

Selected Pisidian problems and the position of Pisidian within the Anatolian languages

This paper presents three problems of Pisidian and their repercussions regarding the position of Pisidian within the Anatolian languages. These problems are the origin of the personal name Γδεβετις (gen.) and related names; the origin of the personal name Μουσητα; and the question whether the dative is attested in Pisidian. The paper argues that Pisidian is a Luwic language: not as a daughter of Hieroglyphic Luwian, but either as a part of the Carian — Lycian — Milyan dialect continuum or as a late form of Milyan.

Keywords: Pisidian, Luwic, Hieroglyphic Luwian, Milyan, personal names

1. Introduction

This paper presents three problems of Pisidian. They are connected by the fact that all of them have repercussions regarding the position of Pisidian within the Anatolian languages, which will be dealt with in §5. These problems are (§2) the origin of the personal name Γδεβετις (gen.) and related names; (§3) the origin of the personal name Μουσητα; and (§4) the question whether the dative is attested in Pisidian.¹

2. The origin of Γδεβετις (gen.) and related names

Γδεβετις is attested as a patronym in genitive three times, twice as Γδεβετις (in the inscriptions Nos. N13, N14) and once as Γδεβετιε (N12), on the last form see below (§4). As for the etymology of Γδεβετις, Starke 1987: 258 n. 58 suggested that it represents a suffixed form of Γδαβα (N12) (gen. Γδαβος (N10, N11 [*bis*], N27)). In turn, he connected Γδαβα with Γδασας (gen.) (N7), what he identified with Lyc. *xddaza-* ‘slave’ (so already Lebrun 1983: 68 [not quoted by Starke], 2012: 362; see also Starke 1990: 363 n. 1295a [“wohl”]).² Finally, he derived both forms from the root **gda-*, what he identified with the personal name *Ḫadā* attested in Old Assyrian transmission (Laroche 1966 No. 333).³

Starke’s derivational chain is undoubtedly correct, however, the connection with the Lycian word is problematic, since one would expect †Γδαζας in Pisidian. Thus I find more merit in the suggestion of I. Hajnal, who, without quoting Starke’s or Lebrun’s derivation, assumed that Γδαβα originates in **hanta-wa-* ‘belonging to the front side’ (Hajnal 1994: 147 n. 33–34 with 149 n. 40, 2000: 173; similarly Melchert 2013: 35 [**hantawa-* ‘foremost, ruling’, without quoting

¹ Pisidian inscriptions are quoted according to the numbering of Brixhe 2016b.

² Lebrun 2012: 360 cautiously compared Γδαβα with Lyc. *xddaza-* ‘slave’ (without explaining the differences), but later (362), as quoted above, he compared Γδασας with this Lycian word.

³ For the sake of completeness, the outdated etymologies shall also be mentioned: Γδεβετις is an ethnic name due to its *-t-* (Ramsay 1895: 356, 361); Γδεβετις originates in a female divine name “**g^hpōm-*” (Haas 1961: 61); Γδαβος is the Pisidian form of Greek Δᾱος (Ramsay 1895: 360).

Hajnal or the alternative view] and Rieken — Sasseville 2014: 308–309 with different semantics). This suggestion can neatly explain all Pisidian forms:

a) Γδεβetic (gen.) corresponds to Lycian *xñtawat(i)-*, Luwian *handawat(i)-* ‘ruler’ (see already König 1936: 28 with n.3;⁴ Melchert 2013: 35 [not quoting König and spelling Γδεβetic]);

b) Γδαβα continues the adjective **hanta-wa-* ‘belonging to the front side’ underlying to the verb **hantawa-* ‘to rule’ (attested in Lycian as *xñtawa-*) underlying at the very end to *handawat(i)-*;

c) Γδασας can regularly continue the frequent formation with *-assa/i-*, i.e. **hant-assa/i-*. The *i*-mutation does not affect the genitive, and that is why there is no trace of the Umlaut expected on the base of Γδεβetic.

Although only the explanation of Γδασας represents a novelty here, it was important to quote the discussion due to its phonological implications that, in turn, contribute to determining the position of Pisidian among the Anatolian languages. Melchert 2013: 35 inferred the following sound changes:

- 1) regular voicing *t > d* after nasal
- 2) loss of nasal
- 3) shift of *w > v/b*
- 4) assimilation **kd- > gd-*

While the voicing *t > d* after nasal is not remarkable in Anatolia, the loss of nasal (more precisely, **-nd- > -d-*) and the assimilation **kd- > gd-* will have a specific role below (§5.2).⁵ Finally, to these changes one must add the *a > e* Umlaut caused by the suffix *-ti-*⁶ as well as the syncope of the presumably unaccented vowel in the first syllable (cf. also Brixhe 2016b: 112).

3. The origin of Μουσητα

The origin of the name Μουσητα (N4, N5, N7, N23; once Μοσητα (N3)), gen. Μουσητος (N2, N6; once Μοσητως (N1)) is explained from *Muwa-ziti-* (Laroche 1966 Nr. 840) since Houwink ten Cate 1961: 167.⁷

However, Melchert 2013: 39 recognized that Μουσητα cannot be a regular reflex of *Muwa-ziti-* due to the voiceless stop and the vowel written with an eta, to which one must add that the sigma cannot reflect <z>, as it should be spelled with zeta (Schürr forthcoming).⁸ Melchert suggests that with the loss of the synchronic compound status (referring to the fact that *Ziti-*, as such, is not attested in the Iron Age), this name was remodelled after Greek masculine names in *-ατης/-ατας*. It must be mentioned at this juncture, as Melchert himself pointed out,

⁴ I owe this reference to Ignasi-Xavier Adiego.

⁵ The “shift of *w > v/b*”, i.e. the exact phonetic value of beta in these inscriptions requires a specific investigation that cannot be accomplished here.

⁶ The consistent spelling of these names (and the Pisidian names in general) either with epsilon or with alpha proves that these must have been different phonemes and not a sheer “échange graphique” (*contra* Brixhe 2016b: 113) and, accordingly, they need a linguistic explanation, for which Umlaut is an obvious solution.

⁷ See also Zgusta 1963: 479; Starke 1987: 256 n. 51, 1999: cols. 531–532; Brixhe — Drew-Bear — Kaya 1987: 136; Brixhe 1988: 142, 143, 2016b: 115 (none of the last three quoting Houwink ten Cate or Zgusta); Adiego 1992: 32, 2007: 386 (here only “perhaps”); Hajnal 1995: 32 n. 10, 2000: 173 (without quoting anyone); Melchert 2013: 39 (without quoting anyone).

⁸ The problem of the voiceless stops was also recognized by Starke 1987: 256 n. 51, but he dismissed it without explanation. Adiego 1992: 32 n. 11 explains the vocalism with the names in *°σατης*, allegedly continuing names in *-ziti*, which is, however, *obscurum per obscurius*.

that this name is attested not only in Pisidian, but also in Carian (*Mwsat*, Adiego 2007: 386) and in Cilicia (Μωσητας, Zgusta 1964 §1004).⁹

Schürr (forthcoming) disagreed with this suggestion, pointing out that these names did not become Greek, and Greek influence in a Carian name attested in Egypt in the 6th c. BC as well as in a name attested in Pisidia in the 3rd c. AD is not probable. Nevertheless, the names did not need to become fully Greek to absorb Greek influence, and Greek influence is absolutely possible both in 3rd c. AD Pisidia (consider the Greek names with Greek inflectional endings in the inscriptions N10, N31, N34) as well as in Egypt in the 6th c. BC, especially in view of the presence of Greek mercenaries together with the Carians, and that the name itself must have originated from Caria anyway.

The real problem with Melchert's explanation is that it is unlikely that the same remodeling would happen in three different and non-contiguous languages, i.e. in Carian, Pisidian and "Cilician" (probably a late form of Luwian). It is much more probable that it reflects a shared innovation, a shared type of suffixation, especially since as Luwic languages, these languages are closely related to one another. Moreover, a seemingly underlying Luwic *-atta- suffix is not unknown in the Anatolian languages: it has an equivalent in Lydian in such well-known names as *Aly-attēs*, *Sady-attēs* and even *Maddu(w)-atta*. The Carian name was already analysed as *Mws-at* by Schürr (forthcoming), who connects it with other Carian names showing the same suffix (*Plat*; *Šd̥tat*; *Wli/jat* / O/Υλιατος [Adiego 2007: 400, 418, 428; Vernet Pons 2012: 148–149]; Σιδυατος), but without providing an explanation for this suffix.¹⁰

However, Schürr (forthcoming) separates the Pisidian name, since the spelling with an eta instead of an alpha requires an explanation. In fact, this variation is attested in Pisidian, the "only" question is how to interpret the data. The examples are the following:

- 1) Εια (N9, N14) vs. Εη (N1, N37, N48)
- 2) Ναλι (N37) vs. Νηλι (N16, and perhaps N39)

According to Schürr (forthcoming) Ναλι and Νηλι are two variants of the same name, and the eta seems to reflect Umlaut due to the following /i/. While this cannot be excluded *a priori*, the result of the only assured case of *i*-Umlaut shows epsilons (see Γδεβετις above, §2), and epsilons and etas are not interchangeable (Brixhe 1987: 46–49, 2010: 232–233, cf. also 1988: 145). Furthermore, Brixhe — Özşait 2001: 164 cautiously argue that Ναλι and Νηλι have nothing to do with each other, since H already had the value /i/ at that time (cf. also Brixhe 1987: 46–49, 1988: 139, 2010: 232) and thus these are derived by *-li-* from two different and well attested *Lallnamen*, *Na* and *Ni*. Set aside that the precise date of these specific inscriptions is unknown,¹¹ the situation is nevertheless more complex, for eta had not yet merged with /i/ in the 4th c. AD, when the Gothic, Old Georgian and Old Armenian alphabets were created (Allen 1987: 74–75, cf. also Starke 1987: 256 n. 49: [e] and [i]).¹² In other words, the existence of two different names cannot be proven.

⁹ The frequently connected Lydian Μουσατης (Zgusta 1964 §987a) does not exist, see Schürr 2001: 100 n. 7 with ref.

¹⁰ Vernet Pons 2012: 150 suggested deriving *Wli/jat* from a form with *-ant-*, but in this case we would expect **Wli/jaδ* in Carian (*-nt- leads to Carian δ, Adiego 2007: 260).

¹¹ As for No. 16, Ramsay 1895: 354 claimed that it is not possible to date the inscriptions N1–N16, but some of them may be Roman (followed by Borchhardt — Neumann — Schulz 1975: 68, who falsely claim that Ramsay dated these inscriptions based on the shapes of the letters). N37 was dated by the publishers to the 3rd c. AD (Brixhe — Özşait 2001: 156, 166), without providing any arguments.

¹² Melchert 2013: 39 also claims that eta was not an /i/, thus implicitly withdrawing his earlier interpretation when he transcribed the name as "Musita" (Melchert 1994a: 44, 1994b: 127).

The case of the other name, Εἰα / Εἰη, is also instructive (the problem of the spelling variation was already observed by Zgusta 1957: 582, who could not offer a solution). Although Brixhe 1988: 145, 2016b: 115 suggests that Εἰη is the Hellenised version, there is no reason to see a Hellenised form in this name. Since there is no external reason to motivate the alpha / eta variation in the spelling of Εἰα / Εἰη and Ναλι / Νηλι, the remaining possibility is that they represent a specific phoneme originating from /a/ that could not have been rendered by the Greek alphabet (perhaps an /æ/). Whatever the exact phonetic realization of this phoneme was, the existence of free variation of alpha / eta proves that the name Μουσητα can be connected with *Mws-at* and the *-atta*-names regularly.¹³

4. Is the dative attested in Pisidian?

Three instances from the inscriptions N1 and N12 were suggested as attestations of dative in Pisidian. The inscription N12 (with a male on the relief) is as follows (in the generally accepted segmentation): Γδαβα Μηνες Γδεβετιε. Those who wanted to see a dative, identified Γδεβετιε as the dative form (see already Sundwall 1913: 117; Zgusta 1957: 605–606, 1963: 480; Haas 1961: 61). However, Γδεβετιε is obviously either a misspelling or the misreading of Γδεβετις (gen.), since it is in the position of the patronym.¹⁴ Note also that not a single instance of the almost fifty grave inscriptions known to date contain a “dedicatory” one (for the alleged exception of the inscription N1 see the following discussion). The inscription N1 on the tombstone of two men and a woman is as follows:

δωταριμοσητωσειηδωτ[α]ριςδωταριενεις

It has been segmented in two different ways and interpreted in three different ways (Table 1):

Table 1. Suggested interpretations of the inscription N1

Δωταρι _{NOM} Μοσητως Εἰη _{NOM} Δωτ[α]ρις Δωταρι _{NOM} Ενεις	Metri 1958: 46; Brixhe 1988: 132–133, 136; Brixhe — Özsait 2013: 231; Brixhe 2016b: 78–79
Δωταρι _{NOM} Μοσητως Εἰη _{NOM} Δωτ[α]ρις Δωταριε _{DAT} Νεις	Zgusta 1957: 606–607, 1963: 480
Δωταρι _{NOM} Μοσητως Εἰη _{DAT} Δωτ[α]ρις Δωταριε _{DAT} Νεις	Zgusta 1957: 606–607, 1963: 480; Starke 1987: 256–258 ¹⁵

The segmentation Δωταριε Νεις has the advantage that the patronym (unlike in the case of Ενεις¹⁶) is an attested name (N1 (N2, N29, and perhaps N39 [Nηι]) / Νις (N9, N17, N29, N42)). The interpretation with two datives has two problems: First, as Brixhe 1988: 145 rightly pointed out, Εἰη cannot represent a dative since it is written with an eta, not with an epsilon, and these letters are not interchangeable, as I have just mentioned above (Brixhe 1987: 47–49, 2010: 232–233, cf. also 1988: 145). The second problem is (which is still there if the construction is interpreted with only one dative) that this translation requires one or two deceased, but the relief shows three persons. Thus Starke was forced to assume that the tombstones were not

¹³ The first member (*mws-*) and the Cilician form (Μωσητας) require a separate investigation.

¹⁴ It is a misspelling according to Ramsay 1895: 361 (implicitly); Brixhe — Drew-Bear — Kaya 1987: 149; and a misreading according to Brixhe — Özsait 2013: 231; cf. also Metri 1958: 47. Brixhe 2016b: 83 already transcribes it as Γδεβετις (cf. Brixhe 2016b: 120).

¹⁵ Similarly already Haas 1961: 61 (although segmenting Δωταρι Ενεις), and Lebrun 2012: 359, 360 (cautiously: “peut-être”).

¹⁶ N41 may show a name Ηνεις that might be connected with this name, but its segmentation is not assured and the connection is problematic phonologically, cf. Brixhe 2016b: 40–41, 94.

prepared individually but bought from a prepared set and the inscription was engraved only later. Although this is not impossible, it would definitely be strange and note that there is no other instance for a dative (his other example with Γδεβετε is false, see above). But even if a mistaken combination could have happened, it is obvious from a methodological point of view that those solutions should be preferred where the inscription and the depiction are consistent with each other.¹⁷ Since the tombstone has been lost, Starke also tries to undermine the credibility of Ramsay's descriptions (1987: 257 n. 54), even though the problem at hand concerns only the depth of the incised letters, not the overall description or the distinctions between men and women.¹⁸ Finally, Starke's family reconstruction (mother Δωταρι, child Εη, daughter Δωταριε from the second marriage of Δωταρι) again absolutely contradicts the gravestone (two females and one male instead of the depicted two males and one female).

Thus two possibilities remain: first is the reading and translation of Metri and Brixhe (Δωταριν_{NOM} Μοσητω_s Εη_{NOM} Δωτ[α]ρι_s Δωταριν_{NOM} Ενε_{iς}), with the conclusion that Δωταρι is a male name, Εη is a female one (unless Δωταρι can be used for both genders [Brixhe 1988: 132–133, 136 also allowed that Δωταρι may be both a male and a female name, which was denied by Starke 1987: 257, because he believes this can happen only with *Lallnamen* and hypocoristic names], but one of the Δωταρι_s must be male in this case, too). A second possibility is that we choose the better segmentation but with nominatives (Δωταριν_{NOM} Μοσητω_s Εη_{NOM} Δωτ[α]ρι_s Δωταριε_{NOM} Νει_s). Due to the formal difference between Δωταρι and Δωταριε this would probably mean that the males are Δωταρι and Εη and the female is Δωταριε (this gender attribution has already been suggested by Zgusta 1957: 606–607, 1963: 480). Both interpretations allow to explain the tombstone as a family tombstone (in the first case one of the Δωταρι_s is the father, the other one is the husband of Εη;¹⁹ in the other case there is a father, Δωταρι, and his wife Δωταριε, and their child Εη), thus a decision cannot be made on these grounds (although the latter solution seems to me a more typical family tombstone and thus a more probable solution). But whichever solution is the correct one, it is clear that there is no assured attestation of dative in the Pisidian inscriptions.

5. The position of Pisidian among the Anatolian languages

5.1. The proposals until now

Pisidian was not included in Oettinger 1978 on the internal classification of the Anatolian languages, because at that time he did not consider its Anatolian status proved (1978: 75 n. 9), and it is not included in the forthcoming paper of E. Rieken on Anatolian dialectology either, since it is too poorly attested. Nevertheless, some scholars formulated an opinion regarding this issue.

¹⁷ The reliefs and the inscriptions published until 2016 were overall consistent (there might have been only one exception [Starke's other example with Γδεβετε is false, see above], a Greek inscription (Ρόδων, Νικόστρατος, Νικόστρατος υίός, Brixhe — Gibson 1982: 157–158, No. 10)) with the depiction of two males and a female, which, however, may be explained by the simple assumption of a phonetically well motivated spelling mistake, i.e. Ρόδων instead of Ροδῶ, since the disappearance of the final nasal was no surprise at that time, Brixhe — Gibson 1982: 158 n. 50). Nevertheless, as an anonymous reviewer kindly reminded me, the new inscriptions published in Brixhe 2016 contain several inconsistent cases, that require further research.

¹⁸ The options mentioned in Ramsay 1895: 357 (Δωταριενεις as an ethnic / political unit name or yet another genitive) is not compatible with the three deceased, since then only two names remain in nominative (Δωταρι and Εη).

¹⁹ Theoretically one could imagine that the two male Δωταρι_s were two husbands of Εη, which is not impossible, but a shared tombstone does not sound very probable.

First, Zgusta 1963: 480–481 claimed that Pisidian is a Luwic language (to use the modern terminology) and within this group it is more closely related to Lycian. He based his opinion on the geographical position of Pisidian, the origin of Pisidian names, and alleged parallels between the Lycian and Pisidian nominal paradigms, i.e. zero ending in nominative, the similarity of the genitive (both to be discussed below), and the similarity of the dative ending (Lycian *-ije* vs. Pisidian *-e*), but we have already seen that this dative ending does not exist (§4).

Second, Neumann (1978: 874 n. 6, 880 n. 11) suggested cautiously (“dürfte”) that Pisidian and Sidetic stand closest to each other. He called attention to a passage in Livius (35, 13 “*ad Pisidas, qui circa Sidam incolunt*”) on the one hand, and to the zero ending of nominative singular and the *-s* ending of the genitive singular shared by Pisidian, Sidetic and partly Lycian on the other hand. Although the remark of Livius is highly interesting, nothing follows from it, since it does not specify the relationship of the Pisidians and the Sidetans, and we do not know anything about the history of this situation either. In other words, this is a very interesting possibility, but a linguistic analysis is still needed to confirm or to reject it. The morphological arguments will be dealt with in detail in the following.

Third, Starke 1999 (cf. also 1997: 457, 468) argued in detail for the Luwian character of Pisidian, more precisely that it continues the Hieroglyphic Luwian dialect (or in current terminology, the Iron Age Luwian dialect). Probably this is the basis of the statements of Melchert 2003a: 10, 2003b: 177 (who believes that Pisidian may be a late form of Luwian or a distinct dialect, but it is impossible to determine) and Lebrun 2012: 353 (who considers Pisidian a “direct heiress” to Luwian), but neither of them quote their sources. Starke’s methodology is not clear, but he speaks about four “gemeinluwische” innovations shared by Pisidian, Lycian and Milyan, which implies a closer relationship, either in genetic or in areal sense as well as about two characteristics common with Hieroglyphic Luwian (1999: cols. 530, 532). The four innovations are as follows:

a) $\check{a} > e$ (Pisidian $\langle \varepsilon, \eta \rangle$) (also in Starke 1987: 256 n. 49)

b) $s > \emptyset / V_ \#$

c) $n > \emptyset / i_$ (leading to the syncretism of nom. and acc. sg. of the mutated stems: $\text{M}\eta\nu\iota$ (N31, N38), gen. $\text{M}\eta\nu\epsilon\varsigma$ (N12)) (for $\text{M}\eta\nu\iota$ as an *i*-mutated stem and, accordingly, Pisidian as a Luwian language see already Starke 1987: 256);

d) abandonment of the *-hhi*-conjugation

Unfortunately, two of Starke’s arguments are wrong, and one has a different explanation: First, it cannot be judged, if Pisidian abandoned the *-hhi*-conjugation or not, since not a single Pisidian verb form has been identified until now (the new inscriptions from Selge and Kesme and Değirmenözü [Brixhe 2016b: S1–S4 with refs.]), unknown at the time of Starke’s paper, may include verb forms but they are still unintelligible, for a segmentation attempt of S2 see now Adiego 2016).

Second, the name $\text{M}\eta\nu\iota$ is obviously theophoric,²⁰ but the *i*-mutation is not a derivational suffix, thus this *-i-* should have another explanation, for instance the ubiquitous *-iya-* adjectival / appurtenance suffix with the similarly ubiquitous contraction. Moreover, the genitive is attested twice as $\text{M}\eta\nu\iota\varsigma$ (N31, N4), which points to an original *i*-stem (and to $\text{M}\eta\nu\epsilon\varsigma$ as a probably secondary spelling / pronunciation; it is an inverse spelling according to Brixhe 1988: 144–145). But even if we assume for the sake of the argument that $\text{M}\eta\nu\iota$ is an *i*-mutated stem, nothing proves that the nominative and the accusative singular merged, since there is no identified accusative until now. Moreover, nothing points to the loss of a final */n/* after */i/* in Pisidian.

²⁰ Brixhe — Drew-Bear — Kaya 1987: 150; Brixhe — Özsait 2001: 164; Lebrun 2012: 360 (*contra* Starke 1987: 256 n. 50a connecting it with Luwian compound names with *Mana-* as their first member).

Third, there is no evidence for a general change $\check{a} > e$ in Pisidian. On the one hand, as we have seen above (§2), secondary $\langle \varepsilon \rangle$ is due to *i*-Umlaut (and the alpha/eta change probably has a completely different explanation, see §3). On the other hand, there are many Pisidian words that maintained their /a/ (cf. e.g. below under the discussion of the origin of the Pisidian vocabulary).

Thus, only the loss of postvocalic final /s/ remains as an argument — but this is an argument that separates Pisidian from Hieroglyphic Luwian. Although this loss can be explained as secondary from Hieroglyphic Luwian final /-s/, of course, this can be done only if the relationship of the two languages is otherwise proved. The identification with Hieroglyphic Luwian is, however, based only on the following characteristics:

a) There is a genitive case in Pisidian, thus it cannot continue Cuneiform Luwian (or with today's terminology, Kizzuwatna Luwian);

b) The contraction $ya > i$ in the oblique cases of the *i*-stems is shared only by Hieroglyphic Luwian and Pisidian, see gen. $\Delta\omega\tau[\alpha]qis$.

The problem with these two arguments is that they are not characteristic enough. The genitive case has been retained in all the Luwic languages, save Kizzuwatna Luwian, thus it does not tell us too much about the position of Pisidian. This specific contraction is just yet another case of the widespread $-iya- > -i-$ contraction and thus, again, it is not helpful.

Finally, Starke 1987: 259 argued that the Pisidian word for 'girl' is an *i*-stem and not *a*-stem, as in Lycian, thus it stands closer to Cuneiform Luwian (but not continuing, as per above). This is based on his identification of $\Delta\omega\tau\alpha qis$ as the Pisidian word for 'daughter' (Starke 1987: 258–259, 1990: 347; followed by Schürr 1999: 25 [who later retracted it] and Lebrun 2012: 360). However, this identification is very probably wrong, since this name must refer to a male, at least once (see §4 above, inscription N1) and also appears in the compound name $\Pi\iota\gamma\epsilon\rho\delta\tau\alpha qis$ (five times, N37), referring exclusively to males in papponyms (see already Schürr 2006: 1560 n. 2). Note also, that a derivation from Proto-Indo-European $*d^hu\acute{e}gh_2tr-$ 'daughter' (on the form see Kloekhorst 2011) is also problematic phonologically, due to the initial consonant as well as the different vocalism, and Starke has not provided any explanation for these. In other words, this word cannot be used as an argument the way Starke did. But even if it means 'girl', it shows the suffix $-i-$ from $-iya-$, which does not exclude the possibility of an *a*-stem.

To sum up, there is no argument for identifying Pisidian as a daughter language of Hieroglyphic Luwian. Actually, if someone looks at the map this is not surprising at all: Pisidian was spoken a long way away from assured Luwian speaking territories (separated by Lycaonia), thus the question whether Pisidian originates from Hieroglyphic Luwian does not even come up.

5.2. The material

The classification of Pisidian must obviously remain very tentative due to the lack of evidence. This is especially true because the sparse evidence at hand does not allow using the classical method, i.e. detecting shared exclusive (morphological) innovations. Currently we can work only with shared isoglosses that admittedly have lower demonstrative value. In the following these isoglosses will be presented from the field of inflectional and derivational morphology as well as historical phonology (summarized in a table at the end).

Within the inflectional morphology, the zero nominative and the sibilant genitive ending in the singular are paralleled by Milyan, Carian and Sidetic (note that the dative singular and the *i*-mutation are not attested in Pisidian, as per above and §4). While the prehistory of the nominative is beyond doubt (loss of final -s), this is not the case with the genitive, except that

the final *-s* of the genitive cannot continue an earlier final *-s*, i.e. it must originate in **-sX*.²¹ Melchert repeatedly assumed the suffix of the genitival adjective to be **-asso/i-*, where the deletion of the final *-s* would have been followed by the deletion of the last unaccented vowel (1994a: 44–45, 1994b: 127, similarly but cautiously Hajnal 2000: 182); Melchert 2012: 278 n. 10 later allowed the possibility of the genitive ending **-oso* as well. This possibility was chosen already by Brixhe 1988: 142–143, who rightly pointed out the lack of agreement between the possessor and possessed which would be a requirement in the case of the genitival adjective (cf. also Brixhe 2016a: 33). Nevertheless, Brixhe — Özşait 2001: 161–162 (cf. also Brixhe 2016a: 33) suggested yet another source, the genitive ending attested in Cuneiform Luwian *-ašši*, Hieroglyphic Luwian */-as(s)i/*, Carian *-ś*, Sidetic *-s*, and probably reflecting PIE **-osyo* (Melchert 2012: 278–279; cf. also Yakubovich 2010: 39–45). It is hard to choose between these alternatives from a Pisidian point of view, since both are possible, as long as we do not know more about the loss of the final vowels in the prehistory of Pisidian.

As for the derivational morphology, the suffix **-iya-* in *-i-* is simply too ubiquitous and the suffix *-at-* is attested also in Lydian (cf. above, §3), thus, again, it is not helpful.²² If the analysis of *Δωταριε* as a derivation from *Δωταρι* suggested above (§4) turns out to be correct, then there is a suffix *-e-* too, whose prehistory, however, is completely unclear at the moment.

While the historical phonology of Pisidian shows some widespread and thus not helpful changes (the contraction of *-uwa-* and *-iya-*), as well as specifically Pisidian changes (**-nt-* > *-d-*; the epenthetic vowel in *ouper-*, *piger-*, for the identification of this change see Adiego 2012: 20), there are some more restricted changes shared by other Anatolian languages, which can be summarized as follows (cf. Table 2):

Table 2. Shared isoglosses of Pisidian

Pisidian	Milyan	Lycian	Carian	Sidetic
nom. sg. <i>*-s</i> > <i>-Ø</i>	x	–	x	x
gen. sg. <i>-s</i>	x	–	–	–
syncope of an unaccented vowel	x	x	?	?
<i>a</i> > <i>e</i> Umlaut by <i>/i/</i>	x	x	x	–
laryngeal <i>*k-</i> , <i>-g-</i>	x	x	–	?
no lenition in the suffix <i>-ti-</i>	x	x	?	?

a) the presumably unaccented first vowel was syncopated (just like in Lycian, Milyan and, perhaps, in Carian) — or at least the words of these languages originating in **hant-* share the same history;

b) *-i-* caused Umlaut (*a* > *e*), just like in Lycian and Carian;

c) Starke 1987: 258 n. 58, cf. 1990: 642 claimed that the initial laryngeal is continued in Pisidian as <γ>. While this is possible, one must mention Melchert’s alternative view (2013: 35),

²¹ Starke 1999: col. 532 suggested the restoration of the genitive ending, which can be excluded only if the attested Pisidian ending can be derived regularly from an earlier genitive ending, and surely this is the case, whichever suggestion applies.

²² One may, however, object that according to Rieken *apud* Miller 2013: 121 Fig. 3 and Rieken (forthcoming) Lydian was a Luwic language, thus this suffix is a feature of the Luwic languages (for an opposing view on Lydian see e.g. Yakubovich 2010: 6). Unfortunately, the relationship of Lydian with the Luwic languages requires further research.

who sees a secondary assimilation in it: **kd-* > *gd-*. If the suggestion to connect the first part of Ουγοιδις (N37, 3x) with the Luwic element *uḫḫa-* is correct (Simon 2014: 185), then it shows that one of the reflexes of the intervocalic laryngeals was <γ>. Since this is the voiced counterpart, one expects **k-* in initial position, exactly what Melchert proposed. Interestingly enough it would show a laryngeal system identical to that of Lycian, but different from Carian (cf. Simon 2011; Brosch 2016).

d) Pisidian did not lenite the consonant of the suffix *-ti-* (just like Lycian).

Finally, the lexicon also calls for some comments. Set aside the *Lallnamen*, the theophoric names, the foreign names, and the names with unintelligible components, the remaining ones show a typical Luwic vocabulary:²³

Γδαβα / Γδαβος	< <i>*hantawa-</i> (as per above, §2)
Γδασας	< <i>*hantassa/i-</i> (as per above, §2)
Γδεβετις	< <i>ḫantawat(i)-</i> (as per above, §2)
Μουα (N34, N38) / Μουος (N23, N32)	< <i>muwa-</i> (Brixhe — Drew-Bear — Kaya 1987: 159)
Ουγοιδις	< <i>uḫḫa-</i> (Simon 2014: 185)
Ουπερ-δοταις (N13)	< <i>upra-</i> (as per above, §5.2)
Ουρζε (N34 [2x], cf. also Ατουρζε (N33))	< <i>urazza-</i> ‘greatest’ (suggested here, for this meaning see Yakubovich 2013, esp. 160–161)
Πιγερ-δοταρις	< <i>*piḫra-</i> (as per above, §5.2)

6. Conclusions

1. There is no evidence for a specific connection with Hieroglyphic Luwian (*contra* Starke). Although most of the features could be explained as late, secondary developments from Hieroglyphic Luwian, the non-lenited consonant in the suffix *-ti-* argues against it, not to mention the geographic distance.

2. Nothing supports that Pisidian has anything special to do with Sidetic (*contra* Neumann), thus the remark of Livius seems to have a different background. The only assured shared feature is the loss of final *-s*, but this happens in Milyan and Carian as well.

3. It is probable that Pisidian belongs to the Luwic subgroup (as was already suggested by Zgusta). Nevertheless, lacking enough evidence about the morphology of Pisidian, this is based only on its clear Luwic vocabulary, more precisely, on the Pisidian names that originate in Luwic vocabulary.²⁴

4. There are two possibilities regarding its position within the Luwic languages:

a) a member of the Carian — Lycian — Milyan — Pisidian dialect continuum, where the fine differences could be exemplified by the different reflexes of the genitive ending as well as those of the laryngeals;

²³ Note that Ουα (42) is a *Lallname* “Wa” (with Brixhe — Özşait 2001: 169) and not the Luwian word *wawa/i-* ‘cow’ (*contra* Lebrun 2012: 360). A full analysis of the entire Pisidian onomastic material is still a desideratum.

²⁴ In other words, there is still a theoretical possibility that the underlying language is not Luwic or not Anatolian or not even Indo-European that was later culturally or linguistically Luwicized (in the former case these names would show only the emulation of the Luwic culture and not the underlying language, in the latter case the names would represent only a borrowed vocabulary). Nevertheless, a non-Indo-European language is not expected in Pisidia in the first centuries AD. As a non-Anatolian language only Phrygian could be assumed, but this is morphologically not possible, since the Phrygian genitives are quite different. Thus the only real alternative is a non-Luwic Anatolian language.

b) considering that practically all features are identical to those of Milyan, one may entertain the idea that Pisidian is a late successor of Milyan and both differences (the rise of the epenthetic vowels in *ouper-* and *piger-*, and **-nt-* > *-d-*) are only due to a later development in Pisidian.

Lacking substantial Pisidian material it is obviously impossible to choose between the alternatives and prudence dictates to opt for the dialect continuum. One can only hope that the recently found longer Pisidian texts will improve the understanding of the position of Pisidian among the Anatolian languages.

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Жолт Шимон. О некоторых проблемах писидийского языка и о его месте среди других анатолийских языков

В статье рассмотрены три проблемы писидийского языка и их влияние на определение положения писидийского внутри анатолийских языков. Эти проблемы таковы: происхождение личного имени Γδεβητις (род. падеж) и связанных с ним имен; происхождение личного имени Μουσητα; вопрос о том, засвидетельствован ли в писидийском датальный падеж. Автор полагает, что писидийский — лувический язык, но не потомок иероглифического лувийского, а либо часть карийско-ликийско-милийского диалектного континуума, либо поздняя форма милийского.

Ключевые слова: писидийский язык, лувические языки, иероглифический лувийский, милийский язык, имена собственные.