



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

The morphophonological analysis of Hittite šipantaš, šipandaš '(s)he libated'

Kloekhorst, A.

Citation

Kloekhorst, A. (2020). The morphophonological analysis of Hittite šipantaš, šipandaš '(s)he libated'. *Hungarian Assyriological Review*, 1, 99-105. doi:10.52093/hara-202002-00007-000

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Creative Commons CC BY-NC 4.0 license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3677180>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).



The morphophonological analysis of Hittite *šipantaš*, *šipandaš* ‘(s)he libated’


Alwin Kloekhorst*

* – Leiden University. Email: a.kloekhorst@hum.leidenuniv.nl

Abstract: This article starts with the observation that the Hittite 3sg.pret.act. form *šipantaš*, *šipandaš* (OH/MS) ‘(s)he libated’ can hardly be analysed as consisting of a *tarna*-class inflected stem *šipant/da-* + the 3sg.pret.act. ending *-š*, since the OH/MH verbal paradigm of ‘to libate’ contains no other *tarna*-class inflected forms. It is therefore argued that *šipantaš*, *šipandaš* should be analysed as consisting of the consonantal verbal stem *šipant-* + *-š*, which implies that the *a* in *šipantaš*, *šipandaš* is an empty vowel. In order to explain the spelling *-ntaš*, *-ntaš* vs. the spelling *-nza*, which is commonly used to note down the sequence */-nts/* < PIE **-nts*, it is argued that *-ntaš*, *-ndaš* denotes */-nts/*, the regular outcome of a PIE sequence **-nds*.

Keywords: Hittite, phonology, cuneiform

Cite as Kloekhorst, A. 2020: The morphophonological analysis of Hittite *šipantaš*, *šipandaš* ‘(s)he libated’. *Hungarian Assyriological Review* 1: 99–104. <https://doi.org/10.52093/hara-202002-00007-000>

 This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

1. Introduction

The oldest attested 3sg.pret.act. forms of the verb *ši(p)pānt-i* ‘to libate’ are *ši-pa-an-ta-aš* (OH/MS) and *ši-pa-an-da-aš* (OH/MS, OH/NS), both attested multiple times.¹ As far as I am aware, no one has been explicit as to how to morphologically and phonologically interpret these forms.² In the following article, I will do so, and argue that these forms contain some interesting information on Hittite phonology.

2. A *tarna*-class interpretation?

At first sight, one may be inclined to morphologically analyse *šipant/daš* as consisting of a stem *šipant/da-* + the 3sg.pret.act. *hi*-conjugation ending *-š*. It would then be formed according to the

¹ *ši-pa-an-ta-aš* (KBo 15.10 iii 59, 66 (OH/MS)), *ši-pa-an-da-aš* (KBo 15.10 iii 64, 68 (OH/MS), KUB 40.107 obv. 6 + IBoT 2.18 ii 7 (NS)), cf. CHD Š, 385. The younger form *ši-pa-an-za-aš-ta* (KBo 8.68 iv⁷ 5 (NS), KUB 20.59 v 6 (MH/NS)) can straightforwardly be interpreted as */sipántsta/*, i.e. consisting of the stem *ši(p)pānt-* + the ending *-tta* (which originally belongs to the *mi*-conjugation, but which is replacing its *hi*-conjugated counterpart *-š* through time) + an intervening */s/* that automatically arose between two dental stops (cf. e.g. *ēzzasta* /*ʔétsta*/ ‘he ate’ = stem */ʔet-/* + intervening */-s-/* + ending */-ta/*).

² Cf. e.g. Oettinger 1979, 41 and Hoffner – Melchert 2008, 216, where these forms are cited without any comments on their morphophonological analysis.

so-called *tarna*-class inflection,³ in which we find a verbal stem ending in *-a-* in strong stem forms, compare e.g. 3sg.pret.act. form *tarnaš* ‘he let go’ = *tarna-* + *-š*, or *pēdaš* ‘he brought’ = *pēda-* + *-š*. However, this interpretation is problematic since the paradigm of *ši(p)pānt-*⁴ does not show any other specifically *tarna*-class inflected forms in its Old and Middle Hittite attestations. The 3sg.pres.act. form is in this period always *ši(p)pānti* (attested dozens of times), clearly showing the consonantal stem *ši(p)pānt-*.⁴ In NS texts, too, *ši(p)pānti* is the dominant form (hundreds of attestations), although here we occasionally also find 3sg.pres.act. forms of the shapes *šippantai* (1×), *ši(p)pandai* (6×), *šippandāi* (3×) that do show a *tarna*-class stem *ši(p)pant/da-*.⁵ However, since these forms seem to have been relatively rare, specifically NH creations, they cannot be used as arguments in favour of analysing the OH/MS form *šipant/daš* as a *tarna*-class form. Likewise, in its 1pl. forms (pres. *šipanduṇani* (MH/NS), *šipandueni* (NS), not ***ši(p)pant/dumeni*; pret. *šipantuṇen* (LNS), *šipanduen* (MH/NS), not ***ši(p)ant/dumen*), its infinitive (*ši(p)pant/duṇanzi* (MS, NS), not ***ši(p)pant/dumanzi*) and its verbal substantive (*ši(p)pant/duṇar* (NS), not ***ši(p)pant/dumar*) no attestations with a *tarna*-class inflection can be found.⁶ All this shows that a *tarna*-class interpretation of *šipant/daš*, i.e. a morphological analysis as *šipant/da-* + *-š*, would fully detach this form from the rest of its paradigm and is therefore unsatisfactory.

3. Proposal: A consonantal stem interpretation

On the basis of the OH and MH 3sg.pres.act. form *ši(p)pānti*, which clearly shows a consonantal stem, *ši(p)pānt-* + *-i*, I want to propose that the OH/MS 3sg.pret.act. form *šipant/daš* should be interpreted as containing a consonantal stem, as well: *ši(p)pant-* + *-š*. This implies that the *-a-* that is present in spelling between the stem and the ending *-š* should be interpreted as a so-called empty vowel.

4. The problem

Obviously, there is one problematic aspect to the idea that *šipant/daš* represents *ši(p)pant-* + *-š*: in Hittite orthography, a word-final cluster consisting of nasal + dental stop + sibilant is in principle always spelled as *°n-za*, a sequence that is omnipresent in Hittite texts, e.g. *a-da-an-za* ‘having eaten (nom.sg.)’, which consists of the stem *adant-* + nom.sg.c. ending *-š*, or *iš-pa-an-za* ‘night (nom.sg.)’, which consists of the stem *išpant-* + nom.sg.c. *-š*. So, if the 3sg.pret.act. form of ‘libate’ really had a morphological shape *ši(p)pant-* + *-š*, why was it not spelled ***ši-pa-an-za*, with *°n-za*? To my mind, this question can be answered by taking the two following points into account.

5. Point A: Different types of *TS*-clusters

First, as is well known, all Hittite consonants come in two variants, which are traditionally called ‘fortis’ and ‘lenis’: fortis consonants are in (graphic) intervocalic position spelled as geminates, VC-CV, whereas lenis consonants are spelled as singletons, V-CV. In the case of resonants and

³ See e.g. Oettinger 1979, 57–63 (“halbkonsonantische Klasse”); Kloekhorst 2008, 138–141.

⁴ Cf. CHD Š, 384–385.

⁵ CHD Š, 385. Compare also the one 3pl.pret.act. attestation *ši-ip-pa-an-ta-er* (KUB 5.6 iii 63 (NH/NS)), which is clearly a very late innovation vis-à-vis the normal form *ši(p)panter* (MS and NS), cf. CHD Š, 385.

⁶ Note that the 1sg.pres.act. and 1sg.pret.act. forms cannot be used as evidence: *ši(p)pantaḥḥi* / *ši(p)pan-taḥḥun*, attested thus in OS, MS and NS texts, can be interpreted both as consonantal stem *ši(p)pant-* + *-ḥḥi* / *-ḥḥun* (with *-a-* being an empty vowel) and as *tarna*-class stem *ši(p)panta-* + *-ḥḥi* / *-ḥḥun* (with *-a-* being a real vowel). They are therefore ambiguous and do not add anything to the discussion.

fricatives, it is generally assumed that the phonological distinction between the fortis and lenis consonants is length: e.g. $Vr-rV$ = represents /r/ vs. $V-rV$ = /r/; or $Vš-šV$ = /s/ vs. $V-šV$ = /s/. In the case of stops, however, there is debate on the exact phonological interpretation of the fortis and lenis series, but I personally adhere to the line of thought that here we are dealing with a length opposition as well, e.g. $Vt-tV$ = /t/ vs. $V-tV$ = /t/.⁷ Although the difference between fortis and lenis consonants is best seen when graphically standing between vowels, there can be no doubt that this distinction was relevant in consonant clusters as well, cf. the difference between $ti-it-nu-$ / $ti-it-ta-nu-$ = /titnu-/ ‘to install’, with fortis /t/, and $ḫa-at-nu-$ / $ḫa-da-nu-$ / $ḫatnu-$ ‘to cause to dry up’, with lenis /t/.⁸ Additionally, I have recently argued that the fortis / lenis opposition (i.e. length opposition) is also relevant in clusters of dental stops + sibilant, for which I have proposed the existence of four types:⁹

1. a cluster of lenis /t/ + lenis /s/, spelled $Vz-zV$ (also $V-zV$)
(e.g. $°š-ke-ez-zī$, $°š-ke-zī$ = /-skétsi/ (3sg.pres.act. of imperfectives));
2. a cluster of lenis /t/ + fortis /s/, spelled $Vz-šV$ (also $V-za-aš-šV$)
(e.g. $e-ez-ši$, $[e-za-]aš-ši$ = /ḫétsi/ ‘you eat’);¹⁰
3. a cluster of fortis /t/ + lenis /s/, spelled $Vz-zV$
(e.g. $az-zi-ik-ke/a-$ = /ətsiké/á- ‘to be eating’);¹¹
4. a cluster of fortis /t/ + fortis /s/, spelled $Vt-šV$
(e.g. $ku-it-ši$ = /k^witsi/ ‘what for him’).

This opens up the possibility that also in other positions in the word, or as a part of larger clusters, different *TS*-clusters may have existed. The fact that the spelling of *šipant/daš* ‘he libated’ differs from a form like *išpanza* ‘night’ may then mean that these words contain two different types of *nTS*-clusters.

6. Point B: Different types of -nt-clusters

Second, I have argued elsewhere¹² that in Old Hittite times the verb *išpānt-ⁱ*, *ši(p)pānt-ⁱ* ‘to libate’ contained a cluster /-nt-/, with a fortis /t/, the regular outcome of PIE **nd*, which differs from the cluster /-nt-/, with lenis /t/, that is the regular outcome of PIE **nt* and **nd^h*.¹³ This idea is based

⁷ Cf. Melchert 1994, 14–21, 147; Kloekhorst 2008, 21–25; 2014a, 544–547; 2016, 213–223; Yates 2019. Note that the old idea that the phonological opposition between fortis and lenis stops was in fact voice ($Vt-tV$ = /t/ vs. $V-tV$ = /d/) has for a long time been the default assumption and can therefore be found in many handbooks (Luraghi 1997, 3–4; Kimball 1999, 54; Watkins 2004, 556; Vanséveren 2006, 39–40; van den Hout 2011, 64; Francia – Pisaniello 2019, 19; Weiss 2020, 99), and has recently been explicitly defended by Simon (2020). Moreover, Patri (2009; 2019) has argued for a third type of interpretation, i.e. $Vt-tV$ = /t^h/ vs. $V-tV$ = /d/. See Kloekhorst forthcoming, however, for a detailed refutation of the arguments of Simon (2020) and Patri (2009; 2019), arguing that the only viable interpretation of the phonological opposition between Hittite fortis and lenis stops is length.

⁸ Kloekhorst 2020, 165.

⁹ Kloekhorst 2019.

¹⁰ See Kloekhorst 2006, 77–81; 2008, 25–26; 2014a, 161–170, 325–341, 374–377 for my postulation of a phonemic glottal stop /ʔ/ in Hittite. For colleagues who are unconvinced by my arguments in favor of /ʔ/, the form $e-ez-ši$, $[e-za-]aš-ši$ may be interpreted as /étsi/: the presence or absence of a glottal stop in this word is immaterial for the present argument about *TS*-clusters.

¹¹ See Kloekhorst 2014a, 337–341 for the postulation of an initial /ə/ in words spelled *aC-*, and see Kloekhorst 2008, 60–62; 2014b, 60–64 for the postulation of a phoneme /i/ in Hittite. For colleagues who are unconvinced by my arguments for /ə/ and /i/, the form $az-zi-ik-ke/a-$ may be interpreted as /ətsiké/á-: the presence or absence of /ə/ and /i/ in this stem is immaterial for the present argument about *TS*-clusters.

¹² Kloekhorst 2013, 131–139 (esp. 137–138).

¹³ The phonetic renderings of Old Hittite /-nt-/ and /-nt-/ were [-nt-] and [-nd-], respectively. Note that this etymological analysis makes sense within the glottalic theory I adhere to, which interprets PIE **d* as pre-glottalized /ʔt/, whereas PIE **t* = long plain /t/ and PIE **d^h* is short plain /t/ (Kloekhorst 2013, 138;

on the fact that, in OS texts, forms of this verb showed consistent spelling with *tV*-signs, not *dV*-signs:¹⁴ 3pl.pres.act. *ši-pa-an-ta-an-zi* (not ***ši-pa-an-da-an-zi*) ‘they libate’ = /sipəntánts/ < **se-spnd-énti*; 3sg.pres.act. *iš-pa(-a)-an-ti*, *ši-pa(-a)-an-ti* (not ***n-di*) ‘he libates’ = /ispánti/, /sipánti/ < **(se-)spónd-ei*; and deriv. *iš-pa-an-tu-uz-zi* (not ***iš-pa-an-du-uz-zi*) ‘libation vessel’ = /ispəntutsi/ < **spnd-u-ti*.¹⁵ These spellings thus contrast with words containing a cluster /-nt-/, which show spellings both with *tV*- and *dV*-signs, e.g. OS *iš-pa-an-ti*, *iš-pa-an-di* ‘at night’ = /ispánti/ < **k^wspénti*.

7. Phonological and morphological interpretation

Combining these two earlier insights, I now want to propose that the 3sg.pret.act. form *šipant/daš* represents a phonological form /sipánts/, with a word-final cluster /-nts/, with fortis /t/, which can therefore be morphologically analysed as consisting of the consonantal stem /sipánt-/ + the 3sg.pret.act. *hi*-conjugation ending /-s/.

8. Consequences for Hittite phonology

If this morphophonological analysis is correct, it implies that Hittite indeed did make a distinction between word-final clusters of the shapes /-nts/ (with lenis /t/) and /-nts/ (with fortis /t/), which were spelled *°n-za* and *°n-t/da-aš*, respectively. See the following table where the distinction between these two clusters and their relationship with intervocalic /-nt-/ vs. /-nt-/ is made more clear:

	/-nt-/	/-nt-/
before vowel	<i>iš-pa-an-ti</i> , <i>iš-pa-an-di</i> (OS) ‘at night’ = /ispánti/ < <i>*k^wspénti</i>	<i>ši-pa-an-ti</i> (not <i>**n-di</i>) (OS) ‘(s)he libates’ = /sipánt:i/ < <i>*se-spónd-ei</i>
before word-final /s/	<i>iš-pa-an-za</i> ‘night (nom.sg.)’ = /ispánts/ < <i>*k^wspént-s</i>	<i>ši-pa-an-t/da-aš</i> ‘(s)he libated’ = /sipánt:s/ < <i>*se-spónd-s</i>

As far as I am aware, there are no other Hittite words ending in *-ntaš* / *-ndaš* where a similar analysis would apply, which coincides with the fact that, as far as I know, no other Hittite lexemes exist for which the non-Anatolian Indo-European languages would point to the reconstruction of a PIE sequence **-nds*.

2016, 232–235). The merger of PIE **-nt-* = /-nt-/ and **-nd^h-* = /-nt-/ into Hitt. /-nt-/ = [-nd-] is a matter of shortening of PIE **-nt-* to pre-Hitt. **[-nt-]* with subsequent voice assimilation to [-nd-] = /-nt-/, whereas PIE **-n^ht-* first yielded pre-Hitt. **[-n^ht-]*, where the glottal stop blocked voice assimilation, yielding Hitt. [-nt-] = /-nt-/.

¹⁴ In MS and NS texts we do find spellings with *dV*-signs (3pl.pres.act. *ši-(ip-)pa-an-da-an-zi*, deriv. *iš-pa-an-du-uz-zi*), and in Kloekhorst 2020, 158, I therefore concluded that after the OH period the original cluster /-nt-/ = [nt-] had undergone lenition to /-nt-/ = [-nd-] (= phonetic voice assimilation). However, evidence for this development only comes from intervocalic *-nT*-clusters, so this lenition may originally have only taken place in intervocalic position, not when being part of larger clusters. Therefore, this does not need to affect our interpretation of the OH/MS 3sg.pret.act. form *šipant/daš*.

¹⁵ See footnote 11 for the postulation of the phonemes /ə/ and /i/; also in these words they are not relevant for the present argument.

Bibliography

- CHD = GÜTERBOCK, H. G. – HOFFNER, H. A. – VAN DEN HOUT, TH. P. J. (eds.) 1983–: *The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*. Chicago.
- FRANCIA, R. – PISANIELLO, V. 2019: *La Lingua degli Ittiti*. (Collana di Lingue antiche del Vicino Oriente e del Mediterraneo) Milano.
- HOFFNER, H. A. – MELCHERT, H. C. 2008: *A Grammar of the Hittite Language*. (Languages of the Ancient Near East 1) Winona Lake.
- VAN DEN HOUT, TH. P. J. 2011: *The Elements of Hittite*. Cambridge. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139013369>
- KIMBALL, S. E. 1999: *Hittite Historical Phonology*. (Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Sprachwissenschaft 95) Innsbruck.
- KLOEKHORST, A. 2006: Initial Laryngeals in Anatolian. *Historische Sprachforschung* 119, 77–108.
- KLOEKHORST, A. 2008: *Etymological Dictionary of the Hittite Inherited Lexicon*. (Leiden Indo-European Etymological Dictionary Series 5) Leiden – Boston.
- KLOEKHORST, A. 2013: The signs TA and DA in Old Hittite: Evidence for a phonetic difference. *Altorientalische Forschungen* 40, 125–141. <https://doi.org/10.1524/aof.2013.0007>
- KLOEKHORST, A. 2014a: *Accent in Hittite: A Study in Plene Spelling, Consonant Gradation, Clitics, and Metrics*. (Studien zu den Boğazköy-Texten 56) Wiesbaden. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ct-vc2rm8t>
- KLOEKHORST, A. 2014b: Once more on Hittite *ā/e*-ablauting *ḫi*-verbs. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 119, 55–77. <https://doi.org/10.1515/if-2014-0005>
- KLOEKHORST, A. 2016: The Anatolian stop system and the Indo-Hittite hypothesis. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 121, 213–247. <https://doi.org/10.1515/if-2016-0013>
- KLOEKHORST, A. 2019: The spelling of clusters of dental stop + sibilant in Hittite. *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft* 73, 55–72.
- KLOEKHORST, A. 2020: The phonetics and phonology of the Hittite dental stops. In: KIM, R. I. – MYNÁŘOVÁ, J. – PAVÚK, P. (eds.): *Hrozný and Hittite: The First Hundred Years. Proceedings of the International Conference Held at Charles University, Prague, 11–14 November 2015*. (Culture and History of the Ancient Near East 107) Leiden – Boston, 147–175. https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004413122_010
- KLOEKHORST, A. forthcoming: The phonetics and phonology of Hittite intervocalic fortis and lenis stops. *Bibliotheca Orientalis*.
- LURAGHI, S. 1997: *Hittite*. (Languages of the World/Materials 114) München – Newcastle.
- MELCHERT, H. C. 1994: *Anatolian Historical Phonology*. (Leiden Studies in Indo-European 3) Amsterdam – Atlanta.
- OETTINGER, N. 1979: *Die Stammbildung des hethitischen Verbums*. (Erlanger Beiträge zur Sprach- und Kulturwissenschaft 64) Nürnberg.
- PATRI, S. 2009: La perception des consonnes hittites dans les langues étrangères au XIII^e siècle. *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und Vorderasiatische Archäologie* 99, 87–126. <https://doi.org/10.1515/ZA.2009.003>

- PATRI, S. 2019: *Phonologie hittite*. (Handbuch der Orientalistik I, 130) Leiden – Boston. <https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004394247>
- SIMON, Zs. 2020: The Anatolian stop system and the Indo-Hittite hypothesis – revisited. In: SERANGELI, M. – OLANDER, T. (eds.): *Dispersals and Diversification. Linguistic and Archaeological Perspectives on the Early Stages of Indo-European*. (Brill’s Studies in Indo-European Languages & Linguistics 19) Leiden – Boston, 236–250. https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004416192_013
- VANSÉVEREN, S. 2006: *Nisili. Manuel de langue hittite I*. (Lettres orientales 10) Leuven.
- WATKINS, C. 2004: Hittite. In: WOODARD, R. D. (ed.): *The Cambridge Encyclopaedia of the World’s Ancient Languages*. Cambridge, 551–575.
- WEISS, M. ²2020: *Outline of the Historical and Comparative Grammar of Latin*. Ann Arbor – New York.
- YATES, A. D. 2019: The phonology, phonetics, and diachrony of Sturtevant’s Law. *Indo-European Linguistics* 7, 241–307. <https://doi.org/10.1163/22125892-00701006>



HUNGARIAN ASSYRIOLOGICAL REVIEW



VOLUME 1 | ISSUE 2 | 2020



HUNGARIAN
ASSYRIOLOGICAL
REVIEW



ON THE COVER:

Excavations at Grd-i Tle in 2019 –
the northern face of the tell with Trenches I and IV.

Photo: ELTE Archaeological Mission in Iraqi Kurdistan.

HUNGARIAN ASSYRIOLOGICAL REVIEW



VOLUME 1, ISSUE 2
2020



ELTE
EÖTVÖS LORÁND
TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM

Institute of Archaeological Sciences
Institute of Ancient and Classical Studies
Eötvös Loránd University
Budapest



HUNGARIAN ASSYRIOLOGICAL REVIEW

HAR – Hungarian Assyriological Review

Journal of the Institute of Archaeological Sciences and the Institute of Ancient and Classical Studies (Department of Assyriology and Hebrew Studies), Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary.

HAR is a peer-reviewed electronic journal (HU ISSN 2732-2610) published in two issues per year. The journal covers the philology and the archaeology of the Ancient Near East, publishing research articles, brief notes, and field reports.

Papers in HAR are published under the platinum open access model, which means permanent and free access in downloadable format (pdf) for readers and no publication fees for authors. The issues can be both downloaded for free and ordered as printed volumes at own cost.

For article submission guidelines, see <https://harjournal.com/author-guidelines/>

Editorial board

Editor-in-chief (*szerkesztésért felelős személy*):

Gábor Kalla, *Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest*

Associate editors:

Zsombor J. Földi, *Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München*

Zsolt Simon, *Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München*

Editorial board:

Tamás Dezső, *Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest*

Gábor Zólyomi, *Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest*

Technical editor:

Attila Király

Publisher (*kiadó és kiadásért felelős személy*):

Gábor Kalla, *Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest*

Registered office (*a kiadó székhelye*):

Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Múzeum krt. 4/B., 1088 Budapest, Hungary

Email address:

info@harjournal.com

Design and typesetting:

Attila Király (attila@litikum.hu)

using Noto font family by Google Inc., under the terms of the SIL Open Font License.

CONTENTS

Hungarian Assyriological Review

volume 1, issue 2, 2020

Early Babylonian tablets in the British Museum's Kuyunjik Collection 1:
A fragment of an administrative document from Ur III Girsu? 89
Zsombor J. Földi

The morphophonological analysis of Hittite *šipantaš, šipandaš* '(s)he libated' 99
Alwin Kloekhorst

A fresh look at recently published Anatolian hieroglyphic seals 105
Massimo Poetto

Floh im Ohr: Forrers *Ahhijawā*-Deutung, *Āhhijā* und ihr kilikischer Nachzügler *Hijawa* 121
Diether Schürr

Hungarian Excavations at Grd-i Tle

The geomorphological and environmental context of the Grd-i Tle archaeological site 137
István Viczián

Hungarian Assyriological Review author guidelines 147

