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Payne, Annick

*Hieroglyphic Luwian. An Introduction with Original Texts. 3<sup>rd</sup> Revised Edition*

Subsidia et Instrumenta Linguarum Orientis 2

Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2014. Pp xiv + 217. ISBN 978-3-447-10216-2.

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This book is a new edition of Annick Payne's precious introduction to Hieroglyphic Luwian, a handbook that became a reference book for all teachers of Luwian since its first edition in 2004. In this new edition, the author has made small corrections. Moreover, she has taken this opportunity to include the newest developments in Hieroglyphic Luwian studies. Her book keeps the same structure as the first edition: after the introduction, four chapters are successively entitled "Phonology", "Morphology", "Syntax" and "Texts".

The introduction (p. 1-11) presents Luwian language as well as Hieroglyphic script. The author briefly describes the history of decipherment of Luwian Hieroglyphs and presents the main research tools of the discipline. Note that, in this new version of her short presentation of the language (p. 1), Payne has introduced the notion of "Luwic languages" after Ilya Yakubovich's research (Yakubovich, *Sociolinguistics of the Luvian Language*, 2010), thus stating that Lycian or Carian are not Luwian but rather Luwic languages. In the section about Hieroglyphic inscriptions (p. 2-3), the author mentions the latest results revolving around dating the inscriptions. Although the first Hieroglyphic documents are still dated from the 14<sup>th</sup> century BC and after, the attribution by J. David Hawkins of the silver bowl from Ankara to the 14<sup>th</sup> century has been challenged by the author herself. The main change in this section is the removal of the map that was on p. 4 of the first edition. The author preferred to give a simple reference to Tayfun Bilgin's map of Hieroglyphic monuments, which is understandable: creating an updated and accurate map is a very difficult task that can be very time consuming.

The second chapter entitled "Phonology" (p. 13-17) has inserted some important pieces of information. For instance, the author now specifies that a logogram is sometimes followed, in the inscriptions, by a syllabic sign that gives the phonetic reading of the beginning of the word, like in MONS.TU that one can read "Mountain Tudhaliya". Personally, I wonder

whether it would not be even more accurate to transcribe this as <sup>(MONS)</sup>tu, which would be an abbreviated form for the mountain's name.

In the chapter “Morphology” (p. 19-31), one can note the modified reading of the independent personal pronouns for the first and the second persons in plural, where what we previously read *anzunz(a)* and *unzunz(a)* is now read *anzanz(a)* and *unzanz(a)* because of the new reading of the sign \*432 as *za<sub>5</sub>* instead of *zu* (p. 24). Another novelty is constituted by the shape of the ablative singular of the demonstrative pronouns (p. 26), namely *zin* (for the proximal demonstrative pronoun *za-*) and *apin* (for the distal pronoun *apa-*), as Petra Goedegebuure has demonstrated in the proceedings of the 6<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Hittitology in 2007. In the verbal forms (p. 30), the author has added the medio-passive forms that Elisabeth Rieken has put into light in her article published in *Historische Sprachforschung* 117 in 2004.

The chapter “Texts” (p. 43-142) presents some small improvements in the grammatical analyses and translations, like in the KARKEMIŠ A1b inscription § 3 (p. 63) where the author preferred interpret *amu* as an accusative rather than a dative, as she had done before. Another example is in KARKAMIŠ A11b+c § 14 (p. 105) where *pi-i-na-* (Payne proposes now to read this last sign \*450 \*a rather than ' for marking the initial-*a*-final) is now interpreted as *(a)pin* (ablative plural<sup>?</sup> of the distal demonstrative pronoun *apa-*) rather than as a hypothetical *pin* meaning “then” as she had done in the first edition.

In the sign list (p. 161-196), note the following changes: \*84 has now a syllabic reading *nà*; \*172 is now read both *tas/i<sub>5</sub>* and *lá/i*; \*181 has an additional phonetic reading as *HALA*; \*282, \*283 and \*284 have acquired hypothetical phonetic readings as *HAH(A)*<sup>?</sup> (\*282) and *TUZZI*<sup>?</sup> (\*283 and \*284); \*319 is now read *ta<sub>4</sub>/i<sub>4</sub>* and *la/i* (but the author rejects Yakubovich and Rieken's suggestion to read it also as *ala* in the II<sup>nd</sup> millennium inscriptions); \*341 has switched its logogrammatic reading from VAS to COR; \*414 is now identified as the Empire form of the *hi* sign, etc.

Thus, Annick Payne's new edition of her handbook is an excellent sum of data with an undeniable pedagogic value. All students of Luwian are indebted to her.