

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVENTIONAL MARKINGS

In general, and unless otherwise noted in the remarks below, we follow the system of abbreviation used in the Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (CHD). For further details, see below under “Bibliographical Abbreviations.”

As we describe in more detail in the introduction, the Hittite language can be regarded as developing in three stages: Old Hittite (ca. 1650–1450 BC), Middle Hittite (ca. 1450–1350), and New Hittite (ca. 1350–1190). As in the CHD, we employ the sigla OH, MH and NH for Old, Middle and New Hittite, and following a slash (/) indicate the date of the copy with OS, MS and NS for Old, Middle and New Hittite Script. Text datings follow the format of the CHD (e.g., OH/MS, etc., rather than the German system of using “ah”, “mh” to denote the date of the individual copy). OS by itself implies OH/OS, NH by itself implies NS. But the datings themselves may differ from those of earlier printed CHD volumes. See further §0.9.

In citing Hittite text references, joined pieces published in separate places are noted as KUB 24.5+KUB 9.13 obv. 31 or just as KUB 24.5+, which implies that there is a join but does not specify its identity.

The *Frakturhphen* in Hittite transcriptions indicates a boundary before a clitic element. Since there is no convenient transliteration for the marker wedges that Hittite scribes prefixed to forms exhibiting foreign or unusual elements, we follow the CHD practice of using a graphic representation of the one-wedge variant.

Unlike the verbs in the Semitic languages, Hittite verbs with third person subjects are indifferent to the biological gender of their subjects. To avoid ugly renderings like ‘he/she/it . . . -s’ in our translations, when the actual gender of the subject is unknown, we have omitted the subject pronoun, since the -s makes a third singular subject clear.

In the paradigms the following conventions are followed.

Parentheses within forms may mark optional modes of writing the word: e.g., -az(a) means that the ablative ending can be written either -Ca-za or -Ca-az; annaz(a) means that the ablative of *anna-* ‘mother’ can be written either *an-na-az* or *an-na-za*; wal(a)hzi indicates that this form can be written either *wa-al-aḥ-zi* or *wa-la-aḥ-zi*; pahḥu(e)naš signals the existence of spellings *pahḥuenaš* and *pahḥunaš*; a(u)wari(y)aš signals the possible spellings *a-u-wa-ri-ya-aš*, *a-u-wa-ri-aš*, *a-wa-ri-ya-aš*, etc.; ḥuiš(u)wanza signals the existence of *ḥu-iš-wa-an-za* as well as *ḥu-i-šu-wa-an-za*. The same

convention is used with transliterated forms: *šar-re-(e)-ez-zi*. Optional plene spellings are represented in this edition as *pē/eran*, etc.

Parentheses may also occasionally mark a speech element lost through a regular sound change but restored in our broad transcription to aid lexical and/or grammatical identification: e.g., Old Hittite *at-ta-aš-ša-an* ‘his father’ (acc.) will be transcribed *atta(n)ššan*, and *la-a-am-ma-a-mi-it* as *lāmmā(n)mit*; Old Hittite *an-da-ma-pa*, when the form contains the clitic pronoun *-mu*, will be transcribed *anda=m(u)apa* (§1.83). Likewise we clarify instances of “simplified spellings” (§§1.14 and 1.16), where a non-geminate consonant represents two identical consonants straddling a clitic boundary, by supplying one of the two identical consonants within parentheses (e.g., *iš-ki-še-et* will appear as *iški(š)šet*; *at-ta-aš-mi-iš* “their father” as *attaš(š)miš*).

A parenthesized letter or syllable may also indicate alternative interpretations of a single writing: e.g., *annall(i)eš* indicates that *an-na-al-li-eš* (or *an-na-al-li-e-eš*) could also be transliterated *an-na-al-le-eš* (or *an-na-al-le-e-eš*).

Bolded forms indicate that the form is attested in OS but may or may not occur in later periods. The bolding is OS-inclusive, not OS-exclusive.

Bolded forms with parenthesized letters (e.g., ***huiš(u)wanza***) require that the alternate writings *huišwanza* and *huišuwanza* both occur in OS, not that one is OS and the other from a post-OS copy. Instances of the latter scenario require a second recording in the paradigm (e.g., ***nepiši***, *nepiš*, not ****nepiš(i)***). But as with all bolded forms, a writing ***huiš(u)wanza*** leaves open the possibility that one or both of the variant writings also occurs in post-OS.

Entire forms marked by parentheses indicate those occurring rarely in the texts.

Forms in the paradigms of *mi*-conjugation verbs marked by a following † are sporadic *hi*-conjugation intrusions. Forms in the paradigms of *hi*-conjugation verbs marked with † are sporadic *mi*-conjugation intrusions. An obelisk preceding a word marks it as a ghost word: †*šullanzi*.

When translating ancient texts or individual ancient words, we use pairs of single quotation marks (‘...’). When quoting from a modern publication, however, we employ pairs of double quotation marks (“...”), which are also used to mark conventional terms such as “nonce word.”

General Abbreviations

abl.	ablative
abbr.	abbreviated, abbreviation
acc.	accusative
act.	active
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
Akk.	Akkadian
all.	Allative
C	consonant (in CV, CVC, VC)
ca.	circa, approximately
CLuw.	Cuneiform Luwian
col.	column

coll.	collective
comm.	common gender
conj.	conjunction
d.-l.	dative-locative
dat.	dative
DN	divine name
dupl(s).	duplicate(s)
ed.	edition, edited (by)
e.g.	for example
erg.	ergative
Erg.	Ergänzungsheft
esp.	especially
etc.	et cetera
ex(x).	example(s)
fem.	feminine
fest.	festival (text)
gen.	genitive
GN	geographical name
Ḫatt.	Ḫattušili
hierogl.	hieroglyphic
Hitt.	Hittite
HLuw.	Hieroglyphic Luwian
Hurr.	Hurrian
ibid.	in the same place
idem	the same
i.e.	that is
IE	Indo-European
imperf.	imperfective
impers.	impersonal
imv.	imperative
incl.	including
indic.	indicative
indef.	indefinite
inf.	infinitive
inst.	instrumental
interj.	interjection
interrog.	interrogative
intr.	intransitive
inv.	inventory
iter.	iterative
l(l).	line(s)
lit.	literally
loc.	locative
Luw.	Luwian
m(asc).	masculine
MH	Middle Hittite

mid.	middle (voice)
m.-p.	mediopassive
MS	Middle Hittite Script
Murš.	Muršili
Muw.	Muwattalli
n.	(foot)note
n(om).-a(cc).	nominative-accusative
neut.	neuter
NH	New Hittite
no.	number
nom.	nominative
NS	New Hittite Script
obj.	object
obv.	obverse
OH	Old Hittite
OS	Old Hittite Script
PA	Proto-Anatolian
p(p).	page(s)
part.	participle
pass.	passive
perf.	perfect
PIE	Proto-Indo-European
pl.	plural
pl. tantum	only plural
PN	personal name
poss.	possessive
postpos.	postposition
pres.	present (tense)
pret.	preterite
prev.	preverb(s)
pron.	pronoun
q.v.	which see
rel.	relative
ref(s).	reference(s)
rev(.)	reverse
rit.	ritual
sc(il).	namely
s(in)g.	singular
subst.	substantive
Sum.	Sumerian
sup.	supine
Šupp.	Šuppiluliuma
s.v.	under the word
syll.	syllable, syllabic
Tel.	Telipinu
tr.	transitive

Tuḫ.	Tudḫaliya
V	vowel (in CV, CVC, VC)
voc.	vocative
vs.	versus
x	in transliteration indicates an illegible sign
x	subscripted following a sign value indicates a value not yet assigned
x	a number in official sign lists
×	within Sumerograms the multiplication sign × precedes sign element inscribed within another (see §1.18)
=	equivalences in dupls., lexical texts, etc.
≠	marks clitic boundaries
§	in main text = section (of this or other books); in transliterations = paragraph break
*	prefixed to unattested forms
#	marks clausal asyndeton
(...)	within a Hittite word encloses omissible part of word (see above under “Conventions”)
(...)	in translation encloses words not in the Hittite but needed in English
[...]	encloses phonetic interpretations ¹
[...]	encloses material lost in text break
[... (...)]	(...) encloses material restored from a duplicate
<	derives or develops from
>	becomes/develops into
>>	is morphologically replaced by
<...>	encloses material accidentally omitted by the scribe
<(...)>	encloses material omitted from main text but restored from a duplicate
«...»	encloses material to be omitted
/.../	encloses phonological/phonemic interpretations ¹
↵	stands for both variants of the “Glossenkeil” ²

Bibliographical Abbreviations

In-text bibliographical citations are in the author-date form (“Wilhelm 1992”) except for a restricted number of reference works (e.g., CTH, EDHIL, HE, HED, HW, HW², HZL) which are so well-known and commonly used that it seemed inadvisable to refer to them in the author-date style, and others which, while not quite so standard as the above, we had occasion to refer to very frequently: AHP and LH. Journal abbreviations occur only in the comprehensive bibliography that closes this work.

1. It is generally impossible to capture phonetic detail for Hittite. We have therefore mostly limited our interpretations of its sound system to matters of contrast, marked by /.../. We have resorted to phonetic interpretations, given in [...], only where the distinction seemed especially salient. All such interpretations are provisional.

2. I am not aware of any claim that the use of one variant or the other has any significance.

AA	Archäologischer Anzeiger
AAA	Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology
AANL	Atti dell'Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei
ABAW	Abhandlungen der Bayrischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
ABoT	Ankara arkeoloji müzesinde bulunan Boğazköy tabletleri
ActaOrHung	Acta Orientalia Hungarica
AfO	Archiv für Orientforschung
AGI	Archivio Glottologico Italiano
AHP	Melchert 1994
AHw	von Soden 1965–1985
AJP	American Journal of Philology
Alakš.	Treaty with Alakšandu of Wiluša, ed. SV
AM	Annals of Muršili, edited in Goetze 1933a
AnOr	Analecta Orientalia
AOAT	Alter Orient und Altes Testament
AoF	Altorientalische Forschungen
ArAn	Archivum Anatolicum
ArOr	Archiv Orientální
AS	Assyriological Studies
AuOr	Aula Orientalis
BASOR	Bulletin of the American School of Oriental Research
Belleten	Türk Tarih Kurumu Belleten
BGH	Richter 2012
BiOr	Bibliotheca Orientalis
Bo	Inventory numbers of Boğazköy tablets excavated 1906–1912
Bo year/ ...	Inventory numbers of Boğazköy tablets excavated 1968 to the present
BoSt	Boghazköi-Studien
BrTabl.	The Bronze Tablet cited according to the edition Otten 1988
BSIELL	Brill's Studies in Indo-European Languages and Linguistics
BSL	Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris
BSOAS	Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies
CAD	Gelb et al. 1956–2005
CDA	Black, George, and Postgate 2000
CHANE	Culture and History of the Ancient Near East
CHD	Güterbock, Hoffner, and van den Hout 1980–
CHDS	Soysal-Gülşen 2019
ChS	Corpus der hurritischen Sprachdenkmäler 1984–
CLL	Melchert 1993b
CRRAI	Comptes rendus, Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale
CTH	Laroche 1971
DAAM	Documenta Antiqua Asiae Minoris
DBH	Dresdener Beiträge zur Hethitologie
DLL	Laroche 1959
DMOA	Documenta et Monumenta Orientis Antiqui
DŠ	Deeds of Šuppiliuma cited according to the edition Güterbock 1956

Dupp.	Treaty with Duppi-Teššup of Amurru, ed. SV 1:1–48
EDHIL	Kloekhorst 2008a
EHS	Kronasser 1966
FHG	Laroche 1951a; 1952
FHL	Durand and Laroche 1982
GAG	von Soden 1952; third edition von Soden 1995
GrHL ¹	Hoffner and Melchert 2008
HAR	Hungarian Assyriological Review
Ḫatt.	Apology of Ḫattušili III cited according to the edition Otten 1981
HbOr	Handbuch der Orientalistik
HE	Friedrich 1940; second edition 1960 (cited in this work)
HED	Puhvel 1984–2021
HEG	Tischler 1983–2016
HFAC	Beckman and Hoffner 1985
HKM	Mašat tablets cited by the cuneiform edition of Alp 1991b
HS	Historische Sprachforschung
HSCP	Harvard Studies in Classical Philology
HSM	Güterbock 1965
HT	Hittite Texts in the Cuneiform Character in the British Museum
Ḫukk.	Treaty with Ḫukkana of Ḫayaša, ed. SV 2:103–163
HW	Friedrich 1952 (reprint Friedrich 1991)
HW ²	Friedrich, Kammenhuber, and Hoffmann 1975–
HZL	Rüster and Neu 1989; bare numbers refer to pages, numbers following # refer to sign numbers
IBK	Innsbrücker Beiträge zur Kulturwissenschaft
IBoT	Istanbul arkeoloji müzelerinde bulunan Boğazköy tabletleri 1–4— Istanbul 1944, 1947, 1954, Ankara 1988
IBS	Innsbrücker Beiträge zur Sprachwissenschaft.
IEL	Indo-European Linguistics
IEW	Pokorny 1959
IF	Indogermanische Forschungen
IJDL	International Journal of Diachronic Linguistics
IM	Istanbuler Mitteilungen
IncLing	Incontri Linguistici
JAC	Journal of Ancient Civilizations
JANEH	Journal of Ancient Near Eastern History
JANER	Journal of Ancient Near Eastern Religions
JAOS	Journal of the American Oriental Society
JBL	Journal of Biblical Literature
JCS	Journal of Cuneiform Studies
JCS SS	Journal of Cuneiform Studies Supplemental Series
JHL	Journal of Historical Linguistics
JIES	Journal of Indo-European Studies
JLR	Journal of Language Relationship
JNES	Journal of Near Eastern Studies
KBo	Keilschrifttexte aus Boghazköi

Konk.	Konkordanz der hethitischen Texte at http://www.orient.uni-wuerzburg.de/hetkonk/
KUB	Keilschrifturkunden aus Boghazköi
Kup.	Treaty with Kupanta- ^d LAMMA of Mira and Kuwaliya, ed. SV 1:95–179
KuSa	Wilhelm 1997
KuT	precedes inventory numbers of Kuşaklı tablets
KZ	Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Sprachforschung (“Kuhns Zeitschrift”)
LANE	Languages of the Ancient Near East
Laws	Hittite laws cited by § in LH
Lg	Language
LH	Hoffner 1997c
LSU	Riemschneider 1958
MDOG	Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft zu Berlin
MIO	Mitteilungen des Instituts für Orientforschung
MSL	Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon
MSpr	Muršili’s Aphasia, ed. Götze-Pedersen 1934
MSS	Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft
MVAeG	Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptischen Gesellschaft
N.A.B.U.	Nouvelles assyriologiques brèves et utilitaires
OA	Oriens Antiquus
OLZ	Orientalistische Literaturzeitung
Or NS	Orientalia Nova Series
PIHANS	Publication de l’Institut Historique et Archéologique Néerlandais de Stamboul
RA	Revue d’assyriologie et d’archéologie orientale
RHA	Revue hittite et asianique
RIA	Ebeling, Meissner et al. 1928–
RS	Ras Shamra text, cited by inventory number
RSO	Rivista degli Studi Orientali
SBo I	Güterbock 1940
SMEA	Studi micenei ed egeo-anatolici
StAs	Studia Asiana
StBoT	Studien zu den Boğazköy-Texten
StMed	Studia Mediterranea
SV 1–2	State treaties cited according to editions by Friedrich 1926; 1930
Targ.	Treaty with Targašnalli of Ḫapalla, ed. SV 1:51–94
Taw.	“Tawagalawa Letter,” ed. Heinhold-Krahmer and Rieken 2020
THeth	Texte der Hethiter
TIES	Tocharian and Indo-European Studies
TPS	Transactions of the Philological Society
UAVA	Untersuchungen zur Assyriologie und vorderasiatischen Archäologie
Ullik.	Ullikummi myth, ed. Güterbock 1951–1952
VBoT	Verstreute Boghazköi-Texte (Goetze 1930b)

VO	Vicino Oriente
VSNF	Jakob-Rost 1997
WAW	Writings from the Ancient World
WO	Die Welt des Orients
WZKM	Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes
ZA	Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und verwandte Gebiete
ZAR	Zeitschrift für Altorientalische und Biblische Rechtsgeschichte
ZDMG	Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft

