**Lycian Synchronic Phonology (after Melchert 1994a, 2008)**

**Lycian Consonants:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Consonants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stops</td>
<td>[p] &lt;p&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affricate</td>
<td>[-vce]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricatives</td>
<td>[-vce]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquids</td>
<td>[-vce]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nasals</td>
<td>[-vce]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glides</td>
<td>[-vce]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Notes:**

1. Three dorsal stops are attested /k/ <k>, /q/ <q>, /h/ <x>, whose probable values are front-velar/palatal, (mid-)velar, and back-velar or uvular.
2. Stops /c/, /β/, /h/ Lycian A only due to different sound changes from Lycian B.
3. Stop /kw/ (?) Lycian B only (perhaps due to chance).
4. Stops are underlyingly voiceless, but have voiced allophones which occur after nasals (including nasalised vowels). Cf. Lyc. ῃργὶς - [tarkandes-] ‘(the stormgod) Tarhunt’ ~ Gk. Τροχονδές / Τέρκονδας, Lyc. μιντί ~ Gk. μινδίς (a Lycian functionary), Lyc. Τίκεικεπρέ ~ Gk. Τισεωμέραν.
5. The postulated phoneme /c/ <ττ> is rare. It alternates with /t/ and may be the result of a conditioned sound change.
7. The phoneme represented by <x> usually reflects cuneiform Hittite and Luvian <h> from PA */h/ e.g. PN Xâkhi = Ῥινῳδα, 1.sg. pret. -xa < *h₂e, but this not the only reflex of PA */h/.
8. Affricate /ts/ <z> from PA *-ts- < PIE *-ty- : Suff. -ze< < PA *-tsyo < PIE *-tyo-
9. Lycian A /β/ < *d+h
10. Fricatives /β/, /δ/, /γ/ from lenited PA *b, *d, *g (ultimately from PIE *b, *bh, *d, *dh, *g, *gh). Some evidence for this is via prenasalised spellings used to transcribe voiced stops, e.g. Ὅνταριευς = Δάρων. Cf. the Modern Greek convention ντ = /d/ as a typological orthographic parallel (e.g. Οδὸς Τζων Τζόντος Χ’John Chadwick Street’).
11. Lycian A /h/ from conditioned sound change from PA */s/ (absent in Lycian B).
12. Sonorants probably had syllabic allophones, e.g. hrppi ‘above’, sña (a numeral). Separate orthographic signs ̃ and ñ exist which may have been invented to write syllabic nasals, but their occurrence in postvocalic sequences (e.g. qānṭi ‘they slay’) cannot be accounted for in this way.
13. PA geminates as attested in the cuneiform languages are simplified in Lycian. Some secondary post-PA consonant gemination happens, but no one knows why.
LYCIAN SEMINAR (EASTER TERM 2015)  
A SKETCH OF HISTORICAL PHONOLOGY FROM PIE TO Lycian (MJCS)

Lycian Vowels:

**Oral Vowels:**

/i/ <i>  
/u/ <u>  
/e/ <e>  
/a/ <a>

**Nasal Vowels:**

/i/ <i>  
/ũ/ <u>  
/ê/ <ẽ>  
/ã/ <ã>

Notes:

1. Only /ã/ and /ẽ/ have independent graphemes. /i/ and /ũ/ do not, but their existence can be inferred from ῥιµβρος = Lyc. ĩpre- [ībre-].
2. Diphthongs ai, ei, āi, ēi, au, eu probably exist.
3. There is a vowel assimilation rule V[-high] > V[back] / _C,V[back], e.g. tese- ‘oath’ > tasa (collective plural). But there are many exceptions. Some of these exceptions may be due to paradigmatic analogy, but analogy cannot account for all exceptions.

PIE Segmental Phonology (cf. MAYRHOFER 1986):

**PIE Consonants:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Assimilated</th>
<th>Voiceless</th>
<th>Voiced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stops</td>
<td></td>
<td>*/p/</td>
<td>*/t/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*/b/</td>
<td>*/d/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricatives</td>
<td></td>
<td>*/s/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*/h¹/</td>
<td>*/dʰ/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Laryngeals":  
*/h/  
*/hʲ/  
*/hʰ/  
*/hʰʷ/  

Sonorants:  
/-syl/  
*/m/  
*/n/  
*/l/  

/+syl/  
*/m/  
*/n/  
*/l/  

Glides:  
/ũ/  
/ĩ/  

PIE Vowels:

*i, *iː  
*u, *uː  
*e, *eː  
*o, *oː  
*a, *aː
Proto-Anatolian Phonology (MELCHERT 1994a):

PA Consonants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Voiceless</th>
<th>Voiced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stops</td>
<td>*/p/</td>
<td>*/b/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*/t/</td>
<td>*/d/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*/k/</td>
<td>*/g/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*/kʷ/</td>
<td>*/gʷ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affricate</td>
<td>*/[ts]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricatives</td>
<td>*/[s]</td>
<td>*/[z]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonorants</td>
<td>*/[m/]</td>
<td>*/[n/]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*/[n]/</td>
<td>*/[l/]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PA Vowels:

* i, * i:  
* u, * u:  
* e, * e:  
* o, * o:  
* a, * a:  

Sound Changes from PIE to PA (data and examples after MELCHERT 1994a):

Changes to PIE Stops:

1. Voiced aspirates merge with voiced stops. This is based entirely on the lack of positive evidence for their retention, and new evidence may emerge at any time.
2. Lenition Rules:
   a. Eichner's First Lenition Rule (EICHNER 1973): Voiceless stops become voiced after accented long vowels. This includes PA *œ from PIE *eh₁.
      i. CLuw. āta-, HLuw. a+ra/i- (/a-ra/), Lyc. ade 'did' < PA *(y)ádo < PIE *yeh₁to
      ii. Lyc. tadi 'puts' < PA *dëdi < PIE *dëh₁ti
      ii. -e/adi < PA *ødî < PIE *ó̯tidì (cf. Hitt. Abl. -az(zi) < *-óti; note Hitt. tends to level out the effects of Eichner's Second Lenition rule, and the rule is more regular in the Luwic subbranch (and in Lydian?).)
   c. PIE */kʷ/ > PA /gʷ/ in medial position
      i. Hitt. tarku-, CLuw. taru- 'dance' < PA *tergʷ- < PIE *terkʷ- 'twist' (Lat. torquere, TochB tärk- 'twist around', Skt. tark- 'to turn')
      ii. Hitt. šákwa-, CLuw. tāwa/i-, HLuw. ta-wa/i-, Lyc. *tewe 'eye' < PA *sógʷo-; (PIE *sókʷo- 'seeing', cf. PGerm. *sexʷan 'to see')
      iii. Hitt. Gen. sg. nekuz [nekʷts] 'of evening' < PIE *nekʿts (cf. Lat. nox, Gk. νυξ, Goth. nahťs, etc. < PIE *nokʷts; Hitt. retains the verbal root neku-zi 'to become evening' < PIE *nekʷ-)
iv. Exception: Voiceless */kw/ is retained medially in PA before */s/
   1. Hitt. tekkušša- 'show' < *dek*šsa-, and otherwise from before the iterative suffix -ške/ə- (cf. Av. daxš- 'to teach', daxšta- 'sign' < *dek*s-(to-))
3. Note: MELCHERT (1994a:62) assumes that the intervocalic gemination of voiceless stops (the so-called 'Sturtevant's Rule', regularly observed in Hittite, Cuneiform Luwian) is already a feature of Proto-Anatolian, but he admits that this assumption is unverifiable, as all alphabetically attested Anatolian languages simplify the geminates which are assumed for Cuneiform Anatolian languages.
4. PIE */t/ is allophonically realised as an affricate [ts] before */y/.
   a. Hitt. šarazziya-, Lyc. hrzze/i- < PA *sr(e)-tyo- (possibly originally from PIE *dekr̥s-)
   b. Milyan -z- < *-VnsV- and Lyc. xãhb < PA *Ḥönsu- 'grandson' argue that *-VnsV- remains in PA, and the assimilation -VssV- is an independent innovation in Hittite, Palaic, and Luwian.
   c. MELCHERT (1994b)'s 'Limited Čop's Law' appears to also apply to continuants:
      i. Hitt. äššu- 'good' < PA *ášsu- < *esu- < PIE *h₁esu- (cf. Gk. ἔσος, Skt. su-)
5. Changes to PIE Fricative */s/, */z/[1]
   1. PIE */s/ is preserved unchanged in PA, but note:
      a. Loss of initial */s/ in Luwian (and Lycian?) before obstruents:
         i. CLuw. tumman(t)- 'ear' < PA *stmn-
         b. Milyan -z- < *-VnsV- and Lyc. xãhb < PA *Ḥönsu- 'grandson' argue that *-VnsV- remains in PA, and the assimilation -VssV- is an independent innovation in Hittite, Palaic, and Luwian.
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Laryngeal Developments:

1. MELCHERT (1994a) assumes */h₁/ is completely lost in PA. KLOEKHORST (2006) has argued that initial plene spellings in Hittite preserve */h₁/ in initial position, using a spelling convention from Assyrian cuneiform.
2. */h₂/ is generally preserved in PA. MELCHERT assumes that */h₂/ became a fortis fricative */H/ which was voiceless.
   a. This PA */H/ was lenited */h/ to under the same conditions as the stops:
      i. Following accented long vowel:
         1. Hitt. méhur 'time' < PA *méhwir- < PIE *méhwir-
         2. CLuw. 1.sg.pret. aha 'I made', Lyc. aga 'I made' < PA *ȳeh₁h₂e홈 -
   ii. Between unaccented vowels:
      1. Hitt. 1.sg.mid.pret. ending -ḥaha(t), Lyc. -xagã from PA *-Haha+ < iterated *-h₂eh₂e+
   b. Conditioned Losses:
      i. */h₂/ > Ø / T_V

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Lycian Seminar (Easter Term 2015)  
A Sketch of Historical Phonology from PIE to Lycian (MJCS)

   *plth₂-u-, Skt. prthū, Gk. πλαταξ < *plth₂-u-ih₂)
ii. */h₂/ > Ø / V_T 
   1. Note: this loss must follow the lenition of stops after accented long  
      vowels because verbs in */eh₂- are never lenited in Luwian and  
      Lycian.
   2. CLuw. tätta ‘has arrived’ < *(s)téh₂-to
   3. Lyc. prṁnawate/ē ‘built’ < *prnowēh₂-to

iii. */h₂/ > Ø / T_C 
   1. But, there are cases where it seems preserved in the environment  
      R_C, e.g. Hitt. tarḫ- ‘overcome’ < PIE *terh₂-, Hitt. šanḫ- ‘search’ < PIE  
      *senh₂-
   3. The reflexes of */h₃/ are disputed. It seems to be preserved in initial position, but other  
      environments have also been argued.

Changes to PIE Sonorants:
1. PIE */t/, */l/, */m/, and */n/ seem to be relatively stable in PA.
2. Gemination from Čop’s Law applies in PA. Not of interest to Lycian.

Developments in the Vowel System:
1. Vowels are relatively stable in PA, though Melchert (1994a) assumes the following sound  
   changes creating two new phonemes on the front axis:
   a. PIE */ey/ monophthongises to PA mid-high */eː/
   b. PIE */ow/ monophthongises to PA */uː/, possibly via intermediary mid-high */oː/ 
   c. Tautosyllabic */h₁/ */h₃/ have already become PA */V/
   d. Original unaccented long vowels are shortened
   e. PIE */eh₁/ becomes low-mid */æː/

Proto-Anatolian to Lycian Sound Changes:

The Stops from PA to Lycian:

1. PA */p/ and */t/ are generally preserved as voiceless stops 
   a. PA */p/
      i. PA *py(V)- ‘give’ > Lyc. pije- (Hitt. paî- ‘to give, pay grant’, CLuw. pai-, pi(ya)-  
         ‘to give’, HLuw. pia- ‘to give’)
      ii. PA *pód(o)- ‘foot’ > Lyc. ped(e)
      iii. PA *pedóm ‘place’ > Lyc. pddê (Hitt. peda- ‘place, location’; PIE *pedo- > Gk.  
          πέδον ‘ground, floor’, Skt. padá- ‘footstep’, Arm. het ‘footprint, track’, ONor.  
          fet ‘footstep’)
      iv. PA *ópem ‘behind, afterward’ > Lyc. epñ (Hitt. ḫappa ‘behind, afterwards’  
          (adv.), CLuw. ḫappa ‘id.’)
   b. PA */t/
i. PA *teri- 'three' > Lyc. teri-/tri- (Hitt. teri- 'three'; PIE *teri-)
ii. PA *tw(v)k(o)- 'visible body' > Lyc. tuk- in tukedr(i) - 'statue' (prob. from PIE *twék-, cf. Skt. tvác- 'skin')
iii. PA *TyHnt- 'Stormgod' > Lyc. Trqqnt (cf. CLuw. dTarhunt- 'Stormgod', HLuw. Tarhunt-, Tarhunza-; *Tarhunna- probably underlies Hitt. ʿISKUR-a-; the PIE root is *terh₂- 'overcome', cf. Hitt. tarh₂- 'to prevail, conquer', Skt. tārvati 'to overcome, to overpower', Av. taurvāiiāti 'to overcome')
iv. PA *dugi(a)tr- 'daughter' > Lyc. kbatra- (HLuw. tuwatra/-i- 'daughter'; Hitt. *duttar- in MINUS duttariyata/i- 'a female functionary') ultimately from PIE *dʰug₂tér-; cf. Skt. duhitár-, Gk. ἥγατηρ, TochB tkācer, Osc. futir, Lith. dukėtė, OCS dosťi, Gaul. dużytr
v. PA *-ti (refl. part.) > Lyc. -ti (CLuw. -ti, HLuw. =ti, =rī, Hitt. =z)

2. Voiceless stops are synchronically voiced after nasals.
   a. PA */nt/ > [nd]
      i. PA *Hant- 'front' > Lyc. xīt- in xītawā- 'to rule' (Hitt. hanzia 'in front'; PIE *h₂ent-, cf. Gk. ἄντι 'opposed, facing', Arm. ond 'for, instead of', Lat. ante 'in front of', Skt. ānti 'before, near, facing')
      ii. PA *asqt- 'being, existing' > ahūta- 'property' (PIE *h₁s-ṇt- 'being')
   b. No inherited examples, but cf. borrowed Ir. PN *Rtambara- > Lyc. Arttuṃpara-
   c. PA */b/ > [β] elsewhere
      i. PA *obó- 'this/that one' > Lyc. ebe- (Hitt. apa-, Pal. apa-, CLuw. apā-, HLuw. āpa-)
   d. PA */d/ > [t] /
      i. PA *dē- 'put, place' > Lyc. ta- (PIE *dʰeh₁- 'put, place')
      ii. PA *dw(i)- 'twó' > Mil. thi- (HLuw. twi-; cf. PIE *d(w)i- > Skt. dvayā- 'twofold', Gk. διάς 'double', OCS dvojš 'twofold')
   e. PA */d/ > [d] /
      i. PA *éndo- 'into' > Lyc. ἱτε [nde] 'inside' (Hitt. anda 'into, CLuw. ānta 'into', HLuw. anta 'with in'); PIE *h₁ndo-, OIr. and 'in it', Lat. endo 'into' Gk. ἐνδοι)
      ii. PA *fidero/i- 'lower' > Lyc. être/i-s
   f. PA */d/ > [d] elsewhere
      i. PA *pódo- 'foot' > Lyc. ped(e)
      ii. PA *pedóm 'place' > pddē

3. PA voiced labials and dentals undergo a conditioned three-way split in Lycian
   a. PA */b/ > [p] /
      i. PA *bêhó - 'splendour, might' > *pige- in PN Pīgeres (CLuw. Pīha-)
   b. PA */b/ > [b] /
      i. No inherited examples, but cf. borrowed Ir. PN *Rtambara- > Lyc. Arttuṃpara-
   c. PA */b/ > [β] elsewhere
      i. PA *obó- 'this/that one' > Lyc. ebe- (Hitt. apa-, Pal. apa-, CLuw. apā-, HLuw. āpa-)
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      ii. PA *fidero/i- 'lower' > Lyc. être/i-s

4. Lycian (A) only: */dw/ > [k<]. The only inherited examples are attested in initial position:
   a. PA *dwi- 'two' > Lyc. kbi, Mil. thi
   b. PA *dugi(a)tr- 'daughter' > *dwatr- > *dwatr- > Lyc. kbatra-

5. In Lycian, like Luwian, there appears to be a 'triple-reflex' of the PIE dorsal series, showing that PIE */k/, */k/, and */kʷ/ remained distinct phonemes in Proto-Anatolian:
Lycian seems to have the same treatment of the voiced velars as Luwian:

a. PA */k/ > /s/
   i. PA */kʰwɔ- ‘horse’ > Lyc. esbe-
   ii. PA */kʰ- ‘lie’ > Lyc. si- (Hitt. ki- or Pal. ki-, CLuw. zi-, Gk. χεῖναι, Skt. ṣay-, Av. saē < PIE *kei- ‘to lie’)
   iii. PA */-d̪ʰ(ɔ)n/- ‘decad’ > -sǝnt- in Lyc. kbišnštata- ‘20’
   iv. PA iter. *-sk̑e/o- > Lyc. -s-
   v. PA */kʰ(ɔ)e/o- ‘anyone’ > Lyc. tise- (Hitt. kušški-; cf. PIE indef. *kʰi-)

b. PA */k/ > Lyc. /<k/
   i. PA */tw(e)k(o)- ‘visible body’ > *tuk- in Lyc. tukedo- ‘statue’
   ii. Perh. PA */kato- ‘down’ > Lyc. ketē ‘according to(?)’ (Hitt. katta, HLuw. kata, Lyd. kat- (?), Gk. kατά, OIr. cēt, Lat. cum)
   iii. Prob. PA */kummo- ‘sacred’ > in *kume- in Lyc. kumehe/i-

c. */kʰ/ > /t/ / _e, I (Lycian A only)
   i. PA */kʰi- ‘who, which’ > ti- (Hitt. kui-, CLuw. ku-, HLuw. kwi-, Lyd. qi-)
   ii. PA */kʰeli > Lyc. telē ‘where’

d. PA */kʰ/ > /<k/ / _V[+round]
   i. *PA */kʰommo/o-/ ‘how/as many’ > Lyc. kômme/i-
   ii. Perh. Mil. kudi ‘with which’

e. PA */kʰ/ > /<k/ (Milyan only)
   i. PA */kʰi- ‘who, which’ > Mil. kи- (Hitt. kui-, CLuw. ku-, HLuw. kwi-, Lyd. qi-)

6. Lycian seems to have the same treatment of the voiced velars as Luwian:

a. PA */gʰ/ > /y/ / _V[+front]
   i. PA */gʰes- ‘hand’ > *y(es)r- > *yisr- > ızr- (Hitt. keššar-, CLuw. ıš(š)a)ra/i-; from PIE *gʰēs- ‘hand’ > Gk. χεῖρ, Arm. jeṙn, TochA tsar, TochB șer, Alb. dorê; cf. Skt. dāsta- (*gʰēs-ta̯-).
   ii. PA */gʰemmo- ‘field, open country’ > *ipre in PN Ipre-side/i-

b. PA */g/ > Ø medially
   i. PA */dug(a)tr- > kbatra
   ii. PA */gupā- ‘cave, hole’ > xupa- ‘tomb’ may attest */g/ > /k/> / #_V[+back], but comparison with Gk. γυπά ‘hole, lair’ does not rule out the possibility that Lyc. xupa- is a borrowing from Greek.

c. PA */gʰ/ > /w/
   i. PA */gʰow/ ‘cow’ > Lyc. wawwa- (CLuw. μαμα-, HLuw. wawwa/i-, Gk. βοῦς, Myc. qo-u-, Skt. gau-

d. No examples exist for reflexes of PIE *gʰw

Phonologization of PA affricate */ts/ > Lyc. /ts/

1. PA */ts/ < */ty/ is preserved in Lycian. Loss of the conditioning segment /y/ makes /ts/ contrastive with /t/

Fricative Developments:

1. */s/ is preserved in Milyan, but regularly becomes /h/ in Lycian, only otherwise preserved in internal clusters with a following obstructant.
LyCian SEMiNaR (EasteR term 2015)
A SkEtCh of HiStoRicAl PhonoLogy fr om PiE to LyCian (MJCS)

1. */s/ > Lyc. /h/
   a. PA *sê- ‘let go’ > Lyc. ha-
   b. PA *seri- ‘above’ > Lyc. heri- (cf. hrzze/i-)
   c. PA *sermê- ‘land section’ > hrûmmâ-
   d. PA *as- ‘be’ (weak stem) > ah- in ahûta- ‘property’
   e. PA *Honsu- ‘descendant’ > xahba- ‘grandchild’

2. PA */sT/- > /s/
   a. PA *ésti / *éstu ‘is/shall be’ > Lyc. esi / esu
   b. PA *sê/o > Lyc. -s-

3. The development of PA */#sT/- is uncertain.
   a. Some borrowings from Greek exist, so /#sT/- was permitted phonotactically:
      i. Lyc. Sppartaze/i- ‘Spartan’
      ii. Lyc. PN Sppnataza- ‘libation-priest’
      iii. Lyc. stta- ‘stand, be placed’
      iv. Lyc. sttala- ‘stele’
      b. It is possible that Lyc. hppûterus- ‘descendant’ may continue inherited *spond- ‘libate’
         (Hitt. ışpânt-) but the etymology is not entirely secure.

4. PA */h/ > /γ/ (i.e. <g>) medially (but note all examples are from before a back vowel):
   a. PA 1.sg.pret. *-ha > Lyc. -ga
   b. PA *Hawha- ‘grandfather’ > Lyc. xuga-
   c. PA 1.sg.pret.mid. *-Haha+ > Lyc. -xagâ

5. PA */H/ becomes ei ether /<k/, /k/, or /k>/, but the conditioning is disputed.
   a. PA */H/ > /<k/ / V[+front]_V[+front]
      i. Lyc. tike ‘some/anyone < PA *kʷis/n-Ho (Hitt. kušša- / kuśna-;
         CLuw. kušha- / kušna-)
      ii. Lyc. en-Ho > Lyc. êke ‘when’ (CLuw. áhha)
      iii. NB: Lyc. -ke cannot reflect *-kʷe because this would have yielded †-te.
   b. PA */H/ > /k/ / _V[+front]
      i. Prob. PA *Hila ‘courtyard’ > Lyc. qla- ‘precinct’ (Hitt. hila- ‘courtyard’)
      ii. Prob. PA *Haiqí- ‘barley; grain’ > *Qeli- in Qelehi ‘of the Graingod’ (G.sg.)
      iii. PA *trH-ênt-s/*trH-nt- ‘Stormgod’ in Lyc. Trqqas/Trqqît- Mil. Trqqîz/Trqqît-
   c. PA */H/ > /k>/ / _V[+back]
      i. PA *Hant- ‘front’ > Lyc. xînt- in xîntawa- ‘to rule’
      ii. PA *HovV- ‘sheep’ > Lyc. xawa-
      iii. PA *Honsu- ‘descendant’ > Lyc. xahba- ‘grandson’
      iv. PA *Hawha- ‘grandfather’ > Lyc. xuga-
   d. PA */H/ > Ø / _y (+ compensatory lengthening)
      i. PA suffix *-âHye/o- > -a/-ai-
Developments from PA Sonorants:

1. Non-syllabic sonorants are mostly stable, with the exception that final nasals tend to be lost with nasalisation of the preceding vowel: */Vn/ > /Ṽ/
   a. PA */m/ > /m/
      i. PA *emu ‘me’ > Lyc. amu/ẽmu/emu ‘I, me’
      ii. PA *mo (conj.) > Lyc. me
      iii. PA *s(e)rmn- ‘land-section’ > Lyc. hrnma-
   b. PA */n/ > /n/
      i. PA proh. neg. *nê > Lyc. ni
      ii. PA *ne ‘not’ > Lyc. ne
      iii. PA *ánnem ‘under, below’ > Lyc. ēnê
c. PA */Vnt/ > /Ṽt/
   i. PA 3.pl.pres. *-ród-ti > Lyc. -vti
   ii. PA 3.pl.pret. *-onto > Lyc. -vte
d. PA */t/ > /t/
   i. PA *seri ‘above’ > Lyc. hri
   ii. PA *dug(a)tr- ‘daughter’ > Lyc. kbatra
   iii. PA *teri- ‘three’ > Lyc. teri-|tri-
e. PA */l/ > /l/
   i. PA *wlaH- ‘to die’ > Lyc. la-
   ii. Prob. PA *Hilâ- ‘courtyard’ > Lyc. qla- ‘precinct’
   iii. Prob. PA *Ha/oli- ‘grain; barley’ > *Qeli in G.sg. Qelehi- ‘of the Graingod’
f. PA */w/ > /w/
   i. PA *g^ow- ‘cow’ > Lyc. wawa-
   ii. PA *daow(V)- ‘put, place’ > Lyc. tuwe-
g. PA */w/ > [v]
   i. PA *ekwo- ‘horse’ > Lyc. esbe
   ii. PA *dvi- ‘two’ > Lyc. kbi- ‘two; other’
   iii. PA *dug(a)tr- ‘daughter’ > *duwatr- > *dwatr- > Lyc. kbatra-
h. PA */y/ > /y/
   i. PA *piy(V)- ‘give’ > Lyc. pijê-
   ii. PA adj. suff. *-iyo- > Lyc. -ije-
i. PA */y/ > Ø /C_V
   i. PA suff. *-tyo- [-tsyo-] > Lyc. -se-

2. Evidence for the development of syllabic nasals is difficult but there are some clear-cut reflexes:
   a. Final position:
      i. PA */n/ > Lyc. /à/ in hrnma ‘land-section, temenos’ < PA s(e)rmn- ‘division’
      ii. PA */m/ > Lyc. /â/ in A.sg. animate ending *-m
         1. Lyc. A.sg. xittawatâ (< PA *Hantowotm)

3. It is impossible to tell the fate of PA */t/ and */l/ since the only sure examples are in syncope environments.
Consonant Clusters:

1. Some special developments:
   a. If Lyc. *ait- ‘eight’ reflects *okt-, then the conditioned change */kt/ > */yt/ must precede the general development */k/ > */s/
   b. The PA (phonemic) sequence */-ts/ is simplified to */s/ > Lyc. */h/
      i. PA *utsV- ‘year’ > Lyc. uhV- (but CLuw. ušša/i- ‘year’)
   c. PA geminates are simplified:
      i. PA *ammo/i- ‘my’ > Lyc. èmè/i-
      ii. PA *ánna- ‘mother’ > Lyc. ènè- (Hitt. anna-, Pal. anna-, CLuw. ānna-, HLuw. MATER-natî-, Lyd. ènā-)
      iii. PA *ánnem ‘under, below’ > Lyc. ènē
d. Lycian does however have a few geminates, but these appear to be the result of Pre-Lycian consonant assimilations:
   i. Lyc. */ʔ- < */-t/d-h/-
      1. Lyc. laʔe/i- < *lādahi- (w/ syncope)
      ii. Lyc. */-nm- < */-wn-/
      1. Lyc. “ethnic” suffix -nîne/i-
         a. Lyc. Pillèn(n)i- < *Pineléwèn(i)-, cf. Mil. -wîn(i)-.
      2. Lyc. */-lit- < */-nl/- (as above)
      3. (etc.)
   e. Some other geminates are found in ebette, epatte, epenêtijatte, erixalle, hàxxati, and azzala- (“entirely obscure in origin” – MECHERT 1994:317)

Developments in vowels from PA to Lycian:

1. This sketch is based on MECHERT (1994a), but for Lycian vowels most comprehensively see HAJNAL (1995).
2. Lycian has a four vowel system which has merged PA */o/ with */e/ instead of */a/ as in Hittite, Palaic, and Luwian. The resulting four-vowel system crucially sets Lycian/Milyan aside as its own subgrouping within the ‘Luwic’ subbranch of Anatolian against Hieroglyphic Luwian and Cuneiform Luwian, which exhibit three-vowel systems.
3. The */o/ > */e/ merger however is largely obscured in non-final syllables due to the Lycian umlaut rule.
4. Lycian shares with Luwian and Lydian a raising of PA */e/ > */i/ after */y/, including */y/ from PA */g/ before a front vowel.
5. Examples:
   a. PA */i/ > */i/
      i. PA *ki- ‘who, which’ > Lyc. ti-, Mil. ki-
      ii. PA *dwî- ‘two’ > Lyc. kbi-, Mil. tbi-
      iii. PA *seri ‘avove’ > Lyc. hri; etc.
   b. PA */u/ > */u/
      i. PA *emu ‘me’ > Lyc. amu/êmu/emu ‘I, me’
   c. PA */e/ > */e/
      i. PA part. */-te > Lyc. -te
ii. PA *né ‘not’ > Lyc. ne
iii. PA *estu ‘shall be’ > Lyc. esu
d. PA */e/ > /i/ / y_i
  i. PA *ğesr ‘hand’ > *yesr > izr-
  ii. PA vbl. suff. *ye- > -i-
e. PA */o/ > /e/
  i. PA conj. *-mo > Lyc. me
  ii. PA conj. *-Ho > Lyc. -ke
  iii. PA *enda ‘into’ > Lyc. ûte
  iv. PA 3.sg./pl.pret. endings *-to/*-onto > Lyc. -te/-Ýte
f. PA */eN/ > /ê/
  i. PA *en *‘in’ > Lyc. ê ‘if’
  ii. PA *ánmem > Lyc. ênê

6. PA primary */e/:, secondary */e/:, and */e:/ (< PIE *ey) merge into Lyc. /i/
   a. PA */e/: > /i/
      i. PA proh. neg. *nê > Lyc. nî
      ii. PA *bëho- ‘splendour’ > Lyc. *pige- in PNs.
   b. PA */e:/ > /i/
      i. PA *kë: ‘lie’ > si-

7. PA */a:/ becomes Lyc. /a/; PA */æ:/ < *eh₁ merges with /a/ as in Lydian and Luwian.
   a. PA */a:/ > /a/
      i. PA N-A.pl.neut. *-â > Lyc. -a
      ii. PA fem. stems in *-â- > Lyc. -a- (e.g. *xaha- ‘hearth’, prînavâ- ‘(grave-
          house’, etc.)
         iii. PA vbl. suff. *-aH > *-â- > Lyc. -a- (e.g. in prînavâ- ‘build’, etc.)
   b. PA */a:N/ > /â/ 
      i. PA A.sg.f
   c. PA */æ:/ > /a/
      i. PA *dë- ‘put, place’ > Lyc. ta-
      ii. PA *sâ- ‘release’ > Lyc. ha-
      iii. PA *ê ‘do, make’ (PIE *yeh₁) > Lyc. a-

8. There are no examples for reflexes of */i:/ and */u:/, but there isn’t any reason to think they
   wouldn’t be /i/ and /u/.
9. There is no good evidence for PA */œ:/. 
10. Evidence for monophthongisation of PA diphthongs is limited.
   a. PA */oy/ > /i/
      i. PA *woyséye/o > ‘(op)press’ > Mil. wis(e)i (CLuw. wiši/-wišai-)
   b. PA */aw/ > /u/
LYCIAN SEMINAR (EASTER TERM 2015)
A SKETCH OF HISTORICAL PHONOLOGY FROM PIE TO LYCIAN (MJCS)

i. PA *'Hawho-‘grandfather’ > xuga-
   c. PA */a:w/ > /a/
      i. PA *krsāwn+ *‘cutting’ > krrzzānase- ‘peninsula’
   d. PA */a:y/ > /a/
      i. PA *dHyē- Pre-Lyc. *-āyi>-*-āy- > *-ā- (e.g. xttādi ‘harms’)
   e. PA */o:y/ > */e:y/ > /e/?
      i. Perh. Conj.*so/mo+oy (neut. NA.pl. > se/me)?

11. Special Vowel Development:
   a. Syncope and apocope
      i. Difficult to generalise exact rules due to paucity of evidence.
         1. It happens. (Reasons!!)
   b. Lycian Umlaut: [+voc, high] > [α back] / _C[α back] [+voc, α back]
      i. Basic patterns:
         1. */e–a–/ > /æ–æ–/
         2. */e–u–/ > /æ–u–/
         3. */a–e–/ > /æ–æ–/
         4. */a–i–/ > /æ–i–/

Closing Note: The interpretation of PA and Lycian developments sketched here are heavily based on MELCHERT (1994a) and HAJNAL (1995). It is worth comparing these views those of KLOEKHORST (2006, 2008, 2009) who has some important alternative perspectives on PIE to PA developments.

References:


