

SILVIA LURAGHI, GUGLIELMO INGLESE

Hittite

Morphology – Part 3: Verbal inflection

Roadmap

- Verbal categories
- Inflectional classes
- Verbal inflection
- Stem formation
- Non-finite forms of the verb

Verbal categories and inflectional classes

- **Tense:** present/future vs. preterite
- **Mood:** indicative vs. imperative
- **Voice:** active vs. middle

- Two inflectional classes distinct only in the active voice:
-mi verbs vs. *-hi* verbs

Inflectional endings – active voice (present/future)

| Person | Singular | | Plural | |
|--------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | <i>mi</i> -conjugation | <i>hi</i> -conjugation | <i>mi</i> -conjugation | <i>hi</i> -conjugation |
| 1 | <i>-mi</i> | <i>-hi</i> (<i>-he</i> OH) | <i>-weni, -meni</i> | |
| 2 | <i>-ši, -ti</i> | <i>-ti, -šti</i> | <i>-teni</i> | <i>-teni, -šteni</i> |
| 3 | <i>-zi</i> | <i>-i</i> | <i>-anzi</i> | |

Inflectional endings – active voice (preterite)

| Person | Singular | | Plural | |
|--------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | <i>mi</i> -conjugation | <i>hi</i> -conjugation | <i>mi</i> -conjugation | <i>hi</i> -conjugation |
| 1 | -un, -nun | -hun | -wen, -men | |
| 2 | -š, -t | -ta, -šta | -ten | -ten, -šten |
| 3 | -t | -š | -er | |

Inflectional endings – middle voice (present/future)

| Person | Singular | Plural |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | - <i>ḥa(ri)</i> | - <i>wašta(ti)</i> |
| 2 | - <i>ta(ri)</i> | - <i>tuma(ri)</i> |
| 3 | - <i>a(ri), -ta(ri)</i> | - <i>anta(ri)</i> |

- In the present tense, middle endings can be enlarged by a morpheme *-ri*. Enlarged endings occur as early as in OH, but become the norm in NH only.

Inflectional endings – middle voice (preterite)

| Person | Singular | Plural |
|--------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <i>-ḫat(i)</i> | <i>-waštat(i)</i> |
| 2 | <i>-tat(i)</i> | <i>-dumat</i> |
| 3 | <i>-at(i), -tat(i)</i> | <i>-antat(i)</i> |

Inflectional endings – imperative

| Person | Singular | | | Plural | | |
|--------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| | <i>mi</i> -conj. | <i>hi</i> -conj. | middle | <i>mi</i> -conj. | <i>hi</i> -conj. | middle |
| 1 | -(a)llu | -allu | -ḫa(ru) | -wani | | -waštati |
| 2 | -∅, -t | -∅ | -ḫut | -ten | | -tumati |
| 3 | -du | -u | -aru, -taru | -antu | | -antaru |

Stem formation: *-mi* verbs

- Ablauting consonant stems:
ešmi 'I am' vs. *ašanzi* 'they are'; *kuemi* 'I kill' vs. *kunanzi* 'they kill'
- Non-ablauting consonant stems:
walḫmi 'I strike' = *walḫanzi* 'they strike'
- Irregular consonant stems:
ḫarmi 'I have' vs. *ḫarkanzi* 'they have'

Stem formation: *-mi* verbs

- Ablauting vowel stems:
uwatemi ‘I lead here’ vs. ***uwadanzi*** ‘they lead here’
- Non-ablauting vowel stems: only suffixed (*-nu-*)
arnumi ‘I transport’ = ***arnuwanzi*** ‘they transport’
- Irregular vowel stems:
paimi ‘I go’ vs. ***panzi*** ‘they go’; ***temi*** ‘I say’ vs. ***taranzi*** ‘they say’
- Suffixed stems: *-ške/a-*, *-ēšš-*, *-nu-*, *-āi-*

Stem formation: *-ḫi* verbs

- Consonant stems:
ārḫi 'I arrive' vs. *aranzi* 'they arrive'
istapḫi 'I close' vs. *istappanzi* 'they close'
- Vowel stems:
tēḫḫi 'I place' vs. *tiyanzi* 'they place'
tarnaḫḫi 'I let' vs. *tarnanzi* 'they let'
- Suffixed stems: *-aḫḫ-*, *-anna-*, *-šša-*

Non-finite verb forms

- Participle
- Infinitive
- Supine
- Verbal nouns

→ always formed on the stem of present 3rd person plural

Participle

- Suffix **-ant-** (nominative [ants] normally spelled *-an-za*)
- Most often resultative
 - transitive verbs: patient oriented **ēpp-/app-** ‘take’ → **appanza** ‘taken’, ‘prisoner’
 - intransitive verbs: subject oriented **pai-** ‘go’ → **panza** ‘gone’
- Non-resultative with some atelic verbs
 - transitive verbs: **šākk-** ‘know’ → **šakkanza** ‘known’, ‘knowing’
 - intransitive verbs: **ḫuwai-** ‘run’ → **ḫuwanza** ‘running’, ‘fugitive’

Infinitive

- Suffixes:
 - **-wanzi** (-*umanzi* with -*u* stems)
 - **-anna** only for ablauting monosyllabic -*mi* verbs, e.g. *ēd-/ad-* ‘eat’ → **adanna**
- Control infinitives:
 - *zahḫiya-* ‘fight’ → **zahḫiya-wanzi epzi** ‘he started fighting’
- Purpose clauses:

LUGAL-*uš* ^{URU}*Hattuša* DINGIR^{DIDLI}-*aš* **aru-wanzi** *uēt*
king.NOM H.ALL god.DAT.PL pray-INF come.PST.3SG
‘The king came to Hattusa to pray the gods.’ (KBo 22.2 rev. 13)

Supine

- Suffix *-wan*
 - Only in the construction *V-(ške/a)wan dai-/tiye/a-* ‘start doing something’:
 - *memai-* ‘speak’ → ***memi-ški-wan daiš*** ‘he began speaking’
 - *pai-* ‘give’ → ***pe-ški-wan dair*** ‘they started giving’

Verbal nouns

- Suffixes

- **-war** (gen. *-waš*) (*-umar* with *-u* stems):
ḫandai- ‘determine, fix’ → ***ḫanda-war*** ‘determination’
- **-atar** (gen. *-annaš*) only for ablauting monosyllabic *-mi* verbs:
ēd-/ad- ‘eat’ → ***ad-atar*** ‘the act of eating’