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Anatolian

Class 1: The Anatolian language family



Roadmap

- Class 1:
 - Anatolian languages and their sources
 - The Anatolian family tree
 - Anatolian in the Ancient Near East context
- Class 2: Phonetics and phonology
- Class 3: Morphology
- Class 4: Syntax

Anatolian languages and their sources



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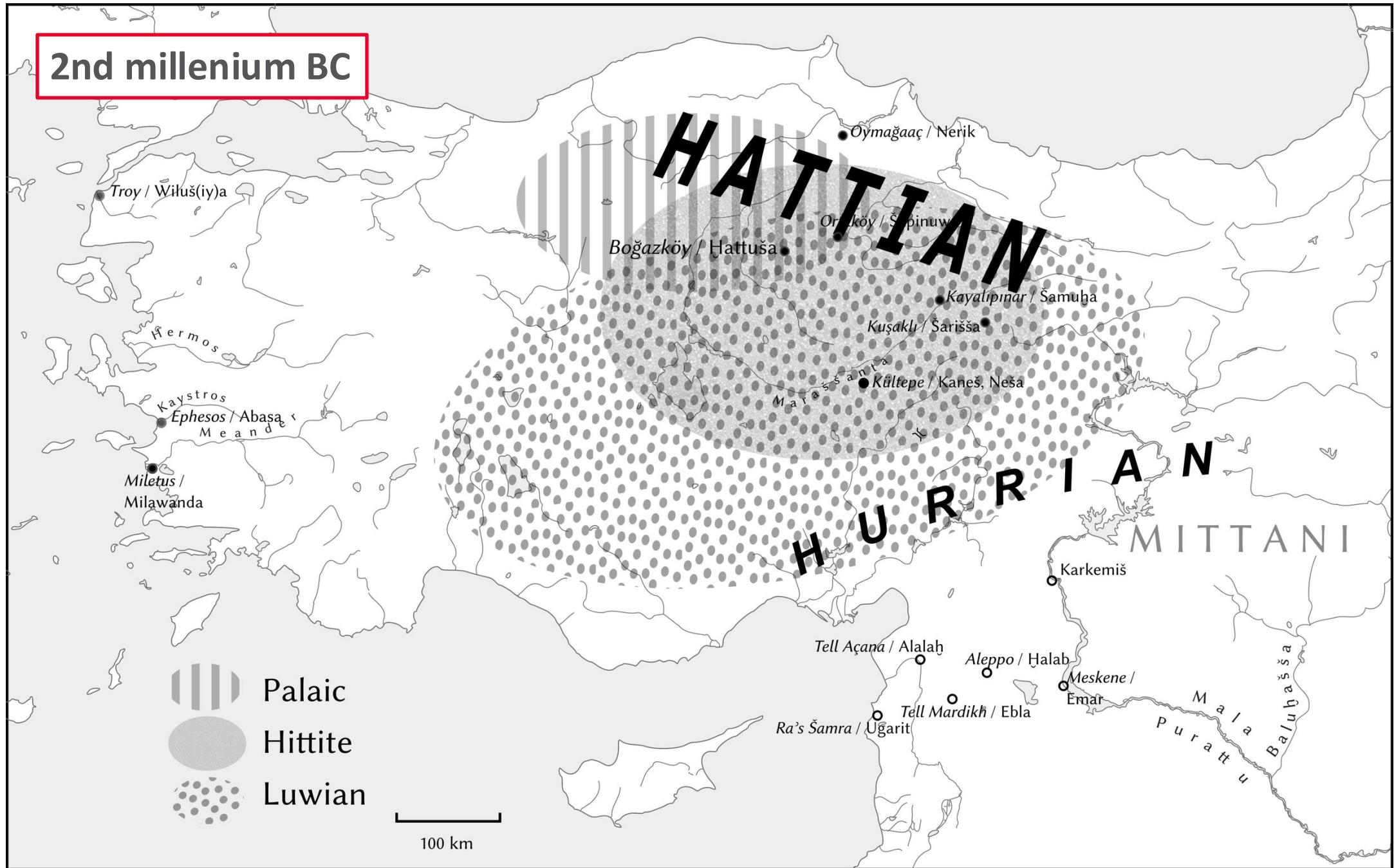
Anatolian languages

- Separate branch of the Indo-European language family, possibly the first to split off;
- Routinely divided into languages attested in the 2nd millennium BC and languages attested in the 1st millennium BC.

2nd millennium B.C. : Hittite, Palaic, Luwian, Kalasmaic?

1st millennium B.C : Lycian, Lydian, Carian, Sidetic, Pisidian

2nd millenium BC

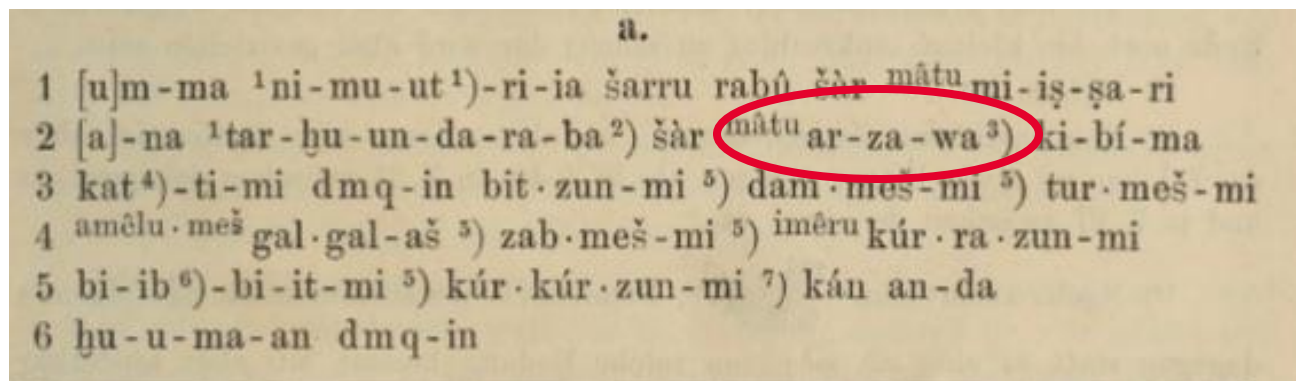


The decipherment of Hittite

- **Egyptian** sources: interactions with a population named called *Ht*
- **Biblical** sources: reference to the *ḥittîm* people

1902

Knudtzon et al. identify as IE the unknown language of the land of **Arzawa** in the archives of **Amarna**



Knudtzon, Jürgen Alexander, Sophus Bugge, and Alf Torp. 1902. *Die zwei Arzawa-Briefe: Die ältesten Urkunden in indogermanischer Sprache*. Leipzig: Hinrichs.

The decipherment of Hittite

excavations by Winckler and Makridi in **Boğazköy** (nowadays Boğazkale) reveal the city of **Hattusa** with its archive of over 30.000 frgms of **cuneiform tablets**

1902

1905





The decipherment of Hittite



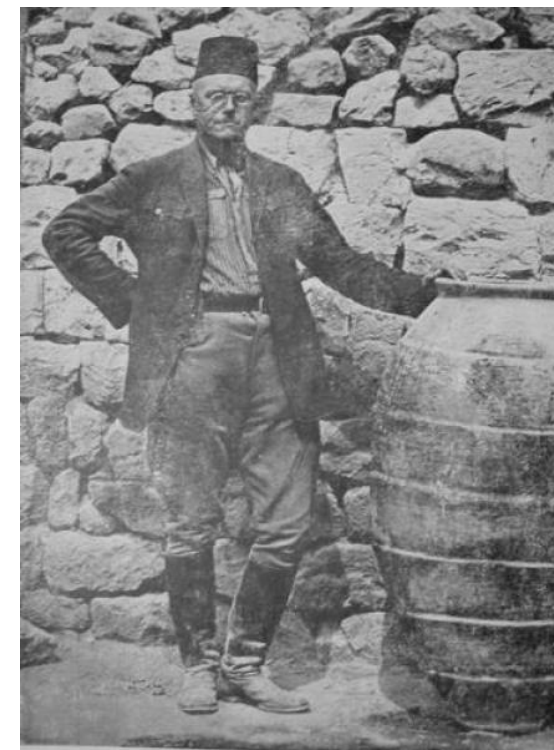
decipherment by Czech linguist
Bedřich Hrozný

Hrozný, Bedřich. 1915. Die Lösung des hethitischen Problems. *MDOG* 56: 17–50.

The decipherment of Hittite

𐎒	𐎎 𐎗	𐎗 𐎒 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗
<i>nu</i>	<i>NINDA-an</i>	<i>e-ez-za-at-te-ni</i>
nu	BREAD-an	ēzzatteni

𐎗 𐎒 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗	𐎗 𐎒 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗 𐎗
<i>wa-a-tar-ma</i>	<i>e-ku-ut-te-ni</i>
wātar=ma	ekutteni



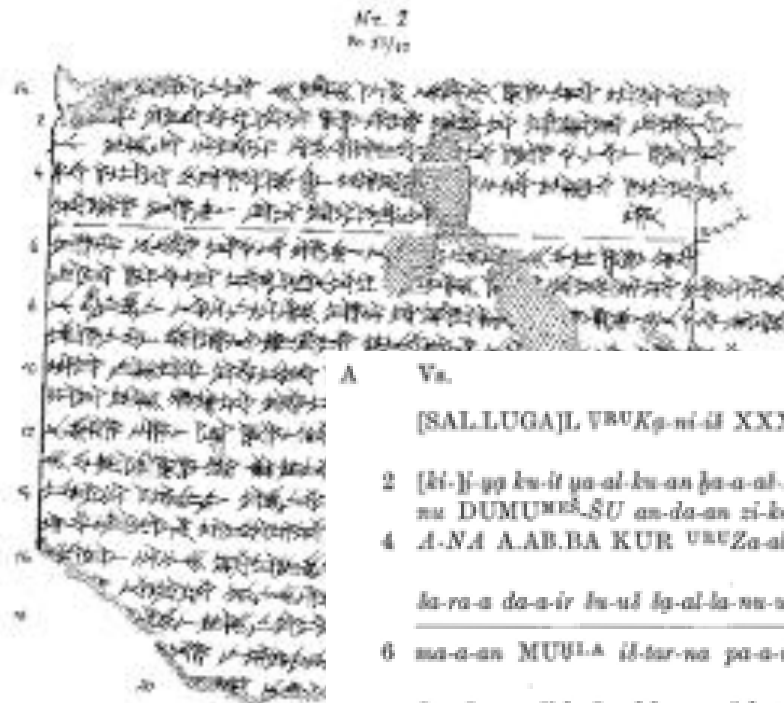
Bedřich Hrozný (1879-1952)

When and **where** did the Hittite learn to write?

Cuneiform script (Old Babylonian) via northern Syria (van den Hout 2021, Klinger 2022)



photograph



autograph

№ 2
№ 27/12

A Va.
[SAL.LUGA]L URUK³ ni-*š* XXX DUMUM³ IAN MU-*pa-ti* *ša-a-ab-ta*
UM-MA ŠI-MA
2 [ki-*š*-*ya* ku-*it* *pa-al-ku-an* *ša-a-ab-ju-un* *tap-pu-ul* *šp-lju-dp* *lu-un-na-ul*
nu DUMUM³ ŠU an-da-an ri-ke-e-et (*š*)u-ul ID-a tar-na-*š* ID-*ša*
4 A-NA A.AB.BA KUR URUK³ Za-al-pu-*ya* *pe-e-da-a* (*š*) DINGIR³ *IR*³ *DI*³ *IL*³ *ša*
DUMUM³ *uš* A.AB.BA-*ar*
ka-ra-a da-a-ir *lu-ul* *šp-al-la-nu-ul* - *kir*
6 ma-a-an MUV³ *il-tar-na* *pa-a-ir* nu [SAL.LUGA]L nam-m³ XXX
SAL.DUMU *ša-a-ab-ta*
lu-ul a-pa-*ki-la* *ša-al-la-nu-ul* *bat* DUMU.NITAM³ *q(-ap-p)* *a*⁷ URUN³
e-la *ša-an-ti*
8 nu ANŠE-in na-an-ni-an-ti ma-a-an URUT³ *a-m³ q(-)* *ša-ri-ir* nu
tar-š-*ku-ni*
ka-a-ni-pa *lu-un-na-ab-ki-š* *i-nu-ul-te-en* nu *y(a* ANŠE-*iš* *q(-)* *bat-ta*
10 UM-MA LUM³ URUM³ *ku-ya-pi-it* a-ru-me-en nu ANŠE-*iš* [*ar-k*] *bat*

edition

Old Hittite

New Hittite

GA



TA



ŠA



Otten & Souček (1969: 34)



2nd mill. languages: Hittite

- 'Official' language of the Kingdom of Hatti (De Martino 2022)
- Best preserved language in terms of corpus size
- Chronology: **Old Hittite** (17th/16th cent. - 1500), **Middle Hittite** (ca. 1500–1375) and **Neo-Hittite** (ca. 1375–1200)
- Dialectal split?
 - Hattusa Hittite (*Nešili* 'language of Neša' = Kaneš)
 - Kanišite Hittite: Hittite onomastics in the Assyrian texts found in Kaneš (Kloekhorst 2019 vs. Yakubovich 2020), already 18th cent.



2nd mill. languages: Palaic

- Hitt. *palaumnili*- 'language of the land of Pala'
(Laws)
- **Dating** (uncertain): 16th-13th cent.?
- **Writing**: Hittite cuneiform syllabary with additional sign for <f>
- Only 12 known texts: Palaic excerpts in Hittite liturgical texts (e.g. Hattian god *Zaparfa*)



2nd mill. languages: Luwian

Hitt. *luwili-* 'in the language of Luwiya' (Laws)

'Cuneiform' (Kizzuwatna) Luwian

- Luwian variety attested already in Kaneš (names) in the 18th cent.
- Loans and textual excerpts within Hittite religious texts (16th-15th centuries, copied until 13th cent.)

'Hieroglyphic' (Empire and Iron Age) Luwian

- Luwian variety attested in stone inscriptions (ca. 260) and seals in a native hieroglyphic script
- 15th-14th cent. on seals, 13th-7th cent. on inscriptions



Hieroglyphic Luwian

ALEPPO 1



<https://libdigitalcollections.ku.edu.tr/digital/collection/GHC/id/1784>



Hieroglyphic Luwian: decipherment

1812

Swiss scholar J.L. **Burckhardt** reports
carved stone blocks in the **Syrian** city of
Hama

NB: Cuneiform Luwian recognized as distinct
from Hittite already by Forrer (1919)



Hieroglyphic Luwian: decipherment



A.H. **Sayce** identified the Hama inscriptions
with the **Hittites**



Hieroglyphic Luwian: decipherment



L. Messerschmidt publishes a number of inscriptions and seals



Hieroglyphic Luwian: decipherment



Several **partial decipherment** attempts by
Gelb, Forrer, Bossert, Hronzy and Meriggi



Hieroglyphic Luwian: decipherment



Discovery of the **Karatepe** bilingual
(Luwian/Phoenician)



Hieroglyphic Luwian: decipherment



E. **Laroche** publishes *Les hiéroglyphes hittites* providing the first official sign list



Hieroglyphic Luwian: decipherment



J.D. Hawkins, A. Morpurgo Davies and G. Neumann propose a number of '**new readings**' for individual signs


Hieroglyphic luwian




CASTRUM
log.



CASTRUM-*sà*
log. + phon. compl.



(CASTRUM)*ha+ra/i-ni-sà*
log. + full phon. writing

(Payne 2010: 7)

<https://www.hittitemonuments.com/>

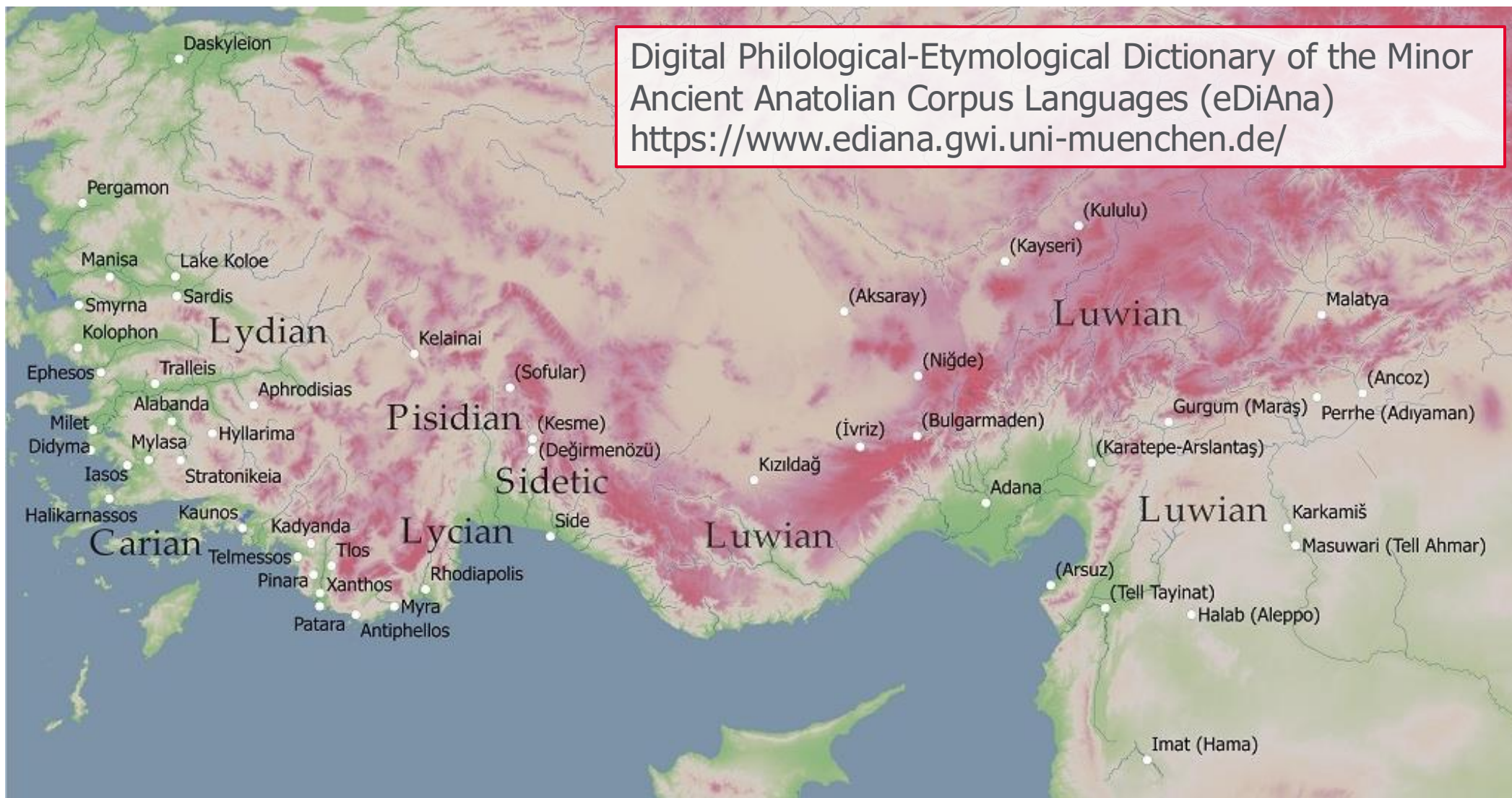
How old are Hittite and Luwian?

Kaneš (or Neša) was a *kārum*
= Assyrian trading colony
(20th-18th sec)

- Hittite (Kanišite per Kloekhorst 2019) and Luwian proper names
- Hitt. *išhiul* 'treaty' > Akk. *išhiullum*
- Luw. *tarkummai-* 'report' > Akk. *targumannum* 'translator'



1st millennium languages





1st millennium Luwic languages

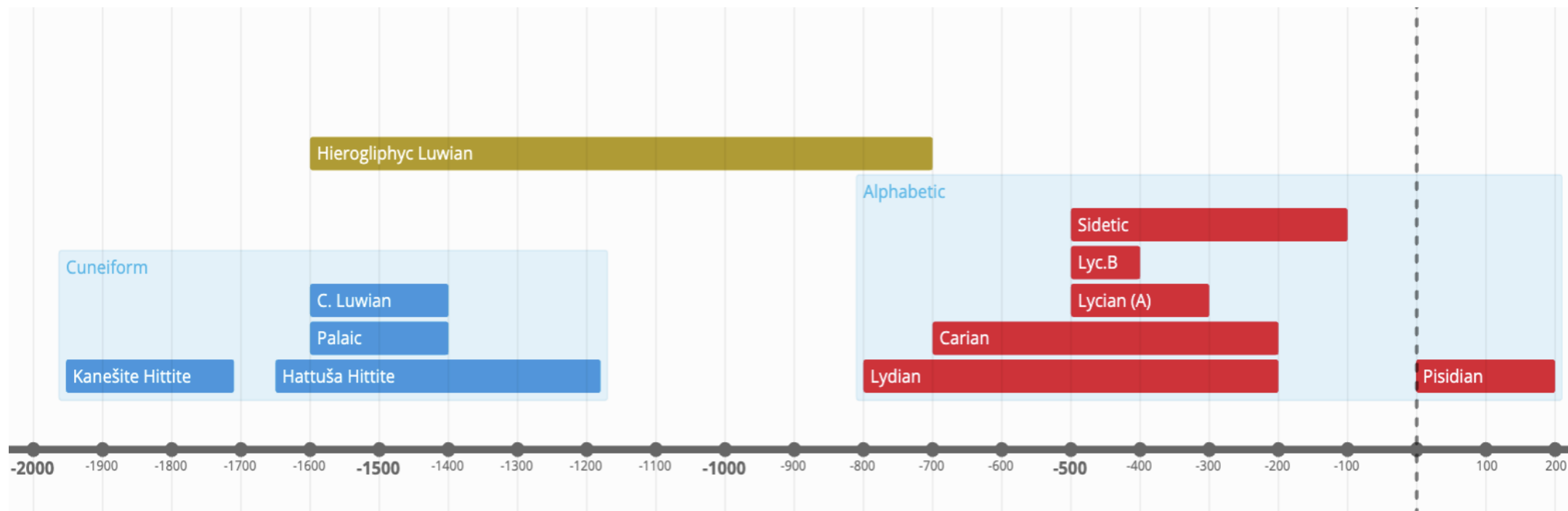
→ group of longer attestation: 16th BC > 2nd AD

- **Lydian**: 7th-3rd cent., various inscriptions
- **Carian**: 7th-3rd cent., ca. 200 inscriptions (even in Egypt!)
- **Lycian (A)**: 5th-4rd cent., 176 inscriptions
- **Mylian** (Lycian B): 5th cent., 2 texts (w. dialectal differences)
- **Sidetic**: 5th-2nd cent. V-II sec., various inscriptions
- **Pisidian**: 1st-2nd cent. **AD**, 21 funerary inscriptions

Restsprachen



Anatolian languages and scripts



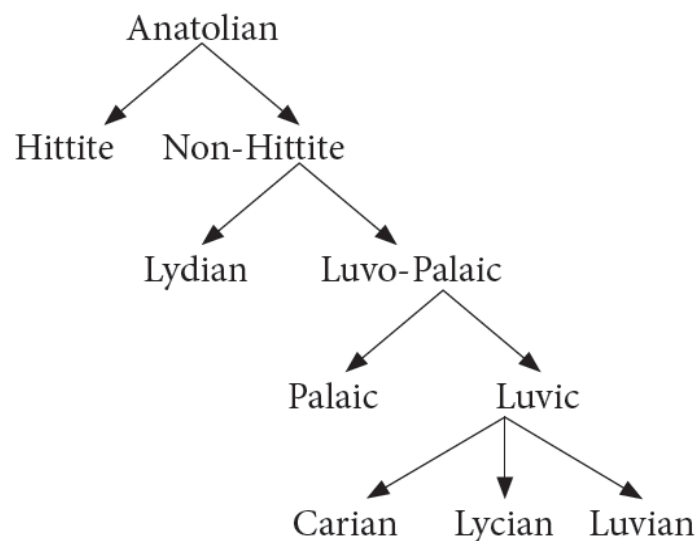


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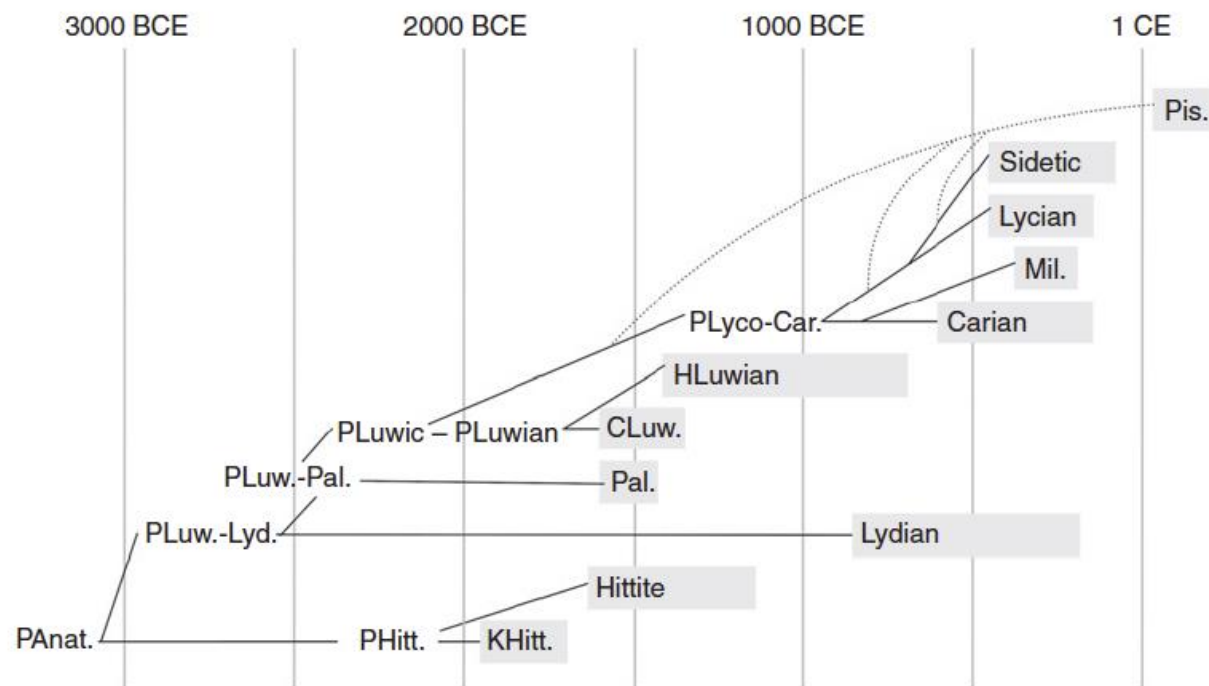
The Anatolian family tree

The Anatolian language family

“There is no question that we can start from the basic assumption that the attested Anatolian languages go back to a **common ancestor, Common Anatolian**, that must be reconstructed as an intermediate step between Proto-Indo-European and the Anatolian daughter languages.” (Rieken 2017: 299)



(Yakubovich 2010: 6)



(Kloekhorst 2022: 76)



Hittite vs. Luwic: phonetic and morphology

- Proto-Anatolian (PAnat.) $*k'$ > PLuwic $*y > \emptyset$

PAnat. $*k'ésr-$ 'hand'

> Hitt. *keššar*, HLuw. *istri*, Lyc. *izri-*

- PAnat. NOM.PL $*-es$ > PLuwic $*-Vns-i$

Hitt. *-eš* vs. CLuw. *-Vnzi /-Vntsi/*, HLuw. *-V-zi /-Vntsi/*,
Lyc. *-i* (< $*-insi$), *-ēi* (< $*-onsi$), *-āi* (< $*-ānsi$)

Hittite vs. Luwic: syntax (possession)

Hittite

DUMU^{MEŠ}-*an* *parna*
 son.GEN.PL house.ALL
 'to the house of the sons'

Luwian

tatarriyamna *kuwar-ašša{n}*
 curse.N/A.N.PL army-ADJ.POSS-N/A.N.PL
 'the curses...of the army'



Adjectival gentives

PAnat. *-oso/i-

CLuw. -ašša/i-

HLuw. -asa/i-

Lyc. -ehe/i-

Mil. -ehe/i-

Car. -š (?)

Sid. -asV

Pis. -s (?)



Genealogy vs. contact

“Clear evidence has accumulated in the past decade that convergence leading to Sprachbundtype phenomena played a great role in the development of the Anatolian languages.”
(Rieken 2017: 298)

Criterion: creation of new affixal morphology (Rieken 2017)

Genealogical tree vs. dialect continuum with varying isoglosses (Melchert 2017)

Hittite & Luwian: prehistorical contacts

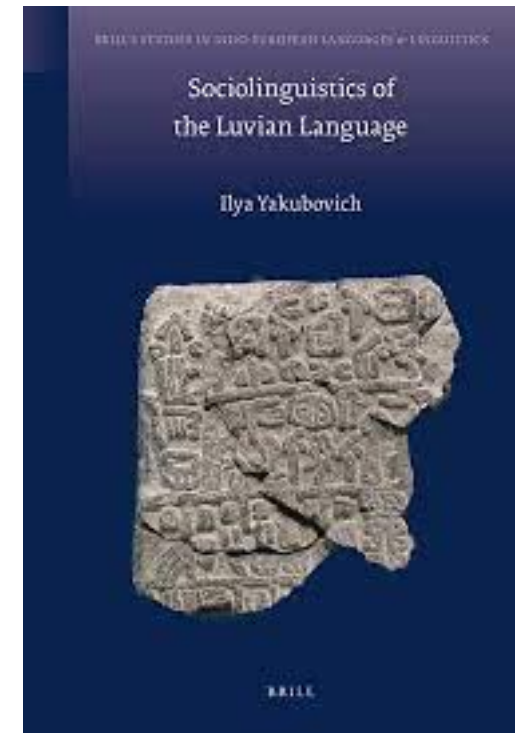
- Hittite and Luwian coexist since a period predating the earliest attestations:

The reflexive particle =za

PIE **toi* > Hitt. **te*

PIE **toi* > Luw. *ti* → Hitt. =*z(a)*

“the symbiosis of the Luvians and the Hittites in central Anatolia [is] attested throughout most part of the second millennium BC.” (Y. 2010: 299)



Yakubovich 2010



Hittite & Luwian: historical contacts

«In 14th-century Hattusa, Hittite functioned as the **official written language** in most situations, while its use in oral discourse conveyed the connotations of **authoritative speech**...The Hittite elites apparently began to perceive Luvian not as a regional dialect of some prestige, but rather as a **vernacular** used by the common people in Hattusa.»
(Yakubovich 2010: 301-302)

Evidence:

- (i) increase of Luwian proper names in Hittite texts
- (ii) grammatical influence?

Grammatical contact Luwian > Hittite

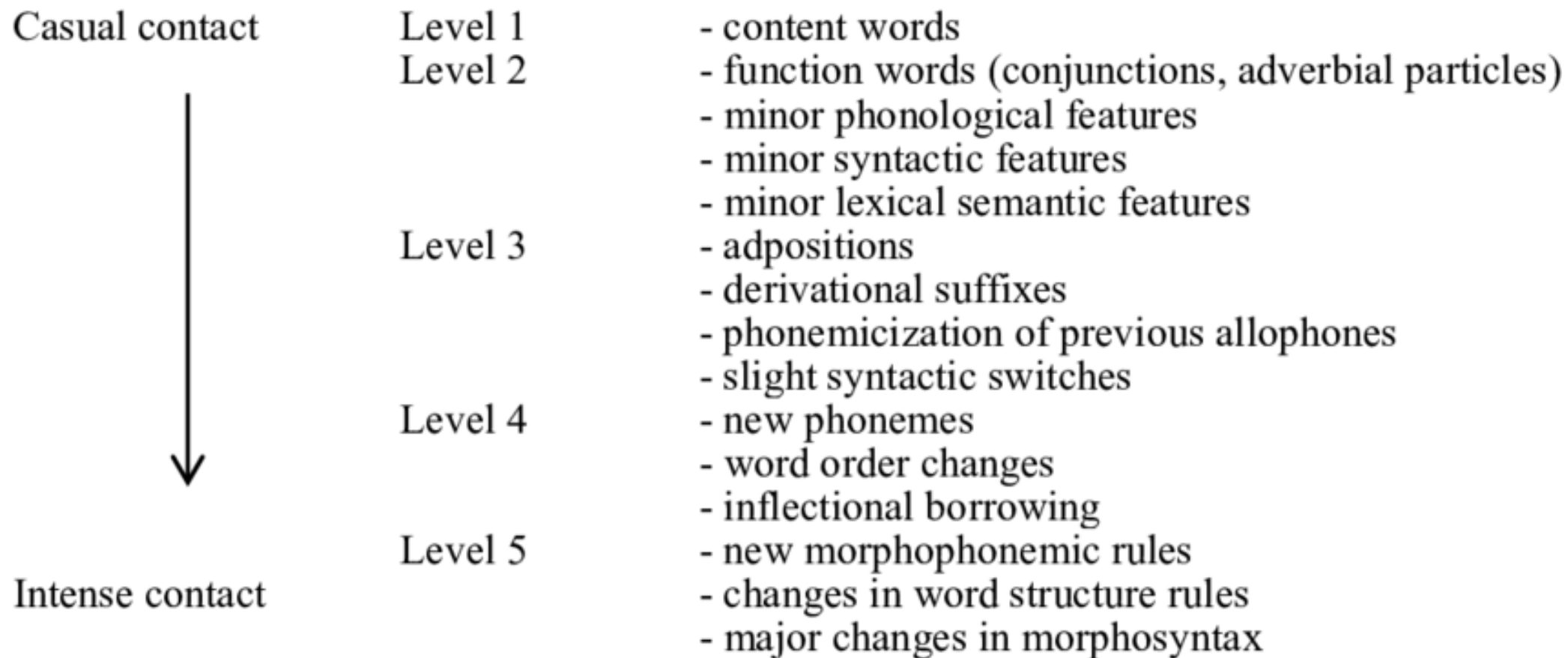
Case	OH: plural	NH: plural
NOM.C	<i>-eš</i>	<i>-eš, -uš, -aš</i>
ACC.C	<i>-uš</i>	<i>-eš, -uš, -aš</i>
ABL.	<i>-az, -za</i>	<i>-az, -za</i>
INS.	<i>-it, -d/ta</i>	



Luwian
<i>-i(n)zi / -a(n)zi</i>
<i>-adi</i>



The 'borrowability' scale



from Thomason & Kaufmann 1988



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Anatolian and Indo-European



Hittite as an Indo-European language

Lexicon

- *nepiš* 'sky' = Ved. *nábhas*, Gk. *néphos* 'cloud'
- *kuiš* 'who?' = Lat. *quis*, Gk. *tís* 'someone', Av. *ciš*, Got. *hwas* (ing. *who*)
- *ēšzi* 'is' = Ved. *ásti*, Gr. *estí*, Lat. *est*, Lit. *esti*

Morphology

- NOM.PL -*eš* = Ved. -*as*, Gk. -*es*, Lat. -*es*



IE syntax: Wackernagel's law

1) *tám* *te* *hinvanti*
DEM.ACC 2SG.DAT drive.PRS.3PL

'This one they push for you.' (RV 3.46.5)

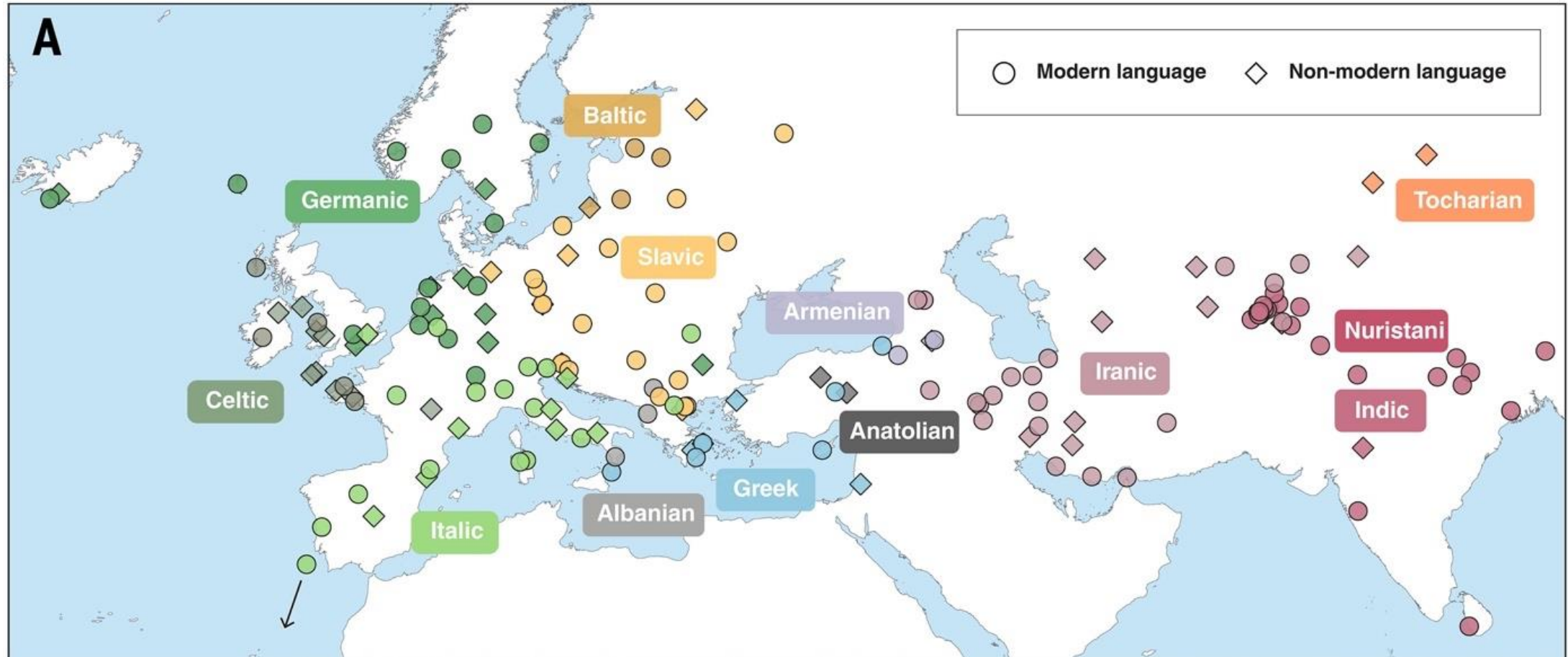
2) *líēn se* *páros* *g' out'* *eíromai*
ADV 2SG.ACC formerly PTC NEG ask.PRS.1SG.M/P

'In the past I have not been accustomed to inquire you.' (Il. 1.553)

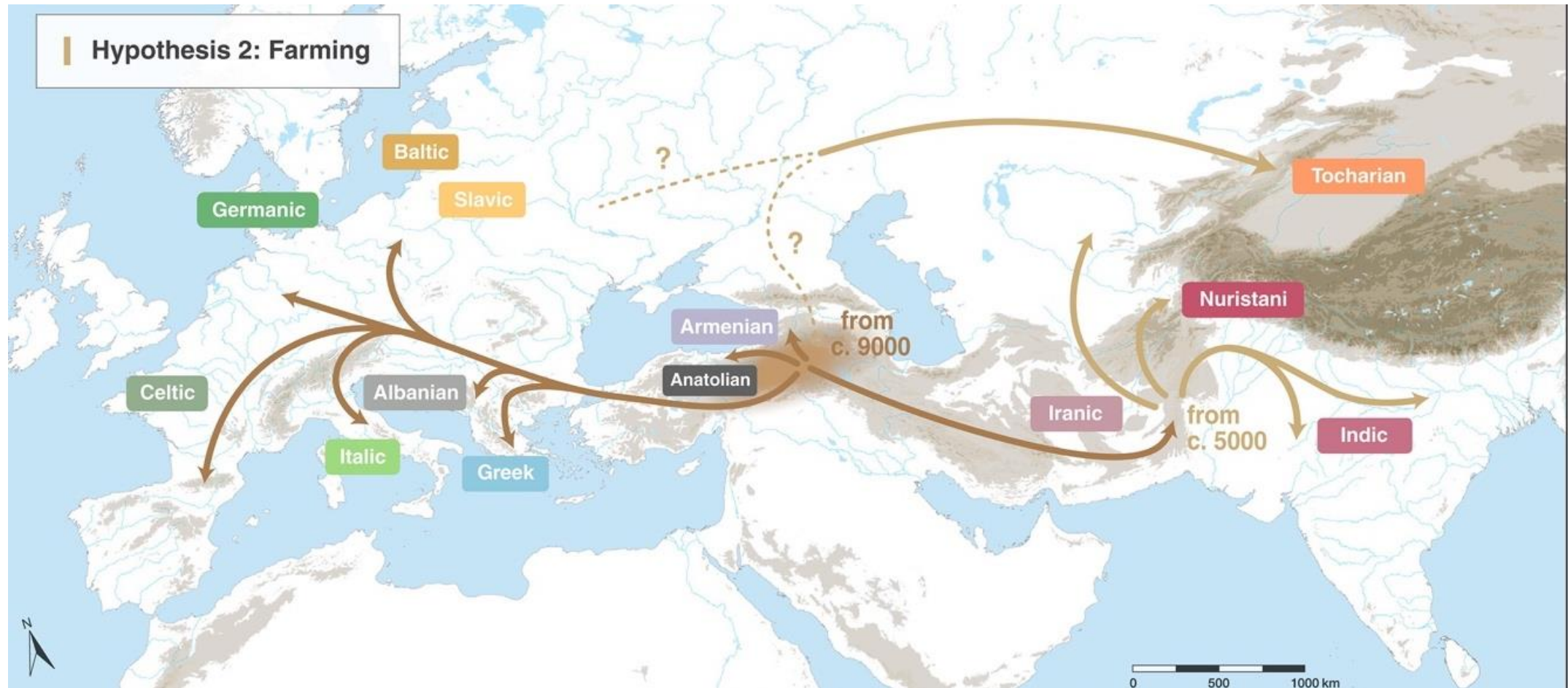
3) *piran=ma=at=mu* ^{mD}30^{DU}-*aš* DUMU ^m*Zida* *maniyahḥiškit*
before=CONN=3SG.ACC=1SG.OBL A.NOM child Z. administer.ITER.PST.3SG

'Before me Armadatta, the son of Zida, had administered it' (KUB 1.1 i 28)

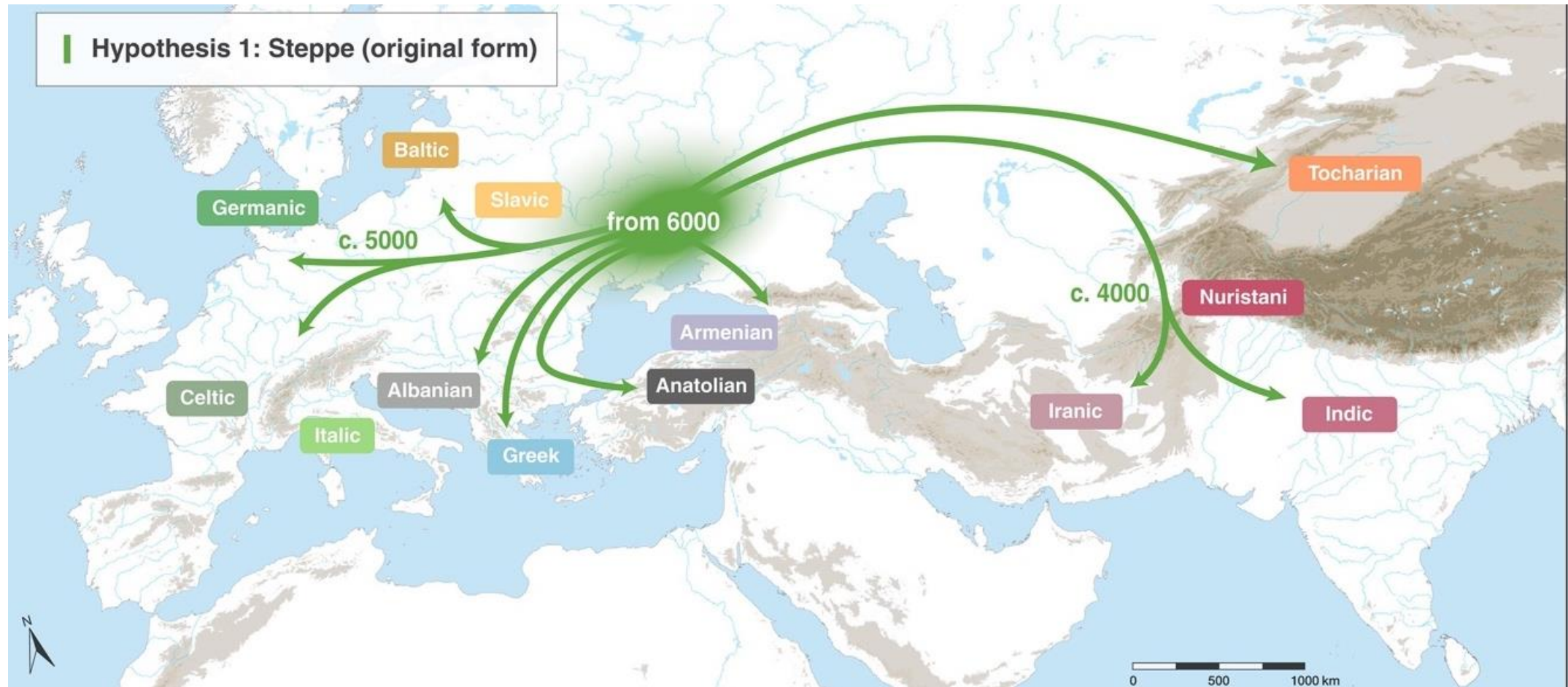
The Indo-European (IE) language family



Anatolian and the homeland of IE lgs

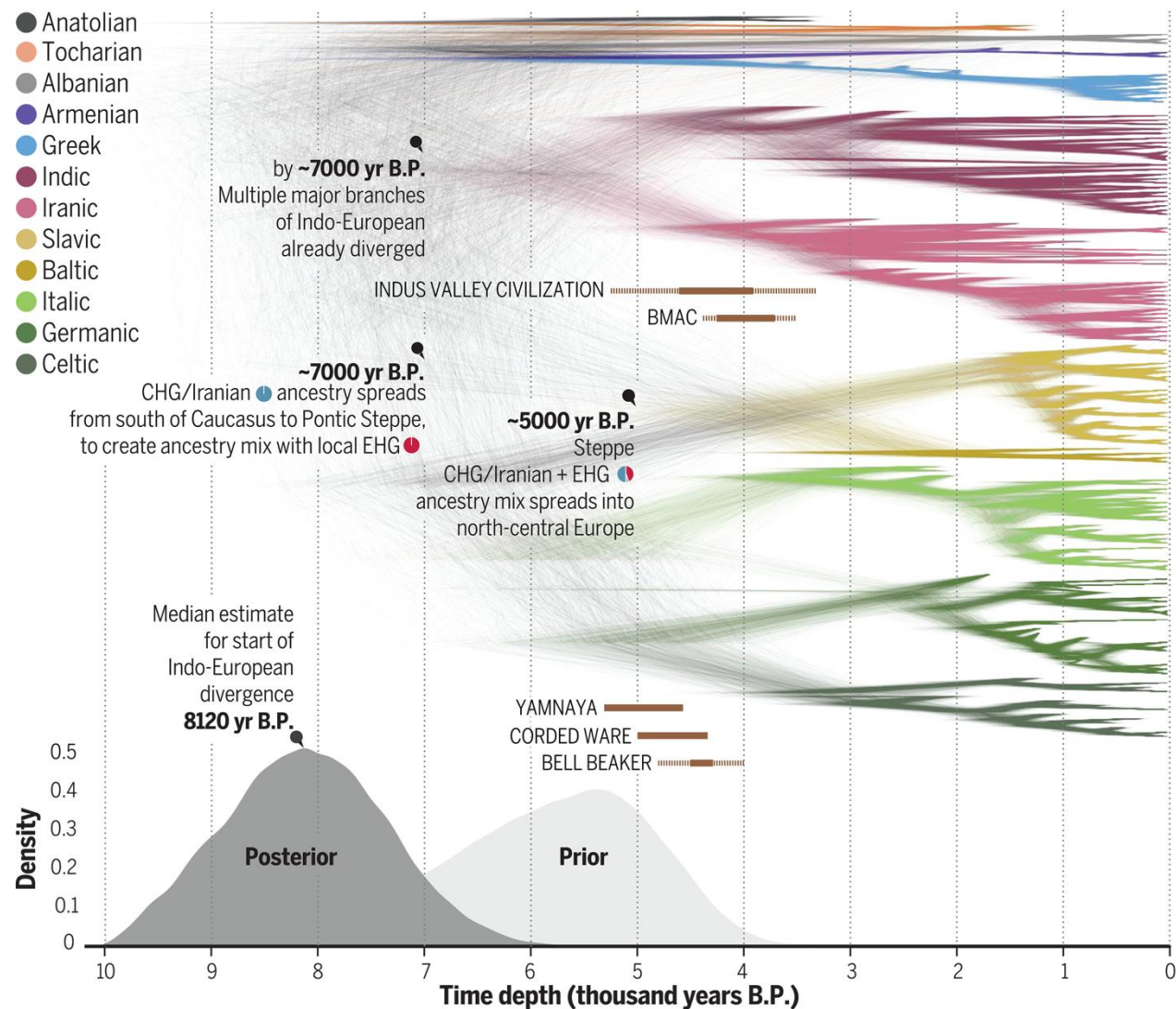


Anatolian and the homeland of IE lgs



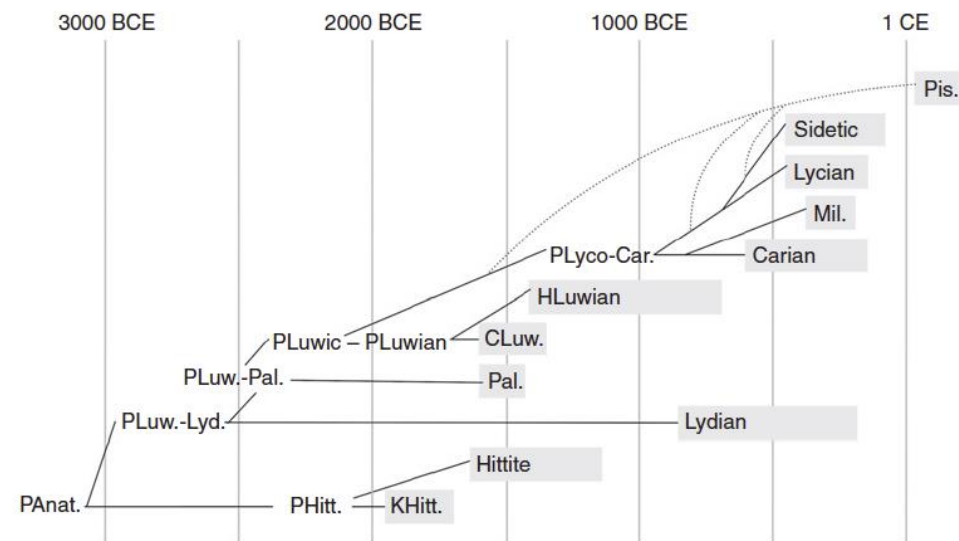


The origin of the Indo-Europeans

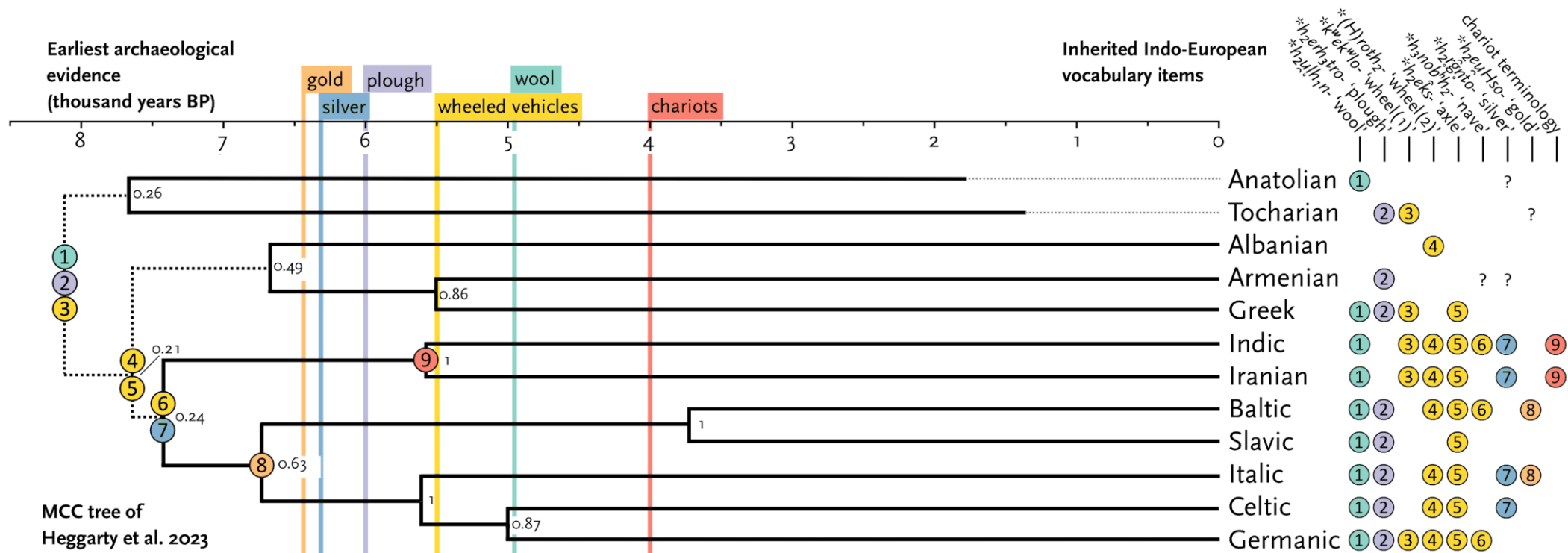


The dating of Anatolian

“The attested degree of differentiation of the IE Anatolian languages such as Hittite and Luvian already by the beginning of the second millennium requires at a minimum that their divergence from Proto-Anatolian began by the middle of the third millennium. It may easily have begun as early as the end of the fourth.” (Melchert forthc.)



Archeolinguistic issues?





The Anatolian branch: phonological innovations

- **Merger** of *mediae* and *aspirate* > *lenis* series
- “**Lenition**” of voiceless stops and $*h_2$
- **Lengthening**: PIE $*ó$ > PAnat. $*ō$
- **Shortening**: PIE V > PAnat. V
- **PIE** $*h_2w$ > voiceless fricative $[x^w]$



The Anatolian branch: morphological innovations

- the creation of an acc.-dat. form */ʔm:u(-)/ ‘me’ (vs. PIE **h₁mmé-*)
- the creation of a demonstrative pronoun */ʔopó-/ (from virtual PIE **h₁o-b^hó-*)¹⁹
- the loss of the distinction between present and aorist (the “*tezzi*-principle”)²⁰
- the creation of the *hi*-conjugation (cognate to the PIE perfect)²¹
- the 1pl. ending */-uén(i)/ (cognate to the PIE dual ending **-ué*)²²
- the replacement of the post-consonantal pret.act.3sg. ending **-t* by the middle ending **-to* (> Hitt. *-tta*, CLuw. *-tta*, HLuw. *-ta*, Lyc. *-te*)²³
- the loss of the subjunctive and optative moods.



Verbal conjugations

Person	Sinular	
	<i>mi</i> -conjugation: <i>eš-</i> 'be'	<i>ħi</i> -conjugation: <i>dai-/ti-</i> 'put'
1	<i>eš-mi</i>	<i>te-ħħi</i>
2	<i>eš-ši</i>	<i>dai-ti</i>
3	<i>eš-zi</i>	<i>da-i</i>



The Anatolian branch: morpho-syntactic innovations

- Development of 3rd person enclitic pronouns and rise of **split intransitivity**
- Grammaticalization of the individualizing **-e/ont-* suffix as an **ergative case marker** for neuter nouns, e.g. Hitt. *-anza/-anteš*



Anatolian innovations: morpho-syntactic innovations

PIE **-e/ont-* possessive (Fellner & Grestenberger 2018)

> Hittite

• Resultative (telic vbs.)

- transitive vbs.: P-oriented *ēpp-/app-* 'take' → *appanza* 'taken'
- intransitive vbs.: S-oriented *pai-* 'go' → *panza* 'gone'

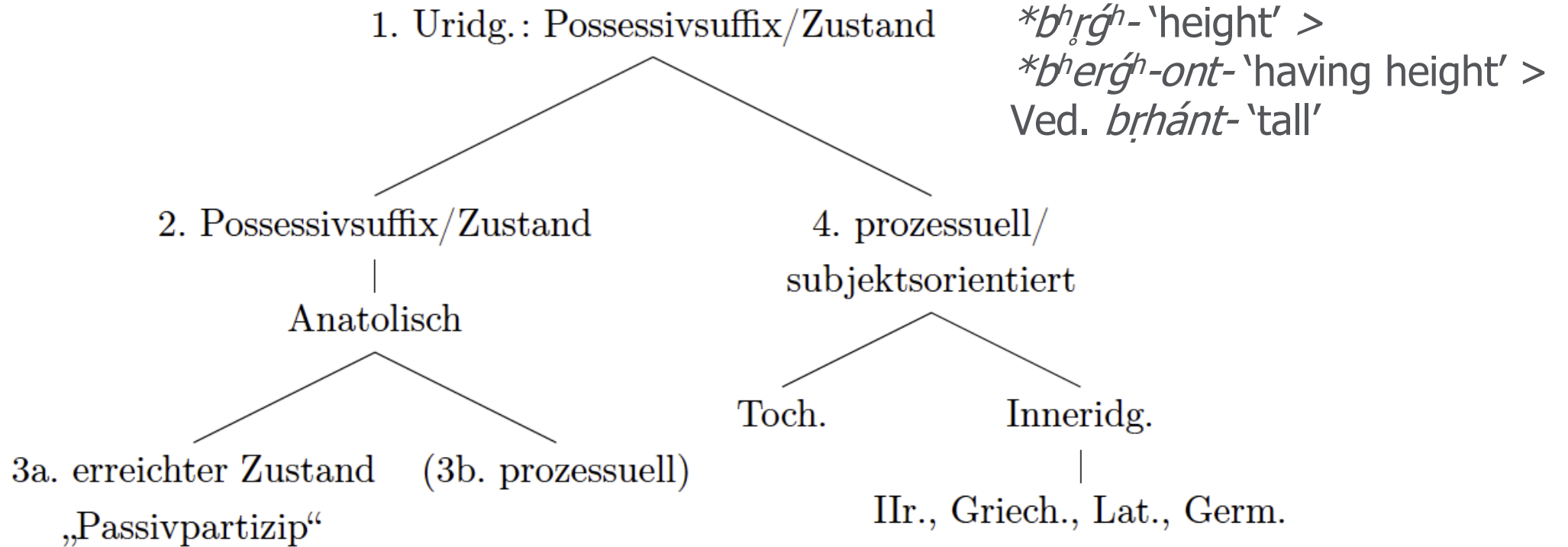
• Non-resultative (atelic vbs.)

ḫuwai- 'move' → *ḫuwanza* 'moving, fugitive'

> **Core-IE:** **-e/ont-* > present active participle:

lat. *amantes*, gr. *phílontes* 'loving' vs. new PTCP e.g. *-*to-* > *amatus* 'loved'

The development of PIE **-e/ont-*



Luwic: participles in **-omno-*, e.g. Luw. *upamma/i-* 'granted'
Palaic: both **-ent-* and **-omno-*

Anatolian vs. Indo-European

Anatolian nominal and verbal morphology displays fewer grammatical categories and fewer values thereof with respect to other IE languages

	Anatolian	Other IE languages
gender	common, neuter	masculine, neuter, feminine
number	singular, plural	singular, plural, dual
tense	present, past	present, past, future
mood	indicative, imperative	indicative, imperative, optative, subjunctive
aspect	-	present, aorist, perfect



Before the discovery of Anatolian lgs. these categories were unproblematically reconstructed to PIE (Graeco-Aryan model)





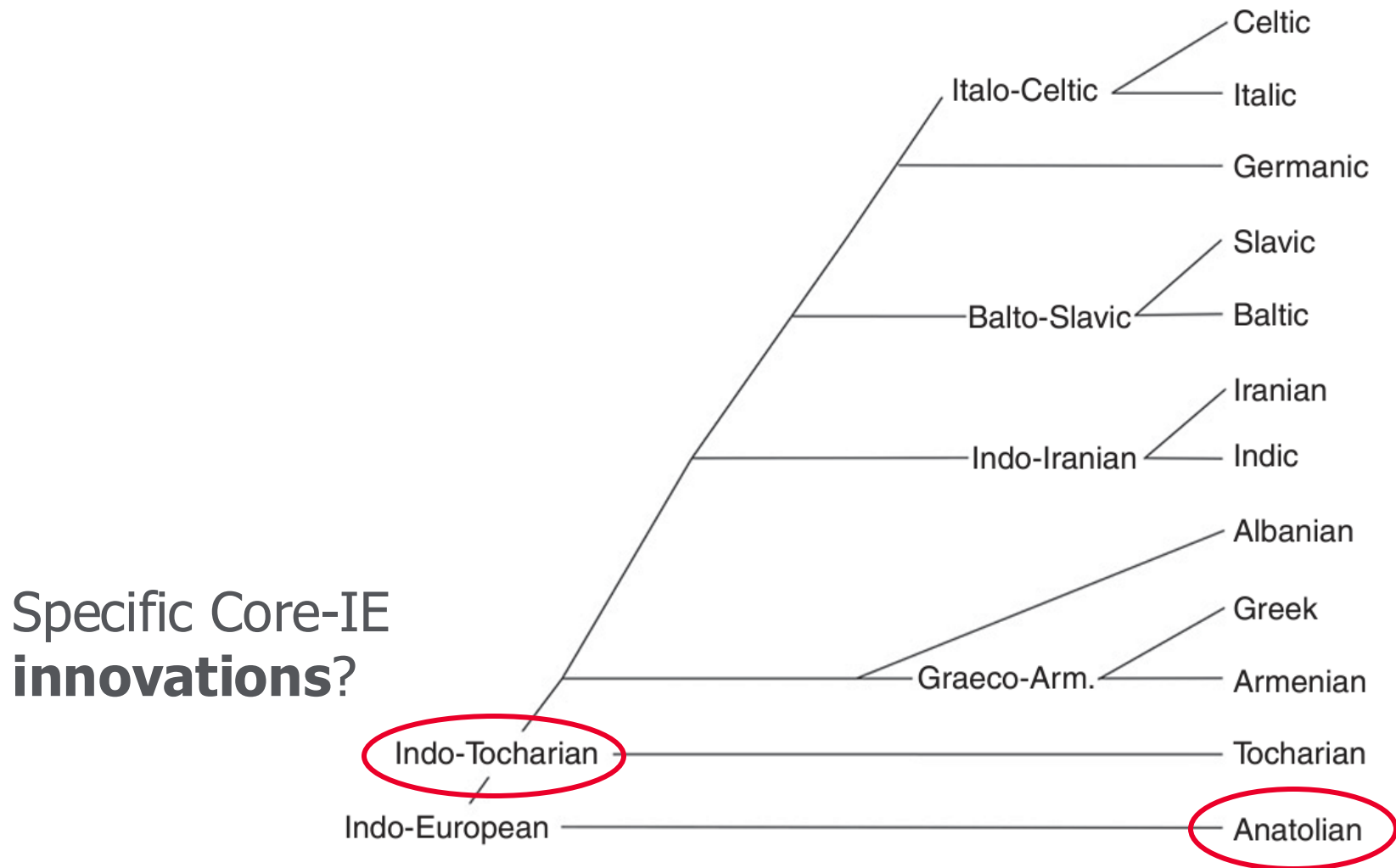
Anatolian vs. Indo-European

Three main approaches:

1. **Indo-Hittite hypothesis** (Sturtevant 1933)
2. ***Schwundhypothese*** (Pedersen 1938)
3. Kuryłowicz (1927, 1964) and others: radical reconstruction of PIE as source of both Anatolian and the rest of IE



Indo-Hittite hypothesis



Anatolian
archaisms?

Figure 1.3 Binary-branching model (Gray group; Chang et al. 2015)

Zeilfelder 2001



Anatolian archaism: laryngeals



Gk. *astḗr*, Lat. *stella*,
Arm. *astl*, Skt. *tár-*



PIE **Xster-* (de Saussure 1879)

= Hitt. *ḫasterza*

Anatolian archaism: relative clauses

^dUTU-az ut-ne-e [ku-it k]u-it pát a-ra-iš
 sun.god:ABL land(N):NOM REL.NOM.N REL.NOM.N=EMPH rise:PST.3SG

n=u-uš ḫu-u-ma-an-du-uš=p[át ḫ]u-u[l-la-nu-u]n
 CONN=3PL.ACC all:ACC.PL=EMPH destroy:PST.1SG

“[Which] land rose against the Sun God, I have de[stroyed] them all.”

(*Anitta* Obv.11-12 [*StBot* 18])

Correlative dyptic: [REL N V] (CONN) [PRO V]

*I destroyed **those regions** [**that** rebelled against the Sungod]*

Embedded relative clauses: [V N [REL V]]



Anatolian innovation: the periphrastic perfect

nu=wa=za karū 30 É^{TUM} ašešan
CONN=QUOT=REFL already 30 house(ACC) settle.PTCP.NOM/ACC

ḥarzi

have.PRS.3SG

“[Pihinakki is occupying the town of Lipisira] and he has already settled 30 houses.” (HMK 10 rev. 6, MH/MS)

n=aš mān karū pānza
CONN=3SG.NOM if already go.PTCP.NOM

“And if he has already/formerly gone.” (HKM 75, 23–24, MH/MS)

Independent development that anticipates by ca. 2500 years the rise of periphrastic perfects in Europe (Drinka 2017)

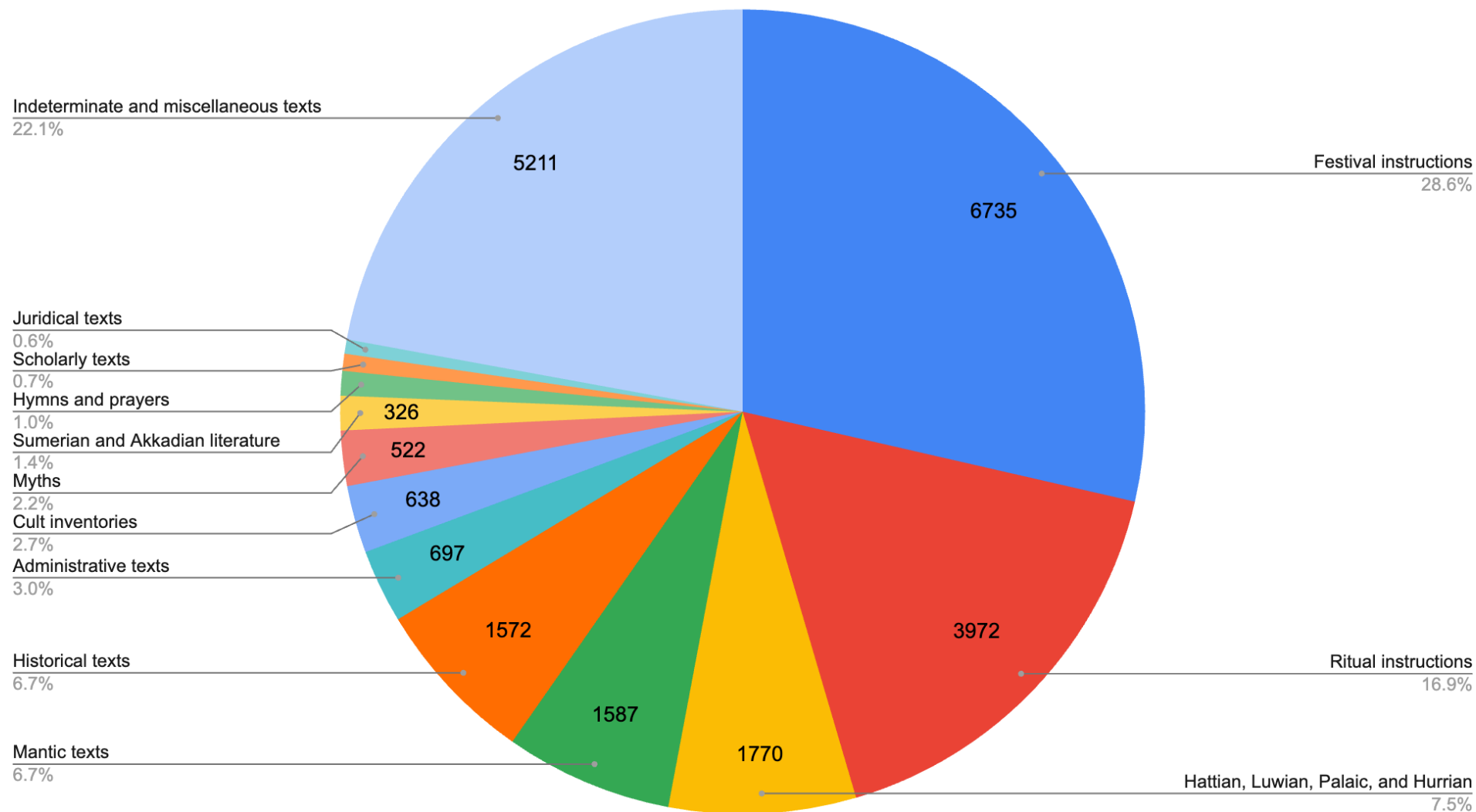
Anatolian in the Ancient Near East and Aegean context



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Hattusa: a multilingual archive





Hittite in the Ancient Near East context

Akkadian > Hittite (?)

šumma 'if' → itt. *takku* < **to+k^we*
(Zorman 2017)

Contacts of Languages
and Peoples in the
Hittite and Post-Hittite
World

Volume 1, The Bronze Age and Hatti

Federico Giusfredi, Alvise Matessi, and
Valerio Pisaniello



ANCIENT LANGUAGES AND CIVILIZATIONS

BRILL

殷商文化中心



Anatolian in the Ancient Near East context

Hurrian > Anatolian: *Suffixaufnahme*

eni(i)=n(a)=až(v)e=ne=da šarri=ne=da

god-art.pl-gen-art.sg-dir king-art.sg-dir

“to the king of the gods” (from Wilhelm 1995, 118)

DINGIR.MEŠ-*assanzati wassarahitati*

gods-ADJ.PL.INSTR favor:INSTR

“by the favor of the gods” (from Melchert 2003, 188)

takku LÚ.ULÙ^{LU}-an ELLAM KAxKAK=šet kuiški waki

if man-ACC free nose 3SG-POSS-A someone-N-SG bite-3SG-PRES

“if someone bites a free man on his nose” (*Laws* § 13 = B i 33, Middle Hittite)



Hittite in the Aegean context: Ionic preterites

- **Classical Greek**

presents in *-sk-*: *bóskō* 'feed', *gignóškō* 'know', *mimnéškō* 'remember'

- **Archaic Greek (Homer, Hesiod)**

'Ionic preterites': verbs in *-sk-* with secondary endings, e.g. *phainō* >> *phainé-sk-e-to*

- iterative/distributive: *tharsúneske* 'kept inciting' (Δ 431)
- habitual: *naietáske* 'used to live' (ο 385)
- intensive: *philéeske* 'loved (much)' (Γ 388)

The suffix *-ške/a-* in Hittite

CONTINUATIVE

<i>takku</i>	LÚ- <i>aš</i>	GU ₄ =ŠU	ÍD- <i>an</i>	<i>zī-nu-ške-zi</i>
if	man:NOM	ox=3SG.POSS	river:ACC	CROSS-CAUS-IPFV-PRS.3SG
<i>tamaiš=an</i>		šu[<i>wezzi</i>]		
other:NOM=3SG.ACC		push:PRS.3SG		

‘If a man is making his ox cross a river, and another man pushes him off (the ox’s tail)’ [KBo 6.2 ii 30, OH]

HABITUAL

<i>karū</i>	1	MA.NA	KÙ.BABBAR	<i>pi-šk-er</i>	<i>kinuna</i>
formerly	1	mine	silver	give-IPFV-PST.3PL	now
20 GÍN		KÙ.BABBAR	<i>pāi</i>		
20 shekel	silver		give:PRS.3SG		

‘Before they used to give 1 mine of silver, now he gives 20 shekels of silver’ [KBo 6.2 i 10, OH]



Ionic preterites as an Anatolian calque?

Characteristic of the suffix <i>-sk-</i>	Hittite	Greek - IPs
ORIGINALLY MARKS IMPERFECTIVE ASPECT	+	+
CAN OCCUR WITH OTHER ACTIONAL MARKERS	+	+
CAN OCCUR WITH VERBS WHICH ALREADY HAVE <i>-sk-</i>	+	+
FORMS IN <i>-sk-</i> CAN OCCUR IN SEQUENCE	±	+
USED IN PAST NARRATION	±	+
“ASPECTUAL METAPHOR” IN SOME CASES	+	+
RESTRICTED TO INDICATIVE	+	+
FOUND WITH PROTOTYPICAL [STATES]	–	+
NO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TYPE OF PRETERITE	+	+
NO AUGMENT	(+)	+



Hittite in the Aegean context: poetic phraseology

A. 'black earth' = netherworld

Hom. *gaîa mēlaina* << Hitt. *dankui tekan* << Hurr.

B. 'speak in front of one's hearth' = soliloquy

- Hom. *pròs hòn thumón eipeîn* << Hitt. =za
karti=šj/šmi peran mema- (es. Zalpa) << Akk. *itti libbi dabābu*



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Grazie per l'attenzione!
Domande?