

“Ancient Cities and Reflections
Today’s World”
Grundtvig Project
Semader /Turkey

Andolunun Antik Dönem Dilleri
Languages of Anatolia in Ancient Times
Spain Alicante
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- Anatolian languages belongs to Indo-European language family and it is no longer exist today.
- Anatolian languages had spoken from begining 2th and 1th centuries B.C until Hellenistic time by the people who lived in Anatolia area

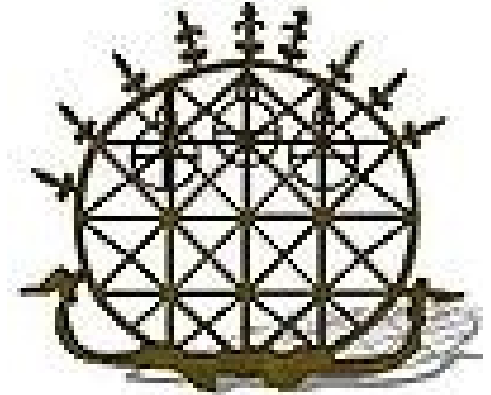
Civilizations in Anatolia



Anatolian Languages

- Hitit language between 1600-1100 B.C . It was official language of Hitit Empire
- Luwian (*luwili*), is close relative of Hitit language.It was spoken nearer lands of areas under control of Hitit's. It was spoken in Iron time in the lands of Lykia.It comes from the roots of Luvi language.
- Milyan language is known from the only one inscription. It is a dialect of Lykia language
- Karia language was spoken in Karia.It is known from the some parts of inscriptions in Egypt left by the soldiers of the Karia in B.C.7th cent.
- Pisidian Language was spoken in the northwest Anatolia (near Kastamonu City today).Roots goes back B.C.18th cent. And it was lost in B.C. 13th cent.It is known in some parts of inscriptions of Hitit's.
- Lydian Language was spoken in Lydia and got lost in B.C. 1st cent.
- There are some other languages in this group which are probably had not left and trace.

KUR^{URU}Ha-at-ti



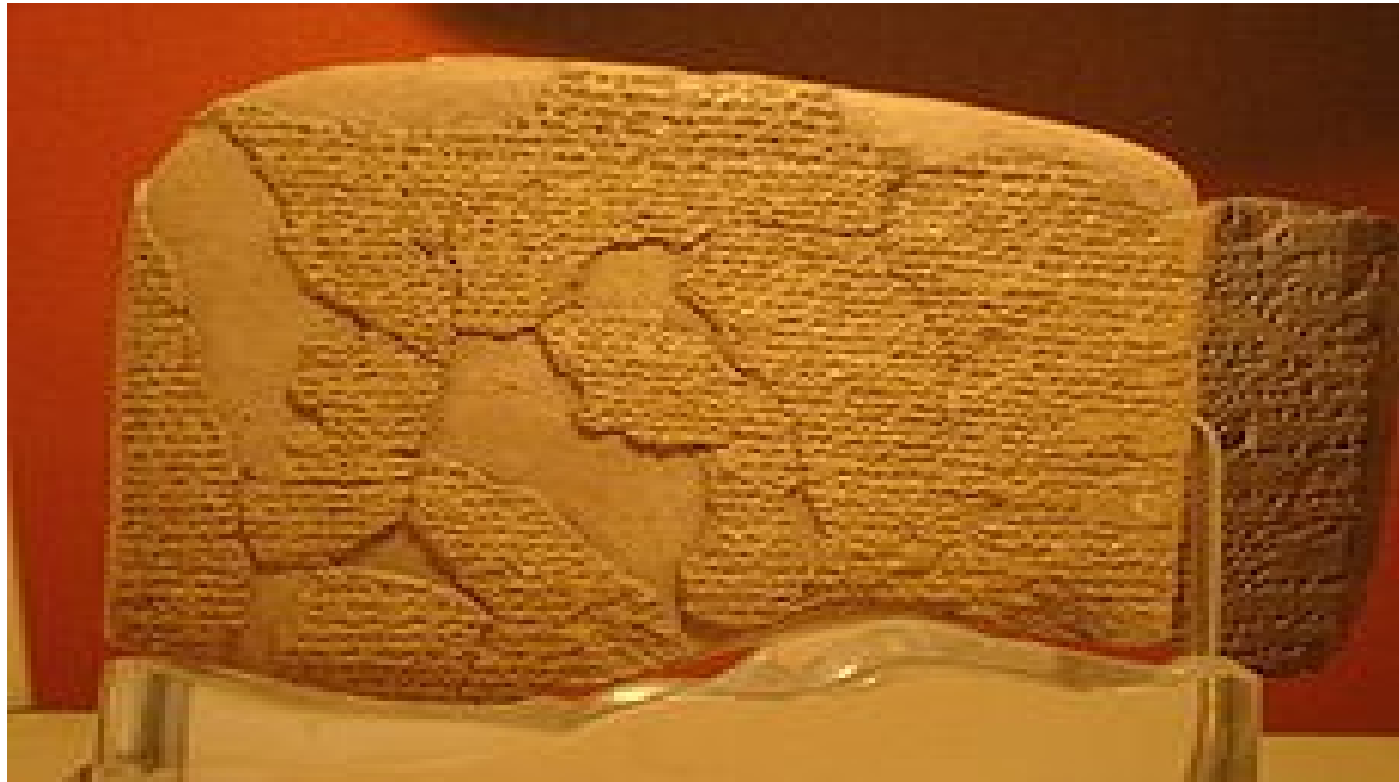
Map of languages which were spoken ,n Anatolia in B.C 2000.

- Yellow area is the center of Hitit language.
- Blue colour is Anatolian branch of Luvi Language (dead language)
- Red area is Palaika language it was linked the Hitit Emperior in norter are but later becomes a dead language by the immigrations from Caucasus in B.C.1500

Hitit language (*nešili* or *nešaumnili* in *Hitit Laguage*)

- Hitit language (*nešili* or *nešaumnili* in *Hitit Laguage*) *Hitits* or *nešili* (They call themselves in their *priscrptions*) belongs to *Indian European language family*.
- This different writings were also used. Asur (Akad) Wedge writing (Keilsschrift-sfinoeidi gafi) was used in official diplomatic and in palace records. Hieroglyph were use on walls of caves and reliefs (pragung-tentonomia).
- It is known today that this language is a kind of polish (polnisch-Stilbosi) of Luvian Language.
- Hurri language was also important and it was used especially in writings between Mattani Empire

- Roots of Hattic words can also be found in the names of mountains, rivers, cities and gods. Other Hattic words can be found in some mythological texts. The most important of these is the myth "The Moon God who fell from the Sky", written in both Hattic language and Hittite.



- It is seen in the picture a tablet was sent to Ramses II from king of Hitit Muwatalli II .
- It is now in Archeology Museum in Istanbul.

- Hattic formed a collective plural by attaching the **prefix** *fa-*: e.g., *fa-shaf* "gods". It formed conventional plurals with a *le-* prefix: "children" = *le-pinu*. The **genitive case**, which signifies 'of' in English, was declined with the suffix -*(u)n* (e.g. *fur* "land" but *furun* "of the land"). While some linguists like Polomé & Winter have claimed the **accusative case** was marked with *es-* (nb. the example they give is *ess-alep* 'word'),^[7] this has been identified as a pronominal clitic meaning 'their' by others.

Hitit word samples

- **Father:** at - ta - aš (aš) (atta)
- **Mother:** an - na - aš (aš) (annaš)
- **Water:** va (ua) - a - tar (vatar)
- **Skyne - pi- iṣ (iṣ) (nepiṣ)**
- **Countryut - ne - e (utne)**
- **New:** ne - wa (newa)
- **Night:** ne - kuz (nekuz)
- **Take off:** ne - ku - man - da - ri - ya (nekumandariya)
- **Shinyla - luk - ki - want (lalukkiwant)**
- **Name:** la - man (laman)
- **Lover:** pu - pu (pupu)
- **A lot:** mekk (mekk)
- **Cheatermar - še (marše)**
- **Seal:** par - za - ki (parzaki)
- *'Büyükbaş Hayvan:* par - za - han - naš (parzahannaš)
- **Lung:** liṣ - ṣi (liṣṣi)
- **Swarelin - ga - i (lingai)**

- *lef* = 'word'
- *ashaf* = 'god'
- *fa-zari* = 'humankind, population'
- *fel* = 'house'
- **findu* = 'wine' (found in the compound *findu-qqaram* "wine-ladle")
- *fur* = 'land'
- *Furun-Katte* = 'King of the Land', the Hattic war god
- *Furu-Semu* = Hattic sun goddess
- *Hanfasuit* = Hattic throne goddess
- *hilamar* = 'temple'
- *Kasku* = the Hattic moon god
- *katte* = 'king'
- *-nifas* = 'to sit'
- *pinu* = 'child'
- *zari* = 'mortal'
- *-zi* = 'to put'



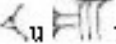



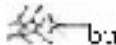




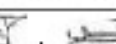

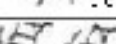

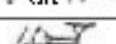


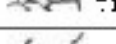








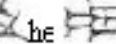

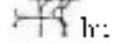





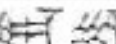

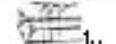











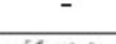


Lands of Hitit Empire in B.C 1274





The Hittite Empire at its greatest extent under [Suppiluliuma I](#) (c.1350–1322 BC) and [Mursili II](#) (c.1321–1295 BC)

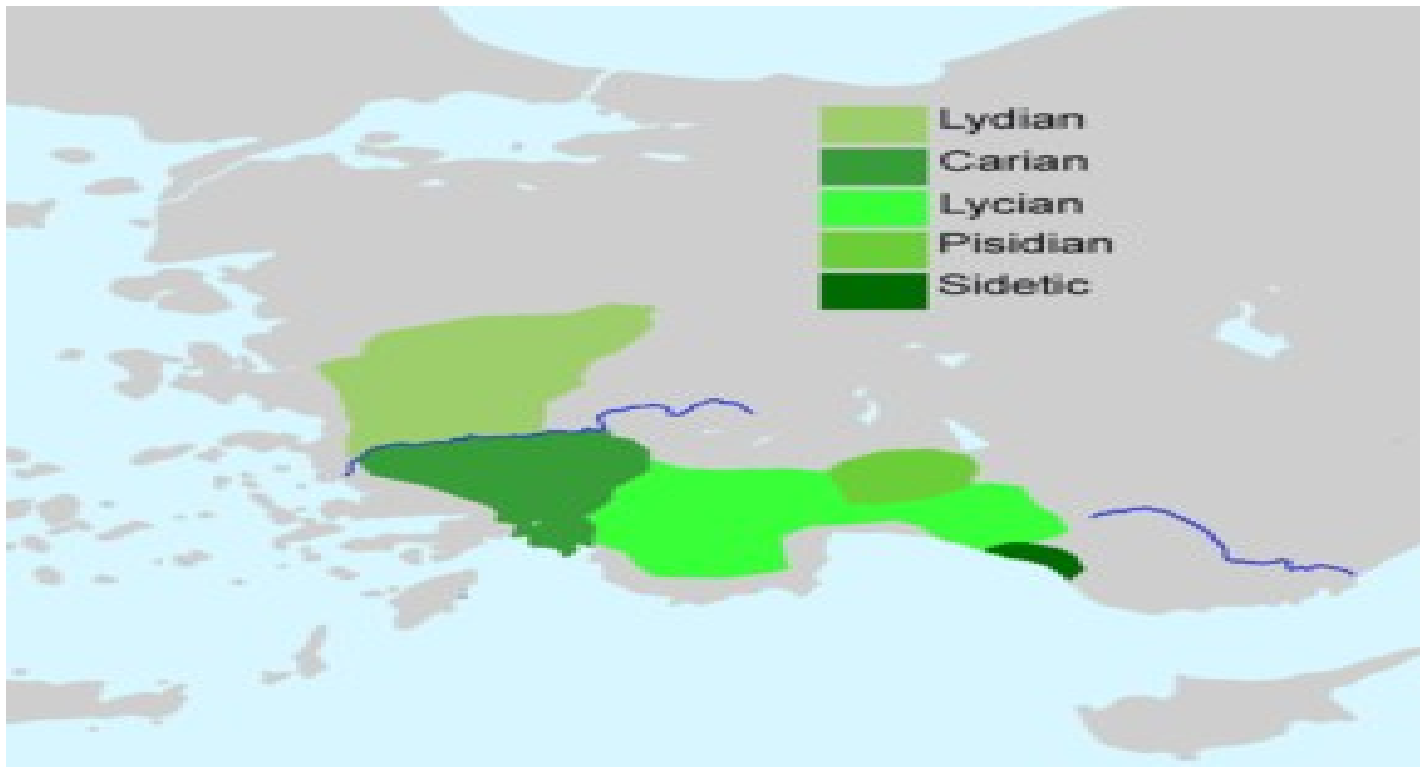
Alphabet of Hitit

 a	 e	 i	 u
 ba	 be	 bi	 bu
 pa	 pe	 pi	 pu
 ca	 ce	 ci	 cu
 ta	 te	 ti	 tu
 ga	 ge	 gi	 gu
 ka	 ke	 ki	 ku
 qa	-	-	-
 ta	 be	 i	 lu
 ra	 re	 ri	 ru
 la	 li	 li	 lu
 ma	 me	 mi	 mu
 na	 ne	 ni	 nu
 ya			
 wa	-	 we	-
 za	 ze	 zi	 zu
 ra	 ze	 ri	 ru

Luwian Language

- Luvi' are known as one of the Local people of Anatolia and their language is accepted as one of the oldest languages of Anatolia.
- Hitits were also used this language in their Hieroglyph.
- This hieroglyph is different from Egypt and Crete(Kreta-Kritikos) and mostly used on seals and stone memorials.

Luwic languages attested in the first millennium BC





- A memorial called “Sultanhan” written in Luvian language Hitit’s Hieroglyph inscription in Ankara “Anatolian Civilizations Museum”

- History of Anatolia is not exactly known yet but on the other hand archeological finding has shown that Luwian Civilization ,who are thought to be the locals of these land , had lived here much before than the Greek immigration through these lands
- Luwians were mentioned in Hitit's wedge writing documents .Even Hitit's wedge writing were forgotten after the collapse of Hitit Empire, Luwian Language and writing existed with a little change in Anatolia lands.
- It was found that historical names of people who spoke Pelasgus language goes to the Luwian Language roots.

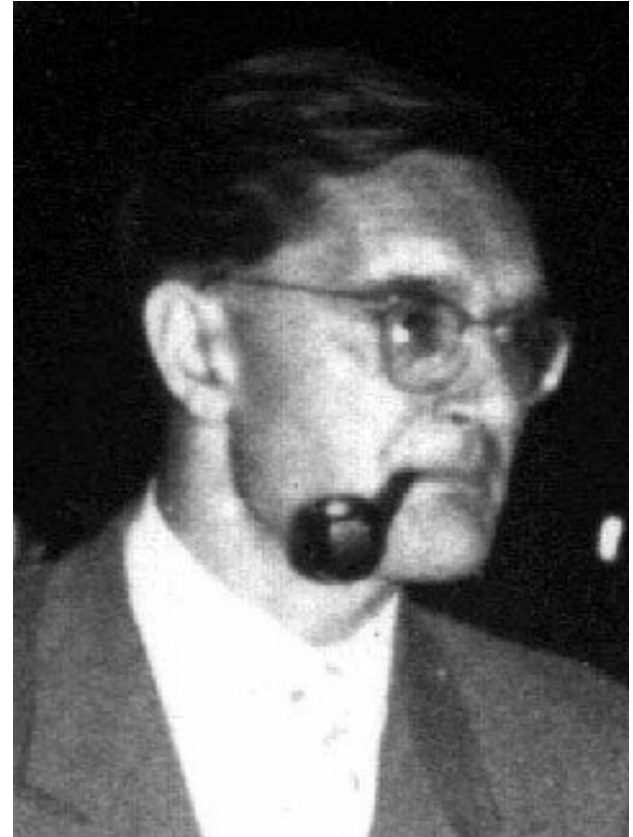
Anatolian Hieroglyphs
Luwian Hittite Hieroglyphs
Hittite Hieroglyphs



- Solving the Luwian language and its polishes strenght the thesis that cultural improvement was spread not from Mesopotamia or from Greece towards Anatolia but it was spread from Anatolia towards south and west.
- Hitit Hieroglyph was stared to solve by the helps of H.T.Bossert in 1946 and it was exactly solved by studies of Emanuel Laroche in 1960. After these studies explanations about names of place and Gods made after the ethimologic works in Europe had started to loose their validity.

- It was tried to change Hitits and Luvis rooted names with Hellenistics in the perion of Alexander the great,they kept their real structures.
- It is understand that most Greek names in Anatolia and Trakia derived from(enfanizomia-auftauchen) Luvian Language.
- Some poeple believe that words(drama,theatre,comedia,tragedya etc.) rooted from Luvian language.

- Emanuel Laroche, Piero Meriggi Ali M. Dincol and David Havkins , Who accepted this language as Luwian Language and intruduced to others, are the people who studied on Luwian Language.



Emanuel Laroche

- Word of Luvi means “people of light” in Hitite language. “Lu” means “Light shining” in Luvian language goes to many languages as “Light” and it is still used. (For example root of adjective “god Apollon” in Luvian language means light, “LKY” or “LU” word means “Wolf” and it turns into “LUX” in Latin Language.)
- Word “Apollon” has no meaning in Hellenic language has root “Apa” Luvian language means “Water”. First writing is ap(a)-ull(a)-wana and this was shaped in Etruscan Language as “Aplu, Apulu or Aplum” as “God”
- It is believed that Lykian Language is some kind of Luvian Language today. Troya is one of the cities where Luvians lived and Luvian language was spoken.

- While all the preserved texts employing Anatolian hieroglyphs are written in the **Luwian language**, some features of the script suggest its earliest development within a bilingual Hittite-Luwian environment. For example, the sign which has the form of a "taking" or "grasping" hand has the value /ta/, which is precisely the Hittite word ta-/da- "to take," in contrast with the Luwian cognate of the same meaning which is la-.^[5]
There was occasionally some use of Anatolian Hieroglyphs to write foreign material like **Hurrian** theonyms, or glosses in **Urartian** (such as *á - ḫá+ra - ku* for *aqarqi* or *tu - ru - za* for *ṭerusi*, two units of measurement).



- A relief found in “Hattusas” “Nişantaş” belongs the Luvian Period.

Likya (*Lisiya*) Language

- Likya Language was spoken in South-West Anatolia today "Teke peninsula" by Likya people in B.C. 1st thousand year.
- Likya language belongs to same language family with the Hitites and Luwians B.C 2nd thousand .
- It is known from Alphabetic tablets writings from 600-200 years,
- There are some sources consider West Luvian Writings as the proof of Likya language in BC 15 14 cent.
- There are nearly 150 Likya tablets found out today.
- They were written with Greek alphabet but this alphabet also including different words and characters adapted according to language's different specialities.
- Likya Language has partly solved by the "Ksantos Stele" which is in Fethiye museum.



- Licia Lands



*Likya Tablet
in Arna
Antique
city(Arnna in
Likya
Language
"Ksantos" in
Greek)*

Mysian language

- **Mysian language** was the languages spoken by **Mysians** inhabiting **Mysia** in north-west **Anatolia**.
- Little is known about the Mysian language. Strabo noted that their language was, in a way, a mixture of the **Lydian** and **Phrygian languages**. As such, the Mysian language could be a language of the **Anatolian group**. However, a passage in **Athenaeus** suggests that the Mysian language was akin to the barely attested **Paeonian language** of **Paeonia**, north of **Macedon**.

- A short inscription which could be in Mysian and which dates from between the 5th and 3rd centuries BC was found in *Üyücek* village of **Tavşanlı** district of **Kütahya** province, and seems to include **Indo-European** words. ^{[1][2]}
However, it is uncertain whether the inscription renders a text in the Mysian language or if it is simply a Phrygian dialect from the region of Mysia

- **Friedrich's reading:**
- ΛΙΚΕΣ : ΒΡΑΤΕΡΑΙΣ : ΠΑΤΡΙΖΙ : ΙΣΚ**Latin transliteration:**
- likes : braterais patrizi iskThe words "braterais patrizi isk" has been proposed to mean something like "for brothers and fathers", while Likes is most probably a personal name
[\[3\]](#)

Palaic language

- **Palaic**, spoken in the north-central Anatolian region of Pala, extinct around the 13th century BC, is known only from fragments of quoted prayers in Old Hittite texts. It was extinguished by the replacement of the culture, if not the population, as a result of an invasion by the **Kaskas**, which the Hittites could not prevent.

Milyan Language

- Lycian B, previously Lycian 2, or Milyan, is attested from two inscriptions, one of 45 syllables on the [Xanthus Stele](#), and the other, shorter, from a sarcophagus at [Antiphellus](#). The Xanthus inscription is in verse, with strophes marked off by the use of)

Carian Language

- The **Carian language** is an extinct language of the **Luwian** subgroup of the **Anatolian branch** of the **Indo-European language family**.
- The Carian language was spoken in **Caria**, a region of western **Anatolia** between the ancient regions of **Lycia** and **Lydia**, by the **Carians**, a name possibly first mentioned in **Hittite** sources.

- Prior to the late 20th century CE the language remained a total mystery even though many characters of the script appeared to be from **Greek alphabet**.
- Using Greek **phonetic values** of letters investigators of the 19th and 20th centuries were unable to make headway and classified the language as non-**Indo-European**.
- Speculations multiplied, none very substantial. Progress finally came as a result of rejecting the presumption of Greek phonetic values.

Carian glosses attested in Stephanus of Byzantium

Greek	Transliterated	Translation
ἄλα	ala	horse
βάνδα	banda	victory
γέλα	gela	king
γίσσα	gissa	stone
σοῦα(ν)	soua(n)	tomb

Examples of Carian names in Greek

Greek	Transliterated	Carian
Ἑκατόμνω "Hecatomnid"	Hekatomnō Genitive case Patronymic	Xtmñós
Καύνιος	Kaunios	Kbdùn
Καῦνος	Kaunos	Kbid
Πιγρης	Pigrēs	Pikre
Πονυσσωλλος	Ponussōllos	Pnuśoλ
Σαρυσσωλλος	Sarussōllos	Šaruśoλ
Υλιατος	Uliatos	Úliat

Resources

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- Filiz Divarcı. Makale: "Eski Anadolu Dillerine Toplu Bakış" (Türkçe). *Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, SBE Arkeoloji Ana Bilim Dalı.*

- Selim Emre Güler
- semre34@yahoo.com
- Thank you