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Hittite

Morphology – Part 2: Nominal inflection

Roadmap

- Nominal categories
- Nominal and adjectival inflection
- Inflectional classes
- Inflection of pronouns

Inflectional categories of nominals

- Case: nominative, accusative, genitive, dative-locative, allative, ablative, instrumental, vocative, ergative (?)
- Number: singular, plural, collective (?)
- Gender: common, neuter

The OH nominal paradigm

Case	Singular	Plural
NOM. COM.	-š, -∅	-eš
ACC. COM.	-n, -an (cons. stems)	-uš
N/A NEUT.	-∅, -n (a-stems)	-a, -∅ (some cons. stems)
ERG.?	-anza	-anteš
GEN.	-aš	-an, -aš
DAT./LOC.	-i, -ya (i-stems), -∅ (some cons. stems)	-aš
VOC.	-e, -i, -∅	-
ALL.	-a	-aš
ABL.	-az, -za (some cons. stems)	
INS.	-it, -d/ta	

The NH nominal paradigm

Case	Singular	Plural
NOM. COM.	-š	-eš, -uš, -aš
ACC. COM.	-n, -an	-eš, -uš, -aš
N/A NEUT.	-∅, -n	-∅, -a, -i
ERG.	-anza	-anteš
GEN.	-aš	-aš
DAT./LOC.	-i, -ya, -e, -ai	-aš
VOC.	-e, -i, -∅	-
ALL.	-	-
ABL.	-az, -za (cons. stems)	
INS.	-	

Hittite cases and Akkadian prepositions

- With logograms, case marking is variable:
 - Phonetic complementation: LUGAL-*uš* ‘the king.NOM’
 - Akkadian prepositions: *ŠA* ‘of’ (genitive), *INA* and *ANA* ‘to, in, into’ (dative-locative, allative), *IŠTU* ‘from, by means of, with’ (ablative, instrumental)
 - Zero case marking

Count vs. collective plural?

- *alpa-* (c.) 'cloud' common gender → nom/acc pl. *alpeš/alpuš* 'individual clouds' vs. collective (=neuter plural) *alpa* 'bank of clouds'
- *šuhḫa-* (c.) 'roof' → *šuhḫuš* acc. pl. vs. *šuhḫa* collective plural

Inflectional classes of nouns

- Vowel stems:
 - *-a-*: *antuḫš-a-* ‘man’
 - *-i-*: *ḫalk-i-* ‘grain’
 - *-u-*: *wēll-u-* ‘meadow’
 - *-ai-*: *zahḫ-ai-* ‘battle’
 - *-au-*: *ḫarn-āu-* ‘birthing stool’
 - One single *-e-* stem: *utne* (n.) ‘land’

Inflectional classes of nouns

- Consonant stems (many are neuters!):
 - *ḫ*-stem: *išqaruḫ* (n.) ‘vessel’, *iskaruḫ-i* D/L
 - *l*-stem: *mēmāl* (n.) ‘meal’, *memāl-aš* GEN
 - *n*-stem: *laman* (n.) ‘noun’, *lamn-aš* GEN
→ but *ḫāra-š* (c.) ‘eagle’ vs. *ḫāran-aš* GEN
 - *r*-stem: *aniur* (n.) ‘ritual’, *aniur-aš* GEN
 - *s*-stem: *aiš* (n.) ‘mouth’, *išš-aš* GEN
 - *t*-stem: *kardimiyaz* (c.) ‘anger’, *kardimiyatt-aš* GEN
 - *nt*-stem: *išpanza* (c.) ‘night’, *išpand-aš* GEN
 - Heteroclite *r/n*-stem: *wātar* (n.) ‘water’, *weten-aš* GEN

Examples of OH nominal paradigms: *antuḫša-* (c.) ‘man’

NOM	<i>antuḫš-aš</i>	<i>antuḫš-eš</i>
ACC	<i>antuḫš-an</i>	<i>antuḫš-uš</i>
GEN	<i>antuḫš-aš</i>	<i>antuḫš-an</i>
D/L	<i>antuḫš-i</i>	<i>antuḫš-aš</i>
ABL	<i>(antuḫš-az</i> post-OH)	
INST	<i>yuk-it</i> (‘yoke’)	
N/A	<i>(pēda-n</i> ‘place’)	
VOC	<i>(att-a, att-i</i> ‘oh father’)	

Examples of nominal paradigms: *wātar* (n.) ‘water’

N/A	<i>wātar</i>	<i>widār</i>
ERG	<i>witen-anza</i>	<i>weten-anteš</i>
GEN	<i>witen-aš</i>	A.Ḫl.A- <i>aš</i>
D/L	<i>witen-i</i>	<i>weten-aš</i>
ABL		<i>weten-az</i>
INST		<i>weten-it/witan-ta</i>

Inflectional classes adjectives

■ Vowel stems:

- *-a-*: *ḥantezziya-š* 'first'
- *-i-* (ablaut!): *šuppi-š* 'pure'
- *-u-* (ablaut!): *āššu-š* 'good'

■ Consonant stem:

- *-r-*: *kurur* 'hostile', *kurur-aš* GEN
- *-nt-*: *ḥūmanza* 'all', *ḥūmand-an* ACC

Examples of adjectival paradigms: *ḫūmant-* ‘all’

NOM	<i>ḫūmanza</i> /hu:mants/	<i>ḫūmand-eš</i>
ACC	<i>ḫūmand-an</i>	<i>ḫūmand-uš</i>
N/A	<i>ḫūman</i>	<i>ḫūmant-a</i>
GEN	<i>ḫūmand-aš</i>	<i>ḫūmant-aš</i>
D/L	<i>ḫūmant-i</i>	<i>ḫūmant-aš</i>
ABL	<i>ḫūmand-az</i>	
INST	<i>ḫūmant-it</i>	

Pronouns

- Personal (accented vs. clitic)
- Demonstratives: *kā-* 'this', *apā-* 'that', *aši* 'that'
- Indefinite: *kuiški* 'someone', *kuitki* 'something'
- Relative/interrogative: *kuiš* 'who', *kuit* 'which'

Personal pronouns: 1st person accented pronoun

	Singular	Plural
NOM	<i>ūk</i>	<i>wēs</i>
ACC	<i>ammuk</i>	<i>anzāš</i>
GEN	<i>ammel</i>	<i>anzel</i>
D./L.	<i>ammuk</i>	<i>anzāš</i>
ABL	<i>ammēdaz</i>	<i>anzēdaz</i>

Personal pronouns: 3rd person enclitic pronoun

	P2 clitics		Possessive clitics	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	= <i>aš</i>	= <i>e</i>	= <i>šiš</i>	= <i>šeš</i>
ACC.	= <i>an</i>	= <i>uš</i>	= <i>šan</i>	= <i>šuš</i>
N./A.	= <i>at</i>	= <i>e</i>	= <i>šet</i>	= <i>šet</i>
GEN.	-	-	= <i>šas</i>	(= <i>man</i> 'mine')
DAT.	= <i>še</i>	= <i>šmaš</i>	= <i>ši</i>	= <i>šaš</i>
ALL.	-	-	= <i>ša</i>	-
ABL.-INS.	-	-	= <i>šet</i>	

Pronominal declension: demonstrative and relative

	Demonstrative		Relative	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	<i>kāš</i>	<i>kē</i>	<i>kuiš</i>	<i>kuiēš</i>
ACC.	<i>kūn</i>	<i>kūš</i>	<i>kuin</i>	<i>kuiuš</i>
N./A.	<i>kī</i>	<i>kē</i>	<i>kuit</i>	<i>kue</i>
GEN.	<i>kēl</i>	<i>kinzan</i>	<i>kuēl</i>	-
DAT.	<i>kēdani</i>	<i>kēdaš</i>	<i>kuedani</i>	<i>kuedaš</i>
ABL.	<i>kez</i>		<i>kuēz</i>	
INST.	<i>kēt/kēdanta</i>		-	