QA and BA cuneiform signs in the history of Hittite

Maria Molina

Russian State University for the Humanities, Institute of Oriental and Classical studies, Centre of comparative studies

Objectives: To look into problem of the usage of two rare cuneiform signs (qa- and ba-) in texts, written in Old, Middle and New Hittite language. The main object is to find out how often these signs have been used phonetically in Old Hittite, competing with more common signs pa-, ka-, ga-, in what meaning and in what type of lexics, if such usage is detected. The research is based on the principles of corpus linguistics and is going to eventually cover the absolute majority of the published Hittite texts.



Methods:

For the first stage of our investigation I took all publications of StBoT series.

- The goal is to scan all texts in the publication including dictionaries and choose all forms of words, where a qa- or ba- cuneiform sign appears.
- I am going to form a catalog of all such cases.
- Every time that one of these signs is detected, we form a new line with the following data:
- a form containing the sign,
- lexeme,
- address of the form (e.g. Bo 2741+ (KUB 31.61) i 9),
- period when the tablet has been written down,
- period when the protograph of the text has been created,
- CTH number of the text.

The corpus for the research is planned to include not only Hittite texts, but also Akkadian, Hurrite, Huttish, Luvian, because there might exist a probability of a link between statistical frequency of the phonetically used signs qa-, ba-, on the one hand, and language of the text, on the other.

BA	Лексема fAppa-	форма fA-ab-ba-a-aš	Адрес Во 2060+ (KUB 15.17) і 10	Датировка Датировка СТН экземпляра протографа		QA	Лексема	форма	Адрес	Датировка Датировка экземпляра протографа	
				NS	585.A		tukk- 'to be visible'	thung ga ari	Bo 2741+ (KUB 31.61) i 9	NS	585.A
		fA-ab-ba-a-aš	Bo 2459 (KUB 15.16) i 11	NS	585.B		to be visible	t]u-uq-qa-a-ri	B02741+ (R0B 51.01)15	145	505.A
		fA-ab-ba-a	Bo 2628+ (KUB 56.1) i 1	LNS	585.S		acophala	x ia ao oč	Bo 3795+ ii 2	NG	585.P
		fA-ab-ba-a-k[(an)]	Bo 2628+ (KUB 56.1) i 2	LNS	585.S		acephala	x-iq-qa-aš	D0 37 354 II 2	NS	505.F

	Contraction and the second parts of the								and the second sec
BA.ÚŠ	BA.UG6	Bo 8303 (KUB 56.3)	NS	585.T	QA-DU 'zusammen mit'	QA-DU	Bo 3034 (KUB 31.54) iv 10	LNS	585.O
57.00	BAIOGO	B0 0000 (ROB 00.0)		000.1		QA-DU	Bo 2412 (KUB 31.56) iv 8	NS	585.N
ŠÀ- <i>BA</i>	ŠÀ-BA	Bo 3595+ (KUB 31.51) i 10	NS	585.D		QA-DU	Hatt. III 5		
SÀ.BA	ŠÀ.BA	Bo 5302 (KUB 15.25) Rs. 26	NS	590		QA-DU	KUB I 1+ 1304/u III 5f		
BA-LA-AT	BA-LA-AT	Bo 7266+ (KUB 56.6) ii 4	NS	585.E	kuwatga 'somehow'	ku]-ua-at-qa	2309/c (KUB 15.25) Vs. 36	MS	396.1.
	BA-LA-AT	Bo 4148+ (KUB 4.33) ii 4	NS	585.P	Kuwaiqa somenow	nuj uu ui qu			
A.AB.BA 'Meer'	A.AB.BA	291/e (KUB 30.43) Rs. III 2'	NS	276.2	QA-TU 'zu Ende sein'	QA-TI	1648/c (KUB 15.25) Rs. 30	MS	396.1.
AD.DA Weel	A.AD.DA	291/e (ROB 30.43) NS. III 2	IN S	2/0.2					
ÚÚ-BA-RU Schutzbürger,	LÚ.MEŠÚ-BA-RUM	Bo 162 (IBoT 2.101)	LNS	626.Tg06.III.1.G	zik 'you']zi-ik-ga	552/u (KBo 55.15) i 6'	NS	389
	LÚ.MEŜÚ-BA-RU	+AnAr 9140 (KBo 17.74, also as ABoT 1.8+) i 18'	MS	631.1.A		zi-iq-qa	Bo 20 (KBo 3.7) i 23	NS	321.A
Labarna-	la-ba-ar-na-aš	Bo 2489+ (KUB 57.63) ii 12	NS	385.10.A	mHuggana-	mHu-uq-qa-na-a-aš	Bo 2020+ (KBo 5.3) ii 10	NS	42.A
							the second s		
mbašši	am-ba-aš-ši-iš	Bo 4931+ (KUB 40.102) i 7	NS	628.Tf 08.A					
	am-ba-aš-ši-iš	1779/c (KUB 29.4) iii 58	NS	481.A					

Results:	Up to now I have searched through the files of StBoT 1–5. As to the <i>qa</i> -, so far I found more than 60 signs. As to the <i>ba</i> -, I have met with only about 15 signs. All of them but three are attested in New				
	and Late New Hittite texts, only one of ba- signs and two of qa- signs are attested in Middle Hittite texts.				
Conclusions:	For the time being statistical data confirm my hypothesis that sign <i>qa</i> - belongs to the new Hittite period, and sign <i>ba</i> - marks only borrowed lexics.				
References:	1. Eichner 1980 – Eichner H. "Phonetik und Lautgesetze des Hethitischen – Weg zur Entschlüsselung"// Lautgeschichte und Etymologie. Akten der VI. Fachtagung der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft. Wien, 2429. September 1978. Herausgegeben von				

M. Mayrhofer, M. Peters, O. E. Pfeiffer. Wiesbaden.

2. Güterbock 1989 — Güterbock H. Marginal Notes on Recent Hittitological Publications // JNES 48/4. 1989. P. 307—11.

3. Hart 1983 – Hart G. R. Problems of Writing and Phonology in cuneiform Hittite // TPS. Oxford. P. 100–154.

4. Melchert 1994 – Melchert H. C. Anatolian Historical Phonology. Amsterdam.

5. Oettinger 1979 – Oettinger N. Stammbildung des hethitischen Verbums. Nürnberg.

6. Rosenkranz 1959 – Rosenkranz B. Zur hethitischen Orthographie und Lautlehre // Festschrift J. Friedrich zum 65. Geburtstag gewidmet. Heidelberg.

7. Sturtevant 1932 – Sturtevant E. H. The development of the Stops in Hittite // Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. 52, No 1. P. 1–12.

8. Van den Hout Th. The ductus of the Alalah VII texts and the origin of Hittite cuneiform // E. Devecchi (ed.). Palaeography and Scribal Practices in Syro-Palestine and Anatolia in the Late Bronze Age. Papers Read at a Symposium in Leiden, 17–18 December 2009 (PIHANS) 119). Leiden, 2012. P. 147–170.

9. van den Hout Th. The rise and fall of cuneiform script in Hittite Anatolia // Ch. Woods (ed.). Visible Language: Inventions of Writing in the Ancient Middle East and Beyond. The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 2010. P. 99—106.

10. Wilhelm G. Remarks on the Hittite cuneiform script // I. Singer (ed.). Ipamati kistamati pari tumatimis: Luwian and Hittite Studies Presented to J. David Hawkins on the Occasion of His 70th Birthday. Tel Aviv, 2010. P. 256-262.