the dat.-loc.pl. of the enclitic pronoun =a- 'he, she, it', which is not coincidental in view of the fact that the enclitic possessive pronoun of 'you (pl.)' and 'they' is identical as well, namely = δmi - /= δma - /= δme -. It is clear that the element - δm - found in both forms must be identical, but further etymological appurtenance is unclear. The element - δm probably is identical to the dat.-loc.pl.-ending - δm (q.v.).

= $\S me$ -: see = $\S mi$ - / = $\S ma$ - / = $\S me$ -

=šmi-/=šma-/=šme- (encl.poss.pron. 2pl. and 3pl.) 'your (pl.); their': nom.sg.c. =š-mi-iš (OS), =š-me-iš (rare, NS), acc.sg.c. =š-ma-an (OS), nom.-acc.sg.n. =š-me-et (OS, often), =š-mi-it (OS), =še-me-et (OS), =ša-me-et (OS), =ša-mi-it, gen.sg. =š-ma-aš (OS), dat.-loc.sg. =š-mi (OS), all.sg. =š-ma (OS), abl. 'az=(š)-mi-it (OS), 'az-a=š-mi-it (OS), =š-me-et, instr. e.g. ka-lu-lu-pi-iz-mi-it (OS), ka-lu-lu-pi-iz-me-et (OS), nom.pl.c. =š-me-eš (OS), acc.pl. =š-mu-uš (OS), nom.-acc.pl.n. =š-me-et (OS), dat.-loc.pl. =š-ma-aš (OS).

The original paradigm of this particle is nom.sg.c. =*šmiš*, acc.sg.c. =*šman*, nom.acc.sg.n. =*šmet*, gen.sg. =*šmaš*, dat.-loc.sg. =*šmi*, all.sg. =*šma*, abl. =*šmit*, instr. =*šmit*, nom.pl.c. =*šmeš*, acc.pl.c. =*šmuš*, nom.-acc.pl.n. =*šmet*, dat.-loc.pl. =*šmaš*. For the original distinction between nom.-acc.sg./pl.n. =*šmet* vs. abl.-instr. =*šmit* see Melchert (1984a: 122-6). This means that we are dealing with an ablauting stem =*šmi-* / =*šma-* / =*šme-*. This vocalization can hardly reflect anything else than PIE *-*i-*, *-*o-* and *-*e-*, but an exact explanation for the distribution of these vowels is still lacking (cf. also =*mi-* / =*ma-* / =*me-* 'my', =*tti-* / =*tta-* / =*tte-* 'your (sg.)', =*šši-* / =*šša-* / =*šše-* 'his, her, its' and =*šummi-* / =*šumma-* / =*šumme-* 'our').

The characteristic element $-\check{s}m$ - is undoubtedly cognate to $-\check{s}m$ - found in the enclitic pronoun 2pl. and 3pl. $=\check{s}ma\check{s}$ 'to you (pl.); to them' (q.v.). The exact PIE origin of this $-\check{s}m$ - is unclear, however.

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-šta (2sg.pret.act.-ending): see -š and -tta
-šta (3sg.pret.act.-ending): see -t and -š
-šta: see = (a)šta
-štani: (2pl.pres.act.-ending of the ħi-flection): see -šten(i)
-šten: (2pl.imp.act.-ending of the ħi-flection): see -šten(i)
-šten(i) (2pl.-ending of the ħi-flection): pres.: Vš-te-e-ni (OS), Vš-te-ni (OH/MS), na-iš-ta-ni (KUB 23.72 rev. 58 (MH/MS)); pret./imp. Vš-te-en (OS), Vš-tén (MH/MS).
IE cognates: TochA 2pl.pret.-ending -s, TochB 2pl.pret.-ending -s. PIE *-su ??
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Usually, the ending -sten(i) (which stands for 2pl.pres.act. -steni, -stani, 2pl.pret./imp.act. -šten) is regarded as a byform of the normal -tten(i) (q.v.) that must be of secondary origin. As I have demonstrated in Kloekhorst fthc.d, the ending -šten(i) is only used with hi-inflected verbs and never with mi-inflected forms (which always have -tten(i) as its 2pl.act.-ending: note that of stems in -šand -t- the difference between -šten(i) and -tten(i) is invisible, e.g. šaštēni 'you sleep', aztēni 'you eat'). The hi-verbs that use the ending -šten(i) use the ending -tten(i) as well (except pai-1/pi- 'to give', which only uses the ending -šten(i) and never -tten(i)), clearly show that -sten(i) is the ending that is used in the oldest texts, whereas -tten(i) is used in younger texts only. As I have argued in detail in o.c., this indicates that -šten(i) must have been the original 2pl.act.-ending of the hi-inflection, whereas -tten(i) is the ending of the mi-inflection. The distribution over the forms show that -šten(i) is getting replaced by -tten(i) throughout the Hittite period. This replacement has already in pre-Hittite times taken place in hiverbs of which the stem ends in a consontant: in the oldest texts we only find remnants of -šten(i) in a few tarn(a)-class verbs (that go back to stems in a laryngeal), whereas in stems that end in -k-, -p-, -t- or resonant no forms with -šten(i) are found anymore. In hi-verbs of which the stem ends in a vowel (dāi/tiianzi-class and mēma/i-class), the replacement of -šten(i) by -tten(i) first takes place in the late MH period.

In the present, we find -štēni as well as -štani (just as -ueni and -uani and -tteni and -ttani). Melchert (1994a: 137-8) has noticed that the variant with -a- occurs when the verb's stem is accentuated (e.g naištani = /náistani/). He therefore regarded the forms with -a- as the regular outcome of unaccentuated *-steni, *-ueni and *-tteni.

The etymological interpretation of *-šteni* is difficult. Since it is quite possible that the element -ten(i) was taken over from the mi-ending -tten(i) in an earlier period already, the most important element of this ending is -s-. Since the hi-endings seem to be in one way or another connected with the PIE perfect-endings, we may have to compare this element -s- with the Tocharian 2pl.pret.-ending TochA -s, TochB -s < PToch. *-s0 that can only go back to PIE *-s0 (the Tocharian preterite class I-V reflects the PIE perfect endings).

šu (clause conjunctive particle): $šu=\mu a, šu=mu, š=a-aš, š=a-an, š=e, š=u-uš.

PIE *so-$

See at ta for a discussion of the OH clause conjunctive particles nu, ta and $\S u$ and their grammatical function. Weitenberg (1992) has shown that the difference in use between ta and $\S u$ is determined by the tempus of the verb: $\S u$ when the verb is preterite, ta when the verb is present. From MH times onwards, ta and $\S u$ are replaced by nu. Of the three OH particles, $\S u$ is the least attested. It should be noted that it is never attested loose: it is always accompanied by an enclitic element.

Watkins (1963) convincingly shows that Hitt. nu, ta and $\check{s}u$ can functionally and formally be equated with the Old Irish preverbs no, to and se and that $ta \sim to <$ *to and $\check{s}u \sim se$ probably are related to the demonstrative pronoun *so-, *to- as attested in the other IE languages (Skt. $s\acute{a}$, $s\acute{a}$, $t\acute{a}d$, Gr. \dot{o} , $\dot{\eta}$, τo , etc.). If this is correct, we would have expected to find in Hittite ** $\check{s}a$ instead of $\check{s}u$. Perhaps we must assume that ** $\check{s}a$ has been influenced by nu and secondarily has taken over its -u- (note that there are only two forms that specifically point to $\check{s}u$, namely $\check{s}u = mu$ (KBo 3.22 rev. 75) and $\check{s}u = ua$ (KBo 22.2 rev. 5, 6)).

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    šū- 'to fill': see šūu-/šūuau-
    šū- 'full': see šūu-/šūuau-
    (síG) šūel-: see (síG) šūil-
    šūeri- '?': dat.-loc.sg.? šu-u-e-ri-ja (IBot 3.148 iii 21 (MH/NS)).
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This word is hapax in the following context:

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IBoT 3.148 iii
(20) nam-ma a-pé-e-da-ni=pát GE<sub>6</sub>-ti VI PA ZÌ.DA ZÍZ A-NA DINGIR<sup>MEŠ</sup>
hu-u-ma-an-ta-aš
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(21) *šu-u-e-ri-*ia ^{NINDA} *zi-ti-ti I-NA* É NINDA.DÙ *šu-un-ni-an-zi*

'Then, on that specific night, for all the gods they fill 6 *parīsu* wheat meal for *šuueri*- and *zititi*-bread inside the bakery'.

The function and meaning of *šu-u-e-ri-ia* is unclear.

šūḥḥ-, šuḥḥa- (c.) '(flat) roof': acc.sg. šu-uḥ-ḥa-an (KUB 53.3 v 8 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. šu-uḥ-ḥi (often), šu-u-uḥ-ḥi, all.sg. šu-uḥ-ḥa (OS), šu-u-uḥ-ḥa, abl. šu-u-uḥ-za (KUB 43.30 iii 18 (OS)), [š]u-u-uḥ-za (KBo 44.142 ii 4 (OS)), šu-uḥ-ḥa-az,

acc.pl. *šu-uḫ-ḥu-uš* (KUB 39.52+ iii 8, iii 13 (NS)), coll.pl.? [*š*]*u-uḥ-ḥa* (KUB 31.89 ii 7 (MH/NS)).

PIE * $s\acute{e}uh_2$ -s, * $s\acute{e}uh_2$ -m, * suh_2 - $\acute{o}s$?

See Boysan-Dietrich 1987: 85f. for the semantics of this word. Usually, this word is cited as $\delta uhha$ -, but Rieken (1999a: 65f.) states that the OS attestations of abl. $\delta u-u-uh-za$ indicate that we have to reckon with an original athematic root noun $\delta \bar{u}hh$ -. She assumes that only in younger times this root noun was thematicized to $\delta uhha$ -. If we look at the attested forms closely, we see that an a-stem inflection cannot be proven however: all forms could in principle belong to a root noun $\delta \bar{u}hh$ - (see at the treatment of the ablative-ending $-(\bar{a})z$ for the observation that the allomorph -z is in younger times replaced by -az, also in consonant-stems). Nevertheless, on the basis of e.g. huhha-, which shows a thematization from an original root noun $*h_2euh_2$ -, it is in my view likely that the younger forms indeed belong to a thematic noun $\delta uhha$ -.

Formally, the word can hardly reflect anything else than $*seuh_2$ -. In my view it is likely that we have to assume an original inflection $*seuh_2$ -s, $*seuh_2$ -m, $*suh_2$ -ós, and that later on, on the basis of gen.sg. $*suh_2$ -ós a thematic noun $*suh_2$ -o- suhha- was created. According to Rieken (o.c.: 66) we must assume an etymological connection with the verb suhha-i / suhh- 'to scatter', under the assumption that "[d]ie semantischen Schwierigkeiten lassen sich durch den Hinweis auf die Konstruktionsweise der anatolischen Lehmflachdächer, die durch häufiges Aufschütten von neuem Lehm in Stand gehalten wurden, überwinden". See at suhha-i / suhh- and ishua-i / ishui- for further etymological treatment.

šuḥḥa-ⁱ / šuḥḥ- (IIa1γ) 'to scatter': 3sg.pres.act. šu-uḥ-ḥa-a-i (OH/MS) šu-uḥḥa-i (OH/NS, MH/MS), šu-uḥ-ḥu-ua-i (KBo 30.115 rev.[?] 5 (OH/NS)),
3pl.pres.act. šu-uḥ-ḥa-an-zi (OS), 1sg.pret.act. šu-uḥ-ḥa-aḥ-ḥu-un (VBoT 58 ii 6
(OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. šu-uḥ-ḥa-aš (ABoT 44 i 53 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. šu-uḥḥa-er (OS); part. šu-uḥ-ḥa-an-t-; verb.noun gen.sg. šu-uḥ-ḥu-ua-aš (KUB 17.35 ii
2 (NS)), šu-uḥ-ḥa-ú-ua-aš (KUB 25.23 i 37 (NS)), šu-uḥ-ḥa-u-ua-aš (KUB 25.23 iv 50 (NS), VBoT 26, 8 (NS)).

IE cognates: Gr. τω 'to rain', TochAB su-/swās- 'to rain'.

PIE *suh₂-enti?

This verb denotes 'to scatter, to pour' and therewith is semantically almost identical to *išḫuu̯ai-¹ / išḫui-* 'to throw, to scatter, to pour'. In some cases these two verbs are used interchangeably in duplicates (cf. Puhvel HED 1/2: 408). Not

These considerations give rise to several scenarios for the origin of \check{suhha}^i / \check{suhh} -, which belongs to the tarn(a)-class. On the one hand, we could assume that already in PIE a secondary root $*seuh_2$ - existed, which would be inflected in pre-Hittite as $*s\acute{ouh}_2$ -ei, $*suh_2$ -énti. Although the plural form indeed would yield attested $\check{suhhanzi}$, I would expect that $*s\acute{ouh}_2$ -ei would give Hitt. $**\check{suhi}$. It is problematical, however, that I do not see how a paradigm $*\check{suhhanzi}$ would be altered to \check{suhha}^i / \check{suhh} -. Another possibility is to assume that we have to begin with the root $*sh_2eu$ -, which would in pre-Hittite inflect $*sh_2\acute{ou}$ -ei/ $*sh_2u$ -énti. In the plural, we could imagine that $*sh_2u\acute{enti}$ metathesized to $*suh_2\acute{enti}$ > Hitt. $\check{suhhanzi}$. In the singular, $*sh_2\acute{ouei}$ should regularly have yielded $**i\check{sh}\bar{aui}$. We know from other verbs in -au-, however, that such a form was not tolerated (compare au-i/u- that has 3sg.pres.act. $au\check{szi}$ instead of $*h_2\acute{ou}$ -ei, and mau-i/mu-that has 3sg.pres.act. $mau\check{szi}$ instead of $*m\acute{ouh}_1$ -ei). We could imagine that on the basis of 3pl. $\check{suhhanzi}$ the singular secondarily was changed to \check{suhhai} , as if inflecting according to the tarn(a)-class.

Although in principle I would prefer the latter scenario, I must admit that it involves some drastic secondary developments. Moreover, if the noun \check{suhh}_{j} , \check{suhh}_{j} - 'roof' (q.v.) indeed is etymologically connected with \check{suhh}_{j} - ' \check{suhh}_{j} - and \check{ishu}_{j} -, it would show a Hittite reflex of the 'secondary' stem * $seuh_{2}$ -, which then would better fit the former scenario.

šuḥmili-, **šuḥpili-** (adj.) 'firm(?)': nom.sg.c. *šu-u-uḥ-mi-li-iš* (KBo 19.132 rev.[?] 11 (MH/NS)), [*š]u-uḥ-mi-li-iš* (KBo 10.37 iii 1 (OH/NS)), [*š]u-uḥ-mi-li-iš* (KUB 9.28 iii 24 (MH/NS)), *šu-uḥ-mi-li-iš* (KUB 43.23 rev. 13, 17 (OS)), acc.sg.c.? *šu-uḥ-mi-li-in* (KBo 10.37 ii 33 (OH/NS)), *šu-uḥ-pi-li-in* (KUB 51.63 rev. 6 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *šu-uḥ-mi-li* (KBo 10.37 iii 7 (OH/NS), KUB 43.23 rev. 57 (OS)), [*šu-uḥ-mi-li* (KBo 10.37 iii 7 (OH/NS), KUB 43.23 rev. 57 (OS)),

uh-m]i-li (KBo 13.121, 4 (OH/NS)), $\check{s}u[-uh-m]i-li$ (KBo 13.156 obv. 8 (OH/NS)), broken $\check{s}u-uh-p[i-li(-)...]$ (KUB 51.63 rev. 8 (NS)).

Usually, this adjective is cited as *šuḥmili*- and translated 'well-fixed', a translation that goes back to Catsanicos 1986 ("bien fixé"). Let us first look at the contexts in which *šuḥmili*- is used.

It occurs a few times only and in most cases, the word is used as an adjective describing (dankui-) tagānzepa- 'the (black) earth':

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KBo 10.37 iii (6) tak-na-a\check{s} A-NA DINGIR.MAḤ p\acute{a}r-\check{s}i-\underline{i}a 1 NINDA.GUR_4.RA[ ... ] (7) \check{s}u-uh-mi-li GE_6-i KI-p\acute{t} p\acute{a}r-\check{s}i-\underline{i}a nu-x[ ... ] // KBo 13.121 (3) [tak-na-]a\check{s} A-NA DINGIR.MAḤ p\acute{a}r-\check{s}i-\underline{i}a 1[ NINDA.GUR_4.RA ... ] (4) [\check{s}u-uh-m]i-li GE_6-i KI-p\acute{t} p\acute{a}r-\check{s}i-\underline{i}a [ ... ]
```

'He breaks [...] of the earth for the mother goddess. One thick-bread [...] he

KUB 43.23 rev.

- (13) $\check{s}u$ -uh-mi-li- $i\check{s}$ da-an-ku- $i\check{s}$ da-ga-an-zi-p[a- $a\check{s}$ ta-ak-na-a- $a\check{s}$ - \check{s} =a dUTU - $u\check{s}$]
- (15) e-ku-ut-te-en nu še-er kat-t[a] ne-e-pi-iš-za ^dI[M-]aš LUGAL-i [a-aš-šu]
- (16) hu-iš-ua-tar mi-ia-tar tar-[h]u-i-li GIŠtu-u-ri pí-iš-ke-e[d-du]
- (17) kat-ta-ša-ra-a=ma ták-na-a-az šu-uh-mi-li-iš ta[!]-ga-an-zi-p[a]-aš
- (18) ták-na-a-aš-š=a ^dUTU-uš A-NA LUGAL a-aš-šu hu-iš-ua-tar tar-hu-i-li
- (19) GIŠ tu-u-ri pí-iš-ke-ed-du

breaks for the *šuḥmili*- black earth';

'You, *šuḥmili*- black earth and Sun-goddess of the earth, must come. You, Storm-god, must come. May above, from heaven downwards, the Storm-god give to the king [goods], life, growth (and) a victorious weapon. May down, from the earth upwards the *šuḥmili*- earth and the Sun-goddess of the earth give to the king goods, life (and) a victorious weapon';

KUB 43.23 rev.

- (56) 3 NINDA.GUR₄.RA GIR₄ 1 GAL.GEŠTIN
- (57) 1 ŠAH.TUR A-NA KI šu-uh-mi-li
- (58) ták-na-aš ^dUTU-i

'Three thick-breads from the oven, one 'head of the wine' (and) one little pig for the *šuhmili*- earth (and) the Sun-goddess of the earth'.

In one context, the word describes GI '(drinking) straw':

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KUB 9.28 iii (with dupl. KBo 19.132 rev. <sup>?</sup> 10f.) (22) 2 <sup>DUG</sup>KU-KU-UB ŠÀ.BA I-NA 1 <sup>DUG</sup>ḤAB.ḤAB KAŠ (23) a-ku-ua-an-na-aš pár-šu-il šu-u-uš (24) 1 GI [(š)]u-uḥ-mi-li-iš tar-na-an-za
```

'Two pitchers: in one pitcher of beer for drinking, a *šuḥmili-* drinking straw full of *paršuil* is inserted'.

In one case, it is not fully clear what the word refers to:

KBo 10.37 ii

- (31) $hu-u-\mu a-an-da-as$ $p\acute{e}-e\acute{s}-ket_9-t\acute{e}n$ $nu-u=\acute{s}-\acute{s}[i$ $h]a-a\acute{s}-ta'-l[i-i]a-[tar]$
- (32) pé-eš-tén nu-u=š-ši iš-hu-na-u-ua-a[r] ši-ia-u-ua-ar
- (33) pé-eš-tén nu-u=š-ši šu-uḥ-mi-li-in ge-e-nu pé-eš-tén

'You must give [him ...] of the wind, give him courage, give him an upper arm (and/with) ability to shoot, give him a knee (and/with) *šuhmili-*'.

E.g. Rieken (1999a: 361) assumes that in this context šuḥmilin belongs with gēnu and translates 'Gebt ihm ein festes Knie!'. Problematic, however, is the fact the gēnu is neuter, whereas šuḥmilin is commune acc.sg. Catsanicos (1986: 124) assumes that in this case the word is a contraction of *šuḥmiliṇan, which in his view is the nom.-acc.sg.n. of a derived stem šuḥmiliṇant-. In note 154 of page 147, he compares this with the form šu-up-pi-in from *šuppiṇan, nom.-acc.sg.n. of šuppiṇant-, of which he gives an example in KBo 12.89 ii 13. In this context, however, I have not been able to find any indication that šuppin refers to a neuter noun. The other examples that Catsanicos cites, appezzin beside appezziṇan and hantezzin beside hantezziṇan, are derived from stems that end in -i- as well as in -iṇa- (appezziṇa)- and hantezziṇan, are derived from stems that end in -i- as well as in -iṇa- (appezziṇa)- and hantezziṇan-). For šuḥmili-, not a single indication for either a stem šuḥmiliṇa- nor a stem šuḥmiliṇant- are found, so the assumption that šuḥmilin in this case is a nom.-acc.sg.n.-form from *šuḥmiliṇan seems doubtful to me. If in this context šuḥmilin does not belong with gēnu, it must be substantivized and mean 'something šuḥmili-'.

The other contexts of *šuḥmili*- are broken:

```
KBo 10.37 iii
(1) [š]u-uḥ-mi-li-iš [ ... ]

KBo 13.156 obv.
(7) [ -]e 1 NINDA.GUR<sub>4</sub>.RA gu[l-la-an-]te-en
(8) [ NINDA.GUR<sub>4</sub>.RA gul-]la-an-ti-en šu[-uḥ-m]i-li
(9) [ ]
```

All in all, we see that *šuḥmili*- is used as en epithet of 'the (black) earth', describes a 'drinking straw' and is used as a courageous 'object' desired as a gift from the gods that goes together with 'knee', parallel to 'upper arm (and) ability to shoot'.

Catsanicos (1986) argues that the word denotes 'bien fixé' and connects it with Skt. $s\bar{u}m\acute{a}ya$ - 'well prepared', reconstructing $*h_lsu-h_2m(e)i$ -. In my opinion, it seems as if Catsanicos especially prompted the translation 'bien fixé' on the basis of the supposed etymological connection. Although this meaning would fit for 'drinking straw' and 'knee', it is slightly odd for 'the (black) earth': the earth is not 'fixed together'. I would rather translate $\check{suhmili}$ - as 'firm', which would give 'the firm earth', 'a firm straw' and 'knee (and/with) firmness'.

One could ask oneself whether it is possible that a meaning 'firm' is derived from a meaning 'well-fixed' when it applies to objects that are not fixed at all (in this case the earth). This means that semantically, Catsanicos' etymology is rather weak. There are also problems from the formal side. First, this $\check{suhmili}$ - would be the only case where we find the proclitic \check{su} - 'well' in Hittite. Moreover, although I do think that word-initially $*h_2mi$ - would yield Hitt. hmi- (c.f. $hame\check{sha}$ - < $*h_2meh_1$ -sh_2o-), the fate of word-internal $*-h_2m$ - is less clear. On the basis of mahrai- < $*meh_2roi$ -? and zahrai- < $*tieh_2$ -roi- one could argue that $*h_2$ was retained word-internally in front of a resonant, but no examples of $*-h_2m$ - > -hm- are known.

The final lethal blow to Catsanicos' etymology, however, is the fact that a word *šuḥpili*- is attested twice in the following context:

```
KUB 51.63 rev. (6) [ ] \S{u-uh-pi-li-in} G[E<sub>6</sub>(?) ] (7) [ e{-}]ku{-}zi 3 NINDA.GUR<sub>4</sub>.RA p\acute{a}[r{-}\check{s}i{-}\underline{i}a ] (8) [ ]LÚ<sup>MEŠ</sup> \S{u-uh-p[i-li-} ]
```

If in line 6 the traces of the broken sign are correctly interpreted as GE_6 , then it is very likely that *šuḥpilin* must be regarded as identical to *šuḥmili*- (cf. also the fact that this context looks very similar to KBo 10.37 iii 6-7 as given above). Since an alternation p/m cannot be explained from an IE point of view, the word *šuḥmili*-, *šuḥpili*- must be of foreign (Hurrian?) origin.

šuhpili-: see šuhmili-, šuhpili-

(siG) šūil- (n.) 'thread': nom.-acc.sg. šu-ú-il (KBo 15.10+ i 7 (OH/MS), KBo 32.15 iii 1 (MS), KBo 39.8 i 31, ii 5 (MH/MS), KUB 12.51+ i 8 (MH/NS), KUB 55.49 rev. 11 (NH), KUB 17.25 i 8 (fr.), 9 (NS), KUB 17.26 i 9 (fr.) (NS)), šu-ú-i-il (KUB 7.3, 7, 13 (OH/NS)), šu-ú-el (KBo 12.126+ iii 3 (MH/NS)), šu-ú-e-el (HT 1 iii 9 (OH/NS)), šu-i-el (KUB 41.1 iii 13 (MH/NS), KUB 58.109 (+) IBoT 2.126 iv 32 (MH/NS), šu-ú-i-el (KUB 45.24 i 10 (MH/NS)), šu-ú-i-li (KUB 60.36, 4 (NH)), instr. šu-ú-i-li-it (KBo 10.37 i 50 (OH/NS), KBo 11.5 vi 9 (NH), dat.-loc.pl. šu-ú-i-la-aš (KUB 41.4 ii 21 (MH/NS)), šu-i-la-aš (KUB 51.83 ii 4 (MH/NS)).

IE cognates: Lat. $su\bar{o}$, Skt. sutintarian 'thread', Gr. ὑμήν 'thin skin, sinew'. PIE *setintarian 'thread', Gr. ὑμήν 'thin skin, sinew'.

šukšuk(k)a/i- (c.) 'hide (of cow or horse)': nom.sg. *šu-uk-šu-uk-ki-iš* (KBo 32.15 iii 2 (MH/MS)), *šu-uk-šu-uk-ki-i*[*š*] (KUB 29.52(+) i 2 (MH/MS)), acc.sg. *šu-uk-šu-ka₄-an* (KUB 7.53+ iii 40 (NS)), [*šu-u*]*k-šu-uk-ka₄-an* (KUB 33.47+54 ii 15 (OH/NS)), [*šu-uk-*]*šu-ug-ga-an* (25/v, 3 (MS?)), *š*[*u-uk-š*]*u-ga-an* (KUB 17.10 iv 1 (OH/MS)).

See e.g. Neu 1996: 341f. for a treatment of this word. It denotes 'hairy skin' of horses and cows. We find *i*-stem as well as *a*-stem forms and spellings both with geminate and single *k*. Formally, it is likely that this word is a reduplication. No further etymology.

šullae-^{zi} 'to become arrogant': see *šulle-*^{zi}

Sulle-^{zi} (Ib2 > Ic1, Ic2) 'to become arrogant': 2sg.pres.act. *šu-ul-le-ši* (KUB 36.114 r.col. 6 (MS)), *šu-ul-li-ja-ši* (KBo 12.70 rev. 8 (NS), KBo 19.70 ii 11 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. *šu-ul-le-ez-zi* (KUB 36.114 r.col. 14 (MS)), *šu-ul-le-e-ez-zi* (KUB 28.1 iv 36 (NS)), *šu-ul-li-ja-zi* (KUB 14.3 iv 39 (NH)), *šu-ul-la-iz-zi* (KUB 13.32 rev. 7 (NS)), 1pl.pres.act. *šu-ul-li-ja-u-e-ni* (KUB 21.37 obv. 24 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. *šu-ul-la-a-an-zi* (KBo 43.77, 7 (MH/NS)), 2sg.pret.act. [*šu*]-*ul-le-e-et* (KUB 14.17 iii 17 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. *šu-u-ul-le-e-et* (KBo 32.14 ii 4 (MS)), *šu-u-ul-le-et* (KBo 32.14 ii 19, iii 16 (MS)), *šu-ul-le-e-et* (KUB 24.3 ii 28 (MH/NS), KBo 16.17 iii 28 (NH)), *šu-ul-le-et* (KUB 6.41 i 32 (NH)), *šu-ul-li-ja-at* (KBo 3.6 iii 33 (NH), KUB 1.9 iii 7 (fr.) (NH), KUB 26.58 rev. 5a, (NH)), *šu-ul-la-a-it* (KBo 5.13 i 4 (NH), KUB 6.41 i 47 (NH)), 2pl.pret.act. *šu-ul-le-et-te-en* (KUB 4.1 ii 11 (MH/NS)), [*šu-]ul-la-at-te*[-*en*] (Bo 69/48, 2 (undat.)), 3pl.pret.act. *šu-ul-le-er* (KUB 4.1 i 17, ii 15 (NH)), *šu-ul-li-i-e-er* (KBo 5.8 iv 4, 9 (NH)); 3sg.pres.midd. *šu-ul-li-ja-at-ta* (KUB 19.67+ ii 32 (NH)); part. *šu-ul-la-an-t-* (KUB 24.3 ii 34 (MH/NS), KUB 24.1+ iii 18 (NS), KUB 43.37 iii 3 (NS)).

Derivatives: *šullēšš-*²ⁱ (Ib2) 'to become arrogant' (3sg.pres.act. *šu-ul-le-e-eš-zi* (KUB 9.15 ii 14 (NS)), *šu-ul-li-iš-zi* (KUB 9.15 ii 21 (NS))), *šullatar / šullann*-(n.) 'swollen state > reckless act' (nom.-acc.sg. *šu-ul-la-tar* (KBo 6.26 i 29 (OH/NS), KBo 6.13 i 9 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *šu-ul-la-an-ni* (KBo 10.45 i 47 (MH/NS), KUB 4.4 obv. 6 (NH)), abl. *šu-ul-la-an-na-az* (KBo 6.3 i 4 (OH/NS), KBo 6.10 ii 17), *šu-ul-la-an-na-za* (OH/NS)).

IE cognates: ON *svella* 'to swell', ModEng. *swell*, Lat. *īnsolēscō* 'to become arrogant'

PIE *sulH-eh₁-

See Melchert (2004c) for the semantics of this verb. He convincingly argues that the verb denotes 'to become arrogant, to behave disrespectfully towards (someone)' (pace the usual translation 'to quarrel'). According to Melchert, this meaning derives from an original meaning '*to become swollen', which is still visible in

KUB 4.4 obv.

- (2) dam-me-tar-ua-an-za LUGAL-uš
- (3) UR.SAG-iš ki-im-ma-an-tan_x
- (4) ar-ma-ah-ha-an-ni
- (5) ha-mi- $e\check{s}$ -ha-an- tan_x
- (6) šu-ul-la-an-ni
- (7) ha-mi- $i\check{s}$ -ha-an-da- $a\check{s}$ =ma
- (8) a-le-el a-aš-ši-ia-an-ni
- (9) *ha-an-da-aš e-eš-ša-a*[*t-ti*]

'You, the bountiful king, the hero, make the winter for impregnation, the spring for becoming swollen [due to the pregnancy], and the flower of spring for the sake of love'.

The exact formal interpretation of this verb is difficult. In NS texts, we find forms that show a stem $\S ullije/a^{-zi}$ and a stem $\S ullae^{-zi}$. In MS texts, we find 2sg.pres.act. $\S u-ul$ -LI- $\S i$, 3sg.pret.act. $\S u-ul$ -LI-e-IT and $\S u-ul$ -LI-IT. Because the sign LI can be read $\S u$ as well as $\S u$ and the sign IT can be read $\S u$ as well as $\S u$, these latter forms can in principle be read $\S u$ -Let/ or $\S u$ -Liet/. The first form can only stand for $\S u$ -Lisi/ or $\S u$ -Lesi/, however, which means that the combination of these forms point to a stem $\S u$ -Le-/.

Melchert (o.c.) connects \check{sulle}^{zi} with Lat. $\bar{insol\bar{e}sc\bar{o}}$ 'to become arrogant' and argues that we are dealing with a stative in *- eh_I -: *sulH- eh_I - (also visible in the enlarged $\check{sull\bar{e}ss}^{-zi}$). The root *sulH- belongs with PIE *suelH- 'to swell'. Note that he on the basis of part. $\check{sullant}$ - statest that the verb must have shown an ablauting stem \check{sulle} -/ $\check{sullant}$ - (o.c.: 96), but this is incorrect: the part. $\check{sullant}$ - is attested in NS texts only and therefore may well be a form derived from the NH stem \check{sullae}^{-zi} , making it non-probative for establishing an ablaut for the original stem \check{sulle} -.

šullije/a-zi: see *šulle-*zi

šulupi- (c.) an oracle bird: nom.sg. *šu-lu-pi-iš*, *šu-lu-pi-eš*, acc.sg. *šu-lu-pi-in*.

The word denotes a bird mentioned in bird oracles. Its exact meaning cannot be determined, and therefore no etymology.

šum- (pers.pron. 2pl.) 'you (pl.)': nom. šu-me-eš (OS), šu-me-e-eš (MH/MS), šu-um-me-eš (NH), šu-um-me-iš (NH), acc.-dat. šu-ma-a-aš (OS), šu-ma-aš

(MH/MS), *šu-um-ma-aš*, gen. *šu-me-en-za-an* (MH/MS), *šu-me-in-za-an* (MH/MS), *šu-mi-in-za-an* (MH/MS), *šu-me-el* (NH), *šu-me-el* (NH), abl. *šu-me-e-da-az*.

In OH and MH texts, the forms of this pronoun are all spelled with a single -m-. Spellings with geminate -mm- occur in NH texts only, cf. § 1.4.7.1.c. The oldest forms are nom. $\check{s}ume\check{s}$, acc.-dat. $\check{s}um\bar{a}\check{s}$ and gen. $\check{s}umenzan$. The gen. $\check{s}um\bar{e}l$ occurs in NH texts only and is clearly a secondary formation, having taken over the gen.-ending $-\bar{e}l$ from the prononimal inflection of the singular.

See chapter 2.1 for a treatment of the etymology of the personal pronouns.

=**šumma-**: see =**šummi-** /=**šumma-** /=**šumme-**

^Û**sumanzan-** (n.) '(bul)rush': nom.sg. *šu-ma-an-za-an* (KBo 24.3 i 4 (MH/MS)), acc.sg. *šu-ma-an-za-an* (KBo 24.3 i 1 (MH/MS)), (KBo 20.73 i 3 (MH/MS), KUB 7.23, 9 (NS)), *šu-ma-an-za-a*[n] (KBo 24.3 i 4 (MH/MS)), [*šum-m*]*a-an-za-na-an* (KUB 39.8 iv 2 (OH/NS)), *šum-ma-an*[-*za-na-an*] (KUB 39.8 iv 6 (OH/NS)), *šu-ma-an-za-n*[a-...] (HKM 16 rev. 23 (MH/MS)), gen.sg. *šu-ma-a-an-za*[(na-aš)] (KBo 20.26+ i 11 (OS)), with dupl. *šu-ma-a-an-as* (KBo 30.26 rev. 1 (OH/MS)), *šum-ma-an-za-a-aš* (KBo 10.45 ii 29 (MH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *šu-ma-an-za-ni* (KBo 20.8 iv 14 (OS)), abl. *šu-ma-an-za-na-az* (KBo 24.3 + KBo 47.130 i 15, 22 (MH/MS)), nom.-acc.pl. *šu-ma-an-za* (KBo 3.8+ iii 6, 24 (OH/NS), KUB 59.43 i 9 (OH?/NS), KBo 1.45 rev. 2 (NS), KBo 11.11 i 9 (NS)), ^Ú*šum-ma-an-za* (KBo 21.20 i 17 (NS)), *šum-ma-an-za* (KUB 12.58+ i 45 (NS), KBo 20.111, 10 (NS)), dat.-loc.pl. *šu-ma-an-za-na-aš* (KBo 11.11 i 2 (NS)); context broken *šu-ma-an-za-an* (KBo 24.2 obv. 6 (NS)), *šu-ma-an-za* (KUB 35.54 i 15 (MS)), *šu-ma-an-za* (KBo 24.2 obv. 5 (NS)).

PIE * sh_1u -ent-i-on ?

Consensus had it that this word means 'cord, binding' and it therefore was generally connected with Gr. $\dot{\nu}\mu\dot{\eta}\nu$ 'sinew' from $*suh_1m\bar{e}n$. Melchert (2003d), however, has shown that the Hittite word does not mean 'cord, binding', but rather '(bul)rush'. This means that the connection with Gr. $\dot{\nu}\mu\dot{\eta}\nu$ cannot be upheld. Melchert treats many attestations of this word. Although I agree with the

semantic side of his treatment, I do not share all his grammatical interpretations. Because these are important for the formal judgement of this word, I will treat the cases where I disagree with Melchert.

Melchert cites three forms as "AnimNSg" (o.c.: 132): šummanza (KUB 12.58+ i 21, KBo 1.45 rev. 2) and šummanzāš (KBo 10.45 ii 29). These forms have to be interpreted otherwise. KUB 12.58+ i (21) nu šum-ma-an-za SÍG mi-i-ti-iš-š=a (22) [an-da ta-ru-up-pa-a]n-za is translated by Melchert (o.c.: 130) as 'A rush and red wool are braided together'. On the basis of the fact that [taruppa]nza is nom.sg.c., Melchert apparently concludes that *šummanza* is nom.sg.c. too. This is not necessary: because SÍG mītiš is a commune word, it is possible that [taruppa]nza agrees with this word only and not with šummanza. Moreover, we cannot tell whether *šummanza* is singular or plural here. I would therefore interpret šummanza as nom.-acc.pl.n. and translate the sentence as 'Rushes and red wool are braided together'. In the vocabulary KBo 1.45 rev. 2, Hitt. šu-maan-za glosses Akk. aš-lum 'rush'. I do not understand why Melchert explicitly assumes that this form is nom.sg.c. In my view an interpretation as nom.acc.sg.pl. is just as likely. KBo 10.45 ii (29) I-NA SAG.DU=ŠÚ=ma šu-um-maan-za-a-aš pu-ru-ši-ia[-al-la-aš ki-i]t-ta-at is translated by Melchert (o.c.: 130) as 'but on her head was placed a bulrush as a fill[et]', taking šummanzāš as nom.sg.c. (although he admits that an interpretation as gen.sg. cannot be excluded). In my view, an interpretation as gen.sg./pl. is more likely: 'but on her head a headb[and] of bulrushes is laid'.

All in all, I arrive at a grammatical analysis of the forms as indicated in the overview above. This means that we are dealing with a neuter noun showing the following forms: nom.-acc.sg. šumanzan, šum(m)anzanan, gen.sg. šummanzāš, dat.-loc.sg. šumanzani, abl. šumanzanaz, nom.-acc.pl. šum(m)anza, dat.-loc.pl. šumanzanaš. Although we come across a few different types of inflection, it is clear that the n-stem šumanzan- must have been original. On the basis of nom.-acc.sg. šumanzan, which was ambiguous as to whether it belonged with an n-stem šumanzan- or with a thematic stem šumanza-, a-stem forms like gen.sg. šummanzāš and nom.-acc.pl. šumanza were secondarily created. On the other hand, on the basis of a reinterpretation of forms like šumanzani and šumanzanaz as belonging to a thematic stem šumanzana-, the secondary nom.-acc.sg. šumanzanan was created. It should be noted that the MS texts al show single -m-, whereas geminate -mm- occurs in NS texts only, which is due to the fortition of older intervocalic /m/ to NH /M/ as described in § 1.4.7.1.c. All in all, we have to conclude that this word originally was šumanzan-, a neuter n-stem.

Melchert (o.c.) argues that the element -anzan- (also visible in e.g. ištanzan- and laḥḥanzan-) reflects the suffix complex *-ent-i-on-. Although I agree with him, it is unclear to me what the origin of the stem šum- would be. Formally, one could think of e.g. *sHu-ent- (perhaps *sh₁u-ent- 'swaying', cf. MDu. swaeien 'to sway', Russ. xvéjus'' 'to move' < *sueh₁-).

=**šumme-**: see =**š**ummi- / =**š**umma- / =**š**umme-

šumeš- (n.) a kind of grain?: nom.-acc.sg. šu-me-eš (KUB 42.107 iii? 11 (NS)).

This word is hapax in the following context:

```
KUB 42.107 iii<sup>?</sup>
(10) 6 PA ŠE ZI-KU-Ú-KI ḫa-at-tar=ku
(11) zi-na-a-il=ku šu-me-eš=ku
```

'6 parīsu of zikûki-meal, either hattar, zināil or šumeš grain'.

The exact meaning of the different grain sorts cannot be determined, and therefore no etymology.

*šumeššar / šumešn- (n.) 'big beans' (Sum. GÚ.GAL.GAL): gen.sg. šu-me-eš-na-aš (KBo 17.15 obv. 14 (OS)), šu-me-eš-na-a[š] (KBo 17.40 iv 8 (OH/MS?)), šu-me-eš-n[a-aš] (KBo 21.84 iv 6).

PIE *suH-u-é h_1sh_1r ?

The contexts KBo 17.15 obv. (14) *šu-me-eš-na-aš me-e-ma-a*[*I*] GIŠ *e-er-hu-it* and KBo 17.40 iv (8) *šu-me-eš-na-a*[*š me-e-ma-a*]*I* GIŠ MA.SÁ.AB-*it* are parallel to IBoT 3.1 (34) ŠA GÚ.GAL.GAL *me-ma-al TA* GIŠ MA.SÁ.AB 'meal from broad beans by the basket', which means that *šumešnaš* must be equated with GÚ.GAL.GAL 'broad beans'. Formally, *šumešnaš* is clearly a genitive of a noun **šumeššar*.

Regarding its etymology, I would like to propose the following. If we are allowed to assume that 'broad beans' were broad in the sense that they were well-filled with peas, one could perhaps assume a connection with the adj. $s\bar{u}u$ -s

=**šummi**- / =**šumma**- / =**šumme**- (encl.poss.pron. 1pl.) 'our': acc.sg.c. ^dŠi-ú(n)=šum-m[i-in] (KBo 3.22 obv. 39 (OS)), ^dŠi-ú(n)=šu[m-...] (KBo 3.22 obv. 41 (OS)), ^dUTU=šum-mi-in (KBo 40.60 iii 56 (fr.), 69, iv 11 (fr.), 17, 25 (OH/MS), VSNF 12.30 iv 15 (OH/NS)), ^dUTU=šum-ma-an (KUB 43.53 obv. 17 (OH/NS), KUB 58.111 obv. 11 (OH/NS)), nom.-acc.sg.n. ša-hé-eš-šar=šum-me-e[t] (KUB 36.110 rev. 8 (OS)), ha-at-ta-tar=šum-mi-it (KUB 24.3+ ii 18 (MH/NS)), gen.sg. ^dŠi-ú-na-š=(š)um-mi-iš (KUB 26.71, 6 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. iš-tar-ni=šum-mi (OS), ^dUTU=šum-mi (KBo 40.60 iii 52 (fr.), 66 (OH/MS)), kat-ti=šu-mi (HKM 57 rev. 21 (MH/MS)), iš[-tar-ni]=šu-um-me (KUB 26.50 + KBo 22.58 obv. 9 (NH)), acc.pl.c. ni-e-ku-š=(š)um-mu-uš (KBo 22.2 obv. 19 (OH/MS)).

PIE *-sum-ni/o/e-??

This enclitic possessive pronoun functions on a par with =mi- /=ma- /=me-'my', =tti- / =tta- / =tte- 'your (sg.)', $=\check{s}\check{s}i$ - / $=\check{s}\check{s}e$ - 'his, her, its' and $=\check{s}mi-/=\check{s}ma-/=\check{s}me-$ 'your (pl.); their' (for which see their respective lemmas). It is rarely attested, however, and its paradigm therefore is incomplete. It is remarkable that in acc.sg.c. the oldest forms (OS and OH/MS) seem to be =*šummin*, whereas =*šumman* is attested in NS texts only (compare the opposite situation in e.g. =man (OS) vs. =min (NS) 'my'). The one gen.sg.-form =šummiš is found in a NS copy of the Anitta-text and is likely to be corrupt (cf. Neu 1974a: 124). Perhaps the form is influenced by the unattested nom.sg.c. *=šummiš. The oldest nom.-acc.sg.n.-form is = šummet, whereas = šummit is found in a NS text (cf. Melchert 1984a: 122-6 for the distribution between -et and -it in possessive enclitic pronouns). Although the variant = šumma- is not attested thus, it can be inferred from acc.pl.c. = summus. The exact origin of the vowel alteration -i-, -a-, -e-, which can hardly reflect anything else than *-i-, *-o-, *-e-, is still unclear. The -š- of =šummi/a/e- is consistently spelled single (in iš-tar-ni=šum-mi, kat $ti=\check{s}u-mi$).

The other enclitic possessive pronouns are clearly etymologically related to their corresponding enclitic personal pronouns (=mu 'me', =tta / =ttu 'thee', =tta / =ttu 'thee', =tta 'for him/her', =tta 'to you (pl.); to them'). In the case of =tta would mean that we have to assume an etymological connection with =tta '(to) us' (q.v.). This is only possible if we assume that =tta wowever.

(GIŠ) **šummittant-** (c.) 'axe': nom.sg. *šum-mi-it-ta-an-za* (KUB 32.123 ii 10), acc.sg. *šu-um-mi-it-ta-an-ta-an* (KUB 12.63 rev. 20), [*š*]*u-um-mi-it-ta-an-da-an*

(KBo 19.144 i 5), *šum-mi-it-ta-an-ta-an* (KUB 8.51 ii 4); broken *šum-mi-it-ta-an-da* [-...] (KBo 39.125, 3).

The meaning of the word can be determined because *šummitantan* (KUB 8.51 ii 4) alternates with the akkadogram *ḤA-AṢ-IN-NU* 'axe' (ibid. ii 6). Kimball (1999: 199) reconstructs this word as *smit-ent-, derived from a PIE root *smei-as visible in Gr. σμίλη 'cutting knife', Goth. aizasmiþa and OE smiþ 'blacksmith', assuming that an epenthetic -u- has emerged in the initial cluster *sm-. Such an epenthetic vowel is not visible in e.g. *šamenzi* 'he passes by' /smént'i/ < *smén-ti or šamankuruant- 'bearded' /smankuruant-/ < *smonkur-uent-. Moreover, Kimball seems to ignore the geminate -mm- (she cites the word as "šumittant-"). All in all, I reject Kimball's etymology. Unfortunately, I am not able to offer an alternative one.

šumreške/a-^{zi} (Ic6) 'to become filled (because of a pregnancy)': sup. *šum-re-eš-ke-ua-an* (KUB 24.8 + KUB 36.60 iii 7, 17), *šum-r[e-eš-ke-ua-an]* (KBo 19.106, 7); broken *šum-re-*x[...] (KBo 47.150, 2).

PIE *suH-ur

This verb occurs a few times only, all in similar contexts:

KUB 24.8 + KUB 36.60 iii

- (7) [(DA)]M ^mAp-pu šum-re-eš-ke-ua-an da-a-iš ITU.1.KAM ITU.2.K[(AM)]
- (8) [IT]U.3.KAM ITU.4.KAM ITU.5.KAM ITU.6.KAM ITU.7.KAM ITU.8.KAM ITU.9.KAM p[a-it]
- (9) nu [(IT)]U.10.KAM ti- $\underline{i}a$ -at nu=za DAM mAp -pu DUMU.NITA-an $\underline{h}a$ - $a\underline{s}$ -ta

'The wife of Appu became pregnant. The first month, the second month, the third month, the fourth month, the fifth month, the sixth month, the seventh month, the eighth month (and) the ninth month went by. And the tenth month set in, and the wife of Appu bore a son'.

The expresion $\S{umre\S{ke}\mu{an}}$ $d\bar{a}i\S{s}$ clearly means 'she became pregnant'. This indicates that the verb $\S{umre\S{ke}/a-}$ (or $\S{umrae-}$ as often cited) itself does not mean 'to become pregnant', however. The supine + $d\bar{a}i-$ expression means 'to begin to', which means that $\S{umre\S{ke}/a-}$ should have a more fientive meaning like 'to become thicker (because of the pregnancy)'. Etymologically, it is likely that $\S{umre\S{ke}/a-}$ belongs with $\S{uu-}$ 'filled'. In that case, $\S{umre\S{ke}/a-}$ could originally have meant 'to become filled (of a pregnancy)'. If this is correct, we

must assume that $\check{sumre\check{ske/a}}$ is ultimately derived from a further unattested verbal noun $\check{sumar} < \check{s(e)uH}$ - \check{ur} , probable through a $\check{s-je/o}$ -suffix ($\check{sumrije/a}$ -), whose imperfective is $\check{sumre\check{ske/a}}$ -.

šumumaḥḥ-i (IIb) 'to braid together(?)': 2sg.imp.act. šu-mu-ma-aḥ (KUB 29.1 ii 43).

This verb occurs only once, in the following context:

KUB 29.1 ii

- (41) nu ki-nu-u-pí ú-da
- (42) ki-nu-pí=ma-a=š-ša-an an-da ŠA UR.MAH ši-e-ša-i
- (43) $p\acute{a}r$ - $\check{s}a$ -na- $a\check{s}$ UZU $\check{s}i$ - $\check{s}a$ -i $\check{s}u$ -mu-ma-ah n=a-at har-ak
- (44) n=a-at ta-ru-up n=a-at 1^{EN} i-ia n=a-at $L\acute{\mathbf{U}}$ -aš $\check{\mathbf{S}}\grave{\mathbf{A}}=\check{\mathbf{S}}i$
- (45) pé-e-da nu LUGAL-ua-aš ZI-aš kar-di-i=š-ši=ia
- (46) *ta-ru-up-ta-ru*

'Bring the *kinupi*-box here. In the *kinupi*-box, *šumumaḥḥ*- the *šešai* of a lion (and) the *šišai* of a leopard. Hold them and unite them and make them one. Bring them to the heart of the man. May the soul and the heart of the king be united'.

The meaning of *šumumaḥḥ*- depends on the meaning of *še/išai* (body part of an animal). Apparently, *šumumaḥḥ*- indicates an action by which these body parts are united and made one. One could think of 'to braid together' if *še/išai* refers to tails or similar. No etymology.

šunna-ⁱ / **šunn-** (IIa1γ > Ic1) 'to fill': 1sg.pres.act. *šu-un-na-ah-hi* (KUB 33.70 iii 10, 11 (OH/NS), KBo 3.38 rev. 17 (OH/NS)), 2sg.pres.act. *šu-un-na-at-t*[*i*] (KUB 15.22, 14 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. *šu-un-na-i* (OS, often), *šu-un-na-a-i* (less often), *š*[*u-*]*un-ni-e-ez-zi* (KBo 24.4 + IBoT 4.14 rev. 12/17 (NS)), *šu-un-ni-ez-zi* (KBo 40.67 ii 6, iv 4 (MH/NS)), *šu-un-ni-ia-zi* (KUB 6.45+ iv 9, 14, 19, 24 (NH) with dupl. KUB 6.46 i 41, 46, 50, 54, 58, 62 (NH)), 1pl.pres.act. *šu-un-nu-me-ni* (KBo 32.15 ii 16 (MH/MS)), 2pl.pres.act. *šu-un-na-at-te-ni* (KUB 13.4 iv 18 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *šu-un-na-an-zi* (MH/MS, often), *šu-un-ni-an-zi* (IBoT 3.148 iii 21, 22 (MH/NS), KUB 55.58 obv. 30, 32 (MH/NS), KUB 9.32 i 40 (NS)), *šu-un-ni-ia-an-zi* (KBo 15.24 ii 44 (MH/NS), IBoT 4.30 obv. 4 (fr.) (NS), KUB 7.47 obv. 13 (fr.) (NS), KUB 20.35 iv 3 (fr.) (NH)), 1sg.pret.act. *šu-un-na-ah-hu-un* (KBo 10.2 i 21, ii 23 (OH/NS)), *šu-un-ni-ia-nu-un* (KBo 10.2 i 37 (OH/NS)),

2sg.pret.act. *šu-un-ni-eš-ta*! (Oettinger 1979a: 158⁵⁰), 3sg.pret.act. *šu-un-na-aš* (OS), *šu-un-ni-eš* (HT 21 + KUB 8.80, 15 (NH)), *šu-un-ni-iš-ta* (KUB 1.1+ ii 79 (NH)), *šu-un-ni-ja-at* (KBo 19.111, 4 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. *šunnir* (HW), 2sg.imp.act. *šu-un-ni*, 3sg.imp.act. *šu-un-ni-ed-du* (KUB 12.58 iv 13 (NS)), 2pl.imp.act. *šu-u-<un->ni-iš-tén* (KUB 13.3 ii 27 (OH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. *šu-un-na-an-du* (KBo 39.15 iii 9 (MS?)); verb.noun *šu-un-nu-mar* (KBo 1.42 iii 51 (NS)), [*šu-]un-nu-m[ar*] (KUB 55.31 rev. 2 (MS)), gen.sg. *šu-un-nu-ma-aš* (KUB 59.29 iii 17 (NS)); inf.I *šu-un-nu-ma-an-zi* (KUB 21.17 iii 10 (NH), KBo 21.34+ IBoT 1.7 iv 37 (MH/NS)), impf. *šu-un-ni-eš-ke/a-* (OS), *šu-un-ni-iš-ke/a-*.

Derivatives: **šunnummeššar** (n.) 'filling(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. [š]u-un-nu-um-me-eš-šar (KUB 13.4 i 7)).

Anat. cognates: Pal. **šūna-** 'to fill' (3sg.pret.act. *šu-ú-na-at*, 2sg.imp.act. *šu-ú-na*); CLuw. **šunatruuant(i)-** (adj.) 'rich in outpourings' (acc.sg.c. *šu-na-at-ru-ua-an-ti-in*).

PIE *su- $n\acute{o}$ - $h_{1/3}$ -e, su-n- $h_{1/3}$ - \acute{e} nti

The oldest attested forms of this verb clearly point to the tarn(a)-class inflection: $\check{s}unnahhi$, $\check{s}unnatt$, $\check{s}unnai$, $\check{s}unnumeni$, $\check{s}unni\check{s}teni$, $\check{s}unnanzi$. In texts from NH times, we occasionally find forms that belong to a mi-inflecting stem $\check{s}unnije/a^{-z^i}$. The tarn(a)-class consists of hi-verbs ending in laryngeal, including nasal-infixed verbs of the type CR-no-H-. In the case of $\check{s}unna$ - $\check{s}unn$ - it is generally accepted that it must reflect a nasal-infixed stem of the root *seuH- that is visible in the adjective $\check{s}uu$ - $\check{s}uu$ - 'full' (so causatival meaning, as we often see in nasal infixed verbs: $\check{s}uu$ - 'full' > $\check{s}unna$ - $\check{s}unn$ - '*to make full > to fill'). This means that we have to reconstruct *su- $n\acute{o}$ -H-ei, *su-n-H- $\acute{e}nit$. These forms would regularly yield Hitt. $**\check{s}unai$, $\check{s}unnanzi$, but the geminate of the plural was taken over into the singular, yielding attested $\check{s}unnai$ (cf. zinnizzi, zinnanzi 'to finish' <<*zinizzi, zinnanzi < *ti-ne- h_1 -ti, *ti-n- h_1 -enti). The single -n- is still visible in Pal. $\check{s}unattar$ 'outpouring').

Of the root *seuH-, the rootfinal laryngeal cannot be * h_2 (which would have yielded ** $\check{s}uhu$ - as u-stem adjective), but a choice between * h_3 or * h_1 cannot be made on the basis of the Hittite material (note that hi-verbs always have o-grade and that therefore both *su-no- h_1 -ei and *su-no- h_3 -ei would have yielded Hitt. $\check{s}unnai$). Melchert (1987b: 24-5) argues that on the basis of the Palaic 3sg.pret.act. $\check{s}u$ - \check{u} -na-at, which in his view must reflect *su-ne- h_3 -t, we have to reconstruct * h_3 . I do not understand on which grounds Melchert chooses to reconstruct e-grade here, whereas o-grade is equally possible (or even more likely, because of the

close similarity between the Hittite and Palaic formation), and therefore do not follow him in this reconstruction. See at \check{suu} - for further etymology.

šunnazijant- (adj.) 'brim-full': nom.pl.c. *šu-un-na-zi-an-te-*[*eš*] (KBo 11.1 rev. 19 (NH)).

This adjective is attested only once. It seems to be derived from $\check{s}unna^{-i}/\check{s}unn$ 'to fill' (q.v.), but its exact formation is unclear.

Sūnije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to dip': 1sg.pres.act. *šu-ú-ni-e-mi* (KBo 32.176 obv. 15), 3sg.pres.act. *šu-ú-ni-e-ez-zi* (KBo 15.36 ii 11 (fr.), 17), *šu-ú-ni-ez-zi* (KBo 3.38 obv. 29, KBo 15.36 ii 6), *šu-ú-ni-ja-zi* (KUB 20.86 ii 4), 3pl.pres.act. *šu-un-ni-ja-an-zi* (KUB 6.45 iv 29 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. *šu-ú-ni-at* (KBo 32.14 iii 11, 12, 29 (2x)); part. *šu-ú-ni-ja-an-t-* (KBo 12.101, 13).

For semantics, compare the following contexts:

KBo 32.14 iii

- (9) $^{\rm NINDA}\!ku$ -gul-la-an UR.GI7-aš UDUN-ni-
ia pé-ra-an ar-ḫa pát-te-nu-ut
- (10) pa-ra-a=an=kán hu-et-ti-at UDUN-ni-ia-az n=a-an=kán Ì-i
- (11) an-da šu-ú-ni-at ša-ak-ni-i=a-an=kán an-da
- (12) šu-ú-ni-at n=a-aš=za e-ša-at n=a-an a-da-a-an-na da-iš

'A dog ran off with a *kugulla*-bread in front of the oven, he had pulled it out of the oven and dipped it in oil. In oil he dipped it, he sat down and began eating it'.

KBo 15.36 ii

- (4) [nu nam-ma 1 NINDA.GU]R₄.RA A-NA ^dIM ^{URU}[Ku-]li-ú-iš-na ^dIŠTAR
- (5) [dLAMMA=<u>i</u>a \grave{U} A-NA] DINGIR^{MEŠ} hu-u-ma-an-ta-aš $p\'{a}r$ -ši-ia n=a-aš-ta a-ua-an ar-ha
- (6) [te-pu 3-ŠU] pár-ši-ja-az-zi n=a-aš-ta mar-ḥi an-da šu-ú-ni-ez-zi
- (7) $[\check{s}e-r=a-a=\check{s}-\check{s}a-a]n$ SAR^{iII.A} 3 $A\check{S}$ -RA da-a-i

'Further he breaks one thick-bread for the Storm-god of Kuliuišna, for Ištar and the Patron deity as well as for all gods. He breaks (it) three times in small pieces and dips (them) into the *marha*-stew and places them on top of plants on three places'.

From these examples it is clear that \check{sunije}/a^{-z^i} denotes 'to dip'. Note that the hapax spelling \check{su} -un-ni- is found in a NH text and therefore may not be probative:

KUB 6.45 iv

(28) EGIR-ŠU=ma 3 NINDA.GUR₄.RA BABBAR ŠÀ.BA 1 SA₅ A-NA ^dU URU Zi-ip-la-an-da

(29) [pár-š]i-ia n=a-aš=kán ŠÀ^{BI} LAL Ì.DÙG.GA šu-un-ni-ia-an-zi

'He breaks three white thickbreads and one red one of it for the Storm-god of Ziplanda, and they dip them into honey and fine oil'.

Melchert (1994a: 73) reconstructs \tilde{sunije}/a - as $\tilde{ssunh_3}$ - \tilde{je}/o - (adapting his earlier view (1984a: 29⁶¹) that the attestations \tilde{su} - \tilde{u} -ni-ez-zi and \tilde{su} - \tilde{u} -ni-e-ez-zi can also be read /sunet /si/ (which is incorrect since we then would expect spellings with NE) and reflect \tilde{ssu} -ne- h_i -ti), connecting it with \tilde{sunna} - \tilde{sunn} - 'to fill'. I do not see a semantical connection between 'to dip' and 'to fill', however, and follow Oettinger (1979a: 159) who states that \tilde{sunije}/a - "[f]ern bleibt" from \tilde{sunna} - \tilde{sunn} -.

šunniie/a-zi: see šunna-i / šunn-

Derivatives: see *šupparije/a-*^{zi} and *šupparuant*-.

IE cognates: Skt. *svap*- 'to sleep', Av. $x^v a f$ - 'to sleep', Lat. $s \bar{o} p \bar{u} r e$ 'to fall asleep', OE *swefan* 'to sleep'.

PIE *sup-ó, *sup-tó

This verb shows active as well as middle forms with no difference in meaning (note the switch between $\check{s}upt\bar{a}ri$ (KUB 4.47 obv. 3) and $[\check{s}u]pzi$ (ibid. 5)). The middle inflection seems to be more original because it is attested more often (note that this assumption cannot be supported by chronological evidence: all attestations are from NS texts).

The etymological interpretation is clear: the verb reflects PIE *suep- 'to sleep'. We find forms with the ending *-o ($\check{s}uppari$), with *-to ($\check{s}uptari$) and a conflation of the two ($\check{s}uppatta$ < virtual *sup-o-to). The zero-grade stem of the middle was taken over into the active, yielding the forms [$\check{s}u$]pzi and $\check{s}upten$.

šuppa-: see šuppi- / šuppai-

šupp(a)l(a)- (n.) 'cattle': nom.-acc.sg. *šu-up-pa-al* (KUB 36.55 ii 30 (MH/MS?)), [*š*]*u-up-pa-la-an* (KUB 8.1 iii 13 (OH/NS)), nom.sg.c. *šu-up-pa-la-aš=mi-iš* (KBo 3.60 ii 1 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *šu-up-li-i=š-ši* (KBo 6.34 iv 15 (MH/NS)), erg.sg. *šu-up-pa-la-an-za* (KUB 36.32, 5, 8 (MS?)), nom.-acc.pl. *šu-up-pa-la-a=š-še-et* (KBo 6.19 i 22 (OH/NS)), gen.pl. *šu-up-pa-la-an* (KUB 31.127 i 43 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: $\S{uppal\bar{e}}{\S{sar}} / \S{uppal\bar{e}}{\S{sn}}$ (n.) '?' (dat.-loc.sg. $\S{u-up-pa-le-e}$ $e\S{-n(i)}$] (KUB 31.143a + VBoT 124 iii 6 (OS) with restoration from KUB 60.20 rev. [?] 6)).

IE cognates: ?Lat. *suppus* 'walking inverted, with the head downwards'. PIE **sup-lo-*?

šuppalēš[n(i)], a dat.-loc.sg. of a further unattested noun *šuppalēššar*.

Despite the one commune attestation nom.sg.c. *šuppalaš* (found in a NS text), the word originally was neuter (nom.-acc.sg.n. *šuppal* (MH/MS), erg.sg. *šuppalanza* (MS?)). The nom.pl.c. *šuppalēš* as cited in HW (Erg.1: 19) is now to be read as

According to Rieken (1999a: 432²¹³⁵), all attestations of this word are to be interpreted as /supl-/ as can be seen by the one attestation dat.-loc.sg. *šupli*. She follows the etymology of Watkins (1973b), who connects *šupp(a)l(a)*- with Lat. *suppus* 'walking inverted, with the head downwards' and reconstructs **sup-lo*-. In my view, this etymology, though formally possible, is not self-evident semantically.

šupparije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to sleep': 1sg.pret.act. *šu-up-pa-ri-ja-nu-un* (KUB 52.91 iii 1); 1pl.pret.midd. [*šu-]up-pa-ri-ja-u-ua-aš-ta-ti* (KUB 8.48 i 1); part. *šu-up-pa-ri-an-za* (KBo 19.109, 9, KBo 19.111, 7), *šu-up-pa-ri-ja-an-za* (KUB 36.89 rev. 57).

Derivatives: see also *šupp-*^{(tt)ari} and *šupparuant-*.

IE cognates: Lat. *sopor* 'deep sleep', Gr. ὕπαρ 'truth, reality < *realistic dream', Skt. *svápna*- 'sleep', ON *svefn* 'sleep', TochA *späm* 'sleep', TochB *spane* 'sleep',

Arm. *k'own* 'sleep', Lat. *somnus* 'sleep', Lith. *sãpnas* 'dream', Latv. *sapnis* 'dream', Gr. ὕπνος 'sleep', OCS *sъnъ* 'sleep'.

PIE *sup-r-ie/o-

This verb, which is attested a few times only, is clearly derived from a stem * $\check{s}uppar$ - which is also found in the adjective $\check{s}uppar \check{u}ant$ - 'sleepy(?)' (q.v.). See Rieken 1999a: 305^{1468} for its connection with Lat. sopor 'deep sleep' and Gr. $\check{v}\pi\alpha\rho$ 'truth, reality < *realistic dream' and the -no-stems that can be found in e.g. Skt. $sv\acute{a}pna$ - 'sleep', Lith. $s\~{a}pnas$ 'dream' etc. These forms point to an original heteroclitic inflection * $su\acute{o}p$ -r, *sup-n- $\acute{o}s$. In Hittite, just as in Greek, the zero-grade was generalized, yielding *sup-r, which was used as the basis for $\check{s}uppariie$ /a-. See at $\check{s}upp$ -iv(to sleep' for the basic stem *sup-.

šupparuant- (adj.) 'sleepy(?)': nom.sg.c. *šu-up-pár-ua-an-za* (KBo 40.219 rev.² 7, KUB 60.134 obv. 1), *šu-up-pár-ua-an-te-eš* (KBo 24.56a ii² 6); broken *šu-up-pár-ua-a*[n-...] (HKM 91 obv. 4).

Derivatives: see also $\check{s}upp^{-(tt)ari}$ and $\check{s}upparije/a^{-zi}$.

A meaning 'sleepy' is proposed by Alp 1991: 344. The stem *šuppar*- is also found in *šupparije/a-*^{zi} 'to sleep'. See there for further etymology.

šuppauašhanalli-: see at šuppiuašhar SAR

šuppi-/šuppaj- (adj.) 'purified, sacred': nom.sg.c. *šu-up-pi-iš* (OS), *šu-up-pi-eš* (OS), acc.sg.c. *šu-up-pi-in*, nom.-acc.sg.n. *šu-up-pi* (OS), dat.-loc.sg. *šu-up-pa-i* (OS), *šu-up-pa-ia*, *šu-up-pi*, *šu-up-pa*, abl. *šu-up-pa-az*, *šu-up-pa-za*, *šu-up-pa-ia-az*, *šu-up-pa-ia-za*, instr. *šu-up-pi-it*, nom.pl.c. *šu-up-pa-e-eš*, *šu-up-pi-iš*, acc.pl.c. *šu-up-pa-uš*, nom.-acc.pl. *šu-up-pa* (OS), *šu-up-pi*, dat.-loc.pl. *šu-up-pa-aš* (OS), *šu-up-pa-ia-aš*, *šu-up-pi-ia-aš*.

Derivatives: UZU šuppa (n.pl.) '(sacrilized) meat' (nom.-acc.pl. šu-up-pa (OS)), šuppijahh-ⁱ (IIb) 'to purify, to sacrilize' (1sg.pres.act. šu-up-pi-ia-ah-mi (KUB 14.15 + KBo 16.104 i 17 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. šu-up-pi-ah-hi (OS), šu-up-pi-ia-ah-hi (OS), 3pl.pres.act. šu-up-pi-ia-ah-ha-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. šu-up-pi-ia-ah-hu-un (KUB 19.37 ii 17 (NH), KUB 7.60 iii 17 (NS)), šu-up-pi-ia-ah-hu-un (KBo 12.85+ i 25 (MH/NS)); 3sg.pret.midd. šu-up-pi-a-ah-ha-ti (OS); part. šu-up-pi-ia-ah-ha-an-t-; verb.noun šu-up-pi-ia-ah-hu-u-ua-ar; impf. šu-up-pi-(ia-)ah-hi-iš-ke/a-, šu-up-pi-ah-hi-eš-ke/a-), šuppiēšš-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become purified' (3sg.pres.act. šu-up-pi-eš-zi (KUB 29.4 iv 40)), šuppiēššar, šuppijaššar (n.)

'purity' (dat.-loc.sg. *šu-up-pí-eš-ni*, *šu-up-pí-ia-aš*!-*ni* (KUB 36.83 i 5), nom.-acc.pl. [*š*]*u-up-pí-eš-šar-ri*^{HLA} (KUB 18.24, 9), [*šu-up-p*]*í-eš-šar-ri*^{HLA} (KUB 18.24, 5)), (DUMU.MUNUS) *šuppi(e)ššara*- (c.) a priestess, 'purified woman' (nom.sg. *šu-up-pí-eš-šar-aš* (KUB 9.27 + KUB 7.8 i 14, KBo 22.110, 3), *šu-up-pí-iš-ša-ra-aš* (KUB 33.62 iii 16 (fr.), 18), *šu-up-pí-šar-aš* (KUB 7.5 + KUB 9.27 i 33), acc.sg. *šu-up-pí-eš-ša-ra-an*, dat.-loc.sg. *šu-up-pí-iš-ša-ri*, nom.pl. [*šu-up-*]*pí-iš-ša-ra-aš* (KUB 33.32 iii 8), *šu-up-pí-iš-ri-e-eš* (KUB 33.62 iii 19)), *šuppiššarant*-(adj.) 'being purified' (nom.-acc.pl.n. *šu-up-pí-iš-ša-ra-an-ta* (KUB 15.34 ii 31)), *šuppijant*- (adj.) 'purified, sacred' (acc.sg. *šu-up-pí-ia-an-ta-an* (KUB 27.68 i 14), nom.-acc.sg.n. *šu-up-pí-ia-an* (KUB 32.123 iii 38)), *šuppijatar / šuppijann*-(n.) 'purity' (dat.-loc.sg. *šu-up-pí-ia-an-ni* (KUB 8.12, 8, 10, KUB 8.14 i 13)).

Although this word is abundantly attested from OS texts onwards and has many derivatives, it does not have known cognates within the Anatolian language branch, nor in the other IE languages. In the OAssyrian texts from Kültepe *šuppi*is often used as the first element in personal names, although here we usually find *šuppiia-*: "Šu-pi-aḥ-šu = šuppi- + ḥaššu-; fŠu-pi-a-aḥ-šu-šar = šuppi- + haššuššara-; fŠu-pì-a-ni-kà = šuppi- + neka-; etc.). In Hittite texts we only find "Šuppiluliuma- (= šuppi- + lūli- + -umen- / -umn-) and "Šuppiuman / "Šuppimna- (= šuppi- + -umen- / -umn-). Note that the one attestation "Šu-u-up-pi-lu-li-u-ma (KUB 19.10 iv 2) clearly points to a phonological interpretation /sopi-/. Mechanically, šuppi- can hardly reflect anything else than *sup-(e)i-, but this reconstruction cannot be supported by any other evidence.

šupp(ije/a)-zi: see šupp-(tt)ari

šuppištuuara- (adj.) 'ornamented(?)': nom.sg.c. *šu-up-pi-iš-tu-ua-ar-aš* (OS), acc.sg.c. [*šu-up-pi-i]š-tu-ua-ra-an* (OS), instr. *šu-up-pi-iš-du-ua-ri-it*, nom.pl.c. *šu-up-pi-iš-tu-ua-a-re-eš* (OS)), acc.pl. *šu-up-pi-iš-tu-ua-ru-uš* (KBo 2.12 v 12 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: **šuppišduuari**- (c.) 'ornamentation(?)' (nom.sg. [š]u-up-pí-iš-du-ua-ri-iš (KBo 35.246 obv. 13 (MH/MS)), instr. šu-up-pí-iš-du-ua-ri-it (KBo 32.14 ii 43 (MH/MS)), nom.pl. šu-up-pí-iš-du-ua-ri-e-e-š (KBo 32.14 ii 59 (MH/MS), acc.pl. šu-up-pí-iš-du-ua-ri-uš (KBo 32.14 ii 56 (MH/MS))).

We have to distinguish two stems: an *a*-stem *šuppištuu̯ara*- that is adjectival and an *i*-stem *šuppišduu̞ari*- that is nominal. It is difficult to determine what the words mean exactly.

As an adjective, it is used of cups: e.g.

StBoT 12 iii

(42) LUGAL Ù MUNUS.LUGAL a-ša-an-da-a[š] a-ru-ua-an-zi GAL dIŠKUR šu-up-pí-iš-du-ua-ri-it a-ku-an-zi

'The king and queen bow while sitting and drink from the š. cup of the Stormgod';

and of sheep:

KBo 2.12 v

- (9) 1 UDU šu-up-pí-iš-tu-ua-ra-an
- (10) na-at-ta ar-kán-ta-an
- (11) MUNUS iš-pu-un-na-la-aš da-a-i
- (12) 10 UDU^{ḤI.A} šu-up-pí-iš-tu-ua-ru-uš
- (13) na-at-ta ar-kán-te-eš
- (14) LÚ.MEŠ ^{URU}Zi-pa-la-an-da da-an-zi

'The *išpunalla*-woman takes one *š*. sheep that has not been mounted. The men of Zippalanda take 10 *š*. sheep that have no been mounted';

KBo 17.43 i

(6) 1 UDU šu-up-pí-iš-tu-ua-ar-aš I-NA DUGÚTUL mar-ri-et-t[a]

'One š. sheep cooks in a pot').

As a noun, it occurs in the Hittite version of the Hurrian 'Song of Release' (see StBoT 32):

KBo 32.14 ii

- (42) te-eš-šum-mi-in ^{LÚ}SIMUG ua-al-li-ia-an-ni la-a-hu-uš
- (43) la-a-hu- \dot{s} =a-an ti- $i\dot{s}$ - $\dot{s}a$ -a-it n=a-an $\dot{s}u$ -up-pi- $i\dot{s}$ -du-ua-ri-it
- (44) da-iš n=a-an gul-aš-ta nu-u=š-ši-e=š-ta ma-iš-ti an-da
- (45) la-a-lu-uk-ki-iš-nu-ut

'A smith poured a cup for fame. He poured it and made it right. He provides it with \check{s} ., ciseled it and made it (the \check{s} .?) beam in glow';

ibid.

(54) nu te-eš-šum-mi-<u>i</u>a ^{LÚ}SIMUG

- (55) hu-u-u-ta-a-in te-et ua-al-ah-du=i=a-an
- (56) dIM-aš te-eš-šum-mi-in nu-u=š-ši šu-up-pí-iš-du-ua-ri-uš
- (57) ar-ḥa ša-ak-ku-ri-e-ed<-du> te-eš-šum-mi-iš=kán
- (58) an-da a-mi-ia-ri ma-uš-du
- (59) šu-up-pí-iš-du-ua-ri-i-e-eš=ma=kán an-da
- (60) ÍD-*i mu-ua-a-an-ta-ru*

'And the smith spoke a curse against the cup: 'May the Storm-god strike him, the cup! May he knock off its \check{s} .-s! May the cup fall in the ditch! May its \check{s} .-s fall in the river!''.

A translation 'ornamented' and 'ornamentation' (thus e.g. CHD Š: 79) would certainly fit the contexts that involve cups. In the case of the sheep, such a translation may be less likely, but certainly not impossible.

It is unclear whether *šuppištuu̯ara*- has anything to do with *šuppi*- 'purified' (q.v.). Such a connection is the reason for e.g. Neu (1996 = StBoT 32: 146) to translate "glänzende Applikation". Further unknown.

šuppiuašhar^{SAR} (n.) 'onion' (Sum. SUM.SIKIL SAR (?)): nom.-acc.sg. *šu-up-pi-ua-aš-har* (KUB 29.7+ rev. 28 (MH/MS)), *š[u-up-pi-ua-aš-h]ar* (KUB 29.7+ rev. 27 (MH/MS)), *šu-u[p-pi-u]a-aš-har* (KUB 29.7+ rev. 30 (MH/MS)), gen.sg. *šu-up-pi*[-...]-*aš* (KUB 29.7+ rev. 30).

Derivatives: $\S{uppi/aua\S{hanalli-}}$ 'having onions(?)' (dat.-loc.pl. $\S{u[-up-p(i-ua-a\S{-}ha-na-al-li-i)a-]a\S{}}$ (KBo 17.11(+) i 11 (OS) // KBo 17.74 i 10 (OH/MS)), $\S{u-up-pi-ua-a\S{-}ha-n[a-al-li-ia-a\S{}}$ (KUB 34.120, 5 (OH/NS)), $\S{u-up-pa(-)ua-a\S{-}ha-na-al-l[i-...]}$ (KUB 11.8+9 iii 20 (NH))).

See Rieken (1999a: 312f.) for an extensive treatment of this word. It is likely that this word is to be analysed as a compound of *šuppi*- 'purified' and *uašḫar*- 'onion(?)'. The derivative *šuppi/auašḫanalli*- shows that *uašḫar*- originally must have been an *r/n*-stem. See at both *šuppi*- and *uašḫar* for further etymological treatments.

šupl(a)-:see <math>
šupp(a)l(a)-

(siG) **šurit(a)-** (n.) 'braid(??)': nom.-acc.pl. *šu-ri-ta* (KBo 5.1 iv 2, ABoT 17 ii 7, KUB 5.10 i 10), *šu-ú-ri-ta* (KBo 5.1 iv 7).

The word $\check{s}urita$, which must be plural as can be seen in KUB 5.10 i (10) $\check{s}u-ri-ta=\check{\mu}a$ $\acute{u}-e-ez-za-pa-an-ta$ 'the $\check{s}urita$ have grown weary', denotes objects that are made of wool:

KBo 5.1 iii

- (54) ma-ah-ha-an=ma TÚG-an ša-ra-a-u-an-zi
- (55) zi-in-na-an-zi nu SÍG SA₅ an-da

i٧

- (1) ta-ru-up-pa-an-zi n=a-at=ša-an A-NA TÚG še-er
- (2) ti-an-zi šu-ri-ta=ja i-ja-an-zi nu=za LÚpa-ti-li-iš
- (3) ua-a-tar ì.DUG.GA da-a-i n=a-at=kán pa-ra-a pé-e-da-a-i
- (4) nu SILA₄ ú-e-te-ni[!]-it kat-ta a-an-ša-an-zi KAxU-an
- (5) GÍR=ŠU ar-ḥa a-ar-ri nam-m=a-an Ì.DUG.GA-it
- (6) $i\dot{s}$ -ki-ez-zi nu-u= \dot{s} - $\dot{s}a$ -an SÍG SA₅ A-NA GÍR^{MEŠ}= $\dot{S}U$
- (7) ha-ma-an-ki $\stackrel{\text{SiG}}{=}$ $\check{s}u$ -u-ri-ta=ma-a= \check{s} - $\check{s}i$ -i= \check{s} - $\check{s}a$ -an
- (8) A-NA SAG.DU=ŠU an-da hu-u-la-li-ja-an-zi

'When they finish embroidering the cloth, they wrap up the red wool and place it on top of the cloth and they make *šurita*. The *patili*- takes water and fine oil and brings it forth. They wipe the lamb with water and wash its mouth and feet. Then they anoint him with the fine oil and tie the red wool to his feet. The *šurita* they bind? to its head'.

An exact meaning of this word cannot be established. Formally, the stem could be *šurita*- or *šurit*-.

Friedrich (HW: 200) suggests that *šurita* is the Hurrian plural to *šuri-*, which he translates as "Geflecht (? ?)". As the latter word denotes a part of the oracle liver, this connection is not very likely. No further etymology.

šurka/i- (c.) 'root': acc.sg. *šu-ur-ki-in* (KBo 8.130 ii 6), *šur-k[i-in]* (HT 38 obv. 8), gen.sg. *šur-ki-ia-aš* (KUB 33.117 i 13), nom.pl. *šu-ur-ki-iš*^H[^{I.A?}] (KBo 17.22 iii 10 (OS)), acc.pl. *šur-ku-uš* (KUB 29.1 iv 16), [*šu-u]r-ku-uš* (KUB 60.113, 5), *šu-ur*[-*ku*[-*uš*] (KUB 60.113, 6), *šu-u-ur-ku-uš* (KUB 29.1 iv 14).

Within the paradigm of this word, of which the meaning 'root' is well established, we find forms that belong to an *i*-stem (acc.sg. *šurkin*, gen.sg. *šurkiiaš*) and forms that belong to an *a*-stem (acc.pl. *šurkuš*). The nom.pl. *šurkiš* (if correctly read, see below) is indecisive. According to Melchert (1994a: 132), Hitt. *šurka/i*- is connected with "Lat. *surcus*", but I have not been able to find

such a word. To my knowledge, in Latin only a word *surculus* 'twig, sprout' exists, which the Oxford Latin Dictionary derives from *surus* 'post, stake'. If this latter derivation is correct (and I see no reason why it should not), then a connection with Hitt. *šurka/i-* becomes impossible. Eichner (1973: 74) suggests a connection with ON *svíri* 'neck', OE *swīera* 'neck' < **suérxio-n-*, stating that "die Bedeutungsentwicklung läuft über 'Pfahl'", but semantically this seems difficult to me. In my opinion, the alteration between *i-*stem and *a-*stem forms, *šurki-/šurka-*, could point to a foreign origin of the word.

The reading of the oldest form of this word, in KBo 17.22 iii 10 (OS), is uncertain. Neu (1980b = StBoT 25: 208) reads $\S u$ -ur-ki- $u\S^M[^{E\S}]$, whereas CHD (L-N: 16) gives $\S u$ -ur-ki- $i\S$ - \S [e- $e\S$]. In my view, however, the whole context is to be read as:

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KUB 28.8 (+) 291/s (with additions from KBo 17.22 iii 10f.) (9) la-ba-ar-na-a[(\check{s}\check{s}u-ur-ki-i\check{s}^{!}]^{I.A}]a-ru-na-a\check{s} te-e-ga-a(n)=\check{s}-\check{s}e-et (10) \acute{u}-e-mi-ia-a[n-zi la-ba-ar-na-a\check{s} (la-ah-hu-ur-n)]u-zi-ia-an-te-\check{s}=a
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(11) $ne-pi-i\check{s}[=\check{s}e-et \times - \times \acute{u}-e-mi-ia-a]n-zi$

'The roots of the *labarna* will fin[d] his ground on the seas, the leafs [of the *labarna* will fi]nd [his] heaven [on the ...?]'.

We see that because of the parallellism with *lahhurnuzianteš* the word 'roots' should be nom.pl. as well (which means that a reading acc.pl. $\check{s}urkiu\check{s}^{M}[^{E\check{s}}]$ becomes impossible), and cannot have an enclitic possessive pronoun (so $\check{s}urki\check{s}=\check{s}[e\check{s}]$ is not likely either). I would therefore suggest to read $\check{s}urki\check{s}^{H}[^{I.A?}]$.

 $\underline{\check{s}ut\bar{a}}\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$ (Ic3 > Ic2) '?': 3sg.pres.act. $\underline{\check{s}u-ta-a-i-ez-zi}$ (KBo 5.2 i 61).

This word is hapax and occurs in a broken context:

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KBo 5.2 i
(56) [ 2=ŠÚ] 7 NA pa-aš-ši-la-an ÍD-az ša-ra-a da-a-i
(57) [ A-NA 1 DU]G A 7 NA pa-aš-ši-la-an an-da pé-eš-ši-ia-zi
(58) [ A-N]A 1 DUG A 7 NA pa-aš-ši-la-an an-da
(59) [pé-eš-ši-ia-zi ]-ni-ia=kán A-NA 1 DUG ME-E
(60) [ pé-e]š-ši-ia-az-zi nu GIŠŠINIG
(61) [ x 2 DUG A še-er šu-ta-a-i-ez-zi
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'He takes [two times] seven pebbles from the river. He throws seven pebbles into [one ju]g of water, and seven pebbles into another jug of water. [...] in one jug one hundred [... he th]rows, and tamarisk [.... Then] he *šutāi*-s the two jugs of water.'

Oettinger (1979a: 337) tentatively translates 'volfüllen', which apparently is especially prompted by the formal similarity to \check{suu} - \check{suu} - \check{suu} - 'full'. This is too uncertain, however, to draw any conclusions from. Formally, the verb seems to belong to the $t\bar{a}\underline{i}e/a$ -class, which would indicate a (mechanical) reconstruction *sud(h) eh₂-ie/o-.

\$\vec{k}\underline{u}_{\text{o}} / \vec{k}\underline{u}_{\text{o}} / \vec{

Derivatives: see * $\check{s}ume\check{s}\check{s}ar$ / $\check{s}ume\check{s}n$ -, $\check{s}umre\check{s}ke/a^{-zi}$, $\check{s}unna^{-i}$ / $\check{s}unn$ -, $\check{s}unnazijant$ -, $\check{s}ut\bar{a}je/a^{-zi}$, (\mathcal{L}) $\check{s}uy\bar{a}ru$ - and $\check{s}uye/a^{-zi}$.

PIE *souh_{1/3}-(o)u-

Within Hittite, this adjective clearly belongs with the verb $\check{s}unna^{-i}/\check{s}unna^{-i}$ to fill' which reflects *su-no-H-, a nasal-infixed stem of the root *seuH-. This means that e.g. $\check{s}u-u-ua-mu-u\check{s}=/s\acute{o}amos/$ must reflect older $*/s\acute{o}?amos/$ and $\check{s}u-u-u=/s\acute{o}u/<*/s\acute{o}?u/$. As I have shown in § 1.3.9.4.f, there are arguments that the

adjective $\S \bar{u}u$ - / $\S \bar{u}u$ au- ultimately reflects * $s \acute{o}uh_{I/3}$ -u- / * $s \acute{o}uh_{I/3}$ -ou-, in which first monophthongization took place (> */só?u-/ and /só?au-/), then the intervocalic laryngeal was lost (> OH /sóu-/ and /sóau-/), after which in younger times the new diphthong /ou/ was monophthongized as well (> /só-/). For treatment of the root * $seuh_{I/3}$ -, see at $\S unna$ -i/ $\S unn$ -.

šuua- 'to fill': see šuue/a-zi

šuua- 'to push': see šuue/a-zi

šuuai- (c.) 'rejection' (formerly 'bird'): nom.sg. šu-ua-iš (KBo 26.34 i 15).

This word is hapax in column i of the vocabulary KBo 26.34, of which the Sumerian and Akkadian parts are broken off. It is found in a paragraph that consists of four terms, namely (12) kar-ša-u-ua-ar 'to cut', (13) ua-at-ku-ua-ar 'to jump, to flee, to fly', (14) kap-pu-u-ua-ua-ar 'to calculate', and (15) šu-ua-iš. Otten and Von Soden (1968: 39-40) argued that on the basis of the Sumerian and Akkadian terms that are preserved in colum ii, this paragraph can be identified as the section corresponding to Sum. HU. The Hittite part of a HU-section has also been preserved in the small fragment HT 42, where we find obv. (2) MUŠEN-eš [= HU-eš] 'bird', (3) *ua-at-ku-ar* 'to fly'. According to Otten and Von Soden, the parallelism between these paragraphs shows that MUŠEN-eš must be equated with δu - μa - $i\delta$, which means that δu - μa - $i\delta$ denotes 'bird'. In a footnote (40²) they suggest an etymological connection with Lat. avis and Skt. váy- 'bird', which has been widely accepted since, albeit with some difficulty. On the basis of the other IE languages (Lat. avis, Skt. váy-, Av. vaii-, Arm. haw 'bird', Gr. αἰετος 'eagle'), the word for 'bird' must be reconstructed $*h_2\acute{e}u$ -i-s, $*h_2u$ - $\acute{e}i$ -m, $*h_2u$ -i- $\acute{o}s$, but the initial $*h_2$ - is not visible in Hittite. Moreover, the initial \check{s} - in Hittite is aberrant. Several attempts have been made to overcome these problems, e.g. by reconstructing $*s-h_2uoi$ - in which the $*h_2$ is lost due to de Saussure effect and the initial *š*- is an *s*-mobile (thus e.g. Kimball 1999: 380).

Recently, Cohen (fthc.) has elaborately treated the vocabulary in which $\check{su}-\check{\mu}a-i\check{s}$ is attested and comes to a quite different conclusion. He convincingly shows that this text cannot be equated with HT 42 and that therefore $\check{su}-\check{\mu}a-i\check{s}$ cannot be identical to MUŠEN- $e\check{s}$ 'bird'. Instead, he rather interprets $\check{su}-\check{\mu}a-i\check{s}$ as a verbal noun in -ai- of the verb $\check{suu}e/a-i$ 'to push away' (comparing e.g. hurtai- from huu art-i / hurt- or linkai- from li(n)k-i) and suggests that it denotes 'rejection'. With this meaning, Cohen argues, $\check{suu}ai\check{s}$ can easily be explained as the Hittite

rendering of Sum. pa-ag = HU = Akk. $ez\bar{e}bu$ 'to abandon' as attested in the vocabulary MSL 3, 54, line 7a.

This explanation is far more convincing than Otten and Von Soden's one and makes more sense from a linguistic point of view. We therefore must reject the translation 'bird' and consequently the reconstruction $*s-h_2uoi$. For further etymological treatment of \check{suyai} - 'rejection', see at $\check{suye/a}^{zi}$ 'to push (away)'.

šuμᾱie/a-^{zi} (Ic3 > Ic2) 'to spy': 2sg.pres.act. šu-μα-i-e-ši (KUB 60.20 rev. 6 (OS)), 3sg.pres.act. šu-μα-i-ez-zi (OS, often), šu-μα-iα-αz-zi (KUB 29.28 i 9 (OS)), šu-μα-a-ez-zi (KBo 12.48, 4 (OH/NS)), šu-μα-a-i-e-ez-zi (KBo 3.1 ii 51 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act.? šu-μα-i-i-α[n-zi²] (KBo 31.117, 7 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. šu-μα-iα-nu¹-un (KUB 29.1 ii 1 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. šu-μα-i-et (KUB 17.6 i 24 (OH/NS)), šu-μα-iα-at (KBo 13.94, 9 (OH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. šu-μα-iα (KUB 29.1 i 52 (OH/NS), KUB 41.23 ii 10 (OH/NS)), šu-μα-iα (KUB 48.13 obv. 16 (NS)), šu-μα-i (KUB 41.23 ii 10 (OH/NS)), 2pl.imp.act. šu-μα-at-te[-en] (KBo 12.18 i 7 (OH/NS)).

PIE * $su(H)eh_2$ -ie/o-??

See Oettinger 1979a: 293f. for attestations. The manyfold OS attestations of $\check{s}u$ - $\check{\mu}a$ -i-ez-zi are found in the formula par-na- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}e$ -a $\check{s}u$ - $\check{\mu}a$ -i-ez-zi that is attested in the Laws. The exact meaning of this formula is not clear (in fact, it is a hotly debated topic), but formally the verbal form $\check{s}u$ - $\check{\mu}a$ -i-ez-zi can hardly belong with anything else than $\check{s}u\underline{\mu}a\underline{i}e/a$ -zi 'to spy'.

This verb belongs to the $t\bar{a}\underline{i}e/a$ -class, which consists of verbs ending in *- eh_2 - $\underline{i}e/o$ -. Oetinger (1979a: 386) therefore reconstructs * $s\underline{u}ah_2$ - $\underline{i}e/o$ - but does not mention any cognates. Kimball (1999: 368) reconstructs * $suoh_2/\underline{i}i$ - $\underline{i}e/o$ - from a root * $sueh_2/\underline{i}i$ - "move quickly, turn, swing" as visible in MHG $sw\bar{a}ien$ 'to swing oneself', We. chwim 'movement, rush' under the assumption that "[t]he semantic development would have been "turn", i.e. "turn one's attention to" > "look at"". Semantically as well as formally this does not seem attractive to me, and I would therefore for the time being only mechanically reconstruct $\underline{suu}\underline{a}\underline{i}e/a$ - as * $su(H)eh_2$ - $\underline{i}e/o$ -.

(4) **šuuāru-** (adj.) 'full, complete': nom.-acc.sg.n. *šu-ua-a-ru* (OS, often), *šu-ua-ru*, *šu-u-ua-ru* (KUB 10.27 i 31 (MH/NS), KUB 36.2b ii 22 (NS)), *šu-ú-ua-ru* (KBo 19.144 i 12 (NS)), *šu-ú-ua-ru-ú* (KUB 12.29, 3 (NS)), abl. *šu-ua-ru-az* (KBo 19.144 i 15 (NS)), instr. [*šu-*]*ua-ru-ú-it* (KBo 15.25 i 7 (MH/MS)), *& šu-u-ua-ru-it* (KUB 44.50 i 10 (NS)).

PIE *suH-óru-?

See Weitenberg 1984: 191-194 for a detailed treatment of the semantics of this word. He convincingly concludes that the word means 'full, complete' (and not 'mighty, heavy' as Puhvel 1981a suggests). The few attestations with gloss wedges could point to a non-Hittite origin. A connection with $\S \bar{u}u - / \S \bar{u}\mu a\mu$ 'full' (q.v.) is likely, but the formation is not fully clear. It looks as if $\S u \mu \bar{a} r u$ reflects $\$ s u H - \acute{o} r u$, but I do not know of other similar formations.

Suṇaruil- (gender unclear) material to bind reed with: instr. Su-ṇa-ru-i-li-it (KUB 9.28 iii 20).

The word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 9.28 iii

- (18) šu-u-ua-an-te-eš da-an-na-za ki-it-ta
- (19) pé-ra-an-n=a KASKAL-ši GI-aš KÁ.GAL^{TIM}
- (20) še-er an-da šu-ua-ru-i-li-it
- (21) iš-hi-ia-an-za n=a-aš ar-ha ki-it-ta

'The full ones, the empty one lies. In front of the road, up inside the gate, the reed is bound with *šuuaruil*- and is layed down'.

It cannot be determined exactly what *šuuaruil*-denotes. Formally, the word looks like a derivative of the adj. *šuuaru*-'full, complete' (q.v.), but this does not easily give a meaningful interpretation of *šuuaruil*-.

šūųaų-: see šūu-/šūųaų-

šuu̯e/a-^{zi} (Ic4) 'to fill': 1pl.pres.act. šu-u̞a-u-e-ni (KUB 12.63 obv. 29 (OH/MS)), 3pl.pres.act. šu-(u-)u̞a-an-zi (NS); part. šu-u-u̞a-an-t- (NH, often), šu-u̞a-an-t- (NH, often), šu-u-un-ta-an (IBoT 1.36 ii 41 (OH/MS)); impf. 2sg.pres.act. šu-uš-ke-ši (KUB 31.143 ii 22 (OS)).

Derivatives: see $\underline{\tilde{suu}}$ -/ $\underline{\tilde{suu}}$ au-, $\underline{\tilde{sunna}}$ - $\underline{\tilde{sunna}}$ - $\underline{\tilde{sunna}}$ -etc.

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *suwa-* 'to fill' (1sg.pret.act. *su-wa/i-ha* (KARKAMIŠ A30*h* §3), 3sg.pret.act. *su-wa/i-ta* (TELL AHMAR 5 §2)).

PIE *sHu-ie/o-

See Oettinger (1979a: 295) for attestations. HW (200) cites the verb as šuuāi-, apparently on the basis of 3sg.imp.act. šu-ua-a-i[d-du] (KUB 24.10 iii 12 (OH/NS)), which form belongs with šuue/a- 'to push (away)', however. Although Oettinger is aware of at least this possibility (1979a: 296⁷³), he cites this verb as *šuuae*-, apparently because of the fact that he believes that it is a denominative belonging to the *hatrae*-class, derived from the participle *šuuant*- 'filled' (o.c.: 296). Personally, however, I do not see why we cannot assume that the stem was *šuue/a*-, reflecting a *-*ie/o*-derivative of the root *suH- 'full'. Because a preform *suH-ie/o- would regularly yield OH **suie/a- (cf. huianzi 'they run' < * h_2uh_1 -iénti), I assume that in this word laryngeal metathesis has taken place: *sHu-ie/owould regularly yield Hitt. šuue/a- as is attested (note that it is thus homophonic with <u>šuue</u>/a- 'to push'). The OS impf. <u>šuške</u>/a- could very nicely reflect the archaic formation *suH-ske/o- or *sHu-ske/o- (cf. Melchert 1997b: 84f. for the view that originally, *-ie/o-derivatives display this suffix in present-forms only, and not in non-present forms like the imperfective in -ške/a-). See šūu- / šūuaufor further etymology.

The hapax *šu-u-un-ta-an* (IBoT 1.36 ii 41) shows a contraction from *šuuant-*, just as *ti-in-ti-eš* 'standing', attested on the same tablet (IBoT 1.36 ii 48), which shows a contraction from *tiiant-*.

 $\underline{\check{suue}/a^{-i}}$ (Ic4) 'to push (away), to shove, to cast off': 1sg.pres.act. $\underline{\check{su-e-[mi]}}$ (KUB 26.77 i 11 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. šu-ú-ez-zi (KBo 6.2 iv 48 (OS), KBo 16.25 iv 5 (MH/MS)), *šu-ú-i-e-ez-zi* (KUB 8.81+ rev. 7 (MH/MS)), *šu-ú-e-ez*[-*zi*] (KBo 19.4 iv 6 (OH/NS)), *šu-ú-ua-a-iz-zi* (KBo 6.3 ii 52 (OH/NS)), *šu-u*[*a-a-*]*iz*zi (KBo 6.5 iv 13 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. šu-ua-an-zi (KUB 13.7 i 7 (MH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. šu-ua-nu-un (KUB 24.14 i 20 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. šu-ú-e-et (KBo 32.14 ii 2 (MS)), šu-ú-et (KBo 16.25 i 68 (MH/MS)), šu-u-ua-it (KUB 18.3, 19 (NS)), 2pl.pret.act. šu-u-ua-at-t[e-en] (KBo 12.63 ii 6 (OH/NS)), šu-ua-at-te-en (KUB 4.1 ii 13 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. šu-ú-er (KUB 36.105 rev. 4 (OH/NS)), 3sg.imp.act. šu-ua-a-i[d-du] (KUB 24.10 iii 12 (OH/NS)), 2pl.imp.act. šu-ua-aat-tén (KBo 10.45 iv 28 (MH/NS)), šu-u-ua-at-tén (KBo 4.2 i 15 (OH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. *šu-ua-an-du* (KBo 4.2 i 68, 70 (OH/NS)); 3sg.pres.midd. *šu-ua-at-ta*ri (KUB 13.2 iii 24 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. šu-ut-ta-ti (KBo 6.34 iii 17 (MH/NS)), *šu-ua-at-ta-at* (KUB 30.39 ii 10 (NS)), 3sg.imp.midd. *šu-ut-ta-ru* (KBo 6.34 iii 21 (MH/NS)), 2pl.imp.midd. šu-ua-ad^{!?}-du-ma-at (text: -an-, KBo 10.45 iv 1 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: see šuuai-.

IE cognates: Skt. savⁱ- 'to impel, to set in motion', OIr. soïd 'turns'.

There are three verbs that are formally quite similar: $\check{suue/a}^{-zi}$ 'to push (away)', $\check{suue/a}^{-zi}$ 'to fill' and $\check{suuaie/a}^{-zi}$ 'to spy'. Oettinger (1979a: 294f.) conveniently gives an overview of the paradigms and the different forms of the three verbs.

For $\check{suue/a}$ - zi 'to push (away)' we see that the oldest forms show a stem \check{suue} -besides \check{suua} -. In NH times, some forms are inflected according to the highly productive hatrae-class (3sg.pres.act. $\check{suuaizzi}$, 3sg.pret.act. \check{suuait} and 3sg.imp.act. $\check{suuai}[ddu]$).

Oettinger (1979a: 297) convincingly connects $\check{suue/a^{-z^i}}$ with Skt. $suv\acute{a}ti$ 'to impel, to set to motion' and reconstructs $*suh_l$ - \acute{e} -ti. For Hittite, however, no other thematic verbs are known, so despite the fact that Skt. $suv\acute{a}ti$ indeed reflects $*suH\acute{e}ti$ I would rather reconstruct a *-ie/o-formation for Hittite. Because *suH-ie/o- would have yielded OH $**\check{suie/a}$ - (cf. huianzi 'they run' $<*h_2uh_l$ -i- \acute{e} nti), I assume that in this word laryngeal metathesis has taken place: *sHu-ie/o-regularly yielded Hitt. $\check{suue/a}$ - as attested. The colour of the laryngeal cannot be seen in Hittite nor in Sanskrit. Note that the middle forms seem to be derived from the unextended root *sHu-: \check{su} -ttati and \check{su} -ttati besides \check{suu} -attari (compare Melchert 1984a: 53^{101}).

šuueri-: see šūeri-

-t (instr.-ending)

See Melchert 1977 for a full description of the instrumental case in Hittite. Although in NH times the only instr.-ending seems to be -it (sometimes spelled -et as well, so possibly /-it/), we find an ending -t in older texts: iš-ḫa-an-da (OS) 'blood' (vs. NS e-eš-ḫa-ni-it), [g]e-nu-t=a-at=kán (OS) 'knee', ki-iš-šar-at (OH/MS), ki-iš-šar-ta (MH/MS) 'hand' (vs. NS ki-iš-ša-ri-it), ú-i-ta-an-ta (OS) 'water' (vs. NS ú-i-te-ni-it). If we compare these to other OS instr.-forms like ḫu-u-ma-an-ti-it, ḫu-u-ma-an-te-et, [iš-]ḫar-ua-an-te-e[t], we can imagine that the original ending was *-t, and that in nouns that end in a stop an epenthetic vowel 'id' was inserted. That this ending /-it/ was spreading in pre-Hittite times already can be seen by forms like pár-ta-ú-ni-t=u-uš (OS) and [ge-]en-zu-i-t=a-at=kán (OS), possibly under influence of i-stem forms, where -it is regular (e.g. ḫal-ki-it (OS)). It should be noted that a-stem nouns show the ending -it from the oldest texts onwards (e.g. ku-un-ni-t=a (OS) of kunna-, ša-a-ku-it (OS) of šākuua- and še-e-er-ḫi-it (OS) of šērḫa-), whereas an ending **-at would certainly have been possible.

Etymologically, it is likely that this ending is in one way or another connected with the abl.-ending $-(\bar{a})z$ (q.v.), which can be inferred from the fact that in OH texts some pronominal stems use formal instrumentals to express ablative function (e.g. $k\bar{e}t$, $ap\bar{e}t$, etc.). See at $-(\bar{a})z$ for the argumentation that this ending must reflect * $-(\delta)ti$, which indicates that instr. -t goes back to *-t.

-t (pronominal nom.-acc.sg.n.-ending)
PIE *-d

This ending is occurs in e.g. nom.-acc.sg.n. $ap\bar{a}t$ 'that (one)', =at 'it', kuit 'what', 1-at 'one' (but note that $k\bar{a}$ - $/k\bar{u}$ - /ki- 'this (one)' has nom.-acc.sg.n. $k\bar{t}$). It is clearly identical to the pronominal nom.-acc.sg.n.-ending *-d as found in several other IE languages: e.g. Skt. $t\acute{a}d$, Av. cit, Lat. id, quid, etc.

-t (2sg.imp.act.-ending) PIE *- $d^h i$

This ending only occurs in *i-it* 'go!', te-e-et 'speak!' and the causatives in -nu-, e.g. ar-nu-ut 'you must transport'. It is generally accepted that this ending reflects *- d^hi , on the basis of cognates like Skt. ihi, Gr. io. 'go!', Skt. krnuhi, Av. $karanui\delta i$ 'make!', Gr. ŏρνυθι 'incite!'. Note the use of the zero-grade stem: $i-it \sim ihi \sim i0$! $< *h_1i-d^hi$, $ar-nu-ut \sim ŏρνυθι < *h_3r-nu-d^hi$. This etymology shows that word-final *-i regularly was lost in Hittite, which means that e.g. in the verbal endings of the present we must reckon with a wide-scale restoration of *-i. Note that this suffix in principle cannot be used in favour or against the theory that a sequence * d^hi should have assibilated in Hittite to -i-s since we possibly are dealing with loss of *-i# before assibilation occurred at all.

-t/-tta (3sg.pret.act.-ending of the *mi*-flection) PIE *-t

This ending, which contrasts with the corresponding hi-ending - \check{s} (q.v.), shows two allomorphs. When the preceding verb stem ends in a consonant, we find -tta (e.g. e-ep-ta, e-eš-ta, e-ku-ut-ta, ua-al-ah-ta, etc.), when it ends in a vowel, we find -t (e.g. te-e-et, ar-nu-ut, zi-ke-e-et, etc.). The opinions on the interpretation of the ending -tta differ. E.g. Pedersen (1938: 98) states that e.g. e-eš-ta should be interpreted "/est/" and states: "die Schriebung [mit -tta] erklärt sich aus der Unmöglichkeit, mit den Mitteln der Keilschrift eine auslautende Gruppe von zwei oder drei Konsonanten auszudrücken" (thus also Kronasser 1956: 31). Oettinger believes that the vowel -a- is real here, however. He states (1979a: 9⁶): "Die Sprachwirklichkeit des anaptyktischen Vokals hinter der Endung *-t wird durch Schreibungen wie li-in-kat-ta (niemals *li-in-ka-at!) 'er schwor', har-ak-ta 'er ging zugrunde' usw. erwiesen. Sie liegt auch in e-ip-ta (niemals *e-pa-at!) 'er ergriff' usw. vor", to which Melchert (1994a: 176) adds that "[t]he reality of the vowel [of -tta] is supported by the spelling e-ku-ut-ta for /égwta/ 'drank', where **e-ku-ut would have been sufficient to spell a real **/egwt/". An additional argument could be the fact that the instr. of 'hand' is spelled *ki-iš-šar-at* (OH/MS) as well as *ki-iš-šar-ta* (MH/MS), both standing for /kiSrt/, whereas such an alternation between a spelling *-ta* and *-at* is never found in the case of the 3sg.pret.act.-ending.

All in all, we must assume that the postvocalic variant -t represents /-t/, whereas the postconsonantal variant -tta represents /-ta/. Etymologically, it is fully clear that Hitt. /-t/ must reflect the PIE secondary 3sg.-ending *-t. In postconsonantal position word-final *-t is regularly dropped (cf. e.g. nom.acc.sg.n. of stems in *-ent > Hitt. -an), which means that the forms of which the stem ends in a consonant became ending-less. In order to solve this confusing situation, the 3sg.midd.-ending *-to was taken over, which regularly yielded Hitt. /-ta/ (note that a similar scenario explains the Luwian 3sg.pret.act.-ending -tta < the middle-ending *-to and 3pl.pret.act.-ending -to <-a href="mailto:the middle-ending *-to and Yoshida 1993). This means that e.g. to -to 'to was' reflects /to from virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to and that to 'to was' reflects /to from virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to and that to 'to drank' = /to egw ta/ from virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to or replacing *to 'to or virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to or virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to or virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to or virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to or virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to or virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to or virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to or virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to or virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to or virtual *to 'to or virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to or virtual *to 'to or virtual *to 'to or replacing *to 'to

In NH texts we occasionally find that the original distribution between °*V-t* and °*C-ta* is getting blurred, e.g. *pa-a-i-ta* (KBo 3.7 iii 13 (OH/NS)) 'he went', *pád-da-it-ta* (KBo 23.1 i 20 (NH)) 'he ran' (or 'you ran'?, cf. CHD P: 353) and *µa-at-ku-ut* (Güterbock 1952: first tablet i 17, iii 18, third tablet i 5, iv 21 (NS)) 'he jumped', cf. Kimball 1999: 195.

ta (clause conjunctive particle): ta (OS), $t=a-a\check{s}$ (OS), t=a-an (OS), $ta-a=\check{s}-\check{s}e$ (OS), etc.

Derivatives: see takku.

PIE *to-

In OH texts, we find three sentence initial conjunctive particles, nu, ta and $\check{s}u$, which are used, next to asyndesis, to connect sentences in a semantically neutral way (as opposed to the conjunctives $=(\underline{i})a$ 'and, also', =(m)a 'but, and', etc., which have a specific semantic function). The exact syntactic reasons to use asyndesis on the one hand and nu, ta or $\check{s}u$ on the other, and within that last group the choice between nu, ta or $\check{s}u$, are not fully clear yet. The most complete description to date is by Weitenberg (1992), who shows for instance that nu, ta and $\check{s}u$ are obligatory in sentences that only consist of the verb and an enclitic object in order to avoid topicalization of the verb (e.g. $\check{s}=u\check{s}$ $tame\check{s}\check{s}er=u\check{s}$ and ** $tamaemi=u\check{s}$), and that the choice between ta and $\check{s}u$ is governed by the

tempus of the sentence: δu when the verb is preterite, ta when the verb is present. Rieken (1999b) has analysed many OH attestations of ta and argues that this particle is used to mark the last sentence in of a piece of discourse dealing with one topic and therefore can be translated "dann". Nevertheless, many questions regarding the distribution between nu, ta and δu remain. One of the difficulties in establishing the grammar of the sentence initial conjunctive particles is the fact that the system is clearly in decline: from MH times onwards ta and δu are not part of the living speech anymore (only ta is used in MH and NH texts in some formulaic sentences), whereas asyndesis has become rare: the particle nu has become the default clause conjunctive.

This unclearness regarding the synchronic use of the conjunctive particles also has a negative impact on their etymology. Nevertheless, Watkins (1963) convincingly shows that Hitt. nu, ta and δu can functionally and formally be equated with the Old Irish preverbs no, to and se and that $ta \sim to < *to$ and $\delta u \sim se$ probably are related to the demonstrative pronoun *so-, *to- as attested in the other IE languages (Skt. $s\acute{a}$, $s\acute{a}$, $t\acute{a}d$, Gr. \acute{o} , $\acute{\eta}$, τo , etc.).

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-ta (instr.-ending): see -t
-tta (2sg.pret.act.-ending of the hi-flection)
PIE *-th<sub>2</sub>e
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This ending is functionally equal to its corresponding *mi*-conjugation ending -š. It is clear that from the earlies texts onwards, the *hi*-ending -tta is spreading at the cost of -š, first in verbs that end in a consonant: e.g. e-ep-ta (MH/MS), har-ap-ta (MS), me-er-ta (OH/MS). Unfortunately no 2sg.pres.act.-forms of verbs in consonants are attested in OS texts. In NS texts, we even occasionally find that -tta is found in original mi-verbs in a vowel, like pa-it-ta 'you went'. In NS texts, we also encounter forms that functionally are 2sg.pret.act., but formally are identical to 3sg.pres.act. (e.g. pé-e-da-aš 'you carried', ša-ak-ki-iš 'you knew', ša-an-na-aš 'you concealed', u-un-ni-eš 'you carried (here)', ú-da-aš 'you brought (here)'), which may show that -tta itself is starting to get lost as well. In NS texts, we encounter half a dozen 2sg.pret.act.-forms of hi-verbs that show an ending -šta (a-uš[-ta] (KBo 5.3 iii 56 (NH)), me-mi-iš-ta (KUB 15.5 iii 11 (NH)), pí-eš-ta (KBo 11.1 rev. 12 (NH)), ši-iš-ta (KBo 3.34 i 23 (OH/NS)), da-iš-ta (KUB 21.27+ i 4, 6 (NH)), up-pí-eš-ta (KBo 8.76 rev. 4 (NS)), ua-ar-ri-iš-ši-iš-ta (KUB 31.47 obv. 13 (NH)). It is in my view not coincidental that in most of these cases these forms are formally identical to (the NH variant of) the 3sg.pret.act.- form of these verbs (see at -*š* (3sg.pret.act.-ending of the *hi*-conjugation) and their own lemmas). So instead of regarding these forms as showing a remarkable 2sg.-ending -*šta*, I just regard them as formal 3sg.-forms that are used in the function of 2sg.-forms (contra Jasanoff 2003: 119f.). See at -*š* (2sg.pret.act.-ending of the *mi*-conjugation) for a similar phenomenon in the *mi*-conjugated verbs.

See at *-tti* (2sg.pres.act.-ending of the *hi*-conjugation) for etymological considerations: *-tta* likely reflects the PIE 2sg.perf.-ending *-th*₂e as reflected in Skt. *-tha*, Gk. - $\theta\alpha$, TochB *-(s)ta*.

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-tta (2sg.pret.midd.-ending): see -tta(ri), -ttat(i)
-tta (3sg.pret.act.-ending of the mi-flection): see -t
-tta (3sg.pres.midd.-ending): see -tta(ri), -ttat(i)
=tta-: see =tti-/=tta-/=tte-
=tta/=ttu (encl.pers.pron. acc.-dat. 2sg.) '(to) you'
Anat. cognates: HLuw. =tu (encl.pers.pron. acc.-dat. 2sg.) 'to you' (=tu-u (ASSUR letter a §4, c §5)).
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In principle the encl.pers.pron. of 2sg. is =tta (e.g. nu-u=t-ta). Sometimes, however, we find =ttu as well. The form =ttu is consistently found before =z, but occasionally in other positions as well. In the Adad-hymne, for instance, we find KBo 3.21 iii (10) $li-i\check{s}-\check{s}i=ma-a=d-du$ $ua-ar-a\check{s}-nu-an-du$ 'let them assuage you in your liver!', parallel to ibid. (12) $li-i\check{s}-\check{s}i=ma-a=t-ta$ (13) $ua-ar-a\check{s}-nu-an-du$; ibid. ii (17) $ik-ta-a\check{s}=ma-a=d-du-u=\check{s}-\check{s}a-an$ ir-ba-az 'from the confines of your net; ibid. iii (3) ua-ar-ai-au-au=au-au-au=au-au-au=au-au=au-au=au-au=au-au=au-au=au-au=au-au=au=au-au=a

Perhaps we are dealing with an original allophonic pair, the distribution of which was determined by the phonetic environment. Nevertheless, the evidence is too scanty to determine this distribution. Phonetically, we could think of e.g. a basic form *tu, the -u- of which would drop in front of *o (cf. $t\bar{a}n < *duojom$).

In the other IE languages, the enclitic forms of 2sg. seems to be *toi for the dat.-gen. (Skt. te, Av. $t\bar{o}i$, Gr. τοι) and * $tu\check{e}$ for the acc. (Skt. $tv\bar{a}$, Av. $\theta\beta\bar{a}$, Gr. σε, Dor. τε). Especially the latter form seems to fit Hitt. =tta / =ttu, although I do not dare to give an exact reconstruction.

 $d\bar{a}^{-i}/d$ - (IIa1 β) 'to take, to wed, to decide' (Sum. ME): 1sg.pres.act. da-a-ah-hé (OS), da-a-ah-hi (OS), da-ah-hi (NS), 2sg.pres.act. da-a-at-ti (OS), da-at-ti (NS), ta-at-ti (KUB 5.9 i 24 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. da-a-i (OS), da-i (rare, NS), ta-e (1x), 1pl.pres.act. tu-me-e-ni (OS), tu-me-ni (OS), da-a-u-e-ni (OS), du-me-e-ni, dume-ni, du-um-me-e-ni, tu_4 -me-e-ni, tu_4 -me-ni, tu_4 -um-me-ni, 2pl.pres.act. da-at-tee-ni (OS), da-at-te-ni, ta-at-te-ni (NH), 3pl.pres.act. da-an-zi (OS, very often), taan-zi (OS, rare), da-a-an-zi (NS, rare), 1sg.pret.act. da-a-ah-hu-un (OS), da-ahhu-un (NS), 2sg.pret.act. da-a-at-ta (MH/MS), da-at-ta (NS), ta-at-ta, 3s.pret.act. da-a-aš (OS), ta-a-aš (KBo 18.151 obv. 3 (MS)), ta-aš (KBo 18.151 obv. 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14 (MS)), da-at-ta (KUB 23.1 ii 25 (NH), Bronzetafel ii 87 (NH), RS 17.109, 4 (NH)), da-ad-da (KUB 26.43 obv. 10 (NH)), 1pl.pret.act. da-a-u-en (OS), da-a-u-e-en, da-u-e-en, 2pl.pret.act. da-a-at-te-en (NH), da-at-te-en (NH), 3pl.pret.act. da-a-er (OS), 1sg.imp.act. ta-li-it (KBo 3.38 rev. 16 (OH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. da-a (OS), 3sg.imp.act. da-a-ú (OS), da-ú (NH), da-ad-du (NH), 2pl.imp.act. da-a-at-te-en (OS), da-at-te-en (MH/MS), da-at-tén (MH/MS), 3pl.imp.act. da-an-du (MH/MS); 3sg.pres.midd. da-at-ta-ri (MH/NS), da-ad-dari (NH), ta-at-ta-ri (NH), 3sg.pret.midd. da-at-ta-at (NH), da-ad-da-at (NH), taat-ta-at (NH); part. da-a-an-t- (MH/MS), da-an-t- (NS); verb.noun gen.sg. da-au-ua-aš (NH); inf.I da-u-ua-an-zi (NH), da-a-u-ua-an-zi (NH); inf.II da-a-an-na (MH/MS), da-an-na (MH/MS); impf. da-aš-ke/a- (OS), da-a-aš-ke/a- (NH), da*iš-ke/a-* (NH).

Derivatives: see *peda-ⁱ*/*ped-* and *uda-ⁱ*/*ud-*.

Anat. cognates: Pal. unclear: 1sg.pret.act. dahha "?", 3pl.pres.act. tenzi "?", 3pl.pret.act. $t\bar{a}zzunta$ "?", 2sg.imp.act. $t\bar{a}zzu$ "?" (see also at $d\bar{a}i^{-i}/di$ -); CLuw. $l\bar{a}$ -'to take' (1pl.pres.act. lu-ú-un-ni, lu-un-ni, 3sg.pret.act. la-a-at-ta, la-at-ta, 3sg.imp.act. la-a-ad-du, 3pl.imp.act. la-a-an-du, part. [l]a-a-i-im-ma-an (?)), lalā-, lālā- 'to take' (1sg.pres.act. la-la-a-ú-i, 2sg.pres.act. la-la-a-at-ti, 3sg.pres.act. la-la-a-i, la-a-la-i, la-la-i, 3pl.pres.act. la-a-la-an-ti, la-la-an-ti, 3sg.pret.act. *la-a-la-ad-da*, *la-la-a-at-ta*, *la-la(-at)-ta*, 2sg.imp.act. *la-a-la*, 3sg.imp.act. la-a-la-ad-du, 3pl.imp.act. la-a-la-an-du, inf. la-la-u-na), lalāma/i-'itemized list, receipt' (nom.sg. la-la-mi-eš, la-la-mi-iš, coll.pl. la-la-a-ma), lalatta- '(ritual) act of taking (away)' (nom.-acc.sg. la-la-at-ta-an-za, gen.adj.abs. la-la(-at)-ta-aš-ši); HLuw. la(la)-, da- 'to take' (2sg.pres.act. la-si (İSKENDERUN §6), 3sg.pres.act. la-i (KÖRKÜN §11), tà-i (KÖRKÜN §8, KARKAMIŠ A3 §20, KARKAMIŠ A15b, §12, BOROWSKI 3 §9, ALEPPO 2 §13, §18, KÖTÜKALE §5, BOYBEYPINARI 1-2 §19, ANCOZ 7 §4, §9), tà-ia (KARKAMIŠ A6 §27, §28, §30), 3pl.pres.act. *tà-ti-i* (KARKAMIŠ A11*a* §27), 1sg.pret.act. CAPERE(-)la-ha (MARAŞ 4 §4, §12), la-ha (MARAŞ 13 line 2, BOHÇA §13), *tà-ha* (KARKAMIŠ A11*b+c* §30, KARKAMIŠ A7 §3), 3sg.pret.act. *tà-ta* (TELL AHMAR 1 §12), 3pl.pret.act. /lalanta/ "CAPERE" *la-la-ta* (MARAŞ 1 §10), inf. "CAPERE" (-)*la/i/u-na*(-') (BOHÇA §3, §9), "CAPERE" (-)*la-na* (MARAŞ 3 §8)).

IE cognates: Skt. dádāti, Av. daδāti, Arm. tam, Gr. δίδωμ, OLith. duosti, Lat. dō, dăre 'to give', OCS daxъ 'he gave'.

PIE $*d\acute{o}h_3$ -ei, $*dh_3$ -énti

See Oettinger (1979a: 64-5), Ciantelli (1978), Tischler (HEG T: 5f.) and Neu (1968: 160) for attestations. The oldest forms of this verb show a paradigm $d\bar{a}hhe$, $d\bar{a}tti$, $d\bar{a}i$, $tum\bar{e}ni$, $datt\bar{e}ni$, danzi for the present and $d\bar{a}hhun$, $d\bar{a}tta$, $d\bar{a}s$, $d\bar{a}uen$, $d\bar{a}tten$, $d\bar{a}er$ for the preterite. Note, however that the derivatives $peda^{-i}/ped^{-i}$ for bring (away)' and uda^{-i}/ud^{-i} to bring (here)' (formed with the prefixes pe^{-i} and petisen vs. $d\bar{a}tten$, peter and petisen vs. $d\bar{a}tten$, peter and petisen vs. $d\bar{a}uen$, petisen vs. $d\bar{a}tten$, peter and petisen vs. $d\bar{a}uen$, petisen vs. $d\bar{a}uen$, petisen and petisen vs. $d\bar{a}uen$ and petisen vs. $d\bar{a}uen$ and petisen vs. $d\bar{a}uen$ and petisen and petisen vs. $d\bar{a}uen$ and petisen vs. $d\bar{a}uen$ and petisen and pe

It should be noted that in NH times, the paradigm has undergone some changes. We then find: *daḥḥi*, --, *dāi*, *tumeni*, *datteni*, *danzi*, *daḥḥun*, *datta*, *dāš*, --, *datten*, *dāer*, *dā*, *dāu*, *datten*, *dandu*. These forms are completely regular according to the developments described in § 1.4.9.3: OH /áCCV/ develops into NH /áCCV/.

Already Hrozný (1915: 29) etymologically connected this verb with the PIE root * deh_3 - 'to give'. Although the semantic side of this etymology has received some criticism (but see Tischler HEG T: 7f. for an enumeration of the many scholars who have spoken in favour of a semantic development 'to give' > 'to take'), the formal side has been generally accepted. The exact interpretation of this formal side has caused some debate, however. Eichner (1975a: 93f., followed by Oettinger 1979a: 500f.) assumes that this verb originally was middle ("sich etwas geben lassen") and that 1sg.aor.midd. "* $d\partial_3h_2\ddot{a}$ " and 2sg.aor.midd. "* $d\partial_3th_2\ddot{a}$ " regularly yielded Hitt. **dahha and **datta, on the basis of which the paradigm was brought into the active and yielded $d\bar{a}hhi$, $d\bar{a}tti$, $d\bar{a}i$, etc. A similar scenario is given by Melchert (1984a: 25) who states that 3sg.pres.midd. * dh_3 -e/o was reinterpreted as a stem * dh_3e/o -+ zero-ending, which caused the spread of this 'thematic' stem in the singular, yielding * dh_3e/o - h_2ei , * dh_3e/o - th_2ei , dh_3e/o -ei. These scenarios seem unattractive to me. I know of no other instance where an

original PIE middle yielded a Hittite active paradigm. The fact that the active and middle are living categories in Hittite makes it difficult to assume that an original middle did not just stay middle but was taken over into the active paradigm. Moreover, the formal sides are difficult: Eichner's assumption that $*Ch_3C$ vocalises to Hitt. $C\bar{a}C$ is unparalleled, whereas Melchert's construct of a thematic hi-verb would be unparalleled as well (the so-called 'thematic' hi-verbs that are attested (the tarn(a)-class) all go back to a sequence $*^{\circ}COH$ - $/*^{\circ}CH$ -).

In my view, we have to take $d\bar{a}$ -/d- at face value. It is a hi-inflecting root-present, and just as all hi-verbs it shows original *o-grade: * $d\acute{o}h_3$ - h_2ei , * $d\acute{o}h_3$ - th_2ei , * $d\acute{o}h_3$ -ei, * dh_3 - $u\acute{e}ni$, * dh_3 - $u\acute{e}ni$, * dh_3 - $u\acute{e}ni$, * dh_3 - $u\acute{e}ni$. These forms regularly yield $d\bar{a}hhe$, $d\bar{a}tti$, $d\bar{a}i$, $tum\bar{e}ni$, * $za\check{s}t\bar{e}ni$, danzi. Already in OH times, we find a spread of a secondary stem da- (on the basis of 3pl.pres.act. danzi) in e.g. 2pl.pres.act. $datt\bar{e}ni$ (instead of expected * $za\check{s}t\bar{e}ni$, cf. * d^hh_1ske/a -> OH /tske/a-/, za- $a\check{s}$ -ke/a-) and impf. $da\check{s}ke/a$ - (instead of * $za\check{s}ke/a$ -).

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tahhara-: see tuhhara-
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<sup>UZU</sup>dahašti-: see <sup>UZU</sup>dānhašti-</sup>
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taḥš- (IIIh?) 'to predict': 3sg.pres.midd. *ta-aḥ-ša-at-ta-ri*; impf.3pl.pret.act. *taḥ-iš-ker*!.

IE cognates: ?Skt. dayati 'divides', Gr. δαίομαι 'to divide'.

PIE **deh*2-*s*-?

This verb is hapax in the following context:

KUB 41.24 rev. (with additions from KUB 15.2 iv 5-9 and KBo 15.11 iv 5-10)

- (1) DUB.1.KAM NU.TIL ŠI-P[ÁT ... (ma-a-)an=(ša-an A-NA LUGAL ag-ga-tar)]
- (2) ta-ab-ša-at-ta-r[(i na-aš-m=a-at=za=kán Ù a-uš-zi)]
- (3) $na-a\check{s}-m=a-at=\check{s}i\ I[(\check{S}-TU\ SU^{ME\check{S}})\ na-a\check{s}-m(a\ I\check{S}-TU\ MU\check{S}EN^{HI.A})]$
- (4) i-ši-ia-aḥ-ta-ri [na-aš-ma-a=š-ši GIS(KIM-iš ku-iš-ki ḤUL-lu-uš)]
- (5) $\check{S}A$ $\check{U}\check{S}$ $p\acute{e}$ -ra-an k[i- $\check{s}a$ -r(i)nu (ki-i SISKUR= $\check{S}U$)]

'First tablet. Unfinished. Conjuration[...]. When to a king death is *t.*-ed, -- either he sees it in a dream or it is revealed to him by an entrail- or bird-oracle, or some bad sign has occurred in front of him --, (then) this is the ritual for it'.

From this context it is clear that *taḥšattari* must mean 'is predicted'. A possible other form of this verb can be found in *taḥ-iš-ker*!, found in KBo 3.34 iii (14) ...

(*i-d*)]*a-lu hé-en-kán tah-iš-ker*! (the reading *ker* is ascertained by the duplicate KUB 31.38 rev. [?] 18), if this means '... they predicted an evil death'.

A better connection may be PIE * deh_2 - 'to allot' (Skt. dayati, Gr. δαίομαι 'to divide'). If this connection is correct we are dealing here with an s-extension * deh_2 -s- (compare $pah\check{s}$ - < * peh_2 -s-, $p\bar{a}\check{s}$ - < * peh_3 -s-).

tahhuuai- / tahhui-: see tuhhuuai- / tuhhui-

 dai^{-i}/ti - (IIa4 > Ic1) 'to lay, to put, to place': 1sg.pres.act. te-e-eh- $h\acute{e}$ (OS), te-ehhé (OS), te-e-eh-hi (OS), te-eh-hi (OH/MS), ti-ih-hi (KUB 17.28 i 28 (MH/NS), KUB 19.55+ rev. 42 (NH)), 2sg.pres.act. da-it-ti (OH/NS), ta-it-ti (KBo 3.38 obv. 24 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. da-a-i (OS), da-i (OH/NS), ti-ia-az-zi (ABoT 44 i 50 (OH/NS)), 1pl.pres.act. ti-ia-u-e-ni (KBo 3.4 iv 35, 47 (NH)), 2pl.pres.act. $||f|| = |f||^2 - i - i \cdot i \cdot t \cdot e - ni$ (KBo 8.42 rev. 1 (OS)), $da - a - it - t \cdot e - ni$ (KUB 13.6) ii 5 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. ti-an-zi (OS), ti-ia-an-zi (OS), ti-an-ti (KBo 20.33 rev. 10 (OS)), 1sg.pret.act. te-eh-hu-un (OH/MS), ti-ia-nu-un (KUB 31.71 iii 4 (NH), KUB 22.40 ii 9 (NS)), 2sg.pret.act. ta-it-ta (KUB 33.70 iii 14 (MH/NS)), da-iš-ta (KUB 21.27+ i 4, 6 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. da-iš (OS, often), ta-i-iš (KBo 18.151 rev. 10, 11 (OH/MS)), da-a-iš (OH/NS), da-a-i-iš (KUB 15.5+ i 10 (NH)), ti-iaat (KUB 43.50 obv. 7 (NH), KUB 8.79 rev. 12 (fr.) (NS), KUB 33.118, 11 (fr.) (NS), KUB 14.14 obv. 37 (fr.) (NH)), ti-i-ja-at (KUB 22.40 ii 7 (NS)) 1pl.pret.act. da-i-ú-en (MH/MS), da-a-i-ú-en (KBo 15.10 i 32 (OH/MS)), 2pl.pret.act. da-iš-te-en (OS), 3pl.pret.act. da-a-er (OS), da-i-er (OH/MS), da-i-eer (MH/MS), da-e-er (MH/MS), da-a-i-e-er (MH/MS), da-a-i-er (KBo 15.10 ii 30, iii 47 (OH/MS)), ti-i-e-er (KBo 3.1 i 22, 37 (OH/NS), KBo 5.8 ii 5 (NH)), 2sg.imp.act. da-i (KBo 3.23 obv. 6, 8, rev. 6 (OH/NS)), 3sg.imp.act. da-a-ú (KUB 14.3 ii 57 (NH)), 2pl.imp.act. da-iš-tén (MH/MS), ta-iš-tén (Bo 4222 iii 9), da-a-iš-ten (KBo 12.18 i 3 (OH/NS), KBo 4.8 ii 17 (NH)), 3pl.imp.act. ti-an-du (MH/NS); part. ti-ia-a-an-t- (MH/MS), ti-ia-an-t-; verb.noun ti-ia-u-ua-ar (NH), gen.sg. ti-ja-u-ua-aš (NH); inf.I ti-u-ua-an-zi (KUB 26.32 i 3 (NH)), ti-ja-u-uaan-zi; impf. za-aš-ke/a- (OS), zi-ke/a- (OS), zi-ik-ke/a- (OS), ti-iš-ke/a- (NS), ti-eš-ke/a- (NS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. tūųa- 'to put, to place' (3sg.pret.act. du-ú-ua-at-ta, 3pl.pret.act. du-ú-ua-an-da, 2sg.imp.act. tu-u-ua-a, 3pl.imp.act. du-ú-ua-an-du, du-ú-un-du); HLuw. tu(wa)- 'to place, to erect' (3sg.pres.act. /tuwai(a)/ tuwa/i-i-' (SULTANHAN §31), PONERE-wa/i-ia (KARKAMIŠ A13a §3), PONERE+Mltu-wa/i-i[a] (MARAŞ 7 A), 1sg.pret.act. /tu(wa)ha/ PONERE-wa/i-ha (often), "PONERE" tú-wa/i-há (KARKAMIŠ A6 §15), PONERE-u-ha (BOR §3), 3sg.pret.act. /tu(wa)ta/ tu-wa/i-ta (SULTANHAN §9), tu-ta (ERKİLET 2 §2), PONERE-u-ta (BOR §9), 3pl.pret.act. /tunta/ tu-tá (KULULU 4 §4), 2sg.imp.act. /tu/ PONERE-u (ASSUR letter e §22), 3sg.imp.act. /tuwatu/ PONERE tu-wa/i-tu (MARAŠ 8 §14), 3pl.imp.act. /tuwantu/ tu-wa/i-tu-u (KULULU 2 §7)); Lyd. cu(ve)- 'to erect'? (in facuni- 'to erect' and dacuverst' 'has been erected'?); Lyc. ta- 'to put, to place' (3sg.pres.act. tadi, ttadi, tddi (?), 3pl.pres.act. tãti, tếti, 3sg.pret.act. tadē, 3pl.pret.act. tātē, tetē, 3pl.imp.act. tatu, tātu, inf. tane, tāne, ttãne, ttãna, impf.3pl.pres.act. tasñti), tuwe- 'to place' (3sg.pres.act. tuweti, 3pl.pres.act. tuwěti, 3sg.pret.act. tuwete, tuwete, 3sg.imp.act. tuwetu, impf.3pl.pres.act. tusñti).

PIE * $d^h h_l$ -ói-ei / * $d^h h_l$ -i-énti, * $d^h h_l$ -ské/ó-

The oldest forms of this paradigm are $t\bar{e}hhe$, daitti, $d\bar{a}i$, *tiueni, $[t]\bar{t}steni$, tianzi for the present and tehhun, taitta, dais, daiuen, daisten, $d\bar{a}er$ for the preterite. Note that the original strong stem was dai- (with short -a-), which is clearly visible in e.g. daiuen and dais. Only in late MH times, the stem dai- was replaced by $d\bar{a}i$ - on the basis of 3sg.pres.act. $d\bar{a}i$, yielding forms like $d\bar{a}iuen$ and $d\bar{a}is$. In the 1sg.-forms, the stem dai- regularly monophthongized to $t\bar{e}$ - in front of -h-. In 3sg.pres.act. the preform * $d\bar{a}i$ -i yielded / $d\bar{a}i$ /, spelled da-a-i (with regular loss of intervocalic -i-). Similarly in 3pl.pret.act. * $d\bar{a}i$ -er, which regularly yielded / $d\bar{a}er$ /, spelled da-a-er (OS). Restoration of the stem dai- yielded MS forms like da-i-e-er /daier/, whereas later on, when the stem $d\bar{a}i$ - is being generalized, forms like da-a-i-e-er /daier/ are found. It is often claimed that in OS there still was a difference between $d\bar{a}er$ 'they took' and daier 'they placed'. This view is based on KBo 22.2 (Zalpa-text) only, where we indeed find da-a-er 'they took' (obv. 5)

besides *da-i-er* 'they placed' (obv. 16). Since this text has now been recognized as showing MH script and not OH script (cf. Košak 2005d: 112), the difference between *dāer* and *daier* in this text can be explained in view of the MH restoration of the stem *dai-* in the paradigm of *dai-/ti-*, replacing OH *dāer* 'they placed'.

The original weak stem is ti- (and <u>not</u> $ti\underline{i}a$ -, as often stated), which is visible in tianzi (which is ti-anzi and not $ti\underline{i}a$ -nzi), tiandu, $ti\underline{i}ant$ -, $tiu\underline{i}anzi$ and possibly in $[t]\overline{t}i$ this is the correct reading). Like all $d\overline{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class verbs, we find here as well generalization of the thematic stem $ti\underline{i}e/a$ -ti in younger times. Because these forms formally fell together with the verb $ti\underline{i}e/a$ -ti (to step', it is not always easy to decide whether a form belongs here or with 'to step'. I have cited in this paradigm only forms of $ti\underline{i}e/a$ - which are used together with the supine, as gathered by Kammenhuber 1955.

The hapax 3pl.pres.act. ti-an-ti (KBo 20.33 rev. 10 (OS)) must be a mistake (compare correct ti-an-zi in ibid. 7) and does not show non-assibilation of *-ti (compare the wrong interpretation of alleged 3sg.pres.act. e- $e\check{s}$ -ti 'he is' under the lemma of $e\check{s}$ -ti 'to be').

Already Friedrich (1922: 169) correctly connected dai-ⁱ / ti- with the PIE root * d^heh_i - 'to place, to put' (see also at $t\bar{e}^{-z^i}$), which has been generally accepted since. Nevertheless, the exact formal prehistory of this verb has been severely debated, see Tischler HEG T: 21-3 for an extensive overview of views and reconstructions. The formal interpretation of this verb depends on one's analysis of the dāi/tijanzi-class as a whole. In the recent literature, Oettinger (1979a: 461) regarded this class as reflecting a formation $*C\acute{o}h_1i$ -ei, $*Ch_1i$ -énti (although there he assumes that dai- / ti- has been secondarily taken over into this class, a view which he seems to have abandoned later on, cf. 2004: 401), whereas Melchert (1984: 73; 1994a: 65) reconstructs $d\bar{a}i$ as * d^heh_li -ei. Both reconstructions cannot be correct on formal grounds: the sequence $*Vh_1iV$ yields OH ViV, compare OH hujanzi 'they run' $< *h_2uh_1i\acute{e}nti$. As I have argued extensively in Kloekhorst fthc.a, the dāi/tijanzi-class can only be explained as reflecting a formation *CCói-ei / *CC-i-énti, i.e. the zero-grade of a root followed by an ablauting suffix *-oi-/-i-. For dai- / ti- this means that we must reconstruct the following paradigm:

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*d^h h_l-\acute{o}i-h_2ei > t\bar{e}hhi

*d^h h_l-\acute{o}i-th_2ei > daitti

*d^h h_l-\acute{o}i-ei > d\bar{a}i

*d^h h_l-i-u\acute{e}ni > **tiueni >> tiuueni
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 $*d^{h}h_{l}$ -i-sténi > tišteni $*d^{h}h_{l}$ -i-énti > tianzi

In OS texts, the imperfective is spelled za- $a\check{s}$ -ke/a-, zi-ke/a- and zi-ik-ke/a-. In my opinion, the spelling za- $a\check{s}$ -ke/a- must be more original and represent /tské/á-/. Already within the OH periode the anaptyctic vowel /i/ emerged in the cluster /tsk/ (cf. § 1.4.4.4), yielding /tsiké/á-/, spelled zi-(ik-)ke/a-. These forms are important since they must reflect * $d^h h_I$ - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ - and show that originally the $d\bar{a}i$ /tiianzi-class verbs did not use the element -i- in the imperfective. Note that the NS forms $ti\check{s}ke/a$ - and $tie\check{s}ke/a$ - are clearly secondarily built on the stem $ti(\underline{i}e/a)$ -.

In the Luwian languages we find CLuw. tuua-, HLuw. tu(wa)- and Lyc. tuwe-(the appurtenance from Lyd. cu(ve)- in my view is far from assured). The generally accepted explanation of this stem *tuue/o- is given by Oettinger (1979a: 483), who assumes that this stem must be reanalysed out of "urluw. *duuami" wir setzen". This seems entirely $ad\ hoc$ to me: the 1pl.-form is much too small a base for such an analogy. In my view, it almost seems as if we are dealing with a suffix -u- in these forms (compare e.g. Skt. dadhau for such an u-suffix, cf. Kortlandt 1989: 111) so perhaps originally * d^hh_l -ou-ei, * d^hh_l -u-eint, which was thematicized in younger times to * d^hh_l -ue/o- (compare *piie/a- 'to give' from original *poi- /*pi-). The Lycian verb ta- seems to preserve the unextended root. Melchert (1994a: 67) therefore assumes that 3sg.pres.act. tadi directly reflects * d^heh_l -ti, showing the development * $-eh_l$ - > Lyc. -a-. Morpurgo Davies (1987: 221f.) assumes that a preform * d^heh_l -ti should have given Lyc. *tidi, however, and she therefore proposes an intricate mixing between the roots * d^heh_l - 'to place' and * deh_l - 'to put'.

taiazil-, taiezil- (n.) 'theft': nom.sg. ta-ia-az-zi-il (OS), gen. ta-ia-zi-la-aš (OS), da-ia-zi-la-aš (OH/MS), ta-i-ez-zi-la-aš (MH/NS), da-i-ia-zi-la-aš (MH/NS).

PIE *teh2-io-til-

See Rieken (1999a: 481) for attestations. Most forms show $ta\dot{i}azil$ -, but the one attestation ta-i-IZ-zi- $la-a\ddot{s}$ has to be interpreted /taiet ilas/. This word is clearly a derivative in -zil- of the verb $t\bar{a}\dot{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to steal' (q.v.), which also explains the alteration between $ta\dot{i}azil$ - and $ta\dot{i}ezil$ -. See Rieken (1999a: 476) for the reconstruction of the suffix -zil- as *-ti- + *-il-. See at $t\bar{a}\dot{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ for further etymology.

tāje/a-zi (Ic3 > Ic2) 'to steal (from)': 3sg.pres.act. ta-a-i-ez-zi (OS, often), ta-i-ez-zi (OS), da-a-i-ez-zi (OS), ta-ja-az-zi (OS), da-i-e-ez-zi (OS), ta-a-ez-zi (OS), da-a-ja-az-zi (MH), da-i-ja-zi (KUB 13.9 ii 16 (MH/NS)), da-a-i-ja-zi (NH), ta-a-i-e-ez-zi (NH), ta-a-i-ja-zi (NH), 2pl.pres.act. ta-a-et-te-ni (NH), ta-ja-at-te-ni (NH), 1sg.pret.act. ta-i-ja-nu-un (NH), ta-ja-nu-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. da-ja-at (KUB 13.9 ii 11 (MH/NS)), da-a-i-ja-at (NH), 1pl.pret.act. ta-ja-u-en (NH), 3pl.pret.act. da-ja-er (HKM 36 rev. 46 (MH/MS)), da-i-e-er (HKM 57 obv. 17 (MH/MS)); part. da-ja-an-t- (MH/MS); verb.noun da-a-ja-u-ua-ar (MH); impf. da-a-ja-aš-ke/a- (MH), ta-iš-ke/a- (NH).

Derivatives: see taiazil.

IE cognates: Skt. *tāyú*- 'thief', *stāyát* (adv.) 'secretly', Gr. τητάω 'to rob', τηΰσιος 'in vain', OCS *tatь* 'thief', *taiti* 'to conceal', OIr. *táid* 'thief' (**tā-ti-*).

PIE *teh2-je/o-

See Oettinger 1979a: 396f. for attestations and treatment. The verb shows a stem $t\bar{a}\underline{i}e/a$ -, which has already by Hrozný (1917: 54) been compared to Skt. $t\bar{a}y\dot{u}$ -'thief', Gr. τητάω 'to rob, etc. This means that $t\bar{a}\underline{i}e/a$ - must reflect * teh_2 - $\underline{i}e/o$ - (similar formation in Skt. $st\bar{a}y\dot{a}t$ 'secretly' and OCS taiti 'to conceal'). This verb is the name-giver of the $t\bar{a}\underline{i}e/a$ -class, which consists of a few other verbs that go back to * $-eh_2$ - $\underline{i}e/o$ - as well.

Neumann (1961a: 64f.) claims that the Hes.-gloss τεγοῦν: Λυδοὶ τὸν ληστήν 'thief by the Lydians' points to a Lyd. *teju- 'thief', which he reconstructs as * $t\bar{a}$ $\dot{i}u$ - and equates with Skt. $t\bar{a}$ \dot{y} \dot{u} - 'thief'. Problematic, however, is the fact that * \dot{i} should yield Lyd. d (cf. Melchert 1994b). Melchert (1988c: 39) claims that HLuw. * $^{428}t\dot{a}$ -ia-t[i] (KARKAMIŠ A24a §13) means 'steals', but this is rejected by Hawkins (2000: 136) because such a meaning would not fit the context. Moreover, the sign $t\dot{a}$ must be read /da/ (cf. Rieken fthc.), which does not fit * teh_2 -te/o- either.

tajezil-: see tajazil-

tāišta-ⁱ / tāišti- (IIa5 > IIa1γ, Ic1 > Ic2) 'to load': 3sg.pres.act. *ta-a-iš-ta-i* (KBo 6.10 ii 5 (OH/NS)), *ta-*[*e*]*š-ti-*į*a-zi* (IBoT 2.131 rev. 7 (NS)), *da-iš-ti-*į*a-iz-zi* (KUB 58.91 rev. 10 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *da-iš-te-*į*a-an-zi* (KUB 31.79 obv. 13 (MH/MS)), *ta-*[*a-i*]*š-ti-*į*a-an-zi* (IBoT 3.148 ii 55 (MH/NS)), *da-a-iš-ti-an-zi* (KBo 10.20 iv 6 (NS)), *ta-eš-ti-*į*a-an-zi* (IBoT 2.131 rev. 17 (NS)), *da-iš-ta-an-zi* (KBo 34.267, 3 (NS)), *da-iš-ta-a*[*n-zi*] (KBo 24.112+ rev. 2 (NS)), 3pl.pret.act. *da-iš-te-i-e-er* (KUB 31.79 obv. 9 (MH/MS)); part. nom.-acc.sg.n. *ta-a-iš-ti-ia-an*

(KBo 10.2 iii 12 (OH/NS)), nom.-acc.pl.n. [*ta-a-i*]*š-ti-an-da* (KUB 29.26, 4 (OH/NS)); inf.I *da-iš-tum-ma-an-zi* (IBoT 3.148 ii 43 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: *taištijar* (n.) '?' (nom.-acc.sg.? *ta-iš-ti-ja-ar* (KUB 59.3, 11)), see *taišzi-*.

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PIE *d^h o h_l - e s - + *d^h h_l - o i - / - i -
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See Tischler HEG T: 28-9 for attestations. The oldest attestations belong to the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class: $t\bar{a}i\dot{s}tai$, $d\bar{a}i\dot{s}ti\dot{i}anzi$, $dai\dot{s}ti\dot{i}er$ (the forms $da-i\dot{s}-te-ia-an-zi$ (KUB 31.79 obv. 13) and $da-i\dot{s}-te-i-e-er$ (ibid. 9) probably show use of the sign TE for ti (cf. Melchert 1984a: 137)), $t\bar{a}i\dot{s}ti\dot{i}ant$ -. Like all $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class verbs, in younger times this verb is taken over into the tarna-class ($dai\dot{s}tanzi$ and $dai\dot{s}tummanzi$). Besides, we occasionally find forms that show a stem $tai\dot{s}ti\dot{i}e/a-z^{ii}$ ($tae\dot{s}ti\dot{i}azi$) and $dai\dot{s}ti\dot{i}ae-z^{ii}$ ($dai\dot{s}ti\dot{i}aizzi$). As I explained under the treatment of the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class in § 2.2.2.2.h, its verbs go back to polysyllabic $d\bar{a}i/ti\dot{i}anzi$ -class verbs. In this case, too, we therefore can reconstruct a stem * $t\bar{a}i\dot{s}tai-i$ / $t\bar{a}i\dot{s}ti$ -.

Oettinger (1979a: 477) suggests that this verb is of nominal origin and reconstructs a t-suffixed s-stem: $*d^hoh_l$ -es-t-. This cannot easily account for the inflection, however, and has the disadvantage that we would rather expect that $*d^hoh_les$ -t-t- would show assibilation of *-t- to -z-. Rieken (1999a: 189-90) therefore adapts Oettinger's suggestion: she accepts the explanation of $d\bar{a}i\bar{s}$ - as $*d^hoh_l$ -es-t- which is put upon', but suggests rather that $t\bar{a}i\bar{s}tai$ - $t\bar{t}ai\bar{s}ti$ - is to be seen as a compound of $*d^hoh_l$ -es-t- dai-t-t-t- to put a load upon'. This analysis is superior in the sense that it perfectly explains the inflection. See at dai-t-t-t-for further etymology.

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taišzi- (c.) 'hay-barn': acc.sg. ta-iš-zi-in (OS).
PIE *d^hoh_l-es-ti-
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This word is semi-hapax in §100 of the Hittite Laws:

KBo 6.2 iv (with additions from duplicate KBo 6.3 iv 59-62)

- (59) $[t\acute{a}(k-ku\ t)]a-i\check{s}-zi-in\ ku-i\check{s}-ki\ lu-uk-ki-ez-z[(i)\ G(U_4^{?iJI.A}=\check{S}U\ e-et-ri-i)]\check{s}-ke-ez-zi$
- $(60) \left[(n=u-u\check{s}=\check{s}a-an) \right] pa-ra-a \ \rlap/ ha-me-e\check{s}-\rlap/ ha-an-da \ ar-\left[(nu-zi \ ta-i\check{s}-zi-in) \right]$
- (61) [(EGIR-pa p)]a-a-i ták-ku IN.NU.DA an-da-an [(NU.GÁL nu ta-iš-zi-in ú-e-te-e)]z-zi

'If someone sets fire to a *t*., he will feed his (i.e. the owner's) [co]ws and will bring them to (next) spring. He will pay back the *t*. If there was no hay inside, he will (only) rebuild the *t*.'.

On the basis of this context, we must conclude that *taišzi*- denotes a hay-barn in which the hay is stored with which the cows are fed during the winter.

Formally, one can hardly deny the resemblance with the verb $t\bar{a}i\dot{s}ta^{-i}$ / $t\bar{a}i\dot{s}ti^{-i}$ 'to load', but the exact connection is in debate. Some scholars who analyse $t\bar{a}i\dot{s}ta/i$ -as $t\bar{a}i\dot{s}t^{-}$ + reconstruct $tai\dot{s}zi^{-}$ as * $tai\dot{s}t^{-}i^{-}$. This view is adapted by e.g. Melchert (1994a: 166) who reconstructs * $tai\dot{s}-t-i^{-}$ and reckons with a rule *- stt^{-} > - $\dot{s}t^{-}$ (and not / $st^{\dot{s}}t^{-}$ /). These etymologies are now flawed by our reconstruction of $t\bar{a}i\dot{s}ta/i^{-}$ as * $d^hoh_l^-es^-+dai^{-i}$ / ti^{-} . Rieken (1999a: 190) reconstructs * $d^hoh_l^-es^-d^hh_l^-ti^-$ (assuming the same sound law as Melchert did, namely *- stt^{-} > - $\dot{s}t^{-}$), but this seems unlikely to me. I would prefer * $d^hoh_l^-es^-ti^-$, a -ti-derivative of * $d^hoh_l^-es^-$ 'which has been layed down' (in this case = 'hay'). For -ti-derivatives of s-stems compare e.g. Pol. $dlugos\acute{c}$ < *dblgostb < * dlh_lg^h - os^-ti^- (cf. Rieken 1999a: 182).

tājuga-: see under juga-

dākk-ⁱ / dakk- (IIa2) 'to resemble': 3sg.pres.act. da-a-ak-ki (KUB 43.53 i 2ff. (OH/NS)), ta-ak-ki (KBo 21.19 i 4, 5 (MH/NS), KUB 33.93 iv 31 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. tάk-kán-zi (KBo 17.17 iv 5 (OS), KUB 43.53 i 15 (OH/NS))); 3pl.pres.midd. ták-kán-ta-ri (KBo 22.6 i 28 (OH/NS)); verb.noun? [tá]k-ku-u-ua-ar (KUB 3.110, 5 (NS)), ták-ku-ua-ar (KUB 12.52 iii 6 (NS)).

IE cognates: Gr. δοκεῖ 'seems'. PIE * $d\acute{o}$ / kh_l -ei, *d/ kh_l - \acute{e} nti

See Tischler HEG T: 31f. for attestations. This verb clearly shows an ablaut $d\bar{a}kk$ -vs. takk-. Since Laroche (1963: 71) it is generally connected with Gr. δοκεῖ 'it seems', which is semantically as well as formally appealing. This latter verb is usually further connected with Gr. δέκομαι 'to take, to accept, to receive' (with variant δέχομαι (Att.)), Skt. $d\bar{a}s$ - 'to offer, to worship', Lat. $doc\bar{e}re$ 'teach' (*'to make someone take up something') < *dek-, but this seems quite unlikely to me for semantic reasons.

Within Hittite, $d\bar{a}kki$ is remarkable because it shows unlenited -kk- after $\bar{a} < *\acute{o}$ (compare e.g. $\bar{a}ki$ / akkanzi, $i\check{s}t\bar{a}pi$ / $i\check{s}tappanzi$). When we compare this to the form $\check{s}\bar{a}kki$ 'knows', of which I have argued that it must reflect $*s\acute{o}kh_i$ -ei, we see that we can reconstruct $d\bar{a}kki$ only as $*d\acute{o}kh_i$ -ei (note that $*d\acute{o}kh_{2/3}ei$ would have yielded Hitt. **dakkai, according to the tarn(a)-class). In the plural, takkanzi must be phonologically interpreted as $tk\acute{a}nt^si$ < $*dkh_i$ -énti (compare e.g. $takn\bar{a}s$ 'of the earth' taklant (compare e.g. $takn\bar{a}s$ 'of the earth' taklant (compare e.g. $takn\bar{a}s$

(f) tagānzepa- (c.) 'earth; goddess of the earth' (Sum. KI): nom.sg. ta-ga-an-zi-pa-aš (MH/MS), da-ga-an-zi-pa-aš, da-ga-zi-pa-aš (OH/NS), acc.sg. da-ga-an-zi-pa-an, da-ga-zi-pa-an, gen.sg. ta-ga-a-an-ze-pa-aš (OS), da-ga-zi-pa-aš (NH), dat.-loc.sg. da-ga-an-zi-pí, da-a-ga-an-zi-pí (KUB 9.1 iii 5 (NS)), abl. da-ga-an-zi-pa-az, da-ga-an-zi-pa-za, acc.pl. ta-ga-an-zi-pu-uš, da-ga-an-zi-pu-uš (OH/NS), da-ga-zi-pu-uš.

PIE * $d^h \acute{g}^h \acute{o} m + *sepa$ -

The oldest (OS) attestation of this word is spelled ta-ga-a-an-zi-p°. In younger texts, the bulk of the forms is spelled da-ga-an-zi-p° or ta-ga-an-zi-p°. The spelling da-ga-zi-p° occurs a few times only in NS texts, whereas a spelling da-a-ga-an-zi-p° occurs only once and may not be phonetically real.

The word denotes 'earth' and clearly belongs with tekan / takn- 'earth' (q.v.). The distribution between the two is that tēkan is neuter whereas tagānzepa- is animate and can function as the ergative of $t\bar{e}kan$ (as the subject of a transitive verb). Formally, tagānzepa- must be analysed as showing an element tagān (to be equated with the ending-less locative tagān 'on the earth'?) and an element -ze/ipa- / -še/ipa- that seems to function as a suffix that makes female deifications of the basic word (and therefore words in -ze/ipa- / -še/ipa- usually show a determinative ^d or ^f). It is generally thought that this element -ze/ipa- / -še/ipaoriginally was a noun that meant 'genie' or the like. It is clear that we find -zafter stems in -n- (dHurijanzipa-, dMijadanzipa-, dŠuuanzipa-, dtaršanzipa-) and -š- elsewhere (dAškašepa- (of āška- 'gate'), dHantašepa- (of hant- 'forehead'), ^d*Išpanzašepa*- (of *išpant*- 'night'), ^d*Kam(ma)rušepa*-). The status of the vowel is less clear since we find spellings with both -e- as well as -i-. A complicating factor is the fact that the sign ZI can be read zi as well as ze. If we look at the OS spellings of this suffix, we find ${}^{d}Ha$ -an-ta-še- p° (7x), ${}^{d}Mi$ -ia-ta-an-zé- p° (2x) and $^{\rm d}$ Iš-pa-an-za-še-p $^{\circ}$ (1x) that show unambiguously -e-, and ta-ga-a-an-ZI/E-p $^{\circ}$ (1x), tar- $\check{s}a$ -an-ZI/E- p° (5x) with the ambiguous sign ZI. Because of the total lack of unambiguous -i-spellings in OS texts (never - $\dot{s}i$ - p°), I am inclined to read ZI as ze in these cases: ta-ga-a-an-ze-pa-aš and tar-ša-an-ze-p°, which would mean that these words originally were tagānzepa- and taršanzepa-. In younger texts, the situation is less clear, however, since we then find spellings with -ši- as well $({}^{d}A\check{s}-ga-\check{s}i-p^{\circ})$ besides ${}^{d}A\check{s}-ga-\check{s}e-p^{\circ}$, ${}^{d}Ha-an-ta-\check{s}i-p^{\circ}$ besides ${}^{d}Ha-an-ta-\check{s}e-p^{\circ}$ and ${}^{\rm d}Kam$ -(ma-)ru- \dot{si} - p° besides ${}^{\rm d}Kam$ -(ma-)ru- \dot{se} - p°) while the unambiguous - $z\dot{e}$ - is not found anymore (only ${}^{d}Hu$ -ri-ia-an-ZI/E- p° , ${}^{d}Mi$ -ia-da-an-ZI/E- p° , ${}^{d}Su$ -ua-an- $ZI/E-p^{\circ}$, da-ga-an- $ZI/E-p^{\circ}$ and tar-sa-an- $ZI/E-p^{\circ}$). Melchert's account (1984a: 180) that there was a difference between *-e-* and *-i-* that was accentually gouverned (*hanta- + sépa- vs. *dagán + sepa-) seems unlikely to me. Because of the absence of a simplex *še/ipa- (although one could compare the PN ^mŠi-pa-LÚ-i- in CTH 81) and because its exact meaning is unclear, etymologizing is too difficult at this point.

takkešš-zi: see takš-zi

taki- (adj.) 'other, foreign(?)'; *taki-* ... *taki-* 'the one .. the other': dat.-loc.sg. *ta-ki-i-ja* (OS), *ta-ki-ja* (OS).

See Tischler HEG T: 38 for attestations. Usually, the word is translated 'other' and is therewith regarded semantically equal to *tamai*- 'other'. It is striking, however, that all examples of *taki*- given by Tischler belong either with URU 'city' or with *udnē* 'land'. Perhaps the difference between *taki*- and *tamai*- is that *taki*- has a connotation 'foreign'.

Kronasser (1966: 210) connects taki- with *da- 'two', implying a reconstruction *duo-gi- vel sim. Although this etymology seems attractive, the interpretation of the suffix -ki- is unclear. Kronasser compares it with "antaki- 'inner room'", but apart from the fact that the stem in fact is antaka- (q.v.), this word is probably of Hurrian origin.

takkišš-zi: see takš-zi

takš-²i (Ia4) 'to devise, to unify, undertake, to mingle': 1sg.pres.act. tág-ga-aš[-mi] (NH), 2sg.pres.act. ták-ki-iš-ši (OH/NS), tág-ga-aš-ši (OH/NS, 1x), 3sg.pres.act. ták-ki-iš[-zi] (OS), ták-ki-iš-zi, ták-ke-eš-zi, ták-ke-eš-zi (NH), ták-ki-iz-zi (KBo 6.34 ii 25 (MH/NS)), ták-ki-iš-iz-zi (NH), ták-ke-eš-iz-zi (NH), 2pl.pres.act. ták-ki-iš-te-ni (MH/MS), ták-ke-eš-te-ni (NH), tág-ga-aš-te-ni (OH/NS), 3pl.pres.act. ták-ša-an-zi (OS), ták-ki-iš-ša-an-zi (NH), ták-ke-eš-ša-an-zi (NH), ták-ke-eš-ša-an-zi (NH), ták-ke-eš-šu-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. ták-ki-iš-ta (OS), ták-ke-e-eš-ta (NH), tág-ga-aš-ta (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.act. ták-še-er (OS), 3sg.imp.act. tág-ga-aš-du (KBo 26.131 obv. 4 (NS)); 3pl.pres.midd. ták-ša-an-da-ri (MH/NS), 3pl.imp.act. ták-ša-an-ta-ru (MH/NS); inf.I ták-šu-an-zi (OS), ták-šu-ua-an-zi; part. ták-ša-an-t-; impf. ták-ki-iš-ke/a-(OS).

Derivatives: see takšuuar, takšeššar, takšan, takšatar and takšul.

IE cognates: Lat. $tex\bar{o}$ 'to weave, to put together', OP $ham\ tax\check{s}a$ - 'to put together', Gr. τέχνη 'skill', OHG dehsala- 'axe'.

PIE *téks-ti, *tks-énti

See Oettinger (1979a: 217) for attestations. The semantic interpretation of this verb is quite difficult. We find, for instance, *idālu takš*- 'to treat (someone) evil', *takšul takš*- 'to conclude a peace-treaty', KASKAL-*ša takš*- 'to undertake a campaign', É-*er takš*- 'to allot a house (to someone)', GEŠTIN *uetenit takš*- 'to mingle wine with water'. Kimball (1999: 258) states that the basic meaning of *takš*- must be 'to put together'.

In a *mi*-inflecting verb, it is quite awkward to find a vowel -*a*-, since all *mi*-verbs show a reflex of original *e*-grade. Melchert (1994a: 140, on the basis of Oettinger 1979a: 219) therefore hesitatingly suggests that we have to reckon with a development * $T\acute{e}Ks$ - $Ci > *tak\check{s}Ci$ (i.e. *-*e*- > -*a*- before two obstruents followed by a consonant). This is rejected by e.g. Watkins (1985: 253), however, who therefore must reconstruct *toKS- with an aberrant *o*-grade. For $tak\check{s}anzi = /tks\acute{a}nt^{\check{s}}i/< *TKs-\acute{e}nti$ compare e.g. $takn\bar{a}\check{s}$ 'of the earth' = $/ttsn\acute{a}s/< *d^h\acute{g}^hm\acute{o}s$.

Sturtevant (1930c: 214) etymologically connects *takš*- with Skt. *takṣ*- 'to hammer, to build', which has been followed by many scholars who subsequently reconstruct **tekp*-. This etymology is problematic, however, in view of the fact that Skt. *takṣ*- rather reflects **te-tk*-, an old reduplication of the root **tek*- 'to create'. I therefore rather follow Oettinger (l.c.) who connects *takš*- with Lat. *texō* 'to weave, to unify' and OP *ham taxša*- 'to put together' from **teks*-.

takšan- (n.) 'centre, joint, combination'; *takšan šārr-* 'to put in half, to divide': *ták-ša-an*.

Derivatives: *takšan* (adv.) 'together' (*ták-ša-an* (OS)).

See Tischler HEG T: 43f. for attestations and treatment. This word is clearly derived from the verb $tak\check{s}^{-zi}$. See there for further etymology.

takšatar / takšann- (n.) 'plain, level': nom.-acc.sg. *ták-ša-tar*, gen.sg. *ták-ša-an-na-aš*, all.sg.(?) *ták-ša-an-na*.

Derivatives: *takšatnije/a-* (Ic1) 'to level' (3pl.imp.midd. *ták-ša-at-ni-ja-an-ta-ru* (KUB 15.34 iii 52 (MH/MS)); impf.2pl.imp.act. *ták-ša-at-ni-iš-‹ke-›et-tén* (KUB 15.34 i 45 (MH/MS))), *takšanna-ⁱ / takšanni-* (IIa5) 'to level' (impf.3sg.pret.act. *ták-ša-an-ni-iš-ke-et* (KBo 10.2 ii 5 (OH/NS))).

PIE *tks-ótr

See Tischler HEG T: 45f. for attestations. Originally, *takšatar* must have been a verb.noun of *takš-*^{zi}, and probably have meant 'unification' *vel sim*. Such an original meaning is not graspable anymore, but a semantic development to 'level, plain' is comprehensible. Note that the two verbal forms that show a stem *takšatnije/a-* (both in KUB 15.34) must be of Luwian origin, showing the unassimilation of the cluster *-tn-*, which yielded regular Hittite *-nn-* in *takšannaš* and *takšanna-*ⁱ / *takšanni-*. See *takš-*^{zi} for further etymology.

takšeššar (n.) 'combination, arrangement, settlement': nom.-acc.sg. *ták-še-eš-šar=še-et-t=a* (KBo 17.29 + KBo 20.1 i 6 (OS)), *ták-še-eš-še-t=a* (KBo 20.8 iv 1 (OS)), *ták-še-eš-šar=še-et* (KBo 10.28+33 v 12 (OH/NS)), *ták-še-eš-šar* (KBo 6.26 iii 8 (OH/NS)), *ták-še-eš-š[ar]* (KBo 30.82 i 14 (OH/NS)), [*tá]k-ši-iš-šar* (VSNF 12.14 obv. 10 (OH/NS)).

PIE *tks-éh₁sh₁r

This noun is attested in nom.-acc.sg. only. The one OS attestation $t\acute{a}k$ - $\check{s}e$ - $e\check{s}=\check{s}e$ -t=a has caused some debate on the original form of this word. E.g. Rieken (1999a: 387-9) states that we have to reckon with an original stem $tak\check{s}e\check{s}$ / $tak\check{s}e\check{s}n$ -. Others (e.g. Tischler HEG T: 47) just emend the form to $t\acute{a}k$ - $\check{s}e$ - $e\check{s}$ - $\check{s}ar$ - $\check{s}e$ -t=a on the basis of the multiple other attestations of $t\acute{a}k$ - $\check{s}e$ - $e\check{s}$ - $\check{s}ar$. The word clearly is derived from $tak\check{s}$ -i, see there for further etymology.

takšul- (n.) 'agreement, settlement, peace(-treaty)': nom.-acc.sg. *ták-šu-ul* (OS), *ták-šu-ú-ul* (MH/MS), gen.sg. *ták-šu-la-aš* (MH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. *ták-šu-li*.

Derivatives: *takšul takš-^{zi}* (Ia4) 'to conclude an agreement', *takšul(a)*- (adj.) 'friendly' (instr. *ták-šu-li-it*), *takšulae-^{zi}* (Ic2) 'to agree, to be friendly, to make peace' (3sg.pres.act. *ták-šu-la-a-ez-zi* (MH/MS), *ták-šu-la-iz-zi*, 1pl.pres.act. *ták-šu-la-u-e-ni* (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. *ták-šu-la-a-an-zi* (MH/MS), *ták-šu-la-an-zi*, 2sg.pret.act. *ták-šu-la-a-eš* (MH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. *ták-šu-la-a-it*, *ták-šu-la-it*, 3pl.pres.act. *ták-šu-la-a-er* (MH/MS), 2sg.imp.act. *ták-šu-la-a-i*, 3sg.imp.act. *ták-šu-la-a-id-du*, 2pl.imp.act. *ták-šu-la-at*[-te-e]n, 3pl.imp.act. *ták-šu-la-a-an-du*; part. *ták-šu-la-an-t-*), *takšulatar / takšulann-* (n.) 'friendliness, peace' (nom.acc.sg. *ták-šu-la-tar*, dat.-loc.sg. *ták-šu-la-an-ni*).

PIE *tks-úl

This word is clearly a derivative in -ul- from the verb $tak\dot{s}$ - zi . The MH attestation $t\dot{a}k$ - $\dot{s}u$ - $\dot{u}u$ shows that just as in $a\dot{s}sul$ and $u\dot{s}tul$ / $u\dot{s}tul$ the accent was on the suffix. See $tak\dot{s}$ - zi for further etymology.

takšuuar (n.) 'friendship(?)': nom.-acc.sg. [*tá*]*k-šu-ua-ar* (KUB 15.34 ii 20 (MH/MS)), *ták-šu-ua-ar* (Bo 3234 rev. 8 (MH/MS)).

PIE *teks-ur

See Tischler HEG T: 49 for treatment. This word only occurs inbetween $\bar{a}ssijauuar$ 'love' and DINGIR^{MEŠ}-as $\bar{a}ssijauuar$ 'love of the gods' and therefore must denote a similar notion, e.g. 'friendship' or the like. It is clearly originally a verb.noun of the verb $taks^{-zi}$. See there for further etymology.

takku (conjunction) 'if, when': *ták-ku* (OS). PIE **to-k*"*e*

This conjunction is used in OH times only: from MH times onwards its function is taken over by $m\bar{a}n$. It is probably made up of the sentence initial conjunction ta and the particle =kku (see at there own lemmas), and reflects $*to-k^we$. Therewith it is formally identical to Gr. $\tau \acute{o}\tau \acute{e}$ 'then' and OCS takb 'thus'. This etymology is important as it shows that $*k^w$ yields Hitt. $/k^w/$ and not $/g^w/$ (pace Melchert 1994a: 61). Note that in this word the preceding *o does not lenite the following $*k^w$, which shows that the *o cannot have been accentuated (see § 1.4.1 for my view that $*\acute{o}$ caused lenition of the following consonant). This coincides with Melchert's views (1998a) that sentence initial conjuntions were inherently unstressed. I assume that in $*tok^we$ the word-final *e was apocopated, which

means that takku represents /tak^w/ (contra Garrett apud Melchert 1994a: 184, who assumes that word-final *e in * tok^we first was weakened to * tak^wa , after which */a/ was coloured to /a/ due to the preceding labiovelar, which means that $takku = tak^wa$ /).

 $d\bar{a}la^{-i}/d\bar{a}li$ - (IIa5 > IIa1 γ , Ic1, Ic2) 'to let, to leave, to let in peace': 1sg.pres.act. da-a-la-ah-hi (KUB 13.20 i 24 (MH/NS), KBo 18.136 rev. 16 (NS)), ta-la-ah-hi (KUB 13.20 i 11 (MH/NS)), da-a-li-ia-mi (KUB 31.84 iii 63 (MH/NS)), da-a-liia-mi (KUB 19.6+21.1 i 77 (NH), KUB 21.5+ ii 2 (NH), KUB 23.93, 5 (NS)), da*li-ia-mi* (KUB 14.3 iii 55 (NH)), 2sg.pres.act. da-la-a[t-ti²] (KBo 16.47 i 21 (MH/MS)), da-la-at-ti (KBo 5.4 rev. 32 (NS)), da-a-li-ja-ši (KUB 19.49+ i 55 (NH), KUB 21.16 i 20 (NH)), ta-li-ja-ši (KUB 40.47 obv. 11 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. ta-a-la-i (KUB 29.29 obv. 7 (OS)), da-a-la-i (KBo 6.2 + KBo 19.1 ii 17 (OS), KBo 15.10 iii 60 (OH/MS), KUB 4.47 obv. 26 (OH/NS)), ta-la-a-i (KUB 20.96 ii 24 (OH/NS)), da-a-la-iz-zi (KUB 34.118 ii 8 (MS)), da-a-li-ia-zi (KUB 13.4 i 61, ii 39 (OH/NS)), ta-a-li-a-zi (KUB 13.6+17+19 ii 29 (OH/NS)), da-li-ja-zi (KUB 14.3 iii 57 (NH)), 1pl.pres.act. da-a-li-ja-u-e-ni (KUB 13.35 iv 8 (NS)), ta-a-li-ia-u-e-ni (KuSa I/1.14 obv. 5 (NS)), 2pl.pres.act. da-li-eš-te-ni (KUB 23.82 ii 22 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. da-a-li-ia-an-zi (KUB 43.55 iv 5 (OH/NS), KUB 22.70 obv. 46, 74 (NH)), da-li-an-zi (KBo 10.28+33 i 5 (OH/NS)), da-li-iaan-zi (KBo 4.12 rev. 10 (NH), KBo 5.3 ii 4 (NH)), ta-li-ia-an-zi (KBo 13.119 iii 17 (NS)), da-a-la-an-zi (KUB 41.54 iii 14 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. ta-a-la-ah-hu-un (KBo 3.22 rev. 45 (OS)), da-a-la-ah-hu-un (KUB 21.3 i 6 (NH)), da-la-ah-hu-un (KBo 10.3 i 5 (OH/NS), KBo 5.8 iii 12, 39 (NH), KBo 16.8 iii 17, 42 (NH), KUB 19.6 + 21.1 i 76 (NH), KUB 19.37 iii 40, 45 (NH)), da-a-li-ja-nu-un (KBo 5.4 obv. 25 (NH), KUB 1.1+ iii 26 (NH), KUB 19.67+64+ i 23 (NH), KUB 21.5+ ii 1 (NH)), ta-a-li-ia-nu-un (KUB 26.32 i 15 (NH)), da-li-ia-nu-un (KBo 3.3+ ii 3 (NH), KBo 3.6 ii 21 (NH), KBo 5.13 iv 3 (NH), KUB 14.3 i 38, ii 33 (NH), KUB 19.41+31.12 ii 6 (NH), KUB 19.66 + 6.41 i 16, iv 11 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. ta-a-liiš (KBo 22.2 rev. 14 (OH/MS)), da-a-li-iš (KBo 3.38 rev. 31 (OH/NS), KUB 26.71 i 12 (OH/NS)), da-li-iš (KBo 26.136 obv. 14 (MH/MS), KBo 34.49 ii 6 (MH/MS)), da-a-li-eš-ta (KUB 14.1 i 5 (MH/MS)), ta-a-li-eš-ta (KBo 5.6 ii 12 (NH)), da-a-li-iš-t[a] (KUB 14.16 i 11 (NH)), da-li-eš-ta (KUB 14.1+ obv. 5 (MH/MS)), da-a-la-aš (KUB 33.9 iii 8 (OH/NS)), da-a-li-ia-at (KBo 22.11 i 7 (NS), KUB 1.1+ ii 55 (NH)), da-li-ja-at (KUB 1.1 iii 70 (NH), KUB 1.6+ iii 36 (NH), KUB 19.23 obv. 11 (NS)), ta-li-ja-at (KUB 19.49 i 3 (NH)), 1pl.pret.act. da-li-ja-u-en (HW: 205), 2pl.pret.act. da-a-li-ja-at-tén (KUB 22.70 i 43 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. da-a-li-e[r] (KBo 15.10 ii 47 (OH/MS)), ta-a-li-e-er (HKM 58 obv. 9 (MH/MS)), da-a-li-e-er (Oettinger 1979a: 488⁷⁷), 2sg.imp.act. da-a-la (KUB 33.5 ii 15 (OH/MS), KUB 33.66 iii 12 (OH/MS), ABoT 65 obv. 12 (MH/MS), KUB 1.16 + 40.65 ii 14 (OH/NS)), da-a-li (KUB 8.53 ii 22 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. da-la-a-ú (KUB 36.55 ii 9 (MH/MS?)), ta-a-li-eš-du (KBo 3.3+ ii 9 (NH)), ta-a-li-iš-du (KUB 19.41 ii 13 (NH)), 2pl.imp.act. da-a-li-iš-te-en (KBo 21.22 rev. 50 (OH/MS)), da-a-li-eš-tén (KBo 32.14 ii 23, 39, iii 6, 20, 34, 54 (MH/MS)), da-li-eš-te-en (KUB 31.101, 8 (MS)), 3pl.imp.act. da-a-la-an-du (Oettinger 1979a: 487); part. nom.-acc.sg.n. da-a-li-ia-an (KBo 3.4 + KUB 23.125 iv 16 (NH), KBo 4.4 ii 20 (NH)), ta-li-ia-an (KBo 2.6 + KUB 18.51 i 6, 13 (NH)), da-li-ia-an (KBo 5.3 ii 5 (NH)); verb.noun da-lu-mar (KUB 3.94 i 24 (NS)), da-li-ia-u-ar (KUB 3.94 i 16), da-a-li-ia-u-ar (KBo 14.21 i 28, 55 (NS)), ta-li-ia-u-ar (KUB 18.18, 15 (NS)); impf. da-li-iš-ke/a- (NS), da-liš-ke/a- (NS), da-li-eš-ke/a-, ta-li-eš-ke/a-.

PIE $d\dot{a} + *lh_l$ -oi-ei, $d\dot{a} + *lh_l$ -i-enti.

The oldest attestations (OS) of this verb, $t\bar{a}lai$, $d\bar{a}lai$, $t\bar{a}lahhun$, $t\bar{a}lier$, $d\bar{a}lišten$, show that originally this verb belongs to the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class: $d\bar{a}la^{-i}/d\bar{a}li$ -. As I have explained in the treatment of the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class in § 2.2.2.2.h, this class consists of polysyllabic verbs that used to belong to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class but are gradually being taken over into the tarn(a)-class, having the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -inflection as an intermediate stage. Also in the case of $d\bar{a}la/i$ - this is visible since we find some specific tarn(a)-class forms in younger (NS) texts: $d\bar{a}lanzi$, $d\bar{a}la\check{s}$, $d\bar{a}landu$ and $d\bar{a}lumar$. That this verb originally was $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -inflected is visible in the fact that in younger (NS) texts we find many forms that show a stem $d\bar{a}li\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$. Once, we find a form that shows a stem $d\bar{a}lae^{-zi}$ ($d\bar{a}laizzi$ (MS)), which is built directly on the original 3sg.pres.act. $d\bar{a}lai$. So all in all, despite the wild variaty of forms, we can safely conclude that originally this verb must have shown an inflection $*d\bar{a}lai^{-i}/d\bar{a}li^{-1}$.

 the former verb belongs to the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class that goes back to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class <*CC-oi-/*CC-i-, whereas $l\bar{a}-/l$ - reflects $*l\acute{o}h_l-ei$, $*lh_l-\acute{e}nti$. So, although I do believe that we have to assume some kind of compound of which the second element is cognate with $l\bar{a}-/l$ - (but showing a different inflection), the exact origin of the first element remains unclear to me. Perhaps we are dealing with a compound like $*d\acute{o}h_l-lh_l-(o)i$ - 'to leave it like it was put'.

talli- (adj.) 'pleasant(?)': nom.pl.c. ta-al-li-eš

Derivatives: *tallijēšš-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to be pleasant(?)' (2sg.imp.act. *tal-li-i-e-eš*; part. *da-al-liš-ša-an-t-*).

IE cognates: OCS *u-toliti* 'to soothe', Lith. *tilti* 'to become quiet' and OIr. *tu(i)lid* 'sleeps'.

PIE *tolH-i-?

VBoT 24 iii

- (37) an-da=kán e-hu dLAMMA KUŠkur-ša-aš
- (38) nu-u=n-na-aš=ša-an an-da mi-i-e-eš
- (39) nu-u=n-na-aš=ša-an an-da tal-li-i-e-eš

'Come inside, o tutelary deity of the k.! Be kind to us! Be t. to us!'.

On the basis of this context, $talli\underline{\imath}e\bar{s}s^{-2i}$ must be translated 'to be pleasant', which would certainly fit ta-al-li- $e\bar{s}$, and determines the latter form as an i-stem adjective. A meaning 'to be pleasant' could also fit the participle $dalli\bar{s}s$ ant- in the following context:

KUB 31.127 + ABoT 44 iv

- (8) nu=mu DINGIR=<u>I</u>A da-al- $li\check{s}$ - $\check{s}[a$ -a]n-ti UN- $\check{s}i$ UD^{!KAM.ḤI.A}- $u\check{s}$
- (9) i-da((-da))-la-e-eš GE₆-uš ḤUL-e-eš[!] ma-ni-in-ku-ua-an
- (10) le-e tar-na-at-ti

'O my god, may you not release bad days and bad nights in the vicinity of me, a pleasant man!'.

According to Oettinger (1979a: 251) these words may belong with $tallije/a-z^{i}$ 'to pray for', which he connects (o.c.: 346) with OCS u-toliti 'to soothe'. Although I do not find the connection with $tallije/a-z^{i}$ very appealing (see there for an alternative etymology), the connection between talli- 'pleasant(?)', $tallij\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ - 'to be pleasant(?)' and OCS u-toliti 'to soothe' is in my view at least a possibility. LIV 2 connects OCS u-toliti further with Lith. tilti 'to become quiet' and OIr. tu(i)lid 'sleeps' and reconstructs *telH-. For Hittite, this may mean that we have to reconstruct *tolH-i-.

tallije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to pray to, to evoke (a deity)': 3sg.pres.act. *tal-li-ja-zi* (OS), 3sg.pret.act. *tal-li-ja-at*; part. *tal-li-an-t-*, *tal-li-ja-an-t-*; verb.noun gen.sg. *tal-li-ia-u-aš*; inf.I *tal-li-ia-u-ua-an-zi*; impf. *tal-li-eš-ke/a-*, *tal-li-iš-ke/a-*.

IE cognates: ON *telja*, OE *talian* 'to tell', Gr. δόλος 'list'. PIE **de/olH-ie/o-*?

See Tischler HEG T: 58f. for attestations. The verb denotes the evoking of deities. Within Hittite, this verb is sometimes connected with talli- 'pleasant(?)' and $talli\underline{\imath}\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}^{-zi}$ 'to be pleasant(?)' (see under talli-), but this does not make sense semantically. Tischler (1979: 265) rather connects $talli\underline{\imath}e/a$ - with ON $tel\underline{\jmath}a$, OE talian 'to tell', Gr. $\delta\delta\lambda$ oç 'guile, trick', which is semantically better. If correct, the geminate -ll- in Hittite seems to point to *-ll-. We therefore should reconstruct a root *dell-, with Hitt. $talli\underline{\imath}e/a$ - reflecting *dell- $\underline{\imath}e/o$ - or *doll- $\underline{\imath}e/o$ - (a pre-form *dll- $\underline{\imath}e/o$ - is impossible, cf. e.g. $pari\underline{\imath}anzi$ 'they blow' < * prh_1ienti).

*taluki- / talugai- (adj.) 'long' (Sum. GÍD.DA): nom.sg.c. GÍD.DA-aš (NS), acc.sg.c. ta-lu-kán (NS), ta-lu-ga-an, nom.-acc.sg.n. ta-lu-ga, gen.sg. da-lu-ga-aš (NS), dat.-loc.sg. da-lu-ga-a-i (OH/NS), abl. da-lu-ga-ja-az (NH), nom.pl.c. ta-lu-ga-e-eš (OS), acc.pl.c. ta-lu-ga-ú-uš (OS), da-lu-ga-uš (OH/MS), ta-lu-ga-uš (MH/MS), da-lu-ga-e-eš (NH), gen.pl. ta-lu-ga-aš, dat.-loc.pl. ta-lu-ga-aš (OS), da-a-lu-ga-u-ua-aš (KUB 27.67 ii 40 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: *talūga* (adv.) 'long' (*ta-lu-ú-ga* (OH/NS)), *daluknu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to lengthen' (2pl.imp.act. *ta-lu-ga-nu-ut-tén* (OH/MS)), *daluknul-* (n.) 'lengthening' (all.sg. *da-lu-uk-nu-la* (KUB 12.63+ obv. 30 (OH/MS)), *dalukēšš-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become long' (3sg.pres.act. *da-a-lu-ke-eš-zi* (OH/NS), *ta-lu-keš-zi* (OH/NS), *da-lu-ki-iš[-zi]* (OH/NS), *ta-lu-ki-iš-zi* (OH/NS); part. *ta-lu-ki-iš-ša-an-t-* (OH/NS)), *dalugāšti-* 'length' (dat.-loc.sg. *da-lu-ga-aš-ti*, *ta-lu-ga-aš-ti*), see *zaluknu-*^{zi} and *zalukēšš-*^{zi}.

IE cognates: Skt. dīrghá-, GAv. dar∂ga-, OCS dlьgъ, Russ. dólgij, SCr. dùg, Lith. ilgas, Gr. δολιχός, Goth. laggs, ON langr, Lat. longus 'long'.

PIE *dólug^h-i-

The oldest forms of this word, nom.pl.c. $taluga\bar{e}\check{s}$, acc.pl.c. $taluga\bar{u}\check{s}$ and datloc.pl. $taluga\check{s}$ (all OS) clearly show that it originally was an i-stem adjective (so $taluga\check{s} < *taluga\check{a}\check{s}$), despite the fact that no form with taluki- is attested. In NS texts, we find some attestations that show specific a-stem forms: nom.sg.c. GÍD.DA- $a\check{s}$, acc.sg.c. talugan (both NS), which must be analogical to oblique cases where $*-a\dot{i}a->-a-$ (e.g. gen.sg. $*daluga\check{s} < *daluga\dot{a}\check{s}$, etc.). The one u-stem form dat.-loc.pl. $d\bar{a}lugau\dot{u}a\check{s}$ must be regarded as a mistake (cf. Tischler HEG T: 62). The derivatives $daluknu^{-zi}$, $daluk\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}-^{zi}$ and $daluga\check{s}ti-$ are derived from the bare stem talug- (without -i-). See at $zaluknu^{-zi}$ for my view that $zaluknu^{-zi}$ 'to lenghten' and $zaluk\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}-^{zi}$ 'to become long' are cognate with talug- in the sense that they reflect the zero-grade stem *dlug- (showing the development *#Tl->#zl-) whereas talug- goes back to $*d\acute{o}lug-$ (cf. the occasional plene spelling $da-a-lu-k^\circ$). The verbs $dalugnu-^{zi}$ and $daluk\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}-^{zi}$ have generalized the full grade stem talug-.

Already since Hrozný (1915: 28) this word is generally regarded as cognate with the other IE words for 'long', although the reconstruction of one proto-form is quite difficult. Skt. $d\bar{\imath}rgh\dot{a}$ -, GAv. $dar\partial ga$ -, OCS $dl\partial gb$, Russ. $d\dot{o}lgij$, SCr. $d\ddot{\imath}g$, Lith. ilgas all reflect * $dlh_lg^h\dot{o}$ - (the laryngeal is determined as * h_l on the basis of Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}v$ -δελεχής 'lasting long' < * $delh_lg^h$ -), whereas Gr. δολιχός must reflect * $dolig^ho$ - or * $dolh_lig^ho$ -. Goth. laggs, ON langr, Lat. longus 'long' reflect * $dlong^ho$ -, however (* dlh_long^ho - is possible only if one assumes that initial *d- was dropped before the vocalization of *-l- in Germaic, otherwise we would expect PGerm. *tulanga-). Hitt. taluki- then seems to reflect * $dolug^hi$ - (note that * $dolh_lug^hi$ - is impossible since * $VRh_lV > VRRV$, cf. $zinnanzi < *tinh_l\acute{e}nti$, $\bar{a}rri < *h_l\acute{o}rh_l\acute{e}i$). So, all in all, for Hittite we have to reckon with a pre-form * $dolug^h$ -i- besides * $dlug^h$ - $n\acute{e}u$ - and * $dlug^h$ - $\acute{e}h_lsh_l$ -. The exact relation between * $d(o)lug^h$ -, * $d(e)lh_lg^h$ -, * $d(o)lig^h$ - and * $dlong^h$ - is unclear. Perhaps we are dealing with a petrified pair (cf. ModEng. high and dry, safe and sound) of which the first element was *de/ol- and the second element has been eroded to * $-g^h$ - only.

For the interpretation of *da-lu-uk-nu-la* as all.sg. of a noun *daluknul-* see Rieken 1999a: 465f. (pace the reading 3pl.pret.act. *da-lu-uk-nu-úr*! by CHD P: 158). The noun *dalugašti-* 'length' has been compared with Pol. *dlugość* 'length' < PSl. **dlъgostь*. If correct, it would show non-assibilation of *-*ti-* in a cluster *-*sti-* (cf. Joseph 1984: 3-4).

tamāi- / tame- (adj. with pron. inflection) 'other, second': nom.sg.c. ta-ma-iš (OS), ta-ma-i-iš (MH/MS), da-ma-iš (MH/MS), ta-ma-a-iš (OH/NS), da-ma-a-iš, da-ma-a-i-iš, da-ma-i-iš, ta-a-ma-a-i[š] (KBo 12.71, 1 (fr.), 7 (NS)), da_x-ma-iš, acc.sg.c. [t]a-ma-i-in (OS), ta-ma-a-in (MH/MS), ta-ma-in (MH/MS), da-ma-in, da_x-ma-in, da_x-ma-i-in, nom.-acc.sg.n. ta-ma-i (OS), ta-ma-a-i (MH/MS), da-ma-i, da-ma-a-i, da-a-ma-i (KUB 55.63 ii 10 (NS)), gen.sg. ta-me-e-el, ta-me-el, da-me-e-el, da-me-el, da-me-el, da-me-e-da-ni (MH/MS), ta-me-ta-ni (MH/MS), da-me-e-da-ni, da-me-da-ni, da-me-e-ta-ni, da-me-ta-ni, ta-me-e-a-ni, ta-mi-e-ta-ni, da-me-i-da-ni (HKM 70 obv. 9 (MH/MS)), ta-me-i-da-ni (KUB 26.43 + KBo 22.56 obv. 64), ta-a-me-ta-ni (KUB 13.17 iv 13 (NS)), da_x-me-e-da-ni, ta-me-e-da, ta-me-da, ta-me-ta, da-me-e-da, da-me-da, da_x-me-da, ta-ma-a-ta (KUB 30.10 ii 15 (OH/MS)), abl. ta-me-e-da-az, ta-me-da-za, da-me-da-za, nom.pl.c. ta-ma-e-eš (MH/MS), acc.pl.c. ta-ma-a-uš (OS), da-ma-uš, da-a-ma-uš (KBo 4.12 obv. 23, 28 (NH)), nom.-acc.pl.n. [t]a-ma-a-e (OS), ta-ma-a-i, dat.-loc.pl. ta-me-e-da-aš, da-me-e-da-aš, da-me-ta-š=a-aš.

Derivatives: *tameuman*- (adj.) 'beloging to someone else, strange, different' (nom.-acc.sg.n. *ta-me-u-ma-an* (OH/NS), [*ta-]mi-u-ma-an* (OH/NS), *da-me-um-ma-an* (MH/MS), *da_x-me-um-ma-an* (NS), *ta-me-e-u-ma-an* (Bo 6109, 4 (StBoT 17: 25)), *tameummēšš-zi* (Ib2) 'to become different, to change (instr.)' (3sg.pret.act. *ta-me-um-me-iš-ta* (NS); part. nom.-acc.sg.n. *ta-me-um-mi-i[š-š]a-an* (NS), *t[a-me-u]m-mi-eš-ša* (NS))), *damiummaḥḥ-^{ta(ri)}* (IIIh) 'to change (trans.)' (3sg.pres.midd. *da-mi-um-maḥ-da-ri* (NS), 3sg.pret.midd. [*da-mi-u]m-ma-aḥ-ta-at* (NS)).

PIE * tmh_1 -oi- / * tmh_1 -e- ?

This adjective shows a mixed nominal and pronominal inflection, showing a stem tamāi- besides tame-: tamāiš, tamāin, tamēl, tamēda(ni), tamēdaz, tamaeš < *tamāieš, tamāuš < *tamāiuš, tamādaš.

For etymological considerations it is important to establish whether we are dealing with /tam-/ or /tm-/. The first option seems to be required in view of the few attestation ta-a-m° and da-a-m°. Yet since these forms are found in NS texts only they may not be very probative. If however the word indeed is /tam-/, we could think of a connection with $t\bar{a}n$ 'for the second time' < *duoi-om (cf. e.g. Kronasser 1956: 151-2). Then we should reconstruct *duo-moi-, *duo-me-, although the origin of *-m- is not fully clear to me. If we are dealing with /tm-/,

however, we could perhaps think of a connection with the IE root * $temh_1$ - 'to cut' (Gr. τάμνω, τέμνω 'to cut', Lat. $temn\bar{o}$ 'to despise', MIr. tamnaid 'to cut', etc.), compare e.g. ModEng. separate for the semantics. We should then reconstruct * tmh_1 -oi-, * tmh_1 -e-, which in my view formally is more appropriate.

The derivative *tameuman*- is clearly made up of the oblique stem *tame*- and the appurtenance-suffix *-umn*- / *-umn*- (q.v.), cf. Catsanicos 1983: 88.

tamāšš-^{zi} / tame/išš- (Ia6) 'to (op)press': 1sg.pres.act. ta-ma-a-aš-mi (KUB 24.15 i 16 (NS)), ta-ma-aš-mi (KUB 24.14 i 16 (NS), KUB 36.35 i 2 (fr.), 14 (NS)), 2sg.pres.act. ta-ma-aš-ti (KBo 14.15, 4 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. ta-ma-a-aš-zi (IBoT 1.36 i 34 (MH/MS)), ta-ma-aš-zi (KUB 32.9 obv. 2 (fr.) (MS), KUB 35.21 rev. 16 (fr.) (MS), KUB 13.4 iii 75 (OH/NS), KUB 12.49 i 10 (NS), KUB 58.34 iv 18 (NS)), da-ma-aš-zi (KBo 4.2 i 42, 44 (OH/NS), KUB 44.61 rev. 25, 31 (MH?/NS)), Luw.? da-ma-aš-ti (KBo 5.9 ii 26 (NH)), [t]a-mi-iš-z[i] (KBo 18.69 rev. 12 (MS)), da_x-me-e-eš-zi (KUB 12.2 iii 15 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. da-me-iš-šaa[n-zi] (KUB 29.48 rev. 19 (MH?/MS)), ta-me-eš-ša-an-zi (Oettinger 1979a: 122 (MH)), ta-ma-[aš]-ša-an-z[i] (KUB 15.34 i 44 (MH/MS)), da_x-ma-aš-ša-an-zi (KUB 59.34 iii 7 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. ta-ma-aš-šu-un (KUB 21.19 iii 32, 33 (NH)), da-ma-aš-šu-un (KBo 3.6 ii 8 (NH), KUB 1.6 ii 17 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. tama-a-aš-ta (KUB 24.4 obv. 15 (OH/MS), KBo 24.11 rev. 7 (NS)), ta-ma-aš-ta (KUB 24.4 obv. 16 (OH/MS), HKM 6 obv. 6, 7 (MH/MS), KUB 26.75 obv. 8 (fr.) (OH/NS), KUB 24.3 ii 26 (MH/NS), KUB 14.14 rev. 24 (NH)), da_x-me-eš-ta (KBo 13.68 obv. 11 (NS)), 1pl.pret.act. ta-me-eš-šu-u-en (KBo 3.60 iii 13 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. ta-me-eš-šer (KBo 22.2 rev. 12 (OH/MS)), da_x-m[i-i]ššer₉ (KBo 3.38 rev. 29 (OH/NS)), ta-ma-aš-šer (KBo 3.4 ii 75 (NH), KBo 16.1 iv 33 (NH), KUB 13.34 i 36 (NS)), ta-ma-aš-ši-er (KUB 33.95 iv 9 (NS)), da_x-meeš-ši-er (AT 545 ii 22 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. ta-ma-a-aš-du (KUB 33.66 i 16 (OH/MS)), ta-ma-aš-du (KUB 33.93 iii 31 (NS)); 3sg.pres.midd. ta-ma-aš-ta (KUB 5.6 ii 38 (NS)), da-ma-aš-ta-ri (KUB 15.29 i 12 (NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. tama-aš-ta-at (KBo 4.6 obv. 25 (NH), KUB 14.10 i 8 (NH), KUB 14.12 obv. 3 (NH)); part. ta-mi-eš-ša-an-t- (KUB 12.43, 10 (OS)), ta-me-eš-ša-an-t- (IBoT 1.36 iii 59 (MH/MS)), ta-me-iš-ša-an-t- (KUB 60.164 ii 10 (NS)), ta-ma-aš-šaan-t- (KBo 3.4 + KUB 23.125 iii 51 (NH), KUB 23.70 obv. 70 (NS)), da-ma-ašša-an-t- (KUB 19.29 iv 5 (NH), KUB 22.70 obv. 81 (NH), CTH 81.E iii 20 (NH)), da_x-ma-aš-ša-an-t- (KUB 20.2 iv 14 (OH/NS), KUB 5.1 ii 8, iii 31 (NH), 1342/v, 5 (undat.)); verb.noun gen.sg. da_x -ma-aš-šu-aš (KBo 18.181 rev. 26 (NS)); inf.I ta-ma-aš-šu-ua-an[!]-zi (IBoT 4.25 rev. 6 (OS?)); impf. da-me-eš-ke/a-(KBo 22.1 obv. 1, 19 (OS), KBo 15.32 iv 3 (OH/MS)), ta-me-eš-ke/a (KBo 22.1

obv. 3 (OS), KUB 43.62 ii 2 (NS)), *ta-me-iš-ke/a-* (KBo 14.86 i 5 (OH/NS)), *ta-ma-aš-ke/a-* (KBo 4.2 i 57 (OH/NS), KBo 22.143 i 4 (undat.)), *da-ma-aš-ke/a-* (KBo 14.3 iii 18 (NH)).

Derivatives: see damme/išhā-.

IE cognates: Gr. δάμνημι 'to tame', OIr. damnaim 'to tie up', Skt. damāyáti 'to tame', Lat. domāre 'to tame'.

PIE *dméh₂-s-ti, *dmh₂-s-énti

In OS and MS texts, this verb is consistently spelled with single -m- (ta-m° and da-m°). In NS texts we encounter numerous spellings with the sign DAM, which at first sight seem to indicate -mm-. Melchert (1991: 126) convincingly argues that in NS texts the sign DAM can be read da_x (besides normal dam), however, and I therefore have adopted that reading here (cf. also $i\bar{s}dama\bar{s}\bar{s}$ - z^i 'to hear' under the lemma $(UZU)i\bar{s}t\bar{a}man$ - $/i\bar{s}tamin$ -).

The oldest attestations (OS and OH/MS) of this verb are *ta-ma-a-aš-ta*, *ta-ma-aš-ta*, *ta-ma-aš-ta*, *ta-ma-a-aš-ta*, *ta-ma-aš-ta*, *ta-ma-aš-sir*, *ta-ma-a-aš-du*, *ta-mi-eš-ša-an-t-*, *ta-ma-aš-šu-ua-an-zi*, *da-me-eš-ke/a-* and *ta-me-eš-ke/a-*, which clearly show that we are dealing with an original ablaut *tamāšš-zi / tame/išš-*. This makes this verb unique in Hittite since there are no other *-ā-/-e/i-*-ablauting *mi*-verbs. Because of its singularity, the ablaut is prone to be analogically altered, and therefore we find aberrancies already in MS texts: 3sg.pres.act. [t]amišz[i] (MS) and 3pl.pres.act. *tama[š]šanzi* (MS). In NS texts, we can see that the original ablaut pattern is getting blurred: *-a-* is spreading in weak-stem forms (*tamaššanzi*, *tamaššant-* and *tamaške/a-*) and *-e-* in strong stems forms (*damēšzi* and *damešta*).

Already since Sturtevant (1932b: 119f.) this verb is generally connected with Gr. δάμνημ, Skt. $dam\bar{a}y\acute{a}ti$, etc. 'to tame' < * $demh_2$ -. This means that $tam\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}$ -/ $tame/i\check{s}\check{s}$ - must show an s-extension of some kind. The exact nature of this -s- remains unclear. It has been viewed as an aorist-s- (Sturtevant l.c. and followers) or as a present-suffix comparable to the s-future of other IE languages (Pedersen 1938: 90, 95f. and followers), but no theory has won general acceptance. It is clear, however, that within Hittite $tam\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}$ -/ $tame/i\check{s}\check{s}$ - has to be compared with other s-extended verbs like $kane/i\check{s}\check{s}$ - 'to recognize', $kalli\check{s}\check{s}$ - 'to call', $kar\check{s}$ - 'to cut', $p\bar{a}\check{s}$ - 'to drink', $\bar{a}n\check{s}$ - 'to wipe', $hane/i\check{s}\check{s}$ - 'to wipe' and $pah\check{s}$ - 'to protect'.

Despite the fact that the etymological connection with $*demh_2$ - is well accepted, there is no consensus on the exact interpretation of this verb. The first problem lies in the fact that $tam\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}$ -/ $tame/i\check{s}\check{s}$ - seems to reflect phonetic /tmVS-/, as if from $*dmVh_2$ -s-, whereas the bare root has a full-grade $*demh_2$ -. Such a Schwebe-

ablaut is not unparalleled in *s*-extensions, however, compare **mieks*- from **meik*-, * h_2 leks- from * h_2 elk- and h_2 ueks- from * h_2 eug- (cf. LIV² under their respective lemmas). I therefore assume that $tam\bar{a}\check{s}\check{s}$ -/tame/ $i\check{s}\check{s}$ - indeed goes back to * $dmVh_2$ -s-.

The second problem lies in the reconstruction of the ablaut-pattern of the protoforms. Because of its uniqueness within Hittite, the synchronic ablaut -ā-/-e/icannot be of secondary origin in the sense that it is the result of a morphologic analogy: there is no model in analogy to which this ablaut could have been created and it therefore must be the result of phonetic developments. In Kloekhorst fthc.f I have extensively argued that the -e/i- of the weak stem tame/išš- must be an anaptyctic vowel /i/ that emerged in the cluster *CRHsV > CRissV (similarly in $ghh_isenti > kane/iššanzi$ 'they recognize', * $h_imh_isenti > kane/iššanzi$ hane/iššanzi 'they wipe' and * $klh_1s\acute{e}nti > gališšanzi$ 'they call'). So tame/iššanzi/tmɨSánt^si/ must reflect *dmh₂sénti (note that hane/iššanzi < *h₂mh₁sénti shows that *dmh2sénti regularly should have yielded **tane/iššanzi: it is easy to understand how -m- is restored here on the basis of the strong stem tamāšš- where it was regulary maintained, whereas the strong stem that corresponds to hane/iššanzi underwent a development *m > n as well: * $h_2 \acute{o}mh_1 sei > \bar{a}n \check{s}i$). Because of the \emptyset -grade in the weak stem, we would a priori assume that the strong stem had ordinary full-grade *e: *dméh2-s-ti. This form should have regularly become *tmahšzi, but because of the absence of -h- in the weak stem /tmɨS-/ it was removed in the singular as well, yielding tamāšzi. All in all, the precise developments must have been as follows: *dmh2sénti > *dn2sánti > *dni? $s\acute{a}nt^si$ >> *dmi? $s\acute{a}nt^si$ (with analogical reintroduction of -m-) in analogy to which $*dm\acute{a}$ st $^{\dot{i}}$ ($<*dm\acute{e}h_2$ sti) was altered to $*dm\acute{a}$ st $^{\dot{i}}$. The regular outcomes of *dmi?sánt^si was Hitt. /tmiSánt^si/, spelled tame/iššanzi, and the regular outcome of *dmá?st^si was Hitt. /tmáSt^si/, spelled tamāšzi. This means that tamāšzi, tame/iššanzi ultimately goes back to a paradigm *dméh₂-s-ti, *dmh₂-s-énti.

tame(n)k-^{zi} (Ib3) '(act. trans.) to affix, to attach; (midd. and act. intr.) to stick to, to join, to have an affection for': 1sg.pres.act. ta-me-ni-ik-mi (Bo 3445, 11 (MS)), 3sg.pres.act. da-mi-ni-ik-zi (KBo 17.105 iv 3 (MH/NS)), ta-me-ek-zi (KUB 23.1+iii 9 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. ta-me-ni-kán-zi (KBo 20.116 rev.[?] 10 (MH/NS)), ta-mi-[n]i-kán-[zi] (KUB 25.48 + 44.49 ii 28 (MH/NS)), ta-me-en-kán-z[i] (KUB 21.34 rev. 11 (NS)), 3pl.pret.act. da-me-in-ker (VBoT 58 i 40 (OH/NS)); 3sg.pres.midd. dam-me-ek-ta-ri (KUB 21.29 iv 9 (NH)), ta-me-ek-ta-ri (KUB 7.41 i 26 (MH/NS), KUB 41.8 i 5 (MH/NS)), da-me-ek-ta-ri (KBo 10.45 i 19 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pres.midd. ta-mi-in-kán-ta-r[i] (KBo 15.35+33 i 4 (MH/MS)),

3sg.pret.midd. *ta-me-ek-ta-ti* (KBo 42.74, 7 (NS)), *ta-me-ek-ta-at* (KBo 17.105 iv 4 (MH/MS)), 3sg.imp.midd. *te-me-ek-ta-ru* (KUB 9.4 ii 2 (MH/NS)); part. *da-me-in-kán-za* (HT 6 + KBo 9.125 i 21 (NS)), *ta-mi-in-kán-za* (KBo 15.28 obv. 12 (MS)), [*t*]*a-me-in-kán* (KUB 60.67, 6 (NS)), *da-mi-in-kán-ta-a-an* (KBo 15.34 ii 30 (OH/NS)), *ta-me-en-kán-te-eš* (KUB 4.1 iii 19 (NS)), *dam-me-en-kán-du-uš* (KUB 24.7 iii 70 (NS)), verb.noun *dam-me-en-ku-ua-ar* (KBo 18.24 i 6, 16 (NH)), *dam-me-in-ku-ua-ar* (KUB 24.13 ii 5 (MH/NS)), inf.I [*d*]*a-me-en-ku-ua-an-zi* (KUB 23.94, 2 (NS)).

Derivatives: $tamenganu^{-i}$ (Ib2) 'to make attach(?)' (2sg.pres.act. ta^{i} -me-en- ka_{i} -nu-ši (KBo 27.60, 7 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. [ta]-me-in-ga-nu-zi (KBo 35.94 iv 6 (NS)), ta-me-in i - ga^{i} -[nu]-u[z-zi] (VSNF 12.57 iv 27 (NS)); impf.2sg.pres.act. t[a-me-i]n-ga-nu-u-s-ke-s[i] (KBo 43.291 obv. 2 (NS)); broken ta-me-en-ga-nu[-...] (KUB 31.99, 22 (NS))

IE cognates: Skt. *tañc*- 'to pull together, to coagulate', MIr. *tēcht* 'solidified', ON *þéttr* 'close, thick', Lith. *tánkus* 'dense, frequent'.

PIE *tm-én-k-ti / *tm-n-k-énti

This verb shows a few different stems. In the middle forms, we encounter the stem tame(n)k- (showing the distribution tamek-C vs. tame/ink-V), but in the active forms we find the stems tame(n)k- as well as tameni(n)k- (e.g. tamenikmi, daminikzi). In my view, this latter stem must be regarded as a secondary creation in analogy to the verbs of the type Carni(n)k- z^i .

Since Van Brock - Mac Gregor (1962a: 32f.), $tame(n)k^{-zi}$ is generally connected with Skt. tanakti ($ta\tilde{n}c$ -) 'to pull together, to coagulate' and therefore must reflect the PIE root *temk-. It is remarkable that both Sanskrit (tanak- < *tm-ne-k-) and Hittite (tamenk- < *tm-Vn-k-) show a nasal infix formation, and there has been much debate on the exact formal connection between these two (see Tischler HEG T: 78 for an overview of different opinions). See chapter 2.2.4 for my account of the prehistory of the nasal infixed verbs.

damme/išḥā- (c.) 'damaging, act of violence, punishment': nom.sg. dam-me-ešha-aš (NS), acc.sg. dam-me-eš-ḥa-a-an (MH/NS), dam-mi-iš-ḥa-a-an (MH/MS), dam-mi-iš-ḥa-an (OH/NS), dat.-loc.sg. dam-me-eš-ḥi (NS).

Derivatives: damme/išḥa (adv.) 'violently' (dam-me-eš-ḥa, dam-mi-eš-ḥa, dam-mi-iš-ḥa), damme/išḥae-zi (Ic2) 'to damage' (2sg.pres.act. dam-me-eš-ḥa-a-ši (KUB 58.73 iii 7 (MH/NS)), dam-me-eš-ḥa-ši (IBoT 3.148 iv 38 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. dam-mi-iš-ḥa-ez-zi (HKM 46 rev. 17 (MH/MS)), dam-me-iš-ḥa-a-ez-zi (HKM 25 rev. 21 (MH/MS)), dam-me-eš-ḥa-iz-zi (ABoT 56 iii 14 (NH)),

dam-mi-iš-ha-iz-zi (KUB 13.7 i 4 (MH/NS), ta-meš-ha-zi (HHCTO 1 obv. 8 (MH/MS)), 3sg.pret.act. dam-me-iš-ha-a-it (KBo 13.33 ii 6 (NS)), dam-mi-eš-ha-a-it (KUB 14.14 obv. 16 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. dam-me-eš-ha-a-er (KBo 3.4 iiii 60 (NH)); 2sg.pres.midd. dam-mi-iš-ha-et<-ta>-ri (HKM 80 obv. 6 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pres.midd. dam-mi-iš-ha-an-da-ri (HKM 31 obv. 12 (MH/MS)), 3sg.pret.midd. dam-me-eš-ha-a-it-ta-at (KUB 14.13+ i 29 (NH)); part. ta-am-[m]i-iš-ha-an-t- (KBo 25.25 obv. 4 (OS)), dam-me-eš-ha-an-t-, dam-me-iš-ha-an-t-; verb.noun dam-me-eš-ha-a-u-ua-ar (KBo 13.34 iii 7 (OH or MH/NS)); impf. dam-mi-iš-hi-iš-ke/a- (MH/MS), dam-me-eš-hi-iš-ke/a- (MH/MS), dam-me-eš-hi-iš-ke/a-), dammešhanu-zi (Ib2) 'to make punish' (1sg.pret.act. dam-me-eš-ha-nu-nu-un (KBo 4.8 ii 13 (NH)); impf. dam-mi-eš-ha-nu-u[š-ke/a-] (KBo 18.109 rev. 4 (NS))).

IE cognates: see at tamāšš-zi / tame/išš-.

PIE * $demh_2$ - $sh_2\acute{o}$ -

See Otten 1973: 52 for attestations. This noun and its derivatives are almost consistently spelled with the sign DAM. Although in NS texts this sign can be read da_x as well (see e.g. $tam\bar{a}s\bar{s}^{-zi}$ / $tame/i\bar{s}\bar{s}$ - and $i\bar{s}tama\bar{s}\bar{s}^{-zi}$ (under $^{(UZU)}i\bar{s}t\bar{a}man$ -/ $i\bar{s}tamin$ -)), its usage in MS texts and especially the OS attestation ta-am-[m]i- $i\bar{s}$ -ba-an-ta-an show that all attestations should be read with geminate -mm-. We find spellings with -i- as well as -e- in MS texts already, which points to a phonological interpretation /daMisHa-/.

Already Götze (1930: 179) connected $damme/išh\bar{a}$ - with the verb $tam\bar{a}š\dot{s}^{-zi}$ / $tame/iš\dot{s}$ - 'to oppress'. Although this is generally accepted, the fact that $damme/išh\bar{a}$ - shows geminate -mm-, whereas $tam\bar{a}š\dot{s}^{-zi}$ / $tame/iš\dot{s}$ - does not, is significant. As I have shown under the lemma of $tam\bar{a}š\dot{s}^{-zi}$ / $tame/iš\dot{s}$ -, this verb has to be phonologically interpreted /tm \bar{a} S-/, /tm \bar{s} S-/ and goes back to * $dm\acute{e}h_2$ -s-ti, * dmh_2 -s- $\acute{e}nti$. The noun $damme/išh\bar{a}$ - must be phonologically interpreted /ta \bar{a} -mish \bar{a} -/, however, with a real vowel -a- between d- and -a-mm-. This vowel can only reflect a real PIE vowel. I therefore reconstruct * $demh_2$ - $sh_2\acute{o}$ -. For the development of *CeRHsC > $CaRR\dot{s}SC$ compare kallišta / $k\acute{a}L\dot{s}tal$ 'called' < * $k\acute{e}lh_1st(o)$.

For the suffix -*šha*- compare e.g. *palzaḥḥa*-, *ḥamešḥa*-, *tešḥa*-, etc.

dampu- (adj.) 'blunt': nom.-acc.n. dam-pu (OH/NS).

Derivatives: $tampu\bar{e}š\bar{s}^{-i}$ (Ib2) 'to become blunt (?)' (3sg.pres.act. ta-am-pu-e- $e\check{s}$ -z[i] (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. ta-am-pu-e- $e\check{s}$ -ta (OH/NS)).

IE cognates: SerbCS topъ 'blunt', Russ. tupój 'blunt'.

See Tischler HEG T: 86f. for attestations. The adj. *dampu*- occurs two times only, both times in contrast with *alpu*- (q.v.). From the contexts it is clear that one of these forms must mean 'sharp' and the other 'blunt', but for a long time it has been debated which word meant what. See now Tischler (l.c.) for an overview of the debate on the semantics and its outcome: *dampu*- means 'blunt'. The most promising etymology is the one given by Popko (1974: 182) who compares it to SerbCS *topb* 'blunt', Russ. *tupój* 'blunt'. This would mean that *dampu*- reflects **tomp-u*-.

tān (adv.) 'for the second time, again, subordinately': *ta-a-an* (OS), *da-a-an* (MH/MS).

Derivatives: see *tājuga*-, *tānḥašti*- and ^{LÚ}*dujanalli*-.

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *twa/i-* (adj.) 'two' (acc.pl.c. /twint^si/ "2" *tu-wa/i-zi* (MARAŞ 4 §7), 2-*zi-i* (ASSUR letter *b* §9), 2-*zi/a* (TOPADA §19)), *twisu* (adv.) 'twice' (2-*sú* (TOPADA §11)); Lyc. *kbi-* (adj.) '(an)other' (acc.sg.c. *kbi*, nom.-acc.sg.n. *kbi*, dat.-sg. *kbi*, nom.-acc.pl.n. *kbija*, gen.adj.acc.sg.c. *kbijehi*, gen.adj.acc.pl.c. *kbijehis*, gen.adj.abl.-instr. *kbijehedi*), *kbihu* (adv.) 'twice'; Mil. *tbisu* (adv.) 'twice', *tbiplē* "?'.

PAnat. *du(o)i-

IE cognates: Skt. *dvayá*- 'twofold, in pairs', Gr. δοιοί 'both, two', δοιός 'double', OCS *dъvojъ* 'twofold', Lith. *dvejì* 'two', *dvēja* 'of two kinds'.

PIE *duoióm

This adverb is attested multiple times. Once we find an attestation ta-a UD-ti 'on the second day' (KUB 32.123 iii 5 (NS)). It is unclear whether this is a genuin form or has to be emended to ta-a(-a(-a) UD-ti. Already since Hrozný (1919: 116^5), $t\bar{a}n$ is connected with the PIE word for 'two'. There is some debate on the exact formation, however. On the basis of the i-stem forms Lyc. kbi-, Mil. tbi-and HLuw. twi-, I assume that in Hittite, too, we are dealing with an original i-stem *dui-. This means that $t\bar{a}n$ must reflect *duoi-om, which corresponds exactly to e.g. Skt. $dvay\acute{a}$ - 'twofold', Gr. δ otó ς 'double' etc. For the development *Tu0 > Ta0, cf. Melchert 1994a: 128.

Tischler (HEG T: 92) cites CLuw. *duuān* as a possible cognate, but its meaning cannot be determined.

GIŠtanau- (n.) a kind of tree: nom.-acc.pl. ta-na-a-ú.

IE cognates: ?OHG tanna 'fir', ?Skt. dhánuṣ- 'bow'. PIE *dʰn-ou ??

This word is hapax on a landgrant: SBo 4 (2064/g) obv. 10. The fact that it denotes a tree can be deduced from the determinative GIŠ, but the text does not give a clue as to what kind of tree. Neumann (1961b: 77f.) compares the word with PGerm. * $danu\bar{o}$ - 'fir(tree)' (OHG tanna 'fir'). If Skt. $dh\acute{a}nu\bar{s}$ - 'bow' belongs here as well, then the etymon is * d^hen -u-. If this is correct, Hitt. $tan\bar{a}u$ would reflect * d^hn - $\acute{o}u$, formally a collective (cf. *ud- $\acute{o}r$ 'water (coll.)').

^{UZU}dānhašti-</sup> (n.) 'double-bone': nom.-acc.sg. da-a-an-ḥa-aš-ti (NS), ta-an-ḥa-aš-ti (NS), da-ha-aš-ti (NS).

PIE *duoiom * h_3 est h_1 - ih_1

The exact meaning of this word cannot be determined, but it is clear that it denotes some body part (of cows and sheep). Nevertheless, the word is clearly a compound of $d\bar{a}n$ - and $ha\bar{s}ti$ - of which the first part is cognate with $t\bar{a}n$ 'for the second time, again' and the second part with $ha\bar{s}tai$ - 'bone'. Friedrich (HW Erg. 3: 31) therefore translates 'Doppelknochen'. Starke (1990: 122f.) argues that $-ha\bar{s}ti$ - shows the old dual ending nom.-acc.n. $-ih_1$ - (see also $^{GI\bar{S}}elzi$ -). See at $ha\bar{s}t\bar{a}i$ / $ha\bar{s}ti$ - for the reconstruction $*h_3esth_1$ -, which shows that the non-assimilation of -t- in $*h_3esth_1$ - ih_1 is due to the following $-h_1$ -. See at $t\bar{a}n$ and $ha\bar{s}tai$ - / $ha\bar{s}ti$ - for further etymology.

-ttani (2pl.pres.act.-ending of the *mi*-flection): see *-tten(i)*

taninu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to install, to settle': 1sg.pres.act. ta-a-ni-nu-mi (KUB 14.13 iv 3 (NH)), ta-ni-nu-mi, ta-ni-nu-um-mi, 3sg.pres.act. da-ni-nu-uz-zi, ta-ni-nu-iz-zi, 3pl.pres.act. ta-ni-nu-ua-an-zi, & ta-ni-nu-an-zi, da-ni-nu-ua-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. ta-ni-nu-un, 3sg.pret.act. ta-ni-nu-ut, da-ni-nu-ut, Luw. [t]a-n[i]-nu-ut-ta (KUB 31.7 rev. 8 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. ta-ni-nu-er; part. ta-ni-nu-ua-an-t; verb.noun gen.sg. ta-ni-nu-ma-aš; inf.I ta-ni-nu-ma-an-zi, ta-ni-nu-um-ma-an-zi.

PIE * d^hoh_1 -ni-neu-

This verb is occasionally preceded by gloss wedges (e.g. & ta-ni-nu-an-zi (KUB 56.39 i 12), & ta-ni-nu-ua-an-zi (ibid. ii 7, iv 27)), which together with the one Luwian inflected from (3sg.pres.act. taninutta), indicates that this verb was used in Luwian as well, or even is of Luwian origin. Formally, the verb is clearly a causative in -nu- of a stem tani- (or tāni-). In my view, this stem tāni- must be

equated with the stem $d\bar{a}ni$ - that underlies Hitt. $d\bar{a}nit$ - 'stele(?)' (q.v.), CLuw. $d\bar{a}nit$ - 'id.' and HLuw. STELE tanisa- 'id'. The occurrence of this noun in Luwian matches the Luwian connection of the verb taninu-. See at $d\bar{a}nit$ - for further etymology.

dānit- (n.) cult object, 'stele (?)': nom.-acc.pl. ta-a-ni-ta (MH/NS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *dānit-* (n.) 'id.' (nom.-acc.pl. *da-a-ni-ta*, *da-a-ni-i-ta*, *ta-a-ni-ta*); HLuw. ^{STELE}*tanisa-* (n.) 'stele' (nom.-acc.sg. /tanisan=t^sa/ ^{STELE}ta-ni-sà-za (MEHARDE §1, §7), ^{STELE}ta-ni-sà(-za) (SHEIZAR §4), dat.sg. /tanisi/ ^{STELE}ta-ni-si (MEHARDE §3)).

PIE * d^hoh_l -ni-d-

This word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 12.59+10.76 iii

- (7) ku- $i\check{s}$ =ua-r=a-at u'-e-te- $e\check{s}$ -ke-et
- (8) ^{NA_4}hu -ua-a-š $i^{HI.A}$ ta-a-ni-ta ki-nu-na=ua-r=a-at=kán
- (9) ka-a-ša la-ga-a-ri

'Who put up the *huuaši*-stones and the *tānita*? Look: they now have fallen'.

Because of its co-occurrence with NA - $\hbar u u \bar{a} \bar{s} i^{HI.A}$, it is likely that $t \bar{a} n i t$ -, too, denotes some stone cultic object, possibly a stele vel sim. According to Starke (1990: 206), Hitt. $t \bar{a} n i t$ - is to be equated with CLuw. $d \bar{a} n i t$ -. He connects these words further with the " $d \bar{a} n$ -Ritual", assuming a development 'belonging to the $d \bar{a} n$ -ritual object > stele'. Problematic is the fact that the $d \bar{a} n$ -ritual is not securely attested: Starke bases himself on one poorly understood line only.

If $t\bar{a}nit$ - indeed means 'stele', then it should be connected with HLuw. STELE tanisa- 'stele'. The basic stem then seems to be $*t\bar{a}ni$ -, which received a suffix -id- in Hittite and CLuwian, but -sa- in HLuwian. Semantically, a connection with $*d^heh_l$ - 'to put, to place' is quite likely and supported by the fact that in the context cited above the verb $\underline{u}et\bar{e}$ - is used that goes back to $*d^heh_l$ -. In CLuwian, we find KUB 35.70 ii (15) [d]a-a-ni-ta du-u-u-du 'They must put up the $d\bar{a}nit$ -'s!', with the verb $tu\bar{u}a$ - 'to put up' that goes back to $*d^heh_l$ - as well. I therefore reconstruct the stem $*t\bar{a}ni$ - as $*d^hoh_l$ -ni-. For this formation (-ni-suffix with *o-grade in the root) compare OCS branb 'fight', Lith. barnìs 'quarrel' < $*b^hor$ -ni-.

See at $taninu^{-zi}$ for the possibility that this verb is derived from the stem $*t\bar{a}ni$ -.

dankui- / dankuuai- (adj.) 'black, dark' (Sum. GE₆): nom.sg.c. da-an-ku-iš, ta-an-ku-iš, da-an-ku-i-iš, da-an-ku-ia-aš, acc.sg.c. da-an-ku-in, nom.-acc.n. da-an-ku-i, dat.-loc.sg. da-an-ku-ua-i, ta-an-ku-ua-i, da-an-ku-i, abl. da-an-ku-ua-ia-az, da-an-ku-ua-ia-az, da-an-ku-ua-az, instr. da-an-ku-it, nom.pl.c. ta-an-ku-ua-e-eš, ta-an-ku-e-eš, nom.-acc.n. ta-an-ku-ua, da-an-ku-ua, da-an-ku-ua-i, dat.-loc.pl. ta-an-ku-ua-aš (OS), da-an-ku-ua-ia-aš (KBo 40.333, 6).

Derivatives: dankuēšš-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become black' (3sg.pres.act. da-an-ku-e-eš-zi, 3sg.pret.act. da-an-ku-e-eš-ta; impf. da-an-ku-iš-ke/a-), dankuneške/a-^{zi} (Ic6) 'to make black' (3pl.pret.act. da-an-ku-ni-eš-ker), danku(ya)nu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make black' (part. da-an-ku-nu-ya-a[n-t-]; impf. da-an-ku-nu-uš-ke/a-, ta-an-ku-nu[-uš-ke/a-], da-an-ku-ya-nu-uš[-ke/a-]), ?dankujanu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make black' (impf. [da-an-ku-i]a-nu-uš-ke/a-), dankuyaḥḥ-ⁱ (IIb) 'to make black' (impf. [da-]an-ku-ya-aḥ-ḥi-eš-ke/a-), dankutar (n.) 'darkness' (nom.-acc.sg. da-an-ku-tar), dankuli- (adj.) 'tin' (nom.sg.c. da-an-ku-li-iš).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *dakkui*- (adj.) 'dark(?)' (nom.sg.c. *da-ak-ku-ú-i-iš*, acc.sg.c. [*da-a*]*k-ku-ú-i-in*, dat.-loc.sg. *ták-ku-i*).

IE cognates: ON *døkkr* (adj.) 'gloomy, dark of colour', OSax. *dunkar*, OHG *tunkal*, OFr. *diunk(er)* 'dark'.

PIE * $d^h ng^w$ -(e)i-

The bulk of the attestations clearly show an *i*-stem inflection dankui- / dankuuai- (sometimes with loss of intervocalic -*i*-: e.g. tankuuaš < *tankuuaiaš). We only find two forms that seem to show a stem dankuia-, and these are clearly secondary.

Sturtevant (1934) proposed to interpret dankui-, just as parkui- and uarhui-, as old u-stem adjectives that are enlarged with the feminine suffix *- ih_2 -, comparable to Lat. suavis (* $sueh_2du$ - ih_2 -) etc. This view has been widely followed (e.g. most recently Rieken 1999a: 259). As I have shown under parkui-/parkuu-/i-clean, pure', however, this adjective reflects * prk^w -i- and must be regarded as a normal i-stem. In my view, the same goes for dankui-/dankuuai-as well. Since Forrer apud Feist (1924: 130 1), dankui- is generally connected with the Germanic words for 'dark'. Heidermans (1993: 146, 152, 167) shows that in Germanic we find different formations: ON døkkr, dφkkr 'dark' < * $d^h ong^w o$ -, OFr. diunk 'dark' < * $d^h eng^w o$ -, OHG tunkal 'dark' < * $d^h ng^w lo$ - and OSax. dunkar 'dark' < * $d^h ng^w ro$ -. Yet it is clear that we are dealing with a root * $d^h eng^w$ -. For Hittite, this means that we can safely reconstruct * $d^h ng^w$ -(e)i-, a normal i-stem.

Sturtevant's adduction (1933: 123f.) of Gr. δνόφος 'darkness' and δνόφεος 'dark' $< *dnog^{wh}$ - is quite interesting, but does not match the Germanic data.

If the interpretation of CLuw. *dakkui*- as 'dark' is correct, it shows a development PAnat. *- ng^w - > Luw. -kku-.

taparije/a-ⁱⁱ (Ic1 > Ic2) 'to lead, to decide, to rule, to reign': 2sg.pres.act. ta-pár-ri-ja-ši (KUB 21.1 i 65 (NH), KUB 26.25 ii 9, 12 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. ta-pár-ri-ja-iz-zi (Bronzetafel ii 94, iii 73 (NH)), 1pl.pres.act. ta-pa-ri-ja-u-e-ni (KUB 2.2 ii 48 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. ta-pa-ri-ja-an-zi (KUB 13.4 iv 9 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. ta-pa-ri-ja-it (KBo 13.101 i 3, 4 (MH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. ta-pár-ri-ja-i (KBo 8.63 i 10 (NH), KUB 21.38 obv. 36 (NH)), 2pl.imp.act. ta-pár-ri-ja-at-tén (KUB 46.13 iv 8 (NS)); part. ta-pár-ri-ja-an-t- (Bronzetafel ii 36 (NH))).

Derivatives: *taparija*- (c.) 'order, ruling' (nom.sg. *ta-pár-ri-aš* (KUB 5.1 iii 93 (NH)), acc.sg. *ta-pár-ri-an* (KBo 40.13 obv. 10 (NS)), [*t*]*a-pa-ri-ja-an* (KBo 18.88 rev. 17 (NH)), dat.-loc.sg. *ta-pa-ri-ja* (KUB 14.7 i 7, 15), *ta-pár-ri-ja* (KUB 26.1 iii 34 (NH)), abl. *ta-pár-ri-ja-az* (KUB 21.19 ii 8 (NH))), L^Ú*taparijalli*- (c.) 'commander' (nom.pl. *ta-pa-ri-ja-li-i-e-[e]š* (KUB 31.124 iv 3, 5 (fr.) (MH/MS)), acc.pl. *ta-pa-ri-ia-al-l[i-uš²]* (KUB 14.1 rev. 39 (MH/MS))).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. tapar- 'to rule, to govern' (2sg.pres.act. ta-pár-ši, ta-pár-ha, da-pár-ha, 3sg.pret.act. ta-pár-ta, ta-pa-ar-ta, 3sg.imp.act. ta-pár-du, inf. ta-pa-ru-na), taparamman- (adj.) 'ruling, governing (?)' (nom.-acc.pl. ta-pa-ra-am-ma), taparammahit- (n.) 'position of ruling, governing (?)' (abl.-instr. ta-pa-ra(-am)-ma-hi-ta-ti); HLuw. taparia- 'authority' (gen.? /tbarias/ LEPUS+ra/i-ia-sa (KARKAMIŠ A26a 1+2, §a, BOROWSKI 2 line 1), abl.-instr. /tbariadi/: LIGNUM ta-pa+ra/i-a-ti (KARKAMIŠ Stone Bowl §1), LEPUS+ra/i-ia-ti(-i) (MARAŞ 1 §5, SULTANHAN §41, KÖRKÜN §3), ta-LEPUS+ra/i-ia-ti (BOROWSKI 3 §5), LEPUS+RA/I-ti (IZGIN 1 §9)), tapara/ita- 'authority' (acc.sg. /tbara/itan/: LEPUS+ra/i-ta-na (KARKAMIŠ A14a §4)), taparahit- (n.) 'authority' (nom.-acc.sg. /tbarahi/: LEPUS-pa+ra/i-hi (MARAŞ §8)), taparijadecree' (3sg.pret.act. /tbarita/: LIGNUM.CRUS LEPUS+ra/i-ta (TELL **AHMAR** §9), /tbariata/: "LIGNUM" LEPUS+ra/i-ia-ta (TELL AHMAR 1 §19)), taparijala/i- (c.) 'governor' (nom./acc.pl. /tbarialint^si/: LEPUS+ra/i-ia-li-zi (JISR EL HADID fr. 3 line 2)), taparijala- 'to be governor' (3sg.pret.act. /tbarialata/: LEPUS+ra/i-ia-la-ta (KARABURUN §3)).

The Hittite verb shows forms that belong to two stems, namely $taparije/a^{-zi}$ and $taparijae^{-zi}$ (although it must be admitted that all forms that I regard as belonging to $taparije/a^{-zi}$ show the stem $taparijae^{-zi}$ and therewith in principle could belong with $taparijae^{-zi}$ as well). All these forms are attested in NS texts. In MH texts we

find the noun taparijalli-, a derivative in -alli- of the verbal stem taparije/a-. Note that these forms are spelled with single -r-, on the basis of which I assume that single -r- is more original than the spellings with geminate -rr- (cf. § 1.4.6.2.b and e.g. at $išp\bar{a}r^{-i}$ / išpar- for a similar distribution). It is generally thought that the Hittite words are borrowings from CLuwian, where the unextended verbal stem tapar- 'to rule, to govern' is still found.

Throughout Hittitology, many scholars have supposed that Hitt. tapariie/a- and CLuw. tapar- are cognate with labarna- / tabarna-, the title of Hittite kings (q.v.). Most recently, Melchert (2003b: 19) has expressed the assumption "that a Luwian *dabarna- was borrowed as Hittite labarna- at a prehistoric stage when Hittite no longer had initial voiced d-. The Hittite word was later (but still prehistorically) altered to tabarna- by association with the Luwian verb tapar(iya)- 'to rule' after d- had also been devioced to t- in Luwian". Moreover, he states that these words must be cognate to MHG tapfer 'brave' that he reconstructs as $*d^h_a b$ -ro-. So all in all, Melchert assumes that an adjective $*d^h_{\partial}b$ -ro- yielded the nominal stem *tapar- 'powerful', from which not only the noun tabarna- 'ruler' has been derived, but also the verb taparije/a- 'to be powerful'. On the basis of this latter verb, the Luwian verbal stem tapar- was then created due to back-formation. This scenario seems highly unlikely to me. If we look at the Anatolian material objectively, we see that the Luwian verbal stem tapar- 'to rule' must be the origin of all forms. Within Luwian it was the source of e.g. taparamman- 'ruling', taparahit- 'authority', taparija- 'authority' and taparija- 'to decree'. This latter verb was borrowed into Hittite as taparije/a- 'to decree, to rule', which was the source of the noun taparija- 'order' and taparijalli- 'commander'. The Luwian verbal stem tapar- is used unextendedly (taparši, taparha), which means that we must regard it as a root. The only way in which a Luwian verbal root tapar- could be of IE origin is by assuming that this spelling stands for /tbar-/, which reflects a root of the structure *Tb^(h)er- (for an initial cluster *TP-, cf. the PIE root * $d^hb^heng^h$ - 'to make thick, to make firm' as still visible in GAv. $d\partial bqz$ -, cf. at panku-/pangau-). This contrasts with the fact that the Germanic words (which by the way seems to have a proto-meaning 'heavy, sad', cf. ON dapr 'sad', Norw. daper 'heavy, saddened') reflect a nominal stem in -ro-: *dhob-ro-. An inner-Anatolian connection between tapar- 'to rule' and labarna- / tabarna- is fully gratuitous: the original meaning of the term tabarna- / labarna- cannot be determined because we are dealing with a personal name.

All in all, I reject the connection between *tapar-*, *labarna-* / *tabarna-* and the Germanic words **dapra-*. If Luw. *tapar-* is of IE origin, it must reflect **TPer-*, although I know no good cognates. Note that if *tapar-* indeed would reflect

*TPer-, it shows a different outcome of such an initial cluster than in Hittite, where * $d^hb^hn\acute{g}^h$ -(e)u- yielded panku-/pankau- 'all, entire', with loss of the initial dental consonant.

dapi- (adj.) 'all, every, each, altogether': acc.sg.c. da-pi-n=a (KUB 5.1 i 14, 77, ii 31, 65, 72, iii 74 (NH)), nom.-acc.sg.n. da-pi (VSNF 12.108 rev. 3 (NS), KUB 28.92 i 10 (NS)), gen.sg. da-pi-aš, dat.sg. da-pi-i (KUB 5.1 i 12, 37, 48 (NH), KBo 2.6+ ii 33, iii 2 (NH), KBo 18.142, 16 (NS)), abl. da-pi-za (KBo 2.9 i 7 (MH/NS)), da-pi-da-az (KUB 12.57 iv 4 (NS)), acc.pl.c. da-pi-uš (KBo 11.14 i 24 (OH/NS), KUB 55.40, 6 (NS)), gen.pl. da-pi-aš (KUB 16.77 iii 11 (NH)), dat.-loc.pl. da-pi-aš (KUB 6.45 iii 35 (NH), KBo 25.180 rev. 10 (OH/NS), KBo 40.56 obv. 16 (NS))).

Derivatives: *dapiant-* (adj.) 'all, every' (nom.sg.c. *da-pí-an-za*, nom.-acc.sg.n. *da-pí-an*, nom.pl.c. *da-pí-an-te-eš*, nom.-acc.pl.n. *da-pí-an-da*).

We are dealing with two stems, dapi- and dapiant-, which both denote 'all, every, each'. Herewith they are synonymous with $h\bar{u}mant$ -, which is the reason that dapi(ant)- and $h\bar{u}mant$ - occasionly are used as duplicates of each other. It should be noted that the stem dapi- does not show ablaut in the suffix like other i-stem adjectives. Moreover, the one attestation dapidaz shows a pronominal inflection. The acc.sg.c.-form da-pi-n=a as attested several times in KUB 5.1 is remarkable because in this NH composition we would not expect the use of the conjunctive =a (see at =(m)a for the chronological distribution). So perhaps we should regard the syntagm da-pi-n=a ZI-an as a petrified expression.

Of the many etymological proposals for *dapi(ant)*- (see the listing in Tischler HEG T: 127f.) none can be regarded as convincing.

tapuš- (n.) 'side': gen.sg. *ta-pu-ša-aš* (KBo 32.14 ii 29), all.sg. *ta-pu-ú-ša* (KBo 4.2 iii 47, KBo 39.164 r.col. 6, KUB 20.99 ii 18, KUB 31.105, 19, KUB 55.45 ii 12, KUB 55.58 obv. 16, IBoT 2.112 obv. 9, etc.), *ta-pu-u-ša* (KUB 1.8 iv 19 (NH)), *ta-pu-ša* (often), *da-pu-ša* (KBo 5.1 i 33), endingless loc.(?) *ta-pu-uš* (KBo 13.20, 7, KUB 8.30 obv. 23), abl. *ta-pu-uš-za* (OS, often), *ta-pu-u-uš-za* (KBo 30.58 iii 11 (OH/NS)), *da-pu-uš-za* (KBo 2.29 i 8), *ta-pu-uz-za* (IBoT 2.4 i 6, KBo 34.152 iii 3).

Some of the forms cited above are used adverbially and then denote 'besides, next to'. The word is difficult to etymologize. Some scholars assume a connection with Hitt. *tāpuṇašš*- 'rib', but this is unlikely. Oettinger (1979a: 553) suggests a

connection with e.g. ON stafr 'staff' < * $steb^h$ - and reconstructs a paradigm * $(s)t\acute{e}b^h$ -uos, * $(s)t(e)b^h$ -us- $\acute{e}s$ (apud Tischler HEG T: 140), which does not seem very appealing to me. Rieken (1999a: 210) assumes that tapu- $\acute{e}s$ - represents an s-stem extenstion of an original u-stem * $T\acute{e}P$ -u-, *TP- $\acute{e}u$ -, but such an analysis does not have much merit without a good IE comparandum.

tar- 'to speak': see ter^{-z^i}/tar -, $t\bar{e}^{-z^i}$

tarra-^{tta(ri)} (IIIh) 'to be able; (+ inf.) to can': 1sg.pres.midd. tar-ra-ah-ha-ri (NH), 2sg.pres.midd. tar-ra-at-ta (MH/NS), 3sg.pres.midd. tar-ra-at-ta (NH), 1sg.pret.midd. tar-ra-ah-ha-at (NH), 3sg.pret.midd. tar-ra-at-ta-at (NH), tar-ra-ad-da-at (NH); part. tar-ra-an-t- (NH).

IE cognates: Skt. *tiráte*, *tárate* 'to overcome', Lat. *trāns* 'across, through'. PIE **terh*₂-

See Neu 1968: 167 and Oettinger 1979a: 298 for attestations. It should be noted that all forms are found in NS texts only.

Since Friedrich HW: 213 this verb is generally regarded as an inner-Hittite cognate of $tarhu^{-z^i}$ 'to prevail, to conquer' (q.v.), which reflects * $terh_2$ -u- (and not unextended *terh₂- as is usually thought). Oettinger (1979a: 299) equates 3sg. tarratta with Skt. tárate, which he reconstructs as *térh2-o-to (but note that Skt. tárate must reflect *térh₂-e-to). Apart from the fact that in the Rg-Veda the stem *tárate* is hapax, whereas *tiráte* < **trh*₂-*é*-*to* is attested multiple times, the status of the Hittite 'thematic' middle is quite unclear. Examples like 3sg.pres.midd. uehari besides uehattari and 3sg.pret.midd. uehtat besides uehattat show that the 'thematic vowel' -a- could well be secondary on the basis of the 3sg.pres.-ending -ari. In the case of tarra-tia(ri) this is important for establishing the phonetic developments it has undergone. If tarra- reflects *terh2-o-, it would show a development *erHV > *arHV, which would contradict the vowel -e- as found in erh- / arah- / arh- 'boundary' < * h_1er - h_2 - and $\check{s}erha$ - (an object to rinse feet with) < *serh_{2/3}-. If the 'thematic vowel' in tarra- is secondary, however, we could assume that in 1sg. * $t\acute{e}rh_2$ - h_2o , 2sg. * $t\acute{e}rh_2$ - th_2o , etc. the sound law *eRCC > aRCC is responsible for the -a- in tarr-. This -a- then spread to 3sg. * $t\acute{e}rh_2$ -o > *terra >> *tarra, which later on served as the basis for the thematic paradigm tarra-tta.

Tischler (HEG T: 147) cites the form tar-ia-an-da-an (KUB 12.63 + 36.70 obv. 9) as participle of tarra-, but this is phonetically impossible: a preform $*trh_2$ -ient-should have yielded Hitt. **tarhijant-. Note that its translation "kräftig" is based

on the supposed etymological connection with *tarra*- only and is not obligatory within the context it occurs in. The verb *tarranu*-^{zi}, which sometimes is regarded as the causative of *tarra*-, is semantically unclear, and therefore an etymological connection with *tarra*- cannot be ascertained.

tarahh-zi: see tarhu-zi

tarai-ⁱ / tari- (IIa4 > Ic1) 'to exert oneself, to become tired': 3pl.pres.act. *t*[*a-*]*ri-ja-an-zi* (HKM 55 rev. 31 (MH/MS)), 1sg.pret.act. *ta-re-eḫ-ḫu-un* (KUB 30.10 rev. 4 (OH/MS)), *da-ri-ja-nu-un* (KUB 21.19+ iii 37 (NH)), *ta-ri-ja-nu-un* (KUB 30.33 i 13 (MH/NS)), *ta-a-ri-ja-nu-un* (KUB 30.36 ii 5 (MH/NS), *da-ri-ja-aḫ-ḫu-un* (KUB 30.35 i 9 (MH/NS), KUB 14.7 iv 16 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. *ta-ra-iš* (KUB 36.83 i 20, 23 (MH/NS)), *da-ri-ja-at* (KUB 21.27 iv 39 (NH)); part. *ta-ri-ja-an-t* (KUB 24.3 ii 35, 36 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: *tarijašha*- (c.) 'tirednes, fatigue' (nom.sg. *ta-ri-ja-aš-ḫa-aš* (KBo 1.42 i 19), *da-ri-ja-aš-ḫa-aš* (KUB 31.127+ i 25), *tar-ri-ja-aš-ḫa-aš* (KUB 24.3 i 48)), *darijanu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to tire, to make tired' (1sg.pret.act. *da-ri-ja-nu-nu-un* (here? KUB 7.60 iii 13), 3sg.pres.act. *da-ri-ja-nu-zi* (KUB 17.29 ii 11, 12), 3sg.pret.act. *ta-ri-ja-nu-ut* (KUB 31.67 iv 17)).

Note that some of the forms that usually are regarded as belonging here are treated under the lemma $d\bar{a}ri\underline{i}e/a-z^{i}$ (q.v.). For the semantics of tarai-i / tari-i, cf. the following contexts:

KUB 30.10 rev.

- (3) nu=mu ku-iš DINGIR=ĮA i-na-an pa-iš nu=mu ge-en-zu
- (4) [da-a ... i-n]a-ni pé-ra-an ta-re-eḫ-ḫu-un ma-le-ek-kṇ-un nu=za nam-ma Ú-UL tar-uh-mi

'May my god, who gave me the illness, [have] pity on me. [...]because of the [ill]ness I have become tired and *m*.-ed. I cannot succeed any longer';

KUB 30.36 ii

- (2) ... nu kiš-an te-ez-zi
- (3) HUR.SAG^{MEŠ} GAL^{TIM} pa-an-ga-u-e-eš TUR^{MEŠ-TIM}
- (4) ha-a-ri-ia-aš na-ak-ki-i-ia-aš ku-it ú-ua-nu-un
- (5) ku-it ta-a-ri-ia-nu-un

'He speaks thus: "All you mountains, great and small. Why have I come to the impassable valleys? Why have I wearied myself?"".

Compare also *tarijašhaš* (KBo 1.42 i 19) which glosses Akk. *MA-NA-AḤ-TUM* 'fatigue'.

The oldest form of the paradigm is ta-re-eh-hu-un (OH/MS). The reading of this word is in debate because of the fact that the sign AH/UH can be read ah, eh, ih as well as uh. For instance, Tischler (HEG T: 172) reads this form as ta-ri-ah-hu-un on the basis of two attestations da-ri-ah-hu-un found in NS texts, for instance in

KUB 30.35 i

- (7) nu a-pád-da pa-i-ši nu ua[-ap-pu-]i kiš-an me-ma-at-ti
- (8) μa -ap-pu=mi-it na-an-x[ku^2 -i] t^2 ψ - μ a-nu-un ku-it
- (9) da-ri-ia-ah-hu-u[n]

'You will go there and will speak to the riverbank thus: "O my riverbank! [Wh]y² did I come *nan-x*? Why have I wearied myself?"".

I do not find this very attractive, however. I follow Oettinger (1979a: 475) in reading *ta-re-eḫ-ḥu-un*, which, together with 3sg.pret.act. *ta-ra-iš* (KUB 36.83 i 20, 23, although it must be admitted that this context is not fully clear and that therefore the interpretation of *taraiš* as 'he became tired' is not totally ascertained), points to an original *dāi/tiianzi-*class inflection. Like the other verbs of this class, *tarai-* / *tari-*, too, shows secondary thematization in NH times, yielding the stem *tariie/a-zi*. The two forms *dariiaḥhun* must be compared to *neiahhun* (a cross between *nehhun* and *neianun*).

As I have shown in Kloekhorst fthc.a, the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class verbs go back to a structure *CC -(o)i-. In the case of tarai-/tari- this means that we are dealing with *Tr -oi- / *Tr -i-, derived from a root *Ter -. Different etymological proposals have been done, but none is convincing: an inner-Hittite connection with tarra-tarai- (to be able' (thus Friedrich 1968: 37f.) is impossible as the latter verb reflects *terh_2 - and *trh_2 -oi- should have yielded Hitt. *tarhai -; the connection with Gr. $\delta\rho$ ćw 'to do' (Tischler 1979: 265) < *dreh_2 - is formally impossible as well; a connection with Lith. darýti 'to do' (Tischler 1.c.) is semantically improbable as the latter verb is a causative to dereti 'to be fit', which has nothing to do with 'to weary oneself'. All in all, the etymology remains unclear.

tarh-zi: see tarhu-zi

 $tarhu^{-i}$ (Ia4) 'to prevail, to conquer, to be powerful, to be able; (with =z) to defeat': 1sg.pres.act. tar-uh-mi (OH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. tar-uh-ši (KBo 21.34 + IBoT 1.7 i 64 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. ta-ru-uh-zi (KBo 6.2 ii 58 (OS)), tar-uh-zi (StBoT 25.19 obv. 12 (OS), etc.), tar-ru-uh-zi (KBo 20.73 iv 6 (OH/MS), KBo 22.195 iii 8 (OH/MS)), tar-hu-uz-zi (KUB 17.10 i 33 (OH/MS)), ta-ru-uh-za (KUB 43.75 rev. 9 (OH/NS)), tar-hu-e-zi (KBo 38.126, 10 (MS)), 1pl.pres.act. tar-ah-hu-u-e-ni (NH), 2pl.pres.act. tar-uh-te-ni (NH), 3pl.pres.act. tar-ru-uh-haan-zi (KUB 7.1 ii 9 (OH/NS)), tar-uh-ha-an-zi (NH), 1sg.pret.act. ta-ru-uh-hu-un (KBo 16.47 obv. 4 (MH/MS)), tar-hu-un (KUB 14.1 rev. 58 (MH/MS)), tar-ahhu-un (NH, often), 3sg.pret.act. tar-uh-ta (OH/MS), 1pl.pret.act. tar-hu-en (KBo 3.41+ obv. 19 (OH/NS)), tar-hu-u-en (KBo 22.6 iv 12 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. tar-hu-e-er (KUB 23.79, 12 (MH/MS?)), tar-hu-er (KBo 32.14 iii 17, 32 (MS)), tar-[hu]-e-er (KUB 17.27 iii 9 (MH/NS)), tar-uh-he-e-er (NH), tar-uh-he-er (NH), 1sg.imp.act. tar-uh-ha-al-lu (KBo 12.58+ obv. 5 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. tarhu-du (KBo 4.2 i 54 (OH/NS)), tar-uh-du (MH/NS), tar-hu-id-du (KUB 36.75 iv 10 (MH/MS)), 3pl.imp.act. tar-uh-ha-an-du (KBo 43.273, 7 (undat.)); part. tarhu-an-t- (Bo 3081 obv. 5 (MS), Bo 6109, 8 (undat.)), tar-uh-ha-an-t- (NH); verb.noun gen.sg. tar-ah-hu-u-ua-aš, tar-ah-hu-aš; sup. tar-ah-hu-u-ua-an (KBo 3.7 iii 25 (OH/NS)); impf. tar-uh-hi-iš-ke/a-, tar-uh-hi-eš-ke/a-, tar-ah-hu-i-iške/a- (Bo 69/969 ii 2 (NS)); broken tar-hu-u[a-...] (VSNF 12.135, 5 (NS)), tar*hu*[-...] (KUB 33.66 iii 16 (OH/MS)).

Derivatives: *tarhuēšš-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become powerful' (3sg.pret.act. *tar-hu-iš-ta* (KBo 13.49 ii 4 (NS))), *tarhuili- / tarhuilai-* (adj.) 'strong, powerful' (acc.sg.c. *tar-hu-u-i-li-in* (NS), nom.-acc.sg.n. *tar-hu-u-i-li* (MH/NS), acc.pl. *tar-hu-i-la-uš* (MH/MS), *tar-hu-i-li-uš* (NH)), *tarhuilātar / tarhuilann-* (n.) 'heroism, courage' (nom.-acc.sg. *tar-hu-i-la-a-tar*, *tar-hu-i-la-tar*, gen.sg. *tar-hu-i-la-an-na-aš*), *tarhuilēšš-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become powerful' (3sg.pres.act. *tar-hu-i-le[-e]š-zi* (MH/MS?), 1sg.pret.act. *tar-hu-i-le-e-eš-šu-un* (MH/MS)), *darhunna- (c.) 'Storm-god' (Sum. dIŠKUR, dU; nom.sg. dIŠKUR-aš (OS), du-aš (OS), acc.sg. dIŠKUR-an (OS), du-an (OS), gen. dIŠKUR-na-aš (OS), dat. dIŠKUR-un-ni (OS)), see *tarra-*^{tta}.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. ^d*Tarhuṇant- /* ^d*Tarhunt-* 'Storm-god' (nom.sg. ^dU-an-za, ^dIŠKUR-an-za, voc.sg. ^dU-an, ^dTar-ḥu-un-za, dat.-loc.sg. ^dIŠKUR-u[n-t]i, gen.adj.acc.pl.c. tar-ḥu-un-ta-aš-ši-in-za, gen.adj.nom.-acc.pl.n. ^dIŠKUR-aš-ša-an-za), tarhunta- '?' (3sg.pret.act. tar-ḥu-un-ta-at-ta), tarhuntiti-, a kind of food (Hitt.gen.sg. tar-ḥu-un-ti-ti-ṭa-aš); HLuw. *Tarhunt-, Tarhunza-* (c.) 'Storm-god' (nom.sg. /tarhunts/

§4), /tarhuntsas/ DEUSTONITRUS-hu-za-sa (KARATEPE 1 §3, KARKAMIŠ A6 §2, SULTANHAN §8, etc.), DEUSTONITRUS-hu-za-sá (KARATEPE 1 §40, §51, §73), DEUSTONITRUS-hu-u-za-sa (KULULU 1 §10), acc.sg. /tarhuntsan/ DEUSTONITRUS-hu-za-na (MARAŞ 4 §3, KÜRTÜL §7, BOR §4, NİĞDE 2 line 1, KARKAMIŠ A17a §4), DEUSTONITRUS-hu-zá-na (SULTANHAN §2), DEUSTONITRUS-hu-u-za-na-' (KULULU 1 §5), gen.sg. DEUS TONITRUS-hu-ta-sa (KARATEPE 1 §1, ÇİFTLİK §6), DEUS TONITRUS-hu-(ÇİFTLİK §12, §13), dat.sg. /tarhunti/ DEUSTONITRUS-hu-ti-i (KARKAMIŠ A6 §20, MARAŞ 11, §8, AKSARAY §5, PALANGA §7), DEUSTONITRUS-hu-ti (BABYLON 3, BOHÇA §2, KARKAMIŠ A24a 2+3 §11), DEUSTONITRUS-hu-ta-ti (NİĞDE 2 line 2), /tarhuntadi/ DEUS TONITRUS-hu-ta-tí 1 §10), DEUSTONITRUS-ta-ti-i (KARATEPE (KARKAMIŠ A15b §1), gen.adj.abl.-instr. /tarhuntasadi/ DEUSTONITRUS-hu-tasá-ti-i (MARAŞ 1 §5)), tarhunti- (adj.) 'of the Storm-god' (nom.sg.c. DEUSTONITRUS-hu-ti-i-sa DEUSTONITRUS-hu-ti-i-sá (ÇİFTLİK §5), (EĞRİKÖY §1) DEUSTONITRUS-hu-ti-sá (KÜRTÜL §1)); Lyd. ?tarvtalli- 'of Tarντa' (nom.sg.c. tarντallis); Lyc. Trqqñt- 'Storm-god' (nom.sg. Trqqas, Trqas, dat.sg. Trqqñti), Mil. Trqqñt- 'Storm-god' (nom.sg. Trqqiz, dat.sg. Trqqñti, gen.adj. *trqqñtasa/i-*)

IE cognates: Skt. *tū́rvati* 'to overcome, to overpower', Av. *tauruuaiieiti* 'to overcome'.

PIE *terh₂-u-ti, *trh₂-u-enti

The verbal forms that I have gathered here under one lemma are usually regarded as belonging to two separate verbs, namely $tarh^{-z^i}$ and $tarhu^{-z^i}$ / $taruh^{-z^i}$. Despite the alleged formal difference, these verbs are generally regarded as semantically identical. The existence of a stem tarhu-/taruh- (for the alteration cf. eku^{-z^i} 'to drink' that is spelled euk^{-z^i} as well) is assured by the spellings 3sg.pres.act. tarhu-uu-zi (OH/MS) and ta-vu-uh-zi (OS). The most common spelling of 3sg.pres.act. is tar-AH/UH-zi, however. The sign AH/UH (HZL 332) can in principle be read ah, eh, ih as well as uh. A choice between these readings is usually based on the preceding sign: e.g. ta-vu-AH/UH-zi is read ta-vu-uh-zi on the basis of the preceding te. In the case of tar-AH/UH-ti is read te-ti-ti on the basis of the preceding te. In the case of tar-AH/UH-ti-ti is read te-ti-ti0 on the basis of the use of tar-AH/UH-ti1 is read te-ti1 on the basis of the preceding te2. In the case of tar-AH/UH-ti2 (StBoT 25.19 obv. 12) is duplicated by tar-tu1. (KBo 22.195 iii 8 (OH/MS)), which shows that we have to read the first form as tar-ti1. In KBo 20.73 iv 6 we first find tar-

AḪ/UḤ-zi and later on, in the same line, tar-ru-uh-zi. This latter form confirms that the first should be read tar-uh-zi. A similar case is KBo 4.2 i 52 where we find tar-AḤ/UḤ-zi, whereas ibid. 54 has tar-hu-du, which determines the first form as tar-uh-zi. In addition, there is not a single piece of positive evidence for reading tar-AḤ/UḤ-zi as tar-ah-zi: spellings like **ta-ra-ah-zi or **tar-ha-zi lack totally (unlike e.g. ua-la-ah-zi 'hits' which determines the spelling ua-al-AḤ/UḤ-zi as ua-al-ah-zi or ua-ah-zi 'chases' which determines the spelling ua-ah-AḤ/UḤ-zi as ua-al-ah-zi. Despite these considerations, the form tar-AḤ/UḤ-zi is generally transliterated tar-ah-zi (e.g. Tischler (HEG T: 157) states "[e]s ist jedoch traditionell üblich, tar-AH/UH-zi als tar-ah-zi zu transliterieren"). This "tar-ah-zi" then is phonologically interpreted as /tar-Ht'si/ (Oettinger 1979a: 221).

If there indeed were a stem /tarH-/, we would also expect that forms like 3pl.pres.act. /t(a)rHant^si/ or 3pl.pret.act. /t(a)rHer/ were spelled **tar-ha-an-zi and **tar-he-er (cf. ua-al-ha-an-zi, ua-al-he-er and pár-ha-an-zi, pár-he-er). Yet these are never found: we only find tar-AH/UH-ha-an-zi (besides tar-ru-uh-ha-an-zi) and tar-AH/UH-he-er (besides tar-hu-er and tar-hu-e-er). The only forms within the whole paradigm that seemingly show an unambiguous stem /tarH-/ are 1sg.pret.act. tar-hu-un and 1pl.pret.act. tar-hu-u-en. However, if we compare these to 1sg.pret.act. ekun and 1pl.pret.act. ekuen from eku-zi 'to drink' or 1pl.pres.act. lahueni from lāhu-i 'to pour', we see that tarhun and tarhuen would perfectly fit the stem tarhu- as well.

All in all, we have to conclude that there is no positive evidence in favour of reading the spellings tar-AH/UH-zi as tar-ah-zi and interpreting these as spellings of a stem /tarH-/: all forms that are usually interpreted as showing /tarH-/ could just as well or have to be interpreted as showing the stem tarhu-/taruh-. I therefore reject the existence of a stem /tarH-/ and analyse all forms as belonging with tarhu-/taruh-. Subsequently I have cited all attestations with tar-AH/UH- as tar-uh- in the overview above.

The view that we are dealing with a stem *tarhu-/taruh*- only is supported by etymological evidence as well. The verb denotes 'to conquer, to prevail, to be powerful' and has since Kuryłowicz (1927: 102) generally been connected with the PIE root **terh*₂-. This unextended root, which was thought to be the predecessor of Hitt. "*tarh*-", does not mean 'to overpower', however, but 'to cross, to pass through' only (Skt. *tar*¹- 'to pass through', Lat. *trāns* 'past, over'). This does not fit the Hittite meaning 'to conquer, to overpower'. Such a meaning is only attested in the *u*-present **terh*₂-*u*- that denotes 'to overpower': Skt. *tū́rvati* 'to conquer, to overpower', Av. *tauruuaiieiti* 'to overcome' (**trh*₂-*u*-*e*/*o*-). So also semantically it has become clear that an analysis /tarH-/ is impossible: there

would be no way to explain its meaning 'to conquer' from PIE $*terh_2$ - 'to pass through'. The meaning 'to conquer' is only explicable from PIE $*terh_2$ -u- 'to overpower', which is an additional argument to read all forms with tar-AH/UH-as tar-uh-.

The fact that we find the spelling tarhu- as well as taruhh- reminds us of the situation of eku- z^i besides euk- z^i 'to drink' and tarku- z^i besides taruk- z^i 'to dance'. These latter verbs must be phonologically interpreted as $fetaremath{\operatorname{log}}^w$ -/ and $fetaremath{\operatorname{tark}}^w$ -/, also on the basis of the forms akueni, ekun, ekuen (instead of **akumeni, **ekunun and **ekumeni) and tarkunua (instead of **tarkuma) that can only be explained by the fact that the labial feature of $fetaremath{\operatorname{g}}^w$ -/ and $fetaremath{\operatorname{k}}^w$ -/ does not participate in the sound law *- $fetaremath{\operatorname{uu}}^w$ -- $fetaremath{uu}^w$ -- $fetaremath{uu}^$

One of the most important derivatives of the verb tarhu-zi is the name of the Storm-god. In Hittite, this name is almost always spelled with the sumerograms ^dU and ^dIŠKUR. On the basis of the OS attestation dat.-loc.sg. ^dIŠKUR-un-ni (KBo 3.22 obv. 3), it is generally assumed that the underlying Hittite name was Tarhunna-. The exact interpretation of the suffix -nna- is unclear, however. In CLuwian, we find the phonetic spellings voc.sg. ^dTar-hu-un-za and gen.adj. tarhu-un-ta-aš-ša/i-, which, together with nom.sg. dU-an-za and dIŠKUR-an-za point to an ablauting pair Tarhuuant- / Tarhunt-. These forms point to an original paradigm *trh2-u-ént-s, *trh2-u-nt-ós which looks like an original participle (note that this would be the only participle in -ant- in Luwian, where synchronically only participles in -mma/i- can be found). The same paradigm must underly the HLuwian forms, where we find a stem Tarhunt- (nom.sg. /tarhunts/, gen.sg. /tarhuntas/, dat.-loc.sg. /tarhunti/) and a secondary stem Tarhunza- (nom.sg. /tarhuntsas/, acc.sg. /tarhuntsan/). Cf. Eichner 1974: 288 for the observation that CLuw. Tarhuant- forms an exact word equation with Skt. tūrvant-'overpowering', which is used as an epithet of Indra, Agni and Mitra. The interpretation of Lyc. and Mil. Tragnit- has been in debate because of the unclear interpretation of the sign q. For instance, Starke (1990: 140f.) reads q as $/k/ < *h_2$ and subsequently reconstructs *trh2-ént-. As I have shown in Kloekhorst fthc.c, there is no evidence at all that Lyc. q reflects $*h_2$ (which instead yields Lyc. χ when unlenited and g when lenited) and that an interpretation of q as $/k^{w}/<*-h_{2}u$ - is the only convincing solution. Therefore, Lyc. $Trqq\tilde{n}t$ - must reflect * trh_2uent - as well.

The CLuwian verb *tatarh*- may mean 'to break', cf. the following context:

KUB 9.6 iii

- (25) ku-iš=tar ma-al-ha-aš-ša-aš-ša-an-za-an EN-ia
- (26) a-ad-du-ua-la a-an-ni-ti a=an DINGIR^{MEŠ}-in-zi
- (27) a-ah-ha na-a-ta-at-ta ta-ta-ar-ha-an-du
- (28) \acute{u} -i-it-pa-ni-im=pa=an \acute{u} -i-da-a-in-du
- (29) a=du-u=[a-a]n an-na-a-an pa-a-ta-an-za du-ú-ua-an-du

'Whoever does evil to the patient, may the gods *tatarl*₁- him like reed, may they *uidāi*- him regarding (his) *uītpani*-, and may they place him under their feet'.

It therefore is often equated with Hitt. $tarh^{-zi}$. Since Hitt. $tarh^{-zi}$ does not exist anymore, this equation cannot be upheld either. Semantically, a connection with 'to conquer' is not very appealing either. I would rather suggest a connection with Gr. $\tau\rho\dot{\omega}\omega$ 'to hurt (someone)' < * trh_3 -ie/o- and reconstruct tatarh- as *te- $terh_3$ -.

The HLuwian verb *tatarh*- is attested only in the damaged inscription BEYKÖY (see Masson 1980: 118f.):

- (1) $\begin{bmatrix} x-x \end{bmatrix}$
- (2) EXERCITUS ku-x tà-tara/i-ha-tà

Masson translates 'L'armée x ne cessait de vaincre'. Because of the broken context, the exact meaning of this inscription cannot be determined. Perhaps, *tatarh*- is to be regarded as a direct cognate to CLuw. *tatarh*-.

-tta(ri), -ttat(i) (2sg.midd.-ending)

The endings of the 2sg. of the middle inflection are *-tta*, *-ttari* and *-ttati* for the present and *-ttati*, *-ttat* for the preterite. The distribution between these endings is not fully clear to me (especially between *-tta(ri)* and *-ttati* in the present, but compare Yoshida 1987), but it is clear that the common element is *-tta*. This *-tta* clearly must be compared with 2sg.midd.-endings in the other IE languages like TochA $-t\bar{a}r$, TochB -tar, and OIr. -ther. In view of the 2sg.perf.-ending *- th_2e , these probably reflect *- th_2e .

-tta(ri), -ttat(i) (3sg.midd.-endings)

Anat. cognates: CLuw. -ttar(i), -dari (3sg.pres.midd.-ending): a-na-a-it-ta-ri, ḫal-ti-it-ta-ri, ḫa-a-aš-ši-da-ri, ku-la-ni-it-tar, pal-pa-ti-it-ta-ri, pa-ap-ti-it-tar. PIE *-to

In the 3sg.midd., we find two sets of endings: pres. -a(ri), pret. -at(i) vs. pres. -tta(ri), pret. -ttat(i). Sometimes it is stated that the distribution between these endings corresponds to the distribution between mi- and hi-endings in the active, but this is incorrect. On the basis of the active inflection of a given verb, it cannot be predicted whether it will use -a(ri) / -at(i) or -tta(ri) / -ttat(i) as 3sg.midd.-ending. For instance, halziia(ri), lahuuari, lagari and hahari correspond to the hi-inflecting actives $halzai^{-i} / halzi$, $halzi^{-i} / lahu$, $halza^{-i} / lahu$,

Usually, a verb is consistent in its 'choice' for either the ending -a(ri) / -at(i) or -tta(ri) / -ttat(i), but sometimes we encounter both (e.g. karša besides karštari or šuppari besides šuptari) and occasionally even a combination of the two (e.g. šuppattari). These are rare cases, however. For instance, the verb $e\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$ 'to seat oneself' shows the ending -a(ri) throughout the Hittite period, whereas e.g. $ki^{-tta(ri)}$ consistently shows -tta(ri). This does not necessarily reflect the PIE state of affairs, as is visible from the fact that $e\check{s}a(ri) < *h_1\acute{e}h_1s-o$ corresponds to Skt. $\acute{a}ste$ and Gr. $\mathring{\eta}\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ from $*h_1\acute{e}h_1s-to$. On the other hand, Hitt. kitta(ri) reflects $*k\acute{e}i-to$ just as Skt. $\acute{s}\acute{e}te$ and Gr. $\kappa\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\iota$, whereas its CLuwian cognate $z\bar{\eta}ari$ reflects $*k\acute{e}i-o$ just as Skt. $\acute{s}\acute{e}ye$.

The endings -tta(ri) / -ttat(i) occur in all classes of the middle, except in class IIIf (tukkāri-class). In the present, there is no clear distribution between -tta and -ttari (cf. arta besides artari, both OS). In the preterite, too, there is no clear indication of a chronological distribution between -ttati and -ttat (unlike in older -ati vs. younger -at). OS forms like kištanziattat and luktat may even indicate that the original ending was -ttat and that -ttati was created in analogy to -ati.

As we saw above, the endings -tta(ri) / -ttat(i) have well-established IE cognates like Skt. -te, Gr. $-\tau o \iota$ (both from *-to-i), Lat. -tur, TochAB $-t\ddot{a}r$, OIr. -thir (from *-to-r(i)), Goth. -da, etc. The origin of the element -r- in Hitt. -ttari, Lat. -tur, TochAB $-t\ddot{a}r$ and OIr. -thir is still unclear.

tarije/a-zi 'to become weary': see tarai-i / tari-

dārije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) '?': 3sg.pret.act. da-a-ri-ja-at (KUB 4.12 i 7), 1pl.pret.act. da-a-ri-ja-u-en (KUB 24.9(+) i 25); part. da-ri-ja-an-te-eš (KUB 1.8 iv 8 (NH)) // da-

ri-ia-an-t[*e-eš*] (KUB 1.1+ iv 21 (NH)) // *da-a-ri-ia-an-te-eš* (KBo 3.6 iii 52 (NH)).

Some of the forms that in my view belong here are usually regarded as belonging to $tarai^{-i}$ / $tari^{-}$ 'to exert oneself' (especially $d\tilde{a}rijante\check{s}$ (KUB 1.1+ iv 21 with several duplicates)), while others have been translated as 'to call upon a god' (especially $d\tilde{a}rijat$ (KUB 4.12 i 7)) and therefore treated as cognate to ter^{-z^i} / tar-'to speak'. This is in my opinion incorrect. In the following two contexts, $d\tilde{a}rije/a^{-z^i}$ seems to denote an action performed on an ill person in order to heal him:

KBo 4.12 i

- (5) A-NA PA-NI A-BU=IA=mu kap-pí-in DUMU-an ḤUL-lu
- (6) GIG.GIG-at nu=mu=kán A-BU=IA A-NA ^mMi-id-dan-na-A.A GAL DUB.SAR^{MEŠ}
- (7) ŠU-i da-a-iš n=a-aš=mu=kán an-da da-a-ri-ia-at
- (8) nu=mu=kán GIG-az TI-nu-ut

'(When I was) a little child to my father, a bad disease struck me. My father trusted me to the hand of Middanamuua, the Head of Scribes, who *anda d.*-d me and saved me from the disease';

KUB 24.9(+) i

- (23) [$^{\text{MUNUS}}$]ŠU.GI A-NA ALAM $^{\text{HI.A}}$ te-ez-zi \acute{u} -ua-at-ti-en=ua $i\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ -u-en=ua ku-e nu=ua-na- \check{s} =a-[at]
- (24) [EGIR]-pa pé-eš-ti-en UM-MA DUMU.LÚ.U₁₉.LU=ma Ú-UL=ua nam-ma ma-az-zu-u-e-ni
- (25) n=a-an=ua da-a-ri-ia-u-en nu=ua i-na-[an] a-ni-ia-u-e-en nu=ua-r=a-at=za EGIR-pa
- (26) [na]m-ma da-a-at-tén n=e-e=z pé-e-da-at-te-en

'The Old Woman speaks to the figurines "Come, you who we have made, and give it back to us!". Then the mortal speaks "We do not dare anymore. We have *d*.-ed him and treated the illness. Take it back and carry them away!".

Although it cannot be denied that a meaning 'to call upon a god' is possible in these context, there is no indication at all that we are here dealing with praying.

Another context is less clear:

KBo 3.6 ++ iii
(60) [...
$$nu=z$$
] $a^{d}I\check{S}TAR$ GAŠAN= IA

- (61) pa-ra-a ḥa-an-da-a-tar a-[(pí-ia=ia)] me-ek-ki te-ek-ku-uš-ša-nu-ut
- (62) $nu^{m}Ur-hi^{-d}U-up-a\check{s}$ $BE-LU[(^{iJI.A}ku-i-e-e\check{s}ku)]-ua-pi$ ar-ha u-i-ia-at
- (63) nu-u=š-ma-aš ^dIŠTAR GAŠAN=ĮA [(Ù-at i)]n-na-ra-=u-ua-a=š-ma-aš da-a-ri-<u>i</u>a-an-te-eš
- (64) KUR.KUR^{MEŠ URU}KÙ.BABBAR^{TI}=ma=u[($a=k\acute{a}n\ hu-u-m$)] $a-an-ta\ ^dI\check{S}TAR\ A-NA$ $^mHa-at-tu-\check{s}i-li$
- (65) EGIR-an-da ne-i-i[a-nu-u]n

'And there as well My Lady Ištar let her providence show abundantly. The lords that Urhi-Tešup then had sent away, to them My Lady Ištar appeared in a dream: "You are purposely d.! But I, Ištar, have returned all Ḥatti-lands back to Hattušili".

Although I do not know exactly how to translate $d\bar{a}rijante\check{s}$ here, a translation 'exerted' does not seem fitting to me.

All in all, the meaning of $d\bar{a}ri\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ cannot be ascertained, but it is clear that appurtenance of these forms to either $tarai^{-i}/tari$ - or ter^{-z^i}/tar - is unlikely.

T^{ÚG}tarrijanali- (c.) 'cloth that has been woven three times(??)': nom.sg. tar-ri-ja-na-liš (KBo 18.181 obv. 14, rev. 3, 8, 22), tar-ja-na-liš (KBo 18.186 l.edge 4). PIE *tri-jo-no-li- ??

On the basis of the formal connection with $^{L\acute{U}}tarrijanalli$ - 'functionary of the third rank', it has been assumed that this word, which must denote a cloth because of the determinative $T\acute{U}G$, should be interpreted as 'cloth that has been woven three times' vel sim. See $^{L\acute{U}}tarrijanalli$ - and teri- for further etymology.

L^Ú*tarrijanalli-* (c.) 'functionary of the third rank': nom.sg. *tar-ri-ja-na-al-li-iš* (MH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. *tar-ri-ja-na-al-li* (MH/MS).

PIE *tri-io-no- + -alli-

This word is hapax in the following context:

IBoT 1.36 i

- $(36) ... a-pa-a-\check{s}=a pa-ra-a da-me-ta-ni$
- (37) LÚME-ŠE-DI te-ez-zi a-pa-š=a pa-ra-a LÚtar-ri-ja-na-al-li te-ez-zi
- (38) LÚ tar-ri-ia-na-al-li-iš=ma LÚ du-ia-na-al-li te-ez-zi
- (39) LÚdu-ia-na-al-li-iš=ma A-NA UGULA 10 M[E]-Š[E-D]I te-ez-zi

'He passes it on to the other guard. That one passes it on to the one of third rank, the one of third rank passes it on to the one of second rank, and the one of second rank tells it to the Chief of ten guards'.

On the basis of this context, *tarrijanall*- can be determined as 'functionary of the third rank' (besides ^{LÚ} *dujanalli*- 'functionary of the second rank' (q.v.)), and likely contains a reflex of the PIE numeral **trei*- 'three'. Since the word for 'three' in Hittite shows the stem *teri*- (q.v.), it has been assumed that *tarrijanalli*-must show a Luwian variant, *tarri*-. The idea is then that Luw. *tarri*- shows geminate -*rr*- because of Čop's Law and therefore must reflect PAnat. **téri*- (which also yielded Hitt. *teri*-). For the origin of this PAnat. **téri*-, see at *teri*-.

tar(k)u-^{zi} (Ia4) 'to dance': 3sg.pres.act. tar-uk-zi (KBo 17.43 i 9 (OS)), tar-ú-zi (KBo 30.103 obv. 6 (OH/MS)), ta-ru-u[k-zi] (KBo 17.99 i 6 (OH/MS)), tar-ku-zi (NH), tar-ku-uz-zi (NH), 3pl.pres.act. tar-ku-an-zi (OS), tar-ku-ua-an-zi (OS), tar-ku-u-μa-an-zi (NH), 3pl.pret.act. tar-ku-e-er (MH/NS); verb.noun tar-ku-μa-ar (KUB 4.1 ivb 40 (MH/NS)); inf.I tar-ku-μa-an-zi (KUB 7.19 obv. 8, KUB 11.34 iv 17, KBo 23.97 i 11 (NH)); impf. [ta]-ru-uš-kán-zi (KBo 17.36+ i 10 (OS)), ta-ru-u[š-kán-zi] (ibid. 20 (OS)), tar-ku-iš-ke/a- (OH/MS), tar-ú-i-eš-ke/a- (OH/NS), tar-ú-i-iš-ke/a-, tar-ú-i-eš-ke/a-, tar-ú-i-iš-ke/a-, tar-ku-eš-ke/a- (NH).

Derivatives: Lútaruešgala- (c.) 'dancer(?)' (nom.sg. tar- ui_5 - $e\check{s}$!-ga-la- $a\check{s}$ (KUB 3.94 i 21 (NS))).

IE cognates: Lat. *torquēre* 'to turn', TochB *tärk*- 'to twist around', Skt. *tark*- 'to turn'.

PIE *térk*-ti / *trk*-énti

Usually, the verbal forms cited under this lemma are treated as two separate verbs, namely $tarku^{-z^i}$ and $taru^{-z^i}$. The stem $tarku^-$, which is occasionally spelled $taruk^-$ as well (cf. $eku^{-z^i} \sim euk^{-z^i}$ 'to drink' and $tarhu^{-z^i} \sim taruhh^{-z^i}$ 'to conquer'), has since Benveniste (1962: 125) generally been connected with TochB $t\ddot{a}rk^-$ 'to turn' and Lat. $torqu\bar{e}re$ 'to turn' and reconstructed as $*terk^w^-$. The alteration between $tarku^-$ and $taruk^-$ points to a synchronic phonological form $tark^w^-$. This also explains the inf.I $tarku\mu anzi$ and verb.noun $tarku\mu ar$, which do not show haplography from $**tar-ku-\mu a-\mu a-ar-zi$ and $**tar-ku-\mu a-\mu a-ar$ (contra Otten 1973: 53), but are rather the result of the fact that the labial element of $tarku\mu ar$ can be interpreted as perfectly regular $tarku^+$ and $tarku^+$ and $tarku^+$ and $tarku^+$ can be interpreted as perfectly regular $tarku^+$ and $tarku^+$ and $tarku^+$ and $tarku^+$ and $tarku^+$ and $tarku^+$ and $tarku^+$ are the interpreted as perfectly regular $tarku^+$ and $tarku^+$ a

The interpretation of the stem $taru^{-z^i}$ has caused much debate. In some contexts, the verb taru- clearly denotes 'to dance', e.g.

KUB 25.37 i

- (6) LÚMUḤALDIM ma-aḥ-ḥa-an tar-u̞i_s-iš-ke-et nu a-pa-a-aš-š=a QA-TAM-MA
 (7) [tar-u]i_s-iš-ke-u-an da-a-i pé-di=ia-a=š-ša-an ua-ah-nu-uš-ke-ez-zi
- 'When the cook has danced, he as well starts to dance in the same manner. He keeps on making himself whirl on (his) place'.

Having the meaning 'to dance', taru- strongly resembles tarku-, of course (Melchert (l.c.): "tarku- and taru- are synonymous, being used in virtually identical contexts"), which would point to an etymological connection between the two. Laroche (1958: 197⁵) assumes that taru- is the Luwian variant of tarku-. Melchert (l.c.) follows this suggestion and assumes that PIE * k^w unconditionally yielded PAnat. * g^w , which on the one hand gave Hitt. - k^w -, but on the other Luw. - μ -. Oettinger (1979a: 225) convincingly speaks against a Luwian origin of taru-however: "jedoch kommt – abgesehen davon, daß taru- mi stets wie ein genuin heth. verbum behandelt wird (kein Glossenkeil, Ableitung $^{LO}tarue\check{s}gala$ - usw.) – taru- mi bereits in ah. Sprache vor und kann somit kaum luwisch sein". Moreover, Melchert's claim that PIE * k^w unconditionally yielded PAnat. * g^w in wordinternal position is incorrect (cf. $takku < *tok^w e$, $nekku < *nek^w e$, but also the existence of Luwian / k^w / in CLuw. mannakuna/i- 'short', $nakku\check{s}sa/i$ - 'scapegoat', $(pap)parku\mu a(i)$ - 'to cleanse', e.a.).

In my view, we must compare the situation of tarku-zi besides taru-zi to the verbs $har(k)^{-2i}$ 'to have, to hold' (hark- besides har-) and $ištar(k)^{-2i}$ 'to ail' (ištarkbesides ištar-). Of these latter two verbs, I have argued that they show loss of *k in a cluster *-RkC-. The loss of *k in this position was phonetically regular, but in the paradigm of $i\check{s}tar(k)$ -, *k is largely restored on the basis of forms in which *k was regularly retained (*-RkV-), whereas in har(k)- the old situation was preserved because of its frequent use. In the case of the pair tarku- ~ taru- I believe we are dealing with a similar phenomemon. This view is strengthened by the fact that taru- is found with endings that start in a consonant only (-zi and -ške/a-). If this proposal is correct, it would show that we have to reckon with the following line of events: $*terk^wti > *tar2^wt^si > Hitt. /tárut^si/, spelled tar-ú-zi;$ and * $trk^w ske/o- > tr?^w ske/a- > OH /truske/a-/, spelled <math>taruške/a- (OS)$ (note that NH tarue/iške/a- seems to stand for /truiske/a-/, which cannot be regularly from OH /truske/a-/: either we must assume that the NH variant /-iske/a-/ of the impf.suffix -ške/a- (q.v.) has been used here, or we must assume that this form stands for /trwiske/a-/, which would indicate that OS taruške/a- is to be interpreted as /trwske/a-/ $< *tr?^{w}ske/a$ -). This means that in the case of har(k)- and ištar(k)- we are dealing with $h_2erk-ti > har?t^si > Hitt. /hart^si/, spelled$ *har-zi*.

Note that Oettinger (1979a: 224) cites a form 3sg.pret.act. $tar-ku-\mu a-a-i\bar{s}-ta$ (KUB 24.97 i 11), but this should be read $tar-ku-\mu a$ $a-u\bar{s}-ta$ 'he looked angrily' (see under tarkuuant-).

tarkuuant- (adj.) 'looking angrily': nom.-acc.pl.n. tar-ku-ua-an-ta, tar-ku-ua-an-da.

Derivatives: *tarkuua* (adv.) 'angrily' (*tar-ku-ua*), *targulliiauuar* (n.) 'furious look' (nom.-acc.sg. *tar-gul-li-ia-u-ua-ar*), *tarkuualliie/a-^{zi}* (Ic1) 'to look angrily' (impf.1sg.pret.act. *tar-ku-ua-al-li-iš-ke-nu-un*).

IE cognates: Lat. *torvus* (adj.) 'grim, looking grimly', Gr. τάρβος 'fright, dread', Skt. *tarjati* 'to threaten'.

PIE *trg"-ent-

Since Szemérenyi (1942: 395f.) and Neumann (1971: 262) this adjective is generally connected with Lat. *torvus* 'looking grimly' $< *torg^w$ -o-. In Hittite, we seem to be dealing with a petrified participle of a further unattested verb **tarku*-'to look grimly' which reflects **terg*^w- (also in Skt. *tarj*- 'to threaten').

 $^{(GI\check{S})}$ tarma- (c.) 'nail, peg, pin' (Sum. $^{GI\check{S}}$ GAG): nom.sg. tar-ma-a \check{s} (OS), abl. tar-ma-za (here? KBo 26.94 obv. 7), acc.pl. tar-mu-u \check{s} .

Derivatives: *tarmae-*^{zi} (Ic2) 'to nail, to hammer, to fasten down' (1sg.pres.act. *tar-ma-e-mi* (OS), *tar-ma-a-e*[-*mi*] (OS), *tar-ma-a-mi* (KUB 17.28 i 8 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. *tar-ma-a-iz-zi*, *tar-ma-iz-zi*, 1pl.pres.act. *tar-ma-a-u-e-ni* (KUB 17.28 i 16), 3pl.pres.act. *tar-ma-a-nzi* (KBo 22.249 iv² 3), 1sg.pret.act. *tar-ma-a-nu-un*, 3sg.pret.act. *tar-ma-a-it* (KBo 39.8 ii 20 (MH/MS)), 1pl.pret.act. *tar-ma-a-u-en* (KBo 12.129, 7), 3sg.imp.act. *tar-ma-ad-du* (KBo 10.45 iii 21 (MH/NS)); part. *tar-ma-a-an-t-*, *tar-ma-an-t-*; impf. *tar-ma-i-iš-ke/a-*, *tar-mi-iš-ke/a-*).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *tarma/i-* (c.) 'nail, peg' (nom.sg. *tar-mi-iš*, abl.-instr. *tar-ma-ti*, gen.adj.nom.pl.c. *tar-ma-a-aš-ši-in-zi*), *tarmattar / tarmatn-* (n.) 'nailing, fastening' (nom.-acc.sg. *tar-ma-at-tar*, Hitt.gen.sg. *tar-ma-at-na-aš*), *tarm(a)i-* 'to nail, to fasten down' (3sg.pret.act. *tar-mi-ta*, 3pl.imp.act. *tar-ma-in-du*, part. *tar-ma-ic-im>-mi-iš*, impf.3pl.imp.act. *tar-mi-iš-ša-an-du*).

IE cognates: Gr. τόρμος 'hole or socket in which a peg is stuck; projecting peg or pivot'.

PIE *tor-mo-

The noun *tarma*- and its derivative *tarmae*-^{zi} are attested in OS texts already. Tischler HEG T: 185 cites a stem *tarmi*- as well on the basis of two attestations, which I rather interpret as a separate word (see at *tarmi*-). Many different etymologies have been proposed: see Tischler (l.c.) for an overview. In my view the best proposal is by Frisk (1960-1972: 880, 913), who connects *tarma*- with Gr. τόρμος 'peg' (although his proposal to connect PGerm. **parma*- 'gut' seems semantically unattractive to me). For Hittite, we can reconstruct **tormo*-, but **trmo*- is in principle possible as well. The derivative *tarmae*- must reflect **t(o)rmo-je/o*- (with -*o-je/o*- as all *ḫatrae*-class verbs).

Kimball (1999: 381) assumes that the root was $*terh_i$ - on the basis of Gr. τέρετρον 'borer, gimlet', which means that in $*torh_i$ -mo- > Gr. τόρμος the 'de Saussure-effect' must have taken place (i.e. loss of a laryngeal after *o-grade). In Hittite, such an effect is invisible as $*-h_i$ - would have been lost in this environment anyway.

tarmi- (c.) symptom of a disease: nom.sg. tar-mi-iš.

This word occurs twice in one text only:

KUB 8.36 iii

- (1) [ma-a-an] $an-tu-uh-\check{s}[a-an]$ $hu-u-\mu a-ah-h[u-ur-ti-in]$
- (2) pa-ah-hu-e-na-aš e-ep-zi na-aš-ma SÚ-U[H-A-LU]
- (3) nu-uḥ-ḥa-ri-it-ti me-mi-ḥa-aš=ma-a=š-ši=kán [NU.GÁL]

(4) na-aš-ma tar-mi-iš ua-al-ah-zi

'When (a feeling) of burning seizes the throath of a man, or a cough convulses? (him) and he loses his voice, or a *t*. strikes (him)';

ibid.

(11) ma-a-an an-tu-uḥ-ša-an tar-mi-iš ua-al-aḥ-zi

'When a t. strikes a man'.

It clearly denotes a certain symptom of a disease. Therewith this word cannot be identical to *tarma*- 'nail, peg, pin' (q.v.). Further unclear.

tarna- (c.) 'head, skull; a small measure': nom.sg. tar-na- $a\check{s}$, acc.sg. tar-na- $a(n)=\check{s}-\check{s}a$ -an, abl. tar-na- $a(z)=\check{s}-\check{s}i$ -it, tar-na- $a(z)=\check{s}-\check{s}e$ -et, dat.-loc.pl. tar-na- $a(\check{s})=\check{s}$ -ma- $a\check{s}$.

IE cognates: TochB tarne 'crown of the head, summit'.

PIE *trno- or * d^h rno-

Within the IE languages, TochB *tarne* 'crown of the head, summit' evidently is cognate. Van Windekens (1963: 42f.) compared this word to Skt. *dīrṇa-* 'cracked' (referring to ModHG *Scheitel* from *scheiden* 'to split' as a semantic parallel), but since TochB *t-* cannot reflect **d-* (which would have yielded *ts-*) this comparison is formally impossible. So on the basis of the Hittite and Tocharian forms, we should reconstruct **trno-* or **d*^h*rno-*. Adams (1999: 281) adduces Yazgulmani *tern* 'crown of the head', which then would point to **t-*.

tarna-ⁱ / tarn- (IIa1γ > Ic2) 'to let (go), to allow, to leave (something)': 1sg.pres.act. tar-na-ah-hé (OS), tar-na-ah-hi (OS), 2sg.pres.act. tar-na-at-ti (MH/MS), tar-na-ši (KBo 4.2 i 25, ii 21, iii 8 (OH/NS), KUB 19.49+ i 56 (fr.), 57 (fr.) (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. tar-na-i (OS), tar-na-a-i (OS), tar-na-iz-zi (KUB 28.4 i 25b (NS)), 1pl.pres.act. tar-nu-me-ni, tar-nu-um-me-e-ni (NH), tar-nu-um-me-ni, tar-nu-um-ma-ni (KBo 2.8 i 15 (NS)), 2pl.pres.act. tar-na-at-te-ni (MH/MS), tar-na-te-ni, 3pl.pres.act. tar-na-an-zi (OS), 1sg.pret.act. tar-na-ah-hu-un (OS), tar-na-ah-hu-u-un (1x), 3sg.pret.act. tar-na-aš (OS), tar-ni-eš-ta (KUB 13.34 iv 14 (NS)), tar-ni-iš-ta (KUB 1.1+ iv 49 (NH)), 1pl.pret.act. tar-nu-mé-en (KBo 3.45 obv. 10 (OH/NS)), tar-nu-um-me-en, tar-nu-en (KBo 3.60 iii 7 (OH/NS)), 2pl.pret.act. tar-na-at-te-en (NH), 3pl.pret.act. tar-ni-er (MH/MS), tar-ner, 2sg.imp.act. tar-na (KUB 17.10 iii 24 (OH/MS)), tar-ni, 3sg.imp.act. tar-na-ú,

tar-na-a-ú, tar-na-ad-du (HKM 45 obv. 17 (MH/MS)), 2pl.imp.act. tar-na-at-tén (MH/MS), tar-ni-iš-tén (KUB 6.45+ i 32 (NH), KUB 6.46 i 33 (NH)), 3pl.imp.act. tar-na-an-du (MH/MS); 3sg.pres.midd. tar-na-at-ta-ri (NH), tar-na-ta-ri, 3sg.pret.midd. tar-na-at-ta-at (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.midd. tar-na-an-ta-ri (OH/MS); part. tar-na-an-t- (OS); verb.noun tar-nu-mar, tar-nu-um-mar (NH), gen.sg. tar-nu-um-ma-aš (KUB 20.29 vi 3); inf.I tar-nu-um-ma-an-zi; impf. tar-ši-ke/a- (KUB 23.72 ii 41 (MH/MS)), tar-ši-ik-ke/a- (HKM 46 rev. 26 (MH/MS)), tar-ni-eš-ke/a- (KUB 13.4 iii 23 (OH/NS)), tar-ni-iš-ke/a- (KUB 22.61 iv 23 (NS)), tar-na-aš-ke/a- (KUB 30.28 i 27 (NS)), tar-(na-)aš-ke/a- (KUB 24.9 ii 42 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: *tarnatt*- (c.) 'ration, portion' (Sum. ḤA.LA (?); nom.sg. *tar-na-az* (OH/NS), acc.sg. *tar-na-at-ta-an* (OS), gen.sg. *tar-na-at-ta-aš* (OH/NS), nom.pl. *tar-na-at-te-eš* (NH), dat.-loc.pl. *tar-na-at-ta-aš* (MH/MS)), *tarnattalla*- (c.) 'partner, sharer' (case? *tar-na-at-ta-al-la-aš(-*)x[...] (KBo 17.71+ ii 9 (OS))).

IE cognates: TochAB *tärk*- 'let go, to let, to allow'.

PIE *tr'k'- $n\acute{o}$ - $h_{1/3}$ -ei, *tr'k'-n- $h_{1/3}$ - $\acute{e}nti$

This verb is the name-giver to the *hi*-inflected *tarn(a)*-class, which is characterized by an ablaut *tarna*- vs. *tarn*-. This inflection is quite stable throughout the Hittite texts. Only in younger times we find an occasional transition into the *hatrae*-class (*tarnaši* (NS), *tarnaizzi* (NS), *tarnaddu* (MH/MS)).

The etymological interpretation of this verb is in debate. The tarn(a)-class consists of verbs that reflect a structure *°CoH-, *°CH-, either reduplicated roots (*Ce-CoH-ei, *Ce-CH-enti) or nasal-infixed verbs (*CR-no-H-ei, *CR-n-H-enti). See at malla-i / mall-, padda-i / padd-, harra-i / harr-, iškalla-i / iškall- and išparra-i / išparr- for the view that verbs of a structure * $CoCh_{2/3}$ -ei, * $CCh_{2/3}$ -enti end up in the tarn(a)-class as well. In the case of tarna- / tarn-, we are clearly dealing with a nasal-infixed verb of the structure *Tr-no-H-ei, *Tr-nH-enti.

Oettinger (1979a: 155, going back to Hrozný 1919: 77^9) derives tarn(a)- from the root * $terh_2$ - 'to cross, to pass through', but this is formally as well as semantically improbable. From a formal point of view, we would expect that *tr-no- h_2 -ei would yield Hitt. **tarnahhi and not tarnai. Oettinger's claim that the original stem tarnahh- is still visible in the one attestation part. tarnahhant- in KBo 3.45 obv. (2) nu=za tar-na-ah-ha-[a]n har-zi, which he calls a "Reliktform", must be refuted because this line is rather to be read [u]a-a-tar-na-ah-ha-[a]n har-zi 'he has instructed', with the participle of $u\bar{a}tarnahh$ - $u\bar{b}$

how an original meaning 'to cross, to pass through' could develop into 'to let (go), to allow'.

A semantically much better proposal was offered by Benveniste (1932: 142), who connected tarn(a)- with TochAB tärk- 'to let go, to let, to allow', which forms a present $t\ddot{a}rn\bar{a}$ - (TochA) ~ $t\ddot{a}rkana$ - (TochB). This means that for To charian we have to reconstruct a root $*t/d^herKH$ - (note that *d- should have given **tsärk-) that shows a present-formation * $t/d^{h}rK-n-H$ -. If we want to connect these forms with Hitt. tarn(a)-, we have to assume that in the pre-form * $t/d^h r K$ -no-H-, the *-K- was dropped. Such a loss is known from the verbs har(k) z^{i} , $i\dot{s}tar(k)$ - z^{i} and tar(k)u- z^{i} (q.v.), which show that a sequence *-RkC- yields Hitt. *-RC-. This applies to the fortis velars (*k, *k and *k") but does not work for the lenis velars (* $g^{(h)}$, * $g^{(h)}$ and * $g^{w(h)}$), cf. for instance *hargnau*- 'palm, sole' < * h_2 erg-nou-. So the velar must have been *k or *k'. Because it is against PIE root constraints to have both an 'aspirated' and a 'voiceless' stop in one root, the initial dental consonant cannot have been $*d^n$ -, but must have been *t-. The rootfinal laryngeal must be either $*h_1$ or $*h_3$, since $*h_2$ would have left a trace (**tarnahi, cf. above). So all in all, if the Tocharian and the Hittite forms indeed are cognate, which is semantically as well as formally very probable, we have to reconstruct a root *ter\k'h_{1/3}\)- with a present formation *tr\k'-n-h_{1/3}\-(cf. *g\)(w)renth_2\and its present $*g^{(w)}rnt-ne-h_2- > Skt.$ grathnāti 'to knot' for a similar root structure).

The imperfective shows the forms tar-ši-ke/a- (MH/MS), tar-ši-ik-ke/a-(MH/MS), tar-ni-eš-ke/a- (OH/NS), tar-ni-iš-ke/a- (NS) and tar-na-aš-ke/a-(NS). The forms taršike/a- and taršikke/a- have to be phonologically interpreted as /triské/á-/, tarniške/a- and tarneške/a- as /trniské/á-/ and tarnaške/a- as /trnaské/á-/. Of these three, /triske/a-/ must be the most archaic one as it is totally aberrant within the paradigm of tarn(a). Its archaicity is supported by the fact that it is the oldest attested form (MS texts already). In my view, it reflects the original imperfective * $tr'k'h_{1/3}$ - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ - without the present-suffix -n- (compare $duyaraške/a - \langle *d^hurh_l - sk\acute{e}/\acute{o} -$ from the nasal present $duyarni^{zi} / duyarn -$ 'to break' $< *d^h u r - n(e) - h_l$, or $zikke/a - < *d^h h_l - sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ from the *-oi-present $*d^h h_l$ - $(o)i- > dai^{-i} / ti$ - 'to put'). The phonetic development must have been * $tr'k'h_{1/3}$ - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ - > * $trh_{1/3}$ - $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ - (loss of *k in cluster *-rkC- as discussed above), after which *trh_{1/3}-ské/ó- regularly yielded Hitt. /trɨské/á-/ (compare *pri-prh₁ $sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ > Hitt. /pripriské/á-/, pa-ri-ip-ri-iš-ke/a- 'to blow (impf.)' and * h_l r h_l -ské/ \acute{o} -> Hitt. /?rɨské/á-/, a-ri-iš-ke/a-, a-re-eš-ke/a- 'to consult an oracle (impf.)'). Only later on, this imperfective was replaced by /trniske/a-/ (on the basis of the weak stem **trn?*-), and later on even by /trnaske/a-/ (on the basis of the strong stem *tarna*-).

*tar**5- 'to become dry' or 'to make dry': 3pl.pres.act. *tar-ša-an-zi* (KBo 46.200 obv. 5 (NS)); part.nom.-acc.sg.n. *tar-ša-an*, part.nom.-acc.pl. *tar-ša-an-ta*; inf.I *tar-šu-u-ua-an-zi* (KUB 55.27, 6 (NS)); verb.noun *tar-še-eš-šar* (KUB 43.56 iii 22 (NS)).

IE cognates: Skt. *tarṣ*- 'to become thirsty', Gr. τέρσομαι 'to become dry', Lat. *torreō* 'to dry, to roast', OHG *derren* 'to make dry', OHG *durst* 'thirst'.

PIE *ters-

This verb is not well attested. The only finite form, *taršanzi*, is attested in a broken context only. The exact meaning of *tarš*- is not fully clear either. Often, it is translated 'to roast, to dry' (e.g. Tischler HEG T: 219 "trocknen, dörren, rösten").

The most common context in which this verb occurs is in the pair *taršan mallan* 'roasted? / dried? and milled' (cf. CHD L-N: 126 for this translation), said of grains. In my view, a meaning 'roasted' is quite unlikely here: why would one roast grain before milling it? Furthermore, a meaning 'dried' is supported by the comparable pair *ḫātan mallan* 'dried and milled' (of *ḫāt-¹/ḥat-* 'to become dry'). The only place where a meaning 'roasted' at first sight seems favourable is UZU *tar-ša-an*, attested in the quite broken context KBo 30.43 ii 11. Although one is tempted to translate 'roasted meat', e.g. Oettinger (1979a: 453) translates it as 'Dörrfleisch'. Tischler (HEG T: 220) even assumes that UZU *taršan* denotes a body part and is to be separated from this verb. All in all, I conclude that *taršant*-means 'dried' only, and that there is no evidence for a meaning 'roasted'.

Oettinger (1979a: 452f.) convincingly connects this verb with the PIE root *ters- 'to be(come) dry'. He remarks, however, that on the basis of taršant-'dried' we have to assume that the basic verb was transitive and cannot directly reflect the intransitive root *ters- but must go back to the causative formation *tors-éje- 'to make dry' (Skt. tarṣáyati, Lat. torreō and OHG derren 'to dry (something)'). On the basis of his reconstruction *tors-eje-, he assumes that taršis hi-conjugated. In my view, all these reasonings are unnecessary. The part. hātant- means 'dried' as well (and is even used in the same contexts as taršant-) but is derived from the intransitive verb hāt-i/hat- 'to (become) dry' (q.v.). This means that we can assume just as well that tarš- was intransitive and meant 'to become dry' too. If so, then it could directly reflect PIE *ters-. A choice between these two scenarios can only be based on a context in which we find a finite form

of $tar\check{s}$ - that is used either transitively or intransitively and on the basis of which we can determine the inflection (mi- or hi-).

taršanzepa- (c.) an object in the temple, a sort of room divider to separate the entrance section from the real temple sanctuary: gen.sg. *tar-ša-an-ze-pa-aš* (OS), abl. *tar-ša-an-ze-pa-az* (OS), dat.sg. *tar-ša-an-zi-pí*, *tar-ša-zi-pí* (1x).

Derivatives: dtaršanzipa- (c.) 'id. (deified)' (dat.-loc.sg. tar-ša-an-zi-pi).

Although attested many times, it still is not fully clear what this word denotes. The word is spelled with the sign ZI that in principle can be read zi as well as ze. The formation of the word resembles $tag\bar{a}nzepa$ - (q.v.), which means that $tar\check{s}anzepa$ - is to be analysed as $tar\check{s}an$ - + ze/ipa-. At the lemma of $tag\bar{a}nzepa$ - I have argued that the element ze/ipa- probably was -zepa- in OH times, which was altered to -zipa- in younger times. In the overview above I therefore have cited the sign ZI as ze in the OS attestations and as zi in the younger attestations. The origin of the element $tar\check{s}an$ - is unclear. Connections with $tar\check{s}$ - 'to become dry' or $tar\check{s}a$ - 'shoot' are semantically not very compelling. No further etymology.

(GIŠ) tāru- (n.) 'wood' (Sum. GIŠ): nom.-acc.sg.n. ta-a-ru (OS), GIŠ-ru (OS), gen.sg. GIŠ-ru-ua-aš (MH/NS), GIŠ-ru-aš (NS), GIŠ-aš, dat.-log.sg. ta-ru-ú-i (OS?), GIŠ-ru-i (NS), erg.sg. GIŠ-ru-ua-an-za (KBo 32.14 iii 69 (MH/MS)), abl. [ta-]a-ru-az (OH/NS), GIŠ-ru-ua-az, GIŠ-ru-ua-za, GIŠ-ru-za (MH/NS), instr. GIŠ-ru-it (MH/NS), nom.-acc.pl. GIŠ^{HLA}-ru (OH/MS), GIŠ-ru-HLA (MH/NS), dat.-loc.pl. GIŠ-ru-ua-aš (NS), GIŠ-ru-aš, GIŠ-aš; case? tar-ua-aš (KUB 39.55, 3), GIŠ-ru-an (KUB 15.31 iii 39).

Derivatives: $taru\mu ae^{-z^i}$ (Ic2) 'to fix (magically), to fasten' (part. GIŠ-ru-an-t-, GIŠ-ru- μa -an-t-; inf.I tar- μa -u- μa -an-zi, GIŠ-ru-an-zi), tar-tar

Anat. cognates: CLuw. GIŠ tāru- (n.) 'wood' (nom.-acc.sg. ta-a-ru, [da]-ru-ša, gen.adj.nom.-acc.pl.n. da-ru-ua-aš-ša), dāruš- (n.) 'statue' (nom.-acc.sg. da-a-ru-uš-ša, ta-a-ru-uš-ša, ALAM-ša, erg.sg. ta-ru-ša-an-ti-iš, erg.pl. [ta-ru-ša]-an-ti-in-zi), taruui(ja)- 'to turn to wood (vel sim.)' (3sg.imp.act. [ta-]ru-u-i-it-ta-ru); HLuw. *taru- (n.) 'wood' (nom.-acc.sg.n. LIGNUM-sa (KARKAMIŠ A11b+c §33)), tarwi(ja)- 'wooden beam(?)' (abl.-instr. "LIGNUM"-wa/i-ia-ti (KARKAMIŠ A11a §18)), tarut- (n.) 'statue' (nom.-acc.sg. "LIGNUM" ta-ru-sa (ALEPPO 2 §8), "STATUA" ta-ru-sá (MARAŞ 3 §3), "STATUA" tá-ru-sa (KARKAMIŠ A25 §7), STATUA" ta-ru-sá (KARKAMIŠ A7 §6), STATUA-ru-sa (KARKAMIŠ A1a §28), STATUA-ru-sá (TELL TAYINAT 2 fr.11 §ii, KIRÇOĞLU §2), dat.-

loc.sg. "STATUA" *ta-ru-ti* (MARAŞ 14 §7), STATUA-*ru-ti-i* (KARKAMIŠ A1*a* §31, MALPINAR §5, §26), *ta-ru-ti(-i)* (KULULU lead strip 2 §1, §2, §5), dat.loc.pl. *ta-ru-tà-za* (KULULU lead strip 2 §3)).

PAnat. *tāru-

IE cognates: Gr. δόρυ 'wood', Skt. dấru 'wood', OE trēo(w) 'tree', OCS drěvo 'tree'.

PIE *dóru-

This word was first identified as 'wood' and etymologically connected with PIE * $d\acute{o}ru$ - by Ehelolf (1933: 7), which has since then received general acceptance. It is unclear whether the ablaut visible in Skt. $d\acute{a}ru$, $dr\acute{o}s$ < * $d\acute{o}ru$, *dr- $\acute{e}u$ -s has survived in Hittite as well. The plene spelling in ta-a-ru must reflect * $d\acute{o}ru$, but whether attestations with ta-ru- reflect a zero-grade *dr-u- cannot be determined.

The basic meaning of the Hittite word is 'wood', but a meaning 'tree' may still be visible in the word *allantaru*- 'oak', which seems to be a compound of Sem. *allan*- 'oak' and Hitt. *tāru*-, which then here could denote 'tree'.

See Tischler HEG T: 244f. for an extensive treatment of the verb *taruae-zi*, which he translates "'(magisch) fixieren; anpflocken". Especially his interpretation of inf.I *tar-ua-u-ua-an-zi* (KUB 12.62 obv. 11, 13) is attractive (contra Oettinger 1979a: 224f., who interpreted this word as belonging with *taru*-, which he therefore translated 'to rage', cf. *tar(k)u-zi* 'to dance').

According to Hoffner *apud* Friedrich HW Erg. 3: 33, the hapax *ta-a-ru-ma-ki-i*[n^{7}] (KUB 8.62 i 6), which possibly denotes a bird, is to be analyses as $t\bar{a}ru-\mu aki$ -'wood-biter' (second element derived from $\mu \bar{a}k^{-i}/\mu akk$ - 'to bite'), cf. 'wood-pecker'.

In Luwian, we find two derivatives, CLuw. $daru\check{s}$ - 'statue' and HLuw. tarut- 'statue' (the HLuwian nom.-acc.sg. tarusa shows the t-less nom.-acc. with the secondary ending -sa, compare words in -ahit- with nom.-acc.sg. -ahisa). Starke (1990: 428^{1555}) saw the hapax $\not\leftarrow tar-\mu a-a\check{s}-\check{s}i-i\check{s}$ (KBo 2.4 ii 4) as a genitival adjective in $-a\check{s}\check{s}a/i$ - of taru- but see Tischler (HEG T: 247-8) for the fact that this word must be identical to $\not\leftarrow tar\mu ana\check{s}\check{s}i$ -, an adjective describing fruit dishes (so possibly $tar-\mu a(-na)-a\check{s}-\check{s}i-i\check{s}$), of which a connection with $t\bar{a}ru$ - is far from ascertained.

 $taru^{-zi}$: see $tar(k)u^{-zi}$

-ttaru (3sg.imp.midd.-ending).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. -ttaru (3sg.imp.midd.-ending): pa-aḥ-ḥi-it-ta-ru, ša-aš-la-at-ta-ru.

This ending clearly is a secondary formation, replacing the -i of 3sg.pres.midd.ending *-ttari* (q.v.) by the imperetival -u (q.v.).

taruhh-zi: see tarhu-zi

taruk-zi: see tar(k)u-zi

 $tarupp^{-zi}$ (Ib1 > Ic1, Ic2) 'to collect, to unite, to plaid together; (midd.) to collect oneself, to be finished': 1sg.pres.act. ta-ru-up-pí-ia-mi (KBo 11.11 i 2 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. ta-ru-up-zi (IBoT 2.96, 10 (OH/NS)), ta-ru-up-za (NH), ta-ru-uppa-iz-zi (HT 1 iii 11 (NH)), da-ru-pa-iz-zi (KUB 9.31 iii 22 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. ta-ru-up-pa-an-zi (IBoT 2.94 vi 13 (OH/NS), KBo 5.1 iv 1 (MH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. ta-ru-up-pu-un (KBo 19.90 + 3.53 obv. 10 (OH/NS), KBo 3.46 + KUB 26.75 obv. 40 (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. ta-ru-up-ta (KUB 26.77 i 17 (OH/NS), often (NH)), ta-ru-up-pí-ja-at (KUB 27.27 ii 28 (NS)), 3pl.pret.act. daru-up-pé-e-e[r] (KBo 22.1 obv. 2 (OS)), ta-ru-up-pé-er (often, MH/MS), 2sg.imp.act. ta-ru-up (KBo 3.23 obv. 3 (OH/NS), KUB 29.1 ii 44 (OH/NS)), daru-up (KUB 31.115, 7 (OH/NS)), 2pl.imp.act. ta-ru-up-tén (OH/NS); 3sg.pres.midd. ta-ru-up-ta-ri (often, NH), ta-ru-up-da-ri, ta-ru-up-ta-a-ri (NH), ta-ru-up-ta, ta-ru-piš-ta (KBo 11.11 i 9 (NH), for interpretation see Tischler HEG T: 240), 3pl.pres.midd. ta-ru-up-pa-an-ta-ri, 3sg.pret.midd. ta-ru-up-ta-at (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.midd. ta-ru-up-pa-an-ta-ti (MH/MS), ta-ru-up-pa-an-ta-at (NH), 3sg.imp.midd. ta-ru-up-ta-ru (KUB 29.1 ii 46 (OH/NS)), [ta-ru]-up-da-aru (NH), 3pl.imp.midd. ta-ru-up-pa-an-ta-ru (NH); part. ta-ru-up-pa-an-t-(MH/MS), da-ru-up-pa-an-t- (MH/MS); verb.noun ta-ru-up-pu-ar (KBo 1.42 iii 49), gen.sg. [ta-]ru-up-pu-u-ua-aš (KUB 12,16 i[?] 13); inf.I ta-ru-up-pu-ua-an-z[i] (KBo 10.36 iii 11); impf. ta-ru-up-pí-eš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: *taruppeššar / taruppešn*- (n.) 'collection' (nom.-acc.sg. *ta-ru-up-pé-eš-šar* (KBo 1.42 ii 15), dat.-loc.sg. *da-ru-up-pí-iš-ni* (KUB 19.49 i 57)), *taruppijanu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to bring together, to collect' (3sg.pres.act. *da-ru-up-pí-ja-nu-zi* (IBoT 2.129 i 22)), *taruppijahh-ⁱ* (IIb) '?' (3sg.pret.act. *ta-ru-pí-ja-ah-ha-aš* (KUB 9.11+ i 16 (OH/NS)), *ta-ru-up-pí-ja-ah-hi-iš* (KUB 9.11+ i 17 (OH/NS))), *taruppahh-ⁱ* (IIb) '?' (3sg.pret.act. *ta-ru-up-pa-ah-hi-iš* (Bo 3947, 13 (OH/NS))).

982

The bulk of the attestations show a stem $tarupp^{-z^i}$ (the few cases with single -p-are clearly simplified spellings). Occasionally in NS texts we find the stems $taruppi\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ and $taruppae^{-z^i}$.

The etymological interpretation of this verb is quite unclear. Often, tarupp- is connected with Lat. turba 'turmoil, multitude', Gr. $\tau \acute{o} \rho \beta \eta$ 'noise' and ON porp 'village' (first proposed by Holma 1916: 36). This is not only formally improbable (*tur- vs. Hitt. *Tru-; *p vs. Hitt. *p), but semantically unlikely as well: Lat. turba means 'multitude, large group', but this meaning has clearly developed from 'disorder, chaos', which is the opposite of Hitt. tarupp- 'to collect, to unite, to plaid together'.

Oettinger's proposal (1979a: 229) to connect tarupp- with Gr. θόρυβος 'the confused noise of a crowded assembly' is not convincing either: again Gr. β does not correspond to Hitt. -pp- (Oettinger's explanation that in Hittite *b was replaced by *p in analogy to other verbs ending in -upp- is totally $ad\ hoc$), and the semantic side shows the same problems as the connection with Lat. turba.

If tarupp- is of IE origin, it can hardly reflect anything else than *Treup-. Problematic, however, is the fact that an initial sequence *TrV- in Hittite seems to yield *TerV- (e.g. teripp- > *trep-, teri- < *tri-). Perhaps this development took place in front of frontvowels only (otherwise we cannot explain tarai- / tari- or taranzi 'they speak' < *tr-énti). If so, it would mean that the epenthesis in *TrVfront took place after the monophthongization of *eu to u. So mechanically, I reconstruct tarupp- as *Treup-ti, *Trup-énti. I must admit that I have not been able to find a convincing cognate, however.

Tischler (HEG T: 243) cites the form *ta-ru-up-pi-en-za* (KUB 42.42. i 10 (inventory)) as a participle of *tarupp-*. Because of the broken context, the meaning of the word cannot be determined and therefore a connection with *tarupp-* cannot be proven.

Otten & Siegelová (1970: 36) cite the forms *ta-lu-up-pa-an-da-an* and *ta-lu-up-pa-an* 'plaid together':

KUB 2.6 iv

- (6) nu=za iš-hu-uz-zi-in
- (7) SÍG BABBAR SÍG SA₅ an-da
- (8) ta-lu-up-pa-an-da-an da-a-i

'He takes a band plaid together from white and red wool';

KBo 11.11 iii

(8) 1 TÚG ku-re-eš-šar ta-lu-up-pa-an

'one cloth that has been plaid together'.

If these forms are really to be seen as variants of *taruppant*-, they would show an occasional development of *-r-* to *-l-* (cf. Melchert 1994a: 171).

(UZU) tašku(i)- (c.) 'thigh bone' (not 'testicle'!): nom.sg. ta-aš-ku-uš (KUB 9.4 i 12, 28 (MH/NS), KUB 9.34 ii 30 (MH/NS)), gen.sg. ta-aš-ku-ua-[aš] (KUB 9.4 i 28 (MH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. ta-aš-ku-i (KUB 9.4 i 12 (MH/NS)), ta-aš-ku-ua-ia (KUB 9.34 ii 30 (MH/NS)), da-aš-ku-u[a]-ia (KBo 21.105 obv. 3), nom.pl. [t]a-aš-ku-eš (KBo 24.55 obv. 7).

The bulk of the attestations of this word occur in the Ritual of Tunnauiia: KUB 9.34 ii 22ff, with dupl. KUB 9.4 i 1ff. In this ritual body parts of a ram are used to lift the sickness of the body parts of a sick person. The different body parts used are mentioned in a top-down order, which enables us to determine the (approximate) meaning of some of these body parts. In Kloekhorst 2005a, I have given a detailed treatment of this text, and suggested that the word $ta\check{s}ku(i)$ - might denote 'thigh-bone' (situated between hupparattiiati- 'pelvis' and $h\bar{a}p\bar{u}\check{s}a(\check{s}\check{s})$ - 'shin-bone') and not 'testicle' as was assumed by Alp 1958. Another text in which $ta\check{s}ku$ - is found in an enumeration is the following:

KBo 24.55 obv.?	
(2) [K]I.MIN
(3) [-i]š GABA=KA
(4) [$]x SI^{HI.A} = KA KI.MIN$
(5) [KA]R-ŠI=KA ŠÀ=KA KI.MIN
(6) []x ḫu-up-pa-ra-aš=te-eš ge-nu-u=t-t[e-et]
(7) [t]a-aš-ku-eš=te-eš GÌR=KA
[8)]x

'[... li]kewise. [...] your breast [...] your horns likewise. [...] your [be]lly, your heart likewise. [...] your pelvis[?], yo[ur] knee(s) [...], your [t]ašku's, your feet [...]'.

Although the fragment is small, I think it sheds some light on the meaning of *tašku*-. In line 5 we find weak body parts, '[be]lly' and 'heart'. Line 6 contains joints: 'pelvis' and 'knee(s)'. Line 7 contains [t]aškueš and 'feet'. In my view,

this strongly indicates that *tašku*- cannot mean 'testicle', but is likely to denote a limb from the lower half of the body. I therefore stick to my suggestion 'thighbone'.

The dat.-loc.sg.-form taškuuaja seems to derive from an -i-stem taškui- (e.g. Weitenberg 1984a: 271), which could be the source of gen.sg. taškuuaš (< *taškuuaš) and dat.-loc.sg. taškui as well. The nom.sg. taškuš, however, shows a genuine u-stem tašku-. Tischler (HEG T: 255) therefore assumes that the form taškuuaja is a scribal error, but if the form dašku[u]aja (KBo 21.105 obv. 3, broken context, with Hurrian from line 4 onwards) really belongs to tašku- as well, taškuuaja must be a real form. In that case one might wonder whether the three attestations of nom.sg. ta-aš-ku-uš (all in the Tunnauija-ritual, which is notorious for its corrupt forms) could be errors for *ta-aš-ku-iš, although this would be difficult to defend. The other Hittite word that possibly means 'thigh', šakut(t)a(i)- (q.v.) is connected with Skt. sakthi- < *sok*tH-i-. If tašku(i)- would reflect *tosk*(-i)-, it would be at least remarkable to find the same phonemes in these two words.

daššu- / daššaų- (adj.) 'strong, powerful; heavy; well-fed; difficult; important' (Sum. DUGUD, Á.GÁL): nom.sg.c. da-aš-šu-uš (often), acc.sg.c. da-aš-šu-un (KUB 30.45 iii 10), nom.-acc.sg.n. ta-aš-šu (KUB 23.72 ii 54 (MH/MS)), da-aš-šu (often), da-a-aš-šu (KBo 22.260 obv. 18 (NS)), gen.sg. [d]a[-aš-š]a-u-u[a-aš] (KUB 2.1 iv 40), dat.-loc.sg. ta-aš-ša(-u)-i (KBo 3.8 iii 10), abl. da-aš-ša-ua-az, da-aš-ša-u-ua-az, nom.pl.c. da-aš-ša-u-e[-eš] (KUB 36.106 obv. 9 (OS)), da-aš-ša-u-e-eš (often), acc.pl.c. da-aš-ša-mu-uš (KBo 26.25 iv 9), da-aš-ša-uš (KUB 8.53 ii 25), nom.-acc.pl.n. da-aš-ša-u-ua (KUB 17.7 ii 18, KUB 33.98+ iii 6), da-aš-ša-ua (KUB 19.9 i 21), dat.-loc.pl. da-aš-ša-u-aš (KUB 33.84+, 6, 27)).

Derivatives: daššuuant- (adj.) 'strong' (nom.sg.c. da-aš-šu-ua-an-za (HT 1 ii 27, KBo 22.107 i 14), daš(ša)nu-zi (Ib2) 'to make strong' (1sg.pres.act. da-aš-ša-nu-mi (KUB 21.36, 10), 2sg.imp.act. da-aš-ša-nu-ut (KUB 33.102 ii 6), 2pl.imp.act. [ta-aš(-ša)-n]u-ut-ta-ni (KUB 23.72 ii 54 (MH/MS)); 2sg.imp.midd. ta-aš-ša-nu-uh-hu-ut (KUB 23.77+ obv. 35 (MH/MS)); part. da-aš-ša-nu-ua-an-t-, da-aš-nu-ua-an-t-; verb.noun ta-aš-nu-mar; impf. da-aš-ša-nu-uš-ke/a-, ta-aš-nu-uš-ke/a-), daššēšš-zi (Ib2) 'to become heavy, to become pressing' (2sg.pret.act(?) da-aš-še-eš-ta (KBo 4.10 i 40), 3sg.imp.act. da-aš-ši-iš-du (KUB 43.38 rev. 28)), daššuuatar (n.) 'might(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. da-aš-šu-ua-tar (Bo 68/235 i 1)), *taššije/a-zi (Ic1) 'to be heavy, to make heavy, to press' (only in derivatives taššijatar (n.) a kind of disease (nom.-acc.sg. ta-aš-ši-ja-tar),

taššijauar (n.) a kind of disease (nom.-acc.sg. ta-aš-ši-ja-u-ua-ar) and taššijama-(c.) a kind of disease (acc.sg. ta-aš-ši-ja-ma-an)).

IE cognates: Skt. dáṃsas- 'miraculous power', daṃs- 'to have miraculous power', Gr. διδάσκω 'to learn'.

PIE *de/oNs-u-

See Weitenberg 1984: 146 and Tischler HEG T: 259f. for attestations. The word clearly is a *u*-stem of a stem $da\check{s}\check{s}$ -, which is found thus in $da\check{s}(\check{s}a)nu^{-zi}$ (compare $a\check{s}(\check{s}a)nu^{-zi}$ and $\check{s}a\check{s}(\check{s}a)nu^{-zi}$ (under the lemma $\check{s}e\check{s}^{-zi}/\check{s}a\check{s}$ -) for a similar alteration in spelling), $da\check{s}\check{s}\check{e}\check{s}\check{s}^{-zi}$ and, if this interpretation is correct, in *ta\check{s}\check{s}\check{u}e/a^{-zi}, a further unattested verb that served as the basis for several words for diseases.

The judgement of the etymology of this word has been largely determined by one's view on the development of the clusters *-ns- and *-ms-. For a long time it was thought that *-ns- yielded Hitt. -nz-, primarily on the basis of the interpretation of šumanza-, allegedly 'binding', as reflecting * suh_l - $m\dot{e}n$ -s. Since this word, which actually is (Ú) sumanzan-, now has been identified as (bul) rush' the etymological connection with Gr. ὑμήν and a reconstruction *suh₁mén-s has to be given up. This means that the only good examples for the development of *ns are the following words: $anz\bar{a}s$ 'us' reflects *ns-\(\delta s\) and shows that *(C)nsV > (C)anzV; -uaš (gen.sg. -ending of verb.nouns in -uar) reflects *-uen-s and shows that $*Vns\# > V\check{s}$. To my knowledge, no good example for *VnsV exists (note that genzu- 'lap' reflects *genh_i-su- where the presence of a laryngeal is crucial as it blocks the assimilation). For *-ms- there are more examples. On the basis of hanzana- 'black' $< *h_2 msono-$ and hanzāšša- 'offspring' $< *h_2 msosio-$ we can assume that *CmsV > CanzV (cf. also Melchert 1994a: 121), whereas $h\bar{a}s\bar{s}a$ -'offspring' $< *h_2 \acute{o}mso$ - and $ha \acute{s} \acute{s} u$ - 'king' $< *h_2 emsu$ - show a development *VmsV> $V\check{s}\check{s}V$ (note that $\bar{a}n\check{s}i$ 'wipes' reflect * $h_2\acute{o}mh_1sei$, again with a crucial laryngeal that blocks the assimilation to -šš-). Let us, with this in mind, look at the proposed etymologies for daššu-.

Kellogg (1925: 28) proposed a connection with Gr. δασύς 'thickly wooded, hairy, shaggy' and Lat. $d\bar{e}nsus$ 'dense' that reflect *d(e)ns-u-. This etymology has been criticized for its awkward semantics. An alternative etymology was put forward by Juret (1941: 51), who connected the word with Skt. $d\acute{a}msas$ -'miraculous power', which indeed seems semantically more likely. Skt. $d\acute{a}msas$ -is generally regarded a derivative from the verb dams- 'to have miraculous power', which LIV² reconstructs as *dens- 'to become skilled' (~ Gr. διδάσκω 'to learn'), although I do not see any reason the specifically reconstruct -n-: all forms mentioned in LIV² could reflect *dems- as well. Weitenberg (1984: 146) follows

Juret's suggestion, but is forced to reconstruct *d(o)msu-, because in his opinion *d(o)nsu- should have given **danzu-. As we saw above, this latter assumption has no ground anymore, and therefore we can reconstruct both -n- as well as -m-. It must be noted that a reconstruction *dNs-u- is not possible, since this should have given **danzu-, whereas both *deNs-u- and *doNs-u- would have yielded daššu- as attested.

Starke (1990: 252f.) has argued that the hapax *taššijaman*, a disease, must be of Luwian origin and reflects a neuter stem *taššijam(m)an*, on the basis of which he claims that in Luwian a verb *taššji-* must have existed. In my view, there is not a shred of evidence that *taššijaman* is of Luwian origin, however: it occurs in a Hittite context, and is grammatically regular. Moreover, a stem *tašš-* is not found in any genuine Luwian text.

tašuuant- (adj.) 'blind': nom.sg.c. *da-šu-ua-an-za* (KBo 24.9 i 5 (MS), KUB 36.12 ii 12 (NS)), *ta-aš-ua-an-za* (KBo 6.25 + 13.35 iii 3 (OH/NS), KUB 12.62+ rev. 7, 8 (NS)), *ta-aš-ua-za* (KUB 12.62+ rev. 12 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. [*d*]*a-šu-ua-an-t*[*i*] (KBo 14.104, 8 (NS)), nom.pl.c. *da-šu-ua-an-te-eš* (KBo 21.6 obv. 10 (NS)).

Derivatives: dašuuahh-i (IIb) 'to make blind' (3sg.pres.act. da-šu-ua-ah-hi (KBo 6.2 i 9, 11 (OS)), ta-šu-ua-ah-hi (OS), 1pl.pres.act. ta-šu-ua-ah-hu-u-e-ni (KUB 31.44 ii 11 (MH/NS)), da-šu-ua-hu-ua-ni (KUB 31.42 ii 13 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. ta-šu-ua-ah-ha-an-zi (KBo 18.49 rev. 4 (MH/MS), HKM 14 obv. 14 (MH/MS), HKM 16 obv. 17 (MH/MS), KUB 13.9 ii 18, iv 6 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. [d]a-aš-ua-ah-ta (KBo 16.9, 2 (NH)), ta-šu-ua-ah-t[a] (KBo 14.11, 9 (NH)), 3pl.pret.act. da-šu-ua-ah-he-er (KBo 6.34+ i 20 (MH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. da-šu-ua[-ah-ha-an-du] (KBo 6.34+ i 25 (MH/NS)), da[-šu-ua-ah-ha-a]n-du (KBo 6.34+ iii 8 (MH/NS)), ta-aš-ua-ah-ha-an-du (KUB 44.4+ KBo 13.241 rev. 28 (NS)); part. nom.sg.c. ta-šu-ua-ah-ha-an-za (KUB 13.9 ii 12, 14 (MH/NS)).

We find the spellings $da-\check{s}u-\check{\mu}a-$, $ta-\check{s}u-\check{\mu}a-$ as well as $ta-a\check{s}-\check{\mu}a-$, all denoting /tasua-/. The etymological interpretation has been in debate. Sturtevant (1933: 105) proposed a connection with Skt. $t\acute{a}mas-$ 'darkness', $t\acute{a}misr\bar{a}-$ 'dark night' and reconstructed *tms-uent-. The Skt. words, however, clearly reflect *temH-(e)s-, from a verb *temH- 'to faint, to become dark'. Phonetically, it is quite improbable that a pre-from *tmH-s-uent- would have given Hitt. $ta\check{s}u$ ant- (we would expect **/tniSuant-/, spelled **tane/iššuuant-, cf. § 1.4.4.3). Nevertheless, the etymology has been widely followed (e.g. Kimball 1999: 328: *te/omh2s-went-).

Szemerényi (1956: 77) connected the word with a root *d^hem- which is visible in OIr. *deim* 'black, dark', OE *dimm* 'dark'. This is phonetically equally problematic: a preform *d^hmsuent- probably would have given **danzuuant-, whereas *d^he/omsuent- should have given **daššuuant-.

Melchert (1994a: 70) states: "Hitt. $da\check{s}(u)want$ - 'blind' need not reflect $*d(e)mh_2s$ -went- 'dark', but is better derived from *das-went- 'lacking', to the root of Skt. $d\acute{a}syati$ 'lacks' (for the meaning cf. Ital. orbo)". LIV² and Mayrhofer (1986-2002: s.v.) take Skt. das- as reflecting $*sg^wes(h_2)$ - (so from Skt. jas-), however.

Rieken (1999a: 232f.) rejects all etymologies that assume an original nasal, because "wie auch immer man den *tašuuant*- zugrundeliegenden *s*-Stamm ansetzt, schwundstufig oder hochstufig, mit oder ohne Laryngal, in keine Fall ist bloßes *s* zu erwarten". She follows a proposal by Juret (1940/41: 51), who connects the word with ModEng. *dusk* (but -*sk* is problematic), Lat. *fuscus* 'dark brown' and Skt. *dhvámsati* 'to fall to dust', and reconstructs * d^huos -uent-. Although this preform indeed would regularly yield Hitt. *tašuant*- (with **Tuo* > *ta*- like in *tān* < **duoiom*), it is problematic that Skt. *dhvams*- goes back to * d^huens - (also visible in PGerm. **dunsta*- 'dust'), with a nasal. All in all, none of the proposed etymologies can account for *tašuuant*- without problems regarding the phonetic development.

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-ttat (2sg.pret.midd.-ending): see -tta(ri), -ttat(i)

-ttat (3sg.pret.midd.-ending): see -tta(ri), -ttat(i)

tattarae-<sup>zi</sup> (Ic2) '?': 3pl.pres.act. ta-at-ta-ra-a-an-zi (KUB 9.15 iii 6 (NS)).

IE cognates: ?Lat. terō 'to rub', ?Gr. τείρω 'to rub'.

PIE *to-tr(h<sub>1</sub>)-??
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This verb is hapax in the following context:

KUB 9.15 iii

- (5) nu=kán É DINGIR^{LIM} pa-ra-a ša-an-ḫa-an-zi
- (6) da-ga-an-zi-pu-uš ta-at-ta-ra-a-an-zi
- (7) nu É DINGIR^{LIM} an-dur-za a-ra-aḥ-za ḥur-ni-<u>i</u>a-an-zi

'They sweep the temple and *t*. the earth (pl.) and they sprinkle the temple inside (and) outside'.

Because of the plene -a- in -ānzi it is likely that this verb belongs to the hatrae-class. On the basis of the duplicate KBo 12.114 iii 4, where we find [K]I^{HI.A}-uš ták-ša-an-zi 'they unify the earth (pl.)', Tischler (HEG T: 273) assumes that tattarae- means something like 'to smooth (out)'.

Since the verbs of the *hatrae*-class are usually derived from *o*-stem nouns, we would in this case have to assume that *tattarae*- is derived from a further unattested noun **tattara*-. Nevertheless, because of the high productivity of the *hatrae*-inflection in NH times, it is also possible that *tattarae*- originally belong to another class. This assumption is necessary if one wants to follow Kapancjan's etymology (1931-33: 24), who proposed to connect *tattarae*- with Lat. $ter\bar{o}$ 'to rub', Gr. terow 'to rub', which reflect * $ter(h_l)$ - (see LIV² for the possible - h_l -). If this is correct, then we have to reconstruct * $to-tr(h_l)$ -.

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-ttati (2sg.pret.midd.-ending): see -tta(ri), -ttat(i)
-ttati (3sg.pret.midd.-ending): see -tta(ri), -ttat(i)
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tatrant- (adj.) 'agitated, aggressive (cow); sharp-edged (stone)': nom.sg.c. *ta-at-ra-an-za* (KUB 2.2+ ii 55), acc.sg.c. *ta-at-ra-an-ta-an* (IBoT 1.36 ii 65).

Derivatives: *tatraḥḥ-ⁱ* (IIb) 'to incite, to stirr up' (3sg.pres.act. *da-at-ra-aḥ-ḥi* (KUB 31.103 obv. 16), 3sg.pret.act. *ta-at-ra-aḥ-ḥa-aš* (KUB 23.11 iii 6 (MH/NS)), *ta-at-ra-aḥ-ta* (KUB 19.9 i 24).

IE cognates: Skt. *dar*- 'to crack, to scatter', Gr. δέρω 'to skin, to flay(?)', Goth. *dis-tairiþ* 'to tear up', Lith. *dìrti* 'to tear, to flay(?)', OCS *dьrati* 'to tear'.

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PIE *do-dr-ent- ?, *do-dr-eh<sub>2</sub>- ?
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These words seem to be derived from a further unattested stem *tatr(a)- (compare the situation of $da\check{s}uuant$ - 'blind' and $da\check{s}uuahh$ - 'to make blind' that are both derived from a further unattested stem $*da\check{s}u$ -). The meaning of the verb tatrahh- is quite clear in e.g. the following context (although the form itself is rather damaged here):

KUB 19.9 i

- (23) EGIR-az=ma KUR ^{URU}Iš-hu-pí-it-ta-aš [ku-r]u-ri-ah-ta
- (24) nu=kán KUR.KUR^{MEŠ} da-pí-an-da tạ-ạt-rạ-aḫ-t[a n]u KUR.KUR^{MEŠ} da-[pí-an-da]
- (25) ku-ru-ri-ah-he-er

'From the back, the land Išhupitta became hostile and incited all the countries. All the countries became hostile'.

Gamkrelidze & Ivanov (1984: 307 = 1995: 266) saw tatrahh- as a reduplication of "tarh-" 'to conquer'. This is impossible for several reasons. First, the meanings 'to incite' and 'to conquer' do not have much in common. Secondly, the verb "tarh-" does not exist but in fact is tarhu-^{zi} (q.v.), which makes a connection with tatrahh-, which is derived from tatr(a)-, formally impossible.

If the stem *tatr(a)- is of IE origin, it can only reflect a reduplication *To-Tr-. Melchert's connection (1984a: 33) with PIE *der- 'to cut, to split' (Skt. dar-, Gr. δέρω, Lith. derù, etc.) therefore is formally better. Nevertheless, we must remain cautious: the proposed semantic connection between 'hostile, aggressive' and 'to cut, to split' is nothing more than a possibility.

tē-^{zi} (Ia1: suppletive with ter-^{zi} / tar-, q.v.) 'to speak, to state': 1sg.pres.act. te-e-mi (OS), te-mi (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. te-ši (OS), 3sg.pres.act. te-e-ez-zi (OS), te-ez-zi (OS), 1pl.pres.act. ta-ru-e-ni (OS), 2pl.pres.act. tar-te-ni (MH/MS, often), te-e-te-ni (KUB 13.3 ii 8 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. ta-ra-an-zi (OS), da-ra-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. te-e-nu-un (KBo 26.136 obv. 17 (MS)), te-nu-un (KUB 1.16 ii 3 (OH/NS)), 2sg.pret.act. te-e-eš (HKM 48 obv. 17 (MH/MS)), 3sg.pret.act. te-e-et (KUB 17.10 i 28 (OH/MS), KBo 15.19 i 25 (NS)), te-et (MH/MS, often), 3pl.pret.act. te-re-er (HKM 63 obv. 16 (MH/MS), HKM 94 rev. 9 (MH/MS), KUB 33.60 rev. 14 (OH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. te-e-et (KUB 30.10 i 4 (OH/MS)), te-et (MH/MS, often), 3sg.imp.act. te-e-ed-du (KUB 30.10 i 26 (OH/MS)), te-ed-du (KUB 30.10 i 28 (OH/MS)), 2pl.imp.act. te-et-te-en (OS), te-et-tén (KBo 13.114 iv 4 (MH/NS)), te-e-tén (KUB 13.3 ii 28, iii 42 (OH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. da-ra-an-du (KBo 3.40 rev. 11 (OH/NS)); part. ta-ra-an-t-, da-ra-an-t-, ta-ra-a-an-t-(MH/MS); impf. tar-ši-ke/a- (OS), tar-ši-ik-ke/a- (KUB 14.1+ obv. 34 (MH/MS)), tar-aš-ke/a-.

IE cognates: OCS $d\check{e}ti$ 'to do, to say', Skt. $dh\bar{a}$ - 'to put', Gr. τίθημι 'to put', etc. PIE * $d^h\acute{e}h_l$ -ti

This verb is suppletive: on the one hand we find forms that show the stem $t\bar{e}$ - and on the other forms that show the stem ter^{-zi} / tar- (see there for its own etymological treatment). Already since Hrozný (1915: 29) this verb is connected with especially OCS $d\check{e}ti$ 'to do, to say' < PIE * d^heh_I -, which has been generally accepted since.

We would expect that in Pre-Hittite this verb showed an ablaut $*d^heh_{l^-}/*d^hh_{l^-}$. This ablaut is still visible in verbs that are derived from $*d^heh_l$ -, namely pehute- zi / pehut- 'to lead (there)', $uuate^{-zi}$ / uuat- 'to bring (here)' and $uete^{-zi}$ / uet- 'to build'. If we compare forms like 3pl.pres.act. pehudanzi (OS), 3pl.pret.act. uuater (OS), 3pl.imp.act. uuadandu (MH/MS), part. uetant- (OS) and inf.I uedumanzi (MH/MS), we must assume that the original paradigm of te- also contained 1pl.pres.act. *tumēni, 3pl.pres.act. *danzi, 3pl.pret.act. *ter and 3pl.imp.act. *dandu. We see that these forms are identical to the corresponding forms of the verb $d\bar{a}^{-1}/d$ - 'to take' < *deh₃- (although 3pl.pret.act. *dh₃- $\dot{e}r$ > *ter itself was replaced by $*d\delta h_3 - \bar{e}r > d\bar{a}er$ in pre-Hittite times already: the form *ter is still visible in *peter* and *uter*, however). This probably was the reason why they were removed from the paradigm of $t\bar{e}^{-zi}$ and subsequently replaced by forms of the verb ter^{-z^i} / tar-. For 2pl.pres.act. we would expect that $*d^h h_l - th_l \acute{e} + ni$ yielded */tsténi/, spelled *za-te-e-ni, (or perhaps */toténi/, spelled *ta-at-te-e-ni as still visible in uuatatten (MH/MS)?). This form is replaced by tarteni, but in a NS texts, we find tēteni as well, probably analogically created on the basis of 2pl.pret.act. $tetten < *d^heh_l - th_le + n$.

=tte-: see =tti-/=tta-/=tte-

tēkan / takn- (n.) 'earth': nom.-acc.sg. *te-e-kán* (OS, often), *te-e-ga-a(n)=š-še-it* (KBo 17.22 iii 11 (OS)), *te-kán* (often), gen.sg. *ták-na-aš* (OS, often), *ták-na-a-aš* (MH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. *ták-ni-i* (often), *ták-ni* (rare), *ták-na-i* (KUB 24.9+ ii 22 (OH/NS)), ending-less loc.sg. *ta-ga-a-an* (OS, often), *ta-ga-an* (OS, rare), *da-a-ga-an* (KUB 43.17, 6 (NH)), *ta-a-ga-an* (KUB 34.120, 7 (NH)), *da-a-ga-a-an* (KUB 40.46, 9 (NH)), all.sg. *ta-ak-na-a* (KBo 17.1 + KBo 25.3 iii 8 (OS)), *ták-na-a*, *ta-a-ak-na-a* (KUB 29.30 iii 13 (OS)), abl. *ták-na-a-az* (KUB 43.23 rev. 17), *ták-na-az*, *ták-na-za*.

Derivatives: see (f) tagānzepa-.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *tijamm(i)*- 'earth' (nom.sg. *ti-ja-am-mi-iš*, *ti-ja-am-me-iš*, acc.sg. *ti-ja-am-mi-in*, *ti-ja-am-me-in*, dat.-loc.sg. *ti-ja-am-mi*, erg.sg. *ti-ja-am-ma-an-ti-iš*, gen.adj.nom.sg.c. *ti-ja-am-ma-aš-ši-iš*, gen.adj.nom.pl.c. *ti-ja-am-ma-aš-ši-in-zi*); HLuw. *takam*- 'earth' (dat.-loc.sg. "TERRA" *ta-ka-mi-i* (SULTANHAN §39)).

PAnat. *dég-m, *dg-em-, *dg-m-ós

IE cognates: Skt. *kṣắs* (f.), gen.sg. *jmás*, Av. *zam*-, Gr. χθών (f.), TochA *tkaṃ*, TochB *keṃ*, Alb. *dhe*, Lat. *humus*, OIr. *dú* (gen. *don*), Lith. *žẽmė*, OCS *zemlja* 'earth'.

It has been clear since Friedrich (1924-25: 122^2) that Hitt. $t\bar{e}kan / takn$ - belongs with the other IE words for 'earth'. Details regarding the reconstruction are in debate, however. On the basis of Skt. $k_s \dot{a}s$ (f.), gen.sg. $jm\dot{a}s \sim Gr$. $\chi\theta\dot{\omega}v$ (f.), the old reconstruction of 'earth' was $*\dot{g}^h\partial^h\dot{c}m$, $*\dot{g}^h\partial^hm$ - $\dot{o}s$ (with a PIE phoneme 'thorn'). On the basis of Lith. $\check{z}\check{e}m\dot{e}$, OCS zemlja another ablaut-variant $*\dot{g}^h\partial^hem$ -can be reconstructed. With the discovery of TochA tkam, it became clear that the initial cluster was not $*\dot{g}^h\dot{o}^h$ - originally, but rather $*d^h\dot{g}^h$ -. So we have $*d^h\dot{g}^h\bar{o}m$, $*d^h\dot{g}^hem$ - and $*d^h\dot{g}^hm$ -. With the adduction of Hitt. $t\bar{e}kan$, which must reflect $*d^he\dot{g}^h$ -, it became clear that we are not dealing with a root $*d^h\dot{g}^hem$ -, but rather with a root $*d^h\dot{e}\dot{g}^h$ - followed by a suffix -em-.

The next question is how to reconstruct the original paradigm. Since Schindler (1977: 31), $t\bar{e}kan$ is usually reconstructed 'holodynamically' as $*d^h\acute{e}\acute{g}^h-\bar{o}m$, $*d^h\acute{e}\acute{g}^h-om-m$, $*d^h\acute{e}\acute{g}^h-m-\acute{e}s$. In this sense it would be comparable to the word for 'hand', which is often reconstructed 'holodynamically' as well: $*\acute{g}^h\acute{e}s-\bar{o}r$, $*\acute{g}^h\acute{e}s-or-m$, $*\acute{g}^hs-r-\acute{e}s$ (cf. Rieken 1999a: 280). As I show in detail under its own lemma, the Hittite paradigm of $ke\check{s}\check{s}ar$ - does not go back to these reconstructed forms, however. In my view, it rather shows nom.sg. $ke\check{s}\check{s}ar < *\acute{g}^h\acute{e}s-r$ (cf. Gr. $\chi\epsilon\acute{p} < *\chi\epsilon\hbar\alpha\rho < *\acute{g}^h\acute{e}s-r$), acc.sg. $ki\check{s}\check{s}eran < *\acute{g}^hs-\acute{e}r-m$ and gen.sg. $ki\check{s}ra\check{s} < *\acute{g}^hs-r-\acute{o}s$. I therefore want to propose that we have to reconstruct a similar paradigm for 'earth' as well: nom.sg. $*d^h\acute{e}\acute{g}^h-m$, acc.sg. $*d^h\acute{e}\acute{g}^h-m-m$, gen.sg. $*d^h\acute{e}\acute{g}^h-m-\acute{o}s$.

Let us first look at the development of nominative and accusative. In Hittite, 'earth' is a neuter word, with nom.-acc.sg. tēkan. From the Sanskrit and Greek evidence it is clear, however, that the PIE word for 'earth' was feminine. In PIE, non-neuter words of the structure $*CC-\dot{e}R$, $*C\dot{e}C-\bar{o}R$ and $*C\dot{e}C-R$ originally where asigmatic: they did not carry the nom.-ending -s. In Hittite, however, an ending -s became obligatory for all commune words, and -s was being added to old asigmatic nominatives, e.g. hasterza 'star' $< *h_2 st \dot{\bar{r}} + -s$, hāraš 'eagle' <* $h_3 \dot{e}r - \bar{o}n + -s$ (cf. Weitenberg 1995). If a word did not have an ending -s, it was eventually reinterpreted in Hittite as neuter (which is the reason that diphthongstems (especially in $-\bar{a}u$ -) often show neuter as well as commune forms in the oldest texts already). In the case of $*\dot{g}^h esr$ we still find an asigmatic nom.sg. keššar in OH texts (which is therefore occasionally reinterpreted as neuter). The accusative-form $*\dot{g}^h s - \dot{e}r - m$, which was replaced by $*\dot{g}^h s - \dot{e}r - om$ (regular introduction of the o-stem ending *-om in consonant-stem, replacing *-m, cf. at the lemma -an) yielded Hitt. kiššeran, on the basis of which the nominative was thematicized as well, yielding kišširaš and kiššaraš in MH times (cf. Weitenberg 1995). In the case of 'earth', we find a different development, however. The PIE forms $*d^h \acute{e} \acute{g}^h m$, $*d^h \acute{g}^h \acute{e} mm$ regularly developed into pre-Hittite $*d\acute{e} \acute{g} m$, $*d\acute{g} \acute{e} m$ (with simplification of *-emm > *-em). Because the nominative did not have an ending -s and formally looked like an accustive of a consonant-stem, and because the original accusative had become intransparent, the noun was reinterpretated as a neuter and the nominative form $*d\acute{e} \acute{g} m$ underwent the replacement of *-m by *-om, yielding nom.-acc.sg.n. $*d\acute{e} \acute{g} -om$. This $*d\acute{e} \acute{g} -om$ then regularly yielded Hitt. /tégan/, spelled $t\bar{e} kan$. It must be noted that because of the fact that this word is not an original neuter, it does not have a regular 'ergative': whenever it is necessary to use an animatized variant of 'earth' (e.g. as the subject of a transitive verb), the commune word $^{(f)} tag\bar{a} nzepa-$ (q.v.) is used.

The interpretation of the oblique cases is more clear. They are predominantly spelled $t\dot{a}k$ - n° or ta-ak- n° , showing plene spelling of the vowel of the ending ($t\dot{a}k$ $na-a-a\check{s}$, $t\acute{a}k-ni-i$, $t\acute{a}k-na-a$). The only spelling that shows $ta-a-ak-n^{\circ}$ must, despite the fact that it is attested in an OS text, be regarded as a mistake, which is supported by the fact that the vowel of that form's ending is spelled plene as well: ta-a-ak-na-a. It is clear that $takn\bar{a}\check{s}$ must go back to $*d^h g^h$ -m-os. Note that -m- is replaced by -n-, which must have happened in analogy to the nom.-acc.sg. *déģom > *dégon on the basis of which *dgmós > *dgnós. This secondary replacement must therefore have been quite recent. Because taknāš goes back to *dģnós, I phonologically interpret taknāš as /tgnās/. Note that in the initial cluster /tgn-/ no anaptyctic vowel has developed (compare pattai- i / patti- < *pth₁-oi-, which must represent /ptai-/). The endingless loc.sg. tagān (of which the occasional plene spellings of the first -a- can be disregarded: e.g. da-a-ga-a-an can hardly be a phonetically real spelling) must reflect $*d^h g^h \acute{o} m$ and therewith is formally to be equated with Gr. $\chi\theta\dot{\omega}\nu$ and, mutatis mutandis, Skt. $k\dot{s}\dot{a}s$. The reconstruction of $*\bar{o}$ is necessary because $*d^h g^h om$ would have yielded $**tag\bar{u}n$ (cf. $k\bar{u}n < *k\acute{o}m$ 'this (acc.sg.c.)').

The interpretation of the Luwian words is quite difficult. On the one hand we find CLuw. <code>tiiamm(i)-</code> 'earth' and on the other HLuw. <code>ta-ka-mi-i</code> 'on the earth'. Although it is clear that PAnat. *g' sometimes disappears in Luwian, the exact conditions of this loss are unclear. Certain examples of loss seem to be *gés-r-o-> CLuw. <code>is(sa)ra/i-</code>, HLuw. <code>istra/i-</code> 'hand', *gím-ro-> CLuw. <code>im(ma)ra/i-</code> 'open country', Hitt. <code>nekna-~</code> CLuw. *nāna/i- 'brother', HLuw. <code>nanasri-</code> 'sister'. Certain examples of retention seem to be *godmr-> CLuw. <code>katmarši(ia)-</code> 'to defecate', *gut-> CLuw. <code>kuttašra/i-</code>, HLuw. <code>kutasra/i-</code> 'orthostat' (cf. Melchert 1994a: 254-5 for examples). Although the evidence is scanty, we seem to be dealing with loss of *g before front vowels (with raising of a following *e to i,

which seems to point to a development $*\acute{g}e->*\acute{i}e->*\acute{i}i->i-$), word-internally before a consonants (or, at least, *n) and retention before back-vowels (compare Kimball 1994c). For $ti\acute{i}amm(i)$ -, Melchert (l.c.) assumes a development PAnt. $*d\acute{g}\acute{e}m->*d\acute{i}\acute{e}m-$, after which Čop's Law caused gemination of $-m-:ti\acute{i}amm(i)$ -. Although I largely agree with this reconstruction (I believe that this indeed is the only way in explaining geminate -mm-), I do not accept the fact that Melchert explains the difference with PAnat. $*\acute{g}esr->i \check{s}ra/i-$ (which shows $*\acute{g}e->i-$ versus $-i\acute{i}a-$ in $ti\acute{i}amm(i)-$) due to absence of Čop's Law in the latter. In my view, we have to reconstruct $*\acute{g}\acute{e}sro-$ and $*\acute{d}\acute{g}\acute{e}mo-$. That the first form yielded $i\check{s}ra/i-$ (and not $i\check{i}a\check{s}ra/i-$) can only be explained by the fact that here we are dealing with word-initial $*\acute{g}\acute{e}-(>*\acute{i}\acute{e}->\acute{i}\acute{i}-)$, whereas in $*\acute{d}\acute{g}\acute{e}->*\acute{d}\acute{i}\acute{e}-$ a further development to $**\acute{d}\acute{i}i-$ was blocked by the preceding d-, after which $*\acute{d}\acute{i}\acute{e}->\acute{d}\acute{i}a-$. With the interpretation of $ti\acute{i}amm(i)-$ as reflecting $*\acute{d}^{h}\acute{g}^{h}-em-$, we now have evidence for this ablaut-grade in Anatolian as well, despite the fact that in Hittite it is not directly attested.

HLuw. ta-ka-mi-i is a special case. The normal HLuwian word for 'earth' is TERRA taskuira/i-. The dat.-loc.sg.-form ta-ka-mi-i, which is hapax in SULTANHAN §39, is therefore probably a petrified form of the original word for 'earth'. Because of the fact that it shows retention of $*\acute{g}$, it cannot be equated with CLuw. tijamm(i)- like that. Melchert (1994a: 253) therefore reconstructs it as reflecting *dégom- (and subsequently phonologically interprets the word as /taggami/), in which Čop's Law is supposed to have yielded geminate -gg- that did not fall victim to loss in Luwian. As I argued above, I do not believe that the paradigm of $*d^h e g^h - m$ - ever contained a form $*d^h e g^h - om$ (apart from the very late pre-Hittite rebuilding from $*d\acute{e}\acute{g}m >> *d\acute{e}\acute{g}om > t\bar{e}kan$). In my view there are two possible interpretations. On the one hand, we can assume that ta-ka-mi-i is to be equated with Hitt. dat.-loc.sg. taknī and reflects *dģm-éi (which would mean that we have to phonologically interpret the word as /tgmī/). If correct, it would show that in a cluster *d\u00e1m-, *\u00e1m was retained in Luwian. It would also still show -m-, and be more archaic in that respect than Hitt. taknī. On the other hand, we can equate ta-ka-mi-i with Hitt. $tag\bar{a}n$, and assume that it reflects $*d^h g^h \bar{o}m + -i$, with retention of PAnat. *\'\geq \text{in front of back-vowel. This reconstruction would mean that *ta-ka-mi-i* is to interpreted as /tgāmi/.

Quite recently, Melchert proposed to interpret CLuw. $inzag\bar{a}n$ as denoting 'things inhumated' and reflecting "a hypostasis of a univerbated prepositional phrase *en $d^h g'^h \bar{g}'^m$ into the earth'" (2003a: 148). According to him, the fact that * $d^h g'^h$ - yields CLuw. -zg- here, shows that the concept of the 'thorn' still has to be regarded as a PIE phenomenon, but then rather has to be interpreted as affrication

of dentals before other stops. Apart from the fact that I think that HLuw. ta-ka-mi-i shows that $*d^h \acute{g}^h$ - yields Luwian /tg-/ (if $*\acute{g}$ is not lost in front of a front-vowel), and that therefore this reconstruction formally cannot be correct, the semantic side of this interpretation is improbable as well. If we look closely at the contexts in which $inzag\bar{a}n$ occurs, we see that a translation 'inhumated' is hardly likely:

KUB 35.54 ii (with additions from the parallels KUB 35.52 and KBo 29.2 ii)

- (27) $[x x x]K\grave{U}.BABBAR$ GUŠKIN NUM $[(UN)]^H[(^{I.A})]$ hu-u-ma-an
- (28) $[(^{\text{GIS}}ha-ah-)]ra-an^{\text{GIS}}mu-\acute{u}-i-la-an^{\text{GIS}}in-ta-lu-zi$
- (29) $[x x x]x \stackrel{GIS}{}$ ti-id-du-ut-ri kat-t[a] hi-ik-zi
- (30) n=a-aš-ta an-da ki-iš-ša-an me-ma-i
- (31) za-a-ú-i zi-
ịa-ar NUMUN $^{\Downarrow \text{I.A}}$ -na [p]u-u-na-a-ta
- (32) in-za-ga-a-an ua-aš-ha a=(a)ta [BE-]ÈL SÍSKUR
- (33) GIŠ ha-at-ta-ra-a-ti ha-at-ta[-r]i-it-ta
- (34) $^{\text{GIS}}tu$ -u-ra-a-ti=pa=(a)ta tu-u-r[a-a-a]t-ta
- (35) $a=(a)ta im-ra-a\check{s}-\check{s}a\langle -an \rangle$ ^dIŠKUR-u[n-t]i pa-ri
- (36) ta-ra-a-u-i-it-ta

'[xxx] of gold and silver, all the seeds, a rake[?], a *muuila*-, a shovel[?], a X (and) a *tiddutri* he presents down, and he speaks thus: "Here lie down all the seeds, *inzagān*, (and) the sacralized objects. The ritual patient has *hattari*-ed them with a *hattara*- and has *tūra*-ed them with a *tūra*-. He has delivered them to the Storm-god of the Open Country.".

According to Melchert, *inzagān* and *uašḫa* are appositions to NUMUN^{HI.A} 'seeds' and he therefore translates 'here lie down the seeds, the inhumated things, the sacralized objects'. It is quite awkward, however, to assume that although in the description of the action it has been told that objects of gold and silver, all the seeds and several agricultural implements are presented, in the words spoken after this action no reference is made to these golden and silver objects or to the agricultural implements anymore. I therefore would rather propose that *uašḫa* refers to the golden and silver objects (assuming that these are regarded as 'sacralized objects'), whereas *inzagān* then must refer to the several agricultural implements. In this way, we can translate: 'Here lie down the seeds, the tools and the sacralized objects'. The other context in which *inzagan*- occurs,

KBo 29.6 obv.

(25) i-in-za-ga-an-za=pa ku-ua-ti-in ša-pí-ia-im-ma-an a-ú-i-du-u=a-[aš=ta] (26) ua-aš-ku-li-im-ma-a-ti ma-al-ha-aš-ša-aš-ši-[iš EN-aš]

'Just as the *inzagan*- is *šapijaimma*-, may the ritual patient come away from the sin',

does not shed any additional light to its meaning, also because the meaning of $\check{sapi}_{laimma/i}$ is unclear. Nevertheless, it does not speak against a translation 'tool'. All in all, I conclude that there is no reason to interpret inzagan as 'inhumated' and to subsequently reconstruct it as *en $d^h g^h \check{e}_m$.

 $^{\text{URUDU/GIŠ}}t\bar{e}kan$ 'pick-axe (?)' (Sum. $^{\text{(GIŠ/URUDU)}}AL(?)$): case? te-e- $k\acute{a}n$ (KUB 32.115 i 9).

IE cognates: Skt. *téjate* 'is sharp', OSax. *stekan* 'to stab', Gr. στίζω 'to stab'. PIE **téig-o-* ?

Hapax in KUB 32.115 i (9) [...-*p*]*i-iš* ^{URUDU}*te-e-kán* ^{URUDU}MAR, which is compared by Laroche (1949-50: 20f.) with instances where we find ^(GIŠ/URUDU)AL 'pick-axe' besides ^(GIŠ/URUDU)MAR 'spade' (e.g. KUB 9.3 i 7, KUB 7.41 i 5f.). He therefore assumes that *tēkan* is the Hittite reading of ^(GIŠ/URUDU)AL. According to Laroche, another attestation is found in

KUB 24.9+ ii

(18) n=a-aš a-ra-ah-za pa-iz-zi ma-an-ni-in-ku-ua-ah-hi GISte-e-kán pád-da-a-i (19) nu=kán a-ni-u-aš $KIN^{HI.A}$ an-da da-a-i

'She (the MUNUS ŠU.GI) goes outside and in the neighbourhood she digs t. and puts the equipment of the ritual in there'

but Tischler (HEG T: 301) plausibly argues that we should rather read $t\bar{e}kan$ 'earth' here, as can be seen from the duplicate 452/u where tekan is written without the GIŠ-determinative, and that we should translate 'she digs up earth'. Tischler, however, gives other possible attestations of GIŠ/URUDU $t\bar{e}kan$, viz. 448/u, (3) 1 URUDU $t[e-e-k\acute{a}n]$, and KUB 12.53, (4) [GIŠ? te-e-k] $\acute{a}n$ GIŠ MAR, but of course, these can only function as indirect evidence. So, all in all, we are stuck with one real attestation only, viz. KUB 32.115 i 9, which is in a broken context. This makes the reality of the word dubious. Perhaps the word is there to be read as $t\bar{e}kan$ 'earth'. If URUDU $t\bar{e}kan$ indeed means 'pick-axe', however, we should follow

Laroche's proposal (l.c.) to connect $t\bar{e}kan$ with the root *(s)teig- 'to stab, to be sharp', which would make sense formally as well as semantically.

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tekri- (c.) 'deposition (?)': nom.sg. te-ek-ri-iš, dat.-loc.sg. te-ek-ri. IE cognates: Gr. ἔδικον 'threw away', Khot. dīśś- 'to throw'. PIE *deik-ri-?
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The word occurs a few times only. In the vocabularies KBo 26.20 and KBo 26.11 (duplicates of each other), of which the Sumerian and Akkadian parts have been broken off, we find *te-ek-ri-iš* being mentioned besides *markijauuar* 'rejection':

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KBo 26.10 iv
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- (8) mar-ki-ja-u-ua-ar 'rejection'
- (9) [h]a-te-ša-an-za 'being dried up'
- (10) [t]e-ek-ri-iš
- (11) [a]n-da=kán im-pa-hu-ua-ar 'making a burden'
- (12) [an-]da=kán im-pa-hu-ua-ar 'making a burden'

KBo 26.11 rev.?

- (6) mar-ki-ja-u-ua-ar 'rejection'
- (7) ha-te-eš-ša-an-za 'being dried up'
- (8) te-ek- $ri[-i\check{s}]$

The only real context in which this word is found is the following:

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KBo 5.6 iii
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- (14) ... $\hat{I}R = \underline{I}A = ma = \underline{\mu}a$ nu-u- $\underline{\mu}a$ -a-an pa-ra-a da-aḥ-ḥi (15) nu= $\underline{\mu}a$ -r=a-an=za=kán $\hat{L}U$ MU-TI= $\underline{I}A$ i- $\underline{\mu}a$ -mi te-ek-ri= $\underline{\mu}a$ na-ah-mi
- 'I (= the queen of Egypt) do not want to take one of my subjects and make him my husband. I fear for *tekri-*'.

In this last context, *tekri*- has since Kronasser (1966: 225) generally been translated 'Befleckung' (see, most recently, Rieken 1999a: 211: 'Ich furchte mich vor Befleckung'). On the basis of this translation, an etymological connection with Gr. τέκμαρ 'sign' has been proposed (Neu *apud* Tischler HEG T: 302), which would point to a reconstruction **tek-ri*-. In my view, a translation 'Befleckung' does not really make much sense. The queen states that she does not want to marry one of her own subjects out of fair for *tekri*-. I do not think she fears smearing of her good name, but rather that as soon as her future husband has

become the new king, she will be deposed off as queen by him. A translation 'deposition' would also much better fit the surrounding terms in the vocabularies (especially *markiiauuar* 'rejection').

This new suggestion does not fit the etymology cited above. I would rather suggest a possible connection with the root *deik- 'to throw away' (Gr. ¿δικον 'threw away', Khot. $d\bar{\imath}ss$ - 'to throw': cf. LIV²), and reconstruct *deik-ri- '*throwing away > deposition'. For the formation of abstracts in -ri- with the full-grade vowel, compare esri-, edri-, auri-, etc. Note that this interpretation makes a connection with tekkussije/a-zi impossible on semantic grounds (pace Rieken 1999a: 210-1).

tekkuššije/a-^{zi} (Ic1 > Ic2) 'to show, to present (oneself)': 3sg.pres.act. *te-ku-uš-ši-ez-zi* (KBo 25.1b, 2 (OS)), *te-ek-ku-uš-ši-[ez-zi*] (KUB 43.38 rev. 10 (MH/MS)), *te-ek-ku-uš-ši-e[z-zi*] (KUB 43.38 rev. 12 (MH/MS)), *te-ek-ku-uš-ši-i-ez-zi* (KBo 23.103 i 4 (NS)), *te-ek-ku-uš-ši-ja-az-zi* (KBo 13.20, 8 (OH/NS)), *te-ek-ku-uš-ši-ja-ez-zi* (HKM 46 obv. 14 (MH/MS)), 1sg.pres.act. *te-ek-ku-uš-ša-mi* (KBo 5.3+ i 11 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. *te-ek-ku-uš-ši-e-et* (KBo 3.60 i 5 (OH/NS)),

Derivatives: *tekkuš(ša)nu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to (make) show, to reveal, to (make) present someone' (2sg.pres.act. *te-ek-ku-uš-ša-nu-ši* (KBo 5.3 i 29), 1pl.pres.act.*ti-ik-ku-uš-nu-um-me-e-ni* (KUB 31.44 ii 5), *te-ek-ku-uš-nu-ma-ni* (KUB 31.42 ii 8), 1sg.pret.act. *te-ek-ku-uš-ša-nu-nu* (KBo 5.3+ i 5), 3sg.pret.act. *te-ek-ku-uš-nu-ut* (KUB 14.20 i 19), *te-ek-ku-uš-ša-nu-ut* (KBo 3.5+ ii 16), *te-ek-ku-(nu-))-uš-š[a-nu-ut*] (KBo 16.1 iii 17), *te-ek-ku-uš[-ša-nu-ut*] (KUB 1.1+ iv 19), *te-ek[†]-ku-uš[†]-nu[†]-ut* (text: *te-et-ku-nu-uš-ut* KBo 4.4 ii 77), 3pl.pret.act. *te-ek-ku-uš-nu-er* (KBo 2.5 iv 15), 2sg.imp.act. *te-ek-ku-uš-nu-ut* (KUB 7.8 ii 21, iii 10); impf. *te-ek-ku-uš-nu-uš-ke/a-* (KUB 7.5 iv 8, KUB 13.2 ii 18); broken *te-ek-ku-uš-nu-an[(-)...*] (KUB 19.29 i 11)), *tekkuššēšš-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to become visible' (3sg.pret.act. *te-ek-ku-uš-še-eš-ta* (KBo 4.12 obv. 12 (NH))).

IE cognates: Av. *daxš-* 'to teach', *daxšta-* 'sign'. PIE **dek*"*s-ie/o-*

The bulk of the attestations show a stem $tekku\check{s}\check{s}ije/a^{-z^i}$. Only once, we find a form that belongs with a stem $tekku\check{s}\check{s}ijae^{-z^i}$ (although in an MS text), and once we find a form that shows a stem $tekku\check{s}\check{s}ae^{-z^i}$ (in an NH text), both according to the productive hatrae-class inflection. The causative is spelled $te-ek-ku-u\check{s}-nu$ - as well as $te-ek-ku-u\check{s}-\check{s}a-nu$ -, for which compare e.g. $\check{s}a\check{s}(\check{s}a)nu^{-z^i}$ (under $\check{s}\bar{e}\check{s}^{-z^i}/\check{s}a\check{s}^{-\iota}$ 'to sleep') and $a\check{s}(\check{s}a)nu^{-z^i}$ 'to take care of' (see under $a\check{s}nu^{-z^i}$).

According to Götze (1951: 471¹²), tekkuššiie/a- is to be compared with Av. daxš- 'to teach' and daxšta- 'sign', which would point to a root *dek"s- 'to show' (note that initial $*d^h$ - is not possible as it is against the PIE root constraints to have an 'aspirated' as well as a 'voiceless' stop in one root). Semantically as well as formally, this etymology is very convincing. Nevertheless, Watkins (1969a: 229), proposes to see tekkušš- as an -u-s-derivative of tekk-, which he connects with Gr. τέκμαρ 'sign'. This tought is followed by Rieken (1999a: 210-1), who connects tekkuššije/a- to Hitt. tekri- (q.v.) as well. As I have shown under the lemma of tekri-, which is usually translated 'Befleckung', but which I interpret as 'deposition', a connection between tekri- and *tek- is quite unlikely. For tekkuššije/a-, a connection with *tek- would semantically work, but the formal aspect is difficult: I cannot explain why *tek-us-ie/o- would yield Hitt. tekkuššije/a- with geminate -šš-. Moreover, derivation of an -us-stem seems quite unattractive to me. I therefore stick to Götze's proposal and reconstruct *dek"sie/o-. For gemination of -s- in this phonetic environment, compare *no-nog^{wh}-s $ie/o- > nanakuššiie/a^{-z^i}$ 'to become dark'. The fact that in this word *-e- remains -e-, wheras e.g. *teks- > takš-, must be due to the fact that as an unextended miverb, *teks- always contained the sequence *-eKsC-, in front of which *e > a, whereas in $*dek^w s$ -ie/o-, the *i did not function as a consonant, and *eKsVremained eKšV.

Note that this etymology is an important argument in favour of the view that PIE $*k^w$ yielded PAnat. $*k^w$ and was not unconditionally lenited to PAnat. $*g^w$ (contra Melchert 1994a: 61).

-tten (2pl.pret.act.- and 2pl.imp.act.-ending of the *mi*-flection): see *-tten(i)*

-tten(i) (2pl.act.-ending of the *mi*-flection): pres.: °*Vt-te-e-ni* (OS), °*Vt-te-ni* (OS), °*C-te-e-ni* (OS), °*C-te-ni* (OS), °*C-ta-ni* (MH/MS), °*C-ta-ni* (MH/MS); pret./imp. °*Vt-te-en* (OS), °*C-te-en* (OS), °*Vt-tén* (MH/MS), °*C-tén* (MH/MS).

The normal ending of 2pl. is -tteni / -ttani in the present, -tten in the preterite and -tten in the imperative. Some verbs also use an ending -šten(i), -štani in the 2pl., and as I have shown in detail in Kloekhorst fthc.d, the distribution between -tten(i) and -šten(i) clearly indicates that -šten(i) is the original ending of the hi-conjugation whereas -tten(i) must have been the original ending of the mi-conjugation. Already in pre-Hittite times, the mi-ending -tten(i) is taking over the position of -šten(i) until in NH times the ending -tten(i) is virtually the only one left to indicate 2pl.

In the present, we find *-tteni* as well as *-ttani* (just as *-\u03cdeni* and *-\u03cdeni* and *-\u03cdeni* and *-\u03cdeni*). Melchert (1994a: 137-8) has noticed that the variant with *-a-* occurs when the verb's stem is accentuated (e.g *u\u03cdeni* and *-\u03cdeni*). He therefore regarded the forms with *-a-* as the regular outcome of unaccentuated *-*tteni*, *-*ueni* and *-*steni*.

It is clear that etymologically the ending *-tteni* must reflect the primary 2pl.-ending *- th_1e (Skt. -tha, Gr. -τε, OCS -te, Lith. -te, Goth. -p) as well as the secondary 2pl.-ending *-te (Skt. -ta, Gr. -τε, OCS -te, Goth. -p).

tepšu- / tepšau- (adj.) 'something little; some kind of (by-product of) grain (comparable to malt) that does not yield any plant': nom.sg.c. *te-ep-šu-uš* (KUB 17.10 iii 17 (OH/MS), HKM 116 ii 7 (MH/MS)).

Derivatives: *tepšauatar / tepšauann- (n.) 'poverty(?)' (dat.-loc.sg. te-ep-ša-u-ua-an-ni (KBo 3.34 ii 12 (OH/NS)), [t]e-ep-ša-ua-an-ni (KBo 3.36 obv. 19)), tepšanu-zi (Ib2) 'to make t.' (2sg.pres.act. te-ep-ša-nu-ši (KUB 24.3 ii 53 (MH/NS))), tepšauēšš-zi (Ib2) 'to become t.' (3sg.pres.act. te-ep-ša-u-e-eš-zi (KUB 29.11 ii 11 (OH/NS)), 3sg.imp.act. te-ep-ša-u-e-eš[-du] (KUB 17.10 iii 20 (OH/MS), HKM 116 ii 11 (MH/MS))).

PIE $*d^h \acute{e}b^h$ -su-

The word itself occurs in one context only, of which we have two variants (parallel texts, not copies):

KUB 17.10 iii

- (13) ${}^{d}Te-li-pi-nu-u\check{s}=ua\ kar-di-mi-ia-u-ua-an-za\ ZI=\check{S}U\ ka-ra-a-a[z=\check{s}e-i\check{s}]$
- (14) GIŠ ųa-ar-ša-am-ma-aš ú-i-šu-ri-ja-ta-ti nu ku-u-uš GIŠ ųa-ar-š[a-am-ma-aš]
- (15) $ma-a-ah-ha-an\ ua-ar-nu-\acute{u}-e-er\ ^dTe-li-p\acute{i}-nu-ua-a\check{s}-\check{s}=a\ kar-p\acute{i}[-i\check{s}]$
- (16) kar-di-mi-ja-az ua-aš-tu-ul ša-a-u-ar QA-TAM-MA ua-ra-a[-nu]
- (17) ma-a-ah-ha-an te-ep-šu-uš U-UL=an gi-im-ra $p\acute{e}-e-d[a-an-zi]$
- (18) n=a-an NUMUN-an i-ia-an-zi Ú-UL=m=a-an NINDA-an i-ia-a[n-zi n=a-an I-NA]
- (19) É $^{NA_4}KI\check{S}IB$ ti-an-zi dTe -li-pí-nu-ua-aš-š=a kar-pí-i[š kar-di-mi-ia-az]
- (20) ua-aš-du-ul ša-a-u-ua-ar QA-TAM-MA te-ep-ša-u-e-eš-[du]

'Telipinu was angry, his inmost self smoldered (like) firewood. Just like this firewood they burned, may the wrath, anger and rage of Telipinu likewise be burned. Just as *t*. They do not bring it to the field and use it as seed. They do not make it into bread and carry it into the storehouse. May the wrath, anger and rage of Telipinu likewise become *t*.-ed';

HKM 116 ii

- (1) $[DINGIR^L]^{UM?}$ TUKU.TUKU-*u-an-za* ZI=ŠU
- (2) [ka-r]a-az=še-iš ua-ra-an pa-ah-hur la-ap-ta
- (3) [nu]ki-i pa-aḥ-ḥur GIM-an ú-i-te-ni-it
- (4) [ki-iš-t]a-nu-nu-un
- (5) [DINGIR^L]^{IM?} kar-pí-iš TUKU.TUKU-az
- (6) [ua-aš-du-ul š]a-a-u-ua-ar QA-TAM-MA ki-iš-ta-ru
- (7) [ma-a-ah-ha]-an te-ep-šu-uš Ú-UL=an A.ŠÀ-ni
- (8) [pé-e-da]-an-zi n=a-an NUMUN-an i-ia-an-zi
- (9) [Ú-UL=m=a-an] NINDA-an i-ia-an-zi n=a-an I-NA É NA₄KIŠIB
- (10) [ti-an-zi n]=a-an=ši kar-pí-iš TUKU.TUKU-az
- (11) [μa - $a \check{s}$ -d u- $u \check{s} a$ -a- $u \check{s}$ - μa - $a \check{r}$ QA-TAM-MA te-ep- $\check{s} a$ -u-e- $e \check{s} [-d u]$

'The deity was angry and his innermost self blazed (like) burning fire. Just as I extinguished this fire with water, may the wrath, anger and rage of the deity likewise be extinguished. Just as *t*. They do not bring it to the field and use it as seed. They do not make it into bread and carry it into the storehouse. May the wrath, anger and rage of Telipinu likewise become *t*.-ed'.

In 1928, when the second passage cited above was still un-excavated, Götze (1928: 72) compared the first context with

KUB 40.16+ ii (StBoT 22: 6f.)

- (31) ke-e-da-ni=ma A-NA DIM₄ GIM-an ha-aš-ša-tar=še-et NU.GÁL
- (32) Ú-UL=an A.ŠÀ-ni pé-e-da-an-zi n=a-an NUMUN-an
- (33) i-en-zi Ú-UL=m=a-an NINDA i-en-zi
- (34) *n=a-an I-NA* É ^{NA}4KIŠIB *ti-an-zi*

'Just as this malt has no offspring, and they do not bring it to the field and use it as seed and they do not make it into bread and carry it into the storehouse ...'

 This indicates that *tepšu*- is a noun that denotes some kind of (by-product of) grain (comparable to malt) that does not yield any plant.

The derivatives of *tepšu*- may shed some further light on its meaning. Compare the following context:

KBo 3.34 ii

- (8) ^mA-aš-ga-li-ia-aš ^{URU}Hu-ur-mi EN-aš e-eš-ta
- (9) ku-ua-at-t=a ku-ua-at-t=a L \dot{U} -e \dot{s} ₁₇ e-e \dot{s} -ta \dot{s} =a-n=a-a \dot{s} -ta at-ti=mi
- (10) pa-ak-nu-er š=a-an ar-nu-ut š=a-an ^{URU}An-ku-i IR-DI
- (11) š=a-an ^{URU}An-ku-i=pát ^{LÚ}AGRIG-an i-e-et šar-ku-uš LÚ-eš₁₇ e-eš-ta
- (12) a-ki- $i\check{s}$ =m=a- $a\check{s}$ te-ep- $\check{s}a$ -u-ua-an-ni ^{URU}Ku -zu-ru- \acute{u} -i
- (13) ka-ak-ka₄-pu-uš ma-ra-ak-ta ^{URU!}An-ku-ua ka-ak-ka₄-pí-iš
- (14) ma-ak-la-an-te-eš

'Āšgalija was lord in Ḥurmi, and what a man he was. They denounced him to my father, and he deported him and brought him to Ankuua and in Ankuua he made him a governor. He was a powerful man, but he died in *t*.. In Kuzuruua he butchered *kakkapa*'s, in Ankuua the *kakkapa*'s were emaciated'.

Here, *tepšauu̯anni* is often translated as 'in poverty'. The verb *tepšanu-^{zi}* is found in the following context:

KUB 24.3 ii

- (51) n=a-at A-NA ^dUTU ^{URU}A-ri-in-na kat-ta-ua-a-tar
- (52) nam-ma ki-ša-a-ru nu=za DINGIR^{LUM} tu-el ŠUM=KA
- (53) le-e te-ep-ša-nu-ši

'And this (hostility against Ḥatti) shall forthwith become a cause of revenge for the Sun-goddess of Arinna. O, goddess, do not *t*. your name!',

but the duplicate KUB 24.4 + KUB 30.12 ii 9 has nu=za $tu-e^!-e^!$ (text: tu-el-e) $\check{S}UM=KA \langle le-e \rangle te-ep-n[u-]u\check{s}-ke-\check{s}i$ 'do not diminish your name!'. The verb $tep\check{s}au\check{e}\check{s}\check{s}^{-zi}$ is found in

KUB 29.11 ii

(11) $t\acute{a}k$ -ku ^d $S\^IN$ SI ZAG= $\check{S}\acute{U}$ GAM KI-i ne- $\underline{i}a$ -an KUR-e- $a\check{s}$ BURU₁₄- $a\check{s}$ te-ep- $\check{s}a$ -u-e- $e\check{s}$ -zi

'when the right horn of the moon is bowed downwards to the earth, the crop of the land will *t*.'.

Its duplicate KUB 8.6 Vs 11 has *te-pa-u-e-eš-zi*, however: 'the crop will diminish'.

On the basis of these contexts, we must conclude that *tepšanu-^{zi}* means 'to diminish (trans.)', *tepšauēšš-^{zi}* 'to diminish (intr.)', which makes it likely that the original abstract meaning of *tepšu-* is 'something little'. The concrete meaning 'some kind of (by-product of) grain (comparable to malt) that does not yield any plant' that we have established on the basis of the contexts cited above must have developed out of this.

Etymologically, it is in my view quite likely that $tep\check{s}u$ - is cognate with the adjective $t\bar{e}pu$ - / $t\bar{e}pau$ - 'little, few'. Because this latter reflects $*d^heb^h$ -(e)u-, we must reconstruct $tep\check{s}u$ - as $*d^h\acute{e}b^h$ -su-, showing the same nominalizing suffix *-su- as visible in genzu- 'lap' $< *\acute{g}\acute{e}nh_l$ -su-. See at $t\bar{e}pu$ - / $t\bar{e}pau$ - for further etymology.

tēpu-/tēpau- (adj.) 'little, few': nom.sg.c *te-e-pu-uš* (KBo 25.23 rev. 6 (OS)), *te-pu-uš* (KUB 6.12 rev. 10b, KUB 8.30 obv. 21, KBo 13.20, 6), acc.sg.c. [*te-]e-pu-un* (KBo 21.68 i 5), *te-pu-un* (KUB 7.2 i 10), nom.-acc.sg.n. *te-e-pu* (KBo 6.2 iv 42, 46, 47 (OS)), *te-pu* (KBo 6.2 iv 43 (OS), etc. (often)), [*t*]*i-e-pu* (KBo 25.23 rev. 7 (OS)), *z*[*e-]e-pu* (KBo 16.71++ iii 7 (OS)), gen.sg. *te-pa-u-ua-aš* (KUB 2.1 ii 40), dat.-loc.sg. *te-pa-u-e* (KUB 33.106 ii 5), *te-e-pa-u-e* (KUB 43.64,5), *te-pu* (KBo 38.47 obv. 5), abl. *te-e-pa-u-ua-az*, *te-pa-u-ua-az*, *te-pa-u-ua-za*, instr. *te-pa-u-i-it* (KBo 23.28 i 57), *te-pu-it* (KBo 15.37 i 25), nom.pl.c. *te-e-pa-u-e-eš* (KUB 14.11 iii 42), *te-e-pa-u-e²-eš* (KBo 6.5 iv 26), *te-pa-u-eš* (KUB 14.1 obv. 48), nom.-acc.pl.n. *te-e-pa-u-ua* (ABoT 56 iii 28), *te-pa-u-ua* (KUB 22.70 obv. 83).

Derivatives: *tepnu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to diminish, to despise' (1sg.pres.act. *te-ep-nu-um-mi* (KUB 21.37 obv. 21), 3sg.pres.act. *te-ep-nu-zi* (Bronzetafel iii 72, iv 18, KBo 4.10 rev. 13), *te-ep-nu-uz-zi*, 3pl.pres.act. *te-ep-nu-ua-an-zi* (KBo 3.3 ii 27), 1sg.pret.act. *te-ep-nu-un*, 3sg.pret.act. *te-ep-nu-ut*, 3pl.pret.act. *te-ep-nu-er*; part. nom.-acc.sg.n. *te-pa-nu-ua-an* (KUB 16.16 rev. 2); verb.noun *te-ep-nu-mar*, *te-ep-nu-mar*; inf.I *te-ep-nu-ma-an-zi* (KUB 21.15 i 14), *te-ep-nu-um-ma-an-zi* (Bronzetafel ii 77, iii 27); impf. *te-ep-nu-uš-ke/a-* (KUB 24.4 + KUB 30.12 ii 9, KBo 3.4 i 24, ii 13)), *tepauēšš-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become little' (3sg.pres.act. *te-pa-u-e-eš-zi* (KUB 8.6 obv. 11), 3sg.pret.act. *te-pa-u-e-eš-ta* (KBo 4.2 iii 42), *te-e-pa-u-e-eš-ta* (KBo 2.5 i 6), 1sg.imp.act. *te-pa-u-e-eš-ša-al-lu* (Tischler HEG T: 317); part. [*t*]*e-pa-u-e-eš-ša-an-za* (KUB 19.29 iv 18), *te-e-pa-u-e-eš-ša-an-za* (KBo 4.4 iii 23, KUB 13.33 iii 9); impf.1sg.pres.midd. *te-pa-u-e-eš-ke-eh-ha-a-ri* (KUB

33.105 i 2)), *tepauahh-* (IIb) 'to make little' (3sg.pret.act. *te-pa-ua-ah-da* (KUB 14.3 i 13, KBo 13.74, 6), 3pl.imp.act. *te-pa-ua-ah-ha-an-du* (KBo 13.74, 7)).

IE cognates: Skt. *dabhrá*- 'little, small, deficient', *dabhnóti* 'to deceive, to hurt', *ádbhuta*- 'unerring, wunderful', GAv. *dəbənao*- 'to deceive'.

PIE * $d^h \acute{e} b^h$ -u-

This noun and its derivatives are predominantly spelled te-e-p° and te-p° (both in OS texts already). Twice, we find an aberrant spelling, namely [t]i-e-pu (OS) and z[e-]e-pu (OS), but these can hardly be anything else than scribal errors.

This adjective, which has to be phonologically interpreted /tébu- / tébau-/ has since Marstrander (1919: 150) generally been connected with Skt. $dabhr\acute{a}$ - 'little, small, deficient'. At the same time Hrozný (1919: 146⁴) connected Hitt. $tepnu^{-z^i}$ with Skt. $dabhn\acute{o}ti$ 'to deceive', which goes back to $*d^heb^h$ -neu- (but note that GAv. dabanao- = /dbnao-/ shows the most archaic formation, namely $*d^hb^h$ -neu-). A u-stem, as in Hitt. $t\bar{e}pu$ -, is found in Skt. \acute{a} -dbhu-ta- 'unerring, wunderful' (*n- d^hb^h -u-to-) as well. See at $tep\check{s}u$ - / $tep\check{s}au$ - for a nominal derivative reflecting $*d^heb^h$ -su-.

ter-^{zi} / tar- (Ia3: suppletive with *tē-^{zi}*, q.v.) 'to speak, to state': 1sg.pres.act. *te-e-mi* (OS), *te-mi* (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. *te-ši* (OS), 3sg.pres.act. *te-e-ez-zi* (OS), *te-ez-zi* (OS), 1pl.pres.act. *ta-ru-e-ni* (OS), 2pl.pres.act. *tar-te-ni* (MH/MS, often), *te-e-te-ni* (KUB 13.3 ii 8 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *ta-ra-an-zi* (OS), *da-ra-an-zi*, 1sg.pret.act. *te-e-nu-un* (KBo 26.136 obv. 17 (MS)), *te-nu-un* (KUB 1.16 ii 3 (OH/NS)), 2sg.pret.act. *te-e-eš* (HKM 48 obv. 17 (MH/MS)), 3sg.pret.act. *te-e-eš* (KUB 17.10 i 28 (OH/MS), KBo 15.19 i 25 (NS)), *te-et* (MH/MS, often), 3pl.pret.act. *te-re-er* (HKM 63 obv. 16 (MH/MS), HKM 94 rev. 9 (MH/MS), KUB 33.60 rev. 14 (OH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. *te-e-et* (KUB 30.10 i 4 (OH/MS)), *te-et* (MH/MS, often), 3sg.imp.act. *te-e-ed-du* (KUB 30.10 i 26 (OH/MS)), *te-ed-du* (KUB 30.10 i 28 (OH/MS)), 2pl.imp.act. *te-et-te-en* (OS), *te-et-tén* (KBo 13.114 iv 4 (MH/NS)), *te-e-tén* (KUB 13.3 ii 28, iii 42 (OH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. *da-ra-an-du* (KBo 3.40 rev. 11 (OH/NS)); part. *ta-ra-an-t-*, *da-ra-an-t-*, *ta-ra-a-an-t-* (MH/MS); impf. *tar-ši-ke/a-* (OS), *tar-ši-ik-ke/a-* (KUB 14.1+ obv. 34 (MH/MS)), *tar-aš-ke/a-*.

Anat. cognates: Pal. *tarta-* 'curse' (acc.sg. *ta-ar-ta-an*); CLuw. *tātarijamman*-(n.) 'curse' (nom.-acc.sg. *da-a-ta-ri-ja-am-ma-an*, *da-a-ta-ri-ja-ma-an*, *ta-ta-ri-ja-am-ma-an*, *ta-ta-ri-ja-am-ma-an*, *ta-ta-ar-ri-ja-am-ma-an*, *ta-ta-ar-ri-ja-am-ma-an*, nom.-acc.pl. *ta-ta-ri-ja-am-ma*, *ta-ta-ar-ri-ja-am-ma*, *ta-ta-ar-ri-ja-am-na*,

IE cognates: Lith. *tar̃ti*, *tarýti* 'to speak, to say', Gr. τετορήσω 'will say clearly'. PIE **tér-/tr-énti*

This verb is used in suppletion with $t\bar{e}^{-z^i}$ (q.v.) and denotes 'to speak, to state'. The distribution between the two stems is that strong-stem forms usually show the stem $t\bar{e}$ - (e.g. $t\bar{e}mi$, $t\bar{e}si$, $t\bar{e}zzi$), whereas weak-stem forms show tar- (tarueni, tarteni, taranzi). This is probably because the expected weak stem of the verb $t\bar{e}$ -, *t-, had already early phonetically merged with the weak stem of $d\bar{a}^{-i}$ / d- 'to give'. Note that the only form in which this distribution between $t\bar{e}$ - and tar- does not apply, is 3pl.pret.act. terer, which unambiguously shows that the stem tar-belongs to an original ablauting paradigm ter^{-zi} / tar-. This verb therefore should be cited as ter^{-zi} / tar- and not as tar^{-zi} as one often can find.

Already Petersen (1933: 17) connected ter-/tar- with Lith. $ta\tilde{r}ti$, $tar\dot{y}ti$ 'to speak, to say', Gr. τετορήσω 'will say clearly', on the basis of which we must reconstruct a root *ter-. Oettinger (1979a: 109) proposes a reconstruction * d^h er-"*festhalten > aussagen", which is primarily based on his claim that the spellings with initial DA point to an etymological *d or * d^h . Apart from the fact that especially in OS texts we often find spellings with the sign TA (e.g. 3x ta-ra-an-zi), a connection between the spelling of the initial stop and the etymological nature of that stop has never been proven.

Note that the verb $d\bar{a}ri\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$ that usually is translated 'to call upon the gods' and seen as a derivative of ter^{-zi} / tar- in fact seems to have a different meaning and therefore hardly can be cognate. I have treated it under a separate lemma. The fact that ter^{-zi} / tar- and $d\bar{a}ri\underline{i}e/a$ - have to be separated also weakens the connection between the former verb and Luw. $t\bar{a}tari\underline{i}a$ - 'to curse', which not only semantically remains far (unless one assumes a development *'to state with emphasis' (vel sim.) > 'to curse'), but formally is quite different from ter^{-zi} / tar-

as well, also because the single spelling of -t-, which points to etymological $*-d^{(h)}$ -, does not fit the reconstruction *ter-.

The imperfective shows $tar-\check{s}i(-ik)-ke/a-=/trsik\acute{e}/\acute{a}-$

terauartanna: see tierauartanna

terepp-^{zi} / *teripp-* (Ia5) 'to plough': 3sg.pres.act. *te-ri-ip-zi* (VBoT 58 i 30), 3pl.pres.act. *te-ri-ip-pa-an-zi* (Bo 6250 obv. 8, KUB 31.57 i 11 (fr.)); part. *te-ri-ip-pa-an* (KUB 18.20 obv. 10); inf.I *te-ri-ip-pu-u-ua-an-zi* (KUB 31.57 i 14, KBo 6.28 rev. 23 (fr.), KBo 18.82 rev. 5 (fr.)); impf. *te-ri-ip-pi-iš-ke/a-* (KUB 13.1 iv 24).

Derivatives: A.ŠĀ tere/ippi- (n.) 'ploughed field' (nom.-acc.sg.(?) te-ri-ip-pi (KUB 33.65 iii 2), abl. te-ri-ip-pi-ia-az (VBoT 24 iii 26), nom.-acc.pl. te-ri-ip-pi (KUB 9.34 iii 16 (MH/NS)) // te-ri-ip-pi^{HI.A} (KUB 9.4 ii 32 (MH/NS)), dat.-loc.pl. te-ri-ip-pi-ia-aš (KUB 13.1 iv 2, HKM 54 obv. 6)), A.ŠĀ tere/ippiie/a-i (Ic1) 'to plough' (3sg.pret.act. te-ri-ip-pi-ia-at (HKM 54, 20 (MH/MS)); part. te-<ri>ip-pi-ia-an (HKM 55 obv. 7 (MH/MS))).

IE cognates: Gr. τρέπω 'to turn', Lat. *trepō* 'to turn', Skt. *trapate* 'is ashamed'. PIE **trép-ti* / **trp-énti*

Hitt. $tere/ipp^{-zi}$ is quite generally connected with Gr. τρέπω 'to turn', Lat. trepit 'turns' etc. that reflect a root *trep- (cf. e.g. Milewski 1936: 42 and Braun 1936: 391). This would mean that in *trep- an anaptyctic vowel -e- arose between t and r, a phenomenon also known from teri- 'three' < *tri-. Some scholars assume that this anaptyctic vowel secondarily received the accent due to which the unaccentuated *-e- weakened to -i-, /terip-/, but this is not necessarily the case: if

te-ri-ip- is to be read *te-re-ep-* an interpretation /terép-/ is equally possible. Moreover, one could argue that the anaptyctic vowel in fact was a phonetic phenomenon of synchronic Hittite (/trV^{front}/ is phonetically realized as [terV^{front}]), which would make way to a phonological interpretation /trépt^si/.

Usually it is assumed that tere/ipp- is a non-ablauting verb, but see § 2.2.2.1.f for my view that te-ri-ip-zi / te-ri-ip-pa-an-zi in fact stands for /trépt^si/, /trɨpánt^si/, the regular outcomes of an ablauting pair *trép-ti / *trp-énti. I therefore cite this verb under the lemma $terepp-z^i$ / teripp-.

Morpurgo Davies (1987: 217) suggests that the HLuwian words starting with *tara/i-pa*- and *tara/i-pi*- may be cognate to Hitt. *tere/ipp-zi*, although she admits that the fact that the meaning of these words is unclear makes this a rather preliminary suggestion.

teri- (card.num.) 'three': nom.pl.c. 3-*e*-*eš* (KBo 17.58 i 5 (OS), IBoT 1.36 ii 35, iii 13 (OH/MS), KUB 15.31 i 6 (MH/NS)), 3-*i*-*e*-*eš* (KUB 10.55, 12 (undat.)), acc.pl.c. 3-*uš* (KBo 21.85 i 48 (OH/MS), KUB 9.31 i 11 (MH/NS)), nom.acc.pl.n. 3-*e* (KUB 9.30 iv 7 (NS), IBoT 1.2 iii 10 (NS), 355/t r. 8 (NS), Bo 2692 v 23 (NS)), gen.pl. *te*-*ri*-*ia*-*aš* (KUB 43.60 i 9 (OH/NS)), 3-*aš* (IBoT 2.5 r. 5 (NS)), dat.-loc.pl. 3-*ta*-*aš* (1175/u r.col. 7 (NS)), abl.pl. 3-*az* (KUB 20.78 iii 6 (OH/NS), 617/p, 11 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: *terija-* (ord.num.) 'third' (nom.sg.c. *te-ri-aš* (KBo 16.49 iv 2)), *terijalla-* 'three-drink(?)' (case? *te-ri-ja-al-la* (KBo 5.1 iv 35) // 3-*ja-al-la* (Bo 4951, 15)), *terijala-* (c.) 'third(?) > mediator(?)' (nom.sg. [*t*]*e-ri-ja-la-aš* (KBo 17.1+ ii 56)), *terijan* (adv.) 'at the third time' (*te-ri-ja-an-n=a* (KBo 20.40 v 8), [*te-ri-ja-an-n=a* (KBo 3.18 rev. 7, KBo 27.126, 10) // 3-*n=a* (KBo 3.16 iii 3), 3-*an* (KUB 2.10 iv 33, KBo 9.79, 6, 888/z rev. 8)), **terijankiš*(?) (adv.) 'thrice' (3-*ki-š=a-a=š-ma-aš* (KBo 17.1 + 25.3 i 3 (OS)), 3-*iš* (KBo 17.1 + 25.3 i 3 (fr.), 4, 5 (OS), StBoT 25.4 iii 45, iv 31 (OS), HT 95, 8, 9 (OS), KBo 17.74 ii 2, 8 (OH/MS?), 3=*ŠU* (OS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw.: see Lútarrijanalli- and Túgtarrijanali-; HLuw. *t(a)risu* (adv.) 'three times' ("3" *tara/i-su-u* (KARKAMIŠ A6 §19)); Lyc. *trisñne* 'three year old(??)', *trppeme* 'threefold(??)'; Mil. *trpple* '?', *trisu* 'thrice'.

IE cognates: Skt. *tráyas*, Av. *θrāiiō*, Gr. τρεῖς, Lat. *trēs*, OIr. *trī*, *tri*, ON *þrír*, Goth. *þrins* (acc.pl.m.f.), Lith. *trỹs*, OCS *trъje*, TochA *tre*, TochB *trai* 'three', Lith. (dial.) *trisù* (adv) 'the three of them'.

PIE *trei- / *tri-; *tri-io-

See Tischler HEG T: 320f. for attestations. Only once the numeral 'three' is spelled phonetically, namely as gen.sg. *terijaš*. On the basis of this form and derivatives, it is clear that the stem must be *teri*. We therefore can assume that the paradigm (all plural forms) must have been nom.c. **terijēš*, acc.c. **teriuš*, nom.-acc.n. **terie*, gen. *terijaš*, dat.-loc. **terijetaš*, abl. **terijedaz*.

If we compare the Hitt. stem teri- with its Luwian counterpart tarri- (attested in the noun LUtarrijanalli- 'functionary of third rank' (q.v.) and possibly in TÚG tarrijanali- 'cloth that has been woven three times (??)' (q.v.)), we have to reconstruct PAnat. *téri- to explain the geminate -rr- in Luwian (Čop's Law). The exact interpretation of PAnat. *téri- is difficult, however. E.g. Eichner (1992: 69) assumes that it must go back to a PIE ablaut variant *téri-. Because all other IE languages show a full grade *trei- only, this is not very likely, however (unless we would assume that *trei- goes back to *tr-ei- (with an *-ei-suffix), which has an ablaut variant *ter-i-: this option cannot be excluded in view of the ordinal numbers Skt. tṛtīya-, OPr. tīrts 'third' < *tr-ti- and Lith. trēčias, OCS tretii 'third' < *tr-eti-, which show the reality of a root *tr- without -i-). It might be better to compare teri- with the verb terepp-zi 'to plough' (q.v.) which is generally reconstructed as *trep-. Apparently, in terepp- an -e- emerged in the initial cluster *tr-. Although not all initial cluster *Tr- show an anaptyctic vowel -e- (e.g. taranzi 'they say' < *tr-énti, tarupp- < *Treup-(?)), we might have to conclude that in *TrV^{front} an anaptyctic vowel emerged between *T and -r- in pre-PAnatolian times already. This anaptyctic vowel then could receive the accent, which yielded, in the case of 'three', PAnat. *téri-, which is the predecessor of Hitt. teri- and CLuw. tarri-. Note that terija- 'third' < *tri-jo- differs from tariianzi 'they become weary' (see under tarai- $\frac{1}{2}$ / tari-) < * $\frac{d^{(h)}r}{dt}$ -i-énti in the sense that -i- apparently did not count as a fronted vowel, whereas -i- did.

The PIE inflection of 'three' probably was nom. *tréi-es, acc. tréi-ms, gen. *triom. This should regularly have yielded Hitt. **terēš, **terejuš, **terian. I am wondering to what extent it is possible that the OS attestation 3-e-eš in fact still stands for /terēs/ < *trejes, with the synchronic stem teri- (out of the oblique cases) being introduced only later on, yielding secondary /terijēs/, spelled 3-i-e-eš.

Note that HLuwian tara/i-su-u 'three times' and Mil. trisu 'thrice' can be directly equated with Skt. loc.pl. $tris\dot{u}$ and Lith. $tris\dot{u}$ 'the three of them < *with three (people)'.

In Lycian we find a stem *tri*- of which it is not fully clear whether it can reflect PAnat. **teri*-. We also find a stem *teri*- (gen.sg. *terihe*) of which Melchert (1993a: 70; 2004a: 63, referring to Eichner 1993: 239ff.) states that it may mean

'three'. He therefore translates *terihe* as 'of a third (person)'. This interpretation seems to be based on etymological considerations only, however, and has the disadvantage that we then would have to assume two different outcomes of PAnat. **teri*- in Lycian. I therefore reject this translation.

teripp-^{zi}: see *terepp-*^{zi} / *teripp-*

teriške/a-^{zi} (Ic6) 'to insult(?)': 3pl.pres.act. te-ri-iš-k[án-zi] (KUB 17.4, 10).

This word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 17.4

- (7) ... \acute{u} -i-i[(\check{s} -ke-u-ua-an-za)]
- (8) KÙ.BABBAR-an-za an-da pár-na-a=š-ša pa-it KÙ.BABBAR-an-za IN[IM^{HI.A}-ar EGIR-p(a an-ni-i=š-ši)]
- (9) me-mi-iš-ke-u-ua-an da-a-iš pé-ra-an a-aš-ki=za DUMU[(MEŠ ku-e-da-aš)]
- (10) kat-ta-an ḥa-az-zi-ik-ke-nu-un nu=mu te-ri-iš-k[án-zi]

'Silver went to his house crying, and began to speak the words to his mother: "The boys whom I struck down before the gate, they keep on *t*.-ing me".

Hoffner (1988: 149-51) interprets this form as a variant of taraške/a-, taršike/a-, the imperfective of ter-zi / tar- 'to speak'. This would mean that teriškanzi here meant 'they keep on saying (bad things) to me'. This is possible, but far from ascertained.

tešha- (c.) 'dream, sleep' (Sum. Ù): nom.sg. *te-eš-ḥa-aš* (KUB 13.4. iii 17 (OH/NS), KUB 30,10 rev. 18 (OH/MS), KUB 33.84, 7 (MH/NS)), *ti-eš-ḥa-aš* (KUB 15.36 obv. 12 (NH)), acc.sg. *te-eš-ḥa-an* (KUB 4.47 obv. 5 (OH/NS)), abl. *te-eš-ḥa-az* (KUB 9.22+ iii 30, 35 (MS), KUB 41.29 iii 2 (OH/NS), KUB 14.8 ii 36 (NH), KUB 22.70 obv. 17 (NH)), instr. *te-eš-ḥi-it* (KBo 17.65 rev. 18 (MS), ABoT 17 iii 6 (NS), KBo 11.1 obv. 42 (NH), KUB 14.10+ iv 17 (NH)), acc.pl. *te-eš-ḥu-uš* (KUB 24.9+ ii 23 (OH/NS), KUB 17.1 ii 15, 20 (NS), KUB 4.47 obv. 4 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: *zašhai-* / *zašhi-* 'dream' (acc.sg. *za-aš-ha-in* (often), dat.-loc.sg. *za-aš-hi-ia* (often), *za-aš-hé-ia* (KUB 30.10 obv. 25 (MH/MS)), *za-az-hi-i* (KBo 4.2 iii 46 (NH), KUB 43.50 obv. 8, IBoT 2.112, 8 (fr.) (NH)), abl. *za-aš-hi-ia-za* (KUB 43.55 ii 1), *za-aš-hi-ia-az*, *za-aš-hé-az* (KUB 24.4+ i 12 (OH/MS)), instr. *za-aš-hi-it* (KBo 5.1 i 43), acc.pl. *za-aš-hi-mu-uš* (KUB 7.5 iv 6)), *tešhalli-* (adj.)

'sleepy(?)' (acc.sg.c. *te-eš-ḥa-al-li-in* (KUB 36.35 iv 10)), *tešhanije/a-ⁱⁱ* (Ic1) 'to appear in a dream' (3sg.pret.midd. *te-eš-ḥa-ni-ia-at-ta-at* (KBo 16.52, 9, KUB 21.8 ii 15 (fr.)); impf. *te-eš-ḥa-ni-iš-ke/a-* (KUB 16.55 iv 8, KBo 4.2 iii 46), *te-eš-ḥa-ni-eš-ke/a-* (KBo 16.98 ii 10)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw.: see duntarrijašha-.

IE cognates: ON dási 'slow', MHG daesic 'dumb', ON dasa-sk 'to become weary', ModEng. daze.

PIE * $d^h e h_1$ - $s h_2 o$ - and * $d^h h_1$ - $s h_2 o i$ -

Of the word $te\check{s}ha$ - 'dream, sleep', we find the derivatives $te\check{s}hanije/a$ - 'to appear in a dream' and $te\check{s}halli$ - (adj.), if the latter indeed denotes 'sleepy' (its meaning cannot be assuredly determined from the context). The noun $ta\check{s}hai$ - ($tat{t}$) 'dream' is clearly related to $te\check{s}ha$ -. I have cited it as a derivative here, but this is more a matter of convenience: I rather regard $ta\check{s}hai$ - as an independent formation that made use of the same elements as $te\check{s}ha$ -. The comparison of $te\check{s}ha$ - with $ta\check{s}hai$ - shows that the latter should be interpreted /tsHai-/. If in $te\check{s}ha$ - we indeed find the suffix $ta\check{s}hai$ - (as in takhai- t

Čop (1971: 66-70) connected these words with ON $d\acute{a}si$ 'slow', MHG daesic 'dumb' $<*d\bar{e}sa$ - and ON dasa-sk 'to become weary', ModEng. daze <*dasa-, which he analyzed as $*d^h\bar{e}$ -sHo-, $*d^h\partial$ -sHo-. Although the formal and semantic side of this comparison look convincing, it cannot be excluded that (some of) these Germanic words are of substratum origin (compare ModDu. duizelen 'to grow dizzy', beduusd 'taken aback', bedeesd 'timid', with a number of vowel alternationes). Oettinger (1979a: 124, without referring to Čop, so perhaps independently) similarly reconstructs $*d^h\acute{e}h_l$ - sh_2o -, of which he states that it originally meant "Hineinsetzung" or "Einsagung", which is followed by e.g. Rieken (1999a: 381^{1916}). If correct, then zashai- must reflect $*d^hh_l$ - sh_2oi - (original paradigm $*C\acute{e}C$ - $\bar{o}i(s)$, *CC-i- $\acute{o}s$, cf. Weitenberg 1979: 289), showing generalization of the zero grade from the oblique stem.

(UZU) *tēta(n)*- (n.) 'breast, teat': nom.-acc.sg. *te-e-ta-an* (FHL 32, 10 (OH/NS)), *te-e-da-an* (KBo 10.9 rev. [?] 8 (OH/NS)), *ti-e-ta-a(n)*=š-š*e-it* (KBo 14.98 i 16 (OH/NS)), *te-ta-an* (KUB 35.2 (+) 4 iii 1 (NS)), all.sg. *te-e-da* (KBo 3.34 i 23 (OS)), abl. *te-da-na-az* (KUB 35.2 (+) 4 ii 14 (NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *tītan*- (n.) 'breast, teat' (nom.-acc.sg. *ti-i-ta-an* (Hitt. context: HT 6 + KBo 9.125 i 23), dat.-loc.sg. *ti-i-ta-ni*), *titaimma/i*- (adj.) 'suckling' (nom.sg.c. *ti-ta-i-im-me-iš* (KBo 2.1 i 40), *ti-i-ta-i-me-iš* (KBo 2.1 i 33)); Lyc. *tideime/i*- 'son, child' (nom.sg. *tideimi*, acc.sg. *tideimi*, gen.sg. *tideimi*, dat.sg. *tideimi*, nom.pl. *tideimi*, acc.pl. *tideimis*, gen.pl. *tideimē*, dat.-loc.pl. *tideime*), *tidere/i*- 'collacteus' (nom.sg. *tideri*).

IE cognates: Skt. *dháyati* 'sucks', Latv. *dêju* 'to suck', Gr. θήσατο 'sucked'. PIE *d^heh_li-to-

The Hittite word shows a-stem (all.sg. $t\bar{e}da$) as well as n-stem forms (abl. tedanaz). Because the a-stem form tēda is attested in an OS text, we would normally assume that the a-stem inflection is original, but because in CLuwian we find an *n*-stem as well, *tītan*- (although Melchert 1993b: 228 states that the Luwian *n*-stem must be regarded as secondary because of the verb tit(a)i- 'to suckle' seen in titaimma/i-), this case may be different. Tischler (HEG) treats several isolated words that he regards as cognate as well. E.g. ti-i-ta-an-ta[-x] (KBo 29.3 i 6) is interpreted by him (HEG T: 384) as "säugend" (taken over by CHD Š: 276), but I do not see any contextual indication for this. In KUB 5.9 i 4, Tischler (HEG T: 392) reads "ti-ti-iš-ša-al-li-in" which he translates as "Säugling, Kleinkind". Again there is no contextual evidence for such a translation. Moreover, the handcopy of the text quite clearly shows that this form which cannot be separated from the verbal form & ti-ša-in-ta in ibid. 5. The verbal form *ti-it-ti-iš-ke-ez-zi* (KBo 14.98 i 16) is interpreted by Tischler (HEG T: 344) as showing the Luwian verbal stem 'to suckle' on the basis of GUB-lan teta(n)=ššet 'her left breast' in the preceding line. Nevertheless, the geminate -ttdoes not fit the single -t- visible in Hitt. tēta(n)- and CLuw. tītan- and titaima/i-, so I would rather interpret this form as belonging with *titta-* '/ *titti-* 'to install':

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KBo 14.98 i
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(16) [x - x - x - x - x - h]u^2-un GÙB-la-an ti-e-ta-a(n)=š-še-et (17) [x - x - x - x - x - x - x] DUMU.MUNUS ti-it-ti-iš-ke-ez-zi
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'[She ...-s] her left breast [and] installs her daughter [to it]'.

The CLuwian adjective *titaimma/i*- is only attested in the syntagm *anniš titaimmeš*, which is interpreted by Melchert (1993b: 228) as 'nurturing mother', but which Tischler (HEG T: 344) translates as "Mutter (und) saugendes (Kind)", which is preferable in view of the identical Lycian noun *tideime/i*- that denotes

'son, child'. Starke (1990: 229) cites the verb underlying *tataimma/i*- as "*titii-/tataii-", stating that "[a]uf den -ii-Stamm des Verbums weist lyk. tidime(/i)- neben tideime(/i)-". Although we indeed find the form tidimi once (119, 3), it can in my view not compete against the 124 times that this word is attested with the stem tideim-. Just like we come across one form spelled tidemi (68, 2), which is generally emended to tidecimi, I think that the unique and aberrant form tidimi should be emended to tidecimi. This means that in Lycian there is no evidence for a verbal stem "titii-". Tischler (HEG T: 343) cites the verb is *titiia- as well, referring to the form tittiškezzi. As we saw above, this form cannot belong here. All in all, the verb underlying CLuw. titaimma/i- and Lyc. tideime/i- cannot have been *tidiia-, but must have been PLuw. *tidei- or *tidoi-. This is important for the etymology as we will see below. The Lycian noun tidere/i- is translated 'collacteus' in Melchert 2004a: 66, with the remark "[c]ompound of *tide- 'teat' + *are/i- 'companion'".

All in all, we are dealing with a Hitt. noun $t\bar{e}ta(n)$ - 'teat' and a Luw. noun $t\bar{t}tan$ - and verb *tide/oi- 'to suckle'. It has been proposed that these words should be compared with e.g. Gr. $\tau(\tau\theta\eta)$, Lat. titta 'breast' and regarded as Mediterranean Wanderwörter (see the references in Tischler HEG T: 345), but in my view an etymological connection with the PIE root * $d^heh_l(i)$ - 'to suck (milk)' is more likely. As we saw above, some scholars assume a verbal stem *tittija- and therefore reconstruct a reduplicated formation * $d^hi-d^hh_l-je/o$ - (e.g. Tischler HEG T: 343). Apart from the fact that the -je/o-suffix cannot explain the Luwian verb, the initial syllable cannot account for Hitt. $t\bar{e}$ -.

I would like to propose that Hitt. $t\bar{e}da$ - and Luw. $t\bar{i}ta$ - go back to $*d^h\acute{e}h_1i$ -to-'that what is suckled' (with lenition of *-t- due to the preceding accentuated long vowel), of which a verbal derivative $*d^heh_1i$ -to- $\underline{i}e/o$ - yielded PLuw. $*tido\underline{i}i$ -, the regular preform of CLuw. titai- and Lyc. tidei-.

teth-a: see tith-a

-tti (2sg.pres.act.-ending of the *hi*-conjugation): e.g. *a-ak-ti* 'you die' (OS), *a-ut-ti* 'you see' (OS), *da-a-at-ti* 'you take' (OS).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. -ttiš (in az-za-aš-ti-iš 'you eat' and ú-ut-ti-iš 'you drink')?

PIE *- $th_2e + -i$

Originally, -tti is the 2sg.pres.act.-ending of the *hi*-conjugation, but from MH times onwards it is used in the *mi*-conjugation as well. First in stems that end in

-š- or another consonant (e.g hapti 'you join' (MH/MS) (from happ-zi), and later on also in stems ending in a vowel (e.g. [ar]nutti (NH)). Just as the older hiendings 1sg.pres.act. -hhe is replaced by -hhi and 3sg.pres.act. -e by -i (probably on the basis of -i as found in the mi-conjugation endings -mi, -ši, -zi), it is likely that -tti is a secondary form that replaced older *-tte. Such an ending is not attested itself, however (note that 2sg.pres.act. ua-ar-(ri-)iš-ša-at-te 'you help' (KUB 23.1 ii 35) is from the time of Tuthalija IV and therefore probably shows the NH mixing up of the signs TE and TI (cf. Melchert 1984a: 137) instead of an archaic ending -tte).

This ending -tti (or better: *-tte) is generally connected with the PIE 2sg.perf.-ending *- th_2e (Skt. -tha, Gr. $-\theta\alpha$ (in $o\tilde{i}o\theta\alpha$ 'you know'), Lat. $-t\bar{t}$ (+ *-i)). This *- th_2e regularly yielded Pre-Hitt. *-tta, which was enlarged by *-i ('presentic' -i), which regularly yielded *-tte. This *-tte eventually was replaced by -tti in analogy to the -i as found in the mi-conjugation.

=tti-/=tta-/=tte-(encl.poss.pron. 2sg.) 'your (sg.)': nom.sg.c. *C=ti-iš* (OH/MS), *C=te-eš* (OH/NS), acc.sg.c. *C=da-an* (KUB 29.1 i 16 (OH/NS), KUB 57.63 ii 21, 22 (NS)), *C=ti-in* (NH), nom.-acc.sg.n. *ut-ne-e=t*[*e-et*] (KBo 25.122 iii 2 (OS)), *C=te-et* (OH/NS), *C=ti-it* (OH/NS), gen.sg. *C=ta-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *V=t-ti* (KUB 1.16 iii 30, 31 (OH/NS), VBoT 1, 9 (MH/MS), *kat-ti-i=t-ti* (KUB 20.7, 13 (OH/NS), KUB 9.27 + KUB 7.8 i 52 (MH/NS)), *V=ti* (*kat-ti=ti* (MH/MS, often), *ku-uš-ša-ni=ti* (KBo 1.42 i 24 (NH))), *V=d-di* (KUB 29.1 ii 25 (OH/NS)), all.sg. *V=ta* (KUB 1.16 iii 72 (OH/NS)), abl.-instr. °*az=ti-it* (OH/NS), °*az=te-et* (OH/MS), nom.pl.c. *C=te-eš* (OH/NS), *C=ti-iš* (OH/NS), acc.pl.c. *C=tu-uš* (OS), dat.-loc.pl. *C=ta-aš* (MH/NS).

PIE *-ti-, *-to-, *-te-

The original paradigm of this possessive pronoun seems to be nom.sg.c. $=tti\check{s}$, acc.sg.c. =ttan, nom.-acc.sg.n. =ttet, gen.sg. $=tta\check{s}$, dat.-loc.sg. =tti, all.sg. =tta, abl.-instr =ttit, nom.pl.c. $=tte\check{s}$, acc.pl.c. $=ttu\check{s}$, dat.-loc.pl. $=tta\check{s}$. For the original distinction between nom.-acc.sg.n. =ttet and abl.-instr. =ttit see Melchert 1984a: 122-6. This means that we are dealing with an ablauting stem =tti-/=tta-/=tte-. This vocalization can hardly reflect anything else than PIE *-i-, *-o- and *-e-, but an exact explanation for the distribution of these vowels is still lacking (cf. also =mi-/=ma-/=me- 'my', $=\check{s}\check{s}i-/=\check{s}\check{s}a-/=\check{s}\check{s}e-$ 'his, her, its', $=\check{s}ummi-/=\check{s}umma-/=\check{s}umme-$ 'our' and $=\check{s}mi-/=\check{s}ma-/=\check{s}me-$ 'your (pl.); their'). Whether this particle originally had -tt- or -t- is rather obscure: we find V=t[et] ($utn\bar{e}=t[et]$) in an OS text, and both V=ti (katti=ti) and V=tti (pippi=tti) in MS

texts. Despite the OS attestation of single -t- (but after a long accentuated vowel!), I assume that this stem originally had -tt-, just as its enclitic pronoun counterpart =tta / =ttu '(to) you'.

It is clear that this possessive belongs with $z\overline{t}k$ / tu- 'you (sg.)' < * tih_1 , tu- and the enclitic pronoun =tta / =ttu '(to) you'. Direct comparison to e.g. Gr. τεός, Lat. tuus, Lith. $t\widetilde{a}vas$ (dial.) 'your' < *teuo- and Skt. $tv\acute{a}$ -, Av. $\theta\beta a$ -, Gr. σός 'your' < *tuo- is improbable as there is no trace of -u- in Hittite. So I assume that =tti- / =tta- / =tte- is not derived from the oblique stem *teu- 'you', but rather from the unextended root *t-, which is still visible in nom.sg. *t- ih_1 besides obl. *t-(e)u- (see under $z\overline{t}k$ / tu-).

tierauartanna (adv.) 'for three rounds': *ti-e-ra-ua-ar-ta-an-na* (KBo 3.2 obv. 65), *ti-e-ru-ur-ta-an-na* (KBo 3.2 lower edge 2), *ti-e-ru-u-ur-ta-an-na* (KBo 3.5+ iii 17), *ti-e-ra-u-ur-ta-an* (KBo 3.5+ ii 37), *ti-e-ra-u-ar-ta-an-na* (KUB 1.11+ iv 35).

This word occurs in the Kikkuli-text only (cf. Kammenhuber 1961a). It is spelled in various ways: we find *tierauartanna*, *tierauartan* as well as *tierurtanna*. It is remarkable that all forms are spelled with *ti-e-*, which must stand for /tie-/ (compare the difference between *ti-e-ez-zi* /tiét^si/ 'stands' and *te-e-ez-zi* /tét^si/ 'states'). Nevertheless, this word is generally cited as *terauartanna*. The variation between *-uartanna* and *-urtanna* is remarkable as well, just as between *tier-* and *tiera-*. So it seems that these spellings stand for /tier(a)u(ə)rtanna/. The word is generally seen as an adaptation of Indic *tri-uartana- 'three-round', just as aikauartanna 'for one round' (*Haika- 'one'), panzauartanna 'for five rounds' (*panća- 'five'), šattauartanna 'for seven rounds' (*sapta- 'seven') and nauartanna 'for nine rounds' (*naua- 'nine'). The exact development of *tri- to tier(a)- is unclear to me, however.

GIŠ tiješšar / tiješn- (n.) 'forest(?)' (Sum. GIŠ TIR-šar (?)): nom.-acc.sg. ti-i-e-eš-šar (KUB 33.66 iii 5, KUB 31.100 rev. 16, KUB 13.28, 6, KUB 57.30, 9, 15), dat.-loc.sg. ti-i-e-eš-ni (706/v, 5), GIŠ TIR-ni (KUB 17.10 iv 12), all.sg. GIŠ TIR-na (KUB 29.1 i 52), dat.-loc.pl. GIŠ TIR HI.A-na-aš (KUB 20.10 iii 12).

PIE * $d^h h_l$ -i-é h_l s h_l -r?

See Tischler HEG T: 354 for an overview of the attestations of this word. The phonetically spelled attestations of this word are found in broken contexts only, on the basis of which its meaning cannot be independently determined.

Nevertheless, the consistent use of the determinative GIŠ 'wood' indicates that the word has something to do with wood. On the basis of the fact that <code>tijēššar / tiješn-</code> is the only word ending in <code>-šar / -šn-</code> that is found with the determinative GIŠ, it has been argued that we should equate it with the sumerogram ^{GIŠ}TIR 'forest' that is sometimes phonetically complemented with <code>-šar / -šn-</code> (nom.-acc.sg. ^{GIŠ}TIR-šar (KBo 1.53, 2), dat.-loc.sg. ^{GIŠ}TIR-ni (KUB 17.10 iv 12)). Although circumstantial, this reasoning has gained many support and ^{GIŠ}tijēššar is quite commonly translated 'forest'.

Formally, $ti\bar{\iota}\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$ looks like a deverbative in $-\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$ of dai^{-i}/ti - 'to put, to place' (see $\hbar uke\check{s}\check{s}ar$ 'slaughtering' from $\hbar uek^{-z^i}/\hbar uk$ - 'to slaughter' for the fact that $-\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$ takes the zero-grade of the verbal root) or $ti\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to step'. Indicative may be

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KUB 33.66 iii (5) ^{\text{GIŠ}}ti-i-e-es-sar da-is n=a[- ... ] (6) n=a-as ^{\text{URU}}Li-ih-zi-na-az a-ap-pa[ pa-it?]
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'He placed(?) the forest and he[...] and he [came(?)] back from the city Lihzina'.

Although it is quite unclear what $G^{I\bar{S}}tij\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar\ dai$ - means, we perhaps are allowed to interpret this syntagm as a figura etymologica. If correct, it would mean that $tii\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$ reflects $*d^hh_l$ -i- $\acute{e}h_lsh_l$ -r.

tije/a-zi (Ic1 > Ic2) 'to step, to go stand, to place oneself, to set in': 1sg.pres.act. ti-ja-mi (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. ti-ja-ši (NH), 3sg.pres.act. ti-ez-zi (OS), ti-e-ez-zi (OS), ti-i-e-ez-zi (OS), ti-i-e-ez-zi (NH), ti-ja-az-zi (NH), ti-ja-az-zi (NH), ti-ja-iz-zi (NH), 1pl.pres.act. ti-ja-u-e-ni (NH), 2pl.pres.act. ti-ja-at-te-ni, [ti-ja-]at-ti-ni (KUB 19.49 iv 33), 3pl.pres.act. ti-an-zi (often OS), ti-en-zi (often OS), ti-i-en-zi (1x, OS), ti-i-in-zi (1x, OS), ti-ja-an-zi (1x OS, often NH), 1sg.pret.act. ti-ja-nu-un (MH), ti-i-ja-nu-un (NH), 2sg.pret.act. ti-ja-at, 3sg.pret.act. ti-ie-et (OS), ti-e-et, ti-ja-at (NH), ti-i-ja-at, 1pl.pret.act. ti-ja-u-en (NH), 2pl.pret.act. ti-ja-at-tén (NH), 3pl.pret.act. ti-e-er (NH), ti-i-e-er (NH), ti-i-e-er (NH), ti-i-ja-er, 2sg.imp.act. ti-ja (MH/MS), ti-i-ja (NH), 3sg.imp.act. ti-ja-ad-du (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. ti-ja-at-tén (MH/MS), 3pl.imp.act. ti-ja-an-du (NH); 3sg.pres.midd. ti-ja-[(ri)] (KUB 30.11 + KUB 31.135 obv. 8 (MH/MS) with addition after KUB 36.75+ i 42 (NH)); part. ti-an-t-, ti-ja-an-t-, ti-in-t- (IBoT 1.36 ii 48); verb.noun ti-ja-u-ua-ar, ti-ja-u-ar, gen.sg. ti-ja-u-ua-aš; inf.I ti-ja-u-an-zi, ti-ja-u-ua-an-zi,

inf.II *ti-ia-an-na* (KUB 22.70 rev. 63, KBo 5.6 iv 8); impf. *ti-iš-ke/a-*, *ti-eš-ke/a-*, *ti-iš-ši-ke/a-* (KBo 3.34 iii 4).

Derivatives: *tijatar / tijann-* (n.) '?' (dat.-loc.sg. *ti-ja-an-ni* (KBo 13.261, 6)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. tā- 'to come to stand' (3sg.pres.act. ta-a-i, 3sg.pret.act. ta-at-ta, da-a-ad-da, 2pl.pres.midd. da-a-ad-du-ua-ar); HLuw. ta- 'to come to stand' (3sg.pres.act. /tai/ CRUSta-i (BOROWSKI 1 §1), ta-i (SULTANHAN §39, HİSARCIK 1 §3), CRUS-i (often), /taia/ ta-ia (KARATEPE 1 §48 Hu.), CRUSia (CEKKE §22, KARATEPE 1 §48 Ho.), 3sg.pret.act. CRUS-ta (IZGIN 1-2 §3), "CRUS"-ta (EĞRİKÖY §3), 3pl.pret.act. CRUS-ta (KARKAMIŠ A5a §5), 3sg./pl.imp.act. "CRUS" ta-tú (GELB §5), 3pl.imp.act. "CRUS"-tu (KULULU 2 §6)); verb.noun dat.-loc.sg.? CRUS-wa/i+ra/i? (KARKAMIŠ A5a §9)), tanu- 'to set up, to erect, to establish' (1sg.pres.act. "CRUS" ta-nu-wa/i-wa/i-i (KARKAMIŠ A6 §19), 1sg.pret.act. ta-nu-wa/i-ha (SULTANHAN §2, §10), ta-nu-wa/i-ha-' (KULULU §1, §5), CRUS-nu-wa/i-ha (KARKAMIŠ A1a §23, §26, §27), "CRUS"-nu-wa/i-ha (MARAŞ 14 §4), CRUS-nu-ha (QAL'AT EL MUDIQ §3, KARKAMIŠ A31 §4), CRUS-nu-ha-á (RESTAN §3), 3pl.pret.act. CRUS-nuwa/i-ta (KULULU 3 §6), CRUS-nu-ta (TİLSEVET §5), gerund CRUS-nú-wa/imi-i-na (SULTANHAN §3)), taza- 'to stand (impf.)' (3sg.imp.act. "CRUS<">ta-zatu (KARATEPE 1 §74)).

PIE *(s)th₂-ie/o-

This verb inflects according to the -ie/a-class and is in the OH period formally clearly distinct from the verb dai^{-i} / ti- 'to place, to put' (q.v.), except in 3pl.pres.act. tianzi (although the secondary form ti(i)enzi only occurs in the paradigm of $tiie/a^{-zi}$). In younger times, the verb dai-/ti- secondarily gets thematicized and starts to formally fall together with the verb $tiie/a^{-zi}$ more and more.

From the beginning of Hittite studies it has been in debate whether $ti\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ should go back to the PIE root $*d^heh_l$ - 'to put' or $*steh_2$ - 'to stand'. The former root would be possible in view of the meaning 'to place oneself' and the NH merger of $ti\underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$ with dai^{-i}/ti -, which clearly must reflect $*d^heh_l$ -. An etymological connection with $*steh_2$ - would much better fit the meaning 'to step, to go stand', however, which cannot easily be derived from an original meaning 'to put, to place'. Moreover, Morpurgo Davies (1987) has shown that the Luwian languages possess a verb $t\overline{a}$ - that means 'to come to stand' and that is used in similar contexts as Hitt. $ti\underline{i}e/a$ -. Because Luw. $t\overline{a}$ - quite obviously must reflect $*(s)teh_2$ - (note that $*(s)t\acute{o}h_2$ -ei regularly should have given Luw. $**t\overline{a}hi$, but probably has lost its -h- in analogy to all other forms of the paradigm where $*h_2$ is

dropped in preconsonantal position, yielding attested $t\bar{a}i$), which would mean that $ti\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$ ultimately goes back to $*(s)th_2-\underline{i}e/o$ - (for the *s*-mobile, compare e.g. TochAB $t\bar{a}k$ - 'to be (subj. and pret.)' $<*(s)teh_2$ -). Of course, it cannot be denied that all NH forms that show the secondary stem $ti\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}$ instead of the original hi-inflected stem dai^{-i}/ti - in principle reflect a virtual $*d^hh_1-\underline{i}e/o$ -, but this form never existed as such in pre-Hittite times.

tije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to bind(?)': 2sg.imp.act. *ti-ja* (KBo 3.40+ rev. 13, 14, 15).

Derivatives: *tijamar / tijaman*- (n.) 'cord, string' (nom.-acc.sg. *ti-ja-mar* (KBo 17.23 obv. [?] 6 (OS), KUB 17.28 iv 50 (MH/NS)), *ti-ja-am-mar* (KUB 39.71 iv 17 (NS)), instr. *ti-ja-am-ma-an-da* (KUB 9.28 iii 15 (MH/NS), *ti-ja-am-ma-an-ta* (KBo 19.132 rev. [?] 5 (MH/NS))).

IE cognates: Gr. δέω, δίδημι 'to bind', Skt. $d\bar{a}$ -, °dyati 'to bind'. PIE * dh_l - $i\acute{e}/\acute{o}$ -

The interpretation of the 2sg.imp.act.-form *tiia* found in the Soldier's Song in the Puḥanu-Chronicle is quite unclear:

KBo 3.40+ rev.1

- (13) nu-u=z-za iš-[h]a-ma-i-iš-ke-ez-zi ^{URU}Ne-š[a-aš^{KI} TÚG H] $^{I.A}$ ^{URU}Ne-ša-aš KI TÚG HLA ti-ia-a=m-mu ti-ia
- (14) nu-u=m-mu an-na-aš=ma-aš kat-ta ar-nu-ut ti-ia[-a=m-mu t]i-ia nu-u=m-mu ú-ua-aš=ma-aš kat-ta ar-nu-ut
- (15) [t]i- $\underline{i}a$ -a=m-mu [t]i- $\underline{i}a$

'He begins to sing: "The clothes of Neša, the clothes of Neša, t. me, t.! Bring me down my mother's, t. me, t.! Bring me down my nurse's, t. me, t.!".

Formally, tija seems to belong with tije/a- zi 'to step, to go stand' (q.v.), but this does not give a sound translation: tije/a- 'to step' is not transitive, which would mean that in the first line $^{\text{URU}}Ne\check{s}a\check{s}$ $\mathsf{T\acute{U}G}^{\text{HLA}}$ cannot be the object of tija, but rather has to be the subject. But if $^{\text{URU}}Ne\check{s}a\check{s}$ $\mathsf{T\acute{U}G}^{\text{HLA}}$ is subject, the number is wrong: $^{\text{URU}}Ne\check{s}a\check{s}$ $\mathsf{T\acute{U}G}^{\text{HLA}}$ is plural, whereas tija is singular. Moreover, a translation 'clothes of Neša, step towards me, step!' is at least not very probable.

Often, $ti\underline{i}a$ has been interpreted as belonging with dai^{-i}/ti - 'to put, to place' and a translation 'the clothes of Neša, put (them) on me, put!' has been given. Although semantically better, the formal side of this interpretation is improbable. The 2sg.imp.act. of dai-/ti- is always dai, and never $ti\underline{i}a$.

Melchert (1983: 14^{30}) therefore rather suggests a connection with the element $ti\underline{i}a$ - as found in $ti\underline{i}amar$ 'cord, string', which would mean that $ti\underline{i}a$ means 'bind': "the clothes of Neša, bind (them) on me, bind!". This noun $ti\underline{i}amar$ was connected by Eichner (1974: 57) with Gr. δέω, δίδημι 'to bind', Skt. $d\bar{a}$ - 'to bind' $<*deh_I$ -, which implies a reconstruction $*dh_I$ - $\underline{i}e'/\delta$ -.

titta-ⁱ / titti- (IIa5) 'to install, to assign': 3sg.pres.act.(?) *ti-it-ta-i* (KBo 19.162 iv 12), 3pl.pres.act. *ti-it-ti-ja-an-z*[*i*] (KUB 36.114, 22), [*t*]*i-it-ti-ja-an-z*[*i*] (KUB 15.11 ii 31); part. *ti-it-ti-an-t-* (OS), *ti-it-ti-ja-an-t-*; impf.3sg.pres.act. *ti-it-ti-iš-ke-ez-zi* (KBo 14.98 i 16).

PIE * $d^h i$ - $d^h h_l$ -oi-ei, * $d^h i$ - $d^h h_l$ -i-enti

This verb is predominantly attested with its participle, *tittijant-* 'put in, installed'. For its meaning, compare KBo 6.3 ii (37) *ták-ku* LÚ GIŠ [(TUKUL *ħar-*)]*ak-zi* LÚ *IL-KI ti-it-ti-ja-an-za nu* LÚ *IL-KI te-ez-zi* ... 'If a man who has TUKUL-obligations disappears, (and) a man who has *ILKU*-obligations is assigned (in his place), and the man owing *ILKU*-services declares ...' (transl. CHD Š: 3). Finite forms of this verb are rarely attested. We only find 3pl.pres.act. *tittijanzi* in the broken contexts KUB 36.114, 22 and KUB 15.11 ii 31, on the basis of which its meaning cannot be assured, and a possible 3sg.pres.act. in KBo 19.162 iv (11) *ma-a-an* [...] (12) GIŠ-*ru ti-it-ta-i* 'when [...] he installs? the wood'. If this latter form indeed belongs here, it shows that the verb does not show a stem *tittije/a-*, as is often cited, but must either belong to the *dāi/tijanzi-*class (*tittai-i / titti-*) or to the *mēma/i-*class (*tittai-i / titti-*). As I argued at the treatment of the *mēma/i-*class werbs with a polysyllabic stem. I therefore assume that this verb belongs to the *mēma/i-*class as well and cite it as *titta-i / titti-*.

Semantically, titta-/titti- 'to install, to assign' clearly belongs with dai- i / ti- 'to place, to put'. Also formally, this connection goes well, especially now we know that titta-/titti- originally goes back to *tittai- i / titti-. I therefore assume that it virtually reflects a reduplicated stem * d^hi - d^hh_l -oi- / * d^hi - d^hh_l -i-. See at dai- i / ti-for further etymology.

 Bewegunsverb [...] auffassen": there was no equation between these verbs: we are merely dealing with a scribal error.

tittanu-zi: see titnu-zi

tith-^a (IIIe > IIa1γ) 'to thunder': 3sg.pres.midd. ti-it-ha (KBo 17.11 i 9 (OS), KUB 34.123+ i 1, 28 (OH/NS)), te-e-et-ha (KUB 32.135 i 3, 10 (OH/MS)); 3sg.pres.act. te-et-ha-i (often, e.g. KUB 25.23 i 8 (NH), KBo 22.222 iii 9 (NH)), te-et-ha-a-i (e.g. KUB 43.73, 4 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. te-et-ha-aš (KUB 43.55 v 13 (NH), te-et-hi-et (KUB 19.14, 11 (NH)); verb.noun gen.sg. te-e-et-hu-u-ua-š=a (KUB 32.135 i 8 (OH/MS)), te-et-hu-u-ua-aš (KUB 22.27 iv 25 (NS)); sup. te-et-hu-u-ua-an (KBo 42.6 obv. 11 (NS)); impf. ti-it-hi-iš-ke/a- (KUB 17.10 ii 34 (OH/MS)), te-et-hi-iš-ke/a- (KBo 10.17 iv 10 (NH)), te-et-hi-eš-ke/a- (KBo 31.83 ii 3 (NS), KUB 33.106 i 7 (NS), VBoT 73 iv 2 (NS)).

Derivatives: *tetheššar / tethešn-* (n.) 'thunder' (Sum. BÚN; nom.-acc.sg. *te-et-he-eš*[-*šar*] (KUB 19.14, 14), gen.sg. *te-et-hé-eš-na-aš* (KBo 40.60 ii 22), [(*te-et-h*)]*é-e*[(*š-na-aš*)] (KBo 17.11+ iv 36 (OS)), *te-et-hé-eš-na-a*[*š*] (KUB 34.123+ iv 43), [*te*]-*et-hé-eš-na-aš* (KBo 40.60 ii 19), *te-et-he-eš-na-aš* (KUB 5.7 i 12), *te-et-hi-iš-na-aš* (KUB 6.46 ii 14), *te-et-he-eš-ša-na-aš* (KBo 4.11 l.edge), erg.sg. *te-et-he-eš-na-an-za* (KUB 33.106 iv 21)), *tethima-* (c.) 'thunder' (nom.sg. *te-et-hi-ma-aš* (KUB 7.13 obv. 18), acc.sg. *te-et-hi-ma-an* (KUB 17.35 ii 12), acc.pl. [*t*]*e-et-hi-ma-aš* (KUB 6.45 iii 11), [*te-et*]-*hi-mu-uš* (KUB 33.103 iii 3), [*t*]*e-et-hi-mu-uš* (KUB 28.5+ iii 6), nom.-acc.pl.n. *te-et-hi-ma* (KBo 17.85, 6)).

The oldest attestations of this verb are spelled ti-ti-ti0 (OS and OH/MS), whereas we find te-e-e-ti0 in an OH/MS text, and te-e-ti0 in NS texts. This must be due to the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before a cluster containing -ti1 as described in § 1.4.8.1.d. Often, this verb is cited as te1ti2 (e.g. Tischler HEG T: 347) or even te1ti2, but this is incorrect. In the oldest texts (OS and MS), we find middle forms only (3sg.pres.midd. ti1ti2 and te1ti2, in which -ti2 is the ending, and not part of the stem. Only in NH times, the verb was taken over into the active, and was brought into the ta2ti2 (3sg.pret.act. te2ti4ti5. Once, we find a form that seems to show a stem te1ti1ti2ti3ti3ti4ti5ti6.

From an Indo-European point of view, a stem $tith_{-}$ is difficult to explain, expecially because of the cluster $-th_{-}$, since we know that $*Ch_{2}V > \text{Hitt. } CV$ (e.g. $*plth_{2}\text{-eno-} > paltana_{-}$). The only way to explain the cluster $-th_{-}$ is by assuming that it was secondarily restored, but this means that we should find a scenario by

which the -h- could be restored. If from IE origin, tith- could hardly reflect anything else than a reduplicated form $*Ti-Th_{2/3}$ -, but because of the reduplication, we would expect that the root $*-Th_{2/3}$ - shows zero-grade throughout the paradigm. Moreover, the only possible corresponding full-grade stem would be $*Ti-Teh_{2/3}$ -, in which the laryngeal would regularly drop as well. This means that there is no scenario by which the laryngeal could have been analogically restored and that we either have to think of a foreign or of onomatopoetic origin (cf. Eg. thn 'thunder').

Some scholars have proposed an etymological connection with Lat. $ton\bar{a}re$ 'to thunder', Skt. $stan^i$ - 'to thunder' < *(s) $tenh_2$ -, but these are formally uncompelling. For instance, Oettinger (1979a: 514) unconvincingly reconstructs *te- tnh_2 -o-t > *tetah(h)at > tethat, "mit ungewöhnliche Synkope".

tittije/a-: see titta-i / titti-

titnu-ⁱⁱ (Ib2) 'to install, to seat, to put': 1sg.pres.act. ti-it-ta-nu-mi (MH/MS, often), ti-it-ta-nu-um-mì (KUB 16.31 iv 18 (cf. Van den Hout 1995: 266)), 3sg.pres.act. ti-it-ta-nu-uz-zi, ti-it-ta-nu-zi, 1pl.pres.act. ti-it[(-nu-um-me-e-ni)] (KUB 12.50 + KUB 17.27 ii 9) // [(ti-it-)]nu[!]-um-me-e-ni (KUB 58.74 obv. 9)), 2pl.pres.act. ti-it-ta-nu-ut-te-ni (KUB 31.105, 13 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pres.act. [ti-i]tta-nu-an-zi (HHT 75 (Bo 4767), 5 (OS?)), ti-it-ta-nu-an-zi (MH/MS, often), ti-itta-nu-ua-an-zi (KUB 29.44+ iii 36, KUB 59.17 obv. 18, KBo 13.161 iii 9), ti-itnu-an-zi (KBo 19.150 obv. 5 (OH/NS)), ti-it-nu-ua-an-zi (KUB 55.38 ii 3 (NS)) 1sg.pret.act. ti-it-ta-nu-nu-un (often), ti-it-nu-nu-un (KUB 19.27 obv. 4 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. ti-it-ta-nu-ut (MH/MS, often), ti-it-nu-ut (KUB 30.10 ii 7 (OH/MS), KBo 32.14 lower edge 70 (MH/MS), KUB 14.1+ rev. 40, 43 (MH/MS)), 1pl.pret.act *ti-it-ta-nu-um-me-en* (KUB 17.18 iii 5, KUB 60.161 ii 8), 3pl.pret.act. ti-it-ta-nu-e-er (HKM 52 rev. 37 (MH/MS), KUB 13.3 iii 34 (OH/NS)), ti-it-tanu-er (KBo 18.49 rev. 10, KBo 16.10, 6), 3sg.imp.act. ti-it-ta-nu-ud-du (Bronzetafel ii 93), 2pl.imp.act. ti-it-ta-nu-ut-te-en (KUB 23.77 rev. 63 (MH/MS), KUB 23.68 rev. 26 (MH/NS)), ti-it-ta-nu-ut-tén (HKM 65 obv. 9 (MH/MS)), 3pl.imp.act. ti-it-ta-nu-an-du, ti-it-ta-nu-ua-an-du; part. ti-it-ta-nuua-an-t-; verb.noun ti-it-ta-nu-mar (KUB 16.31 iv 19); inf.I ti-it-ta-nu-ma-an-zi (KBo 5.9 ii 36, KBo 19.66 i 37); impf. ti-it-ta-nu-uš-ke/a- (MH/MS), ti-it-nu-uške/a- (KUB 14.1+ rev. 33 (MH/MS), HKM 47 obv. 11 (MH/MS)).

PIE * $d^h i - d^h h_i - neu$ -

Although this verb is predominantly spelled ti-it-ta-nu-, we find spellings with ti-it-nu- as well (from OH/MS onwards), which point to a phonological interpretation /titnu-/. Semantically, the verb clearly belongs with dai- i / ti- 'to place, to put' and titta- i / titti- 'to install, to assign'. I therefore reconstruct * d^hi - d^hh_1 -neu-. If titnu- is a direct derivative of titta- i / titti-, it would show that the suffix -nu- in principle uses the unextended stem (in this case without the suffix *-oi-). See at dai- i / ti- for further etymology.

tu-: see $z\bar{\imath}k / tu$ -

-ttu (3sg.imp.act.-ending of the *mi*-flection)

Anat. cognates: Pal. -du (a-aš-du 'he must be'); CLuw. -du (e.g. a-ri-ia-ad-du 'he must raise', i-du 'he must go'); HLuw. -tu (e.g. pi-ia-tu 'he must give, pa-tu 'he must go'); Lyc. -tu (qasttu 'he must destroy', tuwetu 'he must place').

This ending originally belongs to the *mi*-inflecion only and contrasts with the corresponding *hi*-ending -*u* (q.v.). From the late MH period onwards, we see that -*ttu* is used with *hi*-verbs as well, especially when the stem ends in a consonant (e.g. *ak-du* instead of original *a-ku* 'he must die', *ha-aš-du* instead of original *ha-a-šu* 'she must give birth', *ha-az-za-du* instead of original *ha-a-du* 'he must become parched', etc.). The fact that in verbs ending in a vowel the ending is always spelled with geminate -*tt-* or -*dd-* points to a phonological form /-tu/. It is remarkable that in OS texts, the ending is consistently spelled with the sign TU (e.g. *e-eš-tu*), in MH/MS texts we find spellings with TU as well as DU (compare e.g. *e-eš-du* (KUB 14.1+ obv. 20, rev. 14) with *e-eš-tu* (ibid. obv. 29, 31)) and in NH texts we only find spellings with DU.

This ending is also found in the other Anatolian languages. Note that in CLuwian, we find two variants, namely -ddu besides lenited -du, e.g. in i-du 'he must go' $< *h_l \acute{e}i$ -tu. This means that in Hittite we are dealing with generalization of the unlenited variant, as is the case with all verbal endings in Hittite.

Etymologically, the ending /-tu/ can be compared directly with the Sanskrit 3sg.pres.imp.-ending -tu. Compare especially cases like Hitt. e-es-tu ~ Pal. a-as-du ~ CLuw. a-as-du ~ HLuw. a-s-tu ~ Skt. astu < PIE * h_1 es-tu 'he must be' and Hitt. e-ez-du ~ Skt. attu < * h_1 ed-tu 'he must eat'.

=ttu (encl. pers.pron.) 'you': see =tta / =ttu

tuekk- / tukk-, tuekka- (c./n.) 'body, person, self; (pl.) body parts, limbs' (Sum. NÍ.TE): nom.sg.c. NÍ.TE- $a\ddot{s}$ (KBo 1.42 iv 31 (NS)), acc.sg.c. tu-ek-ka-a(n)=mma-an (KUB 30.10 obv. 14 (OH/MS)), nom.-acc.sg.n. tu[!]-e-kán (KBo 1.51 rev.11 (NS)), gen.sg. tu-ug-ga-aš (KUB 30.10 obv. 9 (OH/MS)), dat.-loc.sg. tu-e-ek-ki (KBo 39.8 iii 7 (MH/MS), KUB 29.7 + KBo 21.41 ii 24, 38, 48 (MH/MS), KBo 5.2 i 8 (MH/NS), KUB 7.5 iv 3 (MH/NS), KUB 17.2+ i 15 (NS)), tu-ek-ki (KUB 33.66 ii 16 (OH/MS), KUB 7.5 iv 19 (MH/NS), KUB 30.31 + 32.114 i 19 (NS)), erg.sg. tu-ek-kán-za (KBo 6.2 ii 54 (OS)), abl. [tu-ug?-g]a-az= (\check{s}) -mi-it (StBoT 25.7 iv 7 (OS)), tu-ug-ga-az (KUB 17.10 iii 10 (OH/MS), KBo 26.132, 3 (OH/NS)), tu-ug-ga-za-a=š-ši-it (KBo 13.99 iii 13 (NS)), tu-e-eg-ga-az (KBo 32.14 ii 1 (MH/MS), KUB 43.34, 11 (NS)), du-eg-ga-az (KBo 34.62 rev. 12 (MS)), tu-eg-ga-az (KUB 24.9 i 47 (OH/NS)), nom.pl. [tu-]e[-e]k-ke-e-eš (KBo 15.10+ i 17 (OH/MS)), tu-ek-ke-eš (KUB 34.91 i 8 (NS)), tu-e-eg-ga-aš (VBoT 58 i 24 (OH/NS)), acc.pl. tu-e-ek-ku-uš (KBo 24.1 i 17 (MH/MS), KUB 14.1+ obv. 82 (MH/MS), KUB 35.61 l.col. 4 (NS)), tu-ek-ku-uš (KBo 39.8 iv 18 (MH/MS), KUB 36.55 ii 22 (MH/MS), KUB 7.55 i 7 (NS)), tu-i-ik-ku-uš (KUB 7.1 i 40 (OH/NS)), gen.pl. tu-u-eg-ga-aš (KUB 15.32 i 1 (MH/NS)), dat.-loc.pl. tu-e-eg-ga-aš (KBo 17.65 iv 44, 47 (MH?/MS), KUB 15.34 ii 28 (MH/MS)), tue-eg-ga-(š)=ša-ma-aš (KBo 32.19 iii 48 (MH/MS)), tu-e-ek-ka₄-aš (KUB 7.53 + 12.58 i 56 (NS)), tu-eg-ga-aš (KBo 39.8 i 48, ii 6, 28, 36 (MH/MS)), tu-ek-ka₄-aš (KUB 13.20 i 30 (MH/NS)), tu-ú-i-ig-ga-aš (KUB 7.1 i 31 (OH/NS)).

Anat. cognates: Lyc. *tukedri-* 'statue' (acc.sg. *tukedri*, acc.pl. *tukedris*). IE cognates: Skt. *tvác-* (f.) 'skin'.

PIE *tuék, *tuék-m, *tuk-ós

When used in the singular, this word denotes 'body', but also 'self' (<*'one's body'). When used in the plural, it denotes 'body parts, limbs'. It sometimes is duplicated by the sumerogram NÍ.TE, e.g. tu-u-eg-ga-as' (KUB 15.32 i 1) // NÍ.TE $^{\text{MEŠ}}$ -as' (KUB 15.31 i 1). The spelling tu-IG- in principle is ambiguous, since the sign IG can be read ik as well as ek. On the basis of the many spellings tu-e-IG-, I assume that tu-IG- has to be interpreted /tuek-/. A spelling with plene -i- is found twice on one NS tablet only (tu-i-ik- and tu-u-i-ik-), and therefore can be disregarded.

We find neuter as well as commune forms. In KBo 1.51 rev. 11, Akk. [RA-MA-]NU 'self' is glossed by Hitt. tu-e-kán, which can only be a neuter nom.-acc.sg. This neuter form may correspond to the occasional neuter adjectives used with NÍ.TE (e.g. NÍ.TE=ŠU hu-u-ma-an (KUB 7.16 v 14)) and is supported by the OS attestation of erg.sg. tuekkanza, which is only necessary with a neuter

word. On the other hand, acc.sg. tu-ek-ka-a(n)=m-ma-an (in an OH/MS text) must be regarded as commune (if it were neuter, we would expect **tuekkan=mit). Also in the plural, we find many commune forms (nom.pl.c. $tuekk\bar{e}$ š, acc.pl.c. tuekkuš, from OH/MS texts onwards), but also sometimes neuter forms (NÍ.TE hu-ma-an-da (KUB 7.53 + 12.58 iii 2), NÍ.TE ME Š hu-ma-an-da (KUB 55.66 iv 4)).

The forms that show *tukk*- (gen.sg. *tuggaš* (OH/MS) and abl. *tuggaz* (OH/MS)) indicate that this word originally showed ablaut. Such an ablaut is unexpected in a normal *o*-stem word, however.

The questions regarding gender and ablaut can be solved by looking at the word's etymology. Already since Petersen (1933: 18), it is generally connected with Skt. $tv\acute{a}c$ - (f.) 'skin'. In Sanskrit, this word is a root noun (nom.sg. $tv\acute{a}k$, acc.sg. $tv\acute{a}cam$, gen.sg. $tvac\acute{a}s$, dat.-loc.sg. $tvac\acute{a}i$), which, together with the ablaut found in Hittite, must reflect the PIE situation. I therefore reconstruct nom.sg. * $tu\acute{e}k$, acc.sg. $tu\acute{e}k$ -m, gen.sg. * $tu\acute{e}k$ - $\acute{o}s$. Note that the reconstruction of the nom.-form without *-s is necessary to explain the Hittite confusion about the gender. Because of the absence of the ending *-s, this word was occasionally reinterpreted as neuter in Hittite, with the acc.sg. * $tu\acute{e}k$ -m >> * $tu\acute{e}k$ -om (replacement of acc.sg.-ending *-m by thematic *-om) > $tu\acute{e}kan$ being used as its nom.-acc.sg. (cf. a similar confusion in the case of $t\acute{e}s\acute{s}ar$ 'hand' < nom.sg.f. * $t\acute{g}^hesr$ (q.v.)). Later on, on the basis of the commune forms in the plural and of the thematic acc.sg. $tu\acute{e}kkan$, a new commune nominative $tu\acute{e}kka\breve{s}$ was created (attested as NÍ.TE- $a\breve{s}$).

A verbal use of the root *tuek-, which must have meant 'physical appearance' or similar, is visible in Hitt. tukk- \bar{a}^{ri} 'to be visible' (q.v.) as well.

tuel, tuedaz: see zīk / tu-

tuḥḥae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to produce smoke': 3sg.pres.act.(?) túḥ-ḥa-a-iz-zi (KUB 17.17, 7 (MH/NS)), 2sg.pret.act. túḥ-ḥa-a-it (KUB 33.118, 17 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. túḥ-ḥa-a-it (KUB 33.118, 12, 14 (fr.) (NS)); 3sg.pres.midd. túḥ-ḥa-it-ta (KUB 7.41 i 10), 3pl.pret.midd. túḥ-ḥa-an-da-at (KBo 10.24 iii 12), túḥ-ḥa-an-t[a-at] (KBo 10.5 iii 2); impf. [tú]ḥ-ḥi-eš-ke/a- (KUB 33.118, 11 (NS)).

Derivatives: *tuḥḥima-* (c.) 'smoke' (acc.sg. *túḥ-ḥi-ma-an* (KUB 33.118, 12, 17, 20)), *tuḥḥiṭatt-* 'smoking out(?)' (instr. *tu-uḥ-ḥi-ṭa-at-ti-it* (KBo 7.14 + KUB 36.100 i 6 (OS)).

IE cognates: Gr. θύω 'to offer', Lat. $suffi\bar{o}$ 'to smoke', ORuss. duti 'to blow', TochAB tu- 'to light'.

The verb $tuhhae^{-z^i}$ is consistently written with the sign TAH, which can be read tuh as well as tah. On the basis of tu-uh-hi-ia-at-ti-it (KBo 7.14 + KUB 36.100 i 6 (OS)), it has been assumed that we should read tuhhae-, but it must be remarked that the connection between the words tuhhae- and tuhhiatt- in principle has not been proven yet. The verb is mainly found in one text, viz.

KUB 33.118

- (8) $nu-u=\check{s}-\check{s}a-an$ UD.KAM^{\dot{y} I.A}- $u\check{s}$ [pa-a-er? ...]
- (9) [nu? IT]U 1^{KAM} pa-it ITU 2^{KAM} ti-ia-a[t ITU 3^{KAM} ITU 4^{KAM}]
- (10) [ITU] 5^{KAM} ITU 6^{KAM} ITU 7^{KAM} ITU 8^{KAM} ti-ia- $[at\ nu\ ^{\text{HUR.SAG}}Ua_a$ -a-si-it-ta-as]
- (11) $[t\acute{u}]\rlap/b-\rlap/bi-e\/s-ke-u-u\!/a-an\/ti-\i/\iota[a-at]$
- (12) [$^{\text{HUR.S}}$] $^{\text{AG}}$ Ua_a -a-si-it-ta-as túh-ha-a-it [tú]h-hi-ma-an-x-x-x[..]
- (13) $[URU^{?}]$ - $ri^{d}Ku$ -mar-pi- $i\check{s}$ $i\check{s}$ -ta- $ma[-a\check{s}$ - $t]a^{HUR.SAG}$ Ua_{q} -q- $s\check{t}$ -it- $tq[-a\check{s}]$
- (14) [tú]h-ha-a-it nu-u=š-ši HUR.SAG^{MEŠ} hu-u-ma-an-te-eš ú-ua-an-na
- (15) [p]a-a-er ^{ḤUR.SAG}Ųa_a-a-ši-it-ta ḤUR.SAG^{MEŠ} hu-u-ma-an-te-eš
- (16) [me-]mi-iš-ke-u-ua-an da-a-er ${}^{\text{HUR.SAG}}$ Ua_a -ši-it-ta [ku²-]u[a-at=ua?]
- (17) [tú]h-ha-a-it DUMU-an-na-za=ua=za túh-hi-ma-an Ú-UL ša-ak-ti
- (18) \acute{U} -UL=an= $t\acute{a}$ =k- $k\acute{a}n$ ^{d}Gul - $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}e$ - $e\check{s}$ gul- $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}e$ - $e\check{r}$ \acute{U} -UL=m=an= $[t\acute{a}]$ =k-k[$\acute{a}n$]
- (19) [AM]A- $a\check{s}$ $\check{s}e$ -er ha- $a\check{s}$ -ta $\overset{\text{HUR.SAG}}{\text{U}}Ua_a$ -a- $\check{s}i$ -it-ta- $a\check{s}$ d[a-p]i- $a\check{s}$ HUR.SAG $^{\text{MEŠ}}[-a\check{s}]$
- (20) [EG]IR-pa me-mi-iš-ke-u-ua-an da-a-iš DUMU-an-n[a-z]a=ua-a=z túḥ-ḥi-ma-an
- (21) Ú-UL I-DE Ú-UL=an=mu=kán ^dGul-aš-še-eš gul-aš-še-er
- (22) $U-UL=m=a-an=mu-u=\check{s}-\check{s}a-an$ AMA=IA $\check{s}e-er$ ha-a-a \check{s} -ta

The days [went by ...]. The first month went by and the second month set in. The third month, the fourth month, the fifth month, the sixth month, the seventh month and the eighth month s[et in and Mount Uāšitta] began to tuḥḥeške/a-. Mount Uāšitta tuḥḥae-ed. Kumarbi heard the tuḥḥima- in the [city²]. Mount Uāšitta tuḥḥae-ed, and all the mountains went to see. All the mountains began to say to Mount Uāšitta: "Mount Uāšitta, [w]h[y] did you tuḥḥae-? From your childhood onwards you did not know tuḥḥima-. The Fate-goddesses did not decree it for you and your mother did not give birth to it for you". And Mount Uāšitta began to reply to all the mountains: "From my childhood onwards I did not know it. The Fate-goddesses did not decree it for me, and my mother did not give birth to it for me".

Otten (KUB 33: iii) calls this text "Erzählung vom Kreißen des Berges Vāšittas", and Friedrich (1947: 293) states that "da das Verbum tuhhāi- am Ende der Aufzählung steht, muss es das Ende des Schwangerschafts bezeichnen und "kreissen, in die Wehen kommen" bedeuten" (this translation also in HW: 226). It should be noted, however, that in Hittite texts the period of pregnancy is always ten months, so that the eight months' period mentioned here cannot have to do with being pregnant. Laroche (1956: 75) connects tuhhae- with the hapax noun tuhhijatt- and translates the latter as 'étouffement' (KBo 7.14 + KUB 36.100 i 6: nu tu-uḥ-ḥi-ṭa-at-ti-it a-ak-ti 'you will die of t.'). He also cites KUB 24.7 i (26) nu É-er túh[-hi-ma-az-z]a (27) píd-du-li-ia-az-za e-eš-ša-an-zi '(les servants) soignent la maison dans l'étou[fement] et l'angoisse' (cf. CHD P: 366: 'and they do the house-work with gr[oanin]g and anguish'), but it should be noted that this addition is far from assured (I will therefore leave this context out of consideration). Laroche's translations have been taken over by Friedrich in his HW Erg. 1: 21 as 'keuchen, Atemnot haben'. Also Oettinger (2001: 463) translates tuhhima- as 'Keuchen, Atemnot' and even cites a form tuhtuhhima- in KBo 27.32, (3) túh-túh-hi-mi-eš=t[e-eš] (note that Oettinger's interpretation of the context is incorrect: (3) [...] $t\dot{u}h-t\dot{u}h-hi-mi-e\dot{s}-t[e-e\dot{s}...]$ (4) [...]x nu=ua-r=a-an $i\dot{s}$ - da_x -m[a- $a\dot{s}$ -...] is translated by Oettinger as "(3) deine tuhtuhhima (Pl.)[(4)... $h\ddot{o}rt[(e)(n)]$ ihn [", but the enclitic personal pronoun = an in line 5 cannot refer to the plural form $tuhtuhhime\check{s}$, as =an is sg. only). Perhaps tuhtuhhima- belongs with tuhtuhhiie/ a^{-zi} (q.v.).

In my view, the translations as given above are not really convincing. I would rather propose a different interpretation. In the first context cited above (KUB 33.118, 11f.), the interpretation of the noun *tuḥḥima*- depends on the verb *ištamašta* (KUB 33.118, 13). If *ištamašta* really means 'heard' here, then *tuḥḥima*- must denote something that can be heard. If *ištamašta* meant 'heard of', however, then *tuḥḥima*- could mean something else as well. In my view, it is almost impossible not to connect *tuḥḥae-zi* and *tuḥḥima*- with some vulcanic activity like smoking, spitting lava or similar: this is much more likely than assuming that mountains were crying or coughing.

The possible derivative tuhhijatt- is hapax in the following context:

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KBo 7.14 i

(3) [ -]x i-it-te-en A-NA LÚ <sup>URU</sup>Ḥa-aš-ši te-et-te-en (4) [ -]ta pa-i-mi nu me-na-aḥ-ḥa-an-da e-ḥu (5) [ták-ku n]a-at-ta=ma ú-ua-ši nu-u=t-ta ḥar-ták-kán ma-a-an (6) [ ]x-iš-ke-mi nu tu-uḥ-ḥi-ṇa-at-ti-it a-ak-ti
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'You must go [...] and speak to the man of Ḥašši: "I will go [...], come to meet me. But if you will not come, I will keep on [...]-ing you like a bear (acc.) and you will die of *tuhhijatt-*".

The idea of this comparison is that if the man of Ḥašši does not come to the speaker, but stays inside his city, the speaker will perform an action on him that is also used for bears that do not come out of their holes but stay inside. In my view, the verb in the lacuna therefore probably meant something like 'to smoke out'. For *tuḥḥiṭatt-*, this means that it probably denotes something related to this smoking out: 'suffication because of smoke', 'smoke-intoxication' or perhaps more simply 'the act of smoking out'. I therefore would propose to translate: 'But if you will not come, I will keep on [smoking] you [out] like a bear and you will die of (this) smoking out'.

Another interesting context is:

KUB 7.41 i

- (9) nu ki-iš-ša-an me-ma-i ták-na-a-aš ^dUTU-i ki-i u[t²-tar² ...]
- (10) da-aš-ke-u-ua-ni ki-i É-er ku-ua-at túḥ-ḥa-it-t[a ...]
- (11) ša-ra-a ne-pí-ši ku-ua-at ša-ku-eš-ke-ez-[zi]

'He said thus: "O Sun-goddess of the Earth, we keep taking [...] this m[atter²]. Why does this house *tuḥḥae-*? Why does it(?) continually look up to heaven?"".

CHD Š: 55 translates *tuḥḥaitt*[a] as 'gasps', but I do not see any positive clues for it. A translation 'smokes' is equally possible.

So, all in all, I am not satisfied with the translations 'to cry' or 'to cough, to be breathless', but would rather interpret tuhhae- as 'to smoke'. This makes the etymological connection with PIE * d^hueh_2 - 'to smoke', which was uttered already by Oettinger (1979a: 373) with the assumption that the root * d^hueh_2 - originally meant "hauchen", semantically much more understandable.

Since $tuhhae^{-z^i}$ belongs to the hatrae-class, we have to derive it from a noun *tuhha-, which must go back to an o-stem noun * d^huh_2 -o- (a verbal derivative of a noun * $d^h(\acute{e})uh_2$ - eh_2 - (thus in Oettinger (l.c.), followed by Rieken 1999a: 108) should have yielded a $t\bar{a}ie/a$ -class verb).

The noun *tuḥḥima*- shows the suffix -*ima*- (so * d^huh_2 -*i-mo*-), on which see Oettinger 2001. Although tempting, it cannot be directly equated with PIE * d^huh_2 -*mo*- in Skt. *dhūmá*-, Lat. *fūmus*, Lith. *dūmai*, etc. 'smoke'. For another descendant of the root * d^hueh_2 -, see *antuuahhaš*- / *antuhš*-.

tuḥḥara- (c.) '?': Luw. nom.pl. túḥ-ḥa-ra-an-zi, Luw. acc.pl. túḥ-ḥa-ra-an-za. PIE * d^nuh_2-ero- ?

This noun occurs a few times only and is clearly Luwian, as we can see by its Luwian endings. It is spelled with the sign TAH, which can be read tah as well as tuh. Tradition has it to cite tahhara, but that seems to be an arbitrary choice. The contexts in which it occurs are the following:

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KUB 35.143 ii
(10) [n=a-aš-t]a an-da túḫ-ḫa-r[(a-an-zi)]
(11) [(ma-al-u)]a-ra-an-zi [(ú-ra-)an-ta]

//

KUB 35.145 ii
(2) [n=a-aš-t(a an-da túḫ-ḫa-r)]a-an-zi ma-al-ua-ra-an-zi ú-ra[-an-ta]

'The t.-s and m.-s are burning';

KUB 17.15 ii
(8) [(n=a-aš-ta an-d)]a túḫ-ḫa-ra-an-zi
(9) [(ma-al-ua-ra-an-)z]i ki-iš-ta-nu-nu-un
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Since the ta/uhhara-'s are clearly things that are being burned, we may ask ourselves whether there could be a connection with PIE * d^hueh_2 - 'to smoke'. If so, then we should read tuhhara-. See also tuhhae- z^i .

'I have extinguished the t.-s and m.-s'.

 uḥ-ḥu-uš-zi (KUB 32.113 ii 15 (OH/MS)), *túḥ-ḥu-uš-zi* (KBo 4.2 i 29, 36, 38 (NH)), *túḥ-ṣa-i* (KUB 15.42 iii 18, 31 (NS)), *túḥ-ḥu-ṣa-a-i* (KUB 28.105 i 7 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *túḥ-ṣa-an-zi* (KUB 17.10 i 39 (OH/MS), KBo 6.5 iii 5 (OH/NS), KBo 6.3 iii 13 (OH/NS)), *túḥ-uḥ-ṣa-an-z[i]* (KBo 13.155, 7 (NS)), *túḥ-hu-iṣ-ṣa[-an-zi]* (KBo 6.5 iii 9 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *túḥ-ṣa-it* (KBo 18.151 rev. 8 (OH/MS)), 1pl.pret.act. *túḥ-ṣu-me-en* (KBo 15.10 ii 26 (OH/MS)), 2pl.imp.act. *túḥ-ṣa-at-t[én]* (HKM 34, 9 (MH/MS)), 3pl.imp.act. *túḥ-uḥ-ṣa-an-du* (KBo 39.8 i 41 (MH/MS)), *túḥ-ṣa-an-du* (HKM 31 obv. 11 (MH/MS)); part. *túḥ-ḥu-uṣ-ṣa-an-te-eṣ* (KUB 8.1 iii 2 (OH/NS)), *túḥ-ṣa-an-t-* (KBo 15.10 ii 27, iii 9, 19 (fr.) (OH/MS)), *túḥ-uḥ-ṣa-an-t-* (KBo 39.8 i 48 (MH/MS), KBo 9.114, 12 (MS)); verb.noun. gen.sg. *túḥ-ṣu-ua-aṣ* (KUB 38.12 i 23 (NS)); inf.I *túḥ-ḥu-ṣu-an-zi* (KBo 6.2 iii 21 (OS)), [*tú]ḥ-ṣu-ua-an-zi* (HKM 37 obv. 14 (MH/MS)), *túḥ-ṣu-ua-an-zi* (KBo 6.3 iii 24 (OH/NS)), *túḥ-ṣu-ua-a[n-zi]* (KBo 6.6 i 30 (OH/NS)); inf.II *túḥ-ṣa-an-na* (KUB 9.28 ii 3 (MH/NS)); impf. [*túḥ]-uḥ-ḥi-eṣ-ke/a-* (KUB 44.8 + 58.22 i 15 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: *tuḥšanna-¹ / tuḥšanni-* (IIa5) 'id. (impf.)' (3sg.pres.act. *túḥ-ša-an-na-i* (KBo 15.10 ii 24, KUB 29.24, 5), *túḥ-ša-an-na*[-a]-i (KBo 15.10 iii 10), 3pl.imp.act. *túḥ-ša-an-ni-ia-an-du* (KBo 20.73 iv 11), [*tú*]*ḥ-ša-an-ni-an-du* (KUB 35.146 iii 11); 3sg.pret.midd. *túḥ-uḥ-ša-an-na-at-ta* (KBo 9.114 iii 12)).

See Neu 1968: 175f. for an overview of attestations and a semantic treatment. Note that he does not distinguish between $tuh\dot{s}$ - $^{a(n)}$ 'to cut, to separate' and $tuhhu\dot{s}$ - zi 'to end' (q.v.).

The verb is spelled in quite a few different ways, of which we find the variants $tu-uh-\check{s}^\circ$, $t\acute{u}h-\check{s}^\circ$, $t\acute{u}h-\check{s}^\circ$ and $t\acute{u}h-hu-\check{s}^\circ$ in OS texts already, to which $t\acute{u}h-hu-u\check{s}$ -and even $t\acute{u}h-uh-hu-u\check{s}$ - can be added from MS texts. The forms with $t\acute{u}h-uh-\check{s}^\circ$ are often transliterated $t\acute{u}h^{uh}-\check{s}^\circ$ as if the sign UH does not have a function here. In my view, the sign UH just indicates that we are dealing with a geminate -hh, in the same way as it is expressed in the spelling $t\acute{u}h-hu-u\check{s}$ -. The attestation of NS $t\acute{u}h-hu-i\check{s}$ - indicates that we probably are dealing with a stem /tuHws-/ that in NH times occasionally was realized as [tuHwis-].

Originally, this verb probably was middle only (in contrast to the homophonic $tuhhuš^{-zi}$ 'to end), but from MH times onwards it was taken over into the active as well.

Despite the fact that I have treated *tuḥḥuš-zi* 'to end' under a separate lemma, it is clear that both verbs must derive from a same origin (for the semantics compare ModEng. *cut out* 'to stop').

Sturtevant (1928c: 161) compared Gr. $\delta \epsilon \omega$, Hom. $\delta \epsilon \nu \omega$ 'to lack, to miss', but this is semantically as well as formally improbable (* $deuh_2s$ - would have given Gr. ** $\delta \epsilon(F) \delta \omega$). If this verb is of IE origin, it would reflect * $Teuh_2s$ - (but note that a final cluster - uh_2s - is against PIE root constraints, so perhaps an s-extenstion * $Teuh_2$ -s-?) or * $Tueh_2s$ - (with generalization of zero-grade). Unfortunately, I know of no convincing cognates.

The inner-Hittite connection with *tuḥḥueššar* 'sponge(?)' (q.v.) is based on the many contexts where we find *tuḥḥueššar tuḥš*- 'to cut the sponge', but this probably is coincidental: semantically, a connection between 'to cut, to separate' and 'sponge' is difficult to explain.

tuhš-zi 'to end': see tuhhuš-zi

tuḥšalau

The word túh-ša-la-u (HKM 34 obv. 9) cited by Alp (1991: 180, 320: 'Ernte(?)') and Tischler (HEG T: 414), does not exist: we should rather read as túh-ša-at-t[én] 'you must cut off' (from tuhš-a(ri) (q.v.)).

tuhtuhhije/a-^{ti} (Ic1) 'to brandish(?)': 3pl.pres.act. túh-túh-hi-ja-an-zi (KUB 30.36 iii 14).

PIE * d^h euh₂-??

The verb is hapax in KUB 30.36 iii (13) GIŠTUKUL=ia-a=is-ma-ais KUŠ A-RI-TUM (14) EGIR-an tih-tih-hi-ia-an-zi nu te-ez-zi i-it-tin i-it-tin UH_7-ui $UN^{MES}-uis$ 'They t. against them the weapon behind a shield, and he says "Go, go, you bewitched people!" Note that in principle this form can be read tah-tah-hi-ia-an-zi as well. Tischler HEG T: 414 translates "schwingen(?)", but this is just a possibility. Perhaps the hapax tih-tih-hi-mi-eis (or tah-tah-hi-mi-eis) in KBo 27.32, 3 (see also at tuh-hae-i), of which the meaning is unclear, belongs to this verb. If "schwingen" is a correct translation, we could think of a connection with PIE in-hi-mi-eis (cf. LIV²: Skt. in-hi-mi-eis) in Hittite then would point to in-hi-mi-eis 'to storm, to move fast'). The in-hi-mi-eis in Hittite then would point to in-hi-mi-eis (or in-hi-mi-eis). The in-hi-mi-eis0 in Hittite then would point to in-hi-mi-eis1.

tuḥhuēššar / tuḥhuešn- (n.) 'sponge(?)': nom.-acc.sg. túḥ-ḥu-eš-šar (OS), túḥ-hu-e-eš-šar, túḥ-hu-i-šar (OS), túḥ-hu-u-e-eš-šar, túḥ-hu-u-eš-šar, abl. túḥ-hu-iš-na-az, instr. túḥ-hu-eš-ni-it, túḥ-hu-i-iš-ni-it (1x).

This word is always spelled with the sign TAH, which can be read $t\dot{u}h$ as well as tah (so $tahhue\check{s}\check{s}ar$ is equally possible). Tradition has it to cite this word as $tuhhue\check{s}\check{s}ar$, however, probably on the basis of the obsolete etymological connection with $tuh\check{s}$ - (e.g. Kronasser 1966: 104, who wrongly translated $tuh\check{s}$ - as "sich kultisch reinigen"). The exact meaning of $tuhhu\check{e}\check{s}\check{s}ar$ is not fully clear. On the basis of a formal similarity with $tuhhuu\check{a}i$ - / tuhhui- 'smoke', it is often translated 'incense' (e.g. CHD P: 92), but this is not self-evident from the contexts in which this word occurs:

KUB 20.99 ii

- (6) LÚMUḤALDIM túḥ-ḥu-i-iš-ni-it NA-ḥu-ua-ši-ia EGIR-pa
- (7) *šu-up-pí-ah-hi*

'The cook cleans at the *huuaši*-stone with a t.';

KUB 41.40 i

- (18) [UGULA ^L]^{Ú.MEŠ}MUḤALDIM GAL-it ua-a-tar har-z[i]
- (19) [t]a A-NA QA-TI LUGAL ua-a-tar pa-ra-a
- (20) [t]úh-hu-eš-ni-it 3=ŠU la-hu-u-ua-a-i

'The Head of the cooks holds water in a cup, and he pours water over the hand of the king three times with a *t*.' (note that Tischler HEG T: 415 explains this sentence thus: "der König hält also *t*. in der Hand, und der Chefkoch gießt ihm Wasser darüber");

KUB 20.59 i

- (19) UGULA LÚ.MEŠ MUḤALDIM dan-na-ra-an-da-an DUGGAL
- (12) har=zi nu-u=š-ša-an ua-a-tar
- (13) la-a-hu-u-ua-an an-da=ma=kán
- (14) túḥ-ḥu-eš-šar ki-it-ta

'The Head of the cooks holds an empty cup. Water is poured into it, and a *t*. is placed in it';

KBo 4.13 ii

(7) UGULA ^{LÚ.MEŠ}MUḤALDIM túḥ-ḥu-eš-šar LUGAL-i pa-ra-a e-ep-zi LUGAL-uš=kán túḥ-uḥ-ša

'The Head of the cooks holds the *t*. out in front of the king. The king cuts off (from it)';

VSNF 12.10 iv

- (16) [GAL ^L]^{Ú.MEŠ}MUḤALDIM iš-ta-na-ni pa-ra-a túḫ-ḥu-eš-ni-it
- (17) [\check{s}]u-up- $p\acute{i}$ -ia- $a\acute{p}$ - $h\acute{i}$ GAL $^{\text{L\'U}.\text{MEŠ}}$ MUḤALDIM $t\acute{u}h$ -hu-i- $\check{s}ar$
- (18) [A-N]A LUGAL-i pa-ra-a e-ep-zi LUGAL-uš=kán
- (19) $[t\acute{u}h-]\check{s}a-ri\ nu\ GAL\ ^{L}[^{\acute{U}?}]^{ME\check{s}}MUHALDIM'\ x-x-x\ LUG[AL-]i=m[a]^{l}$ pa-ra-a
- (20) $[e-]ep-zi nu-u=\check{s}-\check{s}a-an t\acute{u}h-hu-i\check{s}-na-az^!$
- (21) [ku]-it túḥ-ša-ri n=a-at x x kat-ta da-a-i

'The Head of the cooks cleans in front of the altar with a *t*. The Head of the cooks holds the *t*. out in front of the king. The king cuts (it). The Head of the cooks [...] and holds (it) out in front of the king. And he lays down what he cuts off of the *t*.';

KUB 24.14 i

- (5) nu túḥ-ḥu-e-eš-šar ŠA UZ₆ pa-an-kur ^{NA}4IM.BABBAR
- (6) kal-ui₅-iš-na-an^{SAR} ta-pal-ku-uš-ta-na-an^{SAR}
- (7) ha-ah-ha-ši-it-ti-in^{SAR} e-u-ua-an ^{GIŠ}ha-aš-du-e-er
- (8) ku-e-el im-ma GIŠ-ru-ua-aš ḥa-aḥ-ḥal-la-aš a-li-il
- (9) nu ki-i hu-u-ma-an A-NA ZÍD.DA ŠE iš-ni me-na-ah-ha-an-da im-mi-<u>i</u>a-mi

'And (I take) *tuḥḥuēššar*, the udder of a nanny goat, gypsum, *kaluišna*-herb, *tapalkuštana*-herb, *ḥaḥḥašitti*-herb, barley, brush-wood, (and) the blossom of whatever tree or bush, and all this I mix together with the barley meal dough'.

On the basis of these contexts, we see that tuhhueššar is used for cleaning, is especially associated with cooks, can be cut, can be used to pour water with and is used in purification substances. I therefore want to suggest that it denotes a sponge. Etymologically, a connection with tuhhuuai- 'smoke' is possible if we assume that sponges were named after the fact that they seem to contain air (note that the root $*d^hueh_2$ - from which tuhhuuai- is derived can mean both 'smoke' and 'breath').

tuhhui-: see tuhhuuai- / tuhhui-

tuḥḥuš-^{zi} (Ib1) 'to end': 3sg.pres.act. *túḥ-ḥu-uš-zi* (KBo 20.39 l.col. 16 (OS), KBo 15.33 iii 15, KUB 41.9 rev. 5), 3sg.pret.act. *túḥ-ḥu-uš-ta* (KBo 17.11+ iv 35 (OS), KBo 24.5 ii 8, KBo 20.72+ ii 6, iii 15, KBo 7.66 ii 10, KBo 30.25 i 24, KBo 30.57 rev. 18, KBo 30.109 rev. 1, KUB 59.45, 10, VSNF 12.28 iv 4, KBo 17.31, 7, KBo 20.69 + 25.142 obv. 5, KUB 55.42, 9), *túḥ-ḥu-u-uš-ta* (KUB 41.26 + 20.29 iv 25), *túḥ-ḥu-iš-ta* (KBo 14.101, 3, KBo 29.70 i 23, KBo 26.156 obv. 2 (fr.)), *túḥ-ḥu-e-eš-ta* (KUB 57.79 iv 12),

Often, this verb is equated with $tuh\delta^{-a(ri)}$ 'to cut, to separate' (e.g. Neu 1968: 175, Tischler HEG T: 411f.) and the form $tuh-hu-u\delta-ta$ 'has ended' is then interpreted as 3sg.pres. of the middle. The fact that there is a consistent semantic difference between $tuh-hu-u\delta-ta$ 'has ended' and 3sg.pres.midd. $tu-uh-\delta a$, $tuh-\delta a$, $tuh-uh-\delta a$ 'he cuts' asks for a different treatment, however. Oettinger (1979a: 527) therefore distinguishes two verbs, namely $tuh\delta^{-a}$ 'zu Ende sein, fertig werden' and $tuh\delta^{-a(ri)}$ 'abschneiden, trennen', both middle. In my view, we should rather interpret $tuhhu\delta ta$ as 3sg. preterite of an active verb, however. My assumption is based on the corresponding present form, 3sg.pres.act. $tuhhu\delta ta$ 'ends' as found in the following contexts:

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KBo 15.33 iii
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- (13) LÚ.MEŠ MUHALDIM=m=a-aš iš-ta-na-a-ni hu-kán-zi ...
- (15) ŠA DINGIR^{LIM} uk-tu-u-ri ŠA ḤA.LA hu-ke-eš-šar túh-hu-uš-zi
- (16) $nu=z=(\check{s})a$ -an ma-a-an $^{\text{L\'U}}\text{EN} \, \acute{\text{E}}^{\text{TIM}} \, ku$ -it-ki A-NA DINGIR $^{\text{LIM}} \, ma$ -al-ta-an
- (17) ḥar-zi ma-a-an Ú-NU-TUM ku-it-ki ma-a-an GU₄ UDU
- (18) nu-u=š-ša-an Ú-NU-UT I-NA NINDA.ÉRIN^{MEŠ} ti-an-zi

'The cooks butcher on the altar. (...) When the god's regular sacrifice of the portion ends, and if the owner of the house has vowed something to the god, be it some implement or an ox or sheep, they place the implement on the soldier's bread';

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KUB 41.9 rev.
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(5) [ ... ]ma-ah-ha-an=ma\ hu-ke-e\check{s}-\check{s}ar\ t\acute{u}h-hu-u\check{s}-z[i\ ...\ ]
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Moreover, the interpretation of *tuḫḫušta* as an active form explains the absence of **tuḥḫuštari.

^{&#}x27;If the sacrifice ends ...'.

On the basis of the attestations tuhhuišta and tuhhuēšta, both denoting [tuH^wista], I assume that we phonologically have to interpret this verb as /tuH^ws-/. Despite the fact that I have treated $tuhhuš-^{zi}$ 'to end' and $tuhš-^{a(ri)}$ 'to cut off, to separate' separately, I do believe that it is likely that they go back to the same origin (cf. ModEng. cut out 'to stop'). As I have stated under $tuhš-^{a(ri)}$, I have not been able to find good IE comparanda.

tuhhuš- $^{a(ri)}$ 'to cut off, to separate': see *tuhš-* $^{a(ri)}$

tuhušijae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to await, to wait and see': 3sg.pret.act. *du-hu-ši-ja-it* (KBo 5.8 iii 17), *tu-hu-ši-ja-i[t]* (KBo 16.8 iii 21, KBo 8.34, 3), *tu-hu-uš-ši-ja-it* (KBo 2.5 i 2), *tu-u-hu-ši-ja-it* (KUB 19.13 i 30), 1pl.pres.act. *tu-u-hu-ši-ja-u-e-ni* (KUB 19.13 i 16).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *taḥušiia-* 'to keep silent/quiet(?)' (1sg.pret.act. *ta-ḥu-ši-ia-aḥ-ḥa*, *da-ḥu-ši-ia-aḥ-ḥa*, *da-ḥu-u-ši-ia-a-aḥ-ḥa*).

This verb is consistently spelled with single -h- (e.g. Tischler's citing (HEG T: 421) as "tuḥhusiya-" is incorrect). Its CLuwian counterpart, taḥušiṭa- (which is attested in Hittite texts but must be Luwian because of the ending -hha and the use of gloss wedges), is spelled with -a-. The alteration Hitt. tuḥuš- vs. CLuw. taḥuš- may indicate that the first vowel is anaptyctic and that we are dealing with phonological /thusia-/.

It is difficult to etymologize this verb. It is generally acknowledged that laryngeals are lost after stops (e.g. paltana- $<*plth_2eno$ -, 2sg.pret. -tta $<*-th_2e$), which means that a preform $*th_2u$ - should yield Hitt. tu-. Oettinger's connection (1979a: 326) with Skt. $t\bar{u}sn\bar{t}m$ 'quietly', which must reflect *tuHs-, implies that a preform $*tuh_2s$ - yielded PAnat. *tuHs-, which was metathesized to *tHus- after the period that $*th_2V$ > tV. All in all, I would remain sceptical about this etymology.

tuḥhuṇai- / tuḥhui- (c.) 'smoke': nom.sg. túḥ-ḥu-iš (KUB 17.10 iv 21 (OH/MS), KUB 33.36 ii 5 (OH/MS)), túḥ-ḥu-u-ṇa-iš (KUB 5.24 ii 16 (NS)), acc.sg. túḥ-ḥu-in (KBo 8.35 iii 6 (MH/MS)), túḥ-ḥu-i-in (KBo 12.89 iii 8, 17 (MS)), túḥ-ḥu-ṇa-in (KBo 10.2 iii 40 (OH/NS)), túḥ-ḥu-u-ṇa-in (KUB 24.5+ obv. 14 (NS)), instr.? túḥ-ḥu-i[t] (KUB 2.4 ii 4 (OH/NS)).

PIE * $d^hu\acute{e}h_2$ -u- $\bar{o}i$ -s, * d^huh_2 -u- $\acute{o}i$ -m, * d^huh_2 -u-i- $\acute{o}s$

The meaning 'smoke' is assured by the fact that in the bilingue KBo 10.1 / KBo 10.2, $t\acute{u}h$ -hu- μa -in (KBo 10.2 iii 40) corresponds to Akk. $q\acute{u}$ -ut-ra 'smoke' (KBo 10.1 rev. 23). All forms are written with the TAH-sign, which can be read tah as well as $t\acute{u}h$: so a reading $tahhu\mu ai$ - as well as $tuhhu\mu ai$ - is possible. Traditionally, this word is transcribed $tuhhu\mu ai$ -.

Within the paradigm, we find forms that show a stem *tuḥḥui*- as well as *tuḥḥuuai*-. The oldest attestations (MS) all show *tuḥḥui*-, whereas *tuḥḥuuai*- is found in NS texts only (but once in an OH/NS-text). For instance, Tischler (HEG T: 418) therefore concludes that *tuḥḥui*- is the original form. Nevertheless, it is difficult to explain the forms with *tuḥḥuuai*- then: diphthong-stems are rare and unproductive. I therefore think that it is better to regard this word as an original diphthong-stem *tuḥḥuuai*- / *tuḥḥui*- that must go back to the structure **CéC-ōi-s*, **CC-òi-m*, **CC-i-òs* (cf. Weitenberg 1979).

Already since Petersen (1937: 210f.), this word is generally connected with the PIE root $*d^huh_2$ - 'to produce smoke, to breath'. Since all other IE languages only show reflexes of this root in the zero-grade, the only evidence for a full-grade form is found in Hitt. antuuahhas- 'human being' if this indeed reflects $*h_1n$ - d^hueh_2 -os- 'having breath inside'. This means that for tuhhuuai- /tuhhui- we have to assume a paradigm $*d^huéh_2$ -u- $\bar{o}i$ -s, $*d^huh_2$ -u-oi-m, $*d^huh_2$ -u-i-os, in which the stems tuhhuuai- and tuhhui- were generalized on the basis of the oblique cases. The fact that between the root $*d^huh_2$ - and the suffix -oi- another suffix, -u-, is found can be compared to e.g. $s\bar{o}kl\bar{a}i$ - $<*s\acute{e}h_2k$ -l- $\bar{o}i$ -.

L^Ú duịanalli- (c.) 'second in rank': nom.sg. du-ịa-na-al-li-iš (IBoT 1.36 i 39), dat.loc.sg. du-ịa-na-al-li (IBoT 1.36 i 38).

IE cognates: Skt. *dvayá*- 'twofold, in pairs', Gr. δοιοί 'both, two', δοιός 'double', OCS *dъvojъ* 'twofold', Lith. *dvejì* 'two', *dvēja* 'of two kinds'.

PIE *dui-io-no-

This word is hapax in the following context:

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IBoT 1.36 i
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- (36) ... *a-pa-a-š=a pa-ra-a da-me-ta-ni*
- (37) LÚME-ŠE-DI te-ez-zi a-pa-š=a pa-ra-a LÚtar-ri-ia-na-al-li te-ez-zi
- (38) ^{LÚ}tar-ri-ja-na-al-li-iš=ma ^{LÚ}du-ja-na-al-li te-ez-zi
- (39) LU du-ia-na-al-li-iš=ma A-NA UGULA 10 M[E]-Š[E-D]I te-ez-zi

'He passes it on to the other guard. That one passes it on to the one of third rank, the one of third rank passes it on to the one of second rank, and the one of second rank tells it to the Chief of ten Guards',

on the basis of which duianalli- can be determined as 'the one of second rank'. Because tarrijanalli- 'third of rank' must be a Luwian form (in Hittite, we would expect **terija-) from *tri-jo-no- + -alli-, it is likely that duianalli- is Luwian, too, and reflects *dui-jo-no- + -alli- (note that a reconstruction *duio- is unlikely as we would expect that here intervocalic *-j- would disappear). See $t\bar{a}n$ for other descendants of PIE *du(o)i- 'two'.

tuk: see $z\bar{\imath}k/tu$ -

tukk-^{tiri} (IIIf) 'to be visible, to be seen; to be important': 3sg.pres.midd. *du-ug-ga-a-ri* (KUB 23.72+ ii 15 (MH/MS)), *du-uk-ka₄-a-ri* (KUB 55.43 i 4, 9, iii 1 (MH/MS), KUB 29.1 ii 10 (OH/NS), KUB 59.43 i 3 (NS)), *tu-ug-ga-a-ri* (KBo 17.65 obv. 22 (2x) (MS)), *tu-uk-ka₄-a-ri* (KBo 21.74 iii 5 (NS), KBo 22.230, 7 (NS), KBo 40.369, 4 (NS), KUB 8.38 iii 6, 19 (NS)), *du-uk-ka₄-ri* (KUB 29.7 + KBo 21.41 ii 45 (MH/MS), KBo 4.9 i 10 (NS), KUB 9.32 i 7 (NS), KBo 4.1+ rev. 11, 30 (NH)), *du-ug-ga-ri* (KUB 17.28 iii 25 (MH/NS)), *tu-uk-ka₄-ri* (KBo 30.186 rev. 19 (NS), KUB 55.48 i 13 (NS)), 3pl.pres.midd. *du-uk-ka₄-an-da-ri* (KBo 21.76, 14 (NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. *du-uk-ka₄-a-ti* (KUB 41.18 ii 8 (MS?)), *tu-uk-ka₄-a-at* (KBo 4.12 obv. 18 (NH)), *tu-ug-ga-at* (KBo 5.3 ii 25 (NS)).

Derivatives: *tukkēšš-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to become important(?)' (3sg.pres.act. *du-uk-ki-iš-zi* (KUB 5.6 ii 61), *tu-uk-ki-iš-zi* (KUB 8.53 ii 2 // KBo 10.47c iv 28)).

IE cognates: Skt. tvác- 'skin', Hitt. tuekk- / tukk-.

PIE *tuk-ó-ri

This verb is consistently spelled with geminate -kk- and -gg-, never with single -k-. It is therefore unclear to me why e.g. Tischler (HEG T: 426) cites this verb is dug(g)-. It denotes 'to be visible', but also 'to be important', especially in the syntagm $\overline{U}L\ tukk\bar{a}ri$ 'it is not important'. It is quite likely that this latter meaning developed out of the former (*'it is not visible' > 'it does not have to be taken into account').

A much cited etymology is the one given by Mudge (1931: 253) (followed by e.g Oettinger 1976b: 113), who connected the verb with $*d^h eug^h$ - 'to be of use'. Apart from the fact that the semantic connection is rather weak, the formal side is difficult as well: $*g^h$ cannot explain the geminate -kk- in Hittite (note that

Oettinger assumes that -kk- was secondarily taken over from "rhyming" $\mu akk\bar{a}ri$ 'to be lacking'; perhaps this etymological connection is the reason for Tischler to cite dug(g)-, suggesting that the geminate is not to be taken seriously). Schindler (1972: 36f.) connects tukk- with Hitt. tuekk(a)- / tukk- 'body' (q.v.) and Skt. $tv\acute{a}c$ -'skin', however, and postulates a root *tuek- 'to be visible'. Formally as well as semantically this etymology is preferable (note that Oettinger's rejection (1976b: 144^{17}) of this etymology on the basis of the presumption that etymological *tu-cannot be spelled with the sign du- in Hittite and that therefore a connection between du-uk-ka-a-ri and tu-ek-ka- is impossible, is falsified by the attestation abl. du-eg-ga-az 'body' (KBo 34.62 rev. 12)). We therefore have to reconstruct $tukk\bar{a}ri$ as *tuk-o+ri.

The verbal forms tukkišzi and dukkišzi are given here as belonging to a verb $tukk\bar{e}š\check{s}^{-zi}$ (following Tischler l.c.), but it must be admitted that the meaning of these forms is not quite clear from the contexts.

tulija- (c.) 'gathering, assembly': acc.sg. *tu-li-ja-an* (KBo 3.1 ii 34, 51), gen.sg. *tu-li-ja-aš* (KUB 9.34 i 33, iv 12, KUB 6.45 iii 11, KUB 6.46 iii 50, KUB 21.19 iv 10), *tu-li-ja*[-*aš*] (KUB 21.19 iv 25), *tu-u-li-ja-aš* (KUB 33.110, 5), dat.-loc.sg. *tu-li-ja* (KBo 6.3 iii 21, KBo 4.10 obv. 50, KUB 6.45 iii 12, KUB 23.77a obv. 11, KBo 8.35 ii 9, KBo 5.4 rev. 55, KUB 21.1 iv 39, KUB 21.4 iv 9, Bronzetafel iii 79, KUB 21.19 iv 18, 19, KUB 4.1 ii 2, KUB 17.30 iii[?] 4), *tu-u-li-ja* (KUB 6.46 iii 51), *tu-ú-li-ja* (KUB 21.1 iv 39), *tu-ú-li-ja*] (KUB 21.5 iv 45), dat.-loc.pl. *tu-li-ja-aš* (KBo 22.1, 16 (OS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *tūlijašša/i-* (adj.) 'belonging to the assembly' (nom.sg.c. *tu-li-ja-aš-ši-iš*, nom.-acc.sg.n. *tu-ú-li-ja-aš-ša-an*, *tu-ú-li-ja-aš-ša-an*, abl.-instr. *tu-ú-l[i-ja-aš-ša]-a-ti*).

PIE *tuH-l-io-?

This word is usually spelled without a plene vowel, although we twice find a plene spelling with the sign U and twice a plene spelling with the sign Ú. In CLuwian, this word is almost always spelled with Ú, however, which may indicate that the Hittite spellings with Ú are to be regarded as Luwianisms. For Hittite, this would mean that we should assume that tu-u-i-i-a- is the correct spelling, and that we are dealing with /tolia-/. Duchesne-Guillemin (1947: 80) connected this word with the PIE root *teuH- 'to swell' that shows an l-extension in e.g. Lith. $t\hat{u}las$ 'many', $t\bar{u}l\hat{e}$ 'mass', OPr. $t\bar{u}lan$ 'many'. If this connection is justified (formally as well as semantically it is possible), then we should reconstruct *tuH-l-io-.

Étūmantiiatt- (c.) a kind of building, 'ear-building(??)': dat.-loc.sg. tu-u-ma-an-ti-ia-at-ti (KUB 17.24 ii 11).

This word is hapax, and its identification as a building can be made on the basis of the use of the determinative \acute{E} only: it is unclear exactly what kind of building is meant. Because of the formal similarity, one is inclined to compare it with CLuw. tum(m)ant- 'ear', for which see at $(UZU)išt\bar{a}man$ - ištamin- 'ear'.

-ttuma(ri), *-ttumat(i)* (2pl.midd.-endings)

Anat. cognates: CLuw. -(d)duuar(i) (2pl.midd.pres.-ending): az-tu-u-ua-ri, ma-az-za-al-la-ša-du-ua-ri, da-a-ad-du-ua-ar.

In the middle paradigm we find the following endings of the 2pl.: -ttuma and -ttumari for the present and -ttumati and -ttumat for the preterite/imperative. When attached to a stem ending in a vowel, these endings are usually spelled with geminate -tt- or -dd-: hannaddumati, huiadduma, iiadduma, iiaddumat, kiddumati, šarradduma, paiškettuma, zahhiiadduma, zahhiiaddumat. The few cases with single -t- or -d- (e-eš-ke-du-ma-at (KUB 12.63 obv. 5), ha-an-na-d[u-ma-at] (KBo 10.45 iii 36), ha-an-na-du-ma-ti (KUB 41.8 iii 8), ha-a[š-š]i-ik-ki-du-ma-at (KBo 39.8 i 35) and šar-ka-li-ia-tu-ma-ri (KUB 1.16 ii 49)) in my view all should be regarded as simplified spellings. Spellings with geminate -mm- are attested in NS texts only and must be compared to the common fortition of OH /m/ to NH /M/ as described in § 1.4.7.1.c.

In the present, we find -ttuma as well as -ttumari, reminding us of e.g. 1sg.pres.midd. -hha besides -hhari, 2sg. -tta / -ttari, 3sg. -a / -ari and -tta / -ttari, etc. Although the endings -ttuma and -ttumari are not attested often enough to really establish a distribution, it is likely that -ttuma originally was used when the verb stem was stressed, and -ttumari when the verb stem was unstressed (e.g. paiškettuma (OS) /paiskétoma/ vs. šaliktumari (OS) /sliktomári/). In the preterite/imperative we find -ttumati as well as -ttumat. Because this ending is not attested in OS texts, it is not easy to establish a distribution. In MS texts, we only find -ttumat, whereas -ttumati is attested in NS texts only. At first sight, this seems to indicate that -ttumat is the original form with -ttumati being a NH creation, but on the basis of the fact that the attestations of 3sg.pret.midd. -ati and -at seem to show a distribution between older -ati and younger -at, we may

assume that such a distribution underlies *-ttumat* and *-ttumati* as well (but compare 3sg.pret.midd. *-ttati*, *-ttat* where such a distribution is absent).

Within Anatolian, we must compare these endings to the CLuwian 2pl.pres.midd.-ending $-(d)du\mu ar(i)$, which shows that Hitt. -ttuma+ reflects older *- $ttu\mu a+$. From an IE point of view, we must compare these endings with Skt. 2pl.midd. -dhve / -dhvam and Gr. 2pl.midd. $-\sigma\theta\epsilon$. These latter endings seem to reflect *- d^hue (thus e.g. Beekes 1995: 241), but this is not a possible reconstruction for Hittite (cf. the -tt- = /-t-/ that cannot be explained by *- d^h-). Melchert (1984a: 26) reconstructs *- dh_2ue , which indeed would account for Hitt. -tt- as well as -um- (for *CHuV > Hitt. CumV, cf. e.g. * dh_3 - $u\acute{e}ni$ > $tum\bar{e}ni$). Nevertheless, *- dh_2ue probably should have yielded Skt. -d(h)iva and Gr. *- $\theta\alpha\epsilon$.

 \checkmark dūr / dūn- (n.) 'urine': nom.-acc.sg. \checkmark du-ú-úr (KUB 13.4 iii 67), [d]u²-ú-ur (KBo 16.99 i 6).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. * $d\bar{u}r/d\bar{u}n$ - (n.) 'urine' (abl.-instr. du-u-na-ti). PIE * $s\acute{e}ik^w$ -r, * $s\acute{e}ik^w$ -n-?

This word is hapax in KUB 13.4 iii 67f.: $a-p\acute{e}-e-da-ni=ma$ DINGIR^{MEŠ}- $e\~{s}$ $za-ak-kar \not du-\acute{u}-ur$ (68) a-da-an-na $a-ku-\acute{u}a-an-na$ $p\acute{i}-an-zi$ 'To him the gods will give faeces (and) $d\~{u}r$ for eating (and) for drinking'. In this context, it is clear that $d\~{u}r$ must mean 'urine'. Because of the use of the gloss wedges, it is very likely that the word is Luwian. In CLuwian contexts we find an abl.-instr. $d\~{u}nati$ in KUB 35.102(+) ii (8) $[an-ni-i\~{s}=k]u= u=i$ $p\'{a}r-na-an-za$ $du-\'{u}-na-ti$ (9) $[pa-ap-p\'{a}r-]ku-u=a-ti$ 'The mother cleans the house with d.', with additions on the basis of ibid. (15) $[a]n-ni-i\~{s}=ku=u=ti$ $p\'{a}r-na-an-za$ $ma-ad-du-\'{u}[-u=ti]$ (16) $[p]a-ap-p\'{a}r-ku-u=a-ti$ 'The mother cleans the house with wine'. Although the meaning of $d\~{u}nati$ cannot be ascertained from the context, a meaning 'urine' is not impossible (see Starke 1990: 569 for this interpretation). If these considerations are correct, then we are dealing with a CLuwian r/n-stem $d\~{u}r/d\~{u}n$ -'urine'.

CLuw. $d\bar{u}r$ was connected with Hitt. $s\bar{e}\hbar ur / s\bar{e}\hbar ur$ 'urine' already by Čop (1965: 100ff.), which is semantically appealing and formally only strengthened by the discovery of the oblique stem $d\bar{u}n$. Nevertheless, details are unclear. As I have shown under the lemma $s\bar{e}\hbar ur / s\bar{e}\hbar ur$. I believe that this word was borrowed into Hittite from another Anatolian language (Palaic?) in which PIE $seik^w-r / seik^w-n$ regularly yielded $s\bar{e}\hbar ur / s\bar{e}\hbar ur$. Although the details regarding the initial consonant are not fully clear, I believe that in Luwian, a prefrom $ceik^w r$ would through PAnat. $ceik^w r$ and pre-Luwian $ceik^w r$ yield CLuw. $ceik^w r$ Note that in the other words where Luwian t- seems to correspond to Hitt. t-

we are also dealing loss of a PAnat. *g in Luwian (CLuw. $t\bar{a}\mu a/i$ - ~ Hitt. $s\bar{a}ku\mu a$ -'eye' $< ss\acute{o}k^w o$ -, CLuw. $t\bar{a}in$ - ~ Hitt. $s\bar{a}kan$ / sakn- 'oil' $< ss\acute{o}g^{(h)}$ -(e)n-). Perhaps this loss of PAnat. *g- caused initial *s- to yield Luw. t-.

GIŠ tūri- (n./c.) 'spear, lance' (Sum. GIŠ ŠUKUR): nom.-acc.sg. tu-u-ri (OS), acc.sg.c. tu-u-ri-in, gen.sg. tu-u-ri-ia-aš, dat.-loc.sg. tu-u-ri-ia.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. GIŠ tūra/i-, stick or weapon (acc.sg. tu-u-ri-im=ša-an, tu-u-ri-in, du-u-ri-in, abl.-instr. tu-u-ra-a-ti, tu-u-ra-ti), tūrā- 'to use the tūra/i-' (3sg.pret.act. tu-u-ra-a-ta, tu-u-ra-at-ta, 3sg.imp.act. tu-ra-ad-du).

This word is attested from OS texts onwards and consistently spelled with plene -u-. It denotes 'spear, lance'. The exact meaning of the CLuwian cognate ${}^{GI\tilde{S}}t\bar{u}ra/i$ - is less clear, however. Its interpretation depends on a difficult passage in a ritual in which items are buried in order to make the evilness disappear (see at $t\bar{e}kan/takn$ - for a treatment of the word $inzag\bar{a}n$):

KUB 35.54 ii

- (31) za-a-ú-i zi-ia-ar NUMUN^{ḤI.A}-na [p]u-u-na-a-ta
- (32) in-za-ga-a-an ua-aš-ḫa a=(a)ta [BE-]ÈL SÍSKUR
- (33) GIŠ ha-at-ta-ra-a-ti ha-at-ta[-r]i-it-ta
- (34) $^{\text{GIS}}tu$ -u-ra-a-ti=pa=(a)ta tu-u-r[a-a-a]t-ta
- (35) $a=(a)ta im-ra-a\check{s}-\check{s}a\langle -an \rangle$ ^dIŠKUR-u[n-t]i pa-ri
- (36) *ta-ra-a-u-i-it-ta*

'Here lie down all the seeds, the tools and the sacralized objects. The ritual patient has h-ed them with a h-ed them with a t-and has delivered them to the Storm-god of the Open Field'.

Starke (1990: 310) translates 'mit dem Grabstock aber hat er es eingegraben', which indeed seems to make sense. This is important, as it could indicate that $t\bar{u}ri$ - originally meant 'stick'. On this basis, Neumann (1976: 310) connects the word with PIE *(s)teu- 'to strike, to hit' (e.g. in MIr. $t\bar{u}ag$ 'axe', OHG stoc 'stick', Lat. tudes 'hammer'), assuming that $t\bar{u}ri$ - shows the suffic -ri- (compare edri- 'food', auri- 'lookout', etc.). As we see in § 1.3.9.4.f, however, we would expect that *teuri- would yield Hitt. **/turi-/, spelled **tu-u-ri-, whereas the spelling tu-u-ri- points to /tori-/. This could point to an etymological connection with the verb turite/a-turi-// torie/a-/ 'to harness' that reflects *turite/a-turite/a

tūrije/a-zi (Ic1) 'to harness': 3sg.pres.act. tu-u-ri-ez-zi (OS), tu-u-ri-e-ez-zi (MH/MS), tu-u-ri-ja-az-zi (MH/MS), tu-u-ri-ja-zi, tu-u-ri-e-zi, 1pl.pres.act. tu-u-ri-ja-u-e-ni (KUB 13.35 iii 25), 3pl.pres.act. tu-u-ri-ja-an-zi (OS), tu-ri-ja-an-zi (1x), 1sg.pret.act. tu-u-ri[-ja-nu-(un)] (KBo 10.2 iii 42), tu-u-ri-ja-nu[-un] (KBo 18.57 obv. y+1), 3pl.pret.act. tu-u-ri-er (KBo 3.8 iii 17), tu-ri-er (KBo 3.34 i 16 (OH/NS)), 2pl.imp.act. tu-u-ri-ja-at-tén (KUB 24.3+ ii 37); part. tu-u-ri-ja-an-t-, tu-ri-ja-an-t- (rare); verb.noun.gen.sg. tu-u-ri-ja-u-aš (OS), tu-u-ri-ja-ua-aš (OS); impf. tu-u-ri-eš-ke/a- (MH/MS), tu-u-ri-iš-ke/a- (MH/MS).

IE cognates: Skt. *dhúr*- 'yoke; pole or shaft of a carriage', Gr. θαιρός 'pivot of a door; axle of a chariot', TochA *tursko* 'ox of burden, draught bull'.

PIE * d^huh_1r -ie/o-?

Most of the attestations of this verb are spelled with plene -*u*-: tu-u-ri-, which spelling is found in OS texts already. This points to a phonological interpretation /torie/a-/. Since Sommer (1949: 162), this verb is generally connected with Skt. $dh\dot{u}r$ - 'yoke; pole or shaft of a carriage' (nom.sg. $dh\dot{u}r$, acc.sg. dhuram). Mayrhofer (1986-2002: s.v.) reconstructs $dh\dot{u}r$ as * d^hurh_I , and connects it with Gr. $\theta\alpha\nu\rho\phi$ 'pivot of a door; axle of a chariot', which should reflect * d^hurh_I -i-i-i-. In Hittite, $t\bar{u}rii$ e/a- seems rather to reflect * d^huh_Ir -ie/o-, however. Perhaps we have to assume laryngeal-metathesis.

See at $^{GIS}t\bar{u}ri$ - 'spear' for the possibility that it is cognate with $t\bar{u}rije/a$ - zi .

tušk(ije/a)-^{zi} (Ib1 > Ic1, IIa1γ) 'to be happy, to entertain (oneself), to play': 2sg.pres.act. *du-uš-kat-ti* (KUB 6.46 iv 32 (NH)), *du-uš-ga-at-ti* (KBo 25.184 iii 7 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. *tu-uš-ki-ez-zi* (KBo 32.15 ii 21 (MS)), *du-uš-ki-ez-zi* (KBo 32.15 ii 23, 24 (fr.) (MH/MS), KUB 27.49 iii 14 (NS)), *du-uš-ki-ja-zi* (KUB 14.7 iv 14 (NH)), *du-uš-ga-i* (KUB 6.45 iii 61 (NH), KUB 6.46 iv 30 (fr.) (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. *du-uš-kán-zi* (KUB 20.92 vi² 15 (NS), KBo 30.77 iv 13 (NS), KUB 59.34 iii 4 (NS), KUB 17.35 ii 26 (NS)), *du-uš-ka₁-an-zi* (KUB 55.60 iv 11 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. *du-uš-ku-un* (KUB 21.38 obv. 2 (NH), KBo 18.23 obv. 6 (NH)), *tu-uš-ku-un* (KBo 10.12 i 21 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. *du-uš-kit₉* (KBo 13.94, 14 (OH/NS)); 3sg.pres.midd. *du-uš-kat-ta* (KUB 33.120 i 27 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pres.midd. *du-uš-kán-ta* (KBo 13.94, 12 (OH/NS)), *du-uš-kán-ta-ri* (KUB 29.1 iii 50 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. *du-uš-kat-ta-at* (KUB 36.12 i 10 (NS), KBo 26.70 i 10 (MH/NS)), 2sg.imp.midd. *du-uš-ki-ij-hu-ut* (KUB 59.70 iii 8 (NS)), 3pl.imp.midd. *du-uš-kán-ta-ru* (KUB 45.20 ii 12 (MH/NS)); verb.noun *du-uš-ku-um-mar* (KBo 1.35, 4 (NS)), *du-uš-ki-ija-u-ua-ar* (KUB 3.99 ii 10 (NS)); impf.

du-uš-ki-iš-ke/a- (MH/MS), *tu-uš-ki-iš-ke/a-* (KBo 3.40+, 3 (OH/NS)), *du-uš-ki-eš-ke/a-*.

Derivatives: tuškari- 'happiness' (gen.sg. [t]u-uš-ka-ri-i-aš (KBo 25.112 ii 20 (OS)); broken tu-uš-ka-r[i-...] (KBo 7.54 ii 6)), tuškaratt- (c.) 'happiness, entertainment' (nom.sg. du-uš-ga-ra-az, du-uš-ka₁-ra-az, acc.sg. tu-uš-ga-ra-atta-an (KUB 33.68 ii 16), du-uš-ga-ra-at-ta-an, du-uš-ga-ra-ta-an (MH/MS), duuš-ga-ra-at-tan_x (KUB 49.100 rev. 11 (NH)), gen.sg. tu-uš-ka-ra-at-ta-aš (KUB 36.110 rev. 14 (OS)), dat.-loc.sg. du-uš-ga-ra-at-ti (RS 25.421 rev. 58), du-uš-kara-ti (KUB 22.42 obv. 6 (NH)), abl. du-uš-ka-ra-at-ta-za (NH)), dušganu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make happy' (2pl.imp.act. du-uš-ga-nu-ut-te-en (KBo 12.18 i 12)), duškaratar / duškarann- (n.) 'happiness' (abl. du-uš-ga-ra-na-za (IBoT 1.33, 16, 59), dat.loc. du-uš-ka₄-ra-an-ni (KUB 33.103 ii 12), du-uš-ga-ra-ni (IBoT 1.33, 19), all.sg. tu-uš-ga-ra-an-na (KBo 3.21 iii 25)), dušgarijatar / dušgarijann- (n.) 'happiness' du-uš-ga-ri-ja-an-ni (RS 25.421 (dat.-loc.sg. dušgarauuant- (adj.) 'happy, glad' (nom.sg.c. du-uš-ga-ra-u-ua-an-za, nom.acc.pl.n. du-uš-ga-ra-u-an-da).

It is difficult to establish what the original stem of this verb is. E.g. Oettinger (1979a: 326) interprets the verb as $tu\check{s}ke/a-z^i$ (probably inspired by his etymology, <*tus-ske/o-). In my view, 1sg.pret.act. $tu\check{s}kun$ and $du\check{s}kun$ prove that the stem cannot have been $tu\check{s}ke/a-$, as we then would expect $**tu\check{s}kenun$. These forms seem to point to $tu\check{s}k-z^i$ only. The forms 2sg.pres.act. $du\check{s}katti$ and $du\check{s}gatti$ then perhaps denote /tuskti/. The derivative $du\check{s}ganu-$ hardly can be seen as belonging with a stem $tu\check{s}ke/a-$: it likely denotes /tusknu-/. The 3sg.pres.act. $du-u\check{s}-KI-IZ-zi$, which in principle can be interpreted as $du-u\check{s}-ke-ez-zi=$ /tusket i/ as from a stem $tu\check{s}ke/a-$, can be read $du-u\check{s}-ki-ez-zi=$ /tuskiet i/ as well, as from a stem $tu\check{s}kije/a-z^i$. When we assume that the stem was $tu\check{s}k-z^i$ with a variant $tu\check{s}kije/a-z^i$, we perhaps can interpret the stem $tu\check{s}kara-$ seen in the derivatives $tu\check{s}karatt-$, $tu\check{s}kar\bar{a}tar$ and $tu\check{s}karajant-$ as /tuskra-/. Note that Rieken (1999a: 116-7) interprets these words as /tuskra-/ as well, although this is in conflict with her view that the verb is $tu\check{s}ke/a-z^i$. She therefore states that "es sich wahrscheinlich um eine Reimbildung zu *nahšara- [handelt], da -ra- nicht an thematischen Verben tritt".

The root *tušk*- can only reflect a preform **TusK*-. All proposed etmologies, however, presuppose that *tušk*- is a -*ške/o*-derived stem. Petersen (1937: 211, widely followed, e.g. by Oettinger l.c., Rieken l.c.) connected the verb with Skt. *túṣyati* 'to be satisfied' and reconstructed **tus-ske/o*-. Neumann *apud* Tischler (HEG T: 466) connects the verb with ON *þýðr* 'friendly', Goth. *þiuþ* 'das Gute', which reflect a root **teu*- 'in freundlichem Sinne die Aufmerksamkeit

zuwenden'. In my view, these proposals cannot be correct. The verb $tu\check{s}k^{-2i}$ rather reflects a root *TusK-, which is comparable in structure to e.g. *mesg-, *resg- and *tresk- in LIV². Unfortunately I have not been able to find cognates.

MUNUS duttarijata/i- (c.) a female functionary: nom.sg. du-ut-tar-ri-ja-ti-iš (KUB 22.40 iii 18), du-ut-tar-ja-ta-aš (Bo 4120 r.col. 4), gen.sg. du-ut-tar-ri-ja-ti-ja-aš (KBo 24.126 obv. 28).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *tuwatra/i-* 'daughter' (acc.sg. FILIA *tú-wa/i-tara/i-na* (TELL AHMAR 1 §24), FILIA *tú-wa/i-ta[ra/i-na]* (TELL AHMAR 1 §29), FILIA *tara/i-na* (KELEKLİ §2)); Lyc. *kbatra-* 'daughter' (nom.sg. *kbatra*, acc.sg. *kbatru*, dat.sg. *kbatri*).

PAnat. *duegtr-, *dugtr-

IE cognates: Skt. *duhitár*-, Gr. θυγάτηρ, Gr. (Myc.) *tu-ka-te*° (in compounds), TochB *tkācer*, TochA *ckācar*, Arm. *dowstr*, Osc. *futír*, ModHG *Tochter*, Lith. *duktě*, OCS *dъšti*, Gaul. *duytir* 'daughter'.

PIE * $d^hu\acute{e}gh_2$ -tr, * d^hugh_2 -tér-m, * d^hugh_2 -tr-ós

The treatment of these words must start with Lyc. *kbatra*-. Already in 1893, Imbert (1893: 89) identified this word as 'daughter'. A few years later, Bugge (1901: 25) argued that *kbatra*- must reflect **tuatra*- (cf. *kbi* 'two' < **dui*-) and ultimately must belong with the other IE words for 'daughter'. In 1978, Hawkins shows that in HLuwian a cognate can be found in the form of FILIA tú-wa/i-tara/i-, which he convincingly identifies as 'daughter'.

The Hittite word for 'daughter' is never written phonetically. On the basis of acc.sg. DUMU.MUNUS-la-an (KBo 20.101 rev.[?] 3), we have to assume that it probably ended in -la- and therefore hardly can be cognate with the HLuwian and Lycian word. Nevertheless, Starke (1987) argues that some words in the Hittite texts belong with tuwatra/i- and kbatra-. In KUB 40.2 rev. 5 we find a well called TÚL Du-ua-at-ta-ri-na-aš, which Starke interprets as "Töchterchen" (1987: 251). Unfortunately, this meaning cannot be verified. A better candidate for a cognate could be MUNUS duttarrijata/i-. This word, which is attested a few times only (see Tischler HEG T: 471f. for attestations and treatment), denotes a female functionary. Although the exact meaning is unknown and a connection with 'daughter' cannot be ascertained, the fact that this word denotes a female functionary (compare MUNUS šiuanzanna-, a priestess, lit. 'divine mother') and is formally quite similar is remarkable at least. Because of the alteration between a stem duttariata- and duttarrijati-, it is likely that we are dealing with a word of Luwian origin (note that Melchert in his CLuwian Lexicon (1993b: 238)

confidently cites this word as "duttariyata/i- 'daughter' (or simil.)"). So, all in all, we are dealing with HLuw. tuwatra/i- and Lyc. kbatra- that clearly mean 'daughter', MUNUS duttarrijata/i- (a Luwian word in Hittite contexts) that could well be cognate, and TÚL Duuattarina-, the appurtenance of which is far from assured.

The etymological interpretation of these forms is quite difficult. It is generally accepted that the words for 'daughter' in the other IE languages all point to a preform $*d^hugh_2ter$ - (Skt. $duhit\acute{a}r$ -, Gr. θυγάτηρ, TochB $tk\bar{a}cer$, etc.). How to get from $*d^hugh_2ter$ - to HLuw. tuwatra/i- and Lyc. kbatra- is in debate, however, especially with regard to the origin of -a-. In earlier times, it was often stated that -a- reflects the vocalized laryngeal: d^hugh_2tr - (or $*d^hugh_2tr$ -) > *tugatr- > tuwatr-> Lyc. kbatr- (cf. most recently Kimball 1999: 388). Nowadays it has become clear that "[t]here is no solid evidence for "vocalization" of $*/h_2/$ anywhere in Anatolian" (Melchert 1994a: 70: alleged $\check{s}akl\bar{a}i$ - 'custom, rite' from $*sh_2k$ -loi- is rather to be interpreted as $\check{s}\bar{a}kl\bar{a}i$ - $<*seh_2k$ -loi-).

With the elimination of $*b_2$ as a possible explanation for -a-, e.g. Melchert (1994a: 69) has to assume that in $*d^hugh_2tr$ - >*dugtr- an anaptytic vowel emerged: $*dug_etr$ - >*dugatr-. After the loss of PAnat. *g, this form then would yield Luw. tuwatr- and, later on, Lyc. kbatr- (with *tu- >kb-). This is not a very attractive scenario, however. If the cluster *VgtrV needed anaptyxis at all, we would expect to find vocalization of *r: *VgtarV (also a sequence *VgtrC was likely solved as *VgtarC). Moreover, if $^{MUNUS}duttarrii_iata/i$ - indeed is cognate, it would show a Luwian form without an anaptyctic vowel before *-t-. It seems to reflect *dugt(a)riada/i- $<*d^hugh_2t(e)r$ -.

In my view, we will not easily be able to explain the vowel -a- and the difference between $duttarrii_1ata/i$ - and tuwatra- without assuming that we are dealing with a real vowel and with ablaut. I therefore want to propose that $duttarrii_1ata/i$ - indeed reflects $*d^hugh_2t(e)r$ -, but that tuwatra/i- and kbatra- go back to *duetr- <*duegtr- $<*d^huegh_2tr$ - (note that kbatra- must show a-umlaut from older *kbetra-; for disappearance of *g in front of consonant cf. CLuw. $n\bar{a}na$ - \sim Hitt. nekna- <*negno-).

My reconstruction implies that the PIE word for 'daughter' originally showed ablaut in the root: nom.sg. $*d^hu\acute{e}gh_2tr$, acc.sg. $*d^hugh_2t\acute{e}rm$, gen.sg. $*d^hugh_2tr\acute{o}s$. Note that this inflection is supported by the peculiar accentuation pattern as visible in Greek: nom.sg. θ υγάτηρ < $*\theta$ ύγατηρ, acc.sg. θ υγατέρα, gen.sg. θ υγατρός. In Anatolian, nom.sg. $*d^hu\acute{e}gh_2tr$ was enlarged with $*-eh_2-$ and regularly yielded HLuw. tuwatra/i- and Lyc. kbatra-. On the basis of either the stem $*d^hugh_2t\acute{e}r-$ or $*d^hugh_2tr-$ a derivative in *-io- (or $*-ieh_2-$) was formed,

which functioned as the basis for Luw. *duttarrijata/i- (for the suffix -ata/i-compare CLuw. huhatalla/i- 'ancestral', derived from *huhata/i-, besides hūḥa-'grandfather'), which was borrowed into Hittite as $^{\text{MUNUS}}$ duttarrijata/i-. After the splitting off of Anatolian, nom.sg. * d^h uégh₂tr was secondarily altered to * d^h ugh₂tér (attested thus abundantly in the other IE languages) on the basis of e.g. *ph₂tér 'father', which is the reason that no traces of ablaut are found anymore outside of Anatolian.

tūua (adv.) 'far': tu-u-ua (NH).

Derivatives: tuyān 'to this side', tuyān ... tuyān 'to this side ... to that side' (tu-ya-a-an (OS), tu-u-ya-an (OS, 1x), du-ya-a-an, du-ya-an), tuyānta (adv.) 'to this side' (tu-ya-a-an-ta (KBo 25.42 l.col. 12), tu-ya-an-ta (KBo 25.41 + KBo 30.114 obv. 8)), tūyaz (adv.) 'from afar' (tu-u-az (OS), tu-u-ya-az (OS), tu-u-ya-za (1x)), tūyala- (adj.) 'far' (nom.sg.c. tu-u-ya-l[a-aš] (KBo 1.31 rev. 16), dat.-loc.sg. tu-u-ya-li (KBo 4.14 ii 57), all.sg. tu-u-ya-la (KUB 8.14 rev. 7)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. dūyaza- (adj.) 'wide(?)' (acc.sg. du-ú-ua-za-an).

IE cognates: Skt. $d\bar{u}r\acute{a}m$ 'far away', $d\bar{u}r\acute{a}t$ 'from afar', Gr. δήν 'for a long time, far', (Dor.) δάν, δοάν 'for a long time, far', Gr. δηρός 'lasting long', Lat. $d\bar{u}dum$ 'for a long time already'.

PIE *dueh₂m

Although I have cited these words under the lemma $t\bar{u}\mu a$, on the basis of the chronological distribution we probably should conclude that $t\bar{u}\mu a$, which is attested in NH texts only, was a NH analogical creation on the basis of $t\bar{u}\mu az$ and $t\bar{u}\mu an$, which are both attested in OS texts. Despite the fact that $t\bar{u}\mu an$ 'to this side' and $t\bar{u}\mu az$ 'from afar' are semantically rather different, already Pisani (1940: 354) suggests that they belong together, which means that $t\bar{u}\mu an$ represents a petrified accusative, $t\bar{u}\mu az$ an old ablative and $t\bar{u}\mu a$ an allative form.

Already Benveniste (1932: 142f.) etymologically connected $t\bar{u}\mu a$ 'far' and $t\bar{u}\mu a$ 'from afar' with Skt. $d\bar{u}r\acute{a}m$ 'far away', $d\bar{u}r\acute{a}t$ 'from afar', Gr. $\delta \acute{\eta} \nu$ 'long, far' (< $*\delta \digamma \acute{\alpha}\nu$) etc., which reflect a root $*dueh_2$ -. Eichner (1978: 160^{69}) reconstructs $t\bar{u}\mu a$ -as $*duh_2$ -io-, but this is problematic in view of $t\bar{a}iezzi$ < $*teh_2ieti$ and huianzi < $*h_2uh_1ienti$ that shows that we then would expect a form $**t\bar{u}ia$ -. Although a form $**t\bar{u}ia$ - would yield Hitt. $t\bar{u}\mu a$ - in NH times, we would expect that in OS texts the intervocalic -i- still would be present (compare OS huianzi > NH huianzi), which contrasts with the fact that already in OS texts we find the spelling tu-u- μa -az. Melchert (1984a: 30) has a different opinion and equates $tu\mu\bar{a}n$ with Gr. $\delta \acute{\eta}\nu$, which he reconstructs as $*dueh_2m$. If this reconstruction is correct, it would show

a few important things. Firstly, in a sequence $*T\underline{u}eh_2$ - the $-\underline{u}$ - was retained (unlike in a sequence $*T\underline{u}o >$ Hitt. Ta). Second, a sequence $*-eh_2m$ did not yield $*-a\underline{h}\underline{h}an$ or $*-a\underline{h}\underline{h}un$, as one could have expected, but gave Hitt. $-\bar{a}n$ (possibly an PIE development already, sometimes referred to as 'Stang's Law'). Moreover, this form would show that we are dealing with an old root-noun $*dueh_2s$, $*dueh_2m$, $*duh_2os$. In my view, the only way that we can explain the forms $t\bar{u}\underline{u}az$ and $t\bar{u}\underline{u}a$ then, is assuming the following scenario. In the cases where we find $*dueh_2C$, the $*h_2$ is regularly lost, probably through a stage *dua?C (with neutralization of $*h_2$ to ? in front of consonant). In my view, we could envisage that in a paradigm where we find *dua?C besides *du?V, the consonant *? has been generalized throughout the paradigm, yielding *du?V, which regularly developed into Hitt. $t\bar{u}\underline{u}V$.

The CLuwian adjective $d\bar{u}\mu aza$, which is used as an epithet of $ti\underline{\mu}amm(i)$ 'earth' and often translated as 'wide', is sometimes regarded as a cognate to Hitt. $t\bar{u}\mu a$. Apart from the fact that a meaning 'wide' is unassured, the formal aspect is not easy either because of the unexplained -za- in Luwian.

tūṇan: see tūua

duyarni-zi / duyarn- (Ia1 > Ic2, IIa1y, Ic1 > Ic2) 'to break (something); (midd.) to break (intr.)'.: 1sg.pres.act. du-ua-ar-na-ah-hi (KBo 32.19 ii 28 (MH/MS), KBo 22.137 iii 4 (NS)), du-ua-ar-na-[ah-hi] (KBo 22.137 iii 2 (NS)), du-ua-arna-a-ah-hi (NH), 2sg.pres.act. du-ua-ar-na-at-ti (KUB 15.19 obv. 7 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. tu-ua-a[r-...] (KBo 6.2 i 20 (OS)), du-ua-ar-ni-iz-zi (KBo 15.10 iv 36 (OH/MS), HKM 60 rev. 24 (MH/MS), KBo 39.258, 11 (MS), KBo 6.4 i 27, 30 (OH/NS), KUB 9.28 iii 26 (MH/NS), KBo 30.2, 7 (NS), KBo 40.46 ii 2 (NS), KUB 7.53+ ii 53 (NS)), tu-ua-ar-ni-iz-zi (KBo 39.8 iv 13 (MH/MS)), du-ua-arni-zi (KBo 6.3 iii 70 (OH/NS)), tu-ua-a[r-n]i-iz-zi (KBo 6.3 i 29 (OH/NS)), tuua-ar-na-zi (KBo 6.3 i 31 (OH/NS)), du-ua-ar-na-i (KBo 39.8 ii 11 (MH/MS), KUB 24.9 ii 43 (OH/NS), KUB 48.118, 13 (NH)), tu-ua-ar-na-i (KBo 24.1 i 8, 12 (MH/MS)), du-ua-ar-na-a-i (KUB 26.1 iii 64 (NH)), du-ua-ar-ni-ia-az-zi (KUB 17.27 ii 36 (MH/NS)), du-ua-ar-ni-ja-zi (KUB 17.28 ii 49 (MH/NS)), duua-ar-ni-e-ez-zi (NH), du-ua-ar-na-a-iz-zi (NH), tu-ua-ar-na-a-iz-zi (NH), du-uaar-ni-ia-iz-zi (KUB 30.15 i 35 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. tu-ua-ar-na-an-zi (KBo 39.8 iv 14 (MH/MS)), du-ua-ar-na-an-zi (KBo 13.146 i 17 (OH/NS), KBo 6.34 ii 43, iii 38 (MH/NS), KUB 9.6+ iii 23 (MH/NS)), tu-ua-ar-ni-ia-an-zi (KBo 20.34 obv. 10, 12 (OH/MS)), du-ua-ar-ni-ia-an-zi (KUB 30.19 iv 22 (OH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. du-ua-ar-ni-nu-un (KUB 41.19 rev. 8 (MH/NS)), du-ua-ar-na-ah-

hu-un (KUB 13.35 iv 25, 30 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. du-ua-ar-ni-it (KUB 17.10 i 33 (OH/MS), KBo 10.45 iii 33 (MH/NS)), du-ua-ar-na-aš (NH), 3pl.pret.act. tu-uaar-ni-er (KUB 36.104 obv. 7 (OS), KBo 3.34 i 9 (OH/NS)), du-ua-ar-ner (KUB 40.95 ii 13 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. du-ua-ar-na-a-ú (KBo 6.34 iii 41 (MH/NS)), duua-ar-na-du (KBo 2.3 ii 42 (MH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. du-ua-ar-na-an-du (HKM 66 obv. 19 (MH/MS), KBo 6.34 ii 52 (MH/NS)), du-ua-ar-ni-ia-an-du (KBo 22.104, 13 (undat.)); 3sg.pres.midd. du-ua-ar-na-at-ta-ri (KBo 32.14 ii 48, iii 43 (fr.) (MH/MS), KBo 5.1 i 4 (MH/NS)), du-ua-ar-na-ad-da-a-ri (KBo 5.1 iv 40 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pret.midd. du-ua-ar-na-at-ta-at (KBo 32.14 lower edge 71 (MH/MS)), du-ua-ar-na-ad-da-at (KBo 5.1 i 45 (MH/NS)), 3sg.imp.midd. tu-uaar-na-at-ta-ru (KBo 39.8 iii 34, iv 15 (MH/MS)), du-ua-ar-na-at-ta-ru (Bo 6166 ii 10, KBo 53.27 iii 47); part. du-ua-ar-na-an-t- (MH?/NS); verb.noun du-ua-arnu-ua-ar (KUB 3.95, 8 (NS)), gen.sg. du-ua-ar-nu-ma-aš (KUB 26.92, 12 (NH)); inf.I du-ua-ar-nu-ma-an[-zi] (KUB 44.4 + KBo 13.241 rev. 23 (NS)); impf. tuua-ar-ni-iš-ke/a- (KBo 39.8 iii 33, 36 (MH/MS)), du-ua-ar-ni-eš-ke/a- (NH), du*ua-ar-ni-iš-ke/a-* (NH), *du-ua-ar-aš-ke/a-* (KBo 2.3 ii 41 (NH)).

IE cognates: Skt. *dhvar'- 'to hurt, to damage'.

PIE * d^hur - $n\acute{e}$ - h_l -ti, * d^hur -n- h_l - $\acute{e}nti$

This verb shows forms of many different inflection classes, especially in the youngest texts, where we find forms that belong to the stems duuarnije/a-z1, duuarni-zi, duuarnae-zi, duuarniiae-zi and duuarna-i / duuarn-. It is difficult to decide which inflection is the oldest. In OS texts, we only find 3pl.pret.act. tu-uaar-ni-er (or tu-ua-ar-né-er), which does not reveal anything regarding its inflection (it can belong with tuuarniie/a-, tuuarni- and tuuarn(a)-), and the broken form 3sg.pres.act. tu-ua-a[r-...]. In MS texts, we already find different stems: duuarnahhi (MH/MS) and duuarnai (MH/MS) unambiguously point to the stem duuarna-ⁱ / duuarn-, whereas tuuarniianzi (OH/MS) unambiguously points to a stem tuuarnije/a-zi. The interpretation of 3sg.pres.act. tu/du-ua-ar-ni-iz-zi (OH/MS) is unclear however, because of the fact that the sign IZ can be read iz as well as ez. So, in principle a reading /onit id as well as /oniet id is possible. On the basis of the form du-ua-ar-ni-zi (OH/NS) and du-ua-ar-ni-nu-un (MH/NS), which unambiguously point to /onitsi/ and /oninon/, I assume that at least a part of the MS attestations with -ni-iz-zi denotes /onitsi/ (on the basis of 3pl.pres.act. tuuarnijanzi (OH/MS), it cannot be excluded that some attestations denote /onietsi/ as well). This means that we have to reckon with a stem duuarni-zi. The interpretation of 3pl.pres.act. tuuarnanzi (MH/MS) is unclear as well. On the one hand, one could argue that it belongs with the stem duurna-i/duuarn-, but, on the other, we could also assume that it belongs with <code>duuarnizzi</code> and shows an ablauting stem <code>duuarni-zi</code> / <code>duuarn-</code> (compare <code>zinni-zi</code> / <code>zinn-</code> 'to finish'). Out of the three stems that are visible in MS texts, <code>duuarna-i</code> / <code>duuarn-, duuarni-zi</code> / <code>duuarn-, duuarni-zi</code> / <code>duuarn- and duuarnii-zi</sup>, the stem <code>duuarni-/duuarn- must</code> be the original one since this type is unproductive and declining in Hittite, whereas both the <code>tarn(a)-class</code> as well as the <code>-ie/a-class</code> are very productive. In this case, we can easily imagine that on the basis of 3sg.pres.act. <code>duuarnizzi</code>, a new 3pl.pres.act. <code>duuarnii-zi</code> was created, which was the source for the <code>-ie/a-class</code>, whereas on the other hand on the basis of 3pl.pres.act. <code>duuarnanzi</code> a new singular stem <code>duuarna-i-zi</code> was created, which was the source for the <code>tarn(a)-class</code> inflection. All in all, I assume that the original inflection of this verb was <code>duuarnizzi</code>, <code>duuarnanzi</code> (thus also Oettinger 1979a: 151, but he wrongly cites this verb as <code>duuarne-</code>).</code>

Already Goetze (1954: 403) connected this verb with Skt. $dhvar^i$ - 'to damage, to hurt'. Yet although the root-etymology is generally accepted, the exact analysis of the Hittite verb is not. Eichner (1973a: 75-6) reconstructs $*d^h\mu orne\dot{\ell}e$, a derivative from a "Verbaladj. $*dh\mu orno$ - 'beschädigt'". Melchert (1984a: 36) rejects this on the basis of the fact that $*d^h\mu o$ - should have given Hitt. **ta- and not $tu\mu a$ -. He therefore rather reconstructs $*d^h\mu erne-\dot{\ell}e$ -ti, $*d^h\mu erne-\dot{\ell}o$ -ti, from an e-grade noun $*d^h\mu erno$ -. Apart from the fact that derivatives of o-stem nouns usually show $*-o-\dot{\ell}e/o$ - and end up in the Hitt. hatrae-class, the assumed development of $*d^h\mu ern$ - > Hitt. $tu\mu arn$ - is unparalleled. In my view, $*d^h\mu ernV$ -should have yielded Hitt. **tuernV-, compare e.g. $*k^h ermi > kuermi$ 'I cut'.

A better approach in my view is Oettinger's (1979a: 151), who reconstructs duuarnizzi, duuarnanzi as $*d^hu_r$ - $n\acute{e}-h_l$ -ti, $*d^hu_r$ - $n-h_l$ -énti (compare zinnizzi / zinnanzi 'to finish' < *ti- $n\acute{e}-h_l$ -ti, *ti- $n-h_l$ -énti). This reconstruction is rejected by e.g. Melchert (l.c.) on the basis of the assumption that a sequence *CuRC should always yield Hitt. CuRC, and never **CuaRC. As I show in Kloekhorst fthc.e, this view is incorrect. Although a sequence *CuRCV indeed regularly yields Hitt. /CuRCV/, a sequence *CuRCC (so with two consonants following the resonant) regularly yields Hitt. */Cu*RCC/, spelled CuuaRCC (cf. kuaske/a- $< *g^{wh}n$ -ske/a- $< *k^w$ r-ske/a-, etc.). In this case, the regular outcomes of $*d^hu$ rné h_lti and $*d^hu$ rn h_l énti are **durnizzi and duuarnanzi. Apparently, the stem of the plural was generalized throughout the paradigm (similarly in zinni-zi/zinn-, where the geminate -nn- of the plural spread over the paradigm).

The usual form of the imperfective is $tuu_arni/eške/a$ -, but once we find = du-ua-ar-aš-ke-ez-zi (KBo 2.3 ii 41). Unfortunately, the form is slightly damaged. E.g. Tischler (HEG T: 495) proposes to read du-ua-ar-n[i-iš]-ke-ez-zi or du-ua-ar-n[i](-iš)-ke-ez-zi. This first reading is impossible as

the handcopy of this text clearly shows that there is no room for a sign IŠ, whereas the second reading is quite far-fetched. I would rather read du- μa -ar- μa

Usually, the CLuwian verb $la\mu arr(i\mu)$ - is regarded as cognate with $du\mu arni^{-2i}$ / $du\mu arn$ -, but see its own lemma for the improbability of this.

tuzzi- (c.) 'army, military forces; military camp' (Sum. ERIN^{MEŠ}): nom.sg. *tu-uz-zi-iš* (KUB 23.72 + 40.10 rev. 16, 26 (MH/MS)), *tu-uz-zi-aš=mi-iš* (KBo 2.5 ii 13 (NH)), acc.sg. *tu-uz-zi-in* (KBo 7.14 rev. 4 (OS), etc.), gen.sg. *tu-uz-zi-aš* (MH/MS), *tu-uz-zi-ja-aš*, *tu-zi-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. [*t*]*u-uz-zi-ja* (KUB 36.106 rev. 11 (OS), etc.), *tu-zi* (KBo 3.13 ii 3 (OH/NS)), abl. *tu-uz-zi-ja-az*, acc.pl. *tu-uz-zi-uš* (KUB 19.37 iii 10, 11), *tu-zi-uš*, *tu-uz-zi-aš* (KBo 2.5 ii 3, iii 49 (NH)).

Derivatives: *tuzzijant-* (c.) 'army' (nom.sg. *tu-uz-zi-ja-an-za* (KBo 2.5+ iii 53, KUB 23.21 obv. 30 (fr.)), *tu-uz-zi-az* (KUB 23.11 iii 16)), *tuzzije/a-^{zi}* (Ic1) 'to encamp' (1sg.pret.act. *tu-uz-zi-ja-nu-un* (often)), *tuzzijašeššar* (n.) 'army(camp)(?)' (nom.-acc.sg. *tu-uz-zi-ja-še-eš-ša[r]* (KUB 19.7 i 5)), NINDA *tuzzi-ic.*) 'soldier-bread' (Sum. NINDA.ERIN^{MEŠ}; nom.sg. *tu-uz-zi-iš*, acc.sg. *tu-uz-zi-in*).

PIE * $d^h h_l$ -uti-

The bulk of the attestations show a stem *tuzzi*-. Only once, we find a form that points to a stem *tuzziia*-, namely nom.sg. *tuzziaš=miš* (NH), which is clearly secondary.

Forrer *apud* Feist (1924: 130¹) connected this word with Goth. *þiuda* 'people' and Gaul. *Teuto-rix*, which are further connected with OIr. *túath* 'people, tribe', We. *tūd* 'country', OSax. *thiod*, OHG *diot* 'people(s)', Lith. *tautà* 'people', Latv. *tàuta* 'people', Osc. *touto* and Umbr. *totam* 'civitatem' < **teutā*. The Hittite word cannot reflect **teutā*, however, but should then go back to an *i*-stem **teut-i*- (note that **teut-ti*- (thus e.g. Pokorny 1959: 1085) is impossible, as this would yield ***tuzzazzi*- /tutst'i-/; **teut-io*- (thus Eichner *apud* Hoffmann 1968: 215¹¹) is impossible as well, cf. Melchert (1984a: 166)). There are some problems regarding this reconstruction, however. First, Benveniste (1962: 122-5) argues

that a semantic development from 'people' > 'army' > 'camp' is quite unlikely: the normal development is 'camp' > 'army'. Secondly, the words that reflect * $teut\bar{a}$ are found in Italo-Celtic, Germanic and Baltic only, which points to an old European substratum word (the alleged cognates Sogd. $tw\delta'k$ 'crowd' and ModP $t\bar{o}da$ 'heap, pile' that e.g. Schmid (1968: 10) adduces in order to show that * $teut\bar{a}$ is genuinely PIE, are unconvincing).

An alternative etymology was put forward by Carruba (1966: 23), who suggested an inner-Hittite connection with dai^{-i} / ti- 'to put, to place'. This is followed by e.g. Melchert (1984a: 166), who points to the semantic parallel katta dai- 'to besiege' and convincingly reconstructs * $d^h h_l$ -uti-. For the suffix *-uti-, cf. uzzi- < * lh_l -uti-, $i\check{s}huzzi$ - < * sh_2 -uti-, etc.

Cf. Dercksen (2004) for the fact that this word is attested in OAssyrian texts from Kültepe as well, namely as *tuzzinnum* 'army'.

u- (preverb.) 'hither': \acute{u} -e°, \acute{u} - $\emph{u}a$ - (in $\emph{u}e$ - zi / $\emph{u}\emph{u}a$ - 'to come'), u-i-(e-) (in u) \vec{e} - zi / u-i-to send (here)'), u-u-n° (in \vec{u} nna- i / \vec{u} nni- 'to drive (here)'), u-p° (in u)p-i-u0 (in u)u-u-u0 (in u)u-u0 (in u)u0 'to bring (here)'), u-u0 (in u)u0 'to bring (here)'), u-u0 (in u)u0 'to bring (here)').

Anat. cognates: CLuw. $a\underline{u}$ - in $a\underline{u}i$ - 'to come' (see at $\underline{u}e^{-zi}/u\underline{u}a$ -); HLuw. $a\underline{u}u$ - in $a\underline{u}u$ - 'to come' (see at $\underline{u}e^{-zi}/u\underline{u}a$ -).

IE cognates: Skt. *áva* 'off, away', Gr. αὖ 'again, towards', Lat. *au-fugiō* 'to flee (away)', Lith. *au-* 'away from, down from', OCS *u-* 'from, away'.

PIE $*h_2ou$

The preverb u- 'hither' functions on a par with the preverb pe- 'thither' in the sense that both can be prefixed to a verb to give it an extra semantic element of direction. The two preverbs function as opposites: $pa\underline{i}i^{-zi} / pai$ - 'to go' vs. $\underline{u}e^{-zi} / u\underline{u}a$ - 'to come' (besides the simplex i^{-zi} , $\underline{i}e/a^{-tta(ri)}$ 'to be on the move'), $\underline{p}eda^{-i} / ped$ - 'to bring (away)' vs. $\underline{u}da^{-i} / ud$ - 'to bring (here)' (besides the simplex $d\bar{a}^{-i} / ud$ - 'to take').

Since Hrozný (1917: 70^1), this preverb is generally connected with Lat. *au*-'away', Gr. $\alpha \tilde{b}$ 'towards', OCS *u*- 'away', Skt. *áva* 'off, away' etc., which reflect * h_2eu . In Hittite, a preform * h_2eu should have yielded ** h_2eu , however. This is the reason for e.g. Melchert (1994a: 66) to reconstruct all forms, including the Hittite one, as *au. If we assume o-grade however, initial * h_2 would merge with * h_1 due to the following *o (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c) and * h_2ou would yield Hitt. /?u/. In my view, we can in this way equate the preverb u- with the element h_2 found in eh_2 'come!' (q.v.) and h_2 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 h_6 h_7 h_8 h_8 h_8 h_9 $h_$

retention of $*h_2$ in internal, intervocalic position. So, whereas uezzi 'he comes' reflects $*h_2ou-h_1\acute{e}i-ti$, its imperative ehu 'come!' reflects $*h_1\acute{e}i-h_2ou$.

In Luwian, we find au- in CLuw. aui- and HLuw. awi- 'to come', which show the un-monophthongized forms. Note that alleged CLuw. u- does not exist: this is based on the verb uppa-, of which an analysis u- + pa- is far from assured (cf. the discussion under uppa- i / uppi- 'to send (here)').

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u- 'to see': see au^{-i}/u-
-u (3sg.imp.act.-ending of the hi-flection)
PIE *u
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This ending denotes the 3sg.imp.act. of *hi*-verbs: e.g. *a-ku* 'he must die', *a-ru* 'he must come', hu-u-ua-a-ú 'he must run', da-a-ú 'he must take', etc. To my knowledge, no direct cognate of this ending exists in the other IE languages. Nevertheless, it is clear that this ending must have a connection with its corresponding mi-ending -tu, which has a cognate in Skt. -tu and reflects *-tu. One could assume that the hi-ending -u is the result of an inner-Hittite analogy to the *mi*-endings: *mi*-endings 3sg.pres. *-ti: 3sg.imp. *-tu = hi-endings 3sg.act. -i: 3sg.imp. x. Note however, that this analogy must have taken place before the assibilation of *-ti to -zi, but after the replacement of hi-3sg.pres.act. -e by -i. Since the latter development must be dated exactly before the oldest stage of attested Hittite (because of the two attestations of the ending -e in OH), it might become chronologically quite difficult to assume such an analogy. It therefore is better to assume that we are dealing with a PIE element *u, which could be attached to 3sg.- and 3pl.-forms in order to make them imperatives (compare Goth. 3sg.imp.act.-ending -adau < *-o-to-u for the reality of an element *u). In Hittite, this element *u was attached to 3sg.- and 3pl.-forms instead of the 'presentic' -i (3sg.pres.act. -i > 3sg.imp.act. -u; 3sg.pres.midd. -ari, -ttari > 3sg.imp.midd. -aru, -ttaru; 3pl.pres.act. *-anti > 3pl.imp.act. -antu; 3pl.pres.midd. -antari > 3pl.imp.midd. -antaru).

GIŠ ueššar: see GIŠ uieššar

uje-zi / uj- (Ia1 > Ic1) 'to send (here)': 1sg.pres.act. u-i-ja-mi, 2sg.pres.act. u-i-ja-ši, 3sg.pres.act. u-i-e-ez-zi (MH/MS), u-i-ja-zi, 1pl.pres.act. u-i-ja-u-e-ni, 3pl.pres.act. u-i-ja-an-zi, [u-]i-e-an-zi (KUB 10.93 i 11 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. u-i-e-nu-un (VBoT 1, 11 (MH/MS)), u-i-ja-nu-un, u-ja-nu-un, 2sg.pret.act. u-i-e-eš (KBo 11.72 ii 29 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. u-i-e-et (MH/MS), u-i-ja-at, 1pl.pret.act. uijauen, 3pl.pret.act. u-i-e-er, 2sg.imp.act. u-i-ja, 3sg.imp.act. u-i-ja-ad-du, 2pl.imp.act. u-i-ja-at-tén, u-e-i-ja-[at-tén] (KUB 19.1 rev. 49 (NH)), ú-a-ja-at-tén (KUB 14.14 ii 36 (NH)); part. u-i-ja-an-t-; verb.noun gen.sg. u-i-ja-u-ua-aš (KUB 5.6 iii 74); impf. u-e-eš-ke/a-, u-i-eš-ke/a-, u-i-iš-ke/a-, u-iš-ke/a-, u-i-e-eš-ke/a-.

PIE $*h_2ou + *h_{1/3}i\acute{e}h_1-ti / *h_{1/3}ih_1-\acute{e}nti$

There is some confusion about the spelling of this verb. Friedrich (HW) cites the verb as "uija- (ú-i-ja-; I 4)", which seems to imply that it is generally spelled with initial \acute{u} -. Oettinger (1979a: 338) does not give an overview of the forms, but only cites a form "ú-i-e-iz-zi", without mentioning its attestation place (he probably refers to the form \acute{u} -i-e-ez-z[i] (FHG 4, 11), for which see at uai-i/ui-, uiie/a- z^i). Again it seems as if the verb is spelled with initial \acute{u} -. Kronasser (1966: 496) cites several attestations, most of which are spelled u-, however. He remarks that the ratio between spellings with u- vs. \hat{u} - is about 12:1 (but note that the only form with \acute{u} - that he cites, 3pl.pres.act. \acute{u} -i-ia-an-zi (VBoT 24 iv 37), in fact is to be read inf. I \acute{u} -i-i-a-a-zi 'to cry', cf. the lemma uai-i/ui-). Melchert (1984a: 16^{31}) states: "My files show 168 examples of u(i)ya- with initial u- versus only four with \acute{u} -", which gives quite a different picture. In my text files, I found this verb 154 times, of which only one form was spelled with initial ú- vs. u- in all other cases. This one form is the aberrant form ú-a-ia-at-tén in KUB 14.14 ii 36 (NH, 1st Plague Prayer). A meaning 'you must send' is assured on the basis of other versions of the Plague Prayer, which have u-i-ia-at-tén 'you must send' in this context. On the basis of the form *u-e-i-ja-[at-tén*?] 'you must send', which we find in KUB 19.1 rev. 49, which fragment is a join to KUB 14.14 (and line KUB 19.1 rev. 49 = KUB 14.14 ii 36), one could perhaps argue that it should be read \dot{u} e'-ia-at-tén, but either way, this form (as well as u-e-i-ia-[at-tén]) is aberrant within the paradigm of uie^{-zi}/ui -.

All other verbal forms that show an initial \acute{u} - belong to other verbs (either $\mu ai^{-i}/\mu i$ -, $\mu i \underline{i} e/a^{-2i}$ 'to cry' (finite forms and imperfective) or $\mu e^{-2i}/\mu \mu a$ - 'to come' (impf. $\mu e/i \underline{s} k e/a$ -)). So, all forms of the verb $\mu \underline{i} e^{-2i}/\mu \underline{i}$ - (except \acute{u} -a- $\underline{i} a$ -at- $t \acute{e} n$) are spelled with initial u-. This spelling points to a phonological stem [?oie-],

whereas $\mu ai^{-i}/\mu i$ -, $\mu i \underline{i} e/a^{-z^{i}}$ 'to cry' (spelled with u-) rather is /uai-, ui-, uie/a-/ and $\mu e^{-z^{i}}/\mu u$ - 'to come' is /?ue/a-/ (see also at § 1.3.9.4.a).

The bulk of the forms show a stem uija, but these are found in NS texts only: the oldest forms (MH/MS) show only a stem uje- in the singular (3sg.pres.act. u-i-e-ez-zi, 1sg.pret.act. u-i-e-nu-un, 3sg.pret.act. u-i-e-et). Just as its counterpart $peje^{-zi}/pej$ - 'to send away', I assume that this verb originally inflected uje^{-zi}/uj -, which was taken over into the -je/a-class in NH times only.

Derivatives: *ukel* 'I, myself' (ú-ke-el), *ukila* 'I, myself' (ú-ki-la).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. ámu 'I, me' (nom.sg. /?mu/ á-mu (often), á-mu-u (1x), á-mu-u-' (1x), mu (1x), mu-' (often) acc.sg. /?mu/ á-mu, dat.sg. /?mu/ á-mu), áma/i- (adj.) 'my' (nom.sg.c. /?mis/ á-mi-sa, á-mi-sá, á-mi-sà, á-mi-sa, á-mi-sa, á-mi-sa, mi-i-sa, mi-i-sa, mi-i-sa, mi-i-sa, mi-i-sa-', acc.sg.c. /?min/ á-mi-na, á-mi-i-na, mi-i-na-', nom.acc.sg.n. /?man=t^sa/ á-ma-za (often), á-ma-za₄ (1x), dat.sg. /?mi/ á-mi, á-mi-i, mi-i, mi-i, mi-i-', abl.-instr. /?mi(a)di/ á-mi+ra/i, á-mi-ia+ra/i, á-mi-ia-ti, á-mi-ia-ti-i, á-mi-ri+i, á-mi-ti, á-mi-ti, mi-i(a)-ti-', mi-ia+ra/i-', mi-ia-ti-', nom.pl.c. /?mint^si/ á-mi-izi, á-mi-zi-i, á-mi-zi-i, mi-izi-i, mi-izi-i, mi-izi-i, mi-izi-i, mi-izi-i, mi-izi-i, mi-izi-i, mi-izi-i, mi-izi-i, mi-izi-i, mi-izi-i, mi-izi-i, mi-izi-za, mi-ia-za, mi-ia-za, mi-ia-za-'); Lyd. amu 'I, me' (nom.sg. amu, dat.-loc.sg. amu), ēmi- 'my' (nom.sg.c. ēmis, acc.sg.c. ēmv, dat.-loc.sg. ēmλ, dat.-loc.(pl.?) ēminav, ēminas[..](?)); Lyc. ēmu 'I, me' (nom.sg. ēmu, emu, amu,

dat.sg. emu), **ẽmi-** 'my' (nom.sg.c. **ẽ**mi, acc.sg.c. **ẽ**mi, acc.pl.c. **ẽ**mis, nom.-acc.pl.n.? **ẽ**maja).

See chapter 2.1 for an elaborate treatment of these words.

ukila: see $\bar{u}k$ / amm-

uktūri- (adj.) 'firm, steady, constant, eternal' (Sum. SAG.UŠ): nom.sg.c. uk-tu-u-ri-iš (often), uk-tu-ri-iš (4x), acc.sg.c. uk-tu-ri-in (1x), nom.-acc.sg.n. uk-tu-u-ri (often, OS), gen.sg. u[k]-tu-u-ri-aš, uk-tu-u-ri-ia-aš, dat.-loc.sg. uk-tu-u-ri, nom.pl.c. uk-tu-u-ri-eš (OS), uk-tu-u-ri-i-e-eš, ua-a[k-t]u-u-ri-iš (KUB 33.120 i 6 (NS)).

Derivatives: *uktūri* (adv.) 'firm, steady, constant, eternal' (*uk-tu-u-ri*), *uktūri*-(gender unclear) 'cremation site' (dat.-loc.sg. *uk-tu-u-ri-ia*, abl. *uk-tu-ri-ia-az*, dat.-loc.pl. *uk-tu-u-ri-ia-aš*, *uk-tu-ri-ia-aš*).

As an adjective, the word means 'firm, steady'. When used as a noun, it seems to denote 'cremation site', cf. e.g.

KUB 30.15 + 39.19 obv.

- (10) nu ak-kán-za ku-e-da-aš uk-tu[-ri]-ja-aš ua-ra-a-ni nu a-pé-e-da-aš uk-tu-ri-ja-aš
- (11) a-ra-aḥ-za-an-da-aš 12 NINDA.GUR₄.RA^{MEŠ} GAM ti-ia-an-zi

Perhaps this word is a specialized meaning of a fire-proof (i.e. "eternal") place where cremations were executed.

The bulk of the forms are written with plene -u-: $ukt\bar{u}ri$ -. The form $uakt\bar{u}ri$ -occurs only once in a NS text and may not have much merit. Rieken (1999a: 354) analyses the word as ukt-uri-, in which the morpheme -uri- would be ultimately derived from *-uer--uer-nouns (she compares Skt. ang-uer- 'finger'). Puhvel (1972: 115) connects $ukt\bar{u}ri$ - with Skt. oigns-, Av. aojah-, Lat. *augus- 'strength'. The latter forms go back to a root *ueg-, which does not fit the Hitt. forms: a zero-grade *ueg- should have given Hitt. **ueg- in LIV, a root *ueg- 'munter, lebhaft, kräftig werden' is cited, which at least semantically could fit ueg- Nevertheless, the formation of this word would remain intransparent. Further unclear.

^{&#}x27;Around those *ukturi*-'s where the deceased person is cremated, they lay down twelve thickbreads'.

ulae-^{zi} (Ic2) 'to hide, to sneak away': 1sg.pret.act. \acute{u} -la-nu-un (OH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. \acute{u} -la-e-d=a-a \acute{s} (NH).

Derivatives: $ule\check{s}\check{s}^{-i}$ (Ib2) 'id.' (3sg.pres.act. \acute{u} -le- $e\check{s}$ -zi (NS), \acute{u} -li- $i\check{s}$ -zi, 3sg.pret.act. \acute{u} -le- $e\check{s}$ -ta (OH/NS), \acute{u} -li- $i\check{s}$ -ta (MH/MS); 3sg.pret.midd. \acute{u} -le- $e\check{s}$ -ta'-at; inf.I \acute{u} -li- $i\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ -ua-an-zi, \acute{u} -le- $e\check{s}$ - $\check{s}u$ -ua-an-zi; impf. \acute{u} -ul-li- $i\check{s}$ -ke/a-).

See Oettinger 1979a: 363 for attestations. The forms *ulanun* and *ulaet* clearly point to the *hatrae*-class inflection. The forms that show a stem *ulešš*- and *ulišš*- are sometimes regarded as belonging to the paradigm of *ulae*-, but in my view it is best to assume a derived verb $ul\bar{e}s\bar{s}-^{zi}$ with the suffix $-\bar{e}s\bar{s}$ -. The basic verb *ulae*-is attested in NS texts only, and since the *hatrae*-class was highly productive in NH times, it is possible that this verb did not inflect according to the *hatrae*-class originally.

Oettinger (1979a: 364) proposes a connection with Skt. *láyate* 'to hide oneself' from a root *leiH-, implying that u- must be regarded as the u-prefix (q.v.). Since the prefix u- had the meaning 'hither', it is semantically not easy to interpret ulae-'to hide' as u+*leiH- "to hide hither". Moreover, we would expect to find a counterpart with pe- as well, which is unattested. All in all, I am not convinced by Oettinger's etymology.

ulkiššara-, ualkiššara- (adj.) 'skilled, experienced, able': nom.sg.c. ua-al-kiš-ša-ra-aš (KBo 1.42 i 4, 5 (NS)), acc.pl. ul-ki-iš-ša-ru-uš (KUB 29.1 ii 13 (OH/NS)) // [...-k]i-iš-ša-ru-uš (KUB 29.2 ii 5 (OH/NS))).

Derivatives: *ulkiššarahh-ⁱ*, *ualkiššarahh-ⁱ* (IIb) 'to make perfectly, to depict perfectly' (3sg.pres.act. *ua-al-ki-iš-ša-ra*[-*ah-hi*] (KBo 6.26 iv 30 (OH/NS)) // *ua-al-k*[*i-iš-ša-*]*ra-ah-hi* (KUB 13.14 rev. 7 + KUB 13.16, 4 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. *ul-ke-eš-ša-ra-ah-he-er* (KBo 3.34 ii 32 (OH/NS))).

IE cognates: Skt. várcas-, GAv. varəčah- 'splendour'.

PIE *ulk-sro-?

 attested forms of *ulkiššara*-, *ualkiššara*- are all found in NS texts, the fact that the spelling $ul-k^{\circ}$ is only found in OH compositions, could indicate that this word, too, shows this distribution, namely OH /ulk-/ > MH/NH /uəlk-/.

Hoffner (1963: 36-7) reconstructs this word as *ual-ghesro- 'having a strong hand', but this does not take into account the spellings with ul-k°. In my view, ulkiššara-, ualkiššara- is to be interpreted as /ulKiSra-/, /uəlKiSra-/, reflecting pre-Hitt. *ulK-sra-, showing the suffix -sra- as visible in naḥšaratt- 'fear' and ganuššarije/a-zi 'to kneel' as well. The root *ulK- may belong with Skt. várcas-, GAv. varačah- 'splendour', which could reflect *uelk-es-. If correct, we must reconstruct *ulk-sro-.

-umen-/-umn- (suffix of appurtenance) 'coming from ...': nom.sg. ^{URU}Ḥa-aš-šu-u-ma-aš (KBo 3.27 obv. 29 (OH/NS)), ^{URU}Ḥa-at-tu-šu-ma-aš (KBo 18.151 obv. 1 (MH/MS)), ^{URU}Za-al-pu-u-ma-aš (KBo 3.27 obv. 28 (OH/NS)), ^{URU}Ḥa-al-pu-u-ma-aš (KBo 3.27 obv. 30 (OH/NS)), ^{URU}Šu-tum-ma-na-aš, acc.sg. ^{URU}Pu-ru-ušḥa-an-du-um-na-an (KBo 3.28 ii 5 (OH/NS)), gen.sg. ^{URU}Lu-ú-i-u-ma-na-aš</sup> (OS), dat.-loc.sg. ḥé-eš-tu-u-um-ni (KUB 58.50 iv 14 (OH/NS)), nom.pl.c. ^{LÚ.MEŠ}Ne-šu-me-né-eš (OS), ^{URU}Ka-a-ta-pu-u-me-né-eš (OS), ^{URU}Ša-lam-pu-u-me-né-eš (OS); case? ^{URU}Ḥa-at-tu-šum-ma-aš</sup> (KBo 7.14 + KUB 36.100 rev. 15 (OS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. - yann(i)- in URU Ninuyayann(i)- 'of Nineveh', tātayann(i)- 'stepfather', ānnayann(i)- 'stepmother', kulayann(i)- 'of the army'; HLuw. -wan(i)- in nom.sg.c. ha+ra/i-na-wa/i-ni-i-sa URBS 'of Harran', acc.sg.c. TONITRUS.HALPA-pa-wa/i-ní-na URBS 'of Halpa', gen.sg. DEUS hara/i-ma-na-wa/i-na-sa=pa=wa/i URBS 'of Harman', dat.-loc.sg. ha+ra/i-na-wa/i-ni=pa=w[a/i...] 'of Harran', abl.-instr. a-sú-ra/i REGIO -wa/i-na-ti URBS 'of Assyria', nom.-acc.pl.n. á-wa/i-ia-na-wa/i-na=pa=wa/i URBS 'of Awayana', dat.-loc.pl. ka-na-pu-wa/i-na-za URBS 'of Kanupa'; Lyc. -ñne/i- in Pilleñne/i- 'of Pinara', Tlãñne/i- 'of Tlos', Xbidēñne/i- 'of Kaunos'; Mil. -wñni- in Tunewñni 'of Tumnessos(?)', Xbidewñni 'of Kaunos'.

In most cases, this suffix denotes ethnic origin, for instance: $L\acute{U}^{URU}$ Haššumaš 'the man of the city Hašša', $L\acute{U}.MEŠ$ Nešumeneš 'the men of the city Neša'. When derived from other nouns, it denotes appurtenance, e.g. $L\acute{U}$ $hešt\bar{u}mni$ 'the man pertaining to the $hišt\bar{a}$, arunumaneš 'those of the sea'. A special case is huenzumna- 'coming from where?, of what origin?', which is derived of huenzumna- 'kuenzan, gen.pl. of huenzumna- 'who, what?'.

The original inflection of -umen- / -umn- seems to be nom.sg.c. -umaš, acc.sg. -umnan, gen.sg. -umanaš, dat.-loc.sg. -umni, nom.pl.c. -umeneš (all OH texts). According to Oettinger (1982b), the original situation probably has been nom.sg.c. -umaš, acc.sg.c. *-umenan, gen.sg. *-umnaš, dat.-loc.sg. -umni, nom.pl.c. -umeneš, which would point to an original n-stem inflection -umen- / -umn- (note that nom.sg.c. -umaš then must reflect *-umēn-s). On the basis of nom.sg.c. -umaš, the variant -umen- sometimes was altered to -uman- (apart from gen.sg. Lu-ú-i-u-ma-na-aš cited above, also nom.pl. a-ru-nu-ma-né-e-eš (KUB 8.14 obv. 14), etc.). The form Ḥa-at-tu-šum-ma-aš may show geminate -mm-from *-mn-. In younger times, the suffix has become thematic, -uma-, on the basis of nom.sg.c. -umaš. Compare e.g. the name "Šuppiluliuma- lit. 'the one of the pure well' or Lúḥištuma- 'person pertaining to the ḥištā'.

In Luwian, the suffix -uann(i)- has a similar meaning, which must be cognate with Lyc. -nne/i- and Mil. -wne/i-. These clearly show that the -m- of Hitt. -umen- must go back to *-u-. The Hittite suffix is often spelled with plene U (e.g. Ka-a-ta-pu-u-me-né-eš, Lu-ú-i-u-ma-na-aš), which indicates that we are dealing with /-omen-, -omn-/. Herewith, this suffix is phonetically comparable to e.g. tumēni /toméni/ 'we take' and tarnumeni /trnoméni/ 'we release' that go back to *dH-uéni and *trnH-uéni respectively. I therefore reconstruct the suffix -umen-/-umn- as *-Huen-/*-Hun-. I know of no IE cognates, however.

ummijant- (adj.) describing 'birds': acc.pl.c. *um-mi-ja-an-du-uš* (KBo 6.14 i 9 (OH/NS)).

The adjective only occurs in §120 of the Hittite Laws:

KBo 6.14 i

(9) ták-ku um-mi-ja-an-du-uš MUŠEN^{ḤI.A} a[n-na-nu-uḫ-ḫu-uš? k(u-iš-ki)] (10) ta-a-i-e-ez-zi

'If someone steals trained? ummijant-birds, ...'.

On the basis of this context the meaning of *ummijant*- cannot be determined. The preceding paragraph deals with *lu-li-ja-aš* MUŠEN-*in an-na-nu-uħ-ħa-an na-aš-ma ka-ak-ka-pa-an an-na-nu-uħ-ħa-an* 'a trained[?] pond-bird or a trained[?] *kakkapa-*', but this does not shed much light on the meaning of *ummijant*- either. Nevertheless, Puhvel (HED 1/2: 48) translates the word as 'young', assuming a connection with *amijant*- 'small' (q.v.), the negated form of *mijant*-, participle of

mai-ⁱ/mi- 'to grow'). This translation is followed by Melchert (1994a: 160), who reconstructs *ud-mijant- 'grown up'. In my view, this is all much too speculative.

umije/a-zi: see uemije/a-zi

-un (1sg.pret.act.-ending of the mi-flection): see -(n)un

ūnna-ⁱ / ūnni- (IIa5 > IIa1γ) 'to send (here), to drive (here)': 1sg.pres.act. *u-un-na-al-hi* (KBo 18.136 rev. 17), 2sg.pres.act. *u-un-na-at-ti* (HKM 71 obv. 4 (MH/MS), KUB 30.34 iv 12 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. *u-un-na-i* (MH/MS), *u-un-na-a-i*, 2pl.pres.act. *u-un-n[a]-at-te-ni* (KUB 26.19 ii 24 (MH/NS)), *u-[u]n-ni-iš-te-ni* (KUB 13.27 i 32 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pres.act. *u-un-ni-an-zi* (OH/MS), *u-un-ni-ia-an-zi*, *u-un-na-an-zi* 1sg.pret.act. *u-un-na-ah-hu-un*, 2sg.pret.act. *u-un-ni-eš* (KUB 9.34 iii 28, KUB 59.46 rev. 10 (dupl.)), 3sg.pret.act. *u-un-ni-iš* (HKM 24. obv. 11 (MH/MS), KUB 7.23, 3, KBo 12.3 i¹ 22), *u-un-ni-eš-ta* (KBo 18.54 obv. 8, KBo 4.4 ii 70), *u-un-ni-iš-ta* (KUB 14.15 ii 12), 1pl.pret.act. *u-un-nu-me-en* (HKM 47 obv. 10, 12 (MH/MS)), *u-un-nu-um-me-en* (HT 1 ii 27 (NS)) *u-un-nu-um-mi-in* (KUB 9.31 ii 54), 2sg.imp.act. *u-un-ni* (MH/MS), 3sg.imp.act. *u-un-na-ú* (KUB 13.2 i 21), 2pl.imp.act. *u-un-ni-iš-tén* (HKM 16, 10 (MH/MS)), 3pl.imp.act. *u-un-ni-an-du* (HKM 65, rev. 25 (MH/MS)); verb.noun gen. *u-un-nu-ma-aš* (KBo 18.38 obv. 4); part.nom.sg.c. *u-un-na-an-za* (KUB 13.5 ii 17 (OH or MH/NS)).

PIE $*h_2ou + *noih_{1/3}$ -ei / $*nih_{1/3}$ -enti

In my text files, this verb is attested about 120 times with a spelling u-u-n-o. A citation of an aberrant spelling can be found in the edition of HKM 31, where Alp (1991: 174) cites a form \dot{u} -ni-an-du 'sie sollen schicken' (rev. 19). In the handcopy of this tablet, we read \dot{u} \dot

3sg.pres.act. un-na-i, but perhaps we are allowed to emend this to $\langle u-\rangle un-na-i$. In HT 1 ii 20, we find 3pl.pres.act. $u-ni-\underline{i}a-an-zi$, but this is likely to be emended to $u-\langle un-\rangle ni-\underline{i}a-an-zi$. Taking this into account, we must conclude that all spellings of this verb show initial $u-un-n^\circ$.

The verb $\bar{u}nna/i$ - shows the typical $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -inflection ($\bar{u}nnahhi$, $\bar{u}nnatti$, $\bar{u}nnai$ vs. $\bar{u}nnianzi$). As I explain at the treatment of the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class in § 2.2.2.2.h, verbs of this class derive from polysyllabic $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class verbs that are being influenced by the tarn(a)-class from pre-Hittite times onwards.

It is generally accepted that $\bar{u}nna/i$ - is a compound of the preverb u- (q.v.) and $nai^{-i}/*ni$ - 'to turn' (see at $n\bar{e}_{-}^{a(ri)}$, $nai^{-i}/*ni$ -) and functions as the counterpart of $penna^{-i}/penni$ - 'to send (there)' (pe- + nai-/ni-). It is unclear why we find a geminate -nn- here, which we also find in $penna^{-i}/penni$ - and in $nanna^{-i}/nanni$ -(see under $n\bar{e}_{-}^{a(ri)}$, $nai^{-i}/*ni$ -). Perhaps the univerbations and the reduplication were formed at a time that all initial consonants were fortis. Note that the spelling with u- points to a phonological stem n-(of. § 1.3.9.4.f).

unattalla- (c.) 'merchant' (Sum. ^{LÚ}DAM.GÀR): acc.sg. *ú-na-at-ta-al-la-an* (KBo 6.2 i 6 (OS)).

This word only occurs in §5 of the Hittite Laws:

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KUB 6.2 i
(3) ták-ku <sup>LÚ</sup>DAM.GÀR ku-iš-ki ku-e-en-zi
...
(6) nu-u=z-za ú-na-at-ta-al-la-an=pát ar-nu-uz-zi
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'If someone kills a merchant He will make the merchant be transported (= let him bury)'.

Its meaning is only known because of the fact that it must refer to the ^{LÚ}DAM.GÀR 'merchant' mentioned in the first line.

The suffix *-ttalla*- is used to form, among others, deverbal nomina actoris. Kronasser (1966: 176) therefore derives this noun from the verb $\bar{u}nna^{-i}/\bar{u}nni$ - 'to send here, to drive here' (q.v.). Problematic, however, is the fact that this verb is consistantly spelled *u-un-na*-, whereas *unattalla*- is spelled \acute{u} -na-. I therefore would reject the connection but must admit that I do not have an alternative solution.

\$\bar{u}(n)\hb^{-zi}\$ (Ib3) '?': 3sg.pres.act. \$u\$-un\$-\ha\-zi\$ (KUB 35.79 i 5), 3pl.pres.act. \$u\$-un\$-\ha\-an\-zi\$ (KUB 32.94 i 3 (OS), KUB 30.40 i 18, KBo 39.118 obv. 9 (fr.), KBo 40.183, 5 (fr.), KUB 39.57 i 9 (fr.)), 1sg.pret.act. \$u\$-un\$-\hu\-un\$ (KUB 31.77 i 16), 3sg.pret.act. \$u\$-uh\-ta\$ (KUB 31.77 i 12), \$u\$-un\$-\hu\-da\$ (KBo 18.180 rev. 10), 3pl.pret.act. \$u\$-un\$-\he\-er\$ (KUB 42.20, 9), 3pl.imp.act. \$u\$-un\$-\ha\-an\-du\$ (Bo 69/326 (see Oettinger 1979a: 183)); impf. \$u\$-un\$-\hi\-e\sigma\-ke\-ez\-zi\$ (KUB 31.77 i 12).

Although clear cognates are missing, Oettinger (l.c.) mechanically reconstructs $*h_{1/3}u\acute{e}nh_2$ -ti, $*h_{1/3}unh_2$ - $\acute{e}nti$, which would mean that the zero-grade stem spread throughout the paradigm. Note that a root $*Heunh_2$ - would be against the PIE root constraints.

uni(-): see aši / uni / ini

unu-^{zi} (Ib2 > Ic2) 'to adorn, to decorate, to lay (the table)': 1sg.pres.act. *ú-nu-μa-mi* (410/u, 14 (NS) (cf. StBoT 5: 184)), 3sg.pres.act. *ú-nu-uz-zi* (KBo 38.265 i 11 (MS), KBo 18.108 upper edge 9 (NS)), *ú-nu-u[z-z]i* (KBo 40.46 + KBo 35.156 iii¹ 4 (NS)), *ú-nu-u-μa-iz-zi* (KUB 10.91 ii 16 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *ú-nu-μa-an-zi* (KBo 5.1 iv 16 (MH/NS), KUB 58.100 iii 4, KBo 2.13 obv. 13, KUB 17.35 i 32, etc.), 3sg.pret.act. *ú-nu-u* (KUB 31.143 ii 23 (OS), KBo 25.119, 3 (OS), 3pl.pret.act. *ú-nu-e-er* (KBo 19.112, 6 (MH/NS), KUB 33.96 iv 16 (NS), KUB 15.36 obv. 7, 10 (NH)), *ú-nu-er* (KBo 39.290 iii 10 (NS)), *ú-nu-μa-a-er* (KUB 36.67 ii 19 (NH)), 3pl.imp.act. *ú-nu-μa-[an]-du* (KUB 33.96 iv 13 + KUB 36.7a iv 50, KUB 36.25 i 4); 1sg.pres.midd. *ú-nu-μa-ah-ḥa-ri* (KUB 17.9 i 32 (NS)), 3sg.pres.midd. *ú-nu-ud-da* (KUB 4.4 ii 15 (NH)), 3sg.pret.midd. *ú-nu-ut-ta-at* (KUB 17.5 i 5 (OH/NS), 3pl.pret.midd. *ú-nu-μa-an-ta-at* (KUB 46.30, 31); part. *ú-nu-μa-an-t-*; inf.II *ú-nu-μa-an-na* (KUB 17.35 i 28); impf. *ú-nu-uš-ke/a-* (OS).

Derivatives: **unuuašha-**, **unašha-** (c.) 'decoration, adornment' (acc.sg. *ú-nu-ua-aš-ha-an*, dat.-loc.sg. *ú-nu-ua-aš-hi*, abl. *ú-nu-ua-aš-ha-za*, nom.pl. *ú-nu-ua-aš-he-eš*, acc.pl. *ú-nu-ua-aš-hu-uš*, *ú-na-aš-hu-uš* (KUB 12.31 ii 25)).

IE cognates: Lat. *ind-uō* 'to put on (clothes)', Arm. *(h)aganim* 'to put on', Lith. *aũti*, *aunù* 'to put on (shoes)', OCS *ob-uti* 'to put on (shoes)'.

PIE $*h_3u$ -néu-ti / $*h_3u$ -nu-énti

KUB 4.3 ii

- (12) ha-me-iš-hi-a GU_4 -un le-e ua-aš-ti kar-ša-an-tan_x=ma=za
- (13) gal-liš-tar-ua-ni-li (le-)e((-da)) da-at-ti mar-ša-an-za
- (14) GU_4 -uš ha-me-iš-hi=pát SIG_5 -ri i-da-lu-uš=ma=z[a]
- (15) kar-ša-an-za gal-liš-tar-ua-ni-li u-nu-ua-ta-r[i]
- (16) nu=za ú-e-kán-ta-an TÚG-an ua-aš-ši-ia[-zi]
- (17) ku-uš-sa-ni-an=ma=za i-an iš-ki-i[a-zi]

'Do not buy a cow in spring (just as) you should not take a girl (in marriage) during a party. Especially in spring a cow of poor quality looks good, (just as) an ugly girl has adorned herself for the party: she wears fashionable clothes and puts on oil that has been borrowed',

but here we are rather dealing with a scribal error, cf. the mistakes in line 13.

For the meaning 'to decorate, to adorn', cf. Sommer & Ehelolf (1924: 74). According to Oettinger (l.c.), who apparently assumes that unu- originally is a causative in -nu-, this verb is to be connected with Lat. ind- $u\bar{o}$ 'to put on (clothes)'. This latter verb is generally connected with Arm. (h)aganim 'to put on', Lith. $a\tilde{u}ti$, $aun\hat{u}$ 'to put on (shoes)', etc. and reconstructed as $*h_2eu$ - 'to put on (shoes)' (cf. e.g. LIV², although there a root final laryngeal is reconstructed ($*h_2euH$ -), for which I see no evidence). This connection is convincing semantically ('*to make put on > to decorate'), but formally it is problematic, because a preform $*h_2u$ -neu- should have yielded Hitt. **hunu-. This problem

can be solved by either rejecting the etymology, or by adjusting the reconstruction. I would like to propose the latter solution.

The reconstruction of the initial $*h_2$ is especially prompted by Arm. (h) aganim, which seems to reflect $*h_2eu$ -. The question is of course whether a reconstruction * h_3eu - is possible as well. In Armenian, there is a sound law that *o in open syllable yields a, so *-oCV > -aCV, but this development is supposed to have been blocked when this sequence is followed by an -o- (olorm 'pity', olok 'prayer', oroj' 'lamb'), or when the consonant in question is -v- (hoviw 'shepherd' $<*h_3eu-$) or a reflex of *u (loganam 'to bathe' <*louH-, kogi 'butter' <*kou-; all examples by Kortlandt 1983: 10). Although in the first two cases the retention of *o is phonetically motivated, in the second case it is not: the development of *u >g occurs very early in the Armenian chronology of sound laws, whereas the unrounding of *o in open syllables is a quite recent phenomenon. It is more probable to assume that in the case of kogi and loganam the -o- is analogical to kov 'cow' and *lov (where -o- is regular). This would pave the way for my view that $haganim < *hoganim < *h_3eu$ - (whereas $aganim < *oganim < *h_3ou$ -), and that the PIE root actually was $*h_3eu$ -. With this reconstruction, the derivation of Hitt. unu- $< *h_3u$ -neu- is phonetically regular (see Kloekhorst fthc.c for the development of word-initial laryngeals in Hittite).

The derivative unuuašha- is spelled as $u-na-aš-h^\circ$ once (KUB 12.31 ii 25), which may have to be regarded as a scribal error, copying the signs NU-UA (\nearrow) as NA (\nearrow) (compare the mistaken spelling nu-ua-aš-šu for na-aš-šu).

ūpp-^{zi} (Ib1) 'to come up (of the sun)': 3sg.pres.act. *u-up-zi* (often), *up-zi* (KUB 7.1 ii 25, KUB 55.65 rev.[?] iv 50, 643/z l.col. 4 (see Otten 1971b: 47)), 3sg.pret.act. *u-up-ta* (KUB 31.147 ii 18 (MH/NS), KBo 5.8 iii 23 (NH)), *up-ta* (KBo 16.8 iii 27 (NH)); 3sg.pret.midd. *u-up-ta-at* (KUB 21.10, 13 (NH)); verb.noun gen. *u-up-pu-u-ua-aš* (KUB 8.21, 8).

IE cognates: OHG $\bar{u}f$, ModDu. op 'upon'; Skt. upári, Gr. ὕπερ, Lat. super, Goth. ufar 'over'.

PIE *h₁éup-ti

When we look at the attestations of this verb as cited in Oettinger 1979a: 232, we get the impression that its spelling is quite a mess: we find forms that are spelled u-up $^{\circ}$, up $^{\circ}$ as well as \acute{u} -up $^{\circ}$. A closer look at the attestations shows that this may not be the case, however.

If we look at the instances of \acute{u} -up-, we see that these are all rather problematic. The form 3sg.pres.act. \acute{u} -up-zi (KBo 15.34 ii 22) as cited by Oettinger is

incorrect. In the handcopy of this tablet, we see that the second sign of this word is slightly damaged: The part that is visible, however, does not point to the sign UP, but rather to the sign IZ. We therefore should read $n=a-a\ddot{s}-ta$ ma-ah-ha-an d UTU-uš u[-e]z-zi 'when the Sun-god comes'. The form 2sg.pres.act. ú-up-ši (KUB 6.45 iii 14) cited by Oettinger must be read $+ \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} = u - u[a - 1] \sin '$ you come', as can be seen by its duplicate, KUB 6.46 ii 53, where we find \dot{u} -ua- $\dot{s}i$. The form 3sg.pres.act. \dot{u} -up[-zi] (KUB 28.74 obv. 1) that Oettinger cites is more difficult. When we look at the handcopy of the tablet, we see that the sign following Ú is that damaged, that one cannot say with certainty that it must be UP. In my view, IZ is possible as well, which would give a reading \acute{u} -e[z-zi]. I must admit, however, that this sentence, [m]a-a-an luuk-kat-ta ^dUTU-uš=kán ú-x[...] (KUB 28.74 obv. 1) has a seeming parallel in e.g. KBo 5.2 ii 29, where we find ma-a-an lu-uk-kat-ta ^dUTU-uš=kán u-up-zi 'when it becomes light, the Sun-god comes up'. Nevertheless, both $\bar{u}pp^{-zi}$ and μe^{-zi} / μua are used to describe the coming-up of the Sun-god (e.g. ${}^{d}UTU-u\check{s}\;\check{u}-[e]z-zi$ 'the Sun-god comes' in KBo 15.34 ii 22 cited above), so despite the seeming parallel, a reading \hat{u} -e[z-zi] should be equally possible. I therefore conclude that there are no convincing spellings of the verb $\bar{u}pp^{-zi}$ with initial \acute{u} -.

On the contrary, the attestations cited by Oettinger with only up° are reliable, e.g. 3sg.pres.act. up-zi (KUB 7.1 ii 25, KUB 55.65 rev. iv 50, 643/z l.col. 4 (see Otten 1971b: 47), 3sg.pret.act. up-ta (KBo 16.8 iii 27).

According to Oettinger (1979a: 233), the one middle form $\bar{u}ptat$, which is found in a NH text, must be analogical to the middle form *luktat* 'it has become bright'.

uppa-i / uppi- (IIa5 > Ic1, IIa1γ) 'to send (here)': 1sg.pres.act. up-pa-ah-hi (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. up-pa-at-ti (KBo 10.12 + KBo 10.13 iii 33 (NH)), 3sg.pres.act. up-pa-a-i, 1pl.pres.act. up-pi-ú-e-ni (KUB 17.21 iv 13 (MH/MS)), 2pl.pres.act. up-pa-at-te-ni (KUB 13.17 iv 8 (OH/NS), KUB 13.4 iv 45 (fr.) (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. up-pi-an-zi (MH/MS), up-pi-i[a-an-zi], up-pa-an-zi (KUB 14.3 ii 62 (NH)), 1sg.pret.act. up-pa-ah-hu-un (MH/MS), 2sg.pret.act. up-pi-eš-ta

(e.g. KBo 18.76 rev. 4 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *up-pí-eš-ta*, *up-pí-iš-ta*, *up-pa-a-aš* (KUB 9.34 i 17), *up-pa-aš* (KUB 26.70, 3 (NH)), 1pl.pret.act. *up-pí-ú-en* (KUB 34.55 i 10 (MS), *up-pa-u-e-en* (MH/MS)), 3pl.pret.act. *up-pí-er*, 2sg.imp.act. *up-pí*, 3sg.imp.act. *up-pa-ú*, 2pl.imp.act. *up-pí-iš-tén* (KBo 20.108 rev. 9 (NS)), *up-pí-eš-tén* (KBo 18.2 rev. 5 (NS)); part. *up-pa-an-t-*; verb.noun gen. *up-pí-ia-u-ua-aš* (IBoT 3.148 iv 23 (MH/NS)); impf. *up-pí-iš-ke/a-* (MS), *up-pí-eš-ke/a-*.

Derivatives: *uppieššar / uppiešn*- (n.) 'sending, gift' (nom.-acc.sg. *up-pi-eš-šar* (often), *up-pi-ia-aš-šar*, *up-pi-iš-šar* (KBo 13.57 l.edge 3 (NS), KBo 1.35, 16 (NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *up-pi-eš-ni*, nom.-acc.pl. *up-pi-eš-šar*^{HLA} (KUB 23.101 ii 19 (NH)), *up-pi-aš-šar*^{HLA} (KUB 23.101 ii 4 (NH)), *up-pi-ia-aš-šar* (KUB 33.93+ iii 29 (NH)), [*up-pi-eš-šar-ri*^{HLA} (KUB 18.24, 5 (NS))).

PIE $*h_2ou + *h_1p$ -oi-ei / $*h_1p$ -i-enti

This verb is consistenly spelled $up-p^{\circ}$ (about 120 cases in my files). All alleged other spellings are dubious regarding their interpretation. Alp (1991: 294) cites a form $u^{?}-up^{?}-p[a-ah-hu-un]$ (HKM 93, 4), but the traces in the hand copy of this tablet are very difficult to interpret: . Von Schuler (1957: 42) cites $\acute{u}-u[p-p]a-\acute{u}$ (KUB 13.2 i 19), but this form is damaged as well: . We possibly have to read something else here, e.g. $\acute{u}-d[a-]a-\acute{u}$? The hapax attestation $u-p\acute{i}-e\acute{s}-k\acute{a}[n-zi]$ (KUB 59.3, 11) is problematic as well: in this small fragment (19 lines) the verb $p\acute{i}-e\acute{s}-ke/a-$ is attested 4 times (3x $p\acute{i}-e\acute{s}-k\acute{a}[n-zi]$ is just an error and that we have to read $p\acute{i}-e\acute{s}-k\acute{a}[n-zi]$ here as well. All in all, I conclude that the spelling $up-p^{\circ}$ is the only correct spelling of this verb.

This verb belongs to the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class (uppahhi vs. uppianzi). Like all $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class verbs, this verb, too, shows influence of the tarn(a)-class inflection from MH times onwards, yielding forms like uppanzi, uppauen and uppant-. The form uppiiauuas shows a stem $uppiie/a-z^i$. Oettinger (1979a: 489) states that uppa-i/uppi- "sicher als u 'her' und $piie^{-hhi}$ 'geben' [ist] zusammengesetzt", which I support wholeheartedly. The fact that uppa/i- belongs to the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class whereas pai-i/pi- 'to give' belongs to the $d\bar{a}i/tiianzi$ -class is comparable to the situation of $\bar{u}nna-i/pi$ - 'to drive (here)' and penna-i/penni- 'to drive (away)' (both inflecting according to the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class) that are derived from $nai-/*ni-(d\bar{a}i/tiianzi$ -class): in pre-Hittite times polysyllabic $d\bar{a}i/tiianzi$ -class verbs were influenced by the tarn(a)-class and yielded the synchronic $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class (see at the treatment of the $m\bar{e}ma/i$ -class in § 2.2.2.2.h). See at u- and pai-i/pi- for an elaborate etymological treatment of these two elements.

According to Rieken (1999a: 383f.), the derivative *uppieššar* is altered to *uppiiaššar* in NH times in analogy to the forms of the verb that start to be interpreted as showing a stem *uppiia*- (e.g. *uppiiauuaš*). Rieken (1999a: 390) also cites a form *u-up-pi-iš*, which is attested on a badly damaged fragment:

KBo 34.25

- (4) [x x -]x-na-a-aš ša-a-ru ki-iš-ta-a-ti šar-ua-aš x[- x]
- (5) [ki-iš-t]a-a-ti ḥal-ḥal-ta-ni-ṭa-aš ša-a-ru ki-iš-ta-a-[ti]
- (6) [x x k]i-iš-ta-a-ti u-up-pi-iš ki-iš-ta-a-[ti]

'The loot of $[x-x]-n\bar{a}$ - has perished. The x of the loot has perished. The loot of the *halhaltani*- has perished. The [x] has perished. The $\bar{u}ppi$ - has perished'.

Because of the occurrence of the word \check{saru} 'loot, booty' on this fragment (note however that CHD (\check{s} : 296) interprets \check{saru} as "an evil force" here), and because of the formal similarity, Rieken states that "eine Deutung von $uppi\check{s}$ als "Sendung, Geschenk" (= $uppe\check{ssar/uppiias\check{sar}}$) immerhin eine gewisse Wahrscheinlichkeit [besitzt]". Problematic, however, is the fact that this form would be the only one within the group of attestations of $uppa^{-i}/uppi$ - and $uppie\check{ssar}$ that is spelled with initial $u-up-p^\circ$. I therefore would rather separate this form from uppa/i-.

The CLuw. verb $\bar{u}ppa$ - is often translated 'to send, to bring' and regarded as cognate with Hitt. $uppa^{-i}$ / uppi-. In my view, a translation 'to send, to bring' for CLuw. uppa- cannot be ascertained on the basis of the contexts in which it occurs, and has probably been suggested on the basis of a formal similarity with Hitt. uppa/i- only. This makes CLuw. uppa- etymologically valueless.

upāti- (n.) 'landgrant': nom.-acc.sg. (\measuredangle) *ú-pa-ti*, *ú-ba-a-ti* (KBo 5.11 ii 15), gen.sg. *ú-pa-ti-aš*, *ú-pa-ti-aš*, *ú-pa-a-ti-ia-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *ú-ba-a-ti* (OS), *ú-ba-ti-ia* (OS), nom.-acc.pl. *ú-pa-a-ti*^{HI.A}.

Derivatives: $^{(LU)}$ *upatitalla-* '?' (stem? \acute{u} -pa-ti-ta-al-la (KUB 56.12, 9), $^{LU.MES}\acute{u}$ -pa-ti-ta-al-l[a(-)...] (KUB 56.12, 10)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *upa-* 'to furnish, to grant(?)' (3pl.pres.act. *ú-pa-an-ti*, 3sg.pret.act. *ú-pa-at-ta*, 2sg.imp.act. *ú-pa*, 3pl.imp.act. *ú-pa-an-du*, part. *ú-pa-am-ma-an*); HLuw. *upatit-* 'territory' (dat.-loc.sg. *274*u-pa-ti-ti* (TELL AHMAR 1 §8), *274*u-pa-ti-ti-i* (TELL AHMAR 1 §20), gen.adj.acc.sg.c. *274*u-pa-ti-tà-si-i-na* (MARAS 4 §3)).

Although this word is attested in OS texts already, it is generally accepted that this word must be of Luwian origin. This is indicated by the occasional use of

gloss wedges as well as by the fact that the word is attested in HLuwian as *upatit*-. Luwian stems in -*it*- show a nom.-acc.sg. in -*i* and therefore are borrowed into Hittite as -*i*-stems (cf. gen.sg. *upatiiaš*). Melchert (1993b: 242) interprets the CLuwian verb *ú-pa*- as 'to furnish, to grant' and assumes that this is the basis for *upatit*-. Starke (1990: 198), however, states that *upatit*- is likely to be analysed as a derivative in -*it*-, of which the basis *upat*- is not yet identifiable. According to him, other borrowings are OAss. *ubadinnum* and Ugar. '*ubdy* 'territory'.

ur-^{āri}, *μar*-^{āri} (IIIf) 'to burn (intr.), to be burned' (Sum. BIL): 3sg.pres.midd. *ú-ra*a-ni (StBoT 25.4 iii 44 (OS), StBoT 25.137 ii 3 (fr.) (OS), KBo 9.127+ i 6, 8, 29 (fr.) (MS), KUB 33.59 iii 9 (OH/NS), KBo 22.137 ii 13 (NS), KUB 32.8 iii 23 (NS), 450/u, 4 (NS)), ua-ra-a-ni (KBo 8.96 obv. 3, 5, 7 (MS), KUB 60.73 rev. 17 (MS), KBo 6.12 i 19 (OH/NS), KUB 30.15+ obv. 10 (OH/NS), KUB 33.46 i 4 (OH/NS), KUB 33.53 + FHG 2 ii 14 (OH/NS), KUB 33.67 iv 3, 4 (OH/NS), KUB 15.31 ii 2, 4, iii 59 (MH/NS), KUB 15.32 ii 20, iv 29 (MH/NS), 1321/u iii 59, iv 8 (MH/NS), KBo 39.169 i 2 (NS), KBo 39.290 iii 14 (NS), KBo 44.80, 3 (NS), KUB 7.56 ii 2 (NS), KUB 10.95 iii 4 (NS), KUB 17.12 iii 7 (NS), KUB 25.31 ii 2, 4 (NS), KUB 29.4 iii 58, iv 41 (NS), KUB 39.71 ii 18 (NS), KUB 58.83 iii 9 (NS), KBo 12.33 iii 5 (NH), etc.), ú-ua-ra-a-n[i] (1191/z obv. 11 (NS)), ua-ra-ni (KUB 33.67 iv 2 (2x) (OH/NS)), ua-ra-an-ni (KUB 30.36 iii 3 (MH/NS), KUB 58.83 iii 14 (NS)), 3pl.pres.midd. ua-ra-an-da-ri (KUB 58.83 iii 10 (NS)), 3pl.pret.midd. *ua-ra-an-ta-at* (KUB 39.36, 7 (OH/NS), KUB 39.39 ii 2 (OH/NS)), ua-ra-an-da-at (KUB 39.4+ obv. 19 (OH/NS), KUB 39.14 i 14, ii 11 (OH/NS), KUB 39.35 (+) 30.24 i 30, ii 5 (OH/NS), KUB 34.65, 8 (OH/NS)), 3sg.imp.midd. ú-ra-a-nu (KUB 12.28, 8 (NS)), ua-ra-a-nu (KUB 29.7+ obv. 66 (MH/MS), KUB 33.11 iii 17 (OH/NS), KUB 33.49 iii 12 (OH/NS), KUB 33.53 + FHG 2 ii 16 (OH/NS), KUB 51.30 rev. 6 (OH/NS), KBo 39.252, 3, 5 (NS), KUB 17.12 iii 5 (NS)), *ua-ra-nu* (KBo 38. 247 ii 6 (MS?)); part. *ua-ra-an-t-* (MH/MS), ua-ra-a-an-t-.

Derivatives: *yarnu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to kindle, to set fire to' (1sg.pres.act. *ya-ar-nu-mi*, 3sg.pres.act. *ya-ar-nu-zi*, *ya-ar-nu-uz-zi*, 3pl.pres.act. *ya-ar-nu-an-zi*, *ya-ar-nu-ua-an-zi*, 1sg.pret.act. *ya-ar-nu-un*, 3sg.pret.act. *ya-ar-nu-ut*, 1pl.pret.act. *ya-ar-nu-me-en*, *ya-ar-nu-me-en*, 3pl.pret.act. *ya-ar-nu-er* (MH/MS), *ya-ar-nu-e-er*, *ya-ar-nu-ú-e-er* (KUB 17.10 iii 15), 2sg.imp.act. *ya-ar-nu-ut*, 2pl.imp.act. *ya-ar-nu-ut-tén*; 3sg.pres.midd. *ya-ar-nu-ta-ri* (KUB 8.25 i 3, 9); part. *ya-ar-nu-ya-ar-nu-ya-ar-nu-ya-ar-nu-ma-ar-zi*, *ya-ar-nu-ma-ar-zi*, *ya-ar-nu-ma-an-zi*; impf.

nu- $u\check{s}$ -ke/a-), $uri\mu arant$ - (adj.) 'burning' (nom.-acc.sg.n. \acute{u} -ri- μa -ra-an (KUB 17.10 iii 22 (OH/MS))), see $\not\leftarrow uranae^{z^i}$.

IE cognates: Lith. vìrti, vérdu 'to cook', OCS vorěti 'to cook'.

PIE **urh*₁-*ó*-*ri*

See Neu 1968: 188f. for an extensive treatment of this verb. The 3sg.-forms $\underline{u}(a)r\bar{a}ni$ and $\underline{u}(a)r\bar{a}nu$ are unique in the sense that they show dissimilation from original * $\underline{u}(a)r\bar{a}ri$ and * $\underline{u}(a)r\bar{a}ru$. The verb shows two stems, namely ur- (attested in OS texts already) and $\underline{u}ar$ - (from MS texts onwards). Sometimes, these stems are regarded as ablaut variants (e.g. Rieken 2001: 371, who apparently regards ur- as zero grade vs. $\underline{u}ar$ - as full grade). This is very unlikely, however: middles from the $tukk\bar{a}ri$ -class show a zero grade root throughout the paradigm. This means that there never was a full grade form to begin with from which a full grade stem could have spread over the paradigm. Moreover, the clear chronological distribution between OH u-ra-a-ni vs. MH/NH u-ra-a-ni rather indicates that we are dealing with a phonetic development that took place within the Hittite period.

Note that the reduplicated adj. $uri\underline{u}arant$ - probably stands for /uri-uər?ant-/. The causative $\underline{u}arnu^{-zi}$ must reflect $*urh_l$ -neu-. This form then should regularly have yielded OH /urn \overline{u} -/ (with loss interconsonantal $*h_l$) > MH/NH /uərn \overline{u} -/. The absence of a spelling **ur-nu- = /urn \overline{u} -/ is due to the fact that this verb is not attested in OS texts.

The exact interpretation of the hapax form *ua-a-ra-i* (KUB 17.27 ii 26 (MH/NS)) is unclear to me. It seems to denote something like 'starts a fire', cf. the translation by Haas & Wegner (1988a: 192):

KUB 17.27 ii

- (25) nu=kán ^{MUNUS}ŠU.GI ^dUTU-i IGI-an-da 3 GIR₄^{HI.A} an-da har-pa-a-iz-zi
- (26) nu GÍR ZABAR pa-aḥ-ḥur-r=a ua-a-ra-i nu=kán ua-a-tar
- (27) NINDA pár-ša-an-n=a an-da pé-eš-ši-ja-az-zi nu kiš-an me-ma-i

"Und die Beschwörerin häuft dem Sonnengott gegenüber gesondert drei gebrannte Tongeschirre auf; und einen Dolch (aus) Bronz (hält sie), und facht ein Feuer an; und Wasser und zerbröckeltes Brot wirft sie hinein und spricht in dieser Weise:".

Yet, the formal analysis of $\mu \bar{a}rai$ is rather enigmatic. Melchert (1984a: 11^{13}) states that $\mu \bar{a}rai$ replaces original $*\mu \bar{a}ri < *\mu \acute{o}rei$, but since we are dealing with a root $*\mu \acute{e}rh_1$ - and since $*\mu \acute{o}rh_1$ -ei should yield $*\mu \acute{e}rri$ (cf. $\bar{a}rri < *h_1\acute{o}rh_1$ -ei, $\bar{s}\bar{a}rri < *s\acute{o}rh_1$ -ei) this is impossible. Perhaps $\mu \bar{a}rai$ is an ad hoc transitive formation on the basis of the middle $\mu \acute{e}r-i$ 'to be burning' instead of normal $\mu \acute{e}rnu-i$.

ūrr-: see ūrr(ije/a)-

GIŠura-: see GIŠuera-

urā- (gender unclear) a vessel?: case? u-ra-a-aš (KUB 11.56 v 5).

This word occurs only once, in KUB 11.56 v (5) [...] 2 DUG^{HI.A} u-ra-a-aš mar-nu-u-a-an ar-ta '... 2 u-vessels with beer stands'. It is not clear whether we have to regard $ur\bar{a}$ s as nom.pl. here, or as dat.-loc.pl. and assume that another word, which is now lost because it stood in the broken part, was the subject of the sentence and stood near the $ur\bar{a}$ -vessels. No clear meaning, no etymology.

Friedrich (HW Erg. 1: 22) also refers to KBo 8.72 i 7 under this lemma, but there we find ${}^{\text{GIŠ}}\acute{u}$ -ra-a-an, for which see at ${}^{\text{GIŠ}}u$ era-.

urajanni-, *urijanni-*^{MUŠEN} (c.) an oracle bird: nom.sg. *u-ra-ja-an-ni-eš* (KUB 5.11 iv 60), *u-ra-ja-an-ni-š* (KUB 5.24 ii 46), *u-ri-an-ni-eš* (KBo 15.28 i 4), acc.pl. *u-ra-ja-an-ni-uš* (KUB 5.20 iii 18).

This word denotes a bird used in bird oracles, but it is not clear exactly what kind of bird is meant. The formal similarity with LÚurijanni-, urajanni-, a functionary (spelled with the sign U as well, and showing a similar alternation between urijand uraja-) is striking. An equation of the two cannot be proven, however. Further unclear.

LÚurajanni-: see LÚurijanni-

Lúuralla- (c.) 'horse-trainer': acc.sg. u-ra-al-la-a(n)= \check{s} - $\check{s}a$ -ma-an (KBo 3.34 ii 23).

Derivatives: $^{\text{L\acute{U}}}$ *urallatar / urallann*- (n.) 'profession of horse-trainer' (dat.-loc.sg. $^{\text{L\acute{U}}}$ *u-ra-al-la-an-ni* (KUB 31.112, 15)).

This word occurs only once, in KBo 3.34 ii (22) ... a-pu-u-n=a (23) $^{L\acute{U}}u$ -ra-al-la-a(n)= \check{s} - $\check{s}a$ -ma-an i-e-et 'but he made him into their uralla-'. From the context it is clear that uralla- is some kind of functionary in horse-training. The context of $^{L\acute{U}}urallanni$ is too broken for a good understanding of the text. Nevertheless it is likely that this word, which must belong with an abstract noun *urallatar must denote something like 'profession of horse-trainer'. The origin of these words is unclear.

∠ uranae^{-zi} (Ic2) 'to bring a fire-offering': 3sg.pres.act. ∠ ú-ra-na-iz-zi (KBo 23.112, 4), verb.noun ∠ ú-ra-na-u-ua-ar (KBo 23.112, 3).

See Van den Hout 1995: 120f. for the context in which these words occur:

KBo 23.112 + KUB 49.14

- (3) [^mTa-at-ta-m]a-ru ku-it ≼ ú-ra-na-u-ua-ar SIxSÁ-at
- (4) [^mTa-at-]ta-ma-ru-uš ≮ ú-ra-na-iz-zi
- (5) [-]x ma-a-an=ma-a=š-ši=at DINGIR^{LUM} ha-ra-tar ua-aš-túl
- (6) [Ú-UL k]u-it-ki i-ia-š[i? S]U^{MEŠ} SIG₅-ru ^{GIŠ}ŠÚ.A-hi GÙB-an NU.SIG₅

'Was [das betrifft, daß für Tattam]aru ein Brandopfer festgestellt wurde, [... Tat]tamaru wird ein Brandopfer dabringen [...] ... wenn du, o Gottheit, für ihn das keineswegs zum Verstoß (und) Vergehen machst, so sollen die Zeichen günstig sein; der Thron Links: ungünstig'.

Etymologically these words likely belong with $ur^{-\tilde{a}ri}$ 'to burn' (q.v.). The use of gloss wedges hardly can denote a foreign origin, because the forms are genuinely

Hittite (3sg. on -zi, verb.noun on $-\mu ar$). Perhaps the words are *ad hoc*-formations and therefore marked.

L^Ú urijanni-, urajanni- (c.) a functionary: nom.sg. *u-ri-an-ni-iš* (OS), *u-ra-ja-an-ni-iš* (KUB 31.61 + KUB 26.61 ii 9, VBoT 71 obv. 10 (fr.), KUB 16.77 iii 2), acc.sg. *u-ri-an-ni-in* (OS); stem *u-ri-an-ni* (OS), *u-ri-ja-an-ni*; broken *u-ri-ja-an-ni-j*[a(-) (KUB 55.43 iii 36).

This word is consistently spelled with initial u- (and never with u-) and is attested in OS already. It is not clear what kind of functionary it denotes exactly. It is remarkable that the word quite often is attested uninflected. This could point to a foreign origin, which may be supported by the attestation of a form u-ra-ia-an-ni in a CLuwian text (KBo 29.43, 6). The alternation between uriia- and uraia- may point to foreign origin as well.

The formal similarity to *urajanni*-, *urijanni*-MUŠEN, an oracle bird, is striking, especially because this word, too, is spelled with the sign U and shows an alternation between *urija*- and *uraja*-. Semantically, a connection cannot be proven, however. Further unclear.

urijanni-MUŠEN: see urajanni-

ūrr(ii̞e/a)- '?': 3pl.pret.act. *u-ur-ri/e-er* (KBo 3.60 ii 7).

KBo 3.60 ii

(description of a people that attack humans and then eat them)

- (6) ma-a-an \acute{u} -e-er $L\acute{U}$ URU $\check{S}u$ -tu-um-ma-na-a \check{s} URU Z[u-x-x-x]
- (7) $^{\text{URU}}U$ - ka_4 -a-pu-ua u-ur-ri/e-er $\text{L\acute{U}}$ $^{\text{URU}}\check{\text{S}}u$ - \acute{u} - da^{KI} = $\check{s}[e^{??}]$
- (8) $^{\text{m}}Ka$ -ni-u-u \check{s} $^{\text{URU}}U$ - ka_4 -a-pu-ia-a \check{s} - \check{s} =a
- (9) me-na-aḥ-ḥa-an-ta pa-i-[er]

Güterbock (1938: 104f.) translates this text as:

'Als es geschah, daß der Šudaër (und) die Stadt Zu[...] der Stadt Uqapuua zu Hilfe kamen, da zo[gen] ihm(?) der Mann von Šuda, Kaniu und die Stadt Uqapuua entgegen'.

This translation is not imperative, however: the form $\bar{u}rr(i)er$ could just as well mean something else. I would translate as follows:

'When they came, the Šudaean [and] Zu[...] \bar{u} -ed towards? Ukāpu. The Man of Šuda and Kaniuš of Ukāpu went against him'.

This means that I would separate the form $\bar{u}rr(i)er$ from the verb $uarrae^{-zi}$. Further unclear.

uriuarant-: see at *ur*-^{āri}

ūrki- (c.) 'trace, track, trail': nom.sg. *u-ur-ki-eš*, *u-ur-ki-iš*, acc.sg. *u-ur-ki-in*, dat.-loc.sg. u-ur-ki-ia.

Derivatives: urkijae-ⁱⁱ (Ic3), urkije/a-ⁱⁱ (Ic2) 'to track down' (1sg.pres.act. urkijami (HW: 235), 3sg.pres.act. ur-ki-ja-ez-zi (KUB 29.30 ii 5 (OS), u-ur-kiez[-zi] (VBoT 114, 6 (NS))).

IE cognates: Skt. vraj- 'to walk, to stride'.

PIE * $h_{1/3}$ urg-i-

Note that virtual all attestations of ūrki- are spelled with initial U (except ur-ki-iaez-zi) which points to phonological /(?)orgi-/ or /(?)orki-/. Duchesne-Guillemin (1947: 80) connected this word with Skt. vraj- 'to walk, to stride', which would point to a pre-form *urg-i- (thus also e.g. Eichner 1973: 73; Melchert 1994a: 95). Although semantically this connection seems plausible, formally it is problematic. On the basis of * $urh_1 \acute{o}r(i)$ > OH / $ur?\acute{a}ni$ /, \acute{u} -ra-a-ni > MH/MH / $uar?\acute{a}ni$ /, ua-ra-a-ani 'burns' and *ulk"o- > MH /uəlk a-/, ua-al-ku-ua- 'bad omen' (if this latter etymology is correct) we would expect that the preform *urg-i- would have yielded OH **/urgi-/, **(\acute{u} -)ur-ki- > MH/NH /uərgi-/, **ua-ar-ki-. With this knowledge in mind, we would rather think that u-ur-ki- = /?orKi-/ reflects * $h_{1/3}urK$ -i-, compare e.g. * h_2urg -i- > Hitt. hurki- = /Horgi-/ 'wheel'. Perhaps this means that we should recontruct the root of $\bar{u}rki$ - and vraj- as $*h_{1/3}ureg$ - (for this structure, compare e.g. $*h_2uied^h$ - 'to hurt (lethally)', cf. LIV² s.v.; for the development * $h_{1/3}ure->$ Skt. vra-, cf. $vraj\acute{a}-$ 'fold, fenced area' $<*h_1ure\acute{g}-o-$). All in all, I reconstruct $\bar{u}rki$ - as $*h_{1/3}urg$ -i- (cf. Kimball's reconstruction "* $(h_1)wr\acute{g}i$ -" (1999: 247)), derived of a root * $h_{1/3}$ ureg- as visible in Skt. vraj- 'to walk, to stride'.

ūrta- (c.) a disease?: acc.pl. *u-ur-tu-uš* (KUB 43.38 rev. 23).

This word occurs only once, in the following context:

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KUB 43.38 rev.
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(21) [ki-i=\mu a ku]-it SAG.DU-az nu=\mu a-a=s-ma-as ^dS\hat{I}N <math>\mu a-al-\mu a-an-na-u n[u=\mu a-a=s-ma-as (?)]
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- (22) [...-z]a ŠÀ-az hu-u- μ a-a-u nu= μ a-a=u-a-u-as an-du-u-ri- μ a-as []x[]
- (23) []-za ${}^{d}S\hat{I}N$ u-ur-tu-uš i-ad-du nu=ua-a=š-ma-aš=za ki-n[u-un ...]
- (24) [...]-aš KUR.KUR^{MEŠ} an-da ú-ua-an-na i-at-ta-ri

'Regarding that what is on the head, the Moon-god must strike you. And he must run out of [your] heart. And in your entrails the Moongod [...] must make u.-s. And no[w] he comes into the [....] lands to see'.

Perhaps ūrtuš means 'diseases'. No further etymology.

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-uš (acc.pl.c.-ending)
IE cognates: Skt. -as, Gr. -ας, Lat. -ēs, Goth. -uns, Lith. -is.
PIE *-oms, *-ms
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This ending is used in consonant- as well as thematic stems and denotes acc.pl. of commune words. It is predominantly spelled ${}^{\circ}Cu$ - $u\check{s}$, but occasionally we find forms with plene spelling. As I have shown in § 1.3.9.4.f, we predominantly find plene spellings with the sign \acute{U} , pointing to /-us/, in older texts, whereas spellings with the sign \acute{U} , indicating /-os/, occur in younger texts. This seems to indicate that an OH acc.pl.-ending /-us/ is developing into NH /-os/. Note that an ending /-os/ occurs also in ku-u- $u\check{s}$ /kós/ 'these' and a-pu-u- $u\check{s}$ /?bós/ 'those', but these are spelled with the sign \acute{U} throughout the Hittite period.

Often, the PIE acc.pl.-ending is reconstructed as *-ns, on the basis of e.g. Gr. $-\alpha\varsigma$, Skt. -as, Goth. -uns, etc. For Hittite, a reconstruction *-ns is impossible however: it would have yielded -aš or possibly -anz, but not /-os/. On the basis of the parallelism with the 1sg.pret.act.-ending /-on/ < *-m, acc.sg.c. ku-u-un /kón/ < *kóm and acc.sg.c. a-pu-u-un /?bón/ < * h_1b^h óm, it is in my view likely that the OH acc.pl.c.-ending /-us/ > NH /-os/ goes back to *-ms and, when thematic, to *-oms. Note that when accentuated, *Cóms yielded already OH /-ós/, spelled Cu-u-uš.

uššanije/a-zi: see ušnije/a-zi

ušantari- / **ušantarai-** (Luw. adj.) 'bringing gains, bringing blessings': nom.sg.c. *u-ša-an-ta-ri-iš* (KUB 7.53 + KUB 12.58 i 52 iv 8), *u-ša-an-da-ri-iš* (ibid. iv 11), **4.** *u-ša-an-da-ri-iš* (KUB 58.108 iv 10, 11, 13), acc.sg.c. *u-ša-an-ta-ri-in* (KUB 7.53 + KUB 12.58 iv 7), dat.-loc.sg. *u-ša-an-ta-ri* (KUB 7.53 + KUB 12.58 iv 9), Luw.nom.pl.c. *ú-ša-an-da-ra-i-in-zi* (KUB 35.84 ii 12), Luw.dat.-loc.pl. [*u/ú-ša-a]n-ta-ra-ia-an-za* (KUB 35.84 ii 9).

Derivatives: ušantara-i '?' (3sg.prs.act. u-ša-an-ta-ra-a-i (KUB 15.9 ii 4)).

The bulk of the attestations occur in one text only:

KUB 7.53 + KUB 12.58 iv

- (7) nam-ma=za=kán GU₄ u-ša-an-ta-ri-in SI e-ep-zi nu me-ma-i
- (8) dUTU BE-LÌ=IA ka-a-aš ma-aḥ-ḥa-an GU₄-uš u-ša-an-ta-ri-iš
- (9) n=a-aš=kán u-ša-an-ta-ri ha-li-ja an-da nu=za=kán ha-a-li-et
- (10) GU₄.NÌTA-it ^{GU}₄ÁB-it šu-un-ni-eš-ke-ez-zi ka-a-ša
- (11) EN.SISKUR *QA-TAM-MA u-ša-an-da-ri-iš e-eš-du nu=za=kán* É-er
- (12) IŠ-TU DUMU.NÌTA^{MEŠ} DUMU.MUNUS^{MEŠ} ḫa-aš-še-et ḫa-an-za-aš-ši-it [ḥar-t]u-[u-u̞]a-t[i]
- (13) har-tu-u-ua-har-tu-ua-ti QA-TAM-MA šu-un-ni-ed-du

'He further takes a *u*. cow by the horns and says: 'Sun-god, My Lord, behold. Just as this cow is *u*. and (is) in a *u*.-pen and she keeps filling the pen with bull-calves and cow-calves; may likewise the Lord of the Ritual be *u*. too, and may he fill his house with sons and daughters and progeny and brood!'.

On the basis of this text, many scholars translated *ušantari*- as 'fertile, pregnant'. Starke (1990: 374f.), however, argues that the adjective, which he regards as Luwian because of the gloss wedged forms & *u-ša-an-da-ri-iš* (KUB 58.108 iv 10, 11, 13) and the Luwian inflected nom.pl.c. *ú-ša-an-da-ra-i-in-zi* (KUB 35.84 ii 12) and dat.-loc.pl. [*u/ú-ša-a]n-ta-ra-ia-an-za* (KUB 35.84 ii 9), has the meaning 'bringing gains, bringing blessings' (followed by Melchert 1993b: 245-6). He also points to the fact that the word shows a stem-form *ušantari*- as well as *ušantarai*-. According to Starke, *ušantar(a)i*- is derived from an unattested noun *ušantar*-, which itself goes back to a participle **ušant*-, which he interprets as cognate with the HLuwian verb (BONUS) *usnu(wa)*- 'to bless' and the noun (BONUS) *wasu*- 'good'.

ušije/a-zi: see uešije/a-zi

uššiįe/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to draw open (of curtains)': 3pl.pres.act. ú-uš-ši-an-zi (KBo 25.17 i 2 (OS), KBo 17.11 i 15 (fr.) (OS), KBo 20.10 i 2 (OS)), uš-ši-a[n-zi] (KBo 17.74 iv 27 (OH/MS)), uš-ši-įa-an-zi (KUB 2.13 i 2 (OH/NS), KUB 7.25 i 2 (OH/NS), KUB 11.22 i 15 (NS), KUB 11.35 i 9 (OH/NS), KUB 2.6 iii 22 (fr.) (OH/NS), KUB 20.79 l.col. 4 (OH/NS), KUB 25.15 rev. 6, 17 (NS), KUB 25.26 i 3 (NS)), 2pl.imp.act. uš-še-et-tén (KUB 29.1 i 43, 45 (OH/NS)).

PIE $*h_2ou - + *h_1s_1e/o$

ušnije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to put up for sale': 3sg.pres.act. *uš-ni-ja-zi* (KUB 13.4 ii 40 (OH/NS)), *uš-ša-ni-ja-zi* (KUB 13.4 ii 40 (OH/NS)), KUB 13.6 + KUB 13.19+ ii 31 (OH/NS)), 2pl.pres.act. *uš-ni-ja-at-te-ni* (KUB 13.4 ii 72, iv 26 (OH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. *uš-ša-ni-ja-nu-un* (KUB 26.69 v 9 (NS), KUB 40.91 iii 14 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *uš-ša-ni-ja-u-e-en* (KUB 31.76+ iii 20 (MS), KUB 13.35 iii 16 (NS)), 1pl.pres.act. *uš-ša-ni-ja-u-e-en* (KUB 13.4 iv 73 (OH/NS)), *uš-ša-ni-ja-u-en* (KUB 13.35 iii 24 (NS), KUB 40.86 rev. 9 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *uš-ša-ni-ja-ad-du* (KUB 13.4 ii 39 (OH/NS)); impf. 3sg.pres.midd. *uš-ne-eš-kat-ta* (KUB 29.29, 12, 15 (fr.) (OS), KBo 6.10 iii 18, 22 (OH/NS)), impf.1sg.pret.act. *uš-ni-iš-ke-nu-un* (KUB 31.76+ iv 14 (MS)), impf.3sg.pret.act. *uš-ša-ni-iš-ke-et* (KUB 21.27 i 35 (fr.), iv 40 (NH)).

IE cognates: Skt. *vasná*- 'price', Gr. ὧνος (n.) 'price', Lat. *vēnum dare* 'to sell', Arm. *gin* 'price'.

PIE *us-n-ie/o-

This verb denotes 'to put up for sale' and therewith clearly is connected with Hitt. $u\bar{a}\bar{s}^{-i}$ 'to buy', Skt. $vasn\acute{a}$ - 'price', Gr. $\check{\omega}vo\varsigma$ 'price', etc. It is spelled $u\check{s}$ -ni- as well as $u\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ -ni- which points to phonological /uSnie/a-/.

Although all attested forms of this verb inflect according to the $-\underline{i}e/a$ -class, Neu (1980c: 87-8) states that $u\underline{s}ni\underline{i}e/a$ - must be a remodelling of an older stem * $u\underline{s}nae^{-zi}$ (according to him still visible in the OS imperfective $u\underline{s}ne\underline{s}ke/a$ -) and that this * $u\underline{s}nae^{-zi}$ reflects * $u\underline{s}no$ -ie/o-, a verbal derivative of a noun * $u\underline{s}no$ - 'sale'. This

seems improbable to me: hatrae-class verbs are very stabile throughout Hittite, and it would be unexpected that an original *ušnae^zi would be transformed into ušniie/a-zi. I therefore think we should analyse /uSnie/a-/ at face value, namely as a derivative in -ie/a- of a noun *ušn-, which can only be regarded as an n-stem *us-n-. This would also explain the different ablaut-grades as found in Skt. vasná-, Arm. gin, Lat. vēnum < *ues-no- : Gr. ὧvoς < *ues-n-os : Hitt. ušn- < *us-n-. Note that Hitt. ušniie/a-zi cannot be compared directly to Skt. vasnayáti 'to higgle' and Gr. ὧvéoμαι 'to buy' that reflect *uosn-eie-.

uštul-, **uaštul-** (n.) 'sin, offense': nom.-acc.sg. *uš-tu-ul* (KBo 18.151 rev. 15 (OH/MS)), *uš-*[*d*]*u*²-*ul* (KUB 17.10 iii 10 (OH/MS)), *ua-aš-túl* (MH/MS, often), *ua-aš-du-ul*, *ua-aš-tu-ul*, acc.sg.c. *ua-aš-du-li-in* (ABoT 44 iv 16 (OH/NS)), gen.sg. *uš-tu-la-aš* (KUB 29.29 i 10, 16 (fr.) (OS)), *ua-aš-túl-aš* (KBo 6.10 iii 20 (OH/NS)), *ua-aš-túl-la-aš* (MH/MS), *ua-aš-du-la-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *ua-aš-du-ú-li* (KUB 23.77 rev. 105 (MH/MS)), *ua-aš-du-li*, *ua-aš-túl-li* (KUB 9.15 ii 23 (NS)), abl. *ua-aš-du-la-az* (KBo 32.15 iii 19), instr. *ua-aš-du-li-it*, nom.-acc.pl. *ua-aš-du-ul*^{HIA}.

Derivatives: **uašdulae-**^{zi} (Ic2) 'to offend' (3pl.pres.act. <u>ua-aš-du-la-an-zi</u> (KBo 17.65 obv. 41)), **uašdulauant-** 'offense' (abl. <u>ua-aš-d[u-l]a-ua-an-da-za</u> (KUB 16.39 ii 11)).

PIE *usTh_{2/3}-éul

This word clearly is cognate with $\mu a sta^{-i} / \mu a st$ - 'to sin' (q.v.). Although the bulk of the attestations of this word show a stem $\mu a sdul$ -, the oldest ones show u stul-. This latter stem therefore must have been the original one. Apparently, the zero grade stem u st- of u stul- was replaced by $\mu a st$ - in the early MH period, probably in analogy to the full grade stem of the verb. The fact that we find an original zero-grade root in this noun implies that the suffix -ul- must have been accentuated, which is supported by the spelling $\mu a - a s - du - u - li$, which must reflect *- e u - li. See at $\mu a s ta^{-i} / \mu a s t$ - for further etymology. Note that despite the one NS commune form acc.sg.c. $\mu a s t - li$ all other forms clearly indicate that the word is neuter.

uda-ⁱ / ud- (IIa1γ) 'to bring (here), to bring (over)': 1sg.pres.act. ú-da-aḫ-ḥi, 2sg.pres.act. udatti (HW: 236), 3sg.pres.act. ú-da-i (OS), ú-da-a-i, 1pl.pres.act. ú-du-me-e-ni (OS), ú-tu₋-me-e-ni, ú-du-um-me-e-ni, 2pl.pres.act. ú-da-at-te-ni, 3pl.pres.act. ú-da-an-zi (OS), 1sg.pret.act. ú-daḥ-ḥ[u-un] (OS), ú-da-aḥ-ḥu-un, ú-daḥ-ḥu-un, 2sg.pret.act. ú-da-aš (KUB 29.1 i 24), 3sg.pret.act. ú-da-aš (MH/MS),

PIE $*h_2ou + *doh_3-ei / *dh_3-enti$

All attestations in my file (about 510 examples) are spelled with initial u- and never with u-. Semantically, uda^{-i}/ud - is the counterpart of $peda^{-i}/ped$ -. Both are a clear compound of u- 'hither' (* h_2ou -) and pe- 'thither' (* h_1poi -) respectively and the verb $d\bar{a}^{-i}/d$ - 'to take'. See at their lemmas for etymology. Note that the oldest texts consistently spell uda-/ud- with a short -a- in the strong stem forms, whereas the simplex $d\bar{a}$ -/d- shows long - \bar{a} - (udahhi vs. $d\bar{a}hhe$, udai vs. $d\bar{a}i$). This is due to the fact that uda^{-i}/ud - is trisyllabic (cf. the short -a- in $tarna^{-i}/tarn$ -, etc.). In later texts, the spelling of $d\bar{a}$ -/d- becomes more influential on the spelling of uda-/ud-, yielding the spelling u-da-ud- Note that the paradigm of uda-/ud- has preserved some archaic forms that have been innovated in the paradigm of uda-/ud- e.g. utummen vs. udau-ud- vs. udau- vs.

uttar / uddan- (n.) 'word, speech; thing, case; story; reason' (Sum. INIM, Akk. AŲĀTU): nom.-acc.sg. ut-tar (OS), ud-da-ar, gen.sg. ud-da-na-aš (OH/MS, MH/MS), ud-da-na-aš (MH/MS), ut-ta-na-aš, ud-da-a-na-aš, dat.-loc.sg. ud-da-ni-i (MH/MS, often), ud-da-a-ni-i (OH/NS less often), ud-da-ni (less often), erg.sg. ut-ta-na-an-za, abl. ud-da-na-az (MH/MS), ud-da-na-za (MH/MS), ud-da-a-na-az (NH/NS), instr. ud-da-an-ta, ud-da-ni-it, nom.-acc.pl. ut-ta-a-ar (OS), ud-da-a-ar, dat.-loc.pl. ud-da-na-a-aš (MH/MS), erg.pl. ut-ta-na-a-an-te-eš, ud-da-na-an-te-eš.

Derivatives: *ud(da)nallije/a-^{zi}* (Ic1) 'to speak about, to conjure, to bewitch' (1sg.pres.act. *ud-da-na-al-li-ja-mi*, 3sg.pres.act. *ud-da-na-al-li-zi*, impf. *ut-na-al-li-iš-ke/a-*), *uddanije/a-^{zi}* (Ic1) 'to speak about, to conjure, to bewitch' (impf. *ud-da-ni-iš-ke/a-*).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. utar / utn- (n.) 'word(?), spell(?)' (n.) (nom.-acc.sg. u-tar-, u-tar-sa, u-tar-sa, nom.-acc.pl. u-tar-agen.adj.acc.sg.c. u-tar-as-si-in, gen.adj.acc.pl.c. u-tar-as-si-in-za).

PIE * $u\acute{e}th_2$ -r, * uth_2 - $\acute{e}n$ -s.

It should be noted that the interpretation of the CLuwian words is far from assured. The forms and translation cited here have been taken over from Melchert (1993b: 247), but e.g. Starke (1990: 565) assumes that *utar / utn-* in fact means 'water'. If *utar / utn-* indeed means 'word', it would be difficult to reconcile the single *-t-* of CLuwian with the geminate *-tt-* of Hittite. I therefore will largely ignore the CLuwian forms here.

The etymological interpretation of uttar / uddan- has proven to be very difficult. Eichner (1980: 146⁶⁹) connects uttar with Skt. vad- 'to speak', Gr. αὐδή 'voice' and reconstructs h_2uodh_2-r / h_2udh_2-n . The idea is that the initial h_2 - is lost in the nominative due to the o-grade ('de Saussure effect': $*h_2uodh_2-r > *uattar$) and that absence of h- then spread throughout the paradigm (* h_2udh_2 -n- > *huttn->> uttn-), after which the nominative *uattar is replaced by uttar in analogy to the oblique stem. This account seems quite intricate to me. Rieken (1999a: 299-302) mechanically reconstructs *\(\ell/\)out-r / *\(ut-n-'\). This would regularly yield */udar / utn-/, and if we assume that in Hittite the fortis -t- of the oblique stems has been generalized, whereas in Luwian -d- has spread, we could account for both Hitt. uttar / uttan- and CLuw. utar / utn-. Problematic, however, is that a root *eut- is further unattested (Rieken's account that "man [...] an den Ansatz von * $h_1 e u$ - "sagen, sprechen" [könnte] denken, zu dem * $h_1 e u g^{uh}$ -/* $h_1 u e g^{uh}$ -"feierlich, rühmend, prahlend sprechen" (gr. εὕχομαι, lat. voveō, ai. vāghát-) im gleichen Verhältnis steht wieh $*h_1 eig^h$ - "gehen" zu $*h_1 ei$ - "ds.". Auszuegehen wäre von einem proterodynamischen Paradigma mit komplexem Suffix *h₁éu $tr/*h_1u$ -tén-s (>> * h_1ut -n-és)" is not very compelling).

utnē / **utni-** (n.) 'land' (Sum. KUR): nom.-acc.sg. *ut-ne-e* (OS), *ut-ni-e*, *ut-ni*, gen.sg. *ut-ni-ja-aš* (KUB 8.30 i 23 (OH/NS)), *ut-ne-ja-aš* (KBo 3.21 ii 4

(OH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. *ut-ni-ia* (OS), *ut-ni-i* (OH/NS), *ut-ne-ia*, *ut-ne-e-ia*, *ut-ne-e*, abl. *ut-ni-ia-az*, *ut-ne-e-az*, nom.-acc.pl. *ut-ne-e*, dat.-loc.pl. KUR-*e-aš*.

Derivatives: *utniiant-* (c.) 'people, population' (nom.sg. *ut-ni-ia-an-za* (OS), KUR-*e-an-za*, acc.sg. *ut-ni-ia-an-da-an* (OS), dat.-loc.sg. *ut-ni-ia-an-ti* (OS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *yatna- 'land' in Kizzuyatna-?; Lyc. wedre/i- 'city?, country?' (nom.sg. wedri).

IE cognates: Arm. getin 'ground, land'.

PIE * $(h_3)ud$ -n- $\bar{e}i$, * $(h_3)ud$ -n-i-

See e.g. Neu (1974a: 113) for attestations. The oldest paradigm seems to be *utnē*, *utni*aš. In more recent times, the stem *utnē* was generalized throughout the paradigm, giving e.g. *utne*aš and *utnēaz*. The dat.-loc.sg. *utni*a probably is the old allative **utni*-o, whereas *utnī* is the old dative **utni*-ei. The inflection is very rare: the only possibly comparable form is nom.-acc.pl. *ku-le-e-i* 'vacant' (KBo 6.2 ii 47). Nom.-acc.sg. *utnē* is best explained as *-nēi, whereas the oblique cases show *-ni-.

ŠĀRU udumeni- (n.?) a wind or direction of the wind: nom.-acc.sg.? ú-du-me-ni.

This word occurs only once, in KUB 8.34 iii (12) ŠA-A-RU ú-du-me-ni i-ia[-at-ta-ri²] 'The u-wind will bl[ow]' (cf. Laroche 1952b: 22). The context is too broken to determine what direction of wind is meant. Oettinger (1995: 46f.) interprets udumeni as 'Benetze das Gesicht!', from *ued- 'to wet', parallel to IM tarašmeni- 'Dörre das Gesicht aus!', from ters- 'to dry'. He cannot explain,

however, why the form is *udumeni* instead of **udmeni. Moreover, the verbal root *ued- is unattested in Hittite. I would rather follow Tischler (HEG T: 153) who states that "[d]a es sich jedoch um Ausdrücke aus der Übersetzungsliteratur handelt, ist fremde Herkunft wahrscheinlicher".

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иџа- (с.) '?': gen.sg. ú-<u>џ</u>а-аš (КВо 3.40+ rev. 14).
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This word occurs in one difficult context only, the Soldier's Song in the Puḥanu-Chronicle:

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KBo 3.40+ rev.<sup>!</sup>
(13) ... <sup>URU</sup>Ne-š[a-aš<sup>KI</sup> TÚG<sup>H</sup>]<sup>I.A</sup> URU Ne-ša-aš<sup>KI</sup> TÚG<sup>HI.A</sup> ti-ja-a=m-mu ti-ja
(14) nu-u=m-mu an-na-aš=ma-aš kat-ta ar-nu-ut ti-ja[-a=m-mu t]i-ja nu-u=m-mu
ú-ua-aš=ma-aš kat-ta ar-nu-ut
(15) [t]i-ja-a=m-mu ti-ja
```

'The clothes of Neša, the clothes of Neša, bind me, bind he ind me, bind me, bind me, bind me, bind me, bind me, bind me, bind me, bind me, bind me, bind he ind me, bind me,

The exact interpretation of *uua*- is unclear, despite several proposals by different scholars (e.g. 'son' (Hrozný 1929: 297), 'forefather' (Ivanov 1967: 977ff.; Watkins 1969b: 239; Oettinger 1978: 74-5, who assumes that *uua*- is the Nešite variant of 'normal' Hittite *huḥḥa*- 'grandfather' and consequently that *anna*- '*hanna*- 'grandmother'), 'nurse' (Melchert 1986)).

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uya-: 'to come': see ye-zi / uya-
uya- 'to see': see au-i / u-
uyahnuyar: see yahnuyar at yeh-zi / yah-
uzu uyalla-: see (UZU) yalla-
uyantiyant(a)-: see at yantai-i / yanti-
uyarkant-: see yarkant-
uyašta-i: see yašta-i / yašt-
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uyate-^{zi} / uyat- (Ia1) 'to bring (here)': 1sg.pres.act. ú-ya-te-mi (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. ú-ya-te-ši (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. ú-ya-te-ez-zi (OS), ú-ya-da-az-zi (1x, KUB 21.29 iii 38 (NH)), 1pl.pres.act. ú-ya-tu₋-um-me-e-ni (KUB 31.44 ii 12 (MH/NS)), ú-ya-te-ya-ni (KUB 31.42 ii 14 (MH/NS)), ú-ya-te-u-e-ni (KUB 14.15 iii 38 (NH/NS)), 2pl.pres.act. ú-ya-te-et-ta-ni (MH/MS), uyatetteni (HW: 239), ú-ya-da-te-e-ni (KUB 13.9 + KUB 40.63 iii 10 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. ú-ya-ta-an-zi (OS), ú-ya-da-an-zi (MH/MS), 1sg.pret.act. ú-ya-te-nu-un (OS), 2sg.pret.act. ú-ya-te-et (KUB 24.7 iv 36), 3sg.pret.act. ú-ya-te-et (OS), 1pl.pret.act. uyateyen (HW: 239), 3pl.pret.act. ú-ya-te-er (OS), ú-ya-te-e-er (MH/MS), 2sg.imp.act. ú-ya-te (MH/MS), ú-ya-ti, ú-ya-te-et, 3sg.imp.act. ú-ya-te-ed-du (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. ú-ya-te-it-it-tén (MH/MS), ú-ya-ta-at-tén (KUB 15.34 iii 16 (MH/MS)), ú-ya-te-et-tén, ú-ya-te-tén, 3pl.imp.act. ú-ya-da-an-du (MH/MS).

This verb shows some variaty of forms, but the oldest paradigm probably inflected thus: $u\mu$ atemi, $u\mu$ ateši, $u\mu$ atezzi, $u\mu$ atummēni, $u\mu$ adatēni, $u\mu$ atanzi, $u\mu$ atenun, * $u\mu$ ateš, $u\mu$ ate, * $u\mu$ atumen, $u\mu$ ateten, $u\mu$ ater. This means that we are dealing with an ablauting stem $u\mu$ ate- zi / $u\mu$ at-, which is fully compatible with a derivation of * d^h e h_l -/* d^h h_l -. Synchronically, $u\mu$ ate-/ $u\mu$ at- seems to function as the counterpart of pehute- zi / pehut- 'to bring (there)', which goes back to * h_l poi- h_2 ou- d^h e h_l -, combining the preverbs * h_l poi- (Hitt. pe-) and * h_2 ou- (Hitt. u-). The exact interpretation of $u\mu$ ate-/ $u\mu$ at- is unclear, however. It is likely that the initial u- is to be equated with the preverb u- < * h_2 ou-, but the element - μ a- is unclear to me. Melchert (1994a: 134) therefore assumes that $u\mu$ ate-/ $u\mu$ at- reflects u- + * μ od h e μ e- 'to lead' that secondarily has taken over the inflection of pehute-/pehut-.

Melchert (1993b: 248) cites a CLuwian verb *uuata*- 'to bring?', which is hapax in the following context (same in iv 1-2):

KUB 35.102+103 ii

- (14) a-an-ni-in ua-ra-al-li-in ú-ua-ta-a[n-du]

'They must go, they must u. one's own mother of this son'.

I would not dare to state that a translation 'to bring' is imperative here. Such a translation is apparently assumed on the basis of a formal similarity with Hitt. unate-/unat- only, which in my opinion is too small a base. uuiten-: see uātar / uitēn-

uzuhri- (c.) 'grass': acc.sg. u-zu-uh-ri-in, dat.-loc.pl. u-zu-uh-ri-ti-i, [u-zu-uh-ri-ti-ia.

This word, which denotes 'grass', is sometimes interpreted as $^{\acute{U}}zuhri$ -, having the determinative \acute{U} that is used with plants. Otten (1971b: 1) states that we better read uzuhri-, however. The word only occurs in texts about horse-training. The dat.-loc.-forms in $-ti(\underline{i}a)$ clearly indicate that the word is Hurrian.

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=ua=: see = ua(r)=
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uah-: see ueh-zi / uah-

[u]ahanuuammant-: read [ma]rhanuuammant-, q.v.

uahhu-zi: see ueh-zi / uah-

yai-ⁱ / yi- (IIa4 > Ic1 > Ic2) 'to cry (out)': 1sg.pres.act. ú-i-ja-mi (KUB 14.1 + KBo 19.38 ii 93 (MH/MS)), 3sg.pres.act. ya-a-i (KUB 14.1 + KBo 19.38 ii 91 (MH/MS)), ú-i-ja-ez-z[i] (KUB 15.34 iv 19 (MH/MS)), ú-i-ja-iz-zi (KUB 15.32 i 37 (MH/NS)), ú-i-e-ez-z[i] (FHG 4, 11 (undat.)), 3pl.pres.act. ú-i-ja-an-[zi] (KUB 15.31 i 35 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. ú-i-e-er (KUB 31.67 iv 10 (NS)); inf.I ú-i-ja-u-an-zi (KUB 30.28 obv. 29 (NS), VBoT 24 iv 37 (MH/NS)); impf. ú-e-eš-ke/a-(3pl.pres.act. ú-e-eš-kán-zi (KUB 39.5 rev. 13 (OH/NS)), sup. ú-e-eš-ga-u-an (KUB 17.6 i 26 (OH/NS), KBo 32.15 iii 9 (MS)), ú-e-eš-ke-u-an (KUB 19.4 + 19.45 obv. 8 (NH)), ú-e-eš-ke(-iš)-u-an (KUB 33.106 iii 6 (NS))).

The interpretation of the forms of this verb has been difficult. Friedrich (HW) cites two verbs: a hi-verb " $\mu\bar{a}i$ -" (with 3sg.pres.act. $\mu\bar{a}i$ only) and a mi-verb " $\mu i \bar{\mu}\bar{a}i$ -", both 'schreien'. Oettinger is not consistent in his treatment. The form $\mu\bar{a}i$

he cites (1979a: 475) as belonging to a stem "uie-hhi" (i.e. belonging to the dāi/tiianzi-class), but he does not mention the other forms under this lemma. On p. 73 he cites a verb "uiie-hhi" (also belonging to the dāi/tiianzi-class), but does not cite any forms. Are uiie-hhi and uie-hhi to be seen as the same verb, and does he also regard forms like uiiami as belonging here? Melchert (1984a: 132) is more clear and states that uāi, uiianzi are to be regarded as belonging to the dāi/tiianzi-class, with forms like uiiami being backformations on the basis of 3pl. uiianzi. According to him, this is indicated by the fact that 3sg.pres.act. uāi is found in the same context as 1sg.pres.act. uiiami:

KUB 14.1 + KBo 19.38 ii

- (91) a-li-ja-aš=ua Ú-UL ua-a-i Ú-UL=ma=ua ua-a-ki Ú-UL=ma=ua iš-pár-ri-ez-zi (92) x[...]a-li-ja-an pár-ḥa-at-ta-ri ŠAḤ=ma=ua ú-i-ua-i ku-it nu=ua ku-iš A-NA
- (93) še-x[...]x x x x x [...]x-ja ku-en-zi nu=ua ú[-ug]-g=a ŠAḤ-aš i-ua-ar ú-i-ja-mi

'The *alija*-bird does not cry, it does not bite, it does not spread (its wings). [...] hunts the *alija*-bird. Why does the pig cry? Who [...] in the land [...] kills. And I wil cry like a pig'.

I agree with Melchert: the oldest paradigm of this verb is shown by $u\bar{a}i/uiianzi$, whereas the forms that belong to the paradigms $uiie/a^{-zi}$ and $uiiae^{-zi}$ are younger secondary creations.

Formally, the thematic forms $\mu i \underline{i} e/a^{-z^i}$ resemble the forms of the verb $u \underline{i} e^{-z^i} / u \underline{i}$ 'to send' a lot, but they are consistently spelled differently: 'to cry' has an initial u-, whereas 'to send' shows initial u-. Nevertheless, forms of these verbs have occasionally been misinterpreted by scholars. For instance,

KUB 31.67 iv

- (9) [...]x 2 MUNUS SUḤUR.LA5 DINGIR^{LIM} IŠ-TU É.DINGIR^{LIM}
- (10) [...]x \acute{u} -i-e-er nu= $\acute{u}a$ -a= \check{s} -ma- $a\check{s}$ = $k\acute{a}n$ SAG.DU-i
- (11) [... ki-i]a-an-ta-ri

is translated by Starke (1990: 430) as

'2 Hierodulen der Gottheit schickte man aus dem Tempel [...] herauf[?] (mit den Worten): "Auf ihren Kopf sind [...] gelegt."",

but I would prefer

"Two hierodules of the deity cried from out of the temple "On your/their heads [...] are lied."".

The same goes for the form \acute{u} -i-e-ez-z[i (FHG 4, 11), which is cited in Oettinger (1979a: 338) as 'to send', but must mean 'to cry'. The context it occurs in,

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FHG 4
(10) [ ... ]x-<u>i</u>a TI<sub>8</sub> MUŠEN-aš pár-ta-ú-n[i-it ... ]
(11) [ ... ]x [ ... ]=pát ú-i-e-ez-z[i ... ]
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must, despite its bad preservation, be compared to

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KBo 15.48 ii
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- (5) ... nu ^{LÚ}pal-ua-at-tal-la-aš
- (6) TI₈^{MUŠEN}-aš pár-ta-u-ni-it LUGAL-i me-na-aḥ-ḥa-an-da
- (7) ua-a-tar $3=\check{S}U$ pa-ap- $p\acute{a}r$ - $a\check{s}$ -zi pal-ua-iz-zi=ma $1=\check{S}U$

'The crier sprinkles water with an eagle's feather three times toward the king and cries out once' (cf. CHD P: 199).

Etymologically, the verb is likely derived from the onomatopoetic words \acute{u} -i 'whee!' (KUB 55.38 ii 19) or $(u) \mu \bar{a}i$ - 'woe' (in $\bar{a}i$ - $(u) \mu \bar{a}i$ - 'woe and pain' (acc.sg. a-i-in \acute{u} - μa -a-i-in (StBoT 25.4 iv 26-7, 35 (OS), StBoT 25.7 iv 5 (OS), a-i-in μa -a-i-in (StBoT 25.3 iv 14 (OS), StBoT 25.7 iv 9 (OS)).

<u>wāk-</u> / <u>wakk-</u> (IIa2 > Ic1) 'to bite': 3sg.pres.act. <u>wa-a-ki</u> (OS), 3pl.pres.act. <u>wa-ak-ka-an-zi</u> (IBoT 1.36 i 20 (OH/MS)), 3sg.pret.act. <u>wa-a-kiš</u> (NS), <u>wa-ka₄-aš</u> (NS), <u>wa-ak-ki-iš</u> (MH/NS), <u>wa-a-ki-et</u> (NS), 1pl.pret.act. <u>wa-a-ku-e-en</u> (MH/NS), 2sg.imp.act. <u>wa-ak</u> (undat.), <u>wa-a-ga</u> (NH); inf.II <u>wa-ga-a-an-na</u> (KUB 34.128 obv. 13 (OH/MS)), <u>wa-ga-an-na</u> (KUB 60.121 obv. 19 (MS)), <u>wa-kán-na</u> (KBo 8.130 ii 7 (MS)), <u>wa-ka₄-an-na</u>; impf. <u>wa-ak-ki-i[š-ke/a-...]</u> (KBo 3.40b obv. 17 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: NINDA µagātaš- (n.), a kind of bread (acc.sg. µa-ga-a-ta-aš (OS), µa-ga-a-da-aš (OS), µa-ga-da-aš (OS), µa-ga-da-aš (OS), µa-ga-da-aš (OS), µa-ga-da-aš (OS), µa-ga-da-aš (OS), µa-ga-da-aš (OS), acc.sg.c. µa-ga-ta-an (OH/NS), coll. µa-ga-a-ta), NINDA µageššar / µagešn- (n.) a kind of bread (nom.-acc.sg. µa-ge-eš-šar (OS, often), µa-ke-eš-šar (OS), µa-ge-eš-ša (1x, OS), dat.-loc.sg. µa-ge-eš-ni (KBo 30.17, 12 (OH/NS))), see µakk-āri.

Anat. cognates: Pal. μakk - 'to bite(?)' (3pl.pret.act. $\mu a-ak-ka_{+}-k\acute{a}n-ta$). IE cognates: Gr. ἄγνυμι 'to break', TochAB $w\bar{a}k$ - 'to split, to burst'. PIE * $\mu\acute{o}h_{2}\acute{g}-ei$ / * $\nu\acute{a}h_{2}\acute{g}-\acute{e}n$.

See Oettinger 1979a: 444f. for attestations. The oldest forms (OS and MS), $\mu a-aki$ and $\mu a-ak-k an-zi$, clearly show an ablaut $\mu a k^{-i} / \mu akk$, with which this verb belongs to class IIa2 ($a k^{-i} / ak$). The alternation between -k- and -kk- is typical for this class (compare $a k^{-i} / akk$ - 'to die', i s t a p - i / i s t a p - i 'to shut', $n a k^{-i} / n a k k$ - 'to fear', e.a.). Usually, this alternation can be explained by lenition of an original fortis consonant due to the $a k^{-i} / akk$ -, we would therefore at first sight assume a preform $a k^{-i} / ak^{-i} / akk$ -, we would therefore at first sight assume a preform $a k^{-i} / ak^{-i} / akk$ -, we would therefore at first sight assume a preform $a k^{-i} / ak^{-i} / akk$ -, a zerograde $a k^{-i} / ak^{-i} / akk$ - in an ablauting paradigm secondarily was changed to Hitt. $a k^{-i} / akk$ -.

This problem is solved by the etymology provided by Kammenhuber (1961b: 47), who connected $\mu \bar{a}k$ -/ μakk - with Gr. ἄγνυμι 'to break', which reflects * $ueh_2\mathring{g}$ -. If we apply this root structure, we arrive at a paradigm * $u\acute{o}h_2\mathring{g}$ -ei / * $uh_2\mathring{g}$ -enti. In the plural, where * $uh_2\mathring{g}$ - should regularly have yielded Hitt. * $\bar{u}kk$ -, an anaptyctic vowel emerged in order to avoid an ablaut μVC - / μC - (see also at μekk - i , $\mu \bar{a}tar$ / $\mu it\bar{e}n$ -). Due to the adjacent * h_2 , this vowel appears as /ə/ (cf. the difference between $pahh\underline{a}\check{s}C^\circ = paH\mathfrak{d}sC^\circ$ / <* peh_2sC° and $takk\underline{e}/i\check{s}C = takisC^\circ$ / <*teksC-). If we assume that * $-h_2\mathring{g}$ - assimilates to fortis -tk- in pretonic position, but yields -tk- after accentuated vowel (compare $tilde{s}\bar{a}g\bar{a}i$ - 'sign, omen' < * $tilde{s}eh_2g\bar{o}i$), we arrive at a strong stem * $tilde{u}eh_2\mathring{g}$ - > $tilde{u}eh_2\mathring{g}$ - > * $tilde{u}eh_2\mathring{g}$ -

Although NINDA μ ageššar / μ agešn- is generally seen as a derivative of μ āk- i / μ ak-, it is unclear whether NINDA μ agātaš (cf. Rieken 1999a: 196-7) is as well. The word apparently is a neuter stem μ agātaš-, out of which in younger Hittite a commune stem μ agata- was extracted (as can be seen in the acc.sg.c. μ agatan). If it is derived from this verb, then the formation is unclear (there are no other words that show a suffix $-\bar{t}$ atat-).

 μakk - \bar{a}^{ri} (IIIf) 'to be lacking': 3sg.pres.midd. μa -ak- ka_4 -a-ri (KBo 18.79 rev. 33, HT 18, 8, KBo 4.8 ii 8, KBo 45.211, 7), μa -ag-ga-a-ri (KBo 4.8 ii 10), μa -a-ag-ga-a-ri (Bo 3375, 6), μa -ag-ga-ri (KUB 36.25 i 15, Bo 5166 rev. 5), μa -ak- ka_4 -ri (KUB 24.8 + 36.60 i 15, ii 3, KUB 36.25 i 14, KBo 10.50 r.col. 13, KUB 42.100 iii 25), 3sg.imp.act. μa -ak- ka_4 -ru (KUB 31.86+ i 12).

PIE * $uh_2 g - \delta(-ri)$?

See Oettinger 1976b: 140f. for attestations. In HW (241), this verb is cited as *µakkar*-, probably on the basis of "Prt. Sg. 3 *µaqqares*" in KUB 33.106 ii 8. Oettinger (l.c.) rather reads this context thus:

KUB 33.106 ii

- (7) ... nu ma-ah-ha-an ^dHé-pád-du-uš ^dTaš-mi-šu-un a-uš-ta
- (8) nu=kán ^dHé-pa-du-uš šu-uḫ-ḫa-az kat-ta ma-uš-šu-u-ua-an-zi ua-ak-ka₁-ri-eš[-ke-u]-an
- (9) ti-ia-at ma-n=a-aš=kán šu-uh-ha-az kat-ta ma-uš-ta-at

See at the lemma *uakkarije/a-zi* for a treatment of this context.

The verb $\mu akk^{-\bar{a}ri}$ denotes 'to be lacking', as e.g. in KBo 4.8 ii (10) \acute{U} - $UL=a=\check{s}-\check{s}i-i=\check{s}-\check{s}a-an$ ku-it-ki $\mu a-ag-ga-a-ri$ 'but nothing is lacking for him' i.e. 'but he lacks nothing'. Oettinger (l.c.) supposes a connetion with $\mu akkari\underline{i}e/a-z^i$ 'to revolt against' (q.v.), but I do not see how this connection would work semantically. A better comparandum might be $\mu ak(ki)\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a-z^i$ (q.v.), which denotes 'to be lacking' as well.

Because of the almost consistent plene spelled ending $-\bar{a}ri$, it is clear that $\mu akk^{\bar{a}ri}$ belongs to the $tukk\bar{a}ri$ -type, of which it has been generally thought that it goes back to a structure $*CC-\acute{o}-ri$, i.e. zero-grade root followed by an accentuated ending. In the case of $\mu akk\bar{a}ri$, this means that μakk - reflects a zero-grade formation. The only zero-grade stem μakk - that I know of in Hittite is found in the verb $\mu \bar{a}k^{-i} / \mu akk$ - 'to bite' that reflects PIE $*ueh_2 \acute{g}$ - 'to break' (Gr. $\check{\alpha}\gamma\nu\nu\mu$ 'to break'). See at $\mu \bar{a}k^{-i} / \mu akk$ - for an explanation of the zero-grade μakk - $<<*uh_2 \acute{g}$ -. A semantic parallel is available in ModDu. ontbreken 'to be lacking', derived from breken 'to break'.

Oettinger (l.c.) suggests a connection with Lat. *vacuus* 'empty', which reflects $*(H)uh_2k$ - (cf. Schrijver 1990: 307-8). Problematic, however, is that in my view a preform $*uh_2k$ -óri should regularly yield Hitt. $**ukk\bar{a}ri$, and that I see no way how to explain the secondary epenthetic vowel -a- without availability of a full-grade form.

μαgai- (c.) 'grain weevil' (Sum. UḤ.ŠE): nom.sg. μα-gα-a-iš (KUB 4.3 obv. 5), abl. μα-gα-μα-zα (KUB 46.42 iv 11), acc.pl. μα-kα₋-α-uš (KUB 46.38 i 4, KUB 46.42 iii 1), μα-kα₋-uš (KUB 46.38 i 6).

See Hoffner (1977b: 75) for attestations. He translates this word as 'grain weevil' and states that "the connection with wak- "to bite, peck" may be only illusory (folk etymology) or genuine". If the connection with $\mu \bar{a}k^{-i} / \mu akk$ - indeed is justified, we should reconstruct * $u\acute{e}h_2$ (\acute{g} -oi-. See at $\mu \bar{a}k^{-i} / \mu akk$ - for further etymology.

μακκατίμε/α-^{zi} (Ic1 > Ic2) 'to rebel against, to revolt against': 3sg.pres.act. μα-αg-ga-ri-ez-zi (NH), μα-αg-ga-ri-iα-az-zi (NH), μα-αg-ga-ri-iα-zi (NH), μα-αk-kα₋-ri-iα-zi (NH), μα-αk-ri-iα-zi (NH), μα-αk-ri-iα-zi (NH), μα-αk-ri-iα-zi (NH), μα-αk-κα₋-ri-iα-nu-un (NH), μα-αk-kα₋-ri-iα-nu-un (NH), 3sg.pret.act. μα-αg-ga-ri-iα-αt, 2sg.imp.act. μα-αg-ga-ri-iα (OH/NS); verb.noun gen.sg. μα-αg-ga-ri-iα-u-aš (NH); inf.I μαggαriiαμαnzi (HW: 241); impf. μα-αk-kα₋-ri-eš[-ke/α-]; broken μα-αk-kα-ri-iα[-...] (OS).

Derivatives: **uakkareššar / uakkarešn-** (n.) 'rebellion(?)' (abl. <u>ua-ak-kar-eš-na-az</u> (KBo 8.47 i 12)).

PIE **uo'k*'-*r*-*ie*/*o*- ??

Most attestations are from NH texts, but the OS attestation $\mu a-ak-ka-ri-\mu a[-...]$ (KUB 36.106 obv. 7) shows that the verb was used in OH times already. The one attestation $\mu a-ak-ri-\mu a-zi$ (OH/NS) might indicate that we are dealing with a phonological /uakrie/a-/.

The verb denotes 'to rebel, to revolt', as can be seen from many contexts. One context, however, may indicate that *uakkarije/a-* could stand for fysical revolting as well:

KUB 33.106 ii

- (7) ... nu ma-aḥ-ḥa-an ^dḤé-bad-du-uš ^dTaš-mi-šu-un a-uš-ta
- (8) nu=kán ^dHé-pa-du-uš šu-uḫ-ḥa-az kat-ta ma-uš-šu-u-ua-an-zi ua-ak-ka₁-ri-eš[-ke-u]-an
- (9) ti-ia-at ma-n=a-aš=kán šu-uḫ-ḫa-az kat-ta ma-uš-ta-at n=a-an MUNUS.MEŠSUḤUR.LA₅
- (10) e-ep-per n=a-an U-UL tar-ni-er

'When Ḥepat saw Tašmišu, Ḥepat began to stirr[?] sothat she would fall down from the roof. She would have fallen down from the roof, but her servants grabbed her and did not let her go'.

Often, uakkariie/a- is seen as a derivative of uakk- \bar{a}^{ri} 'to be lacking' (q.v.). This seems to be based especially on the fact that in the older literature the verb uakkwas thought to display a root uakkar- (3sg.pres.midd. uakkāri), and because of the fact that we find a few attestations of *uakkarije/a*- spelled *ua-ak-ka₄-a-ri-ja*-, a spelling that resembles the word ua-ak-ka₊-a-ri 'is lacking'. Nevertheless, a connection between *uakkarije/a*- and *uakk*- is difficult, especially semantically. I do not see how we could connect 'to rebel against, to revolt' with 'to be lacking'. E.g. Tischler (HW) translates uakkariie/a- with 'Mangel leiden lassen', but this translation seems to be based on the presupposed etymological connection with uakk- only. Formally, the connection is not evident either. We would have to assume that uakkariie/a- is a derivative in -ariie/a- of the verbal root uakk-, whereas to my knowledge, this suffix is only used with nouns in -ant-, e.g. gimmandariie/a-zi 'to spend the winter' from gimmant- 'winter', nekumandariie/a-zi 'to undress (someone)' from nekumant- 'naked', parkuuantariie/a-zi 'to become pure' from *parkuuant- 'pure', while other verbs in -arija- are all derived from nouns in -ar-: ešharije/a-zi from ešhar-, hahharije/a-zi from hahhar(a)-, happariie/a-zi from happar-, etc.

All in all, I would conclude that $\mu akkari\underline{\mu}e/a^{-zi}$ means 'to stirr' > 'to revolt against' (and not 'to make someone lack something') and is derived from a noun * $\mu akkar$ -, which perhaps denoted some movement (and is not derived from the verb μakk - 'to be lacking'). Unfortunately, such a noun is unknown in Hittite, nor do I have a etymological suggestion for it. Formally, it could go back to * $\mu okkreapsilon et akkr$

<u>uak(ki)šije/a-zi</u> (Ic1) 'to be lacking': 3sg.pres.act. <u>ua-ak-ši-ja-zi</u> (KUB 8.35 i 11 (NS), Bronzetafel ii 74 (NH)), <u>ua-ak-ki-ši-e-ez-zi</u> (KUB 8.28 i 5 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. <u>ua-ak-ši-ja-a[t]</u> (VSNF 12.116 rev. 5, 10 (NS)); part. <u>ua-ak-ši-ja-an-za</u> (KUB 23.61 i 8 (NS)).

Derivatives: $\mu aggašnu-^{zi}$ (Ib2) 'to leave out' (3pl.pres.act. $\mu a-ag-ga-a\check{s}-nu-an-zi$ (VBoT 24 i 9 (MH/NS))), $\mu ak\check{s}i\dot{\mu}anu-^{zi}$ (Ib2) 'to deny a person of something' (3sg.pres.act. $\mu a-ak-\check{s}i-\dot{\mu}a-nu-zi$ (KUB 13.4 iii 40 (OH/NS)), 2pl.pres.act. $\mu a-ak-\check{s}i-\dot{\mu}a-nu-ut-te-ni$ (KUB 13.4 i 49 (OH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. $\mu a-ak-\check{s}i-\dot{\mu}a-nu-nu-un$ (KBo 12.38 ii 15 (NH))).

PIE * $uh_2\overset{(c)}{g}$ -s-ie/o-?

For the semantics of this verb, cf. e.g.

Bronzetafel ii

- (74) ú-uk- $k=a_4$ ma-a β - β a-an ^{m.d}LAMMA-an pa-a β - β a-aš- β i nu-u=š-ši=kán ma-a-an μ a-ak-ši- μ a-zi
- (75) ku-it-ki n=a-an=kán an-da šar-ni-en-ki-iš-ke-mi

'Just like I will protect Kurunta – every time something is lacking for him I will replace it – ...'.

Semantically, this verb is therefore quite similar to $\mu akk^{-\bar{a}ri}$ 'to be lacking' (q.v.). Formally, $\mu ak(ki)\check{s}i\underline{i}e/a$ - could then be a derivative in -s- of μakk -. This plain stem $\mu ak\check{s}$ - is still visible in $\mu agga\check{s}nu^{-2i}=$ /uaksnu-/, wheras all other forms show the NH - $\underline{i}e/a$ -extension. See at $\mu akk^{-\bar{a}ri}$ for further etymology.

DUG/URUDU **µakšur** (n.) a vessel; a cubic measure; a time unit: nom.-acc.sg. **µ**a-ak-šur, gen.sg.(?) **µ**[a-a]k-šur-ra-aš (KUB 17.28 i 27).

This word denotes a vessel that is used as a cubic measure for e.g. honey, oil, milk and wine. Moreover, it is used as a time unit (probably a water clock). Only one possibly inflected form is known, viz. gen.sg.(?) $u[a]k\check{s}urra\check{s}$.

Becauce we do not know exactly what kind of object $\mu ak \check{s}ur$ denotes, it is difficult to etymologize it. Pisani (1982: 178) connected this word with $\mu ak(ki)\check{s}i\check{\mu}e/a^{-z^i}$ 'to be lacking', which formally is possible (cf. the stem $\mu ak \check{s}visible$ in $\mu ak \check{s}nu^{-z^i}$), but semantically not easy to defend. According to Pisani, $\mu ak(ki)\check{s}i\check{\mu}e/a^{-z^i}$ ultimately is cognate with Lat. $vac\bar{o}$ 'to be empty', and he therefore assumes a semantic development 'to be empty' > 'to be a container'. See at the lemma of $\mu ak(ki)\check{s}i\check{\mu}e/a^{-z^i}$ for the impossibility of a connection with Lat. $vac\bar{o}$, however.

uaktūri-: see uktūri-

(UZU) **µalla-**, **µalli-** (c.) 'thigh(-bone)(?)': nom.sg. **µ**a-al-la-aš, **µ**-ua-al-la-aš (1x, KUB 55.53 i 11), acc.sg. **µ**a-al-la-an, gen.sg. **µ**a-al-la-aš, nom.pl. **µ**a-al-li-e-eš (KUB 29.1 iv 10), **µ**a-al-li-i-e-eš (KBo 4.1 rev. 20), **µ**a-al-li-iš (ABoT 1 i 16), acc.pl. **µ**a-al-lu-uš (KUB 29.1 iv 9).

For semantics, compare Alp (1957: 26-7), who translates this word as "'Keule, Schenkel' (beim Tier) und 'Oberbein, Oberschenkel' (beim Menschen)". Alp

cites the word as uualla- as well, based on a spelling u-ua-al-u-us in KUB 29.1 iv 9 and u-ua-al-ua-as in KUB 55.53 i 11. The former attestation may rather be read (KUB 29.1 iv 9) nu 10 ua-al-u-us ti-an-zi 'they put down ten u-us'. The latter attestation runs thus:

KUB 55.53 i

- (10) nu 12 NINDA.GUR₄.RA^{HI.A} TUR^{TIM} ŠÀ.BA 1 NINDA.GUR₄.RA $ha-az-zi-la-a[\check{s}]$
- (11) me-ma-al ZÍZ NINDA.Ì.E.DÉ.A ZAG-aš ú-ua-al-la-aš
- (12) n=a-at A-NA DINGIR.MAH pé-ra-an ti-an-zi

'(There are) 12 thickbreads, the heart(?) of a cub, one thickbread (of) h. meal, wheat, fat-bread (and) a right u. They place these before the Mother-goddess'.

Alp (l.c.) proposed to analyse $^{(UZU)}ualla$ - as a derivative in -alla- of the verb uua- 'to come' (see ue^{-z^i} / uua -). This is formally quite improbable, as uua- is a quite recent stem which was formed out of the original paradigm $u\bar{e}^{-z^i} / uu$ - in analogy to the -ie/a-class. No further etymology.

<u>ualla/i-</u> 'to praise, to honour': 1sg.pres.act. <u>ua-al-la-ah-hi</u> (KUB 31.127 iii 37),
3pl.pres.act. <u>ua-li-[i]a-an-zi</u> (KUB 6.46 iv 28); impf. <u>ua-al-li-iš-ke/a-</u>, <u>ua-al-li-eš-ke/a-</u>.

This verb is generally translated as 'to praise, to honour', compare, e.g.

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KUB 31.127 iii
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(37) tu-uk DINGIR^{LAM} ua-al-la-ah-hi

'I praise you, god';

KUB 6.46 iv

(28) nu-u=t-ta DINGIR^{MEŠ} ŠA ME-E ḤUR.SAG^{MEŠ} ÍD^{MEŠ} ua-li-[i]a-an-zi

'the gods of the 100 mountains and rivers praise you'.

When accompanied with =z, the verb is translated 'to boast, to brag', e.g.

KBo 5.6 i

- (3) ... nu ku-it-ma-an URU^{DIDLI.ḤI.A} ú-e-te-eš-ke-et
- (4) LÚKÚR-aš=za ua-al-le-eš-ke-ez-zi I-NA KUR URU Al-mi-na=ua-r=a-an=kán
- (5) kat-ta-an-da Ú-UL ku-ua-at-ka₄ tar-nu-um-me-ni ma-aḫ-ḫa-an=ma
- (6) URU^{DIDLI.ḤI.A} ú-e-tu₄-ma-an-zi zi-in-ni-it n=a-aš ^{URU}Al-mi-na
- (7) an-da-an pa-it nu-u=š-ši ^{LÚ}KÚR za-ah-hi-ia me-na-ah-ha-an-da
- (8) nam-ma Ú-UL ku-iš-ki ma-az-za-aš-ta

'While he was fortifying the cities, the enemy was boasting "We will never let him come down to the city of Almina". But when he had finished fortifying the cities, he entered Almina, but none of his enemies gave further resistence in battle against him'.

The exact inflection of this verb is unclear. I will therefore cite it as $\mu alla/i$. If the form $\mu a-li-[\underline{i}]a-an-zi$ really belongs to this verb (which is semantically quite possible), we must assume that it is misspelled for $\mu a(-al)-li-\underline{i}a-an-zi$.

This verb probably is related with <code>ualli-</code> 'pride(?)' and <code>ualliiatar / ualliiann-</code> '(song of) praise'. Often, <code>ualla/i-</code> is further connected with <code>ualluške/a-</code>, which then is translated 'to praise', too. For instance, Melchert (1994a: 81-2) reconstructs "<code>ualla-</code>" as *<code>ual-neh2-</code> and "<code>uallu-</code>" as *<code>ual-neu-</code>, but see at <code>ualluške/a-</code> for the problems regarding this view. Oettinger (1979a: 490-1) assumes that 'to praise' developed out of 'to make strong' and therefore connects <code>ualla/i-</code> with Lat. <code>valere</code> 'to be strong', TochB <code>walo</code> 'king', etc. <code>< *uelH-</code>.

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    walaḥḥ-zi: see walḥ-zi
    walaḥhi-: see walḥi-
    wallanu-zi (Ib2) 'to erase(?)': 3sg.pres.act. wa-al-la-nu-u[z-zi] (KUB 26.43 ii 37);
    part. nom.sg.c. wa-al-la-nu-an-za (KUB 34.19 iv 9).
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The only clear context in which this verb is attested is

KUB 26.43 ii

- (35) ki-i ȚUP-PU PA-NI ^dU ^{URU}Ḥa-at-ti ki-it-ta-ru n=a-at pé-an ar-ḥa [Ú-UL ku-iš-ki da-a-i]
- (36) ku-iš=ma ki-i ȚUP-PU A-NA ^dU ^{URU}Ḥa-at-ti pé-ra-an ar-ḥa da-a-[i ...]
- (37) na-aš-m=a-at ar-ḫa la-ḫu-u-ua-i na-aš-ma ŠUM-an ua-al-la-nu-u[z-zi ...]
- (38) pa-ra-a pé-e-da-i n=a-an=kán $^{\rm d}$ U $^{\rm URU}$ K Ù.BABBAR-ti $^{\rm d}$ UTU $^{\rm URU}$ A-ri-in-[na ...]
- (39) Ù DINGIR^{MEŠ} hu-u-ma-an-te-eš QA-DU NUMUN=ŠU ar-ha

'This tablet must lay before the Storm-god of Ḥatti. [No-one shall take] it from before (the deity). Whoever does take this tablet from before the Storm-god of Ḥatti [...] or will pour it away or will erase? the name [...] will bring forth, the Storm-god of Ḥatti and the Sun-goddess of Arin[na] and all the gods shall destroy him together with his offspring'.

Formally, *uallanu-^{zi}* looks like a causative in *-nu-* of a stem *ualla-*, but the only known verb *ualla-* 'to praise' does not fit the meaning. No further etymology.

yalh-^{zi} (Ia4) 'to hit, to strike' (Sum. GUL, RA): 1sg.pres.act. ya-al-ah-mi (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. ya-al-ah-ši (MH/MS), [y]a-al-ah-ti, 3sg.pres.act. ya-al-ah-zi (OS), ya-la-ah-zi (OS), u-ya-al-ah-zi (KBo 16.50 obv. 20), 1pl.pres.act. ya-al-hu-u-ya-ni (MH/MS), ua-al-hu-ya-ni (MH/MS), ya-al-hu-e-ni (NS), 2pl.pres.act. ya-al-ah-ta-ni, 3pl.pres.act. ya-al-ha-an-zi (OS), ya-al-ah-ha-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. ya-al-hu-un (OS), ya-al-ah-hu-un, 3sg.pret.act. ya-al-ah-ta (MH/MS), 1pl.pret.act. ya[-al²-h]u²-en (KBo 18.86 obv. 13), 2pl.pret.act. ya-la-ah-tén (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.act. ya-al-ah-he-er (MH/MS), ya-al-he-er, 2sg.imp.act. ya-al-ah (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.act. ya-al-ah-tén (MH/MS), ya-al-ah-te-en (MH/MS); part. ya-al(-ah)-ha-an-t-; verb.noun ya-al-hu-ya-ar, ya-al-ah-hu-u-ya-ar, gen.sg. ya-al-hu-ya-aš; inf.I ya-al-hu-ya-an-zi (MH/MS), ya-al-hu-u-ya-an-zi (MH/MS), ya-al-ah-hu-u-ya-an-zi (MH/MS), ya-al-ah-hu-u-ya-an-zi (MH/MS), ya-al-ah-hu-u-ya-an-zi (MH/MS), ya-al-ah-hu-u-ya-an-zi (MH/MS), ya-al-ah-hu-u-ya-an-zi (KBo 16.50 obv. 10, 15); impf. ya-al(-ah)-hi-iš-ke/a-, ya-al(-ah)-hi-eš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: *yalhanna-ⁱ* / *yalhanni-* (IIa5) 'to hit, to strike (impf.)' (2sg.pres.act. *ya-al-ha-an-na-at-ti*, 3sg.pres.act. *ya-al-ha-an-na-i*, *ya-al-ha-an-na-i*, 3sg.pres.act. *ya-al-ha-an-ni-an-zi* (OS), *ya-al-ha-an-ni-ia-an-zi*, 3sg.imp.act. *ya-al-ha-an-na-ú*; impf. *ya-al-ha-an-ni-iš-ke/a-* (MH/MS), *ya-al-ha-an-ni-eš-ke/a-*), *yalhešsar* / *yalhešn-* (n.) 'strike, blow' (nom.-acc.sg. *ya-al-he-eš-šar*, *ya-al-hi-iš-šar*, gen.sg. *ya-al-hi-iš-na-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. RA-*eš-ni*).

IE cognates: Lat. *vellō* 'to tear apart', Gr. ἐάλων 'was killed', TochA *wälläṣtär* 'dies'.

PIE * $u\acute{e}lh_3$ -ti / * ulh_3 - $\acute{e}nti$

This verb is well-attested, from OS onwards. The spellings μa -al-al-C, μa -al-al-b-V and μa -al-al-b-b-V all clearly point to a phonological interpretation /ualH-/. The spellings with u- μa - occur in one text only (KBo 16.50) and therefore can be disregarded. The exact etymological interpretation of μalh - has

been disturbed by the idea that it has an inner-Hittite cognate in $hulle^{-zi} / hull$ - 'to smash'. E.g. Oettinger (1979a: 264) reconstructs a root h_2uelh_2 -, of which on the one hand a thematic formation h_2ulh_2 -e-ti would be visible in hullezi and on the other a root-present h_2uelh_2 -ti yielded hullezi with dissimilation of the first h_2 due to the second one. As I have argued under its own lemma, $hulle^{-zi} / hull$ - is best explained as a nasal-infix formation $h_2ul-ne-h_1$ - of a root h_2ulh_1 -, and therefore cannot be equated with hulle-.

I rather follow LIV² in reconstructing a root *uelh₃- 'to strike' (*-h₃- visible in Gr. ἐάλων 'was killed' $<*h_1e-\mu lh_3-eh_1-$). Note that $u\acute{e}lh_3-ti$ /*ulh₃-énti in pinciple should have yielded ** $\mu alzi$ / **ulhanzi. Nevertheless, on the basis of the consonantal * μ of the singular, the plural form was realized * $\mu lh_3-\acute{e}nti$. This latter form regularly yielded Hitt. /uəlHánt^{\$i\$}i/, on the basis of which the laryngeal was restored in the singular form, which then yielded /uálHt^{\$i\$}i/.

μαlhi- (n.) a beverage used in cult: nom.-acc.sg. μα-al-hi (OS), μα-al-aḥ-hi, gen.sg. μα-al-hi-aš (OS), μα-al-aḥ-hi-aš, μα-al-hi-ia-aš, μα-al-aḥ-hi-ia-aš, instr. μα-al(-ah)-hi-it.

Derivatives: Lú**ualaḥḥiṭala-** (c.) a kitchen servant (nom.sg. <u>ua-al-aḥ-ḥi-ṭa-la-aš</u> (KUB 13.3 ii 22)).

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PIE *uolh_3-i, *ulh_3-i-os ??
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yalhuyant- (adj.) 'uncultivated(??)': nom.sg.c. *ya-al-hu-u-ya-an-za* (HKM 77 obv. 11 (MH/MS)), nom.pl.c. *ya-al-hu-u-ya-an-te-eš* (KUB 31.84 iii 69).

This adjective occurs twice, but in only one case the context is clear:

KUB 31.84 iii

- (66) har-kán-ta-aš ŠA LÚ GIŠTUKUL ku-iš A.ŠÀHI.A ta!-an-na-a-at-ta=ia
- (67) ku-e pí-e-et-ta n=e-e=t-ta $\mathfrak{h}[u-]u-[m]a$ -an GUL-aš-ša-an e-eš-tu

- (68) ma-ah-ha-an=ma NAM.RA $^{III.A}$ $pi-an-z[i \ n]u-u=\check{s}-\check{s}i$ $A[\check{S}^?-R]A$ hu-u-da-ak
- (69) hi-in-kán-du gi-im-ra-aš-š=a ku-i-e-e[š u]a-al-hu-u-ua-an-te-eš
- (70) nu-u=š-ma-aš=ša-an ú-e-tum-ma-aš ud-d[a-n]i-i IGI^{iII.A}-ua har-ak
- (71) $n=a-a\check{s}$ SIG₅-in \acute{u} -e-da-an-za e-e \check{s} -t[u]

'What fields there are of a TUKUL-man who has disappeared and what unoccupied *pietta*-allotments there are, all this must be put in writing for you. And when they give deportees, provide them quickly with a place. And the field which are \underline{u} , keep an eye on them regarding the matter of construction. It must be built well'.

The other context is broken:

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HKM 77 obv.
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- (10) [... a]-pa-a-aš LÚKÚR ha-an-da-a-an
- (11) [...]x-zi ua-al-hu-u-ua-an-za

Alp (1991: 267) translates $\mu alh \bar{u} \mu anza$ here as 'geschlagen' but this apparently is based on a false connection with μalh^{-zi} 'to hit' (q.v.) only. In the first context, $\mu alh \bar{u} \mu ante \check{s}$ seems to refer to fields that are uncultivated and have to be built upon. The exact meaning, however, is still unclear and etymologizing therefore is useless.

ualli- (adj.) 'shaven(?)': nom.-acc.sg.n. <u>u</u>a-al-li (KBo 6.26 iii 13), nom.sg.c. <u>u</u>a-al-li-iš (IBoT 1.31 i 25).

This word is an adjective that describes skins. Generally, it is translated 'shaven', 'depilated' or 'smooth', e.g. IBoT 1.31 i (25) 1 KUŠ A.GÁ.LÁ BABBAR *ua-al-li-iš* LÚGUD.DA SÍG *hur-ri=kán an-da* 'one white bag of smooth leather, short, contains Hurrian wool'. No etymology.

ualli- (?) 'pride(?)': gen.sg. *ua-al-li-ia-aš* (KUB 19.13 i 48 (NH)).

This word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 19.13 i (additions and translation by Güterbock 1956b: 110) (47) [*I-NA* ^{URU}*T*]*i-mu-ḥa-la an-da-an ú-et nu* ^{URU}*Ti-mu-ḥa-la-aš* URU-*aš* (48) [ŠA LÚ^{MEŠ} ^{UR}] ^UGa-aš-ga ua-al-li-ia-aš pé-e-da-an e-eš-ta

'Then he came back [into (the town of) T]imuḥala. The town of Timuḥala was a place of pride [of the] Gašgaeans'.

If *ualli*- indeed means 'pride', it may be the source of the derivative *ualliuatar* / *ualliuann*- '(song of) praise' and the verb *ualla/i*- 'to praise'.

ualli- 'thigh(-bone)(?)': see (UZU) ualla-

yallijatar / yallijann- (n.) '(song of) praise': nom.-acc.sg. *ya-al-li-ja-tar* (KUB 21.38 obv. 48, 51 (NH), KUB 6.45 ii 48, 49 (NH), KUB 6.46 iv 17, 18 (NH)), dat.-loc.sg. *ya-al-li-ja-an-ni* (KBo 32.14 ii 42, iii 41 (MH/MS), KBo 32.19 iii 44 (MH/MS)).

This word probably is an abstract noun of the stem *ualli*-, also visible in *ualli*-'pride' and *ualla/i*- 'to praise'.

μαlliμαllijα- (adj.) 'quick(??)': nom.sg.c.(?) *μα-li-μα-li-aš* (KUB 5.1 ii 110), *μ[a-al-li-μ]α-al-li-jα-aš* (KUB 33.113 + KUB 36.12 i 20), *μα-α[l-li-μα-]αl-li-jα-aš* (KBo 35.160 rev.[?] 5, 9 (fr.)), dat.-loc.sg. *μα-αl-li-μα-al-li* (KUB 27.1 i 3, 29, iv 8, 16), *μα-αl-li-μα-li* (KUB 27.1 i 17, iv 21), *μα-αl-li-μα-al-li-μα* (KUB 27.1 iv 31), nom.pl.c. *μα-αl-li-μα-al-li-μα-al-li-μδ* (KUB 33.112 + KUB 36.2c iii 12 // KUB 33.111, 3).

This word occurs a few times, mostly as an epithet of ^dIŠTAR. In the following context it describes 'winds':

KUB 33.112 + KUB 36.2c iii (with additions from KUB 33.111 + HT 25, see Otten 1950: 11)

- (10) KASKAL- $an=ma\ k[(u-in)]\ i-\underline{i}a-an-ta-ri\ nu\ KASKAL[-an\ ku-in^?]$
- (11) \acute{u} -ua-an-zi n[u-u \check{s} ? am-(mu-u)]k dLAMA-a \check{s} ne- $p\acute{i}$ - $\check{s}[(a$ -a \check{s} LUGAL-u) $\check{s}]$
- (12) DINGIR^{MEŠ}- $a\check{s}$ hi-in-ik- $m[(i \text{ IM}^{\text{H}})]^{\text{I.A}}$ - $u\check{s}$ μa -al-li- $\mu a[(-al$ -li- $u\check{s})]$
- (13) A-NA ^dÉ.A KASKAL- $\check{s}[i\ me-n]a$ -ah-ha-an- $da\ x[...]$

'The road that they go (and) the road [that] they come, these I, ${}^{d}LAMA$, the king of Heaven, point out to the gods. The μ . winds opposite the way of Ea [brought them the words of ${}^{d}LAMA$]' (added translation based on similar contexts).

Otten (1.c.) translates $\dot{\mu}$. as "stürmisch" here. For its use as an epithet of Ištar, compare e.g. KUB 33.113 + KUB 36.12 i (20) $n=a-a\dot{s}=k\dot{a}n~\mu[a-al-li-\mu]a-al-li-ia-al-li-\mu[a-al-li-\mu]a-al-li-\mu[a-al$

aš (21) *ti-ia-at* ^d*IŠTAR-iš*, but especially KUB 27.1 i (29) *A-NA* ^d*IŠTAR* É *ua-al-li-ua-al-li=ma* ..., etc.

Besides these attestations of the adjective, Oettinger (1979a: 34) also cites a verb *yaliyalae*- 'streuen(?)', but gives no reference to its attestation place(s). Tischler (HG: 193) cites a verb "*yalliyallai*- (II) 'kräftigen'", but does not give attestations either. Besides the translation 'stürmisch', we sometimes find a translation 'strong' as well (e.g. Tischler HG: 193). The latter meaning seems to be especially prompted by a connection with HLuw. *wali*- (nom.-acc.pl.n. (adv.) CRUX wa/i-la (CEKKE §24), wa/i-la (KULULU 5 §8)), which is translated as 'strong' by Starke (1990: 452), because of the connection with the CLuwian adjective *niyalla/i*-, which he interprets as 'weak'. CHD (N: 459) translates *niyalla/i*- as 'innocent', however, a meaning which would fit Hawkins' interpretation of HLuw. *wa/i-la* as 'fatally' as well (cf. Hawkins 2000: 486). This would mean that there is no Luwian stem **yalli*- that means 'strong', so there is no ground anymore to translate *yalliyallija*- as 'strong' as well.

All in all, we can conclude that *ualliualliia*- is an adjective describing 'winds' as well as 'Ištar'. A translation 'stürmisch' could be possible, but perhaps 'quick' fits both contexts better. An etymological connection with a supposed Luwian stem **ualli*- is unassured, and semantically not likely.

<u>walk(ije/a)</u>- (Ia4 / Ic1) '?': 3sg.pres.act. <u>wa-la-ak-zi</u> (KUB 8.3 obv. 10 (OH/NS));
3pl.pres.midd. <u>wa-al-ki-ja-an-da</u> (KUB 58.30 ii 21 (MS)), 3sg.pret.midd. <u>wa-al-ak-ta-at</u> (KUB 49.3 obv. 8 (NS)); verb.noun. <u>wa-al-ki-ja-u-wa-ar</u> (KUB 7.58 i 7 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: *ualganu-*^{zi} (Ib2) '?' (3sg.pres.act. *ua-al-ga-nu-uz-zi* (KBo 13.31 i 11 (OH/MS)), 3sg.pret.act. *ua-al-ga-nu-ut* (KUB 33.10 obv. 11 (OH/MS))).

See Neu 1968: 187f. for attestations. There he also cites $\mu alku\mu an$, but see $\mu alku(\mu)a$ - for this. According to Neu, the meaning of $\mu alk(i\mu e/a)$ - can hardly be determined because most of its forms are found in broken contexts: "[n]ur $\mu alganut$ steht in einem vollständig erhaltenen Satz":

KUB 33.10 obv.

"Warum habt ihr mich [...] zum Sprechen gebracht? (15)]..., nun die Quelle(n)[(16)]x, die strömenden Flüsse leit[ete er (ab)^(?) (17)]er suchte und ...te die Wadi [(18) [die Fenst]er stürzte er ein, die Häuser stür[zte er ein]".

Personally, I would not dare to guess what *ualganu*- would mean in this context. Nevertheless, Oettinger (1979a: 234) glosses *ualk*- with "(in bestimmter Weise) schlagen, mißhandeln(?)", without indicating how he arrives at this meaning. He admits, however, that "eine genauere semantische Untersuchung würde den hier vorgegebenen Rahmen sprengen". His etymological proposal to connect OHG *walkan* 'to move to and fro, to press together' therefore does not have much value.

Kimball (1994a: 81-2), states about *ualk(iie/a)*- that "[t]he meaning of the verb is not entirely clear, since it is preserved mostly in damaged or obscure contexts, but it seems to indicate an action with destructive, or at least unpleasant, consequences", and in note 22: "In KBo XIII 31 in a badly damaged passage (Riemschneider, StBoT 9 no. 15) walganu- occurs in what is plainly a series of unfavourable omens; cf. ēshar arszi "blood will flow" ib. I 8 and KUR LUKÚR sakkuriatta "the enemy will prevail" ib. I 10. In KUB XXXIII 10 its object is wappamus "river banks", and it refers to actions done by Telepenus in his rage: nu=s walganut wappamus "He w.'ed the river banks"." Nevertheless, Kimball as well states that "walk- is probably to be compared with Skt. valgati "jumps", OE wealcan "roll" (NE walk) and OHG walkan id. [..], which would point to an IE *welg-". I do not understand how she arrives at this conclusion. The semantics of ualk(iie/a)- and of ualganu- are too unclear to base any firm conclusion on. Any etymological proposal can be based on formal similarities only, which is unconvincing. So, without more clear attestations of these verbs, no etymology can be given.

ualkiššara-: see ulkiššara-

<u>ualku(u)a-</u> (n.) something negative: acc.sg. <u>ua-al-ku-an</u> (KBo 22.2 obv. 2 (OH/MS)), <u>ua-al-ku-ua-an</u> (KBo 3.40b, 15).

IE cognates: Skt. a-vṛká- 'safe'.

PIE *ulk"ó-?

The word occurs twice, namely in the following contexts:

KBo 22.2 obv.

- (1) [MUNUS.LUGA]L $^{\text{URU}}Ka$ -ni- $i\check{s}$ 30 DUMU $^{\text{MEŠ}}$ 1^{EN} MU-an-ti $\dot{h}a$ -a- $a\check{s}$ -ta UM-MA $\check{S}I$ =MA
- (2) [ki]-i=ua ku-it ua-al-ku-an ha-a-aš-hu-un

'The Queen of Kaniš bore thirty sons within one year. She (speaks) thus: "What kind of *u*. did I give birth to?"";

KBo 3.40b+

- (15) ... \acute{u} -k=u-uš pu-nu-uš-ke-m[i ki-i=ua? k]u-it ua-al-ku-ua-an (16) []x[-t]e?-ni UM-MA ŠU-NU=MA ERÍN ME S [Hur-r]i(?) ut-ni-ia \acute{u} -ez-zi
- 'I ask them "What [kind of] μ . do you (pl.) [....]?". They answer: "The [Hurr]ian army comes to the country" (cf. Soysal 1987: 177 and 181).

On the basis of these contexts, an exact meaning cannot be determined. Otten (1973: 16) proposes a meaning "schlechtes Omen, Unheilverkündendes".

Note that Lehrman (1987 and 1978: 228-30) claims that PIE * $u_{ij}k^{\nu}o$ - has an Anatolian outcome as well, namely CLuw. ualua/i-, which he translates as 'lion'. This translation goes back to Steinherr (1968) who argues that the sumerogram UR.MAH, which occasionally occurs in CLuwian names and carries the phonetic complements -a- and -i-, must be identified with the onomastic element ualua/i-. Although Steinherr indeed shows that we find Piha-UR.MAH as well as Pihaualui and UR.MAH.LÚ as well as Ualuiziti, he is not able to give a single

text in which UR.MAH and $\mu a \mu a \mu a / i$ are used as duplicates of one another. Because piha- and -ziti are very common onomastic elements, their occurrence with both UR.MAH and $\mu a \mu a / i$ in my view is non-probative. Moreover, the fact that both onomastic elements end in -a/i- is non-probative either, because this alteration is inherent to every commune a-stem-word. Nevertheless, Lehrman (l.c.) takes the equation between $\mu a / \mu a / i$ and UR.MAH 'lion' for granted and states that CLuw. $\mu a / \mu a / i$ 'lion' must be cognate with PIE * $\mu / \mu a / i$ " (wolf'. Apart from the objections raised above, this is formally impossible as well: PIE * $-k^{w}$ -yields CLuw. $/-k^{w}$ -/, cf. CLuw. $\mu a / \mu a / i$ " (see at $\mu a / \mu a / i$).

μαlluške/a-^{zi} (Ic6) 'to pray to(?)': 1sgpres.act. *μα-al-lu-uš-ke-mi* (KUB 29.1 i 26), 3sg.pres.act. *μα-al-lu-uš-ke-zi* (KUB 34.53 ii 12), [*μα-α*]*l-lu-uš-ke-zi* (KBo 32.16 iii 6), 2pl.pret.act. *μα-al-lu-uš-ke-et-te-n=a-an* (KUB 23.77, 79 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pres.act. *μα-al-lu-uš-kά*[*n-zi*] (KUB 34.53 ii 13); 2pl.pres.midd. *μα-al-lu-uš-ke-ed-du-ma-at* (KUB 34.44 iv 14).

This verb is attested a few times, but mostly in damaged contexts, on the basis of which its meaning cannot be (well) determined. The only good context is

KUB 29.1 i

- (24) DINGIR-na-aš=(š)-ma-aš KUR-e he-e-še-er nu=mu=za LUGAL-un
- (25) la-ba-ar-na-an hal-zi-i-e-er
- (26) nu EGIR-pa ad-da-a(n)=š-ma-an $^{\rm d}$ U-an
 ụa-al-lu-uš-ke-mi nu GIS $^{\rm ll.A}$ LUGAL-uš
- (27) ^dU-ni ú-e-ek-zi hé-e-ia-u-e-eš ku-it ta-aš-mu-uš-ke-er šal-la-mu-uš-ke-er

'The gods have opened up the country for you, and me they have called the king, Labarna. Again I \underline{u} . the Storm-god, your father. The king wishes from the Storm-god trees that the rains have made strong and raised'.

In this context, *µalluške/a*- seems to denote 'to pray to, to ask (of a deity)'. On the basis of the formal resemblance to *µalla/i*- 'to praise, to honour', *µalluške/a*- is often translated 'to praise' as well. Although in this context such a translation is possible, it is by no means ascertained. I would therefore refrain from too much etymologizing on the basis of a supposed connection between *µalla/i*- and *µalluške/a*- (unlike e.g. Melchert 1994a: 81, who derives *µalla*- from **µal-neh*₂- and "*µallu*-' from **µal-neu*-).

Unclear is the appurtenance of the verb *yalu*- in the following context:

KUB 48.99

- (12) da-a-er=ua tu-li-ia-an a-az-za
- (13) ua-lu-uš-ke-u-ua-an ti-i-e-er
- (14) $[^{d}]$ *I-la-li-iš*= $\mu a=za \mu a-lu-ut-ta-a[t]$
- (15) $[\acute{u}$ -]uk=ua-r=a- $an \acute{u}$ -ua-te[-mi]

'They took the assembly (and) azza began \underline{u} .-ing. The deity Ilali was \underline{u} .-ed, and I brought him here'.

uālula- (c.) 'pupil?': acc.pl. <u>u</u>a-a-lu-lu-uš (KBo 31.143 obv. [?] 3), dat.-loc.pl. <u>u</u>a-a-lu-la-aš (KUB 33.66 + KBo 40.333 ii 18).

This word occurs only twice. The first context is:

KUB 33.66 + KBo 40.333 ii (for text cf. Groddek 1999: 38)

- (16) A-NA DUMU.LÚ.U₉.LU=ma tu-ek-ki-i=š-ši [a]n-da-an
- (17) la-lu-uk-ke-et har-ša-ni-i=š<-ši> KI.MIN ša-ku-ua-aš=ša-aš KI.MIN
- (18) ua-a-lu-la-aš=ša-aš KI.MIN IGI^{ḤI.A}-aš har-ki-[a]š da-an-ku-ua-ia-aš
- (19) KI.MIN ha-an-ti-[i]=š-ši KI.MIN e-ne-ra-aš=ša-aš
- (20) KI.MIN la-ap-li-pa-aš=ša[-aš[?]] KI.MIN
- (21) ka-ru-ú ma-a-an n=a-aš a-ap-pa
- (22) QA-TAM-MA ki-ša-ru

'To the mortal it became luminous on his body. Ditto on his head. Ditto on his eyes. Ditto on his μ . Ditto on the white parts (and) black parts of (his) eyes. Ditto on his forehead. Ditto on his eyebrows. Ditto on his eyelashes. Like (he was) before, let him become again likewise!'.

The other context is broken:

KBo 31.143 obv.

(2) []x pa-ra-a-a=š-ta pa[-]
(3) []x <u>ua-a-lu-lu-uš iš-ša-a-aš</u> []
(4) [I]GI ^{ḤI.A} =ŠU ú-u̞a-a-tar=še-et d[a-]

In line 3 it seems as if 'ualula-s (acc.) of the mouth' are mentioned.

Oettinger (1976a: 30) also cites KBo 6.34+ iii (30) [μa -a-lu-] \dot{u} -la-an pa-ri- μa -an-zi, which he translates as '[Eine Bl]ase blasen sie auf'. It is unclear to me why Oettinger reads $\mu \bar{a} l \bar{u} l a n$ here, apparently only because of the fact that $\mu \bar{a} l u l a$ - ends

in -ula-. There are many more words that end in -ula-, however, and these are just as well a candidate to be added here.

From the first context mentioned, it is clear that $\mu \bar{a}lula$ - is a body part, situated on the face, probably paired (which is also suggested by acc.pl. in the other context). Groddek (l.c.) suggests that the word means 'pupil', because it is mentioned between 'eyes' and 'white and dark (parts) of the eyes'. This is a possibility. No further etymology.

Δ μαlμαjalla- (gender unclear) 'evil gossip(?)': dat.-loc.sg. μα-αl-μα-jα-al-li, gen.sg. μα-αl-μα-jα-al-la-aš.

This word is attested in one context only:

KUB 13.35 + KUB 23.80 i

- (17) $nu=\mu a=mu$ I-NA KUR ^{URU}Ka-ra-^dDu-ni- μ a-aš u-i-e-r
- (18) nu=ua ku-it-ma-an I-NA KUR ^{URU}Ka-ra-^dDu-ni-ia-aš pa-a-un []
- (19) ku-it-ma-an=ua EGIR-pa ú-ua-nu-un nu=ua=kán EGIR-az
- (20) ≼ ua-al-ua-ia-al-li an-da Ú-UL ku-iš-ki pé-eš-ši-iš-ke-et
- (21) nu=ua a-pé-ez INIM-az GÙB-li-iš-šu-un
- (22) ma-a-an=ma=ua IŠ-TU KUR ^{URU}Ka-ra-^dDu-ni-ja-aš=ma ku-ua-pí
- (23) EGIR-pa ú-ua-nu-un nu=ua=mu $^{\text{LÚ}}$ pa-ra-a-ú!-ua-an-da-an-n=a u-i-e-er
- (24) INIM 🗸 ua-al-ua-ia-al-la-aš=ma=ua=kán nam-ma EGIR-an kat-ta pa-it

'They sent me to Babylon. And while I went to Babylon until I came back, noone kept throwing inside the μ . from behind. Because of this case 'I became left'. But when I at one point came back from Babylon, they sent to me also a supervisor. But the case of the μ . went back down again'.

Although details are unclear, it seems that <u>ualuaialla</u>- refers to some kind of evil gossip. The use of gloss wedges indicates a foreign (Luwian?) origin.

-uan (supine-suffix)

IE cognates: Skt. *iva* 'in the manner of'.

PIE *-un

 The supine-suffix - μ an cannot be separated from the verbal noun in - μ ar / - μ aš and the inf.I-suffix - μ anzi. These all point to an original substantivizing suffix *- μ r / *- μ en-. Within the paradigm of such a suffix, - μ an can only reflect an endingless locative *- μ n (note that *- μ en (reconstructed thus by e.g. Melchert 1984a: 24⁴⁷) should have yielded Hitt. **- μ en). In my view, the form *- μ n must be compared to Skt. μ a 'in the manner of' that goes back to virtual * μ 1- μ 1 (with generalized zero-grade stem), the locative of a verbal noun * μ 1- μ 1- μ 1 (with is still visible in Hitt. μ 1 (q.v.). Note that also in Hittite forms like μ 1- μ 2 (OS, of μ 3 is 3- μ 4 / μ 3 and μ 4- μ 4 noriginally must have had two outcomes, namely - μ 1 after consonants and - μ 1 after vowels. Just as in nom.-acc.sg. - μ 2 ar, the postvocalic variant - μ 2 has been generalized (from *- μ 8 and *- μ 9 and *- μ 9.

-uani (1pl.pres.act.-ending): see -uen(i)

<u>want-</u>, <u>wantae-</u>, <u>wantije/a-</u> 'to glow, to light': 3sg.pres.act. <u>wa-an-t[a-...]</u> (KUB 27.68 i 5 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. <u>wa-an-ta-it</u> (KUB 23.59 ii 8 (NS)), 2sg.imp.act. <u>wa-an-ta-i</u> (KUB 30.14 + KUB 6.45 iii 70 (NH)), [wa-a]n-ta-a-i (KUB 6.46 iv 38 (NH)); part. nom.sg.c. <u>wa-an-ti-an-za</u> (KBo 27.60, 13 (NS)), acc.sg.c. <u>wa-an-ti-ja-an-da-a[n]</u> (KUB 48.80 i 6 (NS)); impf. <u>wa-an-te-eš-ki-iz-zi</u> (KUB 36.12 iii 12 (NS)).

Derivatives: <u>uantēšš-^{zi}</u> (Ib2) 'to become glowing(?)' (3sg.pres.act. <u>ua-an-te-eš-zi</u> (KUB 14.12 obv. 13), 3sg.pret.act. <u>ua-an-te-eš-ta</u> (KUB 48.80 i 9), <u>uantēma-, uanteuantema-</u> (c.) 'glowing (of the sun), lightning' (nom.sg. [<u>ua-an-t]e-e-ma-aš</u> (KBo 25.117 obv. 6 (OS)), <u>ua-an-ti-ma-aš</u> (KUB 36.12 iii 11), <u>ua-an-te-em-ma-aš</u> (KUB 7.13 obv. 18, KUB 26.25 ii 10), <u>ua-an-te-ua-an-te-ma-aš</u> (KUB 6.45+iii 11, KUB 6.46 iii 50 (fr.), acc.pl. <u>ua-an-ti-m[u-uš]</u> (KUB 33.103 iii 2)), <u>uuantiuant(a)-</u> 'lightning(?)' (abl. <u>ú-ua-an-ti-ua-an-ta-az</u> (KUB 17.10 ii 33)).

1103

The exact semantics of this verb and its derivatives are not easy to determine. A translation 'glow' seems to fit well for the following contexts:

KUB 30.14 + KUB 6.45 iii

- (66) n=a-an=ši du-uš-ga-ra-u-ua-an-za pí-iš-ke-el-lu
- (67) píd-du-li-ia-u-ua-an-za=ma=da le-e pé-eš-ke-mi
- (68) nu=mu ^dU pí-ḥa-aš-ša-aš-ši EN=IA ar-mu-ua-la-aš-ḥa-aš
- (69) i-ua-ar še-er ar-mu-u-ua-la-i ne-pí-ša-aš=ma=mu
- (70) ^dUTU-aš i-ua-ar še-er ua-an-ta-a-i

'May I give it to him gladly, may I not give it to you reluctantly. Oh, p. Stormgod, moon-shine over me like the moon-shine, glow over me like the Sun-god of heaven!';

KUB 27.68 i

(5) GIM- $an=k\acute{a}n^{d}$ UTU AN^E ua-an-t[a-...]

'When the Sun-god of heaven starts? glowing';

KBo 26.60

(13) [GUŠ]KIN *ua-an-ti-an-za*

'glowing gold'.

Sometimes, a translation 'to light (of lightning)' is needed:

KUB 36.12 iii

- (8) $\dots har-\check{s}i-har-\check{s}i=ma\ pa-ra-a$
- (9) $hal-zi-ia-an-du ku-e-u\check{s}=k\acute{a}n A-NA$ 90 IKU- ni^{NA} $p\acute{e}-ru-ni[-i\check{s}(?)]$
- (10) pár-aš-ša-nu-uš-kán-zi 8 ME=ma ua-aš-ša-an-zi hé-e-uš
- (11) IM^{MEŠ}-uš hal-zi-įa-an-du ua-an-ti-ma-aš=ma ku-iš KAL.GA-įa[]
- (12) ua-an-te-eš-ke-ez-zi n=a-an=kán še-šu-ua-aš É.ŠÀ-na-aš
- (13) pa-ra-a ú-da-an-du

'May they call forth the thunderstorm. May they call forth the rains and winds that break the rock for 90 IKU's and cover (it) for 800 (IKU's). The lightning that lights strongly, may they bring it in front of the sleeping room'.

The noun μ antem(m)a- denotes either the radiation of the sun or 'lightning'. For the first meaning, cf.

KUB 26.25 ii²

- (8) ma-a-an ŠA ^mKÙ.PÚ-ma ḤUL-lu na-aš-ma ŠA DUMU ^mŠu-up-pí-lu-l[i-u-ma]
- (9) ḤUL-lu ≼ ^dUTU AN^E ta-pár-ri-ia-ši a-pé-da-ni=tá=k-kán
- (10) me-ḫu-ni LI-IM DINGIR^{MEŠ}MA-MIT ^dUTU-aš ua-an-te-em-ma-aš
- (11) har-ni-en-kán-du

'When under the Sun of heaven you command evil against Šuppiluliuma or evil against the son of Šuppiluliuma, at that moment may the thousand gods of the oath (and) the radiation of the Sun-god destroy you!'.

The second meaning is found in e.g. KUB 7.13 obv. (18) *te-et-hi-ma-aš ua-an-te-em-ma-aš* 'thunder (and) lightning'. Compare also

KUB 17.10 ii

(33) ^dTe-li-pí-nu-uš le-e-la-ni-ia-an-za ú-et ú-ua-an-ti-ua-an-ta-az[=ma²] (34) ti-it-h[i-i]š-ke-et-ta

'Telipinu came furiously and it thundered with lightning'.

A morphological interpretation of the verb is difficult. The 3sg.pret.act-form *quantait* unambiguously points to the *hatrae*-class inflection. The 2sg.imp.act.-form *quantai* could either belong to the *hatrae*-class or to the *dāi/tijanzi*-class inflection. The participle *quantijant*- could in principle show a *dāi/tijanzi*-class inflection, but also belong to a -*je/a*-class inflection. Since all forms are attested in NS texts, and since both the *hatrae*- and the -*je/a*-class inflection are very productive in this period, we cannot determine what the original inflection of this verb was. A loose stem *quant*- seems to be visible in *quantēšš*- and the nouns *quantēma*- and *quantequantema*- 'lightning', which are a derivative with the suffix -ema-, -ima- (for which see Oettinger 2001: 463-5). The origin of this *quant*- is further unknown.

Sometimes it is assumed that the CLuwian adjective or noun *uandanija*- is cognate (e.g. Oettinger 1979a: 381), but this is a mere guess as the meaning of CLuw. *uandanija*- is unclear.

NINDA **uantīli-** (c.) a kind of bread: nom.sg. <u>ua-an-ti-i-li-iš</u> (KUB 35.142 i 10).

The word occurs only once and an exact meaning cannot be determined. Starke (1990: 345) interprets the word as 'hot', but this is a mere guess based on a formal similarity with *uant-*, *uantae-*, *uantiie/a-* 'to glow' (q.v.). Further unclear.

μαππυ(m)mija- (adj. from original noun) 'orphaned (child), widowed (woman)': nom.sg.c. *μα-αn-nu-um-mi-aš* (KUB 17.4, 3), *μα-nu-um-mi-jα-aš* (KUB 17.4, 6, 12 (fr.)), acc.sg.c. *μα-αn-nu-um-mi-jα-αn* (KUB 17.4, 2), gen.sg. *μα-αn-nu-mi-jα-αš*.

This word only occurs together with MUNUS 'woman' and DUMU 'son'. According to Hoffner (1988: 150-1), *yannummijaš* MUNUS and *yannummijaš* DUMU denote "women and children who are without husbands and fathers either because he has died or because he has abandoned them". It usually functions as an adjective (e.g. nom.sg.c. *ya-an-nu-um-mi-aš* DUMU-*aš* (KUB 17.4, 3), acc.sg.c. *ya-an-nu-um-mi-ja-an* DUMU-*an* (KUB 17.4, 2)), but in KUB 13.2 iii 31-2 we find *ya-an-nu-mi-ja-aš* MUNUS-*ni*, where *y*. does not agree with dat.loc.sg. MUNUS-*ni*. This implies that *yannummija*- originally was a noun, 'single-hood (vel sim.)'. The construction X + gen.sg. *yannummijaš* 'X of single-hood' was used as 'orphaned (child), widowed (woman)' on the basis of which *yannummijaš* was reinterpreted as nom.sg.c. of an adjective *yannummija*-.

According to Kimball (1999: 337), μ annummija- is "obviously related to Lat $v\bar{a}$ nus 'vain, empty', $< *h_1 weh_2$ -no-, Skt. $v\bar{a}$ yati 'disappear' (with full-grade $*h_1 weh_2$ -), Skt. \bar{u} ná- 'deficient, inferior $< *h_1 uh_2$ -nó- [...]", and she therefore reconstructs μ annummija- as $*h_1 ueh_2$ -n- + the appurtenance-suffix -umn- + -ja- 'being in a state of bereavement'. I must admit that I do not find this analysis as obvious as Kimball does (the appurtenance-suffix -umn- is to my knowledge only used as a real ethnicon). On the basis of this word alone, she then assumes a development $*Vh_2 nV > VnnV$. As I have argued under $^{GI\check{S}}m\bar{a}hla$ -, $^{UZU}muhrai$ -/ mahrai- and $^{GI\check{S}}zahrai$ -, these words seem to point to a development $*Vh_2 RV >$ Hitt. VhRV. Although I must admit that I have no examples of $*Vh_2 nV >$ Hitt. VhnV (but compare $\check{s}ahhan < *seh_2$ -n), I do not think that the case of μ annummija- is strong enough to prove the opposite.

MUL µапир(р) aštal(l) a/i- (c.) 'morning star(?), comete(?), falling star(?)': nom.sg. µа-ап-пи-ир-ра-аš-ta-al-la-аš (КИВ 29.4 іі 68), µа-ап-пи-ир-ра-аš-ta-al-li-iš (КИВ 19.4 і 11), µа-ап-пи-ра'-аš-ta-li-eš (КИВ 34.16 ііі 3), [µа-ап-пи]-ра-аš-ta-lu-uš (? КВо 14.61, 6), nom.pl. µ[а-а] п-пи-ир-ра-аš-ta-lu-uš (КИВ 8.16+24 іі 4).

Because of the determinative MUL, the word clearly refers to some kind of star. We find a-stem as well as i-stem forms, and possibly even a u-stem form if

Weitenberg (1984: 276) is right in interpreting [ua-an-nu-]pa-aš-ta-lu-uš (KBo 14.61, 6) as nom.sg. No further etymology.

-uanzi (inf.I-suffix)
PIE *-uen-ti + -i?

The suffix $-\mu anzi$, which marks inf.I, is clearly related to the verbal noun-suffix $-\mu ar$ / $-\mu as$ (q.v.) and the supine-suffix $-\mu an$ (just as the inf.II-suffix -anna is related to the verbal noun-suffix -anna.) The suffix $-\mu ar$ / $-\mu as$ reflects the substantivizing suffix *- μar / *- μar / *- μar probably reflects an old case form of this suffix. In the nominal inflection, no case ending -zi is known, however. I am wondering to what extent it is possible to assume that $-\mu anzi$ reflects an old ablative ending *- μanz < *- μanz + μanz of the adding of -i to the 3sg./pl.pres.act.-ending -(an)z < *- μanz + μanz which yielded -(an)zi. As this -i is not added to other ablatives, we must assume that at that time the infinitive was not seen as a nominal form anymore, but as a real part of the verbal paradigm.

uappije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to bark': 3sg.pres.act. *ua-ap-pi-ja-zi* (KUB 13.8, 7), 3pl.pres.act. *ua-ap-pi-an-zi*, *ua-ap-pi-ja-an-zi*, 3sg.imp.act. *ua-ap-pi-ja-ad-du*; impf. *ua-ap-pi-iš-ke/a-*.

The verb occurs often in rituals, in the expression LÚ.MEŠ UR.GI₇ µa-ap-pi-ia-an-zi (e.g. KBo 4.13 vi 7) 'the dog-men bark'. Clearly onomatopoetic, cf. ModDu. waffen 'to bark'.

царри- / царрац- (c.) 'river bank': voc.sg. *ца-ар-ри=mi-it* (KUB 30.35 i 8), acc.sg. *ца-ар-ри-un*, gen.sg. *ца-ар-ри-аš*, *ца-ар-ри-ца-аš*, *ца-ар-ри-иа-аš*, *ца-ар-ри-иа-аš*, *ца-ар-ри-иа-аš*, *ца-ар-ри-иа-аš*, *ца-ар-ри-ца-аš*, *ца-ар-ри-ца-а*, (KBo 9.106 ii 15), all.sg.(?) *ца-ар-ри-ца* (KUB 33.69 iii 13), abl. *ца-ар-ри-ца-аz*, *ца-ар-ри-ца-za*, acc.pl.c. *ца-ар-ра-ти-иš* (KUB 33.10 i 11), *ца-ар-ри-иš* (? KUB 41.8 i 21), dat.loc.pl. *ца-ар-ри-ца-аš* (KBo 10.45 i 32).

See Weitenberg 1984: 52-4 for attestations and an extensive treatment. Note the acc.pl.-form *uappamuš* which shows that this noun originally showed ablaut: *uappu-/uappau-*. To my knowledge, the word has no good etymology.

^{UZU} µappuzzi-	
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The word ${}^{\text{UZU}}\underline{\mu}a$ -ap-pu-uz-zi- $\underline{i}a$ (KUB 27.1 i 39) occurs only once, and denotes 'tallow'. As the normal word for 'tallow' is ${}^{\text{UZU}}appuzzi$ -, which is also attested in ibid. 43, it is likely that $\underline{\mu}appuzzi\underline{i}a$ is a scribal error. See at ${}^{\text{UZU}}appuzzi$ - for further etymology.

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uar-āri: see ur-āri
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=ua(r)= (particle of direct speech)

Anat. cognates: Pal. $= \mu ar = \text{(particle of direct speech(?))}$; CLuw. $= \mu a \text{ (sentence initial particle)}$; HLuw. = wa = (sentence initial particle); Lyc. = we (sentence initial particle).

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PAnat. =uor=
IE cognates: Gr. εἴρω 'to speak'.
PIE *uerh<sub>l</sub>-
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The particle =ua(r)= is used in the sentence-initial particle chain and denotes direct speech. If it is followed by a particle starting in a vowel, the form is $=\underline{u}ar=$ (e.g. $nu=\underline{u}a-r=a-a\check{s}$). If the following particle starts in a consonant or if $=\underline{u}a(r)=$ is the last particle, the -r- is dropped (e.g. $nu=\underline{u}a-a=\check{s}-\check{s}i, nu=\underline{u}a$). It is obligatorily used in the first sentence of the direct speech, but can sometimes be omitted in the remaining sentences of the direct speech phrase. The particle can be found in most other Anatolian languages as well. Palaic $=\underline{u}ar=$ shows that the -r- is real, Lyc. =we shows that we have to reconstruct PAnat. $=\underline{u}or=$. Usually, the particle is connected with the PIE root for 'speak', * $uerh_1-$ as seen in Gr. $\varepsilon \check{t} \rho \omega$.

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-uar/-uas (suffix of verb.noun)
PIE *-ur/*-uen-s
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The prehistory of this suffix is quite complicated. As we can see from *a-ni-u-ur* 'prestation, ritual' = /?niór/ < * h_3n -ié-ur, the phonetic outcome of *°Cé-ur was

The gen.sg.-ending -uas must reflect proterodynamic *-uen-s (Schindler 1975a: 8). Note that this is one of the very few traces of the gen.sg.-ending *-s in Hittite: in all other cases, the hysterodynamic ending *-os has been generalized, also in originally proterodynamic and static paradigms (e.g. paḥhuenas 'fire' and mēhunas 'time').

The paradigm of these nouns originally must have shown ablaut: *CeC-ur, *CC-uen-s. The full-grade of the root was generalized, cf. $\check{s}\check{e}\check{s}u\mu ar$, $\check{s}\check{e}\check{s}u\mu a\check{s}$ 'to sleep'. For the interpretation of inf.I-suffix - $\mu anzi$ as an old abl. *- $\mu anzi$ and of the supine-suffix - $\mu anzi$ as an old locative *- μnzi , see their respective lemmas.

uarašh- '?': 3pl.pres.act. ú-ar-aš-ha-an-zi, u[a-ar-aš-ha-an-zi], verb.noun ua-ar-aš-hu-ar, ua-ar-aš-hu-u-ua-ar.

The verb *uarašh*- is attested in one context only, of which we have two versions:

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KUB 10.66 vi

(1) [x - x - x - x d]a^{??}-al-li-e-eš

(2) [G^{II\tilde{S}})]ha-at-ta-lu-ut ^{L\dot{U}}ha-at-\mu a_{\alpha}-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu a-\mu
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with semi-duplicate

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KBo 7.48
(11) [ ]x-al-li-e-e\check{s}^{Gl\check{S}}ha-at-ta-[lu-ut^{L\acute{U}}ha-at-\mu a_a-\mu a-a\check{s}]
(12) [^{L\acute{U}}UR.GI_7-a\check{s}^{L\acute{U}}k]u-\acute{u}-na-a\check{s}-\check{s}=a G\grave{I}R^{ME\check{S}}=\check{S}U \mu[a-(ar-a\check{s}-ha-an-zi)]
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'the x-alli-s μ arašh- the feet of the hat μ a μ a μ a-men(man), the dog-men(man) and the k-men(man) with a bolt-pin' (first text with gen.pl., second text with acc.sg. of respect).

The verb.noun <u>uarašhuuar</u> is attested in only one context as well, of which there are two versions:

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KBo 10.28 + 33 i
(2) <u>ua-ar-a[š-hu-u-ua-ar</u>]x ti-an-zi
(3) <u>ma-a-an=za</u> LUGAL-u[š GA]L<sup>AM</sup> EGIR-pa da-a-i
(4) <sup>LÚ.MEŠ</sup>UR.BAR.RA <u>ua-ar-aš-hu-u-ua-ar</u>
(5) da-li-an-zi n=e [p]ár-aš-na-an-zi
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'... they put [down] the u.. When the king takes back the cup, the wolf-men leave the u. and they squat'.

Similarly in

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Bo 69/396 obv. (see Singer 1983: 84<sup>70</sup>)
(2) [ ]-zi LÚ.MEŠ UR.BAR.RA
(3) [ K]AXUD ua-ar-aš-hu-ar
(4) [ ]-zi ta pár-aš-na-a-an-zi
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On the basis of these contexts, it is difficult to determine the meaning of the verb *yarašh*-.

Sometimes, $\mu ar s h$ - is equated with $\mu ar s$ - 'to wipe' (e.g. Oettinger 1979a: 429), but this is not supported by the facts. A meaning 'sie streifen ab' (thus Oettinger 1979a: 429⁷⁰) for $\mu ar s h ar s$ is by no means ascertained. It is even unlikely, as $\mu ar s h$ - apparently denotes some action executed with a bolt-pin ($\mu ar s h$ - it therefore regard a connection with $\mu ar s$ - 'to wipe' as improbable.

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(GIŠ) µагаšта-: see (GIŠ) µагšта-
µагаµага- (c.) a fruit: nom.sg. µа-га-µа-га-аš (KBo 10.34 i 17).
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The word occurs only once, in a list of fruit. No clear meaning, no etymology.

uarhui- / **uarhuuai-** (adj.) 'raw, rough; unshaven; leafy; covered with forest': nom.sg.c. <u>ua-ar-hu-iš</u>, acc.sg.c. <u>ua-ar-hu-in</u> (IBoT 2.39 ii 25), nom.-acc.sg.n. <u>ua-ar-hu-in</u>

ar-hu-i, gen.sg. *ua-ar-hu-ua-ia-aš* (КИВ 9.31 і 6), nom.pl.c. *ua-ar-hu-ua-e-eš* (КВо 2.12 іі 3), *ua-ar-hu-iš*, acc.pl.c. *ua-ar-hu-ua-uš* (КИВ 32.63, 8, КИВ 45.47+ іі 17), nom.-acc.pl.n. *ua-ar-hu-ua* (КИВ 20.4 і 9).

Derivatives: μ ar μ u(μ a) nu^{-i} (Ib2) 'to plant densely' (2sg.pret.act. μ a-ar- μ u- μ a-nu-ut (KBo 12.59 iv 5 (OH/NS)); part. μ a-ar- μ u- μ a-an-t- (KUB 13.24, 16 (MH/NS)); impf. μ a-ar- μ u-nu-us-ke/a- (KBo 10.47g iii 13 (NS))), μ ar μ u \bar{e} š \bar{s} - \bar{s} (Ib2) '?' (3sg.imp.act. [μ a²-]ar- μ u-u-is-du (KUB 41.33 ii 8)), μ ar μ u \bar{e} š \bar{s} ar (n.) 'brushwood' (nom.-acc.sg. μ a-ar- μ u-e-e[\bar{s} - \bar{s} ar] (KUB 21.19 + 338/v + 1303/u iii 13), μ a-ar- μ u-es i - \bar{s} ar (KUB 3.94 i 22)).

PIE * $u\acute{e}rh_{2/3}u$ -i-s, * $urh_{2/3}u$ - $\acute{e}i$ -s??

The word denotes the roughness of hides and clothes, the unshavenness of sheep's body parts, the leafiness of trees and the dense overgrowth of mountains. The derivative *uarhunu*-zi shows that we are dealing with an i-stem of a root uarhu- /uarHw-/. Oettinger (1979a: 549) connects this word with Gr. εἷρος 'fleece' (following Neumann 1958: 90) which he reconstructs as * urh_2 -u- ih_2 -, but this preform does not yield the Greek form by regular sound change. If uarhuiindeed is of IE origin it cannot reflect anything else than * $urh_{2/3}u$ -(e)i-. Melchert (1984a: 13) agrees with this etymology, but states that we have to reconstruct * $uerh_2ui$ -, as he thinks that * urh_2ui - would lead to ur-. For the OH period, this is correct (compare OH $ur\bar{a}ni = /ur?\dot{a}ni/$ 'burns' $< *urh_l \dot{o}r(i)$), but in the MH period, it would regularly have yielded *uarhui*- = /uərHui-/ (cf. MH *uarāni* = /uərʔáni/). Moreover, a preform *uerh_{2/3}ui- would have yielded Hitt. **uerrui- (cf. erh-/ arah-/arh-). Nevertheless, if this adjective is of IE origin, we must reconstruct * $u\acute{e}rh_{2/3}u-i-s$, * $urh_{2/3}u-\acute{e}i-s$, in which the zero-grade stem has been generalized. Note that a PIE root *uerh_{2/3}u- is against the PIE root constraints (a cluster -rHuin a root is unparalleled), which means that we would be dealing with an -uextension of a root * $uerh_{2/3}$ -.

uarhuššu-, **uarhušt-** (gender unclear) '?': dat.-loc.sg. **ua-ar-hu-uš-šu-i** (IBoT 1.29 obv. 39) with dupl. **ua-ar-hu-uš-ti-i** (KBo 45.51 ii 3).

See Weitenberg 1984: 54 for attestations. The meaning of these words cannot be determined. The connection with ^{GIŠ} *uarhušdu*- is unclear. No etymology.

GIŠ μ arhušdu- (n.) an object in cult: nom.-acc.sg. μ a-ar- μ u-uš-du (KUB 55.5 iv 25); broken μ a-ar- μ u-uš-d μ [(-)...] (KUB 20.15, 6), μ ar μ ušdu[...] (Bo 5628 obv. 2).

See Weitenberg 1984: 54 for attestations. The exact meaning of this word cannot be determined. The connection with *yarhuššu-*, *yarhušt-* is unclear. No etymology.

yari- / *yarai-* (adj.?) describing oracle bird: nom.pl.c. *ya-ra-e-eš* (HKM 47, 44, 46 (MH/MS), HKM 49,16 (MH/MS)).

This word occurs in two letters from Maşat Höyük only. HKM 47 deals with bird-oracles, and μ araēš apparently refers to some kind of oracle-bird. HKM 49 is badly damaged, but this letter probably deals with bird-oracles as well. Alp (1991: 415) cites the stem as μ arai-, but perhaps an interpretation as a (substantivized?) adjective μ ari- is better. No clear meaning, no etymology.

yarri- / yarrai- (adj./n.) 'helpful; help': nom.sg.c. ya-ar-ri-iš, ya-ar-ri-eš, acc.sg.c. ya-ar-ri-in, nom.-acc.sg.n. ya-ar-ri, gen.sg. ya-a-ar-ra-aš (KUB 23.72 ii 19 (MH/MS)), ya-ar-ra-aš (KUB 23.72 ii 20 (MH/MS), HKM 5 obv. 9 (MH/MS)).

Derivatives: *uarrišša-i / uarrišš-* (IIa1y) 'to help, to come to help' (2sg.pres.act. *ua-ar-ri-iš-ša-at-ti* (KBo 5.4 rev. 45 (NH), KUB 21.5 + KBo 19.74 iii 68 (NH)), *ua-ar-re-eš-ša-at-ti* (KBo 5.4 rev. 46 (NH), KUB 19.6 + 21.1 + 19.73 iii 49 (NH)), ua-ar-ri-(iš-)ša-at-ti (KUB 21.5 + KBo 19.74 iii 65 (NH)), ua-ar-(ri-)išša-at-te (KUB 23.1 ii 35 (NH)), ua-ar-ri[-e/iš]-ša-at-t[i] (KBo 10.12+13 ii 52 (NH)), 2pl.pres.act. [ua-a]r-re-eš-ša-at-te-ni (KUB 26.12 i 7 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. ua-ar-ri-iš-ša-an-zi (KBo 5.8 i 10 (NH)), 1sg.pret.act. [ua-a]r-re-eš-ša-ah-hu-un (KBo 4.4 ii 38 (NH)), 2sg.pret.act. *ua-ar-ri-iš-ši-iš-ta* (KUB 31.47 obv. 13 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. *ua-ar-ri-iš-ši-iš-ta* (KBo 6.29 + KUB 21.12 ii 11 (NH)), *ua-ar-re-ešše-eš-ta* (KBo 3.4 + KUB 23.125 i 37 (NH), KBo 16.1 i 56 (fr.) (NH), KUB 14.16 ii 13 (NH), KBo 5.8 i 42 (fr.) (NH)), 2sg.imp.act. *ua-ar-ri-iš-ša* (KBo 5.9 ii 17 (NH), KBo 4.3 ii 15 (NH)), *ua-ar-re-eš-ša* (KBo 5.13 iii 20 (NH), KBo 19.66 + KUB 6.41 iii 38 (NH)), 3sg.imp.act. *ua-ar-ri-iš-ši-iš-du* (HW: 245), 4 *ua-a[r-re-iš-i]* e]š-še-eš-du (ABoT 57 obv. 29 (NH)), 4 *ua-ar-r*[e-eš-še-eš-du] (ibid. 32 (NH)); part. ua-ar-ri-iš-ša-an-t- (KBo 5.8 i 19 (NH)), ua-ar-re-eš-ša-an-t- (KUB 19.36 i 14 (NH))), (u) uarra halzai-i 'to cry for help' (ú-ua-a-ar-ra hal-za-iš (KUB 31.4 + obv. 3 (OH/NS)), with dupl. ua-ar-ra hal[-...] (KBo 12.22 i 4 (OH/NS))), *yarrae*-zi (Ic2) 'to come to help' (3sg.pres.act. *ya-ar-ra-a-iz-zi* (KBo 4.4 ii 26 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. ua-ar-ra-it (KBo 3.4 iv 17 (NH)), 2sg.imp.act. ua-ar-ra-a-i (KBo 4.4 ii 24 (NH))), *yarrahitašša*- (adj.) 'being of help' (nom.sg.c. *ya-ar-rahi-ta-aš-ša-aš* (KUB 20.60, 7)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *yarraḥitašša/i-* 'being of help' (nom.sg.c. [*y*]*a-ar-ra-ḥi-ta-aš-ši-iš* (KBo 45.11 obv. 6)); HLuw. *wariṭa-* 'to help' (3sg.pres.act. *wa/i+ra/i-ia-ia* (BOHÇA §7, §8, §12), 3sg.pret.act. *wa/i+ra/i*[-*ia*²]-*ta* (BOHÇA §11).

PIE *uorH-i-

The stem *yarri*- occurs as an adj. 'helpful' as well as a neuter noun 'help(fulness)'. Suffix ablaut can be seen in gen.sg. uārraš (KUB 23.72 ii 19), μ (ibid. 20) < * μ arrajaš. The expression (u) μ arra μ alzai- (spelled μ - μ -aar-ra and ua-ar-ra) occurs in one context only (Puhanu-chronicle: both attestations are duplicates of each other). These forms could be old allatives *uarraia > uarra. The verb $uarrae^{-zi}$ is NH only. It seems to be based on the stem uarra- as seen in uarra halzai-, although it cannot be excluded that it is derived directly from *uarri*-, as e.g. *kappae*-zi 'to diminish' is derived from the adjective kappi- / kappai- 'little'. Often, 3pl.pret.act. u-ur-ri/e-er (KBo 3.60 ii 7 (OH/NS)) is cited as belonging to the paradigm of *yarrae*- as well, but a translation 'they helped' is not ascertained. Its aberrant appearance (*ūrr*- instead of *uarr*-) is hard to explain, so we rather have to regard it as a separate verb that does not belong to this stem. I therefore treat it under a separate lemma, $\bar{u}rr(iie/a)$. The adj. uarrahitašša- is clearly based on the Luw. gen.adj. uarrahitašša/i-, itself derived of a Luwian noun **yarrahit*- 'help'. According to Starke (1990: 155-6), the verb uarrišša-' / uarrišš- is based on a Luwian impf. *uarrišša-, although that verb is not attested. It is true that within the small group of imperfectives in $-s\check{s}(a)$ -, *uarrišš(a)*- stands quite apart as it is attested in NH compositions only, whereas $\bar{\imath}$ šša-' / $\bar{\imath}$ šš- 'to do, to make', halzišša-' / halzišš- 'to call' and halzišša-' / halzišš- 'to call' and halzišš- 'to impress' are attested from OH times onwards. Whether this means that uarišš(a)is not a genuine Hittite formation is unclear, however.

I know of no outer-Anatolian cognates. If these words are of IE origin, the *-rr*-points to *-rH-. This means we are dealing with a preform * μ orH-i-. See Melchert (1994a: 78) for an elaborate treatment of these words, which in my view lays too much weight on the form $\bar{u}rr(i)er$.

uariše/i(ja)- (gender unclear) '?': gen.sg. ua-ri-še-ja-aš, ua-ri-ši-ja-aš.

This word occurs in one context only:

KBo 13.260 iii

- (33) *nu* EGIR-*az al-l*[*a-al-l*]*a-a-a*[*š*]
- (34) [h]a-ta-am-mi-iš pé-ra-an=ma-a=š-ši
- (35) $[\underline{u}]a$ -ri- $\underline{s}e$ - $\underline{i}a$ - $a\underline{s}$ $\underline{s}e$ -li- $u\underline{s}$ a-ra-an-da

- (36) [p]a-ra-a=aš ti- $\underline{i}a$ -zi
- (37) [n]=a-aš=kán an-da a-la-al-la-a
- (38) [m]a-uš-du a-ap-pa=m=a-aš ti-ia-zi
- (39) $[n]=a-a\check{s}=k\acute{a}n$ an-da $ua-ri-\check{s}i-\check{\iota}a-a\check{s}$
- (40) $[pa-]ah-hu-e-na-a\check{s}-\check{s}=a\check{s}e-li$
- (41) [*m*]*a-uš-ta-ru*

'Behind, the *allallā*- is *hata*-ed. But before him, piles of *narišeja*- are standing. (If) he walks forward, let him fall into the *alallā*-. (If) he falls backward, let him fall into the pile of *narišja*- and fire'.

On the basis of this context, it cannot be determined exactly what $\mu ari\check{s}e/i\check{\mu}a$ -means. Perhaps it is parallel to $al(l)all\bar{a}$ - (q.v.), which possibly denotes 'treachery'. One could think of a connection with $ur^{-\tilde{a}ri}$ 'to burn' (q.v.), but this is based on the formal similarity only.

uarite-^{zi}: see *uerite-*^{zi} / *uerit-*

μαrkant- (adj.) 'fat': nom.sg.c. μα-αr-kάn-zα, acc.sg.c. μα-αr-kάn-tα-αn, ú-μα-αr-k[án-tα-αn] (KBo 3.60 ii 3), nom.-acc.sg.n. μα-αr-kάn, gen.sg. μα-αr-kάn-tα-αš, nom.pl.c. μα-αr-kán-te-eš, μα-αr-gα-αn-te-eš, μα-αg-gα-αn-te-eš, acc.pl.c. μα-αr-kán-du-uš.

Derivatives: $\mu ark \bar{e} \bar{s} \bar{s}^{-i}$ (Ib2) 'to grow fat' (3sg.pret.act. $\mu a-ar-ke-e \bar{s}-ta$ (KBo 32.14 ii 4)), $\mu argnu^{-i}$ (Ib2) 'to make fat' (1sg.pret.act. $\mu a-ar-ga-nu-nu-un$ (KBo 32.14 ii 12); impf. $[\mu a-a]r-ga-nu-u \bar{s}[-ke/a-]$ (KBo 32.113, 5)).

IE cognates: Skt. *úrj*- 'food, refreshment, strength', Av. *varəzaiiant*- 'providing much strength', Av. *varəz*- 'strength', Gr. ὀργάω 'to overflow, to swell', ὀργή 'passion, anger, fierceness', OIr. *ferc* 'anger'.

PIE *uorh₁ģ-ont-

Once we find a form μa -ag-ga-an-te- $e\check{s}$ (HT 1 iii 32), which assuredly belongs to this word, as it is a duplicate of μa -ar- $k\acute{an}$ -te- $e\check{s}$ (KUB 9.31 iii 39) and μa -ar-ga-an-te- $e\check{s}$ (KUB 9.32 i 21). It is unclear whether we are dealing with a real phonetic change (μark -> μakk -), or a mistake from the copyist (AK instead of AR). The word is usually spelled with initial μa -, but once we find a spelling \acute{u} - μa -, in KBo 3.60 ii 3. The derivatives $\mu ark\bar{e}\check{s}\check{s}$ -i and $\mu argnu$ -i show that we have to analyse $\mu arkant$ - as a stem μark - followed by the sufffix -ant- which we find more often in adjectives. For the etymology see Szemerényi (1942: 397) and Čop

(1955b: 31), who connect it with Skt. $\dot{u}rj$ - (f.) 'food, refreshment, strength' etc. from * $uerh_1\dot{g}$ -. This means that uarkant- probably reflects * $uorh_1\dot{g}$ -ont-.

uarkui- (c.) 'anger, fury (?)': acc.sg. μa -ar-ku-i(n)= \check{s} - $\check{s}a$ -an (KUB 33.28, 6), $\star \mu a$ -ar-ku-i(n)= \check{s} '- $\check{s}a$ -an (KUB 17.10 iii 12).

PIE
$$?*\dot{u}(o)rK^{w}$$
-i-

This word is attested twice.

KUB 17.10 iii

- (9) ... $n=a-a\check{s}-ta^{d}Te-li-p\acute{i}-nu-i$
- (10) tu-ug-ga-az= $\check{s}e$ -e-et i-da-a-lu-u= \check{s} - $\check{s}i$ -it da-a-ah-hu-un \checkmark $u\check{s}$ -du?-ul= $\check{s}e$ -et
- (11) da-a-ab-bu-un kar-pi-in $)=<math>\dot{s}$ - \dot{s} a-an da-a-ab-bu-un kar-di-mi-ia-at-ta-an $)=<math>\dot{s}$ - \dot{s} a-an
- (12) da-a-ah-hu- $un \not\leq ua$ -ar-ku- $u(n) = \check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ -an da-a-ah-hu-un $\check{s}a$ -a-u-ar da-a-ah[-hu-un]

'Of Telipinu, of his body, I took his evil, I took his sin, I took his wrath, I took his anger, I took his μ ., I took fury'.

A parallel is found in

KUB 33.28

- (4) n=a-aš-ta ^dU-ni[]
 (5) ua-aš-du-ul=še-et da-a[h-hu-un]
 (6) ua-ar-ku-i(n)=š-ša-an da-a[h-hu-un]
- 'Of the Storm-god[...], I to[ok] his sin, [...], I to[ok] his μ .,[...]'.

It is likely that either μa - αr -ku- $u\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ - αn is wrong for μa - αr -ku- $u\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ - αn or the other way around. As it is easier to assume that in μa - αr -ku- $u\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ - αn a vertical wedge is lost than to assume that an extra one was written in μa - αr -ku- $u\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ - αn (so UŠ (\square) wrong for IŠ (\square)), I assume that the word must have originally been $\mu a r ku i(n) = \check{s}\check{s}a n$ 'his $\mu a r ku i$ -'.

As the word appears in an enumeration of $id\bar{a}lu$ 'evil', $u\bar{s}dul$ 'sin', karpi'wrath', $kardimi\bar{j}att$ - 'anger' and $s\bar{a}u\bar{j}ar$ 'fury', it is likely that it denotes something evil as well, and particularly something like 'anger, fury, etc.'. The one attestation with gloss wedges may point to a foreign (Luwian) origin, but this is not obligatory. In the same text $u\bar{s}dul$ is gloss wedged as well, though this word is generally regarded as genuinely Hittite. I know of no cognates, but $u\bar{j}arkurajarku\bar{j}arkurajarkura$

ματρ-^{zi} (Ia4 > Ic1) 'to wash, to bathe' (Sum. ŠE.NAGA): 1sg.pres.act. *μα-αr-αρ-mi*, 3sg.pres.act. *μα-αr-αρ-zi* (MH/MS), *μα-αr-ρα-zi* (KBo 2.8 i 21), 3pl.pres.act. *μα-αr-pα-an-zi*, *μα-αr-αρ-μα-αn-zi*, *μα-αr-ρα-αn-zi* (KUB 29.40 iii 28, 32), *μα-αr-ρα-α-αn-zi* (KBo 31.139. 8), 1sg.pret.act. *μα-αr-ρυ-un*, 3sg.pret.act. *μα-αr-αρ-tα*, 3sg.imp.act. *μα-αr-αρ-du*, *μα-αr-αρ-tu*_{-t}; 2sg.imp.midd.? *μα-αr-ρυ-ut* (VBoT 120 iii 7); part. *μα-αr-ρα-αn-t*-; verb.noun *μα-αr-ρυ-μα-αr*, gen.sg. *μα-αr-ρυ-υ-μα-αš*; inf.I *μα-αr-ρυ-(u-)μα-αn-zi*.

Derivatives: *yarpa*- (n.) '?' (nom.-acc.pl. *ya-ar-pa* (KBo 4.11 obv. 13, KUB 35.133 ii 33), dat.-loc.pl. *ya-ar-pa-aš* (KUB 35.133 ii 34)), ^{GIŠ}**DÍLIM** *yarpašī*-(c.), a certain bowl (for washing?) (nom.sg. ^{GIŠ}DÍLIM *ya-ar-pa-ši-i-iš* (KUB 12.36 + KUB 60.9 i 9, KUB 30.37 i 7)), *yarpuzi*- (n.), object used by bathing? (nom.-acc.sg. *ya-ar-pu-zi* (KUB 12.8 i 17)).

IE cognates: Lith. ver̃pti 'to spin', RussCS vьгрsti 'to tear, to rob'.

PIE *uérp-ti / *urp-énti

The spelling μa - αr - αp -zi besides μa - αr -pa-zi proves that the stem was $\mu \alpha r p$ -. The geminate spelling -pp- in $\mu \alpha r \alpha p \alpha r zi$ shows that the stem was $\mu \alpha r p$ -zi. A stem $\mu \alpha r \alpha r zi$ is found in one MH/MS text only. It is unclear whether this is a secondary creation or an old remnant of a system in which $\mu \alpha r p$ - reflects an old root-aorist and $\mu \alpha r \rho r zi$ for such a distribution). See Weitenberg (1977) for the seperation of $\mu \alpha r p$ - 'to wash, to bathe' and a verb $\mu \alpha r \rho \alpha r z^{-2i}$ 'to suppress', a derivative of $\mu \alpha r \rho \alpha r z^{-2i}$ 'enclosure' (q.v.).

Some instances of the noun $\mu arpa$ - are not fully clear. The contexts in which they are found show that they do not belong with $\mu arpa$ - 'enclosure' (q.v.), but more likely are related to μarp - 'to wash, to bathe'. The first context is

KBo 4.11 obv.

- (13) ... DUGÚTUL JI.A ti-an-zi ua-ar-pa da-an-zi
- (14) n=a-at da-ga-an la-a-hu-ua-an-zi

'They place the vessels, take u.'s and empty them on the floor'.

A similar context can be found in

KUB 35.133 ii

- (33) ... *nu=kán ua-ar-pa*
- (34) da-a-i nu ua-ar-pa-aš še-er GEŠTIN KU₇ ši-ip-pa-an-ti

'He takes the u-s and libates sweet wine over the u-s'.

The exact meaning of *yarpa*-remains unclear, however.

yarpa- (n.) 'enclosure': dat.-loc.sg. *ya-ar-pi* (in *yarpi tijant*- 'fenced-in, enclosed' (KUB 13.2 iv 28)), nom.-acc.pl. *ya-ar-pa* (in *yarpa dai-* 'to enclose'),

Derivatives: μ arpae- i (Ic2) 'to suppress, to conquer' (1sg.pret.act. μ a-ar-pa-nu- μ [n] (KBo 3.13 iii 4), ?3pl.pres.act. μ a-ar-pa-an-zi (KUB 15.31 i 19), impf.2sg.pres.act. μ a-ar-pi-iš-ke-ši (KBo 3.21 ii 19)). μ arpa/ilae- i (Ic2) 'to surround(??)' (3pl.pret.act. μ a-ar-pi-la-a-e-er (KUB 31.101 obv. 10); inf.I [μ]a-ar-pa-la-u-ua-an-zi (IBoT 3.121, 2)).

IE cognates: TochA wärp- 'to surround', warp 'enclosure', TochB wārp- 'to surround'.

PIE *uorP-o-

See Weitenberg 1977 for a treatment of these words. The exact stemformation of the basic word is not fully clear, but we possibly are dealing with a noun μ arpa(n.) 'enclosure' of which we find a nom.-acc.pl. μ a-ar-pa in the expression μ arpa dai^{-i} '(lit.) to place enclosures > to enclose', and of which we only once find a dat.-loc.sg. μ a-ar-pi in μ arpi tij and tij in enclosure(?)'. If this is correct, then the verbal forms μ arpanu[n] and μ arpiške/a- 'to suppress, to conquer' may be analysed as belonging to a stem μ arpae-ti in tij arpa-ti in tij are tij arpa-tij in tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij and tij are tij and tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij are tij and tij are

The adj. *uarpalli*- 'strong, great', which is often seen as cognate to these words, must have a different origin: see at its own lemma.

Etymologically, we have to connect Hitt. μ arpa- to TochA warp-, TochB warp-, 'to surround'. Adams (1999: 587) connects these words further with Goth. wairpan 'throw' (but this verb reflects * μ erg*-), Latin ν erbera 'switches, lashes, thongs' and Lithuanian ν irbas 'switch, rod' (but these are semantically far). His connection with ModEng. μ erg is more appealing semantically, but the formal side is difficult: if related, it would show Schwebe-ablaut * μ erg- (the - μ - of μ erg goes back to a PGerm. geminate *- μ erg- and therefore bears no information on the possible PIE labial). We must bear in mind, however, that the word is very recent and local, so likely does not go back to an old inherited word.

This means that we are left only with Hitt. <u>uarpa-</u> and TochA <u>warp-</u>, B <u>warp-</u>, on the basis of which we can reconstruct a root *<u>uorP-</u> only. TochA <u>warp</u> 'enclosure' shows the exact same formation as Hitt. <u>uarpa-</u>, viz. *<u>uorP-o-</u>.

The verb <u>uarpa/ilae</u>- possibly means 'to enclose' as well. It occurs twice, but only one context is clear:

KUB 31.101 obv.

- $\dots nam-ma-a=n-na-a\check{s}$
- (9) ki-iš-ša-an ha-at-((at-))-ra-at-tén MUŠEN^{HI.A}=ua-a=n-na-aš=kán
- (10) ua-ar-pí-la-a-e-er nu=ua=kán ÍD a-pád-da
- (11) za-i-u-en

'You have written us thus: "The birds enclosed(?) us, and therefore we crossed the river".

The exact formation of the verb is unclear to me, however.

This word occurs only once, in a bilingual text where it corresponds to Akk. *gašru* 'strong, great'. The *-alli-*suffix clearly points to Luwian origin, which is supported by the attestation of the HLuw. adj. *warpali-* which is translated as 'brave' by Hawkins (2000, 132), but which could just as well mean 'strong, great'. Within HLuwian, this word likely belongs with *warpa/i-* 'skill, craft,

knowledge' (on which see Hawkins & Morpurgo-Davies 1986: 76-7), which has no good etymology. This means that the inner-Hittite connection of *uarpalli*- with *uarpae-*^{zi} 'to conquer, to suppress' (see at *uarpa-* 'enclosure') is incorrect.

uarpan(n)ala- (adj.) describing sacrificed sheep: acc.sg. *ua-ar-pa-an-na-la-an* (KUB 9.13, 18), *ua-a[r-p]a-na-la-an* (KUB 24.5 ii 12).

This word occurs twice, in the following contexts:

KUB 24.5 ii

- (11) GIM-an=ma GE₆-za k[i-i] s^2 -sa-ri nu=kan [ne]-pi-si GAM-an
- (12) A-NA ^d $S\hat{I}N$ 1 UDU ua-a[r-p]a-na-la- $an \check{s}i$ -p[a-an-t]i

'When it becomes night, he sacrafices one u. sheep to the Moongod under the sky';

KUB 24.5 + KUB 9.13 i

- (30) n=a-aš=kán GIM-an ar-ḫa ú-ez-zi nu=za ua-ar-a[p-zi nu]=kán 1 UDU ua-ar-pa-an-na-la-an
- (31) A-NA ^dUTU ne-pí-ši kat-an ši-pa-an-ti

'When he comes, he washes himself and sacrifices one μ . sheep to the Sun-god under the sky'.

It apparently describes the sheep that are being sacrificed to the Moongod and the Sun-god. Perhaps the sentence $nu=za\ \mu arapzi$ 'he washes himself' indicates some etymological connection with $\mu arpan(n)ala$ -, but this is mere speculation. For the time being, a meaning cannot be determined, so etymologizing is useless.

uarpije/a-zi: see uarp-zi

yarš-i (IIa2 > Ic1) 'to reap, to harvest, to wipe': 3sg.pres.act. ya-ar-aš-še (KUB 29.30 iii 4 (OS)), ya-ar-ši (KUB 29.30 iii 8 (OS), KUB 29.38 i 3 (fr.) (OS), IBoT 1.36 i 69 (MH/MS), KBo 6.11 i 7 (fr.) (OH/NS)), ya-ar-aš-zi (KBo 6.26 i 45 (OH/NS)), ya-ar-še-e-ez-zi (KBo 6.12 i 25 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. [ya-ar-š]i²-an-zi (KUB 29.30 ii 18 (OS)), ya-ar-ša-an-zi (KBo 15.10 iii 42 (OH/MS), HKM 66 rev. 37 (MH/MS)), ya-ar-aš-ša-an-zi (KUB 24.3 ii 8 (MH/NS)), ya-ar-ši-ja-an-zi (KBo 6.26 i 8 (OH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. ya-ar-šu-un (KUB 33.66 iii 10 (OH/MS)), 3sg.pret.act. ya-ar-aš-ta (KBo 3.33 ii 17 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. ya-ar-še-er (KBo 3.33 iii 18 (OH/NS)), 2sg.imp.act. ya-ar-aš (HKM 21 rev. 15 (MH/MS)),

3sg.imp.act. *ua-ar-aš-du* (HKM 33 rev. 33 (MH/MS), KUB 31.84), 3pl.imp.act. *ua-ar-ši-ia-an-du* (KUB 13.1 i 36 (MH/MS)); part. *ua-ar-ša-an-t-*; verb.noun *ua-ar-aš-šu-ua-aš* (KBo 5.7 ii 44 (MH/MS)); inf.I *ua-ar-šu-ua-an-zi* (HKM 66 rev. 41 (fr.) (MH/MS), KUB 12.62 i 11 (NS)), *ua-ar-šu-u-ua-an-zi* (KUB 14.20, 19); impf. *ua-ar-aš-ke/a-* (HKM 25 obv. 10 (MH/MS), HKM 66 rev. 38 (MH/MS), KUB 13.2 i 2 (fr.)).

Derivatives: **uauarš-** 'id.' (part. <u>ua-ua-ar-ša-an-t-</u> (KUB 30.38 i 10 (NS), KUB 41.22 iv 2, KBo 23.1 i 30)).

IE cognates: OLat. *vorrō* 'to wipe', Lat. *verrere* 'to wipe', RussCS *vbrxu* 'to thresh'.

PIE *uórs-ei / *urs-énti

In the oldest texts, this verb inflects according to the hi-conjugation: $\mu ara š š e$, $\mu ar š i$. Only later on, we find forms that are mi-inflected ($\mu ara š z i$ (OH/NS)). The only form that is deviant is $[\mu a-ar-s]i$ -an-zi (KUB 29.30 ii 18 (OS)), which would point to a stem $\mu ar š i \mu e/a^{-z^i}$. Unfortunately, the form is broken on the crucial point, and we therefore may not have to take this form into account. Note that the oldest form of this verb, 3sg.pres.act. $\mu a-ar-a š - š e$ (OS) is very important because it shows that the original 3sg.pres.act.-ending of the μi -conjugation was -e, which was replaced by -i through analogy (see also at the lemma -i).

Already Benveniste (1932: 137) connected Hitt. μ arš- with Lat. ν errere 'to wipe', OLat. ν orrō 'id.', RussCS ν orxu 'to thresh' that reflect a root * μ ers-. Note that in * μ ors-ei / * μ rs-enti first the consonantal * μ - of the singular spread to the plural. The regular outcome of * μ orsei / * μ rs-enti then would have been **/uáRi, uərSánt³i/, of which the cluster /-rS-/ spread throughout the paradigm. This also explains the occasional geminate spelling of - μ s-in e.g. μ a-ar-aš-še, μ a-ar-aš-ša-an-zi, etc.

yarš-ta(ri), *yaršije/a-^{zi}* (IIIb / Ic1) 'to lift (oneself); to refresh; (+ ZI 'spirit') to lift the spirit > to reconcile, to pull oneself together': 3sg.pres.act. *ya-ar-ši-ja-az-zi* (KUB 14.8 ii 28 (NH)), *ya-ar-ši-ja-zi* (KUB 14.3 ii 67, 68 (NH), KUB 15.5+ i 15 (fr.) (NH)), 1sg.pret.act. *ya-ar-ši-ja-nu-un* (KUB 14.15 + KBo 16.104 iii 26 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. *ya-ar-ši-i-et* (KBo 19.109, 7 (MH/NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *ya-ar-aš-du* (KUB 14.14 ii 14 (NH)), *ya-ar-ši-ja-ad-du* (KUB 14.11 iii 38 (NH)), 3pl.imp.act. *ya-ar-ši-ja-an-du* (KUB 13.1 i 36 (MH/MS)); 3sg.pres.midd. *ya-ar-ši-ja-at-ta-ri* (KUB 33.62 ii 4, 5, 6 (OH/MS) // Bo 6472 ii 14, 15, 16 (OH/?)), *ya-ar-ši-ja-at-ta-ri* (KUB 14.8 ii 34 (NH), KUB 16.7 ii 36 (NS)), 2sg.imp.midd. *ya-ar-ši-ja-at-ta-ri* (KUB 14.8 ii 34 (NH), KUB 16.7 ii 36 (NS)), 2sg.imp.midd. *ya-ar-ši-ja-at-ta-ri* (KUB 14.8 ii 34 (NH), KUB 16.7 ii 36 (NS)), 2sg.imp.midd. *ya-ar-ši-ja-at-ta-ri* (KUB 14.8 ii 34 (NH), KUB 16.7 ii 36 (NS)), 2sg.imp.midd. *ya-ar-ši-ja-at-ta-ri* (KUB 14.8 ii 34 (NH), KUB 16.7 ii 36 (NS)), 2sg.imp.midd. *ya-ar-ši-ja-at-ta-ri* (KUB 14.8 ii 34 (NH), KUB 16.7 ii 36 (NS)), 2sg.imp.midd. *ya-ar-ši-ja-at-ta-ri* (KUB 14.8 ii 34 (NH), KUB 16.7 ii 36 (NS)), 2sg.imp.midd. *ya-ar-ši-ja-at-ta-ri* (KUB 14.8 ii 34 (NH), KUB 16.7 ii 36 (NS)), 2sg.imp.midd. *ya-ar-ši-ja-at-ta-ri* (KUB 14.8 ii 34 (NH)), KUB 16.7 ii 36 (NS)), 2sg.imp.midd. *ya-ar-ši-ja-at-ta-ri* (KUB 14.8 ii 34 (NH)), KUB 16.7 ii 36 (NS)), 2sg.mp.midd. *ya-ar-ši-ja-at-ta-ri* (KUB 14.8 ii 34 (NH)), KUB 16.7 ii 36 (NS)), 2sg.mp.midd.

ia-aḥ-ḥu-ut (KUB 9.32 i 14, 23 (NS)); part. *ua-ar-ša-an-t-* (IBot 3.148 iii 11 (MH/NS)).

Derivatives: $\mu arš(ija)nu^{-zi}$ (Ib2) 'to make (someone) pull oneself together; to refresh (trans.)' (3pl.pres.act. $\mu a-ar-ša-nu-an-zi$ (KUB 13.4 iv 11 (OH/NS)) // $\mu a-ar-ši[-ja-nu-an-zi]$ (KUB 40.63 iv 5 (OH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. $\mu a-ar-ši-ja-nu-nu-un$ (KBo 12.38 ii 21 (NH)); part.nom.-acc.sg.n. $\mu a-ar-ši-ja-nu-\mu a-an$ (KUB 19.23 obv. 7 (NS))).

IE cognates: Skt. *várṣman*- 'hight', *ā vṛṣásva* 'pull yourself together!', Lith. *viršùs*, OCS *vrъxъ* 'top, summit'.

PIE *uérs-to, *urs-ié/ó-

Usually, this verb is translated 'to appease oneself, to soothe', but in my view it more likely has a meaning 'to regain one's strength, to refresh', and, when used with ZI 'spirit, soul', 'to lift the spirit, to reconcile, to pull oneself together, to get a grip'. Compare e.g.

IBoT 3.148 iii

- (10) EN tab-ri=ua=za iš-pí-ia-an-za
- (11) ni-in-kán-za e-eš nu=za EGIR-an ua-ar-ša-an-za e-eš

'Oh lord of the *tabri*, be satisfied with food and drink and then be refreshed!';

KUB 14.11 iii

- (36) ... nu A-NA ^dU ^{URU}Ha-at-ti EN=IA
- (37) \dot{U} A-NA DINGIR^{MEŠ} BE-LU^{MEŠ}=IA ZI-an-za nam-ma
- (38) ua-ar-ši-ia-ad-du nu=mu ge-en-zu nam-ma
- (39) da-at-tén nu=kán IŠ-TU KUR ^{URU}Ha-at-ti
- (40) hi-in-ga-an ar-ha nam-ma u-i-ia-at-tén

'May the spirit of the Storm-god of Ḥatti and the gods, my lords, be lifted (= may you be reconciled)! May you take pity in me! May the plague be sent away out of the land Hatti!';

KBo 16.32 + KUB 50.6 ii

- (16) HUL-ah-t=a-aš ku-iš UN-aš n=a-aš nu-u-ua ku-it TI-za nu a[-pé-(el ku-it)]
- (17) ZI-za UL ua-ar-ši-ja-an-za nu SISKUR ma-an-tal-li ar-ḥa B[AL-u-(an-zi)]
- (18) a-pé-ez UL SIxSÁ-at

'Because the person who hit them is still alive and because his spirit is not (yet) lifted (= he has not pulled himself together yet), it therefore was determined not to perform the *mantalli*-ritual';

KUB 19.23 obv.

(7) EN=IA ZI-an UL ua-ar-ši-ia-nu-ua-an har-ku[']-un

'I have not lifted the spirit of my master'.

A more literal meanging 'to lift' may be visible in the following context, which then seems to deal with levers:

KUB 33.62 ii

- (4) [nu kat-te-ra-an ha-]a-an IM-aš=kán ua-ar-aš-ta ša-ra-a-az-zi-ia-an
- (5) [(ha-a-an ma-)]a-al-az=kán ua-ar-aš-ta nu iš-tar-ni-ia-an
- (6) $[ha-a-an^{G}(\tilde{s}a-a)]m-ma-ma=kán ua-ar-as-ta$

'[D]ip [the lower] and the clay will be lifted. [Dip] the upper and the $m\bar{a}l$ will be lifted. [Dip] the middle and the šammama-nut will be lifted'

(cf. CHD L-N: 124 for this reconstruction of the text, but note that CHD's translation of *yarašta* as "will be refreshed(?)" (CHD Š: 115) does not make sense).

If the OH/MS 3sg.pres.midd.-forms μ arašta from the last cited context indeed belong to this verb, it seems that we are dealing with an original opposition between a middle stem μ arš- μ aria vs. an active stem μ arši μ a- μ a which compare e.g. μ att- μ a vs. in younger times we find the stem μ arš- also in the active (3sg.imp.act. μ arašdu (NH)) and μ arši μ a- in the middle (μ arši μ attari (NH) and μ arši μ attari (NH) and μ arši μ attari (NH) and μ arši μ attari (NH) and μ arši μ attari (NH) and μ arši μ attari (NH)

The etymology of this verb depends on one's interpretation of its semantics. E.g. Melchert (1994a: 163) states that $\mu ar\check{s}(i\check{\mu}e/a)$ -, which he translates as 'to soothe', goes back to an original meaning *'to trickle, to drip', on the basis of which he assumes a connection with the noun $\mu ar\check{s}a$ - that he translates as 'rain-shower'. Rieken (1999a: 470^{2313}), who translates $\mu ar\check{s}(i\check{\mu}e/a)$ - as "beruhigen, besänftigen", rejects such an etymological connection, however.

If the verb <u>uarš(iie/a)</u>- indeed originally denotes 'to lift (oneself)', I would like to connect it with the root *<u>uers</u>- as visible in Skt. <u>várşman</u>- 'hight', Lith. <u>viršùs</u>, OCS <u>vrbxb</u> 'top, summit'. A semantic development to 'to lift oneself, to pull

oneself together' is also visible in Skt. \acute{a} $v_r s \acute{a} s v r s \acute{a} s v r s \acute{a} s v r s \acute{a} s v r s \acute{a} s v r s \acute{a} s v r s \acute{a} s v r s \acute{a} s v r s \acute{a} s v r s \acute{a} s v r s \acute{a} \acute{a} s v r s \acute{a} s v$

uarša- (c.) 'fog, mist': gen.sg. <u>ua-ar-ša-aš</u> (KUB 16.37 iv 5 (NS), KBo 13.245 vi 6 (NS), KUB 9.15 ii 7 (NS)), <u>ua-ar-ša-š=a</u> (KUB 9.15 ii 6 (NS)), acc.pl. <u>ua-ar-ša-aš</u> (KUB 5.1 iv 71 (NH)).

This word especially occurs in the syntagm $\mu ar\check{s}a\check{s}^{d}U$ 'Storm-god of μ .', which is mostly found in broken passages:

KUB 16.37 iv

- (5) [... i?-]ši-ah-ha-an-zi ^dU ua-ar-ša-aš
- (6) [... -]ma hé-e-ú-uš DÙ-zi

'... they [re]veal. The Storm-god of u. [...] but [...] makes rain';

KBo 13.245 vi

- (5) *ḫu-u-ma-an-da-aš te-et-ḫi-mi* [...]
- (6) ${}^{d}U^{HI.A}$ -aš al-pa-aš μ a-ar-ša-aš [...]
- (7) hé-e-u-uš da-a-i

'[...] for all in the thunder [...] for the Storm-gods of clouds and \underline{y} . [...] places rains';

KUB 9.15 ii (cf. Cohen 2002: 134f.)

- (6) [...] $an-da ta-ma-a\check{s}-zi \mu a-ar-\check{s}a-\check{s}=a \stackrel{d}{=} [U^?]$
- (7) [...] ta-ma- $a\check{s}$ -zi n=a-an= $k\acute{a}n$ ua-ar- $\check{s}a$ - $a\check{s}$

'[...] will oppress, and [the Storm]-god of \underline{u} . will oppress [...] and [...] of \underline{u} . [will ...] him'.

In one context, *uarša*- occurs without ^dU:

KUB 5.1 iv

- (71) BAD-an=ma an-za-aš KAL-i BÚN-mi ḫar-ši-ḫar-ši u̯a-ar-ša-aš bé-[u̯]a²-aš UL ḪUŠ-ḫi
- (72) KARAŠ^{HI.A}=kán TA ^dU *UL za-aḥ-ta-ri*

'But when he for our sake(?) does not fear the violent thunder and lightning, the u-s and the rains and the armies are not striken by the Storm-god, ...'.

Although all passages are either incomplete or difficult to interpret, the latter context clearly shows that $\mu ar \check{s}a$ -, just as KAL-i BÚN-mi $\hbar ar \check{s}i\hbar ar \check{s}i$ 'violent thunder and lightning' and $\hbar e[\mu]a\check{s}$ 'rains', should be regarded as a certain bad weather condition. This would of course perfectly fit the fact that it is used as an epithet of dU 'Storm-god'.

Friedrich (1930: 35⁵), who translates the first context cited here as "Der Wettergott ... [...] ... macht Regengüsse" (which is not necessarily correct: the -ma before hēμuš could well be the conjunction =ma, which implies a new subject for this sentence), points to the formal similarity between μaršaš and Skt. varṣá- 'rain', assuming that Hitt. μarša- is a loanword from Indic. Laroche (1946-47: 110) translates μarša- as "rosée", 'dew' and in 1963: 62 states that it is "un mot hittite authentique" that must be cognate with Skt. varṣá- 'rain' and Gr. ἐέρση 'dew'. This view has been generally accepted since then. In my view, we first should compare μarša- within Hittite, namely to μaršula- that denotes 'fume, vapour'. It therefore is more likely that μarša- denotes 'fog, mist'. Nevertheless, this does not affect the etymological connection with Skt. varṣá- 'rain' and Gr. ἐέρση 'dew' semantically. Yet, we need to discuss a few formal points.

First, there is some debat on the interpretation of the Greek forms. In the poetic language, we find the word ἐέρση 'dew', which in classical times is (irregularly) contracted to ἕρση. In Hesych, we find the gloss ἄερσαν· τὴν δρόσον. Κρῆτες 'dew (Cretan)', which resembles the unique spelling ἀέρσην as found on one papyrus. On the basis of these latter two forms, often the reconstruction $*h_2u\acute{e}rs-eh_2$ - is given, under the assumption that ἀέ- has been assimilated to ἐέ-. Because such assimilations are far from regular in Greek and because a spelling with initial ἀ- is found twice only, both in dubious sources, we should rather take the frequent spelling ἐέρση as original and reconstruct $*h_1u\acute{e}rs-eh_2$ - (cf. also Eichner 1973: 54). In view of the development PAnat. */?RV-/> Hitt. /RV-/ as described in § 1.4.5.a, we can assume that a sequence $*h_1uo$ - would yield Hitt. ua-. (Note that scholars that reconstruct uarša- as $*h_2uors-o$ - must assume 'De Saussure Effect', i.e. loss of $*h_2$ - in an o-grade formation.)

Secondly, intervocalic *VrsV should have yielded Hitt. /VRV/, cf. *Horso-> Hitt. /?aRa-/, a-ar-ra- 'arse'. The only way in explaining uarša- then is by assuming an original ablauting root noun, e.g. * h_1 uérs-s, * h_1 uérs-m, * h_1 urs-ós (cf. e.g. tuekk-/ tukk-). (Note that this scenario precludes the existence of an o-grade stem, which is necessary if one reconstructs * h_2 uors-o-.)

All in all, we can say that the etymological connection between Hitt. μarša'fog, mist' on the one hand and Skt. varṣá- 'rain' and Gr. ἐέρση 'dew' on the

other is semantically attractive, but that the exact reconstruction of the Hittite word is difficult.

(GIŠ) **uaršama-**: see (GIŠ) uaršma-

uaršha-: see uarašha-

ματšijatt- (c.) 'reconciliation(?)': nom.sg.c. [μα-α]r-ši-jα-zα (HT 42 obv. 10), gen.sg. μα-αr-ši-jα-αt-tα-αš (KUB 9.12 ii 5).

Derivatives: **uaršiiatar** (n.) 'reconciliation' (nom.-acc.sg. **ua-ar-ši-ia-tar** (KBo 26.34 i 18)).

See Rieken 1999a: 107 for a treatment. In the vocabulary HT 42, of which the Akkadian and Sumerian parts are broken off, we find obv. (9) [t]a-ri-aš-ḥa-aš 'tiredness' (10) [ua-]ar-ši-ia-za (11) [ua-a]r-ši-ia-za. In the vocabulary KBo 26.34 we find i (16) SED-an-za 'calmness(?)' (17) ta-ri-ia-aš-ḥa-aš 'tiredness' (18) ua-ar-ši-ia-tar, of which the translations are lost as well. Although we are dealing here with another formation (stem in -atar instead of -att-), it is likely that the words are semantically similar. Besides this, we find the following context:

KUB 9.12 ii

- (3) d UTU- $a\check{s}$ IGI $^{\Downarrow I.A}$ = $\check{S}U$ 3 TA-PAL 1 NU -TIM</sup> x[...]
- (4) *ša-ku-(ua-)įa-u-ua-aš n=a-aš-ta* LUGAL MUNUS.LUGAL *š[a-ku-iš-ke-ed-du]*
- (5) 1^{NU-TIM} μa -ar- $\check{s}i$ -ia-at-ta- $a\check{s}$ $IGI^{ij}[^{I.A}=\check{S}U$...
- (6) nu LUGAL MUNUS.LUGAL ^dUTU-i an-da-an ua-a[r-ši-ia-an-te-eš?]
- (7) a-ša-an-du 1^{NU - $TIM}$ ma-ni- $\underline{i}a$ -a[\underline{h} - $\underline{h}i$ - $\underline{i}a$ -aš?]
- (8) ha-ne-eš-na-aš IGI^{ḤI.A}=ŠU

'The Sun-god's eyes are three pairs – one pair is [....] of looking; with (them) [let him look] at the king and queen. One pair are his eyes of reconciliation, let the king and queen be rec[onciled] to the Sun-god. One pair are his eyes of gover[ning] and judging' (translation as in CHD Š: 55).

A translation 'reconciliation' (thus in CHD Š: 55), would fit the place in the vocabularies as well. Clearly, this word is derived from $\mu ar \check{s}^{-tta(ri)}$, $\mu ar \check{s} i \underline{i} e/a^{-zi}$ 'to lift (oneself); reconcile' (q.v.).

uaršije/a-zi "to appease": see uarš-tta(ri), uaršije/a-zi

There is one verbal form showing the stem $\mu ar sije/a$ - that does not seem to belong with either $\mu ar s^{-i}$ 'to reap, to harvest, to wipe' or with $\mu ar s^{-tta(ri)}$, $\mu ar sije/a^{-zi}$ 'to lift (oneself); to refresh', namely the form found in the following context:

KUB 33.84 + KBo 19.109a iv (cf. Siegelová 1971: 58)

- (6) [(nu=kán q-ạš-šɨ-ṭa-)]tar GIŠ sa-ḥi-in GIŠ [pár-nu-ul-l]i-in-n=a da-aš-ša-u-aš
 A^{H.A}-na-aš
- (7) [(šu-un-ni-ia-at nu=kán A^{III.A}-aš a)]n-da a-aš-ši-ia-tar ^{GIŠ}š[a-ḥi-iš ^{GI}]^Špár-nu-ul-li ua-ar-ši-i-et
- (8) [(nu GIM-an ^{MUŠ}Ḥé-dam-mu-uš) ua-ar-š]u-la-an KḤŠ iš-taḥ-ta nu=kán [(A-NA ^M)]^{UŠ}Ḥé-dam-mu tar-ḥu-u-i-li
- (9) [(ZI^{ḤI.A}=Š)U ša-ne-ez-zi-iš] te-eš-ha-aš e-ep-ta

'She (= Ištar) strewed aphrodisiac(?), šaḥi- and parnulli-wood into the mighty waters. And in the waters the aphrodisiac(?), šaḥi-and parnulli-wood uaršije/a-d. When Ḥedammu tasted the taste of the brewage, a sweet dream seized the soul of the mighty Ḥedammu'.

CHD (P: 179) translates "in the waters (Ḥedammu) smelled the aphrodisiac(?), šaḥi-wood, and p.", interpreting uaršijet as "smelled". This cannot be correct. Firstly, we would have expected that parnulli-would be in the accusative case, parnullin (just as in line 6), if it were the object of uaršijet. Secondly, if Ḥedammu were the subject of uaršijet, I do not see why he is not already mentioned by name in this line. The fact that Ḥedammu's name is expresly used in line 8 indicates that he is introduced as a new topic there, which means that he cannot have been the subject to uaršijet.

In my view, it is clear that āššijatar, GIŠ šahiš and GIŠ parnulli are the subject of uaršijet and that this verb describes the process by which the strewing of these three objects into the waters yields the KAŠ (which must stand for 'brewage' here and not for 'beer'), whose uaršula- intoxicates Hedammu. So it is not conincidental that uaršijet and uaršula- both show a root uarš-: the verb means 'produces the uaršula-', or 'dissolve into uaršula-' (cf. Siegelová's translation "zerging"). See at uaršula- for further treatment.

In CHD Š: 178 the words *ša-ni-iz-zi ua-ar-aš-ta* (KUB 27.29 ii 16) are translated as "he smelled the sweet things", again as if we are dealing with a verb

uarš- 'to smell'. Yet the context is too broken to ascertain this interpretation, and e.g. Haas & Wegner (1988a: 135-6) translate "süß ... wegwischte".

(GIŠ) **yaršma-** (c.) '(piece of) firewood': nom.sg. *ya-ar-ša-ma-aš*, acc.sg. *ya-ar-ša-ma-an* (VSNF 12.65 i 26, KUB 7.47 obv. 4), *ya-ar-aš-ma-a*[n] (KUB 32.138 rev. [?] 5), *ú-ya-ar-ša-ma-an* (KUB 32.129 rev. 3 (NS)), abl. *ya-ar-ša-ma-za* (KUB 26.58 obv. 11), *ya-ar-ša-am-ma-za* (KBo 6.29 + KUB 21.12 iii 22 (NH)), acc.pl. *ya-ar-ša-mu-uš* (often), *ya-ar-ša-ma-aš* (KBo 13.131 obv. 5), *ya-ar-ša-am-ma-aš* (KUB 17.10 iii 14 (OH/MS)).

PIE *urh₁-smo-

For the meaning, cf. for instance

KUB 17.10 iii

- (14) GIŠ ųa-ar-ša-am-ma-aš ú-i-šu-u-ri-įa-ta-ti nu ku-u-uš GIŠ ųa-ar-š[a-mu-uš]
- (15) ma-a-ab-b-a-au-a-ar-au-a-ar-au-a-au-a-au-a-au
- (16) kar-di-mi-ja-az ua-aš-tu-ul ša-a-u-ar QA-TAM-MA ua-ra-a-[ni]

'(Pieces of) firewood is broken. While they burn these pieces of firewood, the anger, rage, fury and wrath of Telipinu burns likewise';

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KUB 51.22 rev. (with additions from dupl. KUB 32.138 ii 11f.)
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- (1) $\begin{bmatrix} GI\dot{S}ua-a \end{bmatrix} r-\dot{S}a-mu-u\dot{S}-\dot{S}=a \left[(ki-i\dot{S}-ta-nu-zi) \right]$
- (2) $[(n=a-at=k\acute{a}n)]$ pa-ra-a pár-ni pé-e-da-a $[-i n=a-a\check{s}=\check{s}a-an]$
- (3) $[ha-a\check{s}-\check{s}(i-)]i$ $i\check{s}-hu-u-\mu a-a-i$
- (4) $[(n=a-a\check{s}\ ar-)ha]\ ua-ar-nu-zi$
- (5) $\begin{bmatrix} GI \end{bmatrix}^{\check{S}} ua ar \check{s}a mu u\check{s} kar[(-a)\check{s} zi]$
- (6) $[n=a-a\check{s}=]\check{s}a-an^{\text{DUG}}pa-ah-hu-n[(a-al-)li-ia^?]$
- (7) [I-NA] É.ŠA-ni PA-NI DINGIR^{LIM} pé-e-da-a[-i]
- (8) [ha-aš-]šu-un-ga-iz-zi[
- (9) [$A-NA \text{ DINGIR}^{LIM} pa-ra-a i[\check{s}-hu-u-ua-a-i]$
- (10) $[nu^{GIS}ua-ar-\check{s}]a-mu-u\check{s}\;k\acute{a}n-ti-i[t]$

'And he extinguishes the pieces of firewood. He carries it out to the house, and throws them into the fire-place. He sets them alight. He cuts pieces of firewood and brings them in a *paḥḥunalli*-container into the inner room to the deity. [He pr]esses [them and] th[rows them in front] of the deity. [He covers(?) the pieces of fir]ewood with wheat and speaks as follows'.

It is likely that $\mu ar sma$ - is connected with $ur^{-\bar{a}ri}$ 'to burn' (especially visible in the first context). If so, it probably shows a suffix *-smo-, which is further unattested in Hittite, however (unless tarasma- 'skull' (q.v.) shows it as well). As I argued at $ur^{-\bar{a}ri}$, this verb reflects * urh_1 - δri , which means that $\mu ar sma$ - reflects * urh_1smo -. Note that a sequence *CrHsC- normally yields Hitt. /CRisC-/ (e.g. in $\mu ar sma$ - reflects * $\mu r sma$ - which means that in * $\mu r sma$ - the * $\mu r sma$ - have caused a slightly different development. A similar development is visible in μsma - * $\mu r sma$ - * $\mu r sm$

ματšula- (c./n.) 'fume, haze, vapour': nom.sg.c. *μα-αr-šu-la-aš* (KBo 3.5 iv 32, KUB 7.23, 11 (fr.), KUB 12.65, 21 (fr), KUB 15.34 ii 32, KUB 24.1 i 10 // KUB 17.10 ii 7, KUB 36.44 iv 4, KUB 36.95 iii 6, FHG 2 + KUB 33.45+53, 25, VBoT 58 i 11,), acc.sg. *μα-αr-šu-la-an* (KUB 24.14 i 22, KUB 33.52 iii 7, 2073/g, 3), dat-loc.sg. *μα-αr-šu-li* (KBo 4.13 vi 6, KUB 25.32 + KUB 27.70 iii 28, KUB 25.37 + KUB 35.131 i 42, ii 12, KUB 27.12, 5, IBoT 1.1 iii 3, 6, 13, etc.), *μα-αr-šu-ú-li* (KUB 20.99 iii 21), *μα-αr-šu-li* (KUB 17.35 i 33, iv 32), nom.-acc.pl.n. *μα-αr-šu-la* (KBo 3.2 ii 11).

The exact interpretation of this word is debated. It often occurs in the syntagm *uaršuli eku-*^{zi}:

IBoT 1.1 iv

- (9) $3 BE-LU^{\text{HI.A}}=\check{s}i me-na-ah-ha-an[-da]$
- (10) *ua-ar-šu-li*
- (11) a-ku-ua-an-zi
- (12) [LU]GAL-uš GUB-aš dU-an
- (13) HUR.SAGPiš-ku-ru-nu-ua-an
- (14) $\mu[a]$ -ar-šu-li $1=\check{S}U$
- (15) e-ku-zi

'The three lords opposite him drink *uaršuli*. While standing, the king drinks *uaršuli* the Storm-god and the mountain Piškurunuua once';

KUB 20.99 iii

- (18) LUGAL-uš=za=kán ŠU^{ḤI.A}=ŠU a-ar-ri n=a-aš ša-ra-a
- (19) ti-i-e-ez-zi n=a-aš PA-NI ^{NA}dZI.KIN ^dIM
- (20) pa-iz-zi nu ^dU ^{URU}Ša-a-ri-iš-ša
- (21) ua-ar-šu-ú-li 1=ŠU e-ku-zi

'The king washes his hands and steps upwards and goes to the *huuaši*-stone of the Storm-god. He drinks *uaršuli* the Storm-god of Šārišša once'.

A few times, *uaršula*- occurs together with GIŠERIN 'cedar wood':

KUB 24.1 i

- (11) ki-nu-na-a=t-ta ša-ne-ez-zi-iš ua-ar-šu-la-aš
- (12) ^{GIŠ}ERIN-an-za Ì-an-za kal-li-iš-du n=a-aš-ta EGIR-pa
- (13) Éka-ri-im-ni an-da e-hu

'May the sweet \underline{y} . (from/and) cedar wood and oil call you now, come back into the temple!';

KUB 15.34 ii

- (32) GIŠERIN- $a\dot{s}=ma\ \mu a$ -ar- $\ddot{s}[u-la]$ - $a\ddot{s}\ GIŠ.d$ INNANA- $\dot{\iota}a$ - $a\ddot{s}\ \dot{h}\dot{q}$ - $z[i^2$ - $\dot{\iota}a$ -tar] LÚAZU- $a\ddot{s}\ me$ -mi-iq- $q\ddot{s}$
- (33) DINGIR^{MEŠ}-aš kal-li-iš-tar-u[a-ni]e-eš-du

'Let there be on the party for the gods \underline{y} . of cedar wood, the st[riking] of the Ištar-instrument and the reciting of the priest'.

In HW (274), Friedrich translates this word as "Besänftigung, Beruhigung" and "Erfrischung" but adjusts this to "Tropfen; Saft; Duft" in HW Erg. 3: 36 (on the basis of Laroche 1963: 61), stating that, when used with *eku-^{zi}* 'to drink', *yaršuli* means "(im Tropfen), tropfenweise". Güterbock (1986: 212) proposes to translate *yaršula-* as 'smell', and states that "*yarsuli ekuzi* should be translated "he drinks in the smell" and refers to "drinking the god" only by sniffing the aroma of the wine". This translation, 'smell, odor', is taken over in CHD (e.g. the third context cited here is translated in CHD Š: 176 as 'let the fragrant odor, (namely) the cedar and the oil summon you'). This works also fine for e.g.

KUB 24.14 i

- (22) ŠA UR.GI₇=ma-a=t-ta ua-ar-su-la-an
- (23) a-ua-an ar-ha pár-hu-un ŠA UR.GI₇=ma šal-pa-aš UZU UR.GI₇
- (24) ^{UZU}GÌR.PAD.DU UR.GI₇=*ia ši-mi-ši-ia-nu-un*

'I have driven away from you the odor of the dog; I have burned the dung(?) of the dog, the flesh of the dog, and the bones of the dog' (translation: CHD Š: 107);

KBo 3.5 iv

- (31) ma-ah-ha-an=m=a-aš ar-ha la-a-an<-zi>n=a-aš I-NA $\acute{\rm E}$ $^{{\rm L}\acute{\rm U}}{\rm KU}\check{\rm S}_7$
- (32) an-da pé-e-ḫu-da-an-zi ma-aḫ-ḫa-an=m=a-aš=kán u̯a-ar-šu-la-aš
- (33) pa-ra-a pa-iz-zi n=a-aš 5=ŠU ar-ru-ua-an-zi nam-m=a-aš
- (34) kat-kat-ti-nu-an-zi

'When they unharness them (the horses), they bring them into the stable. When they begin to smell (lit. When smell goes forth from them), they wash them five times and then make them shrug' (translation: CHD P: 33);

KBo 3.2 rev.

- (10) ma-aḥ-ḥa-an=m=a-aš ar-ḥa la-a-an-zi nu-u=š-ma-aš KUŠ KIR₄.TAB.ANŠE=ŠU-NU pa-ra-a Ú-UL
- (11) da-an-zi n=a-aš kat-ta aš-nu-an-zi ua-ar-šu-la=ja-a=š-ma-aš kat-ta pé-e-da-i

'When they unharness them they do not take off of them their halter. They rub them down (lit. treat them), and it carries their odors down' (cf. CHD P: 352).

In the following context (cf. Siegelová 1971: 58), a translation 'smell, odor' is not fully correct: KUB 33.84+ iv (8) [(nu GIM-an MUŠHé-dam-mu-uš) ua-ar-š]u-la-an KĄŠ iš-taḫ-ta 'When Ḥedammu tasted the u. of the brewage'. Here we seem to be dealing with 'taste'. Another translation is also necessary in KUB 36.44 iv (4) nu ua-ar-šu-la-aš=te-eš a[m]-me-el kat-ta u-ua-ru 'Let your (i.e. dUTU) u. be seen by me'. Here it is clear that we are dealing with something visible. All in all, uaršula- seems to denote the immaterial appearance of a certain object in smell, taste or "materialization". We could think of a basic meaning 'fume, haze, vapour'.

Within Hittite, we probably have to assume that μ aršula- is cognate with μ arša- 'fog, mist'. See there for etymological treatment. See also at μ arši μ 'to produce μ aršula-'.

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uart- 'to plaid together': 3pl.pres.act. ua-ar-ta-an-zi (KBo 3.2 rev. '7).
PIE *uert- 'to turn'
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This verb occurs only once, in the Kikkuli-text:

KBo 3.2 rev.1

- (6) ma-ah-ha-an=m=a-aš ÍD-az ša-ra-a ú-ua-da-an-zi
- (7) nu-u=š-ma-aš KUN^{ḤI.A}=ŠU an-da ua-ar-ta-an-zi n=a-aš tu-u-ri-ia-an-zi
- (8) n=a-aš ½ DANNA pé-en-na-i

'When they lead them (the horses) up out of the river, they and α μ . their tails for them and harness them. One drives them half a mile'.

It should be noticed that the third sign of the word μa -a-ta-a-a-a-a is slightly damaged: ΔF ΔF : the second upright wedge is lost, so in principle a reading $\check{S}A$ is possible as well. Nevertheless, the place of the first vertical wedge shows that we are dealing with TA, as it should have been more to the right if the sign were $\check{S}A$.

Kammenhuber (1961a: 137) translates the sentence as 'dreht man ihnen ihre Schwänze ein', which indeed seems to be a meaningful translation.

Etymologically, a connection with PIE *uert- 'to turn' (thus Kammenhuber o.c. 136⁴⁹) seems appealing. Problematic, however, could be the fact that all other IE languages seem to show that *uert- means 'to turn (oneself)' and is not used as a transitive verb. Yet in Hittite, the use of the preverb anda could be crucial in this regard. Kammenhuber assumes that uart- is a borrowing from Indic (just as -uartanna (q.v.), which is only found in the Kikkuli-text as well), but this cannot be decided on formal grounds: a preform *urtenti 'they turn' would by regular sound law give Hitt. uartanzi (vocalization of *ur- to uar- in analogy to the singular, where we would expect *uertmi to give **uartmi).

-uartanna 'for ... rounds'

This word only occurs in the Kikkuli text, as the second member of compounds aikauartanna 'for one round', tierauartanna 'for three rounds', panzauartanna 'for five rounds', šattauartanna 'for seven rounds' and nāuartanna 'for nine

rounds' (probably haplology for *nauauartanna). All these words are borrowed from Indic. The element -uartanna corresponds to Skt. vartaní- 'road, course'.

(GIŠ) **µarduli-** (c.) a kind of plant?: nom.sg. **µ**a-ar-du-li-iš, acc.sg. **µ**a-ar-du-li-in, gen.sg.? **µ**a-ar-du-la-aš, acc.pl.? **µ**a-ar-du-li-e-eš.

The word occurs a few times only:

KUB 7.13 obv. (with additions from dupl. KUB 46.56 obv. 4-7)

- (18) ... EGIR-a[n=ma=u(a-r=a-)an]
- (19) hu-im-ma-aš tar-na-a-ú kat-ta-an=ma=ua-r=a-an ta-ga-an[-zi-(pa-aš)]
- (20) GIŠ.ÙR? $tar-na-a-\dot{u}$ GUNNI- $a\dot{s}=ua-r=a-an$ $ua-ar-du-li-i\dot{s}[-\dot{s}=a^2]$
- (21) tar-na-a-u' GIŠa-ra-Ša-aŠ=ua-r=a-an $GIŠkat-ta-lu-uz\langle -zi\rangle = \underline{i}at[ar-na-a-u']$

'Then, may the *huimma*- release [him]. May the flo[or] below (and) the roof-beam? release him. May the hearth [and] the \underline{u} . release him. May the door and the lintel re[lease] him';

KUB 24.9+ iii (see Jakob-Rost 1972: 45-6 for transliteration)

- (27) [(ma-an z)]i-in-ni-iz-zi nu-u=š-ša-an ‹‹nu›› ua-a-tar
- (28) [(I-NA 5 GAL GIR₄)] la-a-hu- μa -i n=e=ta ŠÀ.BA A-NA GAL G[(IR_4)]
- (29) [(ta-ri-ia-at)-ta-(a-r)]i-ia-an 1 GAL GIR₄ $\mu a-ar-du-li-[(e-e\check{s})]$
- (30) [(1 GAL G)]IR₄ GEŠTIN ma-aḥ-la-aš ḥu-el-pí-iš 1 GAL GIR₄ [(aš-ḥa-i-ú-ul)]
- (31) [1 GAL GIR₄ (*ir-ḥa-a-i*)]t nu ku-it-t=a ar-ḥa-i̯a šar-ra-[(i)]

'When she is finished, she pours water in 5 clay cups. And of these, in one cup (she puts) *tariiattariia*-, in one cup *uarduli*-'s, in one cup the young branch of a vine, in one cup *ašḫai̯ul* (and) in one cup *irḫāit*. And each one she divides separately';

ibid.

- (41) [E]GIR-an-da=ma μa -ar-du-li-in la- μu - $\mu [a$ -a-i]
- (42) [nu t]e-ez-zi ku-u-un UN-an DINGIR^{MEŠ} ua-ar-du-la-a[š]
- (43) [.....a]r a-aš-šu-an-ni an-da ḫu-u-la-li-[i̯a-at-tén]

'Then she pours the *uarduli*- and says: "O gods, you must surround this man [.....] of *uarduli*- (and) in well-being!"";

ChS I/5, Nr.7 i

(2) [$te-pu^{Gi\check{S}}(an-tar-ui_5-la-a)]\check{s}$ NUMUN-an te-pu

(3) [(u-un-te-eš Š
A $^{\rm GIŠ}$ KI) RI $_6$...] $^{\rm GIŠ}$ u
a-a[(r-du-li-i)] š ḤUR.SAG GUŠKIN KUŠ SA $_5$ te-pu

'[ein wenig]; Samen der antarwila-Pflanze, ein wenig; ūnt-(Pflanzen)[?] des Gar[tens?], warduli-Gewächs (des) Gebirge(s); Gold, (ein Stuck) rotes Fell, (von allem) ein wenig' (translation Haas & Wegner 1988a: 76).

It is difficult to establish what μ arduli- denotes exactly. In KUB 24.9+ it seems to denote some kind of liquid that can be poured. In KUB 7.13, however, it appears in the pair GUNNI-aš μ arduliš[δ =a] 'hearth and μ .', which in one way or another must be similar to θ door and lintel'. Moreover, in the Allaiturahhi-ritual (ChS I/5, Nr. 7 i 3) it appears with the determinative GIŠ. It therefore is likely that μ arduli- denotes some kind of plant, the juice of which could be used in magical practices. The connection with 'hearth', however, remains unclear. No etymology.

Δ μαr(ru)μαlan- (n.) 'seed, progeny' (Sum. NUMUN): nom.-acc.sg. NUMUNan, gen.sg. ⟨ μα-αr-ru-μα-lα-nα-αš (KUB 21. 37,13), dat.-loc.sg. ⟨ μα-αr-μα-lα-ni (KBo 4.10 ii 24), μα-αr-μα-lα-ni (Bronzetafel iii 2, 6, 16, iv 24), nom.-acc.pl. NUMUN^{H.A}-na (KUB 35.54 ii 31, KBo 29.2 ii 9), Luw.erg.sg. < μα-αr-μα-lα-nααn-te-eš (KBo 4.10 ii 25).

The manyfold usage of gloss wedges as well as the occurrence of a Luwian inflected erg.sg. *uarualanteš* (note the *i*-Motion!) in

KUB 4.10 ii

(24) da-me-da-ni-i=a-at ≰ ua-ar-ua-la-ni le-e pí-ia-an-zi

(25) $\check{S}A^{\mathrm{m}}Ul-mi^{\mathrm{d}}U-up=p\acute{a}t$ (or $-up-p=\acute{a}t$?) \swarrow ua-ar-ua-la-na-an-te-eš har-du

'They shall not give it to another progeny, the progeny of (only?) Ulmiteššub must have (it?)',

indicates that we are dealing with an origial Luwian word. Starke (1990: 480f.) argues that this word has to be read as *yaryatn*- (reading the sign LA (量) as AT (量)), but Melchert (1993b: 261-2) speaks against this because of a possible connection with ^d*yaryalija*-. Moreover, Starke assumes that the paradigm originally was *yaryattar*, *yaryatn*-, but this would not fit the neuter *n*-stem endings that are used with the sumerogram NUMUN (e.g. nom.-acc.pl.

NUMUN^{HI.A}-na). I therefore follow Melchert and interpret this word as a neuter n-stem $\mu ar\mu alan$ -. No etymology, however.

<u>uāš-</u>ⁱ (IIb > Ic1) 'to buy': 2sg.pres.act. <u>u</u>a-aš-ti (KUB 4.3 i 12 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. <u>u</u>a-a-ši (KBo 6.2 ii 45, 46, 49 (OS), KUB 29.29, 11 (OS), KUB 13.8 obv. 16 (MH/NS), VSNF 12.57 i 9 (NS), VSNF 12.127 obv. 6), <u>u</u>a-ši-<u>i</u>a-zi (often, NH), 2pl.pres.act. <u>u</u>a-a-ši-<u>i</u>[a-at-te-]ni (KUB 13.4 ii 72 (OH/NS)) 1sg.pret.act. <u>u</u>a-ši-<u>i</u>a-nu-un (KUB 31.78 iv 8 (NS)), <u>u</u>a-a-ši-<u>i</u>a-nu-u[n] (KUB 7.6, 2 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. <u>u</u>a-ši-(<u>i</u>a)-at (often), 2pl.imp.act. <u>u</u>a-a-aš-tén (KUB 23.72 rev. 36a (MH/MS)); inf.I <u>u</u>a-ši-<u>i</u>a-u-ua-an-zi (KUB 31.76 ii 3 (NS)).

IE cognates: Skt. $vasn\acute{a}$ - 'price', Gr. $\~ωvo\varsigma$ (n.) 'price', Lat. $v\bar{e}num\ dare$ 'to sell', Arm. gin 'price' < *uesno-.

PIE *uós-ei / *us-énti

For the semantics of this verb, compare e.g.

KBo 6.26 ii

- (27) ták-ku ^{LÚ}MUŠEN.DÙ-a[n a]n-na-nu-ua-an-ta-an ku-iš-ki ua-a-ši
- (28) 25 GÍN KÙ.BA[BBAR] pa-a-i ták-ku LÚ-an na-aš-ma MUNUS-an
- (29) dam-pu-u-pí-in ku-iš-ki ua-a-ši 20 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR pa-a-i

'If someone buys a trained augur, he will pay 25 silver shekels. If someone buys an inferior man or woman, he will pay 20 silver shekels'.

The oldest forms of this verb, 3sg.pres.act. $\mu \bar{a}si$ (OS) and 2pl.imp.act. $\mu \bar{a}sten$ (MH/MS), clearly shows that we are dealing with a stem $\mu \bar{a}s$ - that is hi-conjugated. Unfortunately, no weak stem forms are attested on the basis of which the ablaut of this verb can be determined. See at $u sini \mu e/a^{-zi}$ 'to put up for sale', however, for an inner-Hittite cognate that reflects zero-grade. In NS texts, we find a secondary stem $\mu \bar{a}si \mu e/a^{-zi}$, which is formed on the basis of 3sg.pres.act. $\mu \bar{a}si$.

Already since Götze (1928: 99^2) this verb is generally connected with Skt. $vasn\acute{a}$ - 'price', Gr. $\Tilde{\omega}vo\varsigma$ (n.) 'price', Lat. $v\Tilde{e}nus$ 'sale', etc. that all go back to a root *ues- 'to buy'. This means that Hitt. $u\Tilde{a}\breve{s}i$ must go back to * $u\acute{o}s$ -ei.

uašš-^{zi}: see <u>uešš-</u>^{tta}; <u>uašše/a-</u>^{zi}

uašanna- 'track'

The word is found in the Kikkuli-text only:

KBo 3.2 rev.

- (22) ma-aḥ-ḥa-an=m=a-aš ar-ḥa la-a-an-zi n=a-aš a-a-an-te-et ú-e-te-ni-it
- (23) ar-ra-an-zi nam-m=a-aš ÍD-i kat-ta pé-e-hu-da-an-zi n=a-aš 3=ŠU
- (24) kat-kat-ti-nu-an-zi nam-m=a-aš tu-u-ri-ja-an-zi n=a-aš na-ua-ar-ta-an-ni
- (25) ua-ša-an-na-ša-ia 1 DANNA 80 IKU^{IJI.A}=ia pár-ha-i A-NA ua-ša-an-ni=ma
- (26) pár-ga-tar=še-et 6 IKU pal-ḥa-tar=še-et=ma 4 IKU^{ḤI.A} ua-ša-an-na=ma (27) 9^{!?}=ŠU ua-ah-nu-zi

'When they unharness them, they wash them with warm water. Then they bring them to the river and make them immerse three times. Then they harness them and let them galop nine rounds of the track for one mile and 80 IKU. The height of the track is six IKU, its width is four IKU. He makes (them) turn nine times around the track';

KUB 1.11 + KUB 29.57 iv

- (20) nam-m=a-aš kat-kat-ti-nu-an-zi n=a-aš ar-ra-an-du-uš
- (21) tu-u-ri-ia-an-zi n=a-aš! 1 DANNA 20 IKU^{ḤI.A}
- (22) pár-ha-an-du-uš! pa-a-an-zi ua-ša-an-na
- (23) n=a-aš¹ pár-ku-ua-tar=še-et 5 IKU DAGAL=ZU=ma 3 IKU ½ IKU=ja
- (24) a-ra-ah-za-an-da=m=a-aš! IŠ-TU GIŠ $^{ijI.A}$ μa -ah-nu-ma-a[n]
- (25) ANŠE.KUR.RA $^{\text{MEŠ}!}$ = $ma\ a$ -ra-ah-za!-an- $da\ 6$ = $\check{S}U\ \mu a$ -ah-nu-an-z[i]

'Then they make them immerse and harness them after being washed. They go galloping for one mile and twenty IKU, on the track. Its height is five IKU, its width is three IKU and a half. It is surrounded with trees. They make the horses surround it six times'.

The word probably denotes 'track' or something similar. Because of its use with *nauartanna*, which is an Indic word, it is likely that *uašanna*-, too, is of Indic origin. Kammenhuber (1961a: 138-9) even suggests that the form *ua-ša-an-na-ša-ia* is to be interpreted as a spelling of an Indic gen.sg. *vasannasya 'of vasanna-'. Unfortunately, I do not know of an Indic word *vasan(n)a- that would fit this meaning.

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uaššapa-: see uašpa-
uašše/a-zi: see uešš-11a; uašše/a-zi
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uašḥar (n.) 'onion(?)' (Sum. SUM<sup>SAR</sup>(?)): nom.-acc.sg. ua-aš-ḥar (KUB 60.57, 7).
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PIE *uosh_2-r/n-?
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This word is hapax in the following context:

KUB 60.57

- (6) []x SISKUR aš-ša-nu-ua-an-zi nu x[] (7) [k]u-e im-ma ku-e ua-aš-har x[] (8) [ku-i]t-ma-an=kán DINGIR^{LAM} I-NA[]
- '[...] they take care of the ritual. [...] whatever $\mu a \tilde{s} h a r$ [... W]hen the deity in [...]'.

Although on the basis of this fragmentary context a meaning for $\mu a s h a r$ cannot be determined, it is likely that this word must be equated with $\mu a s h a r$ as found in the compound $s \mu a h a r$ (onion(?)' (lit. 'pure $\mu a s h a r$) (q.v.). This could mean that just as $s \mu a h a r$ corresponds to the sumerogram SUM.SIKIL SAR, $\mu a s h a r$ possibly corresponds to SUM.

The fact that *šuppiuašhar* shows a derivative *šuppiuašhanalli*- could indicate that *uašhar*, if it is correctly connected with *šuppiuašhar*, is *r/n*-inflected.

Mechanically, $\mu a \tilde{s} h a r$ seems to reflect * $uosh_2$ -r/n-, but I do not know of any cognates. Further unknown.

 \upmu ašši- (n.) '(ingredients of) medicine': nom.-acc.sg. \upmu a-aš-ši, nom.-acc.pl. \upmu a-aš- \upmu ill.A.

This word denotes 'medicine', or 'ingredients of medicine':

KBo 5.2 iv

- (20) nu 1 kap-pí-in ŠE da-a-i $^{\mathrm{NA}_4}\!\mathrm{ZA.GÌN}$ $^{\mathrm{NA}_4}\!\mathrm{GUG}$ $^{\mathrm{NA}_4}\!\mathrm{AŠ.NU}_{11}.\mathrm{GAL}$
- (21) te-pu da-a-i hu-u-uš-ti-in ^{GIŠ}ERIN ^{GIŠ}ŠINIG te-pu
- (22) da-a-i n=a-at=ša-an A-NA ^{DUG}ku -u \check{s} -ku-u \check{s} - $\check{s}u$ -ul-li
- (23) kat-ta ku-uš-ku-uš-zi ar-ha=m=a-at ši-hi-il-li-ia-aš
- (24) ú-i-te-ni-it tar-na-i n=a-aš-ta EN SÍSKUR ^dUTU-<u>i</u>a
- (25) me-na-ah-ha-an-da ti-i-e-ez-zi nu ke-e ua-aš-ši
- (26) ta-an-ga-ra-an-za e-ku-zi

'He takes one bowl of barley, he takes a little lapis-lazuli, carneol and alabaster and he takes a little $h\bar{u}\bar{s}ti$ -, cedar and tamarisk and pounds them in a mortar. He

dissolves it in purified water. The patient steps in front of the Sun-god and drinks this medicine on an empty stomach';

KBo 5.2 iv

- (37) ... $nu=k\acute{a}n^{L\acute{U}}AZU$ $a-p\acute{e}-e-ez$ še-er ar-ha
- (38) la-a-hu-i nu ^{DUG}GAL.GIR₄ šu-un-na-i n=a-aš-ta A-NA DUG-za
- (39) ši-he-el-li-ia-aš ua-a-tar ku-it an-da nu=za a-pé-e-ez a-ar-ri
- (40) $^{\text{DUG}}\text{GAL}=ma\ ku-i\check{s}\ \check{s}u-u-ua-an-za\ n=a-at^!\ A-NA\ ua-a\check{s}-\check{s}i^{\text{HLA}}\ da-a-i$
- (41) nu ua-aš-ši^{HI.A} ku-uš-ku-uš-ša-an-zi n=a-aš=kán A-NA ^dEN.ZU
- (42) me-na-ah-ha-an-da ti-i-e-ez-zi n=a-at a-da-an-za e-ku-zi

'The magician pours out of it and fills the clay cup. He washes himself with the purified water that is in the vessel. He places the cup that was filled near the ingredients. They pound the ingredients and he steps opposite the Moongod. While eating, he drinks it';

KUB 6.36 ii

- (6) [ma-a-a]n=za=kán an-tu-uḫ-ša-an a-ú-li-iš e-ep-zi
- (7) [ma-a-a]n an-tu-uh-ša-an $IGI^{\Downarrow I.A}-u[a]$ $i\check{s}-tar[-ak-zi]$
- (8) []x *ki-i ua-aš-ši da-a-i*

'When *auli*- seizes a man, when the eyes of a man ail, [...] he will take this medicine'.

No clear etymology.

uāšije/a-zi: see <u>u</u>āš-i

uaššije/a-zi: see uešš-tta; uašše/a-zi

щаšku(i)- (с.) 'offense, sin': acc.sg. *ща-аš-ku-in* (KBo 24.122, 25 (NS), KUB 15.1 iii 45 (NH), KUB 18.63 i 21 (NS)), *ща-аš-ku-un* (KUB 18.63 iv 20 (NS)), gen.sg. *ща-[аš]-kų-i-ja-aš* (KUB 15.6 i 16 (NS)), dat.-log.sg. *ща-аš-ku-i* (IBoT 2.129 obv. 26 (NS)), nom.pl.c. *ща-аš-ku-i-e-eš* (KUB 5.6 i 7 (NS), KUB 18.18, 3 (NS)), acc.pl.c. *ща-аš-ku-uš* (KUB 5.9 obv. 29 (NS)), dat.-loc.pl. *ща-аš-ku-μa-aš* (KBo 23.114 obv. 29, 29 (NS)), *μa-aš-ku-aš* (KUB 16.48 rev. 6 (NS)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *yaškuit-* (n.) 'offense' (nom.-acc.sg. \angle *ya-aš-ku-u-i-š[a]* (ABoT 56 iv 6 (NH/NS))), *yašku(ya)llimma/i-* (adj.) 'sinful' (nom.-acc.sg.n. *ya-aš-ku-ya-al-li-im-ma-an-za*, abl.-instr. *ya-aš-ku(-ul)-li-im-ma-a-ti*).

Eichner (1974: 71) suggests that CLuw. $\mu a \dot{s} k u it$ - and $\dot{s} \mu a \dot{s} k u (i)$ - are the regular outcomes of a stem $\dot{s} \mu a \dot{s} t u$ - (showing a development $\dot{s} t u > k u$), which he connects with Hitt. Hitt. $\mu a \dot{s} t a^{-i} / \mu a \dot{s} t$ - 'to sin' and its derivative $u \dot{s} t u l$ - 'sin'. Although a Luwian development $\dot{s} t u > k u$ is hard to prove (cf. Melchert 1994a: 274), this suggestion may offer an attractive explanation of the semantic similarity between the Luwian and the Hittite words. Note that besides the extended stem $\dot{s} \mu a \dot{s} t - u$ - CLuwian also possesses the unextended stem $\dot{s} u \dot{s} t a \dot{s} t a$ - which is cited under the lemma $\dot{s} u \dot{s} t a \dot{s} t a$ -. See there, too, for an etymological treatment.

 $(^{\text{TÚG}})$ **µašpa-** (c.) 'clothing' (Sum. TÚG^(?)): nom.sg. *µa-aš-ša-pa-aš* (KBo 35.109, 6, KUB 27.28 i 7), acc.sg. *µa-aš-pa-an* (KBo 17.93 obv. 11 (MS), KUB 31.69 obv. $^{?}$ 5, 6); broken *µa-aš-ša-pa*[-...] (KBo 8.114 obv. 8).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. **uašpant-** 'wearing shrouds(?)' (gen.adj.nom.pl.c. <u>ua-aš-pa-an-ta-aš-ši-in-zi</u>).

PIE $*uos-b^ho-?$

This word occurs a few times only, e.g.

KUB 31.69 obv.[?]

- (5) [pé-an ḫu-u]-i-i̯a-ši tu-el=za u̞a-aš-pa-an LÚ-aš i-u̞a-ar u̞a-aš-ši-i̯[a-ši]
- (6) [MUNUS-š]a=za i-ua-ar ua-aš-ši-ia-ši tu-el=za ua-aš-pa-an NÍ.TE-š[i ...]

'When you, Ištar of Lauazantija, My Lady, rush forth to My Majesty in the land of Arzaua, you put on your \underline{u} . like a man, and you put (it) on like a woman. And your \underline{u} . on your body [....]';

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KBo 8.114 obv.

(7) nu <sup>d</sup>LUGAL=pát ua-aš-ša-an-z[i ....]

(8) A-NA <sup>d</sup>LUGAL-ma ua-aš-ša-pa[- ...]
```

'They clothe Šarruma. [...] to Šarruma a uaššapa-[...]'.

On the basis of the contextual evidence, Goetze (1955: 50-1) suggested that *uašpa*- must be the word underlying the sumerogram TÚG 'clothes'.

As Goetze already noticed, the word seems to be derived from the verb $\underline{\mu}e\check{s}s^{-tta}$, $\underline{\mu}a\check{s}\check{s}e/a^{-2i}$ 'to clothe'. Watkins (1969b) compares $\underline{\mu}a\check{s}pa$ - to Lat. $\underline{\nu}espillo$ 'undertaker < *dresser (of dead bodies)' (cf. the fact that CLuw. $\underline{\mu}a\check{s}pant$ - is found in a negative (funereal) context) and reconstructs * $\underline{\mu}os$ -po-. The several Hitt. attestations $\underline{\mu}a$ - $a\check{s}$ -sa-pa- seem to point to phonological /uaSba-/ which then must reflect *uos- $b^{(h)}o$ -.

Goetze (l.c.) points to the fact that the plural form $T\acute{U}G^{HLA}$ appears with commune as well as neuter adjectives, which shows that $\mu a \delta p a$ -, although basically commune, could form a coll.pl. in -a as well.

μαšta-ⁱ / *μαšt-* (IIa1γ) 'to sin, to offend': 2sg.pres.act. *μα-αš-tα-at-ti* (KUB 6.44 iv 32 (NH)), *μα-αš-tα-ši* (NH, often), *μα-αš-tα-a-ši* (NH, 2x), 3sg.pres.act. [*μ*]*α-αš-tα-i* (KBo 9.73 obv. 6 (OS)), *ú-μα-αš-tα-i* (KBo 3.28 ii 10 (OH/NS)), *μα-αš-tα-i* (KUB 13.8 obv. 12 (MH/NS)), *μα-αš-dα-α-i* (KUB 23.68+ obv. 28 (MH/NS)), *μα-αš-ti* (KUB 1.16 + KUB 40.65 iii 60 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *μα-αš-tα-αn-zi* (KBo 16.47 i 8 (MH/MS)), 1sg.pret.act. *μα-αš-tα-αḥ-ḥu-un* (KUB 14.11 + 650/u iii 29 (NH)), *μα-αš-dα-ḥu-un* (KUB 26.32 i 11 (NH/NS)), 2sg.pret.act. *μα-αš-tα-αt-αt* (KUB 33.24 i 33 (OH/NS)), *μα-αš-tα-αš* (NH), 2pl.pret.act. *μα-αš-tα-αt-te-en* (KBo 16.27 i 23 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pret.act. *μα-αš-te-er* (NH), *μα-αš-ti-er* (NH); verb.noun *μα-αš-du-mar* (KBo 4.14 ii 60, 64, 71); impf. *μα-αš-tα-αš-ke/α*- (KUB 23.72 obv. 36 (MH/MS)), *να-αš-te-eš-ke/α*- (KUB 14.11 + 650/u iii 26 (NH)).

Derivatives: **uaštanu-**^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make into a sin, to regard as an offense' (3sg.pres.act. <u>ua-aš-ta-nu-uz-zi</u>, 3pl.pres.act. <u>ua-aš-ta-nu-an-zi</u>, 1sg.pret.act. <u>ua-aš-ta-nu-nu-un</u>; part. <u>ua-aš-ta-nu-ua-an-t-</u>), **uaštaḥḥ-**ⁱ (IIb) 'to sin, to offend' (impf. <u>ua-aš-ta-aḥ-ḥe-eš-ke/a-</u> (KUB 36.86 obv. 8 (NS))), **uaštai-** (c.) 'sin, offense' (nom.sg. <u>ua-aš-ta-i-i-iš</u> (KBo 4.3+ i 33 (NH)), <u>ua-aš-ta-iš</u> (KUB 21.19 iii

45 (NH), KUB 14.7 iv 2 (NH)), acc.sg. *μα-αš-tα-in* (KUB 23.99 obv. 5 (NH)), acc.pl. *μα-αš-tα-uš* (KBo 3.34 ii 24 (OH/NS), KUB 7.41 + KBo 10.45 + Bo 2072 + KUB 12.56 i 56 (MH/NS))).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. **uašta-** (n.) 'sin' (nom.-acc.sg. <u>ua-aš-ta-an-za</u>, <u>ua-aš-ta-az-za</u>).

In the oldest texts, this verb clearly inflects according to the tarna-class. Forms that are inflected according to the tarna-class (tartial a) and the -tartial a-class (tartial a) are found in NH texts only and are clearly secondary due to the high productivity of both the tartial a-rand the -tartial a-class in this period. Within Hittite, the noun tartial a-rand tartial a-r

Verbs that belong to the *tarna*-class can go back to three different structures: *CR-no-H-, *Ce-C(R)oH- or $*CoRCh_{2/3}$ - (see § 2.2.2.2.d for these types). In the case of $\mu a \check{s}ta$ - only the latter type is applicable, which indicates that $\mu a \check{s}ta$ -i/* $u\check{s}t$ -mechanically goes back to $*\mu \acute{o}sTh_{2/3}$ -ei/* $usTh_{2/3}$ - $\acute{e}nti$. I know of no convincing IE cognates. Catsanicos (1991) unconvincingly argues that Hitt. $\mu a \check{s}ta$ - is cognate with Gr. $\dot{\alpha}\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta$ 'error, sin' and reconstructs $*h_2\mu mst$ - (followed by e.g. Melchert 1994a: 50). The latter word is more likely a verbal noun of Gr. $\dot{\alpha}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\omega}$ 'to damage', however, which reflects $*h_2ueh_2$ - or $*h_2euh_2$ - and may be connected with Lyc. qa-'to destroy' (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c).

See at *uašku(i)*- for possible Luwian cognates.

-wašta(ri), -waštat(i) (1pl.midd.-endings): 1pl.pres.midd.: ar-wa-aš-ta (KUB 17.21 iv 5 (MH/MS), KBo 16.27 ii 3 (MH/MS)), u-ya-u-ya-aš-ta-ri (KBo 16.59 i 7 (NS)), e-šu-ya-aš-ta (KUB 31.143 ii 36 (OS), KUB 12.66 iv 10 (OH/NS)), e-šu-aš-ta (KBo 16.25 i 71 (MH/MS)), e-šu-ya-aš-ta-ti (KBo 3.7 iv 7 (OH/NS), KUB 24.8 iv 6 (OH/NS), KUB 33.106 ii 13, 14 (NS)), i-ia-u-ya-aš-ta[(-)...] (KBo 17.48 obv. 6 (MS)), pa-ah-šu-ya-aš-ta (KBo 16.27 iii 16 (MH/MS), KUB 19.25 i 13 (fr.) (NH)), [š]a-li-ku-ya-aš-ta-ti (KBo 3.45, 9 (OH/NS)), za-ah-hi-ja-u-ya-aš-ta (KUB 31.44 ii 15 (MH/NS), 777/v, 3 (fr.) (NS)), za-ah-hi-ja-u-ya-aš-ta-ti (KBo 3.4 ii 13 (NH), KBo 12.27 iii 5 (NH), KUB 21.10, 9 (NH), KBo 14.6, 15 (NH)); 1pl.pret.midd.: ar-ya-aš-ta-at (KBo 16.59 obv. 14 (NS), KUB 23.115, 13 (MH/NS), 500/u, 7 ("erg.") (MS)), e-eš-šu-ya-aš-ta-ti (1490/u 14 (NS)), [šu-]yp-pa-ri-ja-u-ya-aš-ta-ti (KUB 8.48 i 1 (NS)).

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PIE *-uos-d^h h_2(o)
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The present-ending is found in three different forms, -uašta, uaštati and -uaštari. It is clear that of these forms -uašta is the more original one (attested in OS and MS texts), whereas -uaštati and -uaštari are found in NS texts only (see also Yoshida 1987 for this distribution). Note that -uaštari is attested only once vs. 8 times -uaštati. In the preterite, we find -uaštat and -uaštati. Almost all of these are found in NS texts, except possibly for ar-ua-aš-ta-at that Neu (1968: 5) cites in 500/u, 7 (MS, according to Košak 2005c: 162), but with the comment "(erg.)". Does this mean that the whole form is added, of only a part of it?

Etymologically, this ending should be compared with Skt. *-mahe*, *-mahi*, Gr. $-\mu\epsilon(\sigma)\theta\alpha$, TochAB *-mtär*, which point to *-*me(s)-d*^hh₂. The - μ -found in Hittite is comparable to 1pl.act. $-\mu en(i)$, $-\mu ani$ (q.v.). This means that Hitt. $-\mu asta$ reflects (virtual) *- $\mu asta$ or *- $\mu asta$ or (with secondary -asta in analogy to the other middle endings).

uaštul-: see uštul-

uattai- (c.) 'bird' (Sum. MUŠEN): nom.pl. *ua-at-ta-e-eš* (KBo 4.2 ii 32 (OH/NS)).

This word occurs only once, in

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KBo 4.2 ii
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(31) ... nu ki-i[š-ša-an me-ma-i]
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(32) ku-i-e-eš=ua ha-tu-ga-e-eš ua-at-ta-e-eš nu=ua=aš[=ša-an ...]

'he speaks as follows: "Whatever terrible *uattai*-s (there are), them [...]"".

Because of the occurrence of *hatugi*- MUŠEN^{HLA} 'terrible birds' in

ibid. i

- (16) $nu=\mu a$ i-it-tén h[a-t]u-ga-uš MUŠEN $^{\text{HI.A}}$ ki-iš-ta-nu-ut-te-en
- (17) $nu=k\acute{a}n$ ke-e NUMUN[$^{HI.}$] A ma-ah-ha-an $ki-i\acute{s}-ta-ri$ $kal-la-a-ra=i\overset{}{i}a(\langle -ra-i\overset{}{a}a\rangle)=k\acute{a}n$
- (18) ud-da-a-ar ha-tu-ga-ú-š=a MUŠEN^{HI.A} QA-TAM-MA ki-iš-ta-ru

'You must go and exterminate the terrible birds. Just as these seeds are exterminated, may likewise the inauspicious words and the terrible birds be exterminated',

Friedrich (1927: 190¹) suggests that $uatta\bar{e}s$ may be the phonetical spelling of MUŠEN^{H.A}. This suggestion is generally accepted.

Because of the diphthong-stem, it is likely that this word is inhereted. Nevertheless, I do not know of any cognates.

Derivatives: see also *uida*- 'wet'.

IE cognates: Skt. *udán*-, Gr. ὕδωρ, Umbr. *utur*, OCS *voda*, Goth. *wato*, ON *vatn*, OSax. *watar*, OHG *waʒʒar* 'water'.

PIE *uód-r, ud-én-

The etymological tie-in of this word with the other IE words for 'water' (especially OSax. *watar*) was one of the keys to deciphering the Hittite language and has generally been accepted since then. The paradigm shows two stems, nom.-acc.sg. *yātar* besides obl. *yitēn*-. Since Schindler (1975a: 4-5) these stems have been explained as reflecting a static paradigm **uód-r*, **uéd-n*-.

See now Kloekhorst (fthc.b), however, for my view that the PIE paradigm of 'water' was not static, but proterodynamic (* $u\acute{o}d$ -r, *ud- $\acute{e}n$ -) and that Hitt. $uit\bar{e}n$ -must be phonologically interpreted as / $uid\acute{e}n$ -/, the phonetic outcome of * $uite{u}d\acute{e}n$ -, which form shows an analogical restored consonantal * $uite{u}$ - instead of expected vocalic * $uite{u}$ - in analogy to nom.-acc. * $uite{u}$ -acc. * $uite{u}$ - $uite{u}$ -acc. * $uite{u}$ - $uite{u}$ - $uite{u}$ -acc. * $uite{u}$ - $uite{$

uattarije/a-tta(ri) (IIIg) '?': 3sg.imp.med. ua-at-ta-ri-et-ta-ru (KBo 12.96 i 15).

This verb occurs only once:

KBo 12.96 i

- (14) [ma-a-a]n ŠA ^{URU}La-la-an-da me-ma-i nu la-la-at-ta-ru
- (15) [ma-a-a]n ŠA ^{URU}Ųa-at-tar-ųa me-ma-i nu ųa-at-ta-ri-et-ta-ru

'If (someone) from the city Lalanda speaks, he must be l-ed. If (someone) from Uattarya speaks, he must be μ -ed'.

From this context alone, a meaning cannot be determined. HW, Erg. 3: 36 glosses it with 'quellen(?)', but this meaning is based on the formal similarity with *yattaru*- 'source, well' only and has no merit. It is quite possible that we are dealing with a nonce-formation, created on the basis of the city name <u>Yattarya</u>.

NINDA **uatarmašši-** (c.) a kind of bread: acc.pl. NINDA **ua-tar-ma-aš-ši-uš** (KUB 55.54 obv. 17).

The suffix -ašši- could point to a Luwian origin. The exact meaning of this word is unclear, so no further etymology.

yātarnaḥḥ-i (IIb) 'to order, to instruct': 1sg.pres.act. ya-tar-na-aḥ-ḥi ((KBo 11.1 obv. 20) (NH)), ya-a-tar-na-aḥ-mi (KBo 18.76 rev. 8 (NH)), ya-tar-na-aḥ-mi (KBo 18.76 rev. 13 (NH)), 2sg.pres.act. ya-tar-na-aḥ-ti (NH), 3sg.pres.act. ya-a-tar-na-aḥ-hi (KUB 2.2 iii 37 (OH/NS)), ya-a-tar-na-aḥ-zi (VSNF 12.114 obv. 7 (NS)), ya-tar-na-aḥ-zi (KUB 26.12 ii 26 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. ya-tar-na-aḥ-ha-an-zi (MH/MS), 1sg.pret.act. ya-a-tar-na-aḥ-hu-un, ya-tar-na-aḥ-hu-un, 2sg.pret.act. ya-tar-na-aḥ-ta (MH/MS), 3sg.pret.act. ya-tar-na-aḥ-hi-iš (KBo 3.38 obv. 23 (OH/NS)), ya-a-tar-na-aḥ-ta (KBo 14.1 rev. 87 (NH)), 1pl.pret.act. ya-tar-na-aḥ-hu-u-en, 2pl.pret.act. ya-tar-na-aḥ-tén (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.act. ya-a-tar-na-aḥ-he-er, 2sg.imp.act. ya-a-tar-na-aḥ (MH/MS); part. ya-a-tar-na-aḥ-ha-an-t-, ya-tar-na-aḥ-ha-an-t-; verb.noun. gen.sg. ya-tar-na-aḥ-hu-u-ya-aš; inf.I ya-tar-na-aḥ-hu-u-ya-an-zi, impf. ya-tar-na-aḥ-he-eš-ke/a-, ya-tar-na-aḥ-ḥi-iš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: **uatarnaḥḥa-** 'message, instruction' (abl. <u>ua-tar-na-aḥ-ḥa-az</u> (KBo 12.85 ++ i 27 (MH/NS))).

This verb shows forms both with *mi*- and *hi*-conjugation endings. Nevertheless, it is likely that just as the other verbs in *-ahh-*, *uatarnahh*- was *hi*-conjugated originally. The etymology of this word is unclear. Often (e.g. Eichner 1980: 126, 146⁶⁹), the verb is compared to *uttar* / *uttan*- 'word, speech', but it is difficult to reconcile the geminate spelling of *uttar* with the single spelling of *uātarnahh-*. Eichner states that *uatarnahh-* is derived from a part. **uadarnant-*, which is syncopated from **uadarienant-*, itself a derivative in *-nant-* of a verb **uadarie-*, which is a denominative derivative of **uadar-*, the preform of *uttar* 'word'. This account is incorrect, for several reasons: (1) I know of no derivatives in *-je/a-* that show a lenited stop vs. the fortited stop of the ground word; (2) I know of no

deverbal derivatives in *-nant*-; and (3) I know of no syncopes of *-ie-*. All in all, I see no possibility to etymologically connect <u>uātarnaḥ</u>h- with <u>uttar / uttan-</u> 'word, speech', although I am not able to offer an alternative solution.

μat(ta)ru- (n.) 'well, source' (Sum. TÚL): nom.-acc.sg. μα-at-tα-ru (KUB 31.143a + VBoT 124 (StBoT 25: 188) iii 21 (OS), KUB 8.41 iii 14 (fr.) (OS)), μα-at-ru (KBo 40.34, 5 (MH/MS)), gen.sg. μα-at-ru-aš (KBo 8.41 ii 3 (OS)), μα-at-tα-ru-aš (KUB 31.143a + VBoT 124 ii 11 (OS), Bo 4767 (StBoT 25: 180), 4 (OS)), [μα-at-]tα-ru-μα-aš (KBo 25.112 iii 8 (OS)), all.sg. μα-at-tαr-μα (KBo 3.7 iv 12 (OH/NS), KUB 17.6 iv 9 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.sg. μα-at-tαr-ú-i (KBo 24.12 obv. 6 (NS)), TÚL-i (KUB 12.66 iv 15 (OH/NS)), nom.-acc.pl.(?) [μα-αt-tα]r²-uα? (KUB 19.37 iii 54).

PIE *uot(H)-ru-

Already in OS texts, where the word is attested multiple times, we find a spelling *uattaru*- besides *uatru*-, probably indicating phonological /uatru-/.

Etymologically, it is tempting to connect this word with $u\bar{a}tar / uit\bar{e}n$ - 'water' (thus e.g. Weitenberg 1984: 195), but this is impossible in view of the geminate spelling of -tt- in uattaru-, which points to an etymological *t, which contrasts with the etymological *d in $u\bar{a}tar < uodr$. One could argue that uattaru- reflects Luw. *uodr- (with Čop's Law causing geminate -tt-), but because of the abundant attestestations in OS texts already, a foreign origin of this word is not likely. Moreover, *uod- would probably have yielded CLuw. *uod- (cf. Melchert 1994a: 262). So, although I know of no IE cognates, I would reconstruct this word mechanically as *uot(H)-vod-

Derivatives: *yatkunu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make jump, to make flee' (3sg.pres.act. *ya-at-ku-nu-zi*, 1sg.pret.act. *ya-at-ku-nu-un*, 3sg.pret.act. *ya-at-ku-nu-ut*, 3pl.pret.act. *ua-at-ku-nu-e-er*, *ua-at-ku-nu-er*).

PIE **uétk**'-*ti*

This verb is attested quite often, a few times in OS texts already. It shows a stem $\mu atku$ - throughout its forms. Only the 2sg.imp.midd.-forms $\mu atkahhut$, $\mu atgahhut$ (duplicates of each other) are aberrant, but according to Neu (1968: 195), these forms are modelled after the form u sgahhut which precedes in the text. The 3sg.pres.midd. $\mu a-at-ku-it-ta$ (or $\mu a-at-ku-et-ta$) is, according to Oettinger (1979a: 337¹⁶¹), a rebuilding in analogy to the -ue-class.

Oettinger (1979a: 237) convincingly suggests that $\mu atku$ - has to be interpreted as /uatkw-/, which is supported by 3sg.pret.act. $\mu atkutta$ (the ending -tta is used only when the stem ends in consonant whereas -t is used when the stem ends in vowel, e.g. 3sg.pret.act. $\alpha rnut$: note that the spelling μa -at-ku-ut occurs in the Song of Ullikummi (Güterbock 1952) only).

Čop (1955c: 69, followed by e.g. Oettinger 1979a: 237) assumes that /uatk^w-/reflects * μ o-tk -, of which the latter part is the zero-grade of the root *tek - 'to walk, to hurry' (Skt. tak- etc.). Melchert (1994a: 95) reconstructs * μ e/ δtk -, apparently assuming that *tetk -, too, would yield tetk - (similarly tak - 'to undertake, to unify' < *tetk -). If so, then tetk - could reflect *tetk -, of which the prefix *tetk - possibly is identical to the prefix found in tett - 'to build'. If tett - univerbated verb, however, we have to reckon with a root *tett -, which is structurally comparable to e.g. *tett - (see at tett -) or *tett - 'to create' (although the latter probably goes back to an old reduplication of *tett - 'to procreate').

GIŠ **µauarkima-** (c.) object in which the door-ax is fixed and turns: nom.sg. **µa-µa-** ar-ki-ma-aš, acc.sg. **µa-µa-** ar-ki-ma-an, dat.-loc.sg. **µa-µa-** ar-ki-mi, abl. **µa-µa-** ar-ki-ma-za (KUB 32.120, 3); uninfl.? **µa-µa-** ar-ki-ma (KUB 17.10 iv 10).

IE cognates: Gr. εἴργω, ἐέργω 'to enclose, to encompass', Skt. *vṛjána*-'community, enclosure of a community'.

PIE * $h_1uor\acute{g}$ -?

This word was determined as "Türangel" by Otten (1952: 235), a translation which still often can be found. Boysan-Dietrich (1987: 128f.) shows that the word means either 'Drehzapfen' or 'Drehpfanne', however, e.g. in

KBo 21.6 obv. (with dupl. KBo 25.193 obv. 3f.)

- (1) [EGIR-a]n-da=ma-a=z [GIŠ]ua-ua-ar-ki-ma-an ŠA IM []da-a-i
- (2) [n=a-an=]ši=kán A-NA SAG.DU=ŠU an-da ap-pí-iš-ke-ez-zi
- (3) [MUNUS]ŠU.GI=ma ki-iš-ša-an hu-uk-ki-iš-ke-ez-zi
- (4) $[^{GIS}\mu a-\mu a-]ar-ki-ma-as$ ta-me-tar- $\mu a-an-za$ EGIR-an ke-e-da-ni tar-ru- μ [...]
- (5) [ke-]e-da-ni tar-ru-u pa-ra-a-an iš-tap-pé-er EGIR-an da-ma-[aš-šer]
- (6) [ma-]ah-ha-an=ma-a=š-ša-an GIŠ IG GIŠ ua-ua-ar-ki-mi ú-e-[eh-zi i-da-a-lu-uš]
- (7) [U]D-az ma-ni-in-ku-ua-an-za MU-za DINGIR^{MEŠ}-aš kar-pí-iš pa-an-[ga-u-ua-aš EME-aš]
- (8) KASKAL-az EGIR-pa ne-[ia-ru]

'She takes a \underline{u} . of clay and holds it on his head. The Old Woman conjures as follows. "The powerful \underline{u} . [...-s] afterward $tarr\bar{u}$ for this one. They have stopped the breath $tarr\bar{u}$ for this one. They oppressed back. Just as the door turns in the \underline{u} ., let the evil day (and) the short year (and) anger of the gods turn back from every road".

Boysan-Dietrich also adduces the following context, where <u>uauarkima</u>- is added, however:

KBo 12.112 rev.

- (11) ... $nu=ua-a=\check{s}-\check{s}a-an$ GIŠIG GIM-an
- (12) $\begin{bmatrix} GI\check{S} ua-ua-ar-ki-mi \ \acute{u}-e-h \end{bmatrix} a-at-ta$ DUMU- $la-a\check{s}-\check{s}=a=ua-a=\check{s}-\check{s}a-an$ $an-ni-i=\check{s}-\check{s}i$
- (13) [an-da-an QA-TAM-MA] ú-e-ḥa-at-ta-ru

'Just as a door turns [in a μ .], [likewise] the child must turn [inside] his mother'.

She also cites

KBo 24.71

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(11) [... ša-]ra-a-az-zi ua-ua-ar-ki-mi kat-te-r[i DINGI]R<sup>?MEŠ</sup> dan-ku-i da-ga-an-z[i-pí ...]
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which would indicate that there was an 'upper' u.

In my view, we have to interpret <u>uauarkima</u>- as that part of the threshold or door-post in which the door-ax is fixed and turns. Perhaps it denotes some kind of wooden bearing between the wooden ax and the stone threshold.

An enigmatic attestation is

KUB 17.10 iv

- (8) pa-id-du ^dTe-li-pí-nu-ua-aš kar-pí-iš kar-di-mi-ia-az ua-aš-du-ul
- (9) ša-a-u-ar pár-na-an-z=a-at tar-na-ú iš-tar-ni-ia-š=a-at an-na-aš-na-an-za
- (10) tar-na-ú GIŠ lu-ut-ta-an-z=a-at tar-na-ú ua-ua-ar-ki-ma iš-tar-ni-ia-š=a-at
- (11) hi-la-aš tar-na-ú KÁ.GAL=at tar-na-ú hi-lam-na-an-z=a-at tar-na-ú

'It must go, the wrath, anger, desolation and rage of Telipinu. The house must let them go. The inner *annaššar* must let them go. The window must let them go. \underline{u} . The inner courtyard must let them go. The big gate must let them go. The gatehouse must let them go'.

It is remarkable that <u>uauarkima</u>, which apparently is uninflected, seems to fall outside the sentences here.

Etymologically, the word is often connected with the verb for 'to turn' that is reconstructed as $*h_2uerg$ - (Hitt. hurki- 'wheel', Skt. $v\bar{a}vrj$ -). The assumption is then that the $*h_2$ is lost in $\mu a \mu a r kima$ - because of the o-grade: $*h_2uorg$ - $*\mu a r k$ -. This connection is not that likely on semantic grounds, however: the $\mu a \mu a r kima$ - did not turn itself, but the door was turning in the $\mu a \mu a r kima$ -.

In my view, other connections are possible as well, e.g. with Gr. ἐέργω, εἴργω 'to enclose, to encompass' (* $h_1uer\acute{g}$ -): the $\mu a\mu arkima$ - is, of course, the object in which the door-ax is fixed. Note that a development * h_1uo - > Hitt. μa - is supported by e.g. * h_1uorso - > Hitt. $\mu arša$ - 'fog, mist' (cf. § 1.4.5.a).

See Oettinger 2001 for the suffix -ima-.

ye-^{zi} / yya- (Ic4) 'to come': 1sg.pres.act. ú-ya-mi (OS), ú-ya-am-mi (2x), ú-ya-a-mi (1x), 2sg.pres.act. ú-ya-ši (OS), ú-ya-a-ši (1x), 3sg.pres.act. ú-e-ez-zi (OS, 6x), ú-ez-zi (OS, often), ú-ya-az-zi (rare), 1pl.pres.act. ú-ya-u-e-ni (OS), 2pl.pres.act. ú-ya-at-te-ni (MH/MS), ú-ya-at-te-e-ni, 3pl.pres.act. ú-en-zi (OS, later rare), ú-ya-an-zi (OS, later often), 1sg.pret.act. ú-ya-nu-un (MH/MS), ú-ya-a-nu-un (1x), 2sg.pret.act. ú-ya-aš, 3sg.pret.act. ú-e-et (OS), ú-et (OS), ú-i-it (KBo 25.123, 4), 1pl.pret.act. ú-ya-u-en (OS), 2pl.pret.act. ú-ya-at-tén, ú-ya-tén, 3pl.pret.act. ú-e-et (OS), 2sg.imp.act. e-hu (q.v.), 3sg.imp.act. ú-ya-du, 2pl.imp.act. ú-ya-at-te-en (OS), ú-ya-at-tén, ú-ya-tén, ú-et-te-en (KBo 3.41, 22 (OH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. ú-ya-an-du; part. ú-ya-an-t-; inf.I ú-ya-u-an-zi (MH/MS); impf. ú-iš-ke/a-, ú-i-iš-ke/a-, ú-e-iš-ke/a-.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. aui- 'to come' (2sg.pres.act. a-u-i-isi, 3sg.pres.act. a-u-i-iti, a-u-i-iti, 1sg.pret.act. a-u-i-i-iti, 3sg.pret.act. a-u-i-i-iti, 3sg.pret.act. a-u-i-i-iti, 3sg.pret.act. a-u-i-i-iti, 3sg.pret.act. a-u-i-i-iti, 4sg.pret.act. a-u-i-i-iti-iti-iti-iti-iti-iti-iti-iti-ititi-ititi-iti-iti-iti

du=r; part. a-ú-i-im-mi-iš, a-ú-i-(im)-mi-[iš], a-ú-i-im-ma-an); HLuw. áwi- 'to come' (3sg.pres.act. /?awidi/ á-wa/i-ti (KARKAMIŠ A5a §11, KÜRTÜL §3), á-wa/i+ra/i (PALANGA §11), 3sg.pret.act. /?awida/ á-wa/i-tà-' (SULTANHAN §5), 3sg.(?)pret. "PES" á-wa/i-tà, 3pl.imp.act. /?awintu/ á-wa/i-i-tu (KULULU 1 §13)).

PIE $*h_2ou + *h_1\acute{e}i$ -ti / $*h_1i$ -énti

All forms of this verb are spelled with initial Ú-. Beckman (1983: 34) cites a form u-ua-a[t-te-]in (KBo 17.62+63 iv 7) that he translates as 'come!', but the photograph of this tablet (available through Hetkonk) clearly does not support this reading: (the gap between -a[t-..] and [..-]in is far too large to support this reading. Perhaps we are dealing here with a middle form of au^{-1}/u - 'to see' (q.v.), which occasionally is spelled with initial U-. Note that the imperfective of ue^{-zi} / uua -, which is spelled with initial ú- (ú-iš-ke/a-, ú-i-iš-ke/a-, ú-e-iš-ke/a-) is clearly kept distinct from the imperfective of uie^{-z^i}/ui - 'to send', which is spelled with initial u- (u-ieš-ke/a-, u-i-iš-ke/a-, u-iš-ke/a-, u-e-eš-ke/a-, u-i-e-eš-ke/a-). The former represents phonological /?uɨské/á-/, whereas the latter represents /?oɨské/á-/ > /?oiské/á-/ and, with analogical introduction of the strong stem, /?oieske/a-/. Some of the forms of the paradigm of ue^{-zi} / uua - are identical to forms of the paradigm au^{-i}/u - 'to see' (q.v.). The hapax \acute{u} -i-it (KBo 25.123, 4) with -i- instead of normal uet is found in a text that contains the equally aberrant ha-an-ti-iz-zi-an instead of normal hantezzian (cf. Melchert 1984a: 93).

Synchronically, $\underline{u}e^{-}/\underline{u}\underline{u}a^{-}$ inflects according to class Ic4, verbs in $-\underline{u}\underline{u}e/a^{-}$ (note that the occasional spellings $u^{-}\underline{u}a^{-}a^{-}mi$ and $u^{-}\underline{u}a^{-}a^{-}si$ may have to be regarded as inflecting according to the $\underline{h}atrae^{-}$ class). Usually, these verbs are denominatives in *- $\underline{i}e/o^{-}$ that are derived from u^{-} stem nouns. It is clear that this is not the origin of $\underline{u}e^{-}/\underline{u}\underline{u}a^{-}$, however. From a semantic point of view, it is obvious that $\underline{u}e^{-}/\underline{u}\underline{u}a^{-}$ is the u^{-} counterpart of $\underline{p}a\underline{i}e^{-}$ 'to go' (q.v.). Just as this latter verb is a compound of the preverb $\underline{p}e^{-}$ (* $h_{1}\underline{p}oi^{-}$) and the root * $h_{1}ei^{-}$, $\underline{u}e^{-}$ ' $\underline{u}\underline{u}a^{-}$ must originally have been a univerbation of the preverb u^{-} (* $h_{2}ou^{-}$) and the root * $h_{1}ei^{-}$. Exactly when this univerbation was created is not fully clear. Apparently, it happened at the time that * $h_{2}ou$ had already monophthongized to / $l^{-}\underline{u}$. Moreover, because in $\underline{h}\underline{u}\underline{u}anzi$ 'they run' < * $h_{2}uh_{1}\underline{i}enti$ the cluster * $h_{1}i$ intervocalically yielded OH - \underline{i} -, we must assume that the initial laryngeal of * $h_{1}\underline{i}enti$ 'they go' had already been lost. So, in 3pl.pres.act. the univerbation took place between the elements * $l^{-}\underline{u}$ and * $l^{-}\underline{u}$ in * $l^{-}\underline{u}$ in * $l^{-}\underline{u}$ in * $l^{-}\underline{u}$ in the root * $l^{-}\underline{u}$ in * $l^{-}\underline{u}$ i

which were $*h_l \acute{e}i-ti$ and $*h_l \acute{e}i-t$ in PIE, we are dealing with the univerbation of the elements */?u/ and $*/?\acute{e}t^si$ / and $*/?\acute{e}t$ /, which formed pre-Hitt. $*/?u?\acute{e}t^si$ / and $/?u?\acute{e}t$ /, which regularly yielded OH $/?u\acute{e}t^si$ /, spelled $\acute{u}-e-ez-zi$ and $/?u\acute{e}t$ /, spelled $\acute{u}-e-et$. On the basis of $/?u\acute{e}t^si$ /: $/?u\acute{a}nt^si$ /, the verb was reinterpreted as a thematic verb belonging to class Ic4, on the basis of which secondary forms like 1sg.pres.act. $\acute{u}-\acute{u}a-mi$ $/?u\acute{a}mi$ / were created. Note that like in other thematic verbs, the thematic vowel -e- received some productivity in the OH period, on the basis of which the OS form $\acute{u}-en-zi$ was created.

In Luwian, the univerbation between $*h_2ou$ and $*h_1ei$ - took place when the former element still contained a diphthong, so */?au/. On the basis of the fact that in CLuwian we find a stem aui-, the HLuwian verb aui-, which is spelled with the ambiguous sign uai, must be read aui- as well.

 ueh^{-i}/uah - (Ia3; IIIa > IIIb, IIIh) 'to turn (oneself); to patrol': 1sg.pres.act. \acute{u} -eeh-mi (KBo 12.103 i 16 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. ú-e-eh-zi (OS, very often), ua-ah-zi (KUB 1.13 i 49 (MH/NS)), *ua-ah-hu-zi* (KBo 3.5 iii 4 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *ua-ha-an-zi* (OS, very often), *ú-e-ha-an-zi* (KBo 11.1 i 33 (NH), KUB 25.37 ii 22 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. ú-e-hu-un (KUB 23.11 ii 13 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pret.act. ú-e-eh-ta (KUB 33.106 iii 46 (NS)), 3sg.imp.act. ú-e-ha-ad-du (KUB 12.17, 10 (NS)), 3pl.imp.act. ú-e-ha-an-du (KUB 7.1 ii 34 (OH/NS)); 1sg.pres.midd. ú-e-ha-ahh[a] (KUB 36.75 iii 18 (OH/MS) (cited by HW: 250 as uehahha[ri], but there is no indication for the sign RI), 3sg.pres.midd. ú-e-ha-at-ta (KBo 32.13 ii 12 (MH/MS), KUB 7.1 ii 33 (OH/NS), KUB 9.25 + 27.67 iii 5, 53, 58, iv 13 (MH/NS)), ú-e-ha-at-ta-ri (KUB 33.103 iii 6 (MH/NS), KUB 9.31+ i 12 (NS)), ú-e-eh-ta-ri (KUB 13.4 iii 20 (OH/NS), KBo 3.3+ ii 18 (NH), KBo 4.12 rev. 11 (NH), KUB 19.41+ ii 22 (NH), KUB 21.38 obv. 31 (NH)), 3pl.pres.midd. ú-e-haan-ta (OS), ú-e-ha-an-ta-ri, ú-e-ha-an-da(-ri), 3sg.pret.midd. ú-e-ha-at-ta-at (KUB 4.1 i 14 (MH/NS)), ú-e-eh-ta-at (KUB 26.1 iii 18 (NH)), 3pl.pret.midd. úe-ha-an-da-at (KUB 32.68 ii 7 (NS)), 3sg.imp.midd. ú-e-ha-at-ta-ru (KBo 12.112 rev. 10, 13 (NS), KBo 4.6 obv. 15 (NH)), 3pl.imp.midd. ú-e-ha-an-da-ru; part.nom.sg.c. ua-ha-an-za (KUB 1.16 + KUB 40.65 iii 62), nom.-acc.sg.n. uaha-a-an (KBo 15.10 + KBo 20.42 ii 28); verb.noun ú-e-hu-ua-ar, gen. ú-e-hu-uaaš; inf.II ú-e-ha-an-na (KUB 4.1 i 40, KUB 24.2 i 9); impf. ú-e-he-eš-ke/a-, ú-ehi-iš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: uahātar / uahann-, uehātar / uehann- (n.) 'turning' (gen.sg. uaha-an-n[a-aš] (KBo 6.29 iii 23, HKM 26 obv. 8 (MH/MS)), ú-e-ha-an-na-aš (KBo 6.28 ii 25)), uahnu-^{ij} (Ib2) 'to make turn, to turn (someone)' (1sg.pres.act. ua-ah-nu-mi (OS), ua-ah-nu-ú-mi (OS), 2sg.pres.act. ua-ah-nu-ši, 3sg.pres.act.

ua-ah-nu-uz-zi (OS), μα-ah-nu-zi (MH/MS), 1pl.pres.act. μα-ah-nu-me-ni (OS), μα-ah-nu-um-me-e-ni, 2pl.pres.act. μα-ah-nu-ut-te-ni, 3pl.pres.act. μα-ah-nu-μα-an-zi (MH/MS), μα-ah-nu-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. μα-ah-nu-un, 3sg.pret.act. μα-ah-nu-ut, 1pl.pret.act. μα-ah-nu-um-me-en, 3pl.pret.act. μα-ah-nu-e-e-r, μα-ah-nu-er, 2sg.imp.act. μα-ah-nu-ut, 3sg.imp.act. μα-ah-nu-ud-du, 2pl.imp.act. μα-ah-nu-ut[-tén], 3pl.imp.act. μα-ah-nu-μα-an-du; part. μα-ah-nu-an-t-, μα-ah-nu-μα-an-t-; verb.noun μα-ah-nu-mar; [μα-]ah-nu-μα-u-μα-ar, ú-μα-ah-nu-μα-ar (KBo 3.2 i 66 passim); verb.noun μα-ah-nu-eš-šar; inf.I μα-ah-nu-ma-an-zi; impf. μα-ah-nu-uš-ke/α-), ^{Lύ}μehešgattalla-</sup> (c.) 'patrol' (dat.-loc.pl. LÚ.MEŠ ú-e-he-eš-ga-at-tal-la-aš (KUB 13.4 iii 12)).

PIE * $u\acute{e}ih_2$ -o?

Consensus has it that $\mu e h^{-zi} / \mu a h$ reflects a Narten-inflected verb * $u \bar{e} h_2$ -/ *ueh*₂-. E.g. Oettinger (1979a: 99) states: "*ú-e-ih-zi* [..] : *ua-ah-hu-u-e-ni* [..] geht auf *uéh₂-ti: *uáh₂-uene-i [..] zurück. Schon in der älteren Sprache dringt die Lenierung des h (ua-ha-an-zi [..]) und später auch der e-Vokalismus (ú-e-ha-an-zi [..]) aus dem Sg. ein". This is unlikely for several reasons, however. The first reason is the fact that there are virtually no forms with uahh- attested. We find uahanzi from OS onwards, which contrasts with the fact that the preform *uéh2nti should regularly have given **uahhanzi. It therefore is often stated that 3pl. uahanzi took over the lenited -h- from the singular (as also Oettinger l.c.), but this is impossible. First, the * h_2 of the singular forms * $u\dot{e}h_2$ -mi, * $u\dot{e}h_2$ -si and * $u\dot{e}h_2$ -tiwould not get lenited as it is part of a cluster. Moreover, the $*h_2$ in these forms would have regularly been lost before consonant other than *s. So the regular outcome in Hittite of a PIE Narten-paradigm of a root *ueh2- would have been ***uēmi, **uēhsi, **uēzzi, **uahhuueni, **uātteni, **uahhanzi (if one accepts Eichner's Law, which I reject, cf. § 1.4.9.2.b). I do not see how in this paradigm a lenited -h- could have been generalized in order to yield attested *yahanzi*. Moreover, the reconstructed root * μeh_2 - is based on the Hittite forms only. Reflexes of this root are unknown from any other IE language. All in all, I reject the theory that the active paradigm $\mu e h^{-zi} / \mu a h$ - can be explained as the outcome of a Narten-inflected paradigm of a PIE root * ueh_2 -.

We should rather go back to the etymology provided by Eichner (1973a: 76-7). The only way in which this verb could be regarded as of IE origin, is to start with the middle paradigm. Middle forms are attested in OS texts already, which means that the middle inflection is not necessarily derived of the active inflection. Unfortunately, it is not fully clear what the original 3sg.-form was: we find uehatta(ri) as well as uehtari (compare e.g. uehatha and uehatha and uehatta(ri) it is certainly possible that the original form was uehatha and 3sg.pres.midd. uehatta(ri) it is certainly possible that the original form was uehatha in this form could in principle go back to a preform uehatha on the basis of the middle stem uehatha Hitt. ueh an active paradigm was created, it is in my view quite credible that in analogy to e.g. uehatha of uehatha and uehatha in analogy to e.g. uehatha of uehatha and uehatha in analogy to e.g. uehatha of uehatha and uehatha in analogy to e.g. uehatha of uehatha and uehatha of uehatha and uehatha of uehatha and uehatha of uehatha and uehatha of uehatha and uehatha of uehatha and uehatha of uehatha or uehatha of ueha

If this scenario is correct, we should connect the root *ueih₂- to Skt. véti 'to pursue, to strife after' (compare expecially $v\bar{t}u\acute{a}$ - 'turned to' for the semantics), Lith. $v\acute{y}ti$ 'to pursue', etc. (cf. also Eichner 1973: 77 and Kimball 1999: 211). Usually, these verbs are reconstructed as reflecting a root *ueih₁-, with a *h₁ that is based on Gk. ἴεμαι 'to pursue' (< *Fίεμαι). The exact construction of ἵεμαι is too uncertain to draw any conclusions on, however (cf. Frisk 1960-72 s.v. who states that this verb well may have been influenced by ἵημι 'to send').

 te-i[n]; part. $\acute{u}-e-k\acute{a}n-t-$ (NS), verb.noun $\acute{u}-e-ku-\dot{u}a-ar$, impf. $\acute{u}-e-ki-i\ddot{s}-ke/a-$, $\acute{u}-e-ki-e\ddot{s}-ke/a-$.

IE cognates: Skt. *vaś*- 'to wish, to want, to strive after', Av. *vas*- 'id.', Gr. ἑκών 'voluntary'.

PIE *uék-ti / *uk-énti

See Oettinger 1979a: 17f. for an overview of forms. Already since Hrozný (1919: 180^6), this verb is generally regarded as derived from the root *uek-, also visible in Skt. vas-, Av. vas- 'to wish, to want' and Gr. ἑκών (\digamma εκών) 'voluntary'. In his description of the leniting rules, Eichner (1973a: 81) assumed that the single -k- as visible in forms like 1sg.pret. uekun and 3pl.pret ueker must be the result of a lenition due to a preceding accentuated long vowel: *ueker- He therefore reconstructs an acrostatic root present *ueker- in This view is widely followed and has been elaborated upon. For instance, Oettinger (1979a: 100) states that ueker- ueker- in must be analysed as /ueker- ind ueker- ueker- in Missinger (1979a: 100) states that ueker- ueker- in must be analysed as /ueker- in Show generalization of the lenited velar out of the singular.

Apart from the fact that the other IE languages in which the root *uek- has been preserved do not show any traces of an acrostatic inflection (Skt. 3sg. $v\acute{a}s\acute{t}i$: 1pl. $u\acute{s}m\acute{a}si$ and GAv. 3sg. $v\acute{a}s\acute{t}i$: 1pl. $u\acute{s}m\acute{a}h\bar{\imath}$ reflect an ordinary root-present *uek-ti: *uk-me), the occurrence of a lenited velar in the paradigm of Hitt. $u\acute{e}kk^{-2i}$ is difficult to explain. In the singular forms, where *-k- allegedly has been lenited due to the preceding long vowel, *k is always part of a cluster, and clusters do not get lenited: the preforms *uekmi, *ueksi, *uekti therefore would not yield Hitt. /ueg-/, but rather /uek-/. The only form for which one could argue that *k could have undergone lenition is 1sg.pret. *uek-m, but of exactly this form the oldest attestation is $u\acute{e}k$ -uun (MH/MS) with a geminate -kk-. So I do not see how a lenited velar could have come about and spread throughout the paradigm.

If we compare the spellings \acute{u} -e-ek- $k\acute{a}n$ -zi and \acute{u} -e- $k\acute{a}n$ -zi, we see that the first form is the *lectio difficilior* and therefore must be the 'correct' spelling. This means that the latter form is a simplified spelling in which the sign IG has been left out. I therefore want to propose to interpret all spellings with \acute{u} -e-kV as simplified spellings for \acute{u} -e-ek-kV. This means that we are only dealing with a stem uekk-.

As we saw above, the other IE languages in which this verb is attested show a normal root-present * $u\acute{e}k$ -ti / * $u\acute{k}$ - $\acute{e}nti$. The question is what this paradigm would yield in Hittite. The answer for the singular form is straightforward: PIE * $u\acute{e}kti$ would yield Hitt. / $u\acute{e}kt^si$ /, spelled \acute{u} -e-ek-zi, which is exactly the form we find in

the texts. The expected outcome of PIE *ukenti is more problematic, however. Taken in isolation, the phonetically regular outcome of PIE *ukénti would have been Hitt. **ukkanzi. As part of a paradigm, however, the outcome may have been different. In Hittite, we never find word-initial paradigmatical alternations: for instance, an initial consonantal u never alternates with vocalic u. I therefore assume that original paradigms in which a full grade *ue/oC- alternated with the zero-grade *uC-, first the consonantal *u- was generalized, yielding a zero-grade *uC-. The cluster *uC- then was solved in different ways: through the anaptyctic vowel /ɨ/ (spelled -e/i-) when the following consonant was a stop (cf. also uātar / uiten-) or through the anaptyctic vowel /ə/ (spelled -a-) when the following consonant was *R, *h and *s (cf. also $u\bar{e}ss^{-tta}$, $uasse/a^{-zt}$). In the case of *ukénti, I therefore believe that on the basis of the singular stem * $u\acute{e}k$ -, the original 3pl.pres. *uk-énti was altered to *ukénti, the initial cluster of which then was solved as /uɨkántsi/, spelled ú-e(-ek)-kán-zi. I must admit, however, that it cannot be excluded that in some cases the spelling \dot{u} -e(-ek)- $k\dot{a}n$ -zi in fact denotes /uékant ^{s}i /, a secondary 3pl.-form in which the full-grade stem of the singular has been generalized. All in all, I assume that Hitt. uekzi / uekkanzi ultimately goes back to *uék-ti / *uk-énti.

 $\underline{\textit{yelku-}}$ (n.) 'grass, vegetation' (Sum. $U^{(HI.A)}$): nom.-acc.sg. u-el-ku (often), u-e-el-ku (often), u-i-el-ku (KUB 30.53+ ii 7), u-el-ku-u-aan (KBo 6.34 iv 17), dat-loc.sg. u-el-ku-i, u-e-el-ku-i (KUB 27.16 i 17), all.sg. u-el-ku-u-a (KBo 17.61 rev. 19), abl. u-az (KBo 20.19+ i 8, 12), instr. u-el-ku-it (KBo 19.130 i 10); unclear u-e-el-ku-u-a (KUB 34.60, 9).

IE cognates: Skt. *valśa-* 'sprout', OCS *vlasъ* 'hair', Russ. *vólos* 'hair'. PIE **uélk-u-*??

This word is treated by Weitenberg (1984: 179f.), who discusses the problem regarding the semantics ('grass' or, more general, 'vegetation') and the occurrence of two stems, namely *yelku*- and nom.-acc.sg.n. *yelkuyan* which either is from *yelkuya*- (n.) or *yelkuyant*-. Eichner (1975b: 158⁴) connects this word with Skt. *valśa*- 'sprout', OCS *vlasъ* 'hair', Russ. *vólos* 'hair', all from **uolko*-. If the Hittite word indeed is cognate, it would show **uélk-u*-.

yellu- (n. > c.) 'pasture, meadow' (Sum. Ú.SAL, Akk. *USALLU*): nom.sg.c. *ú-e-el-lu-uš* (KBo 6.34 iv 13 (MH/NS), KUB 33.41 ii 3 (OH/NS)), acc.sg. *ú-el-lu-un* (KUB 9.4 iii 29 (MH/NS)), Ú.SAL-*un* (KUB 39.8 iv 6 (OH/NS)), nom.-acc.sg.n. *ú-e-el-lu* (KBo 5.7 rev. 1 (MH/MS), VBoT 58 i 10 (OH/NS)), *ú-el-lu* (KUB 17.8

iv 27 (NS)), gen.sg. *ú-el-lu-aš* (KBo 20.19 + 20.25 obv.² 7 (OS)), *ú-e-el-lu-ua-aš* (KBo 21.47 iii 17, KBo 24.110 iv 7, KBo 23.49 iv 8, KBo 25.109 iii 20), *ú-e-el-ua-aš* (KBo 25.109 iii 10), *ú-el-lu-ua-aš* (KBo 13.223 ii 6, KBo 34.108, 5), dat.loc.sg. *ú-e-el-lu-i* (KBo 25.109 iii 24, KUB 17.10 i 12, KUB 33.10 ii 4), *ú-e-el-lu-ú-i* (KUB 7.5 i 14), *ú-i-el-lu-i* (KBo 30.2, 14 (NS)), *ú-el-lu-i* (KBo 24.11 obv. 9), all.sg. Ú.SAL-*ua* (KUB 30.19 iv 8), abl. *ú-e-el-lu-ua-az* (KBo 23.50 ii 12, KUB 29.4 iii 46), *ú-el-lu-ua-az* (KBo 15.29 iii 14), *ú-el-lu-ua-az* (KUB 15.34 i 1), instr. Ú.SAL-*it* (KUB 36.18 iii 27), nom.-acc.pl.n. *ú-e-el-lu-ua*[...] (KUB 8.41 ii 16 (OS)).

IE cognates: ?ON *vollr* 'meadow, pasture'. PIE **uélnu*-?

See Weitenberg (1984: 181f.) for an extensive treatment of this word. We find commune as well as neuter forms. All commune forms are from NS texts, however, whereas nom.-acc.sg.n. \acute{u} -e-el-lu is found in a MH/MS text and, more importantly, the form \acute{u} -e-el-lu-ua[...] (KUB 8.41 ii 16), which is possibly to be interpreted as nom.-acc.pl.n., in an OS text. I therefore assume that the forms with neuter gender reflect the original situation.

The geminate -*ll*- must be the result of an assimilation proces and go back to either *-*ln*- or *-*lH*-. This means that in principle, $\mu \bar{e} l l u$ only can reflect * $u \dot{e} l n u$ or * $u \dot{e} l H u$.

A possible connection could be made with ON *vollr* 'meadow, pasture', which could reflect **uolnu*-. The latter word is usually reconstructed as **ualpu*-, however, as if belonging to the other Germanic words for 'wood, forest'. Yet, from a semantic point of view, a connection with the Hittite word seems preferable, which would mean that *uellu*- reflects **uelnu*-.

yemije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) 'to find' (Sum. KAR): 1sg.pres.act. ú-e-mi-ja-mi (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. ú-e-mi-ja-ši (NS), 3sg.pres.act. ú-e-mi-ez-zi (OS, often), ú-e-mi-zi (OS, 1x), ú-e-mi-e-ez-zi (MH/MS), ú-e-mi-ja-az-zi (MH/MS), ú-e-mi-ja-zi (MH/MS), ú-e-mi-az-zi (1x), ú-e-mi-i-e-ez-zi (NS), ú-e-me-ez-zi (1x), ú-i-mi-ja(-zi) (KBo 6.3 iv 27 (OH/NS)), 1pl.pres.act. ú-e-mi-ja-u-e-ni (HHCTO 4, 7 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pres.act. ú-e-mi-ja-an-zi (MH/MS), ú-mi-ja-an-zi (KUB 30.42 iv 23), 1sg.pret.act. ú-e-mi-ja-nu-un, 3sg.pret.act. ú-e-mi-et (OS), ú-e-mi-ja-at (MH/MS), 1pl.pret.act. ú-e-mi-ja-u-en (OS), 3pl.pret.act. ú-e-mi-er, ú-e-mi-e-er,

ú-e-mi-i-e-er, 3pl.imp.act. *ú-e-mi-ia-an-du*; 3sg.pres.midd.(?) *ú-e-mi-ia-at-ta* (KBo 18.50 obv. 11), 3sg.imp.midd. *ú-e-mi-ia-at-ta-ru*; inf.I *μemiiaμanzi* (cited by HW: 252); impf. *ú-e-mi-iš-ke/a-* (MH/MS).

Anat. cognates: HLuw. *wa/imi*- 'to find' (1sg.pret.act. *wa/i-mi*-LITUUS-*ha* (KARKAMIŠ A15*b* §23, MARAŞ 8 §3, TELL TAYINAT 2, line 3), 2sg.pres.act. *wa/i-mi*-LITUUS-*si* (ASSUR letters *f*+*g* §42), uninfl. *wa/i-mi*-OCULUS (KARAHÖYÜK §3)).

PAnat. *uemie/o-

This verb is cited by Friedrich (HW: 252) as \underline{uemija} -, \underline{uimija} -, \underline{umija} -. The stem \underline{uimija} -, however, is found only once in \underline{u} -i-mi- \underline{ia} (KBo 6.3 iv 27), which is likely to be a spelling mistake (cf. the absence of the ending -zi). The stem \underline{umija} - is found only once as well, in KUB 30.42 iv 23, which form is likely to be emended to \underline{u} -(e-)mi- \underline{ia} -an-zi. This form therefore cannot be used as proof for an ablauting stem \underline{uem} -, \underline{um} -.

The verb lacks a good etymology. It has been suggested that it consists of a upreverb attached to the root $*h_1em$ - 'to take' (e.g. LIV² following Melchert 1994a: 66). Semantically, however, this connection is not very appealing, and formally, we then would expect the existence of a verb *pemije- as well. Moreover, if the HLuwian verb wami- indeed means 'to find' (often, suggested translations of HLuwian verbs are inspired by etymological connections) and is cognate with Hitt. uemiie/a-, it would provide a formal argument against a reconstruction $u + h_1 em$. The only known Luwian cognate of the Hitt. preverb u- is found in HLuw. awi- 'to come' and CLuw. aui- 'id.', showing that Hitt. u- ~ Luw. au-. The HLuw. form wami- therefore would not fit a reconstruction * $u+h_1em$ -. We are rather dealing with a genuine PAnat. stem *uemie/o-. A structure *CeC-ie/o- is remarkable in Hittite, and either reflects a verb that is derived from a noun (e.g. uešije/a-zi 'to pasture' from ueši- / uešai- 'pasture' or A.ŠÀtere/ippiie/a-zi 'to plough' from A.ŠÀtere/ippi- 'ploughed field') or a secondary -ie/a-presens of an original root agrist (e.g. $uerije/a^{-zi}$ 'to call' from uer^{-zi}). Since I know of no noun anywhere in Anatolian that could be regarded as the origin of this verb, we possibly are dealing with the latter case. Prof. Lubotsky suggests to me a connection with Skt. van- 'to win, to usurp', Av. van- 'to win' and OHG giwinnan 'to win, to get', which semantically indeed is attractive. Nevertheless, these verbs are generally reconstructed as *uen-, which means that a connection is only possible if we would be able to set up a scenario through which the rootfinal *-m- would turn into -n- in IIr. and Germanic.

 $\mu en^{-i}/\mu u$ an- (Ia3) 'to copulate': 3sg.pres.act. \acute{u} -en-zi (OS, often), 3sg.pret.act. \acute{u} -e-en-t[a] (KBo 3.42, 5 (but cf. Weitenberg 1984: 407-8 who doubts whether this form belongs here)); impf. \acute{u} - μ a-an- $\acute{s}i$ -ke- μ -en (KBo 3.60 iii 13 (but cf. Weitenberg 1984: 407-8 who doubts whether this form belongs here)), \acute{u} - μ a-an- $\acute{s}i$ -kán-zi (KUB 31.64 i 7).

IE cognates: Skt. van^i - 'to love, to desire', OHG wunsc(h) 'wish', OHG wunsken 'to wish', Lat. uenus 'love, charm', TochA wañi 'joy', TochB $w\overline{i}na$ 'joy', TochA $win\overline{a}s$ - 'to honour'.

PIE * $h_{1/3}$ uén h_1 -ti; $h_{1/3}$ un h_1 -ské/o-

Often, this verb is cited as $\underline{\mu}en(t)$ -, on the basis of the hapax 3pl.pret.act. \underline{u} -e-en-ti-er (KUB 5.9 ii 43). The meaning of this form cannot be independently determined (the context is quite broken), and in my view there is no evidence that shows that $\underline{\mu}entier$ belongs with the other forms of $\underline{\mu}en^{-zi}/u\underline{\mu}an$ -. I interpret it as a separate verb uentiie/a-zi.

The verb μen^{-2i} / $u\mu an$ - is generally connected with Skt. van^i - 'to love, to desire' etc., from a root *uenH-. If the root-final laryngeal was * h_2 or * h_3 , it would have been preserved in a paradigm * $uenh_{2/3}$ -ti, * $unh_{2/3}$ -enti (cf. e.g. μalh_{2i} / μalh_{2i} from * $u\acute{e}lh_3\acute{e}ti$ / * $ulh_3\acute{e}nti$). I therefore reconstruct * $uenh_i$ -.

The imperfective should go back to a preform $*unH-sk\acute{e}/\acute{o}-$ (cf. Skt. $v\acute{a}nchati$). This latter form should regularly give **uaššike/a- (cf. haššike/a-, impf. of $hanna^{-i}$ / hann- 'to sue' from $*h_3nh_3-sk\acute{e}/o-$), in which form the -n- was analogically restored, giving uuanšike/a-. The spelling with initial $\acute{u}-$ may indicate that we have to interpret this form phonologically as /?uənske/a-/ (cf. $\acute{u}-ua-a-tar$ 'inspection' /?uádr/ $<*Hu-\acute{o}-tr$ vs. ua-a-tar 'water' /uádr/ $<*u\acute{o}dr$), which would mean that we have to reconstruct $*h_{1/3}uenh_{1-}$ (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.c for the view that initial $*h_3$ merges with the reflex of $*h_1-$ before consonants in PAnat.). An initial laryngeal would fit the Skt. perfect varan-<*Hue-HuonH- perfectly.

-ueni / -uani; -uen (1pl.act.-ending)

Anat. cognates: CLuw. -unni (1pl.pres.act.-ending) Lyd. -wv (1pl.pres.act.-ending).

In the present, the ending $-\underline{u}eni$ denotes 1pl.act. in the mi- as well as in the $\underline{h}i$ conjugation. It is spelled ${}^{\circ}Cu$ -e-ni (OS), ${}^{\circ}Cu$ -u-e-ni (OS), ${}^{\circ}Cu$ -u-e-ni, ${}^{\circ}V$ -u-e-ni (OS) and ${}^{\circ}V$ -u-e-ni (OS). When the verbal stem ends in -u-, the ending becomes - $m\bar{e}ni$ (usually spelled -me-e-ni (OS) and -me-ni (OS), but once also -mi-ni (OS)), according to the sound law *-uu-> -um-. Also when the preceding stem consists

of **CH*-, we find -*mēni* (e.g. *tu-me-e-ni* < **dh*₃-*uéni*). This is not a "Sievers-Edgerton Variant" (Oettinger 1979a: 566^{12} ; Melchert 1984a: 25), but the regular outcome due to the development **CHuV* > *CumV*. In the oldest texts, we occasionally find a variant -*uani* (e.g. *pa-i-ua-ni* (OS), *har-ua-ni* (OS), *ak-ku-uš-ke-e-ua-ni* (OS)). Melchert (1994a: 138) plausibly argues that -*uani* in origin is the variant of -*ueni* that is found when the verbal stem is acentuated and therefore is unaccentuated itself (in these cases /páiuani/, /Háruani/ and /?k^wskéuani/), whereas -*ueni* is the accentuated variant (e.g. *a-tu-e-ni* = /?duéni/, *a-ku-e-ni* = /?g^wuéni/, cf. the plene spelling in e.g. *tu-me-e-ni* (OS), *ú-me-e-ni* (OS)). On the basis of this alternation Melchert assumes a sound law "posttonic *-*e-* in open syllable > -*a-*" (cf. § 1.4.9.1.b).

In the preterite, the 1pl.act.-ending is $-\underline{u}en$, which is spelled $^{\circ}Cu\text{-}en$ (OS), $^{\circ}V\text{-}u\text{-}en$ (OS), $^{\circ}V\text{-}u\text{-}en$ (MH/MS), $^{\circ}Cu\text{-}e\text{-}en$ (MH/MS), $^{\circ}Cu\text{-}e\text{-}en$ (MH/MS), $^{\circ}Cu\text{-}u\text{-}e\text{-}en$ (MH/MS), $^{\circ}Cu\text{-}u\text{-}e\text{-}en$ (MH/MS), $^{\circ}Cu\text{-}u\text{-}e\text{-}en$, $^{\circ}Cu\text{-}u\text{-}e\text{-}en$ and $^{\circ}Cu\text{-}u\text{-}e\text{-}en$. This ending turns up as -men after stems in -u- as well, spelled -me-en (OS) and occasionally $-m\acute{e}\text{-}en$ (OS). This ending shows no difference in form when accentuated or not (e.g. $p\acute{i}\text{-}\acute{u}\text{-}en$ = /piuén/ vs. $a\text{-}\acute{u}\text{-}me\text{-}en$ = /?áumen/).

It is difficult to establish the origin of -μeni. In all other IE languages, the 1pl.act.-endings start in -m- (e.g. Skt. -mas(i), -ma, Gr. -μεν, -μες, Lat. -mus, OCS -mъ, Lith. -me, Goth. -m, -ma). Nevertheless, the -μ- of Hittite is supported by CLuw. -unni and Lyd. -wv. It has been suggested that formally we should rather compare -μeni with the 1dualis-ending as found in some other IE languages: Skt. -vas, -va, Av. -uuahi, -uua, OCS -vě, Lith. -va, Goth. -u, -wa.

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uentije/a-zi (Ic1) '?': 3pl.pret.act. ú-e-en-ti-er.
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This verb is hapax in the following context:

KUB 5.9 ii

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(40) n=a-a\check{s} nam-ma \ \underline{u}a[-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-]ma \ A+NA^{L\acute{U}}SANGA^{UT-TI}[^{M?}]
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- (41) [.]x-ru BA.ÚŠ $nu=\mu a=za$ x[x x x x x]x-at $nu=\mu a-r=a-a\check{s}=k\acute{a}n$ ŠÀ É d [x]
- (42) [x-]i- $\underline{i}a$ -at-ta nu= $\underline{u}a$ UD.KA[M x x]x pi- $e\check{s}$ -ke-er
- (43) $[n]u^{?}$ MUNUS $^{TUM?}$ - μa -at EN^{TIM} \acute{u} -e-en-ti-er

The context is too unclear to translate, and the meaning of \acute{u} -e-en-ti-er therefore remains unclear as well. Often, it is regarded as belonging with the verb $\underleftarrow{u}en^{-z^i}$ / $u \underleftarrow{u}an$ - 'to copulate', but I do not see any semantical reason for it. Formally, \acute{u} -e-en-ti-er rather seems to belong to a further unattested verb $\underleftarrow{u}enti \underline{i}e/a^{-z^i}$.

 uep^{-i} (Ib1) 'to weave(?)': 3sg.pret.act. \acute{u} -e-ep-ta (NS).

Derivatives: *uepa-* (c.) 'woven fabric (?)' (acc.pl. *ú-e-pu-uš*).

IE cognates: Skt. *vabh*- 'to bind, to fetter', Gr. ὑφαίνω 'to weave', Myc. *e-we-pe-se-so-me-na* = ἐϝεψησόμενα (fut.part.) 'which will be woven', OHG *weban* 'to weave', TochA *wäp*-, TochB *wāp*- 'to weave'.

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PIE *(h_l)u\acute{e}b^h-ti?
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Hapax in the following context:

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KBo 42.6 obv.?
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(9) [...] \mathbf{x} -ni \acute{u} -e-pu- $u\check{s}$ \acute{u} -e-ep-ta nu=mu $T\acute{\mathbf{U}}\mathbf{G}$ -an=mi-i[t ...]

'[...] he uep-ed uep-s and [...] me my clothing'.

GIŠ μετα-, μτα- (c./n.) 'plate, tray': nom.sg.c. μ΄-e-ra-aš (OS, often), μ΄-ra-aš (KBo 11.5 vi 7 (NS), KBo 12.106, 9 (OH/NS)), acc.sg.c. μ΄-e-ra-an, dat.-loc.sg. μ΄-e-ri (KUB 55.39 i 15), abl. μ΄-e-ra-za (KBo 4.14 ii 5), instr. μ΄-e-ri-it (KUB 7.16, 9), nom.-acc.pl.n.(?) μ΄-e-ra (KBo 11.32, 16), acc.pl. μ΄-e-ru-μš (KUB 36.83 iv 10); broken GIŠ μ΄-ra-x[...] (KBo 11.32, 18).

This word denotes some kind of wooden plate on which different foods are lying. For instance,

KUB 55.39 i

- (14) ... DUMU^{MEŠ} É.GAL=ma=kán šu-uḫ-ḥa-az QA-DU GIŠ ú-e-ra-an
- (15) 1 $^{\mathrm{DUG}}KU\text{-}KU\text{-}UB$ GEŠTIN= $\underline{i}a$ $\acute{u}\text{-}da\text{-}an\text{-}zi$ $^{\mathrm{GIS}}\acute{u}\text{-}e\text{-}ri\text{=}ma\text{-}a\text{=}\check{s}\text{-}\check{s}a\text{-}an$
- (16) $\check{s}e$ -er 7 NINDA.ḤUR(sic).RA SIG me-ma-al ip- $p\acute{i}$ -ia-an-za ${}^{GI\check{S}}te$ -pa- $a\check{s}$ - \check{s} = $a[\]$
- (17) [k]i-it-ta-ri n=a-at ^{GIŠ}AB-ia-aš pé-ra-an da-a-i

'The palace servants bring down from the roof a *yera*- together with a jug of wine. Upon the *yera*-, 7 thin thickbreads, meal, a vine and a spoon? are lying. He places them in front of the window'.

The two attestations \acute{u} -ra- $a\check{s}$ are found in NS texts and may not be linguistically real. To my knowledge, no good etymology exists of this word.

yer(ije/a)-^{zi} (Ib1 / Ic1) 'to call, to name, to summon': 2sg.pres.act. ú-e-ri-ja-ši (KUB 21.5 + KBo 19.74 iii 11), 3sg.pres.act. ú-e-ri-ja-az-zi, ú-e-ri-az-zi, ú-e-ri-e[z]-zi, 3pl.pres.act. ú-e-ri-ja-an-zi, ú-e-ri-an-zi, 3sg.pret.act. ú-e-ri-at, ú-e-ri-et, 3pl.pret.act. ú-e-ri-e[r] (KUB 8.63 iv 8), ú-e-ri-ie[-er] (KBo 4.4 ii 2), 2pl.imp.act. ú-e-ri-ja-at-tén (KUB 17.31, 17); 2sg.pres.midd. ú-e-ri-ja-at-ta-ti (KUB 6.41 iii 61), 3sg.pres.midd. ú-e-ri-ja-at-ta-ri (KUB 21.29 iii 47), 1sg.pret.midd. ú-e-ri-ah-ha-ha-[a]t (KUB 26.32 i 13), 3sg.pret.midd. ú-e-ri-ja-at-ta-at (KUB 23.1+ iii 7), 2sg.imp.midd. ú-e-ri-ja-hu-ut (KUB 31.68, 46); part. ú-e-ra-an-za (HKM 7 obv. 10 (MH/MS)), ú-e-ri-ja-an-t-; impf. ú-e-ri-iš-ke/a-.

Derivatives: $\underline{\textit{yerijanna-}}^i / \underline{\textit{yerijanni-}}$ (IIa5) 'id.' (impf.2sg.pres.act. $u-e[-ri-an-ni-i\bar{s}-k]e-\bar{s}i$ (KUB 14.16 iv 21) with dupl. $[u-e-ri-a]n-[n]i-i\bar{s}-ke-\bar{s}i$ (KUB 14.15 + KBo 16.104 iv 49)), see also $=\underline{\textit{ya}}(r)=$ and $\underline{\textit{yerite-}}^{zi}/\underline{\textit{yerit-}}$.

Anat. cognates: Pal. *yer-* 'to say, to call' (3sg.pres.act. *ú-e-er-ti*).

IE cognates: Gr. εἴρω 'to speak'.

PIE * $u\acute{e}rh_l$ -t, * urh_l - $i\acute{e}$ -ti

This verb is virtually consistantly spelled \acute{u} -e-ri- and is a clear example of the -ie/a-inflection. It is remarkable, however, that we once find a participle \emph{uerant} -without the -ie/a-suffix. Since this form is from a MH/MS text, it cannot be of secondary origin and must reflect an archaism. The fact that a stem without -ie/a-is found in a participle fits will with the views of Melchert 1997b, who argues that in some verbs traces of a system still can be found in which the unextended stem is found in non-present forms and the -ie/a-stem in present-forms. According to Melchert, this reflects the original opposition between an old rootaorist vs. -ie/o-present (see at karp(iie/a)- zi for a more detailed treatment of this view).

According to Oettinger (1979a: 344), $\underline{\textit{yerije}/a^{-z^i}}$ must be connected with Gr. expw 'to speak' and reconstructed as * $\underline{\textit{yerh}_{l}}$ - $\underline{\textit{je}/o}$ -, a view which is generally accepted. This means that we must assume that originally we are dealing with a root-aorist * $\underline{\textit{u\'erh}_{l}}$ - $\underline{\textit{\'e}/o}$ -present * $\underline{\textit{urh}_{l}}$ - $\underline{\textit{\'e}/c}$ -ti. Because of the tendency to avoid an ablaut pair $\underline{\textit{ue-}}/\textit{u-}$, the full-grade was generalized throughout the paradigm of the aorist (attested as $\underline{\textit{yerant-}}$) and also taken over into the - $\underline{\textit{je}/a}$ -present ($\underline{\textit{yerije}/a-}$). The only Anatolian cognate, Pal. 3sg.pres.act. $\underline{\textit{yerti}}$, may show that here the aorist-stem was generalized in disfavour of the - $\underline{\textit{je}/o}$ -present.

Note that the impf. $\mu eriške/a$ - does not reflect * $\mu eri \mu eri \mu e$ -ske/a- vel sim., but rather /ueriské/á-/, the regular outcome of * μerh_1 -ské/ó- (of course replacing original * μrh_1 -ské/ó-).

μerite-^{zi} / **μerit-** (Ia1) 'to fear, to be frightened': 2sg.pres.act. *ú-e-ri-iz-za-aš-ti* (KUB 33.86 ii 13 (MH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. *ú-e-ri-ti-iz*[-zi] (KUB 8.1 ii 4 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *μa-ri-ta-an-zi* (KBo 17.3 iv 34 (OS), KBo 17.1 + KBo 25.3 iv 39 (OS)), *ú-e-ri-ta*[-an-zi(?)] (KUB 36.3 obv. 2 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. *ú-e-ri-te-eš-ta* (KUB 44.4+ rev. 7 (NS)), *ú-i-ri-te-eš-ta* (KUB 36.89 rev. 2 (NS)), *ú-e-ri-t*[-...] (KUB 58.112, 5); impf. *ú-e-ri-te-eš-ke/a-*.

Derivatives: *yeritema*- (c.) 'fear, fright' (nom.sg. *ú-e-ri-te-ma-aš* (KUB 28.4 obv. r.col. 21), acc.sg. *ú-e-ri-te-ma-an*, *ú-e-ri-ti-ma-an* (KUB 29.1 ii 34), dat.-loc.sg. *ú-e-ri-te-mi* (KBo 13.245 rev. 16), nom.pl. *ú-e-ri-te-mu-uš*), *yeritēšš-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to fear, to be frightened' (part. *ú-e-ri-te-iš-ša-an-t*- (KUB 14.7 i 11)), *yeritanu-*^{zi}, *yeritenu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to scare' (3sg.pres.act. *ú-e-ri-da-nu-zi* (KBo 12.106 + 13.146 i 2), 3pl.pres.act. *ú-e-ri-ta-nu-er* (KUB 59.46 rev. 12 (NS)), *ú-e-ri-te-nu-er* (KUB 9.34 iii 30 (NS)).

PIE * $u(e)rh_{1}-i- + *d^{h}eh_{1}- ?$

If this connection is correct, I would rather suggest another semantical development, namely '*to place a call > *to scream (in fear) > to fear'. If so, then the OS variant with μari - may show a zero-grade formation * μrh_i -i- besides the e-grade in $\mu eri\underline{i}e/a$ - < * μerh_i - $\mu e/a$ -, in analogy to which e-grade was introduced in $\mu arit(e)$ - >> $\mu erit(e)$ - after the OH period.

yēš / anz- (pers.pron. 1pl.) 'we, us': nom. ú-e-eš (OS), ú-e-š=a (OS), acc. an-za-aš (OS), an-za-a-aš, gen.sg. an-ze-el (OS), an-ze-l=a (OS), an-zi-el, dat. an-za-aš, an-za-a-aš, abl. an-ze-da-az, an-zi-da-za, an-zi-e-da-za.

Derivatives: see =(n)naš

Anat. cognates: CLuw. $\bar{a}nza$ 'we, us' (dat.-acc. an-za, a-an-za, $an-za-a\check{s}$); HLuw. anz- 'we, us' (nom. /ant^sunt^s/(?) ($a-zu^2-za$, $a-zu^2-za$, $a-zu^2-za$, gen.adj.dat.-loc.sg. $a-zu^2-sa_7-na$), /ant^s-/ 'our' (nom.sg.c. a-zi-sa, abl.-instr. a-zi-ia-ti, nom.-acc.pl.n. a-za-ia).

IE cognates: Skt. *vayám*, *asmá*-, Av. *vaēm*, *āhma*- Goth. *weis*, *uns*- 'we, us', TochA *was*, TochB *wes* 'we', Gr. ἄμμε 'us', etc.

PIE *uei-(e)s, *ns-

See chapter 2.1 for a treatment of these words.

 $uešš^{tta}$; $uašše/a^{-zi}$ (IIIb > IIIg; Ic5 > Ic1, Ic2) '(midd. intr.) to be dressed, to be covered; (midd. + acc.) to wear (something); (act. (+ =z) + acc.) to put on (something); (act. + acc. + dat.) to put something on on someone; (act. + acc. (+ instr.)) to clothe someone (with something), to cover someone or something (with something); (act. + =z) to clothe (oneself), to be dressed; (act. + anda) to cover (horses)': 3sg.pres.midd. \acute{u} -e-e \acute{s} -ta (KBo 3.41+, 2 (OH/NS), KBo 12.22 i 3 (OH/NS), KUB 9.28 i 15 (MH/NS)), ú-eš-ta (AT 454 iv 10 (NS)), 3pl.pres.midd. ú-e-eš-ša-an-da (KBo 17.1 i 24 (OS)), ú-e-eš-ša-an-ta (IBoT 1.36 i 77, ii 49, 53, 58 (MH?/MS), KUB 9.31 i 37 (MH/NS)), ú-e-eš-ša-(an-)ta (HT 1 i 30 (MH/NS)), ua-aš-ša-an-da (?) (KBo 39.8 i 27 (MH/MS)), 1sg.pret.midd. ua-ašši-ia-ah-ha-ha-at (KUB 24.5+ rev. 15 (NS)), 3sg.imp.midd. ua-aš-ši-ia-at-ta-ru (KUB 33.98 iii 19 (NS)); 2sg.pres.act. ua-aš-ša-ši (KUB 33.54, 14 (OH/NS)), uaaš-ša-a-ši (KUB 12.58 iii 36 (NS)), ua-aš-ši-ja-ši (KUB 31.69 obv. 5 (fr.), 6 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. *ua-aš-še-e*[*z-zi*] (KBo 20.18 + KBo 25.65 rev. 3 (OS)), *ua-aš*še-ez-zi (KBo 13.137, 9 (OH/NS), KUB 7.53 + KUB 12.58 i 54 (NS)), [ua-aš-š]eez-zi (KUB 20.4 i 10 (OH/NS)), ua-aš-ši-ez-zi (KBo 17.61 obv. 21 (MH/MS), KUB 34.76 i 2 (OH/NS), KUB 15.3 iv 8 (NH)), ua-aš-ši-e-ez-zi (KUB 2.6 iv 5 (OH/NS), KBo 6.26 iv 13 (OH/NS)), *ua-aš-ši-ja-az-zi* (KUB 4.47 obv. 18 (OH/NS), KUB 20.17 v 13 (OH/NS), KUB 20.80 iii 13 (OH/NS), KUB 11.32 + 20.17 v 23 (OH/NS), Bo 6472 ii 5 (OH/NS?), KUB 30.43 iii 21 (fr.) (NS)), ua-ašši-įa-zi (KBo 10.23+ i 11 (OH/NS), KBo 13.93, 9 (NS), KBo 15.9 iv 19 (NS), KBo 20.47, 12 (NS), KUB 4.3 ii 16 (fr.) (NS), KUB 7.60 iii 8 (NS)), [ua-aš-]šaiz-zi (KUB 29.57, 2 (MH/NS)), [u]a-aš-ši-ja-iz-zi (KBo 15.7, 13 (NS)), 1pl.pres.act. *ua-aš-ša-u-e-ni* (KBo 32.15 ii 12 (MS)), *ua-aš-šu-ú-e-ni* (KUB 9.17, 20 (NS)), ua-aš-šu-u-e-ni (KUB 15.3 iv 12 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. ua-aš-ša-an-zi (KUB 1.11 iv 39 (MH/MS), KUB 29.48 rev. 12 (MH?/MS), KBo 30.152+ r.col. 3 (MS), KBo 11.52 v 11 (OH/NS), KBo 21.34 + IBoT 1.7 ii 12 (MH/NS), KBo 3.2 obv. 24, rev. 35 (MH/NS), KBo 5.1 iv 17 (MH/NS), FHL 17, 2 (MH?/NS), VSNF 12.26 obv. 5 (NS), KBo 8.144 obv. 7 (NS), KUB 10.12 iv 4 (NS)), Luw. ua-ašša-an-ti (KUB 1.11 iii 3 (MH/MS)), ua-aš-ši-i[a-an-zi] (KBo 8.52 i 45 (MH/MS)), ua-aš-ši-ia-an-zi (KUB 9.31 ii 11 (MH/NS), KUB 9.15 iii 4 (NS), KUB 15.2 i 10 (NS), KUB 43.49 rev. 19 (NS)), ú-e-eš-ša-an-zi (KUB 29.44 iii 13 (MH/MS), IBoT 2.92, 6 (NS)), ú-e-eš-ši-ja-an-zi (KBo 12.114 obv. 13 (NS)), 1sg.pret.act. ua-aš-ši-ia-nu-un (KUB 24.5 i 21 (NS)), ua-aš-ši-nu-un (NH, cf. Oettinger 1979a: 300), 3sg.pret.act. ua-aš-ta (KUB 13.9+ ii 4 (MH/NS)), ua-ašši-ia-at (KBo 4.6 rev. 13 (NH)), ua-aš-ši-[e-]et (NH, cf. Oettinger 1979a: 300), 2sg.imp.act. ú-e-eš-ši-ja (KBo 2.9 i 29 (MH/NS)), ua-aš-ši-j[a] (KUB 26.25 ii 7 (NH)), 3sg.imp.act. μa - $\alpha \dot{s}$ - $\dot{s}i$ -ia- $\alpha [d$ - $d]u^{2}$ (KUB 17.8 iv 18 (NS)), 2pl.imp.act. \dot{u} -eeš-tén (KUB 13.5 iii 32 (OH/NS)), 3pl.imp.act. ua-aš-ša-an-du (KBo 6.34 ii 50 (MH/NS), KUB 7.59 ii 14 (fr.) (MH/NS)); part. ua-aš-ša-an-t- (MH/MS), ua-šaa-an-t- (KUB 7.53+ iv 15, 17 (NS)); verb.noun gen.sg. ua-aš-šu-ua-aš (KBo 34.64, 5 (NS)); inf.I ua-aš-šu-an-zi (KUB 12.19 iii 21 (OH/MS)), ua-aš-šu-u-uaan-zi (KUB 2.5 ii 22 (NS), KUB 31.69 obv. 8 (NS), KUB 55.54 obv. 12 (NS)), ua-aš-šu-ua-an-ti (KUB 25.1 iii 46 (NS)); sup. ua-aš-šu-u-ua-an (KUB 31.69 obv. 9, 10); impf. ua-aš-še-eš-ke/a- (KUB 24.7 ii 9 (NS)), ua-aš-ši-iš-ke/a-(KUB 26.25 ii 7 (NH), KUB 22.70 rev. 31 (fr.) (NH)), [u]a-aš-ši-ke/a- (KUB 36.10 iii 11 (NS)).

Derivatives: see uašpa-.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. uašš- 'to wear' (3pl.pres.midd. ua-aš-ša-an-ta-ri).

IE cognates: Skt. *váste* 'to be clothed', GAv. *vastē* 'to be clothed', Gr. εἶται 'to wear', Goth. *wasjan* 'to clothe', Lat. *vestis* 'garment'.

PIE *ués-to; *us-jé-ti

See Neu 1968: 193 for an overview of the middle forms, and Oettinger 1979a: 299-300 for the active forms. Eichner (1969) gives an extensive treatment of the semantics of this verb.

The original inflection of the middle must have been 3sg. $\mu e s ta$ (OH/NS), 3pl. $\mu e s s ta$ (OS). The forms $\mu a s s ta$ and $\mu a s s ta$ and $\mu a s s ta$ (both NS) must be secondary rebuildings in analogy to the active stem $\mu a s s ta$, whereas $\mu a s s ta$ according to Eichner (1969: 14), is influenced by CLuw. $\mu a s s ta$ and $\mu a s ta$ and

The active paradigm shows quite a lot of different stems. The only OS form is found in 3sg. $\mu a-a\check{s}-\check{s}e-e[z-zi]$ that shows a stem $\mu a\check{s}\check{s}e$. This stem is found a few

more times in 3sg.-forms in OH/NS texts. Almost all other attestations of singular forms (from MS texts onwards) show a stem $\mu a s s i \mu e a e e e$. In the plural, the oldest forms are 1pl. $\mu a s s a \mu e e e$ (MS) and 3pl. $\mu a s s a e e$ (MH/MS and OH/NS). The latter form turns up as $\mu a s s i \mu e e$ in younger texts (once in a (hippological) MH/MS-text, further in NS texts). In NS texts, we occasionally find a stem $\mu a s s e e e$ (2sg.pres.act. $\mu e e e e$ (2sg.pres.act. $\mu e e e$ and $\mu e e$ s singular forms in the NS instances of $\mu e e$ as $\mu e e$ and $\mu e e$ s singular forms $\mu e e$ and $\mu e e$ s singular forms $\mu e e$ and $\mu e e$ s singular forms $\mu e e$ and $\mu e e$ s singular forms $\mu e e$ s singular

Eichner shows that the middle forms virtually always denote '(intr.) to be dressed; (trans.) to wear (something)'. With this meaning, $\mu e s ta$ has to be equated with Skt. v as te 'wears', GAv. v as te 'wears' and Gr. εἶται, ἕσται 'wears' that reflect *u e s to. In 3pl.pres.midd. u e s to and u e s to contact with -u e to conta

The interpretation of the active forms has caused much debate, however. Eichner (l.c.: 31f.) points to the semantic correspondence between uaššezzi, uaššiiezzi 'he dresses someone' and the causative building *uos-éie-ti as visible in Skt. vāsáyati 'he clothes (someone)', Goth wasjan 'to dress' and assumes that uaššijezzi directly reflects *uos-éie-ti and uaššijanzi < *uos-éio-nti. Oettinger (1979a: 304) points to the fact that the oldest active forms are uaššezzi, uaššanzi and states that these cannot reflect *uos-éie/o-, but must go back to a thematic inflection *uós-e-ti, *uós-o-nti. This solution is highly unlikely in view of the absence of any other thematic verb in Hittite. Moreover, I know no other examples in IE languages of thematic verbs with o-grade. Oettinger's solution is therefore rightly rejected by Melchert (1984a: 31f.), who himself assumes that uaššezzi and uaššanzi are the regular outcomes of *uos-éie-ti and *uos-éio-nti. Although a development *-eie-ti > Hitt. -ezzi can hardly be denied (compare e.g. *uei(e)s 'we' > Hitt. $u\bar{e}s$), I am not sure if *-eionti would yield Hitt. -anzi. When we compare $^{LU}patte(i)ant$ - 'fugitive' < *pth₁-ei-ent- (see under pattai-ⁱ / patti-), we would expect that *-eionti rather yields Hitt. -e(i)anzi. Moreover, Melchert's reconstructions cannot account for the geminate -šš- (as he admits himself: o.c.: 31⁶⁴). I therefore will not follow this proposal either.

When we look at other Hittite verbs that show active as well as middle forms, we see that sometimes both paradigms use the unextended root: e.g. $e\check{s}^{-a(ri)}$

besides $e\check{s}^{z^i}/a\check{s}$ -; $n\bar{e}^{an}$ besides $nai^{-i}/*ni$ -. In other cases, we find that the middle shows an unextended form, but the active is -ie/o-derived: huett-(tt)a(ri) besides huttiie/ a^{-zi} ; hatt-^a besides hazziie/ a^{-zi} . These last verb show a formation * $C\acute{e}C$ -(t)o besides CC-ié-ti. For the root *ues-, we could therefore expect a system in which the middle uses the unextended root, *ués-to, whereas the active shows the -ie/oextended stem *us-jé-ti. As I have argued in Kloekhorst fthc.b, Hittite did not allow an alternation #uV- vs. #uC. In these cases, *#uC- was analogically altered to *uC- and this initial cluster then had to be solved by an epenthetic vowel. If the following consonant was a stop, the epenthetic vowel was /i/ (e.g. uiden- 'water' /uɨdén-/ << *ud-én-; uekkanzi /uɨkánt^si/ << *ukénti). In this case, I think that on the basis of *uesto, *usie/o- was altered to *usie/o-, which was realized as /uəsie/a-/. In my view, this /uəsie/o-/ then underwent the sound law *VsiV > VššV(for this development, cf. § 1.4.4.2 and the suffix -ašša- < *-osio-). So, in my view, *usiéti, *usiónti first became */uəsiéti/, /uəsiónti/, which then regularly yielded /uəSétsi/, /uəSántsi/, spelled uaššezzi, uaššanzi. Already in MH times, the -ie/a- suffix was restored, yielding secondary uaššijezzi, uaššijanzi.

GIŠueššar: see GIŠuieššar

μeši- / **μešai-** (c.) 'pasture': nom.sg. *ú-e-ši-iš* (KBo 1.45 rev. 13), acc.sg. *ú-e-ši-in* (KUB 29.29, 8 (OS)), KUB 7.60 iii 29 (NS)), *ú-e-še-in* (KUB 7.60 iii 24 (NS)), gen.sg. *ú-e-ši-ia-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *ú-e-ša-i* (KBo 12.3 iv 6 (OH/NS)), *ú-e-ši* (KBo 12.73, 3 (NS)), abl. *ú-e-ši-ia-az*, nom.pl. *ú-e-še-eš* (KBo 32.14 ii 27, 28 (MS)), *ú-e-ša-e-eš* (KUB 17.10 i 17 (OH/MS)), acc.pl. *ú-e-ša-uš* (KUB 31.64 iv 7 (OH/NS)), dat.-loc.pl. *ú-e-ši-ia-aš* (KBo 32.14 ii 29 (MS)).

IE cognates: OIr. *fess* 'food' < **ues-teh*₂-, ON *vist* 'nutricion' < **ues-ti*-, TochA *wäsri* 'pasture' < **ues-ri*-, Av. *vāstra*- n. 'pasture', *vāstar*- m. 'herd', Lat. *vēscor* 'to feed oneself'.

Friedrich (HW: 253) states that this noun actually reflects a diphthong stem * $\mu e s a i$ - (apparently because of e.g. nom.pl. $\mu e s a \bar{e} s$ and acc.pl. $\mu e s a u s$), but this is not necessary if one compares e.g. the noun $\hbar e i u$ - / $\hbar e i a u$ - 'rain', in the paradigm of which an ablauting stem $\hbar e i a u$ - can be encountered as well. This means that we have to assume an ablauting paradigm *u e s - i- /*u s - e i-, in which the full grade was generalized. The verb $\mu e s i i e a u$ - probably is a denominal derivative, which would explain the fact that we find -e-grade in the root, which we normally would not expect in -i e a-derived verb (that go back to PIE *CC - i e a-). The OS attestation u - i e a- derived verb (that go back to pasture (trans.)' as well as 'to pasture (intr.), to graze' (cf. Neu 1968: 200f.).

The IE cognates all clearly point to a root *ues- (the long $-\bar{e}$ - of Lat. $v\bar{e}scor$ 'to feed oneself' is explained by LIV² as going back to a Narten-inflection, but in my view is just analogical after $\bar{e}sc\bar{o}$ 'to eat'). Note that Eichner (1973a: 79, followed by Melchert 1984a: 10^3) derives $\mu e \bar{s}i$ - from *ueis- 'to flourish' (Lat. $vire\bar{o}$ 'to flourish'), but the inner-Hittite connection with $\mu e \bar{s}i \mu e/a$ - 'to pasture' and $\mu e \bar{s}t a r a$ - 'herd' in my view clearly point to the root *ues- 'to pasture, to feed'.

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μeššije/a-zi: see μešš-tia; μašše/a-zi
μēštara- (c.) 'herd' (Sum. LúSIPA): nom.sg. ú-e-eš-ta-ra-aš (KUB 6.46 iii 52).
Derivatives: see also μeši- / μešai-.
IE cognates: Av. vāstar- 'herd'.
PIE *ues-tr-
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This word is hapax in the following context:

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KUB 6.46 iii (52) ^{\rm d}UTU \check{S}A-ME-E EN=\check{I}A \check{S}A DUMU.LÚ.U_{19}.LU-ut-ti \acute{u}-e-e\check{s}-ta-ra-a\check{s} // KUB 6.45 iii (13) ^{\rm d}[(UT)]U \check{S}A-ME-E EN=\check{I}A \check{S}A DUMU.LÚ.U_{19}.LU ^{{
m L}\acute{U}}SIPA-a\check{s}
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It clearly belongs with $ue\check{s}i$ - / $ue\check{s}ai$ - 'pasture' (q.v.), and has a direct cognate in Av. $v\bar{a}star$ - 'herd' < * $ue\bar{s}$ -ter-. The Hittite form probably shows a thematization * $u\acute{e}s$ -tro-.

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uešurije/a-zi: see uišurije/a-zi
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uešuuae-<sup>zi</sup> (Ic2) '?': 3pl.pres.act. ú-e-šu-ua-a-an-zi.
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To my knowledge, this verb is only attested in one context:

KUB 17.18 ii

- (10) nu GIM-an ze-en-na-an-zi nu ši-e-ni-eš ku-i-e-eš x[...]
- (11) ta-pu-uš-za a-še-ša-an-te-eš₁₇ n=a-aš ša-ra-a da-an-zi n=a-a[š A-NA EN.SÍSKUR]
- (12) pa-ra-a ap-pa-an-zi nu-u=š-ma-aš=kán EN SÍSKUR PA-NI ták-na[-aš ^dUTU-i]
- (13) an-da ú-e-šu-ua-a-an-zi ši-i-na-aš=m=a-an ȚUP- $PA^{IJI.A}$ GIM-an [(ki-it-ta-ri)]
- (14) ši-e-na-aš=kán tup-pí-aš me-mi-ia-nu-uš an-da me-mi-ia-an-zi

'When they finish, they take up the dolls that were laid down [...] on the side and they bring them to the patient. They $anda\ \mu$. the patient for the Sun-god of the earth. Just as it is laid down on the tablets of the dolls, they speak the words of the tablets of the dolls'.

On the basis of this context, the exact meaning of $\mu e s u \mu \bar{a} n z i$ cannot be determined. Formally, the form seems to belong with a stem $\mu e s u \mu a e^{-z i}$. Tischler (HH: 201) translates this verb as "mit Kleidern versehen(?)", but this is clearly based on the supposed formal connection with $\mu e s s^{-t i a}$, $\mu a s s e^{-t a}$ 'to clothe' (q.v.). In my vies, such a connection cannot be proven semantically and is formally unlikely because of the single $-s s^{-i a}$ in $\mu e s u \mu a e^{-t a}$.

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yett-: see yitt-
yeda-^{i}: 'to bring (here)': see yedae-^{zi}
yeda-^{i}: 'to build': see yete-^{zi} / yet-
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 $\sl \mu e dae^{-zi}$ (Ic2 > IIa1 γ) 'to bring (here)': 1sg.pret.act. $\sl u$ -i-da-a-mi (KBo 16.24+ i 10 (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. $\sl u$ -e-da-a-ši (KUB 29.1 i 3 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. $\sl u$ -i-da-

a-ez-zi (IBoT 1.36 i 62 (OH/MS)), *ú-e-da-i* (KBo 12.56, 8 (NS)), 1pl.pres.act. *ú-e-da-u-e-ni* (KBo 12.42 iii 6 (OH?/NS)), *ú-e-da-a-u-e-ni* (KUB 31.42 ii 21 (MH/NS)), 2pl.pres.act. *ú-i-ta-at-te-ni* (KUB 23.77+ rev. 69, 73 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pres.act. *ú-e-da-an-zi* (KUB 30.15 i 32 (OH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. *ú-e-da-aḥ-ḥu-un* (KBo 3.6 ii 10 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. *ú-i-da-a-it* (KUB 22.70 i 72 (NH)), *ú-e-da-aš* (KUB 21.9 i 7 (NH), but this form perhaps belongs with *μet(e)-*), 2pl.imp.act. *ú-e-ta-at-te-en* (KBo 3.43 rev. 10, 11 (OH/NS)), 3sg.imp.act. *ú-i-ta-ú* (Oettinger 1979a: 374); part. *ú-i-da-an-t-*; inf.I *ú-i-du-ma-an-zi* (Oettinger 1979a: 374).

PIE * ued^h -o-ie/o-

The oldest forms of this verb show that it originally inflected according to the *hatrae*-class: 1sg.pres.act. *uidāmi* (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. *uedāši* (OH/NS), 3sg.pres.act. *uidāezzi* (OH/MS), 1pl.pres.act. *uedāueni* (MH/NS), 2pl.pres.act. *uitatteni* (MH/MS) and 3pl.pres.act. *uedānzi* (OH/NS), and I therefore cite the verb as *uedae-zi*. It is almost identical in meaning to the *hi*-verb *uda-i* / *ud-* 'to bring (here)' (*udaḥḥi*, *udatti*, *udai*, *udumēni*, *udatteni*, *udanzi*, q.v.), which it formally resembles as well. This explains the rise of *hi*-inflected forms within the paradigm of *uedae-* in NH times (e.g. 3sg.pres.act. *uedai* (NS), 1sg.pret.act. *uedahhun* (NH), inf.I *uidumanzi* in analogy to *udai*, *udahhun* and *utumanzi*).

Verbs that belong to the *hatrae*-class are derived from **o*-stem nouns. In this case, $\mu e da e^{-z^i}$ must be derived from a further unattested noun * $\mu e da$ -. Oettinger (1979a: 374) connects this form to the PIE root * $u e d^h$ - 'to carry', which is satisfactory from a formal as well as semantical side. We therefore have to reconstruct * $\mu e d^h$ -o- μe -o-. The occasional spellings with -*i*- are probably due to the development *u e T > u i T (cf. Melchert 1994a: 262 and § 1.4.9.1).

Derivatives: $\mu etumeššar / \mu etumešn-$ (n.) 'building' (abl. \acute{u} -e- tu_4 -mi-eš-na-za (KBo 12.125, 4)).

Anat. cognates: Lyd. *wic-* 'to build, to erect' (1sg.pret. *wicv*), *dawic-* 'to erect' (3sg./pl.pret. *dawicil*).

PIE * $ue + d^h e h_l - / d^h h_l -$

In the older texts we find the forms $\underline{\textit{yetezzi}}$, $\underline{\textit{yedanzi}}$, $\underline{\textit{yetenun}}$, $\underline{\textit{yeteant-}}$, $\underline{\textit{yedumanzi}}$, which all point to an ablauting stem $\underline{\textit{yete-}}^{zi}$ / $\underline{\textit{yet-}}$, comparable to $t\bar{e}^{-z^i}$ and especially $\underline{\textit{pehute-}}^{z^i}$ / $\underline{\textit{pehut-}}$. Only in NH times (according to Oettinger 1979a: 130 from the times of Šuppiluliuma I onwards) we find forms that can be analysed as belonging to a stem $\underline{\textit{yeda-}}^i$ / $\underline{\textit{yet-}}$ (e.g. $\underline{\textit{yedahhun}}$). These were secondarily created in analogy to the verb $\underline{\textit{yedae-}}^{z^i}$ 'to bring (here)' (which itself by that time had undergone secondary alteration to $\underline{\textit{yeda-}}^i$ / $\underline{\textit{yet-}}$ in analogy to the verb $\underline{\textit{uda-}}^i$ / $\underline{\textit{ud-}}$ 'to bring here') on the basis of the identical form for 3pl.pres.act., which is $\underline{\textit{yedanzi}}$ in both the paradigm of $\underline{\textit{yete-/yet-}}$ and $\underline{\textit{yedae-}}$.

Within Anatolian, the verb $\underline{\psi}$ ete- $\underline{\psi}$ ete- $\underline{\psi}$ has been compared with the Palaic verb $\underline{\psi}$ ite/i- (2sg.pres.act. $\underline{\psi}$ -i-te- \underline{s} i and $\underline{\psi}$ -i-ti- \underline{s} i), whose meaning is not totally clear, however. Because this verb takes arunam 'sea?' as an object, a meaning 'to build' may not be very likely, however. A connection to Lyd. (da) wic- may have more merit, however, as this verb more clearly means 'to build, to erect' and could reflect * $\underline{\psi}$ -ed \underline{e} -. If so, then we are dealing with a PAnat. verb * $\underline{\psi}$ -ed (\underline{e}) -.

It is very likely that $*\underline{\mu}ed(\bar{e})$ - is the result of a univerbation of the verb $*d^{\dagger}eh_{1}$ 'to put' with an element $*\underline{\mu}e$ -. The origin and meaning of this element $*\underline{\mu}e$ remain unclear, however.

μεμακκ-ⁱ (IIb) 'to demand, to ask': 1sg.pres.act. *ú-e-μα-ak-mi* (KBo 53.19, 6 (MS?)), 3sg.pres.act. *ú-e-μα-ak-ki* (KBo 5.2 i 52 (MH/NS), KBo 10.7 i 9 (fr.) (OH/NS)), *ú-e-μα-ak-k[i* (?)] (KUB 14.1 rev. 88 (MH/MS), cited by Oettinger 1979a: 432 as *ú-e-μα-ak-ta*), *ú-⟨e-μα-ak-ki-ez-zi* (KUB 14.4 iii 20 (NH)), 3pl.pres.act. *ú-e-μα-ag-gα-an-zi* (KUB 9.34 ii 37 (MH/NS)), *ú-e-μα-kάn-zi* (KUB 9.34 ii 37 (MH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. *ú-e-μα-ak-ki-nu-un* (KBo 3.4 ii 11 (NH)), 3sg.pret.act. *ú-e-μα-ak-ta* (KUB 43.23 rev. 12 (OH/MS)), *ú-e-μα-ki-et* (KUB 12.60 i 20 (OH?/NS)), 2pl.imp.act. *ú-i-μα-ak-(⟨te-⟩)-tén* (KUB 15.34 iii 40 (MH/MS)); unclear: *ú-e-μα-ak-u-i* (KBo 4.2 iii 39 (NH), to be read as *ú-e-μα-ak-ki*⁻?).

PIE *ué-uok-ei

This verb clearly functions as a sort of iterative/intensive of the verb μekk^{-z^i} 'to wish, to desire, to ask for'. This is especially indicated by the fact that 1sg.pret.act. $\mu e\mu akkinun$ (KBo 3.4 ii 11) is duplicated by the impf. $\mu ekiškenun$ (KBo 16.1 iii 9).

Already in older texts we find mi-forms besides hi-forms (e.g. 1sg.pres.act. ueuakmi (MS) besides 3sg.pres.act. ueuakki (MH/NS, OH/NS)). It is nevertheless likely that the verb originally was hi-conjugated, which would better explain the -a-vocalism ($u\acute{e}$ -uok-e-i). Compare e.g. $\bar{a}k$ -i (to die', which also shows mi-inflected forms in MS texts already. In younger times we find a mi-conjugated stem ueuakkiie/a- as well.

It is likely that the verb was accentuated on the reduplication syllable as can be inferred from the almost consistent spelling of -e- of its vowel (whereas pretonic *e would have given -i-) and the absence of plene spelling of -a- in the root syllable.

Formally, *ue-uok-e-i looks like the PIE perfect of *uek-, but semantically, it does not function as such. The verb ueuakk- clearly has an iterative/intensive meaning, which suggests that the reduplication was not inherited but only added in post-PIE times during the period in which the creation of the typical Anatolian reduplicated intensives was productive. Any theory in which ueuakk- is seen as reflecting a PIE perfect (or the 3sg.pret.-form ueuakta as reflecting a PIE pluperfect, cf. e.g. Jassanoff 2003: 36f.) has no merit.

The fact that this verb does not show ablaut is probably due to the fact that the regular outcome of expected $*u\acute{e}-uo\acute{k}-/*u\acute{e}-u\emph{k}-$ was $u\acute{e}u\acute{a}kk-/**u\acute{u}k-$, which showed an alternation that was too aberrant to be preserved. The strong stem then was generalized throughout the paradigm.

See *uekk-*^{zi} for further etymology.

uez(za)pant-: see uizzapant-

ui (interjection) 'whee': ui-i (e.g. KUB 55.38 ii 19).

An onomatopoetic interjection, e.g. in KUB 55.38 ii (19) \acute{u} -i \acute{u} -

uijae-zi 'to cry (out)': see uai-i / ui-

uijan- (c.) 'wine' (Sum. GEŠTIN, Akk. *KARĀNU*): nom.sg. GEŠTIN-*iš* (KBo 6.26 i 18 (OH/NS)), acc.sg. GEŠTIN-*na*-an (OS), GEŠTIN-an (OS), gen.sg. *ui*₃-*ia*-na-aš (KUB 56.50 ii 5), GEŠTIN-aš (OS), instr. GEŠTIN-it.

Derivatives: (d) *Vinijant*- (c.) 'wine (deified)' (acc.sg. *ú-i-ni-ia-an-ta-an* (KUB 55.56 iv 16), *ú-i-ni-ia-an-da-an* (KUB 25.37 iii 17, 19)).

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *uinija*- (adj.) 'of wine' (coll.pl. *ú-i-ni-ja*); HLuw. *wijana/i*-, *wina/i*- (c.) 'vine' (nom.sg.c. /wianis/ "VITIS" wa/i-ia-ni-sa (SULTAN-HAN §7), wa/i-ia-ni-sá (SULTAN-HAN §15), wa/i-ia-ni-i-sa (SULTAN-HAN §23), acc.sg. /winin/ VITIS wa/i-ni-na (KÖRKÜN §11), case? wa/i-ia-ni-[x]-i (KULULU 1 §8)).

IE cognates: Gr. οἶνος, ϝοῖνος 'wine', Lat. *vīnum* 'wine', *vītis* 'vine', Arm. *gini* 'wine', Alb. *vẽnë* 'wine'

PIE $*uih_l$ -on-

This word is usually written with the sumerogram GEŠTIN, which sign can be read phonetically as μi_5 as well, however. This makes it difficult to decide whether we should read the form GEŠTIN-ia-na-aš (KUB 56.50 ii 5) sumerographically or phonetically as μi_5 -ia-na-aš. The latter reading is attractive in view of HLuw. wijana/i- 'vine'. Moreover, it is likely that the sign GEŠTIN only received the phonetic value μi_5 because of the fact that the 'wine'-word started in μi -.

See Beekes (1987) for an extensive treatment of the IE cognates of this word and for the reconstruction $*uih_1$ -on-o-. Note, however, that in the oldest stages of Hittite there is no proof of a thematicized stem uih_1 -on-o- (unlike in HLuwian), on the basis of which I assume that in Hittite we are dealing with an -n-stem $*uih_1$ -on- > uijan-. The nom.sg.-form GEŠTIN- $i\check{s}$, which is found in a NS text, could easily be influenced by the Luwian stem uijana/i-.

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\underline{u}i\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}
 'to cry (out)': see \underline{u}ai^{-i}/\underline{u}i^{-1}

\underline{u}i\underline{i}e/a^{-zi}
 'to send (here)': see \underline{u}\underline{i}e^{-zi}/\underline{u}\underline{i}
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GIŜ μ ieššar (n.) a tree or its wood: nom.-acc.sg. \acute{u} -i-eš-šar (KUB 7.37, 12).

This word occurs only once. Usually (HW Erg. 1: 22; Tischler HH: 184), it is cited as ^{GIŠ}ueššar, but the spelling actually points to uieššar. The meaning cannot be determined. Formally, it could be regarded as a derivative in -ēššar of uai-ⁱ/

ui- 'to cry' (q.v.), but a meaning 'crying; cry' does not make much sense, unless we have to assume 'weeper' (cf. the *weeping-willow*).

uil(a/i)n- (c.) 'clay' (Sum. IM): gen.sg. *ú-il-na-a-aš* (OS), *ú-i-il-na-aš* (OS), dat.-loc.sg. *ú-li-ni-i* (KBo 3.46 + KUB 26.75 obv. 13 (OH/NS)), IM-*ni*, instr. *ú-i-la-ni-it* (KUB 13.2 ii 15), acc.pl. *ú-i-la-a-nu-uš* (OS).

This word is attested in OS texts several times and shows different spellings (\acute{u} -il- n° , \acute{u} -il- n° , \acute{u} -il- n° , \acute{u} -il- n° , \acute{u} -il- n° , \acute{u} -il- n° , \acute{u} -il- n°), which are hard to explain from an IE point of view. I therefore assume that the word is of foreign origin.

uimije/a-zi: see *uemiie/a-zi*

NINDA uīšta- some kind of bread: case? ú-i-iš-ta-aš (KUB 9.17, 16).

Starke (1990: 73) suggests a connection with PIE *ueis- 'to turn', which would imply that $u\bar{t}sta$ - means 'circle-bread'. Although in principle possible, this assumption is not supported by any semantic evidence.

 an-ta-ti (KUB 17.10 i 6, 7, 8 (OH/MS), KBo 14.86 + KUB 33.17 i 15 (OH/NS)), [*ú-i-š*]*u-ri-ia-an-ta-at* (KUB 33.36 ii 6 (OH/MS)), *ú-i-šu-ri-an-da-at* (KUB 33.36 ii 8 (OH/MS)); part. *ú-i-šu-ri-ia-an-t-* (KBo 31.76 l.col. 9 (OH/NS), KUB 30.65 iii 2 (NS)), *ú-e-šu-ri-ia-an-t-* (KBo 1.42 ii 39 (NS)); verb.noun *ú-e-šu-ri-ia-u-ua-ar* (KBo 1.42 ii 26 (NS)); impf. *ú-i-šu-ri-eš-ke/a-*, *ú-i-šu-ri-iš-ke/a-*.

Derivatives: **\(\undersig e \undersig u r i \undersig k attala-**\) (c.) 'presser' (nom.sg. \(\undersig -e - \undersig u -ri-i \undersig k at-tal-la-a \undersig (KBo 1.42 ii 27 (NS)), \(\undersig -e - \undersig u -ri-i \undersig -tal-la-a \undersig (KBo 1.42 ii 41 (NS))), \(\undersig -e - \undersig u -ri-i \undersig -tal-la-a \undersig (KBo 1.42 ii 42 (NS))).

Although often cited as $\underline{\psi}$ esuri $\underline{\psi}$ e/a-, the MS attestations $\underline{\psi}$ isuri $\underline{\psi}$ e/a- in my view show that we have to take the spellings with -i- as more original (note that the spelling $\underline{\psi}$ -e- \underline{v} u- is predominantly found in the vocabulary KBo 1.42). See Carruba (1966: 50-54) for an extensive semantic treatment of this verb. He also provides a morphological analysis, namely a - $\underline{\psi}$ e/a-derivative of a verbal noun * $\underline{\psi}$ isur-, of an unattested verbal root * $\underline{\psi}$ is- (although Carruba talks about * $\underline{\psi}$ esur-). Carruba connects this root with ON visna 'to wither' and Lat. \underline{v} iescō 'to shrivel', but that does not seem attractive to me semantically. Also Eichner's direct comparison (1973: 77) with Slav. * \underline{v} ix \underline{v} r \underline{v} 'whirlwind' < * \underline{u} eisuro- does not make much sense to me semantically.

uit-: see uida- 'water'

μitt- (c.) 'year' (Sum. MU^(KAM)): nom.sg. MU^(KAM)-za, acc.sg. MU-an, gen.sg. MU^{KAM}-za, MU^{KAM}-aš, dat.-loc.sg. ú-i-it-ti (KUB 4.72 rev. 2 (OS), KUB 29.32+ iii 2 (OS)), ú-it-ti (KBo 3.22 obv. 10 (OS), KBo 3.46 obv. 14 (OH/NS), KUB 58.63 ii² 9, Bo 69/465, 1 (NH)), MU^(KAM)-ti, abl. MU^{KAM}-za, nom.pl. MU^{HLA}-uš, acc.pl. MU.KAM^{HLA}-uš, gen.pl. ú-i[(-it-ta-an)] (KUB 29.3, 2 (OS)), ú-it-ta-an (KUB 29.1+ i 22 (OH/NS), ú-i-it-ta-aš (Bo 4636 iii 10f. (OH/MS)), MU^{KAM.HLA}-aš, dat.-loc.pl. MU^{KAM.HLA}-aš.

Derivatives: *uittant- (c.) 'year' (dat.-loc.sg. MU-an-ti (KBo 12.2 obv. 1 (OS)), uettandātar / uettandann- (n.) 'period of a year' (dat.-loc.sg. ú-e-et-t[(a-an-da-an-ni)] (KBo 3.22 rev. 64 (OS)) // ú-i-da-an-da-an-ni (KUB 26.71 i 10 (OH/NS)), MU^(KAM)-an-ni), *uittili (adv.) 'annually' (MU-ti-li, MU^{KAM}-li), see also uiz(za)pant-.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *ušša/i-* (c.) 'year' (nom.sg. MU^{KAM}-*iš*, acc.sg. MU^{KAM}-*in*, abl.-instr. *uš-ša-a-ti*, MU^{H.A}-*ti*, MU^{KAM}-*ti*); HLuw. *usa/i-* (c.) 'year' (acc.sg. /usin/ (ANNUS-*si-na* (SHEIZAR §2), "ANNUS" *u-si-na* (KULULU 1 §6 (2x))), dat.-loc.sg. /usi/ (e.g. ANNUS *u-si* (KARATEPE 1 §48), ANNUS *u-si-i* (KARKAMIŠ A11*b*

§7)), /usa/? (ANNUS u-sà? (PALANGA §12)), acc.pl. /usint^si/ (ANNUS u-si-zi (KARATEPE 1 §51)), dat.-loc.pl. /usant^s/ ("ANNUS" u-sá-za (AKSARAY §4a)); unclear (but perhaps nom.sg.?) /usis/ (ANNUS-si-sa) (KARKAMIŠ A17b §6)); gen.adj. /usasa/i-/ (nom.sg.c. ANNUS-sa,-si-sá-′ (HİSARCIK 1 §3)), /usisa/i-/ (acc.sg.c. "ANNUS"-si-si-na (MARAŞ 11 §8))), usalinza- (adj.) 'annual' (nom.sg. ANNUS-sa-li-za-sa (KARKAMIŠ A11b §18a), acc.sg. "ANNUS" u-sa-li-za-ná (KARKAMIŠ A13d §10), ANNUS-sa-li-za-n[a] (KARKAMIŠ A4d §1)), usali- (adj.) 'annual' (nom.-acc.pl.n. "ANNUS" u-sa-li-ia (MARAŞ 3 §6), acc.pl. ANNUS+ANNUS-la/i/u-zi (TELL TAYINAT 2 fr.2 b-a)); Lyc. uhe/i- 'year' (dat.-loc.sg. uhi, dat.-loc.pl. uhe, gen.adj.nom.sg.c. uhahi, gen.adj.dat.-loc.sg. uhahi), uhazata- 'yearly tribute' (coll.pl. uhazata).

IE cognates: Gr. ἔτος, ϝέτος 'year', Lat. *vetus* 'old', Skt. *vatsará*- 'year' PIE **uet*-

The Luwian forms show a different formation, namely *ušša/i*- (in my view, HLuwian shows *usa/i*- as well, and not an *i*-stem as cited in Hawkins (2000: 630), which can be seen in the dat.-loc.pl. *usanz* instead of ***usiianz*). It is generally accepted that this form reflects **ut-s-o-*, a thematization of the *s*-stem **uet-os*-that is found in other IE languages (Gr. ἔτος, Fέτος 'year', Lat. *vetus* 'old'). Hitt. *uitt-*, however, probably reflects the old root noun.

 $\underline{u}ida$ - (gender unclear) 'water': dat.-loc.sg. u-i-ti, abl. $ui_5-ta-az$, dat.-loc.pl. $ui_5-ta-az$.

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Anat. cognates: CLuw. \upmu ida- 'wet' (dat.-loc.pl. \upmu -i-da-an-za). PIE *ued-o- ?
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This word occurs a few times only:

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KBo 3.8+ iii (OH/NS)
(1) šal-li-iš ÍD-aš ḥu-un-ḥu-ma-az-zi=ši-it ḥa-mi-i[k-ta]
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- (2) n=a-aš-ta an-da KU₆-un I-NA ḥa-an-ti-ia-ra ú-i-ti
- (3) ha-mi-ik-ta ḤUR.SAG^{ḤI.A} pár-ga-mu-uš ha-mi-ik-ta

'The great river bound its flow. And he bound the fish in the h. u.. And he bound the high mountains';

ibid.

- (18) ... nu hu-uk-ki-iš-ke-ez-zi ^dKam-ru-ši-pa-aš
- (19) GAL-in ÍD-an n=a-aš-ta an-da ha-an-ti-ia-ra KU₆-an ú-i-ti
- (20) hu-uk-ki-iš-ke-ez-zi GAL-iš ÍD hu-un-hu-ma-az=ši-it
- (21) EGIR-pa la-a-at-ta-at an-da KU₆-uš ha-an-ti-ia-ra-aš la-at-ta-at

'Kamrušepa conjures the great river. She conjures the fish in the h. μ . The great river, its flow, was released again. The fish in the h.'s was released';

- ... KUR ^{URU}Ne-ri-i[k]
- (12) hu-u-da-ak=pát ka-ru-ú-i-li-ia-aš A-NA LUGAL^{MEŠ} x[...]
- (13) har-kán-za e-eš-ta nu KASKAL^{MEŠ} an-da ua-ar-hu-e-e[š-šar e-eš-ta]
- (14) $nu=k\acute{a}n^{\text{URU}}Ne-ri-ik-ka_4-a\check{s}$ URU- $a\check{s}^{\text{NA}_4}a-ku-u\check{s}$ GIM-an [$\mu i_5-ti(?)$]
- (15) an-da e-eš-ta nu=kán hal-lu-ú-ua-aš 4 ui₅-ta-aš kat[-ta-an e-eš-ta]
- (16) $nu=k\acute{a}n^{\text{URU}}Ne-ri-ik-ka_{4}-an\text{ URU}-an^{\text{NA}_{4}}a^{!}-ku-un\text{ GIM}[-an]$
- (17) hal-lu-ua-az ui3-ta-az ša-ra-a ú-da-ah-hu-u[n nu=kán KUR ^{URU}Ne-ri-ik]
- (18) A-NA ^dU ^{URU}Ne-ri-ik DUMU=KA ha-an-da-aš še-er d[a-ah-hu-un]

'The land of Nerik was soon gotten lost for the older kings x[..], and on the roads there was brushwood. The city of Nerik was like a pebble in the $[\underline{u}.(?)]$, and was down in the deep \underline{u} .. And I lifted the city of Nerik like a pebble out of the deep \underline{u} ., and I took the land of Nerik, for the sake of the Storm-god of Nerik, your son'.

The forms could either belong to a stem μid - or a stem μida -. In all contexts, a meaning 'water (vel sim.)' would fit. This is especially the case for the first context, where we read about 'fish in the μ .'. It therefore is generally agreed that in one way or another the word has a connetion to PIE * $u\acute{o}dr$ 'water'.

Kronasser (1966: 162) assumes that these words show a root noun *ued-'water', a view that has been followed for many years.

Starke (1990: 568), however, states that the word is likely of Luwian origin: "Die späte Bezeugung wie insbesondere auch der Gebrauch des Glossenkeils [...]

sprechen indessen wohl eher für k.-luw. Herkunft". He translates the word as 'wet' and claims to have found the same word in genuine CLuwian as well, namely in Ú.SAL $^{HI.A}$ -an-za ú-i-da-an-za (KUB 35.45 ii 6), which he translates as "den feuchten Wiesen". In his view, CLuw. uida/i- (as he analyses the stem) reflects a vṛddhi-formation * $u\bar{e}d$ -o-, derived from * $u\acute{o}d$ -r. The reconstruction with * \bar{e} apparently is given in order to explain Luw. -i-, since *e in principle yields Luw. -a-.

Rieken (1999a: 76), however, points to the fact that there are indications that an *e develops to Luw. i when between μ and dental consonant (as in Hittite, see Melchert 1994a: 262) and implies that a reconstruction *ued-o- is possible as well. She follows Starke in assuming that the Hittite forms are Luwian borrowings: "Angesichts der Beschränkung von $\mu id(a)$ - auf eine luw. Ausdrucksform, ein Glossenkeilwort und zwei Belege aus einem stark luwisierten Text ist luw. Herkunft sehr wahrscheinlich" (1999a: 77).

All in all, I think it is best to assume that the forms found in Hittite contexts belong to a stem *uida*- and are borrowings from the CLuw. adjective *uida*- 'wet' that reflects **ued-o-*.

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wida- 'to bring (here)': see wedae-zi

wida- 'to build': see wete-zi / wet-

wite- 'to build': see wete-zi / wet-

witen-: see watar / witen-

witeis- (n.) a disease of bone and skin?: nom.-acc.sg. ú-it-ri-iš (KBo 9.4 iii 39), [ú-it-r]i-iš (KBo 17.54 i 12).
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This word is found in the Ritual of Tunnauija:

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KBo 9.4 iii
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- (35) SAG.DU-aš hu-u-ul-ta-ra-am-ma-an
- (36) *mu-ú-da-id-du* ...
- (38) ... *ḫa-aš-ti-i̯a-aš*
- (39) ma-a-lu-li- $\underline{i}a$ - $a\check{s}$ \acute{u} -it-ri- $i\check{s}$ - \check{s} =a KI.MIN

^{&#}x27;Let it remove the y.-sickness of the head! Likewise the y.-sickness of bone and skin[?]!'.

It is not clear what kind of disease the word denotes.

uiua-i/uiui- 'to cry (out)': see uai-i/ui-

μizzapant-, *μez(za)pant-* (adj.) 'old, grown old': nom.-acc.sg.n. *ú-iz-z[a-p]a-an* (KUB 17.21 i 16 (MH/MS), *ú-iz-za pa-a-an* (KBo 1.42 iv 42 (NH)), nom.-acc.pl.n. *ú-iz-za-pa-an-ta* ((KUB 17.21 i 16 (MH/MS)), *ú-e-ez-pa-an-ta* (KUB 5.10, 5 (NH)), *ú-e-ez-za-pa-an-ta* (KUB 5.10, 10 (NH)).

PIE "*uet-s *h₁poi-h₁i-ent-"

This word occurs a few times only, denoting the weariness of objects that have to be renewed: compare e.g.

KUB 17.21 i

- (6) nu šu-me-eš=pát DINGIR^{MEŠ} DINGIR^{MEŠ}-aš iš-ta-an-z[a-n]i-it še-ek-te-n[i]
- (14) nam-ma š[u]-me-en-za-an DINGIR^{MEŠ}-aš ku-e ALAM^{ḤI.A}=KU-NU ŠA KÚ.BABBAR GUŠKIN
- (15) nu-u=š-ša-an [k]u-e-da-ni DINGIR^{LIM}-ni ku-it tu-e-ek-ki-i=š-ši
- (16) $an-da \ \acute{u}-iz-z[a-p]a-an \ DINGIR^{MEŠ}-\check{s}=a \ ku-e \ \acute{U}-NU-TE^{MEŠ} \ \acute{u}-iz-za-pa-an-ta$
- (17) n=a-at an-z[e-]el i-ua-ar EGIR-pa Ú-UL ku-iš-ki (18) ne-u-ua-aḥ-ḥa-a[n ḥar-t]a

'You, o gods, must know with your divine spirit And further whatever statues of you, o gods, of silver (or) gold (there are), and on whatever god (of them) on his body whatever thing has grown old, and whatever utensils of the god have grown old, no-one has renewed them like us';

KUB 5.10 i

- (2) ... nu LÚ^{MEŠ} É.DINGIR^{LIM} pu-nu-uš-šu-u-e-en UM-MA ŠU-NU-U=M-MA
- (3) BI-IB-RU $GUŠKIN=\mu a-a=z$ zi-in-za-pu- $u\check{s}$ - $\check{s}i$ - $a\check{s}$ ($<=\mu a-a=z>>$ $^{L\acute{U}}NAR$ da-a-i-ia-at
- (4) EGIR-pa=ma=ua-r=a-aš na-ú-i DÙ-an-za TÚG.GÚ.È.A ḤUR-RI GUŠKIN=ਘੁa
- (5) DINGIR LUM μa - $a\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ -an μar -zi nu= μa -r=a-at \acute{u} -e-ez-pa-a-an- $ta^?$ $^{GI\check{S}}$ μu -lu-ga-an-ni- $e\check{s}$ - \check{s} =a= μa
- (6) ar-ḥa du-ua-ar-na-an-za KUŠNÍG.BÀR=ua IŠ-TU É.GAL LIM pé-eš-ke-er
- (7) nu=ua-r=a-at na-ú-i pí-ia-an ^{EZEN}4aš-ra-hi-ta-aš-ši-in=ua ku-ua-pí i-ia-an-zi
- (8) *nu=ua A-NA* DINGIR^{LIM} IŠ-TU É.GAL^{LIM} 1 KUŠ KÙ.BABBAR SÍG SA₅ SÍG

ZA.GÌN 1^{NU-TUM KUŠ}NÍG.BÀR^{ḤI.A}=ia

(9) $p\acute{e}$ -eš-ker ki-nu-na=ua $^{\text{EZEN}}$ -aš-ra-ui-ta-aš-ši-in i-e-er KÙ.BABBAR=ua=ua SÍG u5 SÍG ZA.GÌN u5 NÍG.BÀRu1.A=u1 ia

(10) Ú-UL pí-i-e-er ^{SÍG}šu-ri-ta=ua ú-e-ez-za-pa-an-ta

'We asked the men of the temple, and they said: 'A musician has stolen golden *zinzapu*-shaped rhytons but he has not been making them back yet. The golden Hurrian clothes which the deity is wearing have grown old and the chariot is broken apart. They used to give the curtain from the palace but it has not been given yet. When they make a *ašraḥitašši*-feast, they used to give to the deity one hide, silver, red wool, blue wool and one unit of curtains from the palace. Now they have made an *ašraḥitašši*-feast but they have not given silver, red wool, blue wool nor curtains. The *šurita*-wool has grown old'.

In the vocabulary KBo 1.42 iv 42, \hat{u} -iz-za pa-a-an glosses Akk. LA-BI-RU 'old', showing a clear word space between \underline{u} izza and $p\bar{a}$ n. On the basis of this attestation, Güterbock (1955: 64f.) suggested that the word is a univerbation of \underline{u} itt- 'year' (q.v.) and $p\bar{a}$ nt- 'having gone' (see $pa\underline{u}$ i- z^i /pai-) and that it originally meant 'the year has gone'. Rieken (1999a: 26) states that therefore \underline{u} e/izza must be interpreted as the original nom.sg. of \underline{u} itt- 'year'. This interpretation is unlikely in my view, however, since an interjection of a loose sentence 'the year has gone' is quite ungrammatical. Moreover I cannot envisage how such an interjection would develop into an inflecting adjective.

It therefore might be better to interpret * $\underline{u}e/izza$ as gen.sg., univerbated with a * $p\bar{a}nt$ - that agrees with the noun it determines, so that uizza $p\bar{a}nt$ - originally meant 'having gone with regard to the year(s)', which developed into 'having gone weary'.

See for further etymology the separate lemmas μitt - 'year' and paii- 'to go'.

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-z (abl.-ending): see -(\bar{a})z
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=z (enclitic reflexive particle): =z (e.g. ta-a=z (OS), ki-i-i=z (OS), nu=mu-u=z (OS)), =(z)za (e.g. nu=za, nu-u=z-za (OS)).

Anat. cognates: Pal. =ti=? (reflexive particle?); CLuw. =ti (reflexive particle); HLuw. =ti, =ri /=di/ (reflexive pron. 3sg.); Lyc. =ti (reflexive particle).

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PAnat. *=ti
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The oldest spellings of this particle are =z. From OS texts onwards, the spelling =(z)za is generalized.

The reflexive particle is found in most other Anatolian languages as well, all going back to PAnat. *=ti (HLuw. /=di/ probably shows lenition).

In Lydian, the reflexive particle is -*ś*, -*is*, which, according to Melchert (1991a: 135-142), goes back to *-*soi*,

In HLuwian, the form of the reflexive particle differs per person. We find =mi for the 1sg., =ti and =ri /=di/ for 2sg. and =ti, =ri /=di/ for 3sg. (the old reflexive particle from *=ti), The reflexives =mi and /=di/ are probably innovated on the basis of *=ti, combining the consonant of the enclitic pronouns =mu 'me' and =du 'you' with the -i of *=ti.

The development $*=ti > \text{Hitt.} = z /=t^s / \text{ is supported by the occasional OS spelling } -za /-t^s / \text{ of the 3sg.pres.-ending } < *-ti.$

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-za (abl.-ending): see -(\bar{a})z
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⁻za (3sg.pres.act.-ending of the mi-flection): see -zi

zāḥ-¹ / zaḥḥ- (IIa2) 'to hit, to beat': 1sg.pres.act. za-aḥ-mi (KUB 43.71 rev. 3 (NS), KUB 26.91 i 8 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. za-a-ḥi (KBo 6.25+ iii 7 (OH/NS), KUB 26.12 ii 16 (NH)), za-aḥ-zi (KUB 13.4 iii 38 (OH/NS)), 1pl.pres.act. za-aḥ-ḥu-u-e-ni (KBo 3.60 ii 17 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. za-ḥa-an-zi (KUB 5.7 i 32, 35 (NS)), 3sg.pret.act. za-aḥ-ta (KUB 33.110 ii 6 (MH/NS)), 3pl.pret.act. za-aḥ-he-er (KUB 17.21 iv 2f. (MH/MS)), 3sg.imp.act. za-aḥ-du (KUB 43.35, 10 (OS?, MH/MS?)), 3pl.imp.act. za-ḥa-an-d[u] (KUB 13.4 iii 39 (OH/NS)); 3sg.pres.midd. za-aḥ-ta-ri (KUB 5.1 iv 72 (NH), KUB 5.18 rev. 6 (NS), KUB 50.79 obv.² 4 (NS)), 3pl.pres.midd. za-aḥ-ḥa-an-da (KBo 23.92 ii 14 (OH/NS)).

Derivatives: see also zahhai- / zahhi-, zahrai- and zahhurae-.

IE cognates: Gr. σῆμα 'sign, mark', Gr. σῶμα 'corpse', σῖτος 'grain, food'. PIE *tióh₂-ei / *tih₂-énti ?

It is not easy to determine whether this verb originally was hi- or mi-conjugated since we find forms of both conjugations in older texts (e.g. $z\bar{a}hi$ (OH/NS) vs. zahdu (MH/MS)). Nevertheless, it is likely that the hi-conjugation was the older (likewise Oettinger 1979a: 446). Firstly because the mi-conjugation is the productive one and secondly because we would otherwise not be able to explain how the stem final -h- was retained, as $*h_2$ was regularly lost before most consonants (e.g. $*Ceh_2$ -ti should have yielded $**C\bar{a}zi$). This means that we have to reckon with an original ablaut $z\bar{a}h$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ / zahh- (the stem zahh- is still visible in 1pl.pres.act. $zahhu\mu eni$ and 3pl.pret. zahher: in younger Hittite, the lenited variant -h- from the 3sg.pres. $z\bar{a}hi$ is spreading through the paradigm, yielding forms like 3pl.pres.act. zahanzi).

Phonologically, $z\bar{a}h$ - represents $/t^s\bar{a}h$ -/, which can go back to either $*Tsoh_2$ - or $*tioh_2$ -. Oettinger (1979a: 447 with reference to Schindler) suggests a reconstruction *ds- eh_2 - on the basis of a connection with Gr. $\delta\alpha$ î 'in battle' < *das-. This is quite improbable as the a of das- requires $*h_2$ or a vocalized nasal.

In my view, we should rather reconstruct a root *tieh₂- (structurally like *pieh₂- or *kieh₂-): a reconstrucion *tióh₂-ei would perfectly account for Hitt. zāḥi. The weak stem *tih₂-énti probably should have given **ziḥḥanzi, however (although zaḥḥanzi could be possible if we assume an intermediate stage *tiˌsh₂-enti, cf. zanu- 'to make cook' < *tih₁-neu-), which implies that an analogical rebuilding to zaḥḥanzi has taken place on the basis of verbs like ḥāši / ḥaššanzi, aki / akkanzi, μāki / μakkanzi. Janda (2005) also assumes that zāḥ- / zaḥḥ- reflects a root *tieh₂- 'to strike' and adduces Gr. σῆμα 'sign, mark' < *tiéh₂-mn "the beaten one", Gr.

σῆμα 'corpse' < $*ti\acute{o}h_2$ -mn "the killed one" and σῖτος 'grain, food' < $*tih_2$ - $t\acute{o}$ -"threshed" as IE cognates.

zaḥa- (n.) object of silver or gold, used in cultus: nom.-acc.pl. *za-ḥa* (KUB 2.3 i 42, KUB 20.28 i 4, 11).

This word occurs a few times only:

KUB 2.3 i

- (41) GAL ME-ŠE-DI pa-iz-zi
- (42) nu LUGAL-i ta-pu-uš-za za-ḥa KÙ.BABBAR da-a-i

'The head of the bodyguards goes and places silver *zaḥa*'s to the side of the king';

KUB 20.28 i

- (3) LUGAL-uš MUNUS.LUGAL-aš-š=a a-ra-an-da
- (4) GAL ^{LÚ.MEŠ}ME-ŠE-DI za-ḥa GUŠKIN ḥar-zi
- (5) tá=k-kán an-da ú-da-a-i

'The king and the queen stand. The head of the bodyguards holds the golden *zaha*'s and brings (them) inside';

KUB 20.28 i

- (9) []-an pa-iz-zi NINDA ha-a-li-in (10) [a]n-da da-ga-a-an da-a-i (11) [nu? GAL ME-Š]E-DI za-ha GUŠKIN pé-e-da-i (12) []x NINDA ha-a-li-in še-er da-a-i
- '[...] goes. The $h\bar{a}li$ -bread [...] he places on the ground. The head of the bodyguards brings away the golden zaha's. [...] places the $h\bar{a}li$ -bread on top'.

Apparently, the word denotes some kind of silver or golden objects which are brought and taken away by the head of the bodyguards. Possibly it is used to lay bread upon, if we are allowed to deduce that from the last cited context.

The presence of a single -h-, which is difficult to explain from an IE point of view, may indicate that the word is of foreign origin.

zaḥḥai-/zaḥḥi-(c.) 'battle, war' (Sum. MÈ): nom.sg. za-aḥ-ḥa-iš (KBo 2.5 iii 31 (NH)), acc.sg. za-aḥ-ḥa-in (KBo 3.7 iii 23 (OH/NS)), za-aḥ-ḥa-en (KBo 3.9 obv.

3 (OH/NS)), *za-aḥ-ḥi-in* (KBo 5.6 iii 29 (NH), KUB 4.1 iii 14 (MH/NS)), gen.sg. *za-aḥ-ḥi-ia-aš* (MH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. *za-aḥ-ḥi-ia* (OS), abl. *za-aḥ-ḥi-ia-az* (MH/MS), *za-aḥ-ḥi-ia-za*, *za-aḥ-ḥa-ia-az* (KUB 34.23 ii 2 (NH)), instr. *za-aḥ-ḥa-it* (KUB 19.36 iv 10 (NH)), acc.pl. *za-aḥ-ḥa-uš* (KUB 36.7b+ iv 16 (NH)).

Derivatives: zahhije/a-zi (Ic1) 'to battle (someone)' (1sg.pres.act. za-ah-hi-ja-mi (MH/MS), 2sg.pres.act. za-ah-hi-ja-ši (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.act. za-ah-hi-e-ez-zi (MH/MS), 1pl.pres.act. za-ah-hi-ja-u-e-ni, 2pl.pres.act. za-ah-hi-ja-at-te-ni (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.act. za-ah-hi-ja-an-zi, 1sg.pret.act. za-ah-hi-ja-nu-un, 3sg.pret.act. za-ah-hi-ja-at (MH/MS), 3pl.pret.act. za-ah-hi-er; 1sg.pres.midd. za-ah-hi-ja-ah-ha (MH/MS), za-ah-hi-ja-ah-ha-ri (MH/MS), 3sg.pres.midd. za-ah-hi-ja-at-ta-ri (MH/MS), 1pl.pres.midd. za-ah-hi-ja-u-ua-aš-ta-ti, za-ah-hi-ja-u-ua-aš-ta, 2pl.pres.midd. za-ah-hi-ja-ad-du-ma (MH/MS), 3pl.pres.midd. za-ah-hi-ja-at-ta (OH/NS), za-ah-hi-ja-at-ta-at, 1sg.imp.midd. za-ah-hi-ja-ah-h[a-ru] (OH/NS), 2sg.imp.midd. za-ah-hi-ja-ah-hu-ut (MH/MS), 2pl.imp.midd. za-ah-hi-ja-ad-du-ma-at; part. za-ah-hi-ja-an-t-; inf.I za-ah-hi-ja-u-ua-an-zi; impf. za-ah-hi-iš-ke/a-), zahzahhije/a-zi (Ic1) 'to battle fiercely' (impf. za-ah-za-ah-hi-eš-ke/a-(KUB 46.45 rev.[?] 9)).

PIE * $tieh_2$ -oi- / * $tieh_2$ -i- ?

The noun zahhai- clearly is a derivative of the verb $z\bar{a}h^{-i}/zahh$ - 'to hit, to beat' (q.v.). The verb $zahhiie/a^{-zi}$ 'to battle', however, is a derivative of zahhai-.

The etymology of both words depends on the interpretation of $z\bar{a}h$ -/zahh-, which I have reconstructed as reflecting a root * $tieh_2$ -. If this is correct, then zahhai- reflects * $ti\acute{e}h_2$ -oi-. We have to assume that the full-grade generalized through the paradigm, which is a common phenomena in diphthong-stems. Note that zahhiie-, which reflects virtual * $tieh_2$ -ie-/o- (or * $tieh_2$ -i-i-/o-?) shows a different development than * teh_2 -i-/o-> $t\bar{a}ie$ /o-> $t\bar{a}ie$ /o-2i- 'to steal' (q.v.).

zaḥanettienna- (adj.?) '?': abl. *za-ḥa-ne-et-ti-en-na-za* (KUB 20.54 + KBo 13.122 vi 3, 4).

This word occurs in one context only:

KUB 20.54 + KBo 13.122 vi (with additions from KUB 55.2 obv. 5 - rev. 2)

- (1) [DUM]U É.GAL te-ez-z[(i hé-e-eš MUNUSŠU)].GI te-ez-z[i ... le-e?]
- (2) ú
 <u>u</u>a-at-te-ni UM-M[(A DUMU É.GAL š)]u-up-pa
 <u>i</u>a-za=

 <u>u</u>a pí²-x[... UM-MA? MUNUS Š(U.GI)]
- (3) nu=ua ku-e-ez-za šu-up-pa-i[a-az] UM-MA DUMU É.GAL za-ḥa-n[e-et-ti-en-

na-za=ua UM-MA MUNUSŠU.GI

- (4) nu=ua ku-e-ez-za za-ḥa-ne-et-ti-en-na-za UM-MA [(DUMU É.GAL ap)- ...]
- (5) ${}^{\rm d}$ UTU-aš= $\underline{u}a$ an-na-az [(U)]M-MA ${}^{\rm MUNUS}$ ŠU.GI nu= $\underline{u}a$ -r=a-aš G[(IM-an ${}^{\rm d}$ UTU-uš) ...]

'The palace servant says: 'Open up!'. The Old Woman says: '[...] you [must not?] come'. Thus the palace servant: 'From the pure [...]'. [Thus?] the Old Woman: 'From which pure one?'. Thus the palace servant: 'From the *zaḥanettienna*- one [...]'. [Thus the Old Woman]: 'From which *zaḥanettienna*- one?'. Thus the palace servant: ['...] from the mother of the Sun-god'. Thus the Old Woman: 'When the Sun-god [...] them [...]'.

The context is too unclear for me to do a suggestion about the meaning of the word. If however *zaḥanettiennaza* functions on a par with *šuppaiaza*, it might have to be interpreted as an adjective. Tischler (HH: 204) translates "Örtlichkeit im Tempel, 'Schrein'?", but this does not seem probable to me.

GIŠ zaharti-: see GIŠ zahurti-

zahhel(i)- (n.) 'weeds': nom.-acc.sg. or pl. za-ah-hé-li (KBo 6.34+ iii 45).

This word occurs only once:

KBo 6.34 + KUB 48.76 iii

- (39) nu kiš-an te-ez-zi ku-iš=ua=kán ke-e
- (40) li-in-ga-uš šar-ri-ez-zi nu-u=š-ši ^dIM-aš
- (41) GIŠ APIN ar-ḥa du-ua-ar-na-a-ú
- (42) [n=a]-aš-ta IŠ-TU IM.ŠU.NÍG.RIN.NA GIM-an= $ma^!$ ú-el-ku
- (43) $\check{s}a$ -r[a]-a \acute{U} -UL \acute{u} -ez-zi n=a- $a\check{s}$ -ta a- $p\acute{e}$ -el-l=a
- (44) $I\check{S}$ -TU A. $\check{S}\grave{A}$ = $\check{S}U$ $Z\acute{I}Z$ -tar $\check{S}E^{AM}$ $\check{s}a$ -ra-a le-e
- (45) ú-ez-zi n=[a]-aš-ta UGU za-aḥ-ḥé-li i-ia-ta-ru

'He says thus: 'Who will transgress these oaths, for him the Storm-god must break the plough.'. When, however, out of the oven grass does not come up, out of his field grain barley must not come up, (but) *zaḥḥeli* must go up'.

It is possible that *zaḥḥeli* means something like 'weeds'. The word either must be interpreted as a nom.-acc.sg. of a stem *zaḥḥeli*-, or as a nom.-acc.pl. in -*i* of a stem *zaḥḥel*-.

Tischler (HH: 204) states that zahheli is "möglicherweise bloß Verschreibung für hahheli- ds.", apparently assuming that za-ah-hé-li is wrong for ha-ah-hé-li, writing ZA (\mathfrak{F}) for $\mathfrak{H}A$ (\mathfrak{F}). Problematic for this idea, however, is the fact that hahhal- 'greenery, vegetation' (q.v.) never shows a form hahhel-, and that the oblique cases of hahhal- always show geminate -ll- (e.g. nom.-acc.pl. hahhalli).

^{GIŠ}zahrai-</sup> (c.) 'knocker(??)': acc.sg. za-aḥ-ra-in (KBo 6.10 ii 11 and duplicates). PIE *tieh₂-r-oi- ??

This word occurs in one context only, namely in §126 of the Hittite Laws:

KBo 6.10 ii (with duplicates)

- (11) ták-ku I-NA KÁ É.GAL ^{GIŠ}za-aḥ-ra-in ku-iš-ki ta-i-e-ez-zi
- (12) 6 GÍN.GÍN KÙ.BABBAR pa-a-i

'If someone steals the *zaḥrai*- on the gate of the palace, he will pay 6 shekels of silver'.

From this context, it is not exactly clear what kind of object zahrai- refers to. Formally, one could think of a connection with the verb $z\bar{a}h^{-i}/zahh$ - 'to beat, to hit' (q.v.), which possibly could indicate that zahrai- denotes 'knocker (on a door)'. If this is true and if $z\bar{a}h$ -/zahh- indeed goes back to a root * $tieh_2$ -, zahrai-could reflect * $tieh_2$ -r-oi-. Note that this word then would show that * Vh_2RV > Hitt. VhRV (cf. also $^{GIS}m\bar{a}hla$ - and $^{UZU}muhrai$ -/mahrai-).

 $zahhurae^{-zi}$ (Ic2) 'to break, to crush': 3sg.imp.act. za-ah-hur-ra-id-du (KBo 10.45 iii 38 (MH/NS)), za-ah-hu-ra-id-du (KUB 41.8 iii 29 (MH/NS)); impf. za-ah-hu-ra-iš-ke-ez-zi (KUB 33.120 ii 31 (MH/NS)), z[a-a]h-[h]u-ri-eš-ke-ez-zi (KUB 36.7a iii 36 (NS)), za-ah-ri-eš-ke-ed-du (KUB 33.93 iii 34 = 23 (NS)); broken: za-ah-hu-r[a-...] (VSNF 12.131 i 4 (NS)).

PIE * $tieh_2$ -ur-o-ie/o-?

This verb occurs in a few contexts only. For instance,

KUB 33.93 ii

(23) ^dTa-aš-mi-šu-un=ma=ua ha-ah-ha[-ri-in G]I-an ma-a-an ar-ha za-ah-ri-eš-ke-ed-du

'Let him break Tašmišu off like a *h*. reed';

KUB 36.7a+ iii

- (35) $[n]u=\mu a-r=a-an\ ha-ah-ha-ri-in\ GI-an\ G[I]M-an\ ar-ha\ le-e$
- (36) $z[a-a]h-[h]u-ri-e\check{s}-ke-ez-zi$

'Let her not break him off like a h. reed';

KUB 41.8 iii (with additions from dupl. KBo 10.45)

- (27) ... $nu-u=\check{s}-ma-a\check{s}$ [(GAM-an)] KI-a \check{s}
- (28) GUL-ua-an-na-aš k[(i-š)a-ru UG]U=ma ne-pí-iš pa-ak-ku-šu-ar
- (29) ki-ša-ru nu AN[-za ... (x)] an-da za-aḥ-ḥu-ra-id-du

'May the earth below you become the GUL-<u>uanna</u>- and may the sky above become the crusher, and may the sky(?) crush [...] therein' (cf. CHD P: 59).

The verb clearly means 'to break, to crush' and seems to have a stem zahhurae. The one attestation showing a stem zahrae- (KUB 33.93 iii 34 = 23) may have to be emended to za-ah-(hu-ri- $e\check{s}$ -ke-ed-du (a sort of haplography of HU (H) and RI (H)?). The verb belongs to the hatrae-class, which are denominative verbs derived from *o-stem nouns, which indicates that zahhurae- is built on a unattested noun *zahhura- 'crusher, breaker' (cf. Rieken 1999a: 356^{1759}). This noun easily can be seen as a derivative of the verb $z\bar{a}h$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ / zahh- 'to beat, to hit' (q.v.). If this latter verb indeed reflects a root * $tieh_2$ -, zahhurae- goes back to virtual * $tieh_2$ -ur-o-ie/o-.

(GIŠ) zahurti- (c./n.) some chair or couch: nom.sg.c. za-hur-ti-iš, acc.sg.c. za-hur-ti-in, nom.-acc.sg.n. za-hur-ti, gen.sg. za-hur-ti-aš, dat.-loc.sg. za-hur-ti (OS), za-hur-ti-ia, acc.pl. za-hur-ti-uš.

This word clearly denotes a wooden object to sit or lie upon, as can be seen e.g. in KUB 20.11 ii (8) ... UGULA LÚ.MEŠ ALAM.ZU9 (9) $^{\text{GIŠ}}za-hur-ti-ia$ e-ša 'the head of the clowns sits down on the z.' or KUB 36.104 rev. (5) $za-hur-ti-i=\check{s}-\check{s}i$ ki-it-ta 'he lies on his z.'. Because of the fact that the word is consistently written with the sign HAR/HUR, the word could be read zaharti as well. Consensus has it, however, to cite zahurti.

The single spelling of -h- is indicative for a foreign origin of this word, because PIE $*h_2$ yields fortis -hh- unless it stands in leniting position. One could suggests that we have to interpret the word as /tshurti-/ and that the single spelling of -h- is due to the fact that it is part of an initial cluster /tsh-/. In the one case where we are sure to deal with such an initial cluster, we regularly find the spelling zašh-,

however, namely in za- $a\check{s}$ -ha-i- 'dream' /tsHai-l < * $d^hh_lsh_2oi$ -. This indicates that zahurti- stands for l^s ahurti-l (or l^s aharti-l), having a real single -h-, which points to a non-IE origin, in spite of its OS attestation. The fact that the word is of non-IE origin could explain the variation in gender.

 zai^{-i}/zi - (IIa4 > Ic2) 'to cross, to cross over': 2sg.pres.act. za-a-it-ti (KBo 4.3 i 19 (NH), KUB 19.53 ii 9 (MH/MS), KUB 6.41 ii 8 (NH), KBo 4.7 ii 11 (NH)), za-a-[i]-it-ti (KBo 5.13 i 31 (NH)), za-a-š[i] (KUB 33.124 iv 1 (NS)), 3sg.pres.act. za-a-i (KBo 6.2 ii 31 (OS), KUB 31.81 obv. 1 (OS), KBo 6.3 ii 53 (OH/NS), KBo 6.5 iv 14 (OH/NS), KBo 8.38 obv. 7 (NS), KUB 22.29 rev. 3 (NS), KUB 36.25 i 15 (NS), KUB 21.29 ii 42 (NH)), 2pl.pres.act. zi-iš-te-e-n[i] (KUB 26.87, 11 (OH/NS)), 3pl.pres.act. za-a-an-zi (KUB 46.38 i 16 (NS)), zaan-zi (KUB 25.14 iv 13 (OH/NS)), 1sg.pret.act. [z]é-eh-hu-un (KBo 16.10, 5 (NH)), zi-ih-hu-un (KBo 10.2 ii 18, iii 31 (OH/NS), KUB 23.21 rev. 27 (MH/NS))), 3sg.pret.act. za-a-iš (MH/MS, often), za-a-i-iš (KBo 12.39 i 18 (NS), KUB 14.8 rev. 11 (NH)), za-iš (HKM 46 obv. 7 (MH/MS)), za-a-it (KUB 33.106 iii 10 (NS)), 1pl.pret.act. za-i-u-en (KUB 31.101, 11 (MS)), 3pl.pret.act. za-a-er (KUB 18.24 iii 16 (NS), KUB 49.11 ii 24 (NS)), 2pl.imp.act. za-it-te-en (KUB 31.101, 7 (MS)), za-at-tén (KUB 40.1 obv. 6 (NS)); verb.noun za-a-u-[ar] (KUB 3.95, 1 (NS)); impf. za-iš-ke/a- (KUB 31.130 rev. 7 (OH/MS)), za-aš-ke/a- (KUB 33.117 obv. 10 (NS)), za-a-iš-ke/a- (KUB 33.124 iv 2 (NS), KUB 8.50 ii 10 (NS)), za-a-eš-ke/a- (KBo 12.44, 7 (NH)).

Derivatives: *zinu-*^{zi}, *zainu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to make cross' ([*z*]*i-nu-uz-zi* (KBo 10.11 i 7 (OH/NS)), *zi-nu-e-er* (KBo 3.46 i 19 (OH/NS)), *zi-nu-uš-ke-ez-zi* (KBo 6.3 ii 52 (OH/NS)); *zi-i-nu-uš-ke-ez-zi* (KBo 6.2+19.1 ii 30 (OS)); *zi-e-nu-uš-ke-ez-zi* (KBo 6.5 iv 12 (OH/NS)); *za-nu-ma-an-zi* (KBo 22.6 i 20 (OH/NS)), *za-nu-um-ma-an-z*[i] (KUB 23.101 iii 8 (NH)); *za-i-nu-* (IBoT 4.242, 3, KBo 35.227 obv. 9 (NS), KUB 1.8 iv 19 (NH)); *za-a-i-nu-* (IBoT 4.242, 5, IBoT 3.148 iii 42 (MH/NS), KBo 10.44 obv. 19 (NS), KBo 3.6 iii 77 (NH))).

IE cognates: Skt. *at*- 'to wander, to roam'; Gr. ἔτι 'further, beyond', Skt. *áti* 'beyond, over', Lat. *et* 'and', Goth. *iþ* 'and, but'??

PIE * $h_1 t$ -oi- * $h_1 t$ -i- ??

The oldest forms of this verb clearly belong to the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class: $z\bar{a}itti$, $z\bar{a}i$, $zi\bar{s}t\bar{e}ni$, zehhun. In younger Hittite, we find forms that inflect according to the hatrae-class ($z\bar{a}si$, $z\bar{a}nzi$, zait, zaiten). Despite its archaic formation (the $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class is a closed category and almost all verbs that inflect thus have a good IE etymology), the verb has never received a credible etymology.

The $d\bar{a}i/ti\underline{i}anzi$ -class consists of two types of verbs. Firstly, we find one verb that reflects a root that ends in -i-, namely nai^{-i} / *ni- 'to turn' < *neiH-. The other verbs reflect a formation *CC-oi- / *CC-i-, i.e. the zero-grade of a root followed by an ablauting *-oi-/-i-suffix (cf. Kloekhorst fthc.a).

In the case of zai-/zi-, this means that we are either dealing with a root zai-ending in -i-, or with a stem z-ai-. As the sound z- either reflects *Ts or an assibilated *t before *i, the possibilities in the first case are limited. If we have to reckon with a root zai-, than it either reflects *tiei-, which is unlikely because of the two i's, or *Tsei-, which is an impossible PIE root structure. I therefore assume that zai-/zi- goes back to an -oi-/i-suffixed formation *z-ai-/z-i-.

If zai-/zi- indeed is to be analysed as z-ai-/z-i-, then z-, which is phonetically [ts-], must reflect the zerograde of the root. This means that the root could be *Tes-. Another possibility arises, however, if we look at the prehistory of halzai-/halzi- 'to shout'. This verb reflects a formation * h_2lt -oi- / * h_2lt -i- of which the assibilated variant of the root-final *t of the weak stem (* h_2lt -i- > halzi-) was generalized throughout the paradigm. If a similar scenario could apply in the case of zai-/zi-, we can assume that it reflects a root *Het-.

When looking for roots having either the structure *Tes- or *Het-, I only found one verb within the IE languages that would be connectible to Hitt. zai-/zi- on semantic grounds, namely Skt. at- 'to roam, to wander'.

Until now, Skt. at- is usually connected with Lat. annus and Goth. apna- 'year' $<*h_2et$ -no-, implying a reconstruction $*h_2et$ -. Such a reconstruction is impossible for Hittite, however, as h_2t -i- should have given **hazi-. The question is, of course, whether Skt. at- indeed is to be connected with the word for 'year'. Semantically it is not imperative and in my view less probable than a connection with Hitt. 'to cross (over)'.

If Skt. at- and Hitt. zai-/zi- indeed belong together, then we have to reconstruct a root * $h_{1/3}et$ -, which makes a connection with lat. annus and Goth. apna-impossible. I am wondering to what extant the root * $h_{1/3}et$ - is further connectible with the adverb * h_1eti 'beyond, over', the semantics of which are strikingly similar to at least the Hittite verb. If these belong together, we can reconstruct a root * h_1et - (visible in Skt. at- 'to roam, to wonder') of which the -oi-/-i-suffixed formation (* h_1t -oi-/* h_1t -i-) yielded Hitt. zai-/zi-.

The causative of this verb is attested with several stems: $z\bar{t}nu$ -, zanu-, zainu-, $z\bar{a}inu$ -. The stem $z\bar{t}nu$ - (with OS attestations) is clearly the original one, reflecting * h_1t -i-neu-. Note that in this form the -i- is retained, in contrast to zanu- 'to make cook' < * tih_1 -neu-. The stem zainu- is clearly a younger form, built on the 3sg.pres. $z\bar{a}i$. The one NH attestation zanu- is likely to be emended za- $\langle i$ - $\rangle nu$ -.

(URUDU/GIŠ) *zakki*- (c.) 'bolt' (Sum. MUD): nom.sg. *za-ak-ki-iš*, *za-ak-ki-eš*, acc.sg. *za-ak-ki-in*, gen.sg. *za-ak-ki-ja-aš* (KUB 29.11 + KBo 36.48 ii 4), dat.-loc.sg. *za-ak-ki-ti-i* (KBo 5.11 i 1, KBo 5.11 i 25), *za-ak-ki-ti* (KUB 26.23 ii 13), acc.pl. *za-ak-ki-uš*, *za-ak-ki-e-eš* (KUB 13.1 i 25).

For an extensive treatment of the semantics of this word see Boysan-Dietrich 1987: 133f. She concludes that *zakki*- denotes a bolt that can close doors, windows but also covers of chests. It is either made of wood (GIŠ) or metal/copper (URUDU). The dat.-loc.sg. *zakkitī* shows a Hurrian case-ending, which indicates that the word is of Hurrian origin.

zalla- (gender unknown) 'trot': acc.sg.? *za-al-la-an* (KUB 9.1 i 12, 20), abl. *za-al-la-az* (KUB 29.40 ii 12 etc.), Luw.abl.-instr. *za-al-la-ti* (KBo 3.5 i 7, 12, 66). Anat. cognates: CLuw. *zallauuar* (n.) 'gait, driving' (nom.-acc.pl. ∠ *za-al-la-u-ua-ra* (KUB 44.4+ rev. 5)).

This word occurs in hippological texts only. According to Kammenhuber (1961a: 366), the word is of Hurrian origin. She interprets *zallati* as a Hurrian gloss of Hitt. *pennai* 'to make trot' and *zallaz* (found in the expression *zallaz uua*- 'to trot') as the Hittite borrowing of that word. Starke (1990: 546), however, interprets the word as Luwian, and states that *zallati* is the Luw. abl.-instr. of a stem *zalla*-, which is the source of hittitized *zalla*- of which we find the abl. in *zallaz uua*-. Melchert (1993b: 275) follows Starke and adduces a Hitt. acc.sg. *za-al-la-an* (KUB 9.1 i 12, 20). The latter forms are in such broken contexts, however, that we cannot decide whether they really mean 'trot' there. According to Starke (1990: 544f.), the stem *zalla*- is found in the Luwian word *zallauuar* (n.) 'gait, driving' (attested with gloss wedge in Hittite context: KUB 44.4+ rev. 5) as well. No further etymology.

(DUG) zalhāi- (n.) vessel used in rituals: nom.-acc.sg. za-al-ḥa-a-i (e.g. IBoT 2.14 i 4), za-al-ḥa-i, abl. za-al-ḥa-ia-az, instr. za-al-ḥa-a-it, za-al-ḥa-it. PIE *tlh₂-ōi-??

Although this word shows the archaic diphthong-inflection, no IE etymology has been offered to date, as far as I am aware. If the connection between $zaluganu^{-zi}$ and $d\bar{a}luki$ - (see their respective lemmas) indeed proves that an initial dental was

assibilated before *l in Hittite, I am wondering to what extent we can connect $zalh\bar{a}i$ - to the root $*tleh_2$ - 'to carry'. Semantically a meaning 'carrier' would fit well for $zalh\bar{a}i$ -, and formally a reconstruction $*tlh_2$ - $\bar{o}i$ - (with generalized zerograde out of the oblique stems) would regularly yield Hitt. $/t^slH\bar{a}i$ -/, spelled $zalh\bar{a}i$ -.

zaluknu-^{zi} (Ib2) 'to postpone, to delay': 1sg.pres.act. *za-lu-ga-nu-mi* (KUB 31.38 obv. 37 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. *za-lu-ga-nu-zi*, *za-lu-uk-nu-za* (KUB 26.17 i 9 (MH/MS)), 1pl.pres.act. [z]a-lu-ga-nu-um-me-e-ni (KUB 49.2 i 6 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. *za-lu-ga-n*[u]-an-zi (KUB 55.43 i 14 (MH/MS)), 1pl.pret.act. *za-lu-ka*₄-nu-me-en (KUB 18.36, 12 (NS)); 3pl.pres.midd. *za-al-ka*₄-nu-an-ta-ri (KUB 13.1 iv 22 (MH/MS)); verb.noun *za-lu-ga-nu-mar* (KUB 21.38 i 34, 36 (NH)); impf. *za-lu-ga-nu-u*[š-ke-ši] (KUB 21.38 obv. 25 (NH)).

Derivatives: *zalukēšš-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to take long' (3sg.pret.act. *za-lu-ki-iš-ta* (KUB 18.59 + KUB 6.9 ii 13 (NS)), *za-lu-keš*[-*ta*] (KUB 50.77 + KUB 49.73 r.col. 5 (NS))).

PIE * $dlug^h$ -

The one attestation za-lu-uk-nu-za (note the very archaic 3sg.pres.-ending -za instead of -zi) proves that the stems of these verbs are zaluk-nu- and $zaluk-\bar{e}ss$ -. It has always been noted by scholars that these verbs closely resemble $daluknu-^{zi}$ 'to lengthen' and $daluk\bar{e}ss$ - zi 'to become long' not only from a formal point of view, but from a semantical point of view as well. Since Laroche (1950: 41), however, the two stems dalug- and zalug- are regarded as separate forms: the former is seen as a cognate to Skt. $d\bar{i}rgh\acute{a}$ -, Gr. $\delta o\lambda i\chi \acute{o}\varsigma$ 'long' etc., and the latter as a cognate to Gr. $\lambda \acute{\eta} \gamma \omega$ 'to end'. This has found wide acceptance: for instance, Eichner (1973a: 85¹¹) reconstructs daluki- as $*dll_{i}g^{h}\acute{o}$ - and *zaluki- as $*sll_{i}g\acute{o}$ -; Melchert (1994a: 67) similarly reconstructs *dl- $(e)ug^{h}$ - and *sl-(e)ug- respectively (with different enlargements).

In my view, however, the words zaluknu- and $zaluk\bar{e}s\bar{s}$ - are semantically that similar to daluknu- and $daluk\bar{e}s\bar{s}$ - that they must be cognate in one way or another. This view was also expressed by Oettinger (1979a: 249), who explains the formal difference between the two stems as reflecting ablaut. He states that zl-reflects *dl- whereas dal- goes back to *dol-. This is supported by the fact that the adjective daluki- shows a few plene spellings da-a-lu-, which indicate that it reflects a full grade form *dolug-i-, whereas the derived verbs in -nu- and $-\bar{e}s\bar{s}$ - in principle should use the zero-grade stem: $*dlug^h$ - $n\acute{e}u$ - and $*dlug^h$ - $\acute{e}h_1sh_1$ -. If we assume that in Hittite an initial dental assibilated before *l (*#Tl- > Hitt. #zl- as in

 $zalh\bar{a}i$ - < * tlh_2 - $\bar{o}i$ -), then *dlug- $n\acute{e}u$ - and * $dlug^h$ - $\acute{e}h_lsh_l$ - regularly would yield Hitt. zluknu- and $zluk\bar{e}s\check{s}$ -. The verbs daluknu- and $daluk\bar{e}s\check{s}$ - probably are to be interpreted as /talugnu-/ and /talugéS-/ (cf. the one attestation da-a-lu-ke- $e\check{s}$ -zi), having restored the full grade of the adjective and subsequently its t-.

See at taluki- / talugai- for further etymology.

^{GIŠ}*zaluuani*- (c.) 'plate (vel sim.)': nom.sg. [GIŠ]*za-lu-ua-ni-iš* (KBo 3.34 iii 19), [GI]Š*za-lu-ua-ni-iš* (KBo 3.34 iii 22), GIŠ*za-lu-ua-ni-iš* (KBo 3.34 iii 25), dat.-loc.sg. GIŠ*za-lu*[-*ua-n*]*i* (KBo 3.34 iii 19)

This word occurs in one context only:

KBo 3.34 iii

- (15) A-HI LUGAL A-NA P[A-NI A-BI] LUGAL ku-i-e-eš e-eš-kán-ta ^m[Am]-mu-na
- (16) DUMU $^{\mathrm{URU}}\check{S}u\text{-}uk\text{-}z[i\text{-}\underline{i}a\]a\text{-}ap\text{-}pa\text{-}an\text{-}n=a}\,^{\mathrm{m}}Pi\text{-}im\text{-}pi\text{-}ri\text{-}it}\,[\mathrm{DUMU}\,^{\mathrm{UR}}]^{\mathrm{U}}Ni\text{-}na\text{-}a\check{s}\text{-}\check{s}a$
- (17) ki-i kar-di- $\underline{i}[a$ - $a\check{s}$ = $\check{s}a$ - $a]\check{s}$ DUMU $^{\text{MEŠ}}$ e- $\check{s}e$ -er nu-u= \check{s} -ma- $a\check{s}$ $\lceil \overset{\text{GIŠ}}{\circ} \check{S} \rceil \acute{\mathsf{U}}.A$
- (18) ki-it-ta ${}^{G}[{}^{I}\mathring{S}BAN\mathring{S}]UR$ - $u(\mathring{s})=\mathring{s}$ -ma- $a\mathring{s}$ ki-it-ta
- (19) [GIS]zq-lu-uq-ni-iS[=(S)-ma-aS] ki-it-ta ha-pa-Su-uS GIS za-lu[-ua-n]i zi-kán-zi

'Those who sit as brothers before the father of the king, Ammuna the son from Šukzija and behind (him) Pimpirit the son of Ninašša, these were the sons of his heart. A chair is placed before them. A table is placed before them. A *zaluyani*- is placed before them. They put *ḥapaša*-'s on the *zaluyani*'.

It is possible that *hapaša*- denotes 'dish' (cf. HW² H: 218), so *zaluuani*- probably denotes a table or plate on which the dishes are placed. No further etymology.

zama(n)kur (n.) 'beard': nom.-acc.sg. *za-ma-kur* (KUB 30.10 ii 8 (OH/MS), KUB 31.127 i 11 (OH/NS)), *za-ma-an-kur* (KBo 21.20 i 25 (NS), KUB 35.45 ii 33 (NS)), *za-ma-an-gur* (KUB 24.12 ii 21, iii 7, 34 (NS)).

Derivatives: **šamankuruant-** (adj.) 'bearded' (nom.pl.c. *ša-ma-an-ku-úr-ua-an-te-eš* (KBo 3.8 iii 25 (NH)), acc.pl.c. [*ša-m*]*a-an-ku-úr-ua-du-uš* (KBo 3.8 iii 7 (NH))).

IE cognates: Skt. śmáśru- 'beard', Arm. mawrow-k' 'beard', Lith. smãkras, smakrà 'chin', Alb. mjekër 'chin, beard'.

PIE *smók-ur

It is remarkable that all attestations with -n- are found in NS texts (including the derivative *šamankuruant*-), whereas the variant *za-ma-kur* (attested twice, so it

cannot be disregarded as a form to be emended to za-ma-(an-)kur) is attested in a MH/MS and an OH/NS text. Does this indicate that the original form was zamakur in which a nasal was inserted in NH times only? If so, then it would explain the fact that all IE cognates lack a nasal (Skt. śmάśru-, Arm. mawrow-k 'beard' etc. <*smók-ru-).

The other IE languages show a preform *smók-ru-, whereas Hittite points to *smók-ur (note that if za-ma-kur is the original form, it shows lenition of *k to Hitt. single -k- due to the preceding *ó, cf. § 1.4.1). This indicates that the PIE form *smók-ur only after the split-off of Anatolian was metathesized to *smokru.

The word zama(n)kur is consistently spelled with za-, whereas the derivative $\bar{s}amankuruant$ - is spelled with $\bar{s}a$ -. The origin of this z- has been debated. E.g. Oettinger (1994: 322) argues that we are dealing with a sporadic development of *s > z in a nasal environment. This is quite $ad\ hoc$, however, and does not explain the \bar{s} - in $\bar{s}amankuruant$ -. The only other case where initial *s- ends up as Hitt. z- is in zakkar 'faeces', which has an oblique stem $\bar{s}akn$ - with \bar{s} - (see at $\bar{s}akkar$, zakkar / $\bar{s}akn$ -). In my view, it is remarkable that in both zama(n)kur and zakkar only the nom.-acc.sg.n.-form shows z- and not the oblique stem or derivatives. I therefore want to propose that the development *s- > z- is due to a false analysis of the syntagms $*tod\ sm\acute{o}kur$ and

zamna/i- (unclear) '?': case? *za-am-ni-ša-an* (KBo 3.8 iii 11), *za-am-na-aš* (KBo 3.8 iii 29).

These words occur in the following contexts only:

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KBo 3.8 iii
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- (10) ... ú-li-pa-na-an pár-ga-u-e-i
- (11) ha-mi-ik-ta UR.MAH za-am-ni-ša-an
- (12) *ha-mi-ik-ta*

'He tied the ulipa- on the high (place), he tied the lion zamnišan',

besides

ibid.

 'He released the *ulipza*- on the high (place), he released the lion *zamnaš*'.

It is not clear what case-forms the two words represent nor what they mean.

(A) zammurae-zi (Ic2) 'to insult, to slander': 3sg.pres.act. za-am-mu-ra-a-ez-zi (KUB 14.1 i 38 (MH/MS), KUB 13.20 i 27 (MH/NS)), za-am-mu-ra-e[z-zi] (KBo 16.25 iv 27 (MH/MS)), [za-a]m-mu-ra-e-ez-zi (KBo 8.35 i 25 (MH/MS)), 3pl.pres.act. za-am-mu-ra-a-an-zi (KUB 23.72 rev. 26 (MH/MS)), 1sg.pret.act. > za-mu-ra-nu-un (KUB 19.23 obv. 3), 1pl.pret.act. za-am-mu-ra-u-e-en, za-am-mu-ra-a-u-e-en, 1sg.imp.act. za-am-mu-ra-al-lu (KUB 36.85, 7); inf.I za-am-mu-ra-u-ua-an-zi.

Anat. cognates: CLuw. *zammurai*- (n.) 'insult, slander' (nom.-acc.sg. *za(-am)-mu-ra-i*), *zammuratt(i)*- (c.) 'insult, slander' (dat.-loc.sg. *L za-am-mu-ra-at-ti*).

This verb is attested from MH times onwards. It clearly belongs to the *hatrae*-class, which consists of denominative verbs derived of *o-stem nouns. In this case, the verb probably is derived from a noun *zammura-. A few times the verb is preceded by a gloss wedge, which can indicate a foreign origin.

A nominal stem *zammura*- is attested in CLuwian, where we find the nouns *zammurai*- and *zammuratt*-, both meaning 'insult, slander'. It is therefore likely that the Hittite verb *zammurae*- is built on a Luwian nominal stem *zammura*- 'insult, slander'. Further etymology of this form is unknown.

<code>zankila-i</code> / <code>zankil-</code> (IIa1 γ) 'to fine, to punish': 3sg.pres.act. <code>za-an-ki-la-i</code> (KBo 2.4 l.edge 4 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. <code>za-an-ki-la-an-zi</code> (KUB 21.29 iii 33, KUB 23.123, 5, KUB 13.4 iv 10), 3pl.imp.act. <code>za-an-ki-la-a-an-du</code> (KUB 9.15 ii 22 (NS)).

Derivatives: *zankilatar / zankilann*- (n.) 'penalty, fine' (nom.-acc.sg. *za-an-ki-la-tar*, dat.-loc.sg. *za-an-ki-la-an-ni* (KUB 5.5 iv 15), nom.-acc.pl. *za-an-ki-la-tar*^{HI.A} (KUB 5.6 ii 48), *za-an-ki-la-tar-ri*^{HI.A} (KUB 5.6 iii 34)).

PIE * $sh_2nk_1 + *l(o)h_1 - ??$

This verb on the one hand shows the *tarn(a)*-inflection in 3sg.pres.act. *zankilai* and on the other the *hatrae*-class inflection in 3pl.imp.act. *zankilāndu*. The 3pl.pres.act.-forms *zankilanzi* can belong to both. Since both inflections are productive in NH times, we cannot decide what the original inflection was. Nevertheless, it is not likely that the *hatrae*-class inflection is original, since verbs of this class do not show secondary influence by the *tarn(a)*-class. Therefore,

Oettinger's citation (1979a: 34) of this verb as *zankilae*- is incorrect. Rieken (1999a: 480, following Eichner 1973a: 98⁷⁸) assumes that "*zankilae*-" is derived from an *-il*-stem noun **zankil*-, but this is then equally incorrect.

I am wondering to what extent we can compare the inflection of $zankila^{-i}$ to $l\bar{a}^{-i}$ / l- 'to let go' and assume an old univerbation of a noun * $zanki + l\bar{a}i$ / lanzi. Oettinger (1979a: 152^{40}) suggests as a root etymology a connection with Lat. $sanci\bar{o}$ 'to make holy, inviolable' and $sacr\bar{a}mentum$ 'security, deposit', which words probably reflect * sh_2nk - and * sh_2k - (cf. Schrijver 1991: 97). If this root etymology is correct, we have to interpret *zanki as an old dat.-loc.sg. of a noun *zank- that reflects * sh_2nk -. The original meaning of the verb then may have been something like 'to let go into security'. Nevertheless, the formal side of this etymology, namely the development of initial *s- into Hitt. z-, is highly dubious. Oettinger (l.c.) assumes that "s > z im Anlaut in Nachbarschaft von s", but his examples in favour of this development, zena- and zamankur, to which he adds zakkar, zapnu-si and zinni-si | zinn- in 1994: 323-4, have to be explained otherwise (see their respective lemmas).

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zanu-<sup>zi</sup> 'to cook (trans.)': see z\bar{e}^{-a(ri)}/z-
zanu-<sup>zi</sup> 'to make cross': see zai-<sup>i</sup>/zi-
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zappije/a-^{zi} (Ic1) '(act.) to drop, to drip; (midd.) to leak': 3sg.pres.act. *za-ap-pi-ja-zi* (KUB 9.15+39.52 iii 29, 30), 3pl.pret.act. *za-ap-pi-e-er* (KUB 48.7 iii 3, 12), *za-ap-pi-i-e-er* (KUB 48.7 iii 8), 3sg.pres.midd. *za-ap-pi-ja-at-ta* (KBo 3.23 i 11, KUB 13.2 ii 38), *za-ap-pi-ja-at-ta-ri* (KUB 31.86 ii 18, KUB 31.89 ii 7); impf. *za-ap-pi-iš-ke-ez-zi* (KUB 30.10 ii 15).

Derivatives: *zappi-* 'leak' (abl. *za-ap-pi-ia-az* (KUB 9.15 iii 8, 13)), *zapnu-*^{zi} (Ib2) 'to sprinkle' (3sg.pres.act. *za-ap-pa-nu-uz-zi* (KBo 5.2 i 51, KUB 7.1 i 28, KBo 39.156 iii 16''), *za-ap-nu-uz-zi* (KUB 39.71 i 28, KUB 9.6 i 38), 3pl.pres.act. *za-ap-pa-nu-ua-an-zi*; impf. *za-ap-pa-nu-uš-ke-ši* (HKM 10 rev. 31 (MH/MS))).

Oettinger (1979a: 528) suggests to connect *zappiie/a-* with ModHG *Saft* 'juice', but this word rather belongs rather with Lat. *sapiō* 'to have taste, to know' < *sHp- (cf. Schrijver 1991: 93-4), which makes a connection with *zappiie/a-zi* highly unlikely. Moreover, the formal side is difficult, because *s- does not normally yield Hitt. z-. Note that Oettinger (1994: 321f.) tries to fix this problem by posing a sporadic development by which initial *s- can yield Hitt. z-, namely

through "Fernassimilation durch Nasal". In this case, *z*- must then have originated in the causative *zapnu*-^{zi}. All other examples that Oettinger adduces in favour of this development, *zakkar*, *zalugnu*-^{zi}, *zamankur*, *zankila*-ⁱ / *zankil*-, *zena*-, and *zinni*-^{zi} / *zinn*-, must be explained otherwise, however (see their respective lemmas).

Mechanically, *zappiie/a-* should be reconstructed as **tiop-ie/o-*, which in my view could easily be onomatopoetic (cf. e.g. ModEng. *drip*).

∠ zaršija- (c.) 'safeconduct, warranty': acc.sg. ∠ *za-ar-ši-ja-an* (KUB 14.3 ii 61), gen.sg. ∠ *za-ar-ši-ja-aš* (KUB 14.3 ii 62), dat.-loc.sg. ∠ *za-ar-ši-ja* (KUB 14.3 ii 64).

This word is consistently written with a gloss wedge, which points to a foreign (Luwian?) origin. No further etymology.

zarzur- (n.) 'concoction': nom.-acc.sg. *za-ar-zu-úr* (KUB 42.107 iii 13 (OH/NS)), *za-ar-zu-u-ur* (KUB 31.57 iv 18 (OH/NS)), *za-ar-zu-ú-úr* (KUB 34.89 obv. 6 (OH?/MS)), [*za-a*]*r-zu-úr* (KUB 34.89 obv. 1 (OH?/MS)).

This noun is treated by Rieken (1999a: 359) who convincingly assumes that it means 'concoction'. She argues that the word is of Luwian origin, because of the occurance of z before dark vowels. This is not imperative however (cf. $z\bar{a}h^{-i}/zahh$, zahh, zahh, and $zaluknu^{-zi}$). Rieken suggests a connection with the root * $kerh_2$ -'to mix' and unconvincingly reconstructs * $korh_2$ - krh_2 , with loss of the first laryngeal in o-grade form and of the second one in Auslaut, and with syllabification of *r to -ur as supposedly in Luw. gurta- < * $g^h r d^h$ -o- and HLuw. zura/in- 'horn' < *krn-. I can offer no alternative, however.

zašhai-: see tešha-

zašgaraiš / *zašgarišš*- (n.) 'anus': nom.sg. *za-aš-ga-ra-iš* (KBo 17.61 rev. 14 (MH/MS)), dat.-loc.sg. *za-aš-ga-ri-iš-ši* (KBo 17.61 rev. 14 (MH/MS)). PIE * $sk\bar{o}r$ + * h_1eh_3 -es-

This word clearly is a compound of zakkar 'dung' (see $\check{s}akkar$, $zakkar / \check{s}akn$ -) and $ai\check{s}$ - $/i\check{s}\check{s}$ - 'mouth' (q.v.). See there for further etymological considerations.

 $^{(GI\check{S})}z\bar{a}u$ (n.): nom.-acc.sg. za-a-u.

This word occurs quite often in rituals and probably denotes some kind of container, vessel or plate. It is usually accompanied with the adjective $K\dot{U}.BABBAR$ 'silver' or GUŠKIN 'gold'. Once we find an attestation where $z\bar{a}u$ bears the determinative GIŠ 'wood' (KUB 59.19 v 7: $^{GI\dot{S}}za-a-u$ K $\dot{U}.BABBAR$), which might indicate that in principle a $z\bar{a}u$ is made of wood, but that in rituals silver or golden ones were used. Note that the word is consistently spelled $^{\circ}a-u$, which is remarkable. The only other instance of a spelling $^{\circ}a-u$ is $\check{s}i-i-i\check{s}-ha-u$ 'sweat' (q.v.): in all other cases we find $^{\circ}a-\check{u}$. If this spelling is to be interpreted as $h^{\circ}\bar{a}o/$, it is likely that the word is not of IE origin.

zazhai-: see tešha-

Derivatives: *zanu-^{zi}* (Ib2) 'to cook (trans.)' (3sg.pres.act. *za-nu-uz-zi* (OS), *za-nu-zi*, 3pl.pres.act. *za-nu-an-zi* (OS), *za-nu-ua-an-zi*, 3sg.pret.act. *za-nu-ut*, 3pl.pret.act. *za-nu-er*; inf.I *za-nu-ma-an-zi*; impf. *za-nu-uš-ke/a-*).

PIE *tiéh₁-o, *tih₁-neu-

An ablaut $z\bar{e}$ - /z- can only be explained if we assume a 'preform' * zeh_l - /* zh_l -. The origin of z- is difficult, however, and opinions differ. For instance, Oettinger (1979a: 515) reconstructs * $seih_l$ - (Lat. sinere 'to let'), whereas Melchert (1994a: 118) reconstructs * $teih_{l/3}$ - (Lat. $t\bar{t}tio$ 'fire-brand'). LIV² also reconstructs * $teih_l$ -but connects this with OIr. tinaid 'to melt'. All reconstructions seem unlikely to

me, as I do not see how * $seih_1$ - or *teiH- would yield z- (Melchert's assumption (l.c.) that *t assibilates before -ei- as well is totally $ad\ hoc$). In my view, only a preform * $tieh_1$ - / * tih_1 - would be able to explain the outcome $z\bar{e}$ - / z- (note that * tih_1 -neu- probably phonetically became * ti_2h_1 -neu-, yielding Hitt. /t*onu-/, spelled zanu-, which contrasts with * h_1ti -neu- > zinu- 'to make cross').

Within Hittite, a connection with $zinni^{-zi}$ / zinn- 'to stop, to finish' is likely on formal grounds as the latter verb probably reflects *ti-ne- h_l -. This could mean that the middle $z\bar{e}$ - /z- originally meant 'to be brought to its end > to be cooked; to cook (intr.)'. If this indeed is the semantical development displayed by $z\bar{e}$ - /z-, one may wonder if connecting $z\bar{e}$ - /z- with IE words like Lat. $t\bar{t}tio$ 'fire-brand' or OIr. tinaid 'to melt' makes much sense.

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ze(i)a-: see z\bar{e}^{-a(ri)}/z-
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zēna- (gender unknown) 'autumn': gen.sg. *zé-e-na-aš* (KUB 38.32 rev. 21, IBoT 2.93, 8, KBo 13.248 i 13), dat.-loc.sg. *zé-e-ni* (often), *zé-ni*.

Derivatives: *zēnant*- (c.) 'autumn' (nom.sg. *zé-na-an-za* (KUB 21.11 rev. 4), gen.sg. *zé-e-na-an-da-aš*, *zé-e-na-an-ta-aš*, *zé-na-an-da-aš*, dat.-loc.sg. *zé-e-na-an-ti*)

PIE *tiéh₁-no-

Friedrich (HW) cites this word as commune, giving a nom.sg. *zenaš*. I have not been able to find this form, however: all cases of *zēnaš* that I could find had to be interpreted as gen.sg. Just as we find *hamešhant*- 'spring' beside *hamešha*- 'id.' and *gimmant*- 'winter' beside *gimm*- 'id.', we here find *zēnant*- beside *zēna*-.

Oettinger (1979a: 152^{40}) states that $z\bar{e}na$ - reflects *seno- 'year', showing a development *s- > z- in nasal environment. He repeats this view in 1994: 323, adducing Lyc. -snñi 'year(?)'. I am rather sceptical about this etymology as I do not think that such a phonetic development can be established for Hittite. Moreover, I find it semantically unlikely that a word 'year' would develop into 'autumn'.

I would rather suggest a tie-in with $z\bar{e}^{-a(n)}/z$ - 'to cook < *to bring to its end' and $zinni^{-zi}/zinn$ - 'to stop, to finish' and reconstruct * $ti\acute{e}h_l$ -no- '*the closening (season) > autumn'.

zenna-: see zinni-zi / zinn-

zenni-: see *zinni-^{zi} / zinn-*

zēri- (n.) 'cup' (Sum. ^{DUG}GAL): nom.-acc.sg. *ze-e-ri* (KUB 17.3+ iv 31 (OS)), all.sg. *ze-e-ri-ia* (KBo 17.3+ iv 32, (OS)).

Derivatives: ${}^{(GI\$)}$ zerijalli- (n.) 'cup-holder' (nom.acc.sg. $z\acute{e}$ -e-ri-ja-al-[li] (KBo 27.42 ii 29), $z\acute{e}$ -ri-ja-al-li (KBo 4.9 v 18), $z[\acute{e}$ -r] i-ja-al-li (KUB 10.21 ii 7), ${}^{GI\$}$ ze-r[i-ja-al-li (?)] (KBo 21.78 ii 1)), gen.sg. $z\acute{e}$ -ri-ja-al-li-as (KUB 42.87 v 16)), $z\acute{e}$ -ri-ja-as (KUB 55.54 obv. 32)).

PIE *tiéh₁-ri-

Although this word is attested in its phonetic form only twice (both in OS texts), its sumerogram ^{DUG}GAL is attested quite often. The sign ZI can be read zi as well as ze, so ZI-e-ri(-) can be interpreted as $z\bar{e}ri$ - as is indicated as well by the spelling $z\acute{e}$ -ri-ia-al-li of the derivative.

Formally, the word could be a deverbative noun in -ri-, like $e\check{s}ri$ - 'shape', edri-'food' and auri-'lookout' from $e\check{s}$ - zi / $a\check{s}$ - 'to be', ed- zi / ad- 'to eat' and au- i / u-'to see' respectively. In that case $z\bar{e}ri$ - would be derived of the verb $z\bar{e}$ - $^{a(ri)}$ 'to cook', which might make sense from a semantic point of view as well: 'the cooking cup'.

-zi (3sg.pres.act.-ending of the mi-flection)

Anat. cognates: Pal. °*C-ti*, °*V-tti*, °*V-tti* (3sg.pres.act.-ending); CLuw. °*C-ti*, °*V-tti*, °*V-ti* (3sg.pres.act.-ending); HLuw. -*ti* = /-ti/ or /-di/, -*ri* = /-di/ (3sg.pres.act.-ending); Lyc. -*ti*, -*di* (3sg.pres.act.-ending).

PAnat. *-ti

IE cognates: Skt. -ti, Gr. -τι, Lith. -ti, Lat. -t, Goth. -t.

PIE *-ti

Although the bulk of the attestations the 3sg.pres.act.-ending of the *mi*-conjugation show *-zi*, we occasionally find *-za* as well: *e-eš-za* (KBo 6.2 iv 54 (OS)), *ḫar-za* (KBo 9.73 obv. 12 (OS), KBo 24.9 i 5 (OH/MS)), *iš-tar-ni-ik-za* (KBo 40.272, 5 (MS)), *pu-uš-za* (KBo 8.128 l.col. 3 (OH/NS), KUB 34.10, 6 (fr.), 9 (OH/NS), KBo 13.36 rev. 4 (fr.), 7, 10, 13 (fr.) (OH/MS?)), *šar-ku-e-ez-za* (KBo 25.196, 4 (OS); but interpretation not fully certain), [*šar-ni-ik*]-*za* (KBo 6.2 iv 55 (OS) // *šar-ni-ik-zi* (KBo 6.3 iv 54)), *ta-ru-uḫ-za* (KUB 43.75 rev. 9 (OH/NS)), *za-lu-uk-nu-za* (KUB 26.17 i 9 (MH/MS)). These forms are clearly archaic and show that the original ending of the 3sg.pres.act. was *-za* = /-t^s/, to

which already in pre-Hittite times an extra -i was added in analogy to -mi, -ši, $-\mu eni$ and $-tt\bar{e}ni$. In the other Anatolian languages, we find the ending /-ti/ as well as /-di/, the latter being the lenited variant.

These endings clearly belong with e.g. Skt. -*ti*, Gr. -τι, Lith. -*ti*, Lat. -*t*, Goth. -*t*, etc. < PIE *-*ti*.

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zija-: see z\bar{e}^{-a(ri)}/z-
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 $z\overline{\imath}k$ / tu- (pers.pron. 2sg.) 'you (sg.)': nom.sg. zi-ik (OS), zi-ik (OS), zi-g=a (OS), acc.sg. tu-uk (MH/MS), gen.sg. tu-e-e (OS), tu-e-l=a (OS), tu-el (MH/MS), dat.-loc.sg. tu-uk (MH/MS), abl. tu-e-da-az, tu-e-ta-az.

Derivatives: *zikila* 'you yourself' (*zi-ki-la* (MH/MS)).

PAnat. **tī* / **tu*-

IE cognates: Skt. $tv\acute{a}m$, acc. $tv\acute{a}m$, GAv. $tuu\bar{\rho}m$, acc. $\theta\beta qm$, TochB tuwe, TochA tu, Gr. σέ, Dor. $τ\acute{v}$, Lat. $t\bar{u}$, Goth. $\dot{\rho}u$, Lith. $t\grave{u}$, OCS ty.

PIE * tih_1 , *tu-

See chapter 2.1 for a detailed treatment of these forms.

 $zik(k)e/a^{-zi}$, impf. of dai^{-i}/ti - (q.v.)

zinna-: see zinni-zi / zinn-

zinail- (n.) a food-stuff: nom.-acc.sg. *zi-na-a-il* (Bo 3123 iv 6 (OS), KUB 42.107 iii² 11 (OH/NS)), *zi-na-il* (KBo 11.41 i 8 (OH/NS)), [*z*]*i-en-na-el* (IBoT 2.93 rev. 14 (OH/NS)).

See Rieken 1999a: 488f. for attestations and interpretation of this word. She convincingly argues that the word is of Hattic origin. The NS form [*z*]*i-en-na-el* may show lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before -*n*- (cf. § 1.4.8.1.d) as well as fortition of OH intervocalic /n/ to NH /N/ (cf. § 1.4.7.2.e).

zinakki- (c.) a plant(-product): nom.sg. *zi-na-ak-ki-iš* (KUB 7.53 + KUB 12.58 i 47).

The word occurs only once, in a list of ingredients for cultic matters. Its meaning is unclear and therefore no etymology.

 $zinni^{-zi}/zinn$ - (Ia1 > IIa1 γ) '(act.) to stop, to finish, to be ready with; to destroy; (midd.) to go to the end': 1sg.pres.act. zi-in-na-ah-hi (KBo 15.25 obv. 12 (MH/NS)), 2sg.pres.act. zi-in-ni-ši (KUB 29.1 i 5 (OH/NS)), 3sg.pres.act. zi-inni-z[i] (KBo 20.10 + 25.59 i 5 (OS), [zi-i]n-ni-i[z-zi] (KUB 60.41 rev. 19 (OS)), zi-in-ni-iz-zi (MH/NS, NH), ze-en-ni-iz-zi (NH), zi-in-na-a-i (NH), zi-in-na-i (NH), ze-en-na-i (NH), 1pl.pres.act. [z]i-in-na-ú-e-ni (KBo 17.25 ii 2 (OS)), zi-innu-um-me-e-ni (KUB 13.35+ iv 3 (NS)), 2pl.pres.act. ze-en-na-at-te-ni (KUB 43.22 iv 15 (NS)), 3pl.pres.act. zi-in-na-an-zi (OS), ze-en-na-an-zi (NH), 1sg.pret.act. zi-in-ni-nu-un (NH, Oettinger 1979a: 311), zi-in-na-ah-hu-un (NH), ze-en-na-ah-hu-un (NH), 2sg.pret.act. zi-in-ni-it (KBo 3.21 ii 2 (OH or MH/NS), 3sg.pret.act. zi-in-ni-it (MH/NS, NH), ze-en-ni-it (NH), 3pl.pret.act. zi-in-ni-er (KUB 29.54 iv 12 (MH/MS)), 3sg.imp.act. ze-en-ni-eš-du (Bo 2968 obv. 10), ziin-na-a-ú (KBo 4.4 ii 13 (NH)), 2pl.imp.act. zi-in-na-at-tén (HKM 72 obv. 15 (MH/MS), KUB 31.64 iii 20 (OH/NS)); 3sg.pres.midd. zi-in-na-at-ta-ri (NH), zeen-na-at-ta-ri (NH), 3pl.pres.midd. zi-in-na-an-ta-ri (IBoT 1.36 iii 51 (OH/MS), NH), 3sg.pret.midd. zi-in-na-at-ta-at (HKM 80 obv. 8 (MH/MS), NH); part. zi-inna-an-t-, ze-en-na-an-t-; verb.noun zi-in-nu[-mar] (cf. Oettinger 1979a: 312); inf.I zi-in-ni-u-an[-zi] (KUB 34.9, 4 (OH/NS)); impf. zi-in-ni-iš-ke/a- (NH).

PIE *ti-ne- h_1 -, *ti-n- h_1 -

In the older texts, this verb is consistently spelled *zi-in-*. Only in NH times, we find spellings with *ze-en-*, which is due to the lowering of OH /i/ to NH /e/ before -n- (cf. § 1.4.8.1.d). The older attestations show an ablaut between *zinni-* (*zinniši*, *zinnizzi*) in the singular and *zinn-* (*zinnanzi*) in the plural. Already in OS we find that, on the basis of the analysis of *zinnanzi* as *zinna-nzi*, that the stem *zinna-*becomes productive, giving e.g. 1pl. *zinnaueni* (OS), instead of the more original *zinnummēni* (although the latter form is found in a NS text only). From MH/NS onwards, we find *tarn(a)-*class inflected forms like *zinnaḥḥi* and *zinnāi*.

The ablaut found in the oldest forms, $zinni^{-zi}$ / zinn- is only explicable if we assume $*^{\circ}Ceh_{l^{-}}$ / $*^{\circ}Ch_{l^{-}}$ (thus Oettinger 1979a: 152). Melchert (1984a: 114) correctly remarks that despite this attractive interpretation, the verb is consistently spelled zi-in-ni- instead of expected *zi-in-ne-. Therefore, Melchert states that the verb cannot be cited as zinne- (as e.g. Oettinger does) but must be rendered zinni- "whatever the explanation of the i vocalism" (l.c.). Perhaps we are dealing with

some kind of raising of *zinnēzi to zinnizi because of the phonetic environment (cf. § 1.4.9.1).

Oettinger (1979a: 152) gives two possible reconstructions for this verb, namely $*tineh_I$ - and $*sineh_I$ -. He favours the latter, because of a possible connection with Lat. sinere 'to allow, to let, to permit'. I do not understand the semantic connection, however. A meaning 'to allow, to permit' is quite something else than 'to stop, to finish, to be ready with': the meanings are rather opposites. Also formally, the connection is problematic as I do not think that $sineh_I$ - would yield zi-: there are many Hittite words starting in ši- <*si-, also when containing nasals.

In my view, we therefore rather reconstruct * $tin\acute{e}h_i$ -ti, $tinh_i$ - $\acute{e}nti$. These forms would regularly yield pre-Hitt. * $zin\~{e}zi$ / zinnanzi, after which the -nn- of the plural was generalized throughout the paradigm and the - $\~{e}$ - of the singular was raised to -i-.

I would suggest that the root *tieh₁- is the same as the one visible in $z\bar{e}^{-a(ri)}/z$ 'to cook (intr.), to be cooked', which therefore must be interpreted as originally denoting 'to be brought to its end'. This would indicate that of the root *tieh₁- the meaning 'to end, to finish' is primary, and not 'to cook', which makes a tie-in with OIr. *tinaid* 'to melt' (cf. at $z\bar{e}^{-a(ri)}$) less likely.

Note that in *ti-n-eh₁- the t is assibilated with retention of the -i- (so also zinu-^{zi} 'to make cross' < *h₁t-i-neu-), which contrasts with zanu-^{zi} 'to make cook' < *tih₁-neu-.

MUNUS zintuhi- (c.) 'girl' (Sum. MUNUS KI.SIKIL): gen.sg.(?) zi-in-tu-ḫi-i̞a-[aš?], nom.pl. zi-in-tu-ḫi-e-eš (OS), zi-in-tu-ḫi-eš (OS), zi-in-tu-ḫi-i-e-eš, zi-tu-ḫi-i-e-[eš], gen.pl. zi-in-tu-ḫi-i̞a-aš.

According to Friedrich (HW, Erg. 3: 38), MUNUS zintuhi- alternates with MUNUS KI.SIKIL in parallel texts, which would determine its meaning as 'girl'. The word probably is of foreign (Hattic?) origin, which can be seen by the occurrence of the single -h- which is hard to explain from an IE point of view.

zinu-zi 'to make cross': see zai-i / zi-

zinnuk '?': zi-in-nu-uk (VBoT 1, 26)

This word occurs only once, in the first Arzawa-letter:

VBoT 1

(25) ... iš-ta-ma-aš-šu-un (26) zi-in-nu-uk hu-u-ma-an-da

'I heard everything zinnuk'.

We know that this letter is written by an Egyptian person, which might explain the aberrantness of this form. It could perhaps be built on the verb $zinni-^{zi}/zinn$ -'to be finished', and then mean something like 'I heard that everything is finished'. This is quite speculative, though.

zipa-: see šipa-, zipa-

-zipa-: see at ^(f)tagānzepa-

zipat, *zipattan(n)i* (uninfl.) a small measure unit, especially for food: *zi-pát* (OS), *zi-pát-ta-an-ni* (OS). *zi-pád-da-ni* (OS)

The exact meaning of these words is not clear. Like many other measure units, they probably are of a foreign origin.

zizzaḥi- (c.) Hurrian term, denoting some ritual beverage: acc.sg. *zi-iz-za-ḥi-in* (KUB 15.1 i 17).

The word occurs in Hurrian texts quite often. Only once we find it in a Hittite text:

KUB 15.1 i

- (16) me-mi-iš-ke-ez-zi I[-NA] KUR ^{URU}GIDRU-ti=ua=mu</sup>
- (17) zi-iz-za-ḥi-in i-i̯[a-an-d]u INA KUR Mu-kiš=ma=ua=mu
- (18) GEŠTIN i-ja-an-du

'Ḥepat says: In Ḥatti they have to make zizzaḥi- for me, but in Mukiš they have to make wine for me'.

It clearly denotes some kind of beverage.

In Friedrich HW Erg. 3: 38, this form is mistakenly regarded as a variant of *zizzuḥi*- (vessel for wine). It clearly is of Hurrian origin.

zizzipanti-SAR (c.) a herb: nom.sg. zi-iz-zi-pa-an-ti-iš (KBo 13.248 i 11).

The word occurs only once in a list of herbs. Its exact meaning is unknown and therefore no etymology.

Úzuhri-: see uzuhri-

∠ zūųa- (c.) 'bread, food' (Sum. NINDA): nom.sg. NINDA-*aš* (KUB 3.105 i 2), acc.sg. ∠ *zu-u-ųa-an* (KUB 36.5 i 4, KUB 13.4 iv 67, 71, KUB 13.4 ii 20, KUB 13.6 ii 8), *zu-u-ųa-an* (KUB 41.25 obv. 7), gen.sg./dat.-loc.pl. ∠ *zu-u-ųa-aš* (KUB 13.17 iv 34).

Derivatives: see *zuuae-^{zi}*.

See Otten (1971b: 14) for an extensive treatment. In KUB 36.5 i 4 we find KAxU- $a\check{s} \angle z\bar{u}\mu an$ as a parallel of KUB 33.112+ iii 9 NINDA-an KAxU-i, which indicates that $\angle z\bar{u}\mu a$ - is the word behind NINDA. The almost consistent use of gloss wedges with this word indicates foreign (Luwian?) origin. Unfortunately no further etymology.

zuuae-^{zi} (Ic2) '?': 3sg.pres.act. *zu-ua-a-iz-zi* (KBo 12.89 iii 8), 3sg.pret.act. *zu-ua-a-it* (KBo 12.89 iii 17).

This verb occurs twice in one context only:

KBo 12.89 iii	
[8)	.t]úḫ-ḫu-in zu-u̞a-a-iz-zi
(9) [-]ti ti-u̞a-da-ni-in-ti n=a-aš-ta dKam-ru-ši-pa-aš
(10) []x a-uš-ta i-ni=ma=u̯a ku-it
(11) [(-)n]a [?] -uš EZEN ₄ -an i-e-et nu=ua-a=z GAL-la-mu-uš
(12) [DINGIR ^{MEŠ} -	uš kal-l]i-iš-ta nu=u̯a-a=z a-mi-i̯a-an-du-uš DINGIR ^{MEŠ} -mu-uš
(13) [<i>kal-li-iš-ta</i>]x-az šu-up-pa-uš TI ₈ ^{MUŠEN.ḤI.A} kal-li-eš-ta
(14) [-t]a-an Ú-UL a-aš-ta nu=ua-r=a-at=za-an A-NA pa-x[]
(15) []x=kán ar-ḫa ú-u̯a-an-zi nu=u̯a-a=š-ma-aš ḫu-u̯a-an-za
(16) []x-an-zi nu=ua-a=š-ma-aš túḫ-ḫu-i-iš
(17) []x túḥ-ḥu-in zu-u̞a-a-it

'He z.-s smoke. [.....] they curse. And Kamrušipa [....] looked: 'What is this?. [.....] (s)he went to the festival and [call]ed upon the big [gods] and [called upon] the small gods and [....] called upon the pure eagles. [....] was not there

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and [.....] it. They come and the wind [....] them. They [....] and the smoke (...) them. [...] he z-ed smoke'.
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It is quite unclear what the context refers to. The only thing that is clear, is that *zuwae*- has *tuḥḥuwai- / tuḥḥui-* 'smoke' as its object. An exact meaning is beyond our grasp.

Formally, the verb belongs to the *hatrae*-class, which consists of denominative verbs derived from *o-stem nouns. In this case, $zu\mu ae$ - seems to derived from a noun * $zu\mu ae$ -. It is unclear whether this * $zu\mu ae$ - can be equated with (\measuredangle) $z\bar{u}\mu ae$ - 'bread, food' (q.v.). If so, then $zu\mu ae$ - should mean something like 'to eat' or similar, but this is highly speculative, of course.

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SAMENVATTING

Het Hittitisch was de taal van het Hittitische rijk dat van 1650 tot 1180 v.Chr. grote delen van Turkije in zijn macht had. De taal werd in spijkerschrift geschreven op kleitabletten waarvan bij opgravingen ca. 30.000 grotere en kleinere fragmenten gevonden zijn. Het hoort tot de zogenaamde Anatolische taalgroep, waarvan o.a. ook de veel minder goed bekende talen Palaisch, Luwisch en Lycisch deel uit maken. De Anatolische groep is één van de twaalf takken van de grote Indo-Europese taalfamilie.

Sinds de ontcijfering van het Hittitisch in 1915 hebben vele geleerden zich bezig gehouden met de vraag hoe het Hittitisch en de andere Anatolische talen zich precies tot de overige Indo-Europese talen verhouden. Vanwege zijn hoge ouderdom (de oudste Hittitische teksten zijn eeuwen ouder dan de oudste teksten in andere Indo-Europese talen zoals het Sanskrit en Grieks) alsmede zijn afwijkende uiterlijk zijn vele geleerden het er over eens dat het Hittitisch belangrijke informatie bevat voor het reconstrueren van het Proto-Indo-Europees. Desalniettemin zijn veel aspecten van de historische fonologie van het Hittitisch omstreden, wat mede veroorzaakt wordt door het feit dat Indoeuropeanisten niet altijd het gehele materiaal in acht nemen of niet even consequent met het materiaal omgaan.

Deze dissertatie biedt daarom een beschrijving van de geschiedenis van het Hittitisch op basis van een systematische etymologische behandeling van de gehele Hittitische erfwoordenschat met inachtneming van een zo precies mogelijke analyse van fonetische en morfologische veranderingen.

Het boek bestaat uit twee delen, namelijk *Part One, Towards a Hittite Historical Grammar* en *Part Two, An Etymological Dictionary of the Hittite Inherited Lexicon*. Deze twee delen zijn zeer verweven in de zin dat de één niet zonder de ander had kunnen bestaan. Er zijn dan ook veel kruisverwijzingen tussen deze delen opgenomen.

Part Two bevat etymologische behandelingen van de woorden van Indo-Europese herkomst, maar ook van woorden die er Indo-Europese uitzien maar waarvan geen cognaten bekend zijn alsmede van woorden waarvoor in de literatuur een Indo-Europese etymologie is voorgesteld die niet correct kan zijn. Daarnaast worden alle nominale en verbale uitgangen etymologisch behandeld alsmede verscheidene nominale en verbale suffixen. Per lemma worden alle geattesteerde spellings- en morfologische varianten in chronologische volgorde geciteerd zodat de oudste situatie zo goed mogelijk beschreven kan worden. Aan de hand van verwanten uit de andere Anatolische en de overige Indo-Europese talen wordt de etymologie besproken met inachtneming van semantische, fonetische en morfologische argumenten.

De etymologische behandeling van de woorden in *Part Two* vormen de basis voor de inhoud van *Part One*, welke is onderverdeeld in twee hoofdstukken.

Chapter 1, Historical Phonology richt zich met name op de volgende twee onderwerpen:

- 1. Het vaststellen van het Hittitisch foneemsysteem. Omdat het spijkerschrift waarmee het Hittitisch geschreven werd eigenlijk ongeschikt was voor de fonetische opbouw van de taal, was het lang niet altijd duidelijk hoe de geschreven vormen fonetisch of fonologisch geïnterpreteerd moeten worden. Aan de hand van een uitgebreide beschrijving van orthografische bijzonderheden en het vergelijken van verschillende spellingsmogelijkheden van specifieke woorden wordt het Hittitische foneemsysteem vastgesteld.
- 2. Het beschrijven van de Hittitische klankwetten. Aan de hand van vele voorbeelden uit het materiaal van Part Two wordt van elk Proto-Indo-Europees foneem gedetailleerd beschreven hoe het zich fonologisch ontwikkeld heeft in de periode tussen het Proto-Indo-Europese en het Hittitische taalstadium.

Chapter 2, Aspects of Historical Morphology beschrijft de morfologische ontwikkelingen die zich tijdens de voorgeschiedenis van het Hittitisch hebben voorgedaan in de nominal, pronominale en verbale klassen. Vooral de behandeling van de classificatie van het Hittitische werkwoord neemt hier een belangrijke plaats in omdat enkele nieuwe interpretaties van synchrone feiten een geheel nieuw licht werpen op de diachrone ontwikkeling van het Hittitisch werkwoordsysteem.

Eén van de belangrijkste conclusies van deze dissertatie is dat de Anatolische taalgroep als eerste van het Proto-Indo-Europees afgesplitst is en dat alle andere Indo-Europese takken een periode van gezamenlijke innovaties hebben ondergaan. Daarmee neemt het Anatolisch en vooral het Hittitisch een zeer belangrijke plaats in binnen de vergelijkende Indo-Europese taalwetenschap aangezien het potentieel taalkundige informatie bewaard heeft die in alle andere Indo-Europese talen verdwenen is. Hopelijk zal deze dissertatie een nuttig handvat blijken te zijn bij het in deze context beoordelen van het Hittitische taalmateriaal.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Alwin Kloekhorst werd geboren op 4 maart 1978 te Smilde. Na in 1996 zijn gymnasiumdiploma aan de CSG Vincent van Gogh in Assen behaald te hebben, begon hij aan de Universiteit Leiden met de studie Talen en Culturen van India. Na het voltooien van de propedeuse hiervan in 1997 (bekroond met de *Caland Aanmoedigingsprijs*) stapte hij over naar de bovenbouwstudie Vergelijkende Indo-Europese Taalwetenschap welke hij in 2001 (*cum laude*) afsloot. Tevens doorliep hij tijdens zijn studie onderdelen van het onderwijsprogramma Anatolische Talen en Culturen aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam. Na zijn afstuderen werd Alwin Kloekhorst toegelaten tot het eenjarig Advanced Masters' Program van de Onderzoeksschool CNWS te Leiden, welke hij *with distinction* voltooide. In 2002 werd hem bij hetzelfde instituut een aio-aanstelling van vier jaar toegekend (vanaf september 2005 overgenomen door het Leiden University Centre of Linguistics) ten behoeve van het onderzoek waarvan deze dissertatie het resultaat is.

Tijdens zijn studie en promotie maakte Alwin Kloekhorst meerdere buitenlandse studiereizen, onder andere naar de Freie Universität Berlin en het Oriental Institute van de University of Chicago. Sinds het begin van zijn aioaanstelling verschenen van zijn hand ruim tien wetenschappelijke artikelen. Tevens publiceerde hij in 2006 in het kader van het internationale Boğazköy-Texte in Umschrift project samen met dhr. D. Groddek het boek Hethitische Texte in Transkription: KBo 35 (Dresdner Beiträge zur Hethitologie 19).

Op dit moment doceert Alwin Kloekhorst Hittitisch en Historische Grammatica van het Grieks bij de opleiding Vergelijkende Indo-Europese Taalwetenschap aan de Universiteit Leiden en organiseert hij daarnaast de *Leiden Summer Schools at the Faculty of Arts*.