Hittite Pronouns and the Enclitic Chain

1. The Enclitic Chain

Normally begins a Hittite sentence. Consists of several elements, in the following order:

1) Clause-opening particle: *nu-, ta-, šu-* (the vowel assimilates to the following vowel, if there is any).

2) Conjunction: *-(y)a-* = "and," *-ma-* = "but"

3) Direct speech particle: *-wa-* (*-war-* before a vowel)

4) Enclitic pronoun in the nominative

5) Enclitic pronoun(s) in accusative or dative-locative

6) The reflexive particle *–za/-z*

7) Enclitic particles: *-pat* (specification/focusing), *-apa*, *-ašta*, *-šan*, *-kan* (location/ movement/relation)

The appearance of any of the above elements is optional, but the order is fixed.

The conjunctions *-a* (*-ya* after a vowel), *-ma* and the enclitic particle *-pat* can be also appended to words within a sentence (in a non-initial position).

2. Personal pronouns (independent and enclitic)

	1			2			3		
Sg.	Indep.	Encl.		Indep.	Encl.		Indep.	Encl.	
Nom.	*uk, ammuk* (LH)		"I"	*zik*		"you"		c. *-aš* n. *-at*	"he" "it"
Acc.	*ammuk, uk* (LH)	*-mu*	"me"	*tuk*	*-ta*	"you"		c. *-an* n. *-at*	"him" "it"
Gen	*ammel*		"mine"	*tuel*		"your"	*šel*		"his/its"
D.-L.	*ammuk, uk* (LH)	*-mu*	"to me"	*tuk*	*-ta*	"to you"	*šetani*	*-še, -ši*	"to him/ to it"
Abl.	*ammedaz*		"from me"	*tuedaz*		"from you"	*šez*		"from him/ from it
Pl.									
Nom.	*weš* (LH *anzaš*)		"we"	*šumeš* (*šumaš*)		"you"		c./n.: *-e* (OH) *-at* (LH)	"they"
Acc.	*anzaš*	*-naš*	"us"	*šumaš*	*-šmaš*	"you"		c.: *-uš* (OH) *-aš* (OH) *-šmaš* n.: *-e* (OH) *-at* (LH)	"them"
Gen.	*anzel*		"our"	*šumel*		"your"	*šumel*		"their"
D.-L.	*anzaš*	*-naš*	"to us"	*šumaš*	*-šmaš*	"to you"		*-šmaš*	"to them"
Abl.	*ammedaz*		"from us"	*šumedaz*		"from you"	*šumedaz*	*-šumedaz*	"from them"

3. Enclitic possessive (genitive) pronouns

Normally appear only in Old Hittite; inflection depends on the number and case of the possessor and the possessed. Sometimes are spelled with Akkadograms.

	Possessor sg.				Possessor pl.		
Possessed sg.	1 *-mi-* (*-IA-*)	2 *-ti-* (*-KA-/-KI-*)	3 *-ši-* (*-ŠU-/-ŠA-*)		1 *-šumi-* (*-NI-*)	2 *-šmi-* (*-KUNU-/-KINA-*)	3 *-šmi-* (*-ŠUNU-/-ŠINA-*)
N. c.	*-miš-*	*-tiš-*	*-šiš-*		*-šumiš-*	*-šmiš-*	*-šmiš-*
A. c.	*-min-*	*-tin-*	*-šin-*		*-šumin-*	*-šman-*	*-šman-*
N.-A. n.	*-mit-*	*-tit-*	*-šit-*		*-šumit-*	*-šmit-*	*-šmit-*
G.	*-maš-*	*-taš-*	*-šaš-*		*-šumaš-*	*-šmaš-*	*-šmaš-*
D.-L.	*-mi-*	*-ti-*	*-ši-*		*-šumi-*	*-šmi-*	*-šmi-*
Dir.	*-ma-*	*-ta-*	*-ša-*		*-šuma-*	*-šma-*	*-šma-*
Abl./Ins.	*-mit-*	*-tit-*	*-šit-*		*-šumit-*	*-šmit-*	*-šmit-*
Possessed pl.	1 *-me-*	2 *-te-*	3 *-še-*		1 *-šume-*	2 *-šme-*	3 *-šme-*
N. c.	*-meš-*	*-teš-*	*-šeš-*		*-šumeš-*	*-šmeš-*	*-šmeš-*
A. c.	*-muš-*	*-tuš-*	*-šuš-*		*-šumuš-*	*-šmuš-*	*-šmuš-*
N.-A. n.	*-met-*	*-tet-*	*-šet-*		*-šumet-*	*-šmet-*	*-šmet-*
G.	*-man-*	*-tan-*	*-šan-*		*-šuman-*	*-šman-*	*-šman-*
D.-L.	*-maš-*	*-taš-*	*-šaš-*		*-šumaš-*	*-šmaš-*	*-šmaš-*
Dir.	*-ma-*	*-ta-*	*-ša-*		*-šuma-*	*-šma-*	*-šma-*
Abl./Ins.	*-mit-*	*-tit-*	*-šit-*		*-šumit-*	*-šmit-*	*-šmit-*

Examples (*atta-* (c.) = "father")

"My father"	possessed sg., possessor sg.	*attaš=miš*
"Our father"	possessed sg., possessor pl.	*attaš=šumiš*
"My fathers"	possessed pl., possessor sg.	*atteš=meš*
"Our fathers"	possessed pl., possessor pl.	*atteš=šumeš*

4. Demonstrative pronouns

	Sg.		Pl.	
	ka- = "this"	*apa-* = "that"	*ke-* ="these"	*ape-* = "those"
N. c.	*kaš*	*apaš*	*ke* (LH also *kuš*)	*ape* (LH also *apuš*)
A. c.	*kun*	*apun*	*kuš* (LH also *ke*)	*apuš* (LH also *ape*)
N-.A. n.	*ki*	*api*	*ke, ki*	*ape, api*
G.	*kel*	*apel*	*kinzan, kedaš*	*apenzan, apedaš*
D.-L.	*kedani (kedi)*	*apedani (apedi)*	*kedaš*	*apedaš*
Abl.	*kez(a)*	*apez(a)* LH: *edaz(a)*	*kez(a)*	*apez(a)* LH: *edaz(a)*
Ins.	*kit, kedanda*	*apit, apedanda*	*kit, kedanda*	*apit, apedanda*

The distal demonstrative pronoun *apa-/ape-* can also be used instead of the independent 3-person pronoun.

Adverbial forms of the demonstrative pronouns:

ka = "here";   *ket* = "to here";   *kez* = "from here"

apiya = "there";   *apeda* = "to there";   *apez* = "from there"

5. Interrogative, relative and indefinite pronouns

Interrogative: "who? what?"

Relative: "the one who…, the thing which…"

Indefinite: "whoever, whatever" (formed from the interrogative/relative pronoun by addition of the suffix *-ki/-ka*)

	Sg. *kui-*	Pl. *kuie-*
N. c.	*kuiš(ki)*	*kuieš(ka)*
A. c.	*kuin(ki)*	*kuiuš(ka)*
N.-A. n.	*kuit(ki)*	*kue(ka)*
G.	*kuel(ka)*	*kuenzan*
D.-L.	*kuedani(ki)*	*kuedaš(ka)*
Abl.	*kuez(ka)*	*kuez(ka)*

Interrogative adverbs (will always appear at the beginning of a clause)

kuwapi(t) = "where? when?"; *kuwat* = "why?"; *maḫḫan* = "how?"

6. Subordinating conjunctions, disjunctions ("either… or…") and the adverb "then, again"

kuit = "since, because"

kuitman = "while, as long as"

kuwapi = "where, when"

maḫḫan = "like, as, when, as soon as"

mān = "when" (OH), "if" (LH)

takku = "if"

našma = "or"

naššu… našma… = "either… or…"

namma = "then, next, again, moreover"

7. Negations

natta (*Ú-UL*) = "no, not" (negates indicative clauses)

lē (*li-e*) = "do not!" (negates imperative clauses, in all grammatical persons, normally takes the present/future verbal form and only rarely, in OH, takes the imperative)

natta ešzi/ašanzi (NU.GÁL) = "there is/are not" (negates clauses of existence)

nawi = "not yet"

nūwan/nūman = "not anymore, in no way"

8. Transliterating and transcribing Hittite texts

In transliterating Hittite texts, each cuneiform sign should be transliterated on its own, with uppercase for signs forming Sumerograms, uppercase italics (or underlined text) for signs forming Akkadograms and lowercase italics for signs spelling out Hittite forms syllabically, including Hittite phonetic complements of Sumerograms and Akkadograms (if you are writing by hand, there's no need to underline the signs forming Hittite forms).

E.g.:   *nu-wa* EN-*NI I-NA* ^URU*Ḫa-ia-ša li-e pa-i-ši*

          ú-ka-wa-az Ú-UL im-ma LÚ-*aš*

In transcribing Hittite texts (bound transcription), Sumerograms should appear in uppercase with each sign specified separately, Akkadograms should be presented as complete Akkadian words in uppercase italics (or underlined text), and Hittite forms should appear as continuous words in lowercase italics (if you are writing by hand, there's no need to underline Hittite forms). Enclitic Hittite forms and Akkadograms serving as complements to Sumerograms should be connected by the sign = with the words, to which they are appended.

E.g.:   *nu=wa* EN=*NI INA* ^URU*Ḫayaša lē pāiši*   "Our lord, do not go to the city of Ḫayaša!"

          uk=a=wa=z ŪL imma antuḫšaš   "Am I, myself, not indeed a man?"

          (If we didn't know how to read LÚ-*aš* in Hittite, we'd leave it LÚ-*aš* in transcription)