

Classified List of Hittite Medio-Passive Verbs

Hittite Medio-Passives in *-a(ri)*

1. Transitive Change-of-State (“transformative”)

ark- ‘mount (sexually), climb’ (also *arkatta*; NH → *ārki*)

ḫatta- ‘prick, slit; sacrifice (by throat slitting)’ (NH → *ḫattai*)

ḫuett(i)- ‘pull, pluck’ (NH → *ḫuettiyazi, ḫuettiyai*)

iškalla- ‘tear, slit’ (NH → *iškallai, iškallaizzi*)

karš- ‘cut’ (beside already OH *kar(a)šzi, karšiyezzi*, so prob. nonce form) (NB contrast with *kar(a)štari* ‘fail’)

pars(i)- ‘break in two’ (NH → *paršiyazzi*)

^{NA4}*perulūwa-* ‘free of stones’

tuhš- ‘cut off’ (NH → *tuhḫušzi*)

2. Transitive Activities

ḫann(a)- ‘contest at law, sue’ (only 2arily ‘judge’) (NH → *ḫannai*)

paḫš- ‘protect, maintain’ (NH → *paḫḫašḫi, paḫḫašmi*)

3. Intransitive Change-of-State

ā- ‘become warm/hot’ (thus contra Neu 1968: 1 et al.; **not** stative!)

u(wa)- ‘become visible, appear’

ēš- ‘sit down’ (thus in OH; in NH means ‘sit, be sitting’, and *-za + eš-* means ‘sit down’)

ḫāliya- ‘bow’ (intr.) (NH → *ḫāliyazi*)

išdu(wa)- ‘become known/manifest’

kiš- ‘happen, become’

kišt- ‘be extinguished’

lag- ‘stagger, fall over’

mi(ya)- ‘mature’

nē(y)a- ‘turn’ (intr.)

šaḫ- ‘become clogged’

ši(ya)- ‘shoot forth’ (intr.)

šalīk- ‘touch, violate’ (NH → *šalikzi*)

ti(ya)- ‘enter, step into’ (beside already OH *tiyēzzi*; probably nonce form)

zē(y)a- ‘be cooked done’

4. Intransitive Activity

titha- ‘thunder’

5. Intransitive Stative

āšš- ‘be good, dear’

pukk- ‘be hated/hateful’

dukk- ‘be visible; important’

ur-/war- ‘burn’

wašš- ‘be good, pleasing’ (Luvian)

ḫā- ‘be warm’ (Palaic)

zi- ‘lie’ (CLuvian)

6. Passive

ḥalziya- ‘be called’ (Pres3Sg *ḥalziya*; later renewed as *ḥalziyattari*)

ḥanna- ‘be judged’ (Pret3Sg *ḥannat*)

karš- ‘be cut off’ (Imv3Sg *karšāru*)

kun- ‘be killed’ (Pret3Sg *kunati*) (not assured!)

lahu- ‘be poured’ (Pres3Sg *lahūwari*; also *lahuwatari*)

Media tantum in *-(a)tta(ri)*

1. Transitive

parḥ- (*-atta-*) ‘pursue, chase’ (NH → *parḥzi*)

šanna- (*-atta-*) ‘conceal’ (NH → *šannai*)

šarra- (*-atta-*) ‘transgress; break’ (NH → *šarrai*)

wešiya- (*-atta-*) ‘graze (animals)’

zahḥiya- (*-atta-*) ‘fight’ (NH → *zahḥiyēzzi*)

2. Intransitive Change-of-State

armaniya-/irmaliya- (*-atta-*) ‘sicken’ (impers. & intr.)

ḥai(n)k- (*-ta-*) ‘bow’ (NH → *ḥi(n)kzi*)

ḥaliḥliya- (?) ‘bow’ (MH → *ḥaliḥlai*)

ḥandāi- (*-tta-*) ‘become ordered; draw even with’ (vs. passive in NH oracular inquiries!)

ḥapp- (*-ta-*) ‘arrange oneself, succeed’ (but OS *ḥapparu!*) (NH → *ḥapzi*)

ḥarpp(iya)- (*-tta-*) ‘change allegiance’ (NH → *ḥarpzi*, *ḥarpiyaši*)

ḥuršakniya- (*-atta-*) ‘shrivel’

igāi- (*-tta-*) ‘grow cold’

izziya- ‘appear, materialize’ (< Luvian)

kikkiš- (*-ta-*) ‘happen’

kištanzīya- (*-atta-*) ‘starve, become hungry’

lazziya- (*-atta-*) ‘become well, turn out well’

lēlaniya- (*-atta-*) ‘become angry’

lukka- (*-atta-*) ‘dawn’

mar-/mer- (*-ta-*) ‘disappear’

mi(ya)ḥunta- (?) ‘grow old’

mummiye- (*-etta-*) ‘fall’

mūriya- (*-atta-*) ‘crouch’ (or sim.)

naḥšariya- (*-atta-*) ‘take fright’ (MH → *naḥšariyazzi*)

pangariya- (*-atta-*) ‘become numerous’

park(iya)- ‘rise’ (*-ta-*) (NH → *parkiyazzi*)

parkuya- ‘become clean’ (*-atta-*)

putkiye- ‘swell’ (*-etta-*)

šalla/i- *‘become large’ > ‘spread out’ (*-a/itta-*)

šamešiya- ‘disperse’ (intr.) (*-atta-*)

šarra- (*-atta-*) ‘divide, separate’ (intr.)

šuppariya- ‘fall asleep’ (only in plural, but surely in *-atta-*, based on all other *-ariya-* verbs)

waršiya- ‘calm down’ (intr.) (*-atta-*)

wēḥ- (*-tta-*) ‘pass/go away’ (NB vs. *wēḥatta(ri)* ‘spin, move about’)

3. Stative

ar- (-*ta-*) ‘stand’

āššiya- ‘be dear’ (-*atta-*)

ḥiṣwāi- ‘lie open’ (only plural, so membership here not certain)

ḥu(i)ya- ‘be running’ (-*atta-*) (vs. active *ḥi-*verb originally telic ‘flee’)

i(ya)- (-*atta-*) ‘be walking’

ki- (-*tta-*) ‘lie’

tarra- (-*atta-*) ‘be able, strong’

wēšš- (-*ta-*) ‘wear’

4. Ambiguous and Other

ḥaššuwezziya- (-*atta-*) ‘be(come) king’

imp(an)āi- (-*tta-*) ‘be(come) burdensome’

tešḥaniya- (-*atta-*) ‘appear in a dream’

tuhḥāi- (-*tta-*) ‘choke, cough’

wēḥ- (-*atta-*) ‘spin, move about’ (vs. *wēḥta-* ‘pass/go away’!)

zappiya- (-*atta-*) ‘leak’

5. Medio-passives in -ške- to Actives

A. To fientives in -ešš- (with single exception always active!)

ašiwanteške- ‘become poor’

makkeške- ‘become numerous’

marl(a)iške- ‘become foolish’

palḥeške- ‘become wide’

pargaweške- ‘become high’

parkeške- ‘become high’

tepaweške- ‘become few’

B. To other intransitives:

akkiške/a- ‘die’

ḥarkiška- ‘perish’

kallareška- ‘be unfavorable’

paiške/a- ‘go’

ueške- ‘come’

C. To active transitives (with active sense retained!)

arieška- ‘inquire by oracle’ (contra Neu 1968a: 13, not passive)

paripariške- ‘blow’ (diathesis indeterminate)

ušneška- ‘offer for sale’

Likely Innovative Middles & Unclear Cases (NB preponderance of preterites, esp. 3rd persons!)

✓ *āšš-* ‘remain’ (1x NH *āštāt*)

ḥark- ‘perish’ (2x *ḥarki(yai)ttaru* in dupl. texts)

ḥād- ‘dry out’ (1x *ḥādantari*)

ḥuntariya- ‘fart’ (1x *ḥuntariyaitta*)

✓ *išḥaḥruwāi-* ‘weep’ (1x *išḥaḥruwattat* in HAB)

✓ *ištarkk(iya)*- ‘sicken’ (1x *ištarakkiyattat*)
 ✓ *kariya*- ‘accede’ (1x NH *kariyahḥaḥat*)
karušš(iya)- ‘be silent’ (3x NH, including faulty Pres2Sg *karuššiyari!*)
 ✓ *memi*- ‘speak’ (1x NH *memiyahḥat*)
 ✓ *nahḥ*- ‘fear’ (1x *nahḥantat*)
 ✓ *nakkešš*- ‘become burdensome’ (1x NH *nakkeštat*)
 ✓ *neku*- ‘become twilight’ (1x NH *nekuttat*)
nink- (+ *-za*) ‘drink to satiety’ (1x *ninkihḥut*)
 ✓ *tamaš*- ‘(op)press’ (1x NH *tamaštat*; contra Neu 1968: 163, examples of *tamašta* are active!)
 ✓ *ūp*- ‘rise’ (of the sun) (1x *ūptat*)
watku- ‘jump, spring’ (3x; with three different stems, including peculiar *watgahḥut*)

Oppositional Middles

1. Intransitive Medio-Passives to Transitive Actives (NB **not** passive!)

A. To factitives in *-ahḥ*- (partly with *-a*- endings!)

ARAD-*nahḥ*- (*-tat*) ‘become subject (to)’ (NB with Neu 1968: 71-2, without *-za* and not passive!)

innarahḥ- ‘become strong’ (poss. also with *innarāi*-)
kuliyawahḥ- (*-ati!*) ‘become calm, still’ (functionally = *kuliyawešš*-)
nakkiyahḥ- (*-tat*) ‘weigh upon’ (= *nakkiyēšš*-)
šuppiyahḥ- (*-ati!*) ‘become pure’

B. Other (all with *-tta*-where determinable)

ḥar(k)- ‘hold’ (KBo 18.27 Ro 5 *ḥartummati* with unclear function)
immiya- ‘mix in with, join’ (KBo 32.234 Ro 6) (not passive!)
kar(a)š- ‘fail’ (vs. active ‘cut’)
munnāi- ‘disappear’ (vs. with *-za* ‘hide oneself’ and active ‘hide’)
ninink- ‘rise, mobilize (intr.)’ (without *-za* vs. active ‘raise, set in motion’)
šu(wa)- ‘become (over)full; be fulfilled’
takš- ‘unite (intr.)’ (without *-za* vs. active ‘put together; make, do’)
tamenk- ‘stick together (intr.)’ > ‘become allied with’ (vs. active ‘affix, attach’)
?tuhḥuš- ‘come to an end’ (if this is to the same root as *tuhš*- ‘cut off’)
uwaiya- ‘become object of woe for’ (vs. active ‘do harm to’)
weriya- (+ *anda*) ‘collude with’ (vs. active ‘call’)

2. Reciprocals (as plurals, not clearly to *-a* or *-tta*)

ŠU-*az app*- ‘take each other by the hand’ (w/ and w/o *-za*)
ḥanna- ‘quarrel, contest at law’ (1x w/ *-za*)
šā(i)- ‘be angry at each other’ (1x w/ *-za*)
zahḥ- ‘strike each other’ (1x w/o *-za* in OH/OS)

3. Reflexives (always plus *-za* except where noted)

aniya- ‘ritually treat oneself’
arra- ‘wash (oneself)’
aršiya- ‘indulge yourself’ (let oneself be tended)

ašeš- ‘seat oneself’ (with and without *-za!*)
mugāi- ‘let oneself be allured’
munnāi- ‘hide oneself’ (vs. simple m-p ‘disappear’)
parkunu- ‘purify yourself’
šuppiyahh- ‘purify oneself’ (beside simple m-p ‘become pure’)
daššanu- ‘strengthen oneself’
unu(wa)- ‘adorn oneself’
wallu(ške)- ‘boast’ < *‘exalt oneself’
warp- ‘bathe (oneself)’ (without *-za!*)
waššiya- ‘clothe oneself’ (with and without *-za*)

4. Passives

armizziya- ‘be bridged over’ (passive, contra Neu 1968a: 15)
aršiya- ‘be provided, attended’ (contra Neu 1968a: 16)
aš(ša)nu- ‘be completed, put in order’
arḥa app- ‘be received’
ḥallanniya- ‘be trampled’
ḥalziya- ‘be called’ (vs. older *ḥalziya!*)
ḥamink- ‘be bound’
ḥandāi- ‘be assigned/determined (by oracle)’ (vs. older intr. use ‘become ordered; draw even with’)
ḥarra- ‘be crushed’
ḥuettiya- ‘be drawn, dragged’
ḥulle/a- ‘be struck, defeated’
ḥulaliya- ‘be wrapped up’
ḥunink- ‘be damaged’
immiya- ‘be mixed/combined’
irḥāi- ‘be finished’
išhi- ‘be bound’
išiyahh- ‘be revealed’
ištalkiya- ‘be made smooth/flat’
ištamašš- ‘be heard’
ištapp- ‘be blocked’
ištarnink- ‘be made sick’
kariya- ‘be covered’
karp- ‘be finished’
kinu- ‘be broken open’
lā(i)- ‘be released’
lahu- ‘be poured’ (also 1x *lahūwari*)
lišš- ‘be gathered’
marriya- ‘be broken into pieces’
markiya- ‘be rejected’
ninink- ‘be raised’
pippa- ‘be overturned’
šakkuriya- ‘be overpowered’ (or sim.)
šallanu- ‘be made great, reared’

šamniya- ‘be created’ (but hardly to *šamnai-*)
šišša- ‘be pressed together’
šiunyahh- ‘be struck by a god’
šiye- ‘be sealed’
šuppiyahh- ‘be purified’ (1x vs. intr. use above)
dā- ‘be taken’
takšatniya- ‘be made level’
tamaš- ‘be oppressed’
dammešhāi- ‘be harmed’
tameummahh- ‘be alienated/removed’
tarna- ‘be released’
tarupp- ‘be united; be finished’
tuhhuš- ‘be separated’ (the sense ‘be finished’ may or may not be from this)
duwarna- ‘be broken’
warnu- ‘be burned’
wemiya- ‘be found’
wešuriya- ‘be twisted’
zahh- ‘be struck’ (vs. older reciprocal use!)