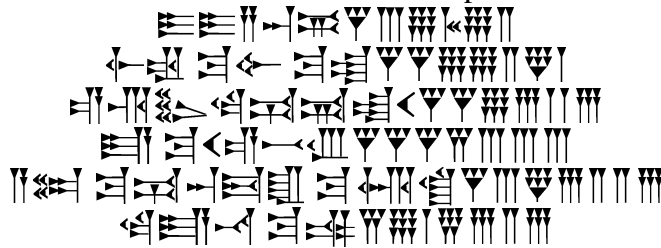


Die hethitische Prüfung

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Universität Concordia

From the Clump of:



Professor:
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Part I, “Mr. Nunnu (and His Cousin) Have a Bad Day”

11 \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow
KUR ar - za - ú - i - ja ^m Nu - un - nu - (uš)¹ LÚ
 Arzawa.Dat/Loc.Sg Nunnu.Nom.Sg Nom.Sg
 In Arzawa Nunnu A man

\leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow
URU hu - u - ur - ma e - eš - t[a] KÙ - BABBAR - ja]
 Nom.Sg be.Past.3.Sg silver³
 Hurma was silver

Nunnu a man of Hurma(a Hurmian) was in Arzawa.

12 \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow
 n]a - at - ta u - da - i ku - it ú - e - mi - iz - zi
 Neg deliver.Pres.3.Sg Nom/Acc.Sg.Ntr find.Pres.3.Sg
 not He brings/delivers which He finds

He doesn't bring the silver which he finds.

\leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow
 a - pa - aš - ša [(pár)]- na - aš - ša bi - it - ta - iz - zi
 he.Nom.Sg (and) house.Gen⁴.Sg (and) flee.Pres.3.Sg
 he to his house He flees/runs away

He flees to his house.

13 \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow
 ša - an LÚ *URU* hu - un - ta - ra - a i - ši - ih - hi - iš
 Part=Acc.Sg.C Nom.Sg Nom.Sg trace.Past.3.Sg
 him a man Huntara He traced/revealed

A Huntarian traces him.

\leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow
 A - BI . LUGAL IŠ - PUR ša - an ša - ra - a
 Dat.Sg write/send.Past.3Sg Part=Acc.Sg.C up (but)
 to the Father of the king He wrote/sent him preverb

He (the Huntarian) wrote to the Father of the King.

1 For U-stems the Nom.Sg form is '-uš.' This form is not present, perhaps an unmarked noun (proper-nouns) is in the Nom.Sg?
 2 Shaded bars indicate sentence boundaries.
 3 The ja from this form might be similar to the my of 'milord' found in the bird letter (part II of this exam)
 4 From the glossary, parna is Dir.Sg, however it could be Gen.Sg. This are two very distinct meanings 'from his house' or 'to his house'

Part I, “Mr. Nunnu (and His Cousin) Have a Bad Day”

16 HUR.SAG ta - ba - ja - i bi - hu - te - ru nu - uš
 tahaya.Dat/Loc.Sg pehute.**? part=Acc.Pl.Common
 to (Mount) Tahaya They lead /took away Sent. particle them

They lead Nunnu and Sarmassu to Tahaya

GUD - li tu - ri - ir m Nu - un - nu - uš - ša
 ox=compar. yoke.Past.3.Pl Gen.Sg (and)
 Like oxen they yoked of Nunnu

They yoked them like oxen.

17 LU ka - i - na - aš - ša - an e - ib - pír ša - an
 relative.Acc.Sg**? take.Passt.3.Pl Part=Acc.Sg.C
 A male relative They took him

They took a (male) relative of Nunnu.

m šar - ma - a - aš - šu - ú - i
 Sarmassu.Dat.Sg⁸
 Sarmassu

18 m Nu - un - nu - ú - i - ja ša - ku - ua - aš - ma
 Nunnu.Dat.Sg⁹ (and) eye.Dat.Loc.pl
 Nunnu Before the eyes of

hu - e - ig - ta
 slay.Past.3.Sg
 He slayed

He (someone) slayed him (Nunnu's relative) before the eyes of Sarmassu and Nunnu.

8 'Before the eyes of' usually has the person before whose eyes in Dat/Loc as well.

9 'Before the eyes of' usually has the person before whose eyes in Dat/Loc as well.

Part IB, Match the Puzzle Pieces

Lines 11 through 20¹⁰ of KBo 3.34 are found in lines 9 through 17 of KUB 36.104.

Lines 11 through 16 of KBo 3.34 are found in lines 3' through 8' of KBo 13.44a

The form for *Šar* is different in line 14 of KBo 3.34 and line 12 of KUB 36.104. There is a vertical mark missing on the end of the character in line 12 (or there is an extra line on the character in line 14. The listing of *Šar* in the sign list shows both forms for *Šar*.

The symbols above the paragraph lines on KBo 3.34 (line 10) and KUB 36.104 (line 8) do not match.

Part IC, ABI LUGAL

Option I: *ABI LUGAL* as a composed of 'father-dative + king'

From the Laws we have dealt with we have seen that *ABU* is found in a nominative situation. In this passage the use of *ABI LUGAL* is consistent with a dative reading. This means that a case ending is found inside a word/compound, which might be interesting if the spaces between characters actually indicate anything.

Option II: *ABI LUGAL* as a non-compositional form with a meaning that is not predictable from its parts.

There might be no synchronic dative reading to this word. Perhaps its a title, or has some other sort of semi-related meaning that has drifted over time from its original compositional meaning.

Part II, A Letter About Some Birds

4.	DLIsgPron. <i>ki-iš-ša-an-mu</i> <i>kiššan-mu</i> Thus I Thus to me you wrote	NASgNtr <i>ku-it</i> <i>kuit</i> rel. pron.	<i>ha-at-ra-(i)-??</i> <i>hatrai-</i> Write
5.	<i>ka-a-aš-ma-ua</i> <i>kāsmā-ua</i> behold! quote Behold the birds	<i>MUŠEN</i> ^{HI.A} <i>MUŠEN</i> ^{HI.A} birds	NPIC <i>ku-e</i> <i>kue</i> rel. Pron.
6.	<i>a-na</i> ANA To/for I provided for milord	<i>EN-ia</i> <i>EN-ia</i> milord	Isg Past <i>ub-pa-aḥ-ḥu-un</i> <i>uppahhun</i> send/provide

¹⁰ Line 20 is not present on KBo 3.34 but if line 19 matches line 18 of KUB 36.104 then the following line would match also since its within the same paragraph line.

Part II, A Letter About Some Birds

7.	<i>nu-<u>ya</u>-za</i> <i>nu-<u>ya</u>-za</i> Start sentence If milord	<i>ma-a-an</i> <i>mān</i> If	<i>EN-ia</i> <i>EN-ia</i> milord	
8.	NPIC <i>a-bi-e</i> <i>apē</i> these likes these birds	<i>MUŠĚN^{HI.A}</i> <i>MUŠĚN^{HI.A}</i> birds	<i>ma-su-a-šī</i> <i>ma-su-a-šī</i> like	
9.	DL <i>nu-<u>ya</u>-mu</i> <i>nu-<u>ya</u>-mu</i> Start sentence let milord write back to me	<i>EN-ia</i> <i>EN-ia</i> milord	<i>EGIR-pa'</i> <i>EGIR-pa'</i> back/in return	IIIsg Imperative <i>ha-at-ra-a-u</i> <i>hatrāu</i> let him write
10.	quote <i>nu-<u>ya</u></i> <i>nu-<u>ya</u></i> start sentence I keep on sending	gerundive w/ <i>tehhi</i> <i>up-pe-e[š-ki]-u-<u>ya</u>-an</i> <i>uppeškiuwan</i> keep on sending		Isg Present <i>te-iḥ-ḥi</i> <i>tehhi</i> put
11.	DL <i>nu-mu</i> <i>nu-mu</i> to me you sent me the birds	<i>MUŠĚN^{HI.A}</i> <i>MUŠĚN^{HI.A}</i> birds	NPIC <i>ku-e</i> <i>kue</i> the	IIsg. Past <i>up-bi-eš-ta</i> <i>uppešta</i> you sent
12.	<i>na-at</i> <i>natta</i> not they were spoiled	<i>ar-ha</i> <i>arha</i>	(w/ <i>arha</i>) <i>h[ar-r]a-an-te-eš</i> <i>harranteš</i> spoiled	IIIpl. Past <i>e-šīr</i> <i>ešīr</i> they were
13.	APIC <i>na-aš</i> <i>na-aš</i> I did not eat them	Isg. Past.-Encl. <i>e-du-un-na</i> <i>edun-na</i> I ate them	<i>u-ul</i> <i>ŪL</i> not	

Part II, A Letter About Some Birds

14.	Isg Past	APIC	Emp. Part.
	<i>u-uh-ḥu-un-na-aš</i>		<i>u-ul-pa-t</i>
	<i>ūhhunāš</i>		<i>ŪL-pat</i>
	I saw them		not
	I did not see them		

15.		NPIC	NPIC		
	<i>ma-na-at</i>	<i>SIG₅-an-te-eš</i>		<i>ma-na-at</i>	<i>u-ul</i>
	<i>man-at</i>	<i>SIG₅-an-te-eš</i>		<i>man-at</i>	<i>ŪL</i>
	Whether	good		or	not
	Whether	good or not			

Translation:

Thus to me you wrote
 “Behold the birds
 I provided for milord
 If milord
 likes these birds
 let milord write back to me”
 I keep on sending
 you sent me the birds
 they were spoiled
 I did not ate them
 I did not see them
 Whether good or not

Part III, A Law About Sowing (Pistachio Type) Seeds¹¹

<i>takku</i>	NUMUN- <i>ni</i>		<i>šer</i>	NUMUN- <i>an</i>		<i>kuiški</i>	<i>šūnizzi</i>
if	seed	DL	over	seed	acc.sg	someone	sow IIIsg

if someone sows a seed on top of another seed

GÚ-ZU		^{G^S} APIN- <i>an</i>	<i>šer</i>	<i>tizz[i]</i>
neck-his/her/its		plow	acc.sg	over
				place IIIsg

<i>ta</i>	ZIMTI		GUD ^{H^{LA}}	<i>turiyanzi</i>
and	plow team	cows		yoke IIIp.pres.

and he places the plow over the plowteam’s neck and cows are yoked

¹¹ This is a joke because we only found pistachio as a translation for the German word “pistazie” under the entry for “Lam.” So this is a “Pistachio Classifier.”

Part III, A Law About Sowing (Pistachio Type) Seeds

<i>kēl</i>	<i>mene=ššit</i>	<i>duwān</i>	<i>kēll=a</i>	<i>mene=ššit</i>	<i>duwān</i>
one's	face NAntr.sg	here	another's	face NAntr.sg	there

nēyanzi
point IIIpl.

One's face is placed here and the other's face is placed there

LÚ	<i>aki</i>		GUD ^{HLA} - <i>ya</i>	<i>akkanzi</i>
man	die IIIsg	cows	and	die IIIpl.

the man dies and the cows die

Ú	A.ŠÀ ^{LAM}	<i>karū=pat</i>	<i>kuiš</i>	<i>ššinit</i>	<i>t=az</i>	<i>apāš</i>	<i>dāi</i>
and	field pistachio	formerly emp.	someone	sow	and ref.part.	he	put/take

<i>karū</i>	<i>kiššan</i>	<i>ēššir</i>
formerly	thus	to be past.

and someone's former (pistachio type) field is sown thus made to be as it was formerly

Translation:

if someone sows a seed on top of another seed

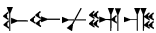
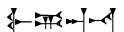



and he places the plow over the plow team's neck and cows are yoked

one's face is placed here and the other's face is placed there

the man dies and the cows die

and someone's former (pistachio type) field is sown thus made to be as it was formerly

Part IV, Hittite Word Search

<i>wahnuzzi</i>		'he turns'	beginning of line 16.
<i>wagann[a]</i>		'to bite'	end of line 9
<i>n=aš=kan</i>		'and he PTCL'	second symbol in line 17
<i>tianzi</i>		'they put'	beginning of line 18
<i>anda</i>		'in(side)'	lines 11,17,23,34