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Myths of Non-Functioning Fertility Deities in Hittite and Core-Indo-European

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A. IE Non-Functioning Fertility Deities

Non-functioning fertility deity myth: main character(s) ("fertility d.") distressed \rightarrow cosmic disorder.¹

(1) Hittite myth of fertility god Telipinu's rage and disappearance: comparanda in IE traditions.

(2) Greek myth of Kore's rape and Demeter's rage and disappearance (*Homeric Hymn to Demeter* et al.): parallels with Telipinu's myth, cf. Burkert 1979:123–142.

(3) Norse myth of Baldr's death (*Gylfaginning* 49 et al.): parallels with Telipinu's myth, cf. Schröder 1962:354–356; parallels with Demeter's myth, cf. Bugge 1889:244–248.

(4) Vedic and Sanskrit myths of Cyav^(a)na's rage (*Śatapathabrāhmaņa* 4.1.5, *Jaiminīyabrāhmaņa* 3.120–8, *Mahābhārata* 3.122–5 et al.):² parallels with Telipinu, Demeter and Baldr.

1. Method

Generic similarities between mythological texts: often universal motives or areal diffusion (especially Anatolian and Greek, cf. Watkins 1995:448ff).

To determine whether a specific feature may be reflex of IE poetics and themes: analysis of traditional devices ("ready-made surface structures", Watkins 2004:77) such as formulas and thematic structures.

2. Proposal

Phraseological matches in the descriptions of the condition of the [NON-FUNCTIONING – FERTILITY DEITY] and of the consequent cosmic disorder (C1): parallels in IE poetic phraseology concerning the condition of [DEAD] and other [NON-FUNCTIONING] animate figures and of the cosmic disorder which will arise at the end of time, respectively (C2).

Matches between scenes involving horse-riding characters attested only in Greek, Norse and Indo-Aryan (D1): Core-Indo-European innovation or archaism not attested in Anatolian (D2).

B1. The Hittite Myth of Telipinu (\approx other Disappearing Fertility Deities)³

- For unknown reasons, the god Telipinu gets angry and disappears.

- Cosmic disorder: mothers do not care about their children [1], plants do not grow [2], gods do not get satiated at their own feasts [3].

- The gods send a bee to search for the god [4–6]. Telipinu is sleeping/lying down [7]. The Bee forcibly makes him stand up [4,7] and speak [8]. Telipinu is not happy about it and gets even more angry.

- Several ritual acts are required to appease him; among other things, T. is told to eat and drink [9].

- Cosmic order is restored: mothers care about their children [10], plants grow properly, and so on.

Abbreviations: *BFL*. = *Branwen ferch Llŷr*; *CMT* =*Cath Maige Tuired*; *DBP*. = *Devībhāgavatapurāņa*; *Gylf*. = *Gylfaginning*; *HDem*. = *Homeric Hymn to Demeter*; *JB*. = *Jaiminīyabrāhmaņa*; *MBh*. = *Mahābhārata*; *SB*. = *Satapathabrāhmaṇa*.

¹ The designation of the main character as "fertility deity" is justified by the cosmic consequences of their distress: e.g. Cyavana is a *rşi* 'seer' and not a deity (although he is even more powerful than Indra), but he still acts like one, causing cosmic disorder when distressed. The terms "functioning" and "non- functioning" shall be better defined in C2. ² On Cyav^(\overline{a})na, cf. Hopkins 1905; Witzel 1987; Parpola 2004–5:35²¹⁴, 54; West 2017; on his name, cf. García Ramón 1999.

² On Cyav'ā'na, cf. Hopkins 1905; Witzel 1987; Parpola 2004–5:35²¹⁴, 54; West 2017; on his name, cf. García Ramón 1999. ³ Almost identical narrative structure and phraseology are attested e.g. by the myth of the disappearance of the Storm-god (CTH 325) and by the myth of the disappearance of Hannahanna (CTH 334): features of IE mythical narratives about non-functioning fertility deities imposed upon mythology of pre-existing Hattic fertility deities? On Telipinu's myth in general, cf. e.g. Haas 2006:103ff; Asan 2014.

B2. The Greek Myth of Demeter and Kore

- The goddess Kore is kidnapped by the god Hades. As long as she sees the sun and the upper world [11], she is still calm, until Hades takes her to the darkness of the underworld [12].

- Kore's mother Demeter searches for her. Distressed, Demeter wanders on the earth and does not eat or drink [13]. At some point she arrives in the countryside near Eleusis. Grieved, she sits in the shadow, assuming the appearance of an old woman [14].

- She is found there by Eleusinian girls who bring her to the royal palace. Grieved, she sits on a stool and does not speak to anyone [15]. She is made to laugh by Iambe and drinks the sacred beverage *cyceon* [16]. After some other misadventures, she "thrusts old age away" from herself [17].

- Cosmic disorder: plants do not grow [18], men are starving, gods are deprived of sacrifices [19]. Zeus takes notice and sends Hermes to bring Kore back to the light from the darkness of the underworld [20].

- Hermes arrives in the underworld and finds Hades seated on a couch with Kore, who is distressed [21]. Hades tells her she's free to leave and she springs up out of happiness [22].

- Hermes takes Kore by chariot to the place where Demeter is [23].

- Cosmic order is restored: plants grow [24], men prosper, gods receive their offerings.

B3. The Norse Myth of Baldr

- Hit with a mistletoe twig by his brother Hoðr, the god Baldr falls dead, while the other gods are so shocked that they can not lift him up [25].

- Cosmic disorder: Baldr's death unluckiest deed ever done among gods and men [25].

- Baldr's mother Frigg sends the god Hermóðr to bring Baldr back from Hel (the underworld). He rides a horse to to the place where Baldr is, and finds him seated [26].

- All efforts to bring Baldr back from the dead fail for the moment. When cosmic order will be restored after the end of time, Baldr will come back and cornfields will grow without sowing [27].

B4. The Vedic and Sanskrit Myths of Cyavana, Sukanyā and the Aśvins

- The seer Cyavana has become very old and lies down near a lake [28]. King Śaryati arrives with his people and Cyavana is harassed by them, e.g. blinded by Śaryati's daughter Sukanyā [29].

- Cosmic disorder: mothers do not recognize their sons [30]; fathers fight with sons, brothers with brothers [31].

- Śaryati takes Sukanyā by chariot to where Cyavana is [32]. Śaryati marries Sukanyā to Cyavana.

- Cosmic order restored: discord among the tribe ends (i.e. mothers recognize sons, etc.) [33].

- The fertility gods Aśvins are told by Cyavana that they are not complete because they do not drink *soma*, the food of the gods [34]. Cosmic disorder: the gods do not sacrifice properly [35].

- The Aśvins make Cyavana young again, removing his old age "like a cloak" [36], and making him see again [37]. The Aśvins join the other gods and drink *soma* with them [38]. Cosmic order is restored: the gods sacrifice properly together with the Aśvins.

- In another narrative, Cyavana is distressed because of King Kauśika and goes to live with him to test him in several ways, e.g. he tells the king not to wake him up while he lies down sleeping for weeks [39], until Cyavana finally rises up of his own will [40], and does not speak to anyone [41], in the hope that Kauśika will forcibly wake him up or make him speak. Such disrespectful acts would allow Cyavana to curse Kauśika [42], but the king does nothing of the sort and, after several of these tests, he wins Cyavana's favor.

C1. Non-functioning fertility deities and non-functioning Cosmos

Several parallels between narratives. Descriptions of the fertility deities' condition of distress and of the consequent cosmic disorder: system of structural oppositions (cf. Handout B, section C1).

			Non-functioning	Functioning		
	(1) STAND, MOVE	UPRIGHT	-	+		
	[NON-FUNCTIONING – FERTILITY DEITY] – [NOT STAND UPRIGHT = SIT, LIE, SLEEP, FALL]					
[7]	CTH 324.3, 23 <i>šumeš=a=wa=mu šašandan</i> [kuwat aranutten]					
		"[Why] did yo	ou [make] me (Telepinu) [rise	e], when I was sleeping?"		
[15]	HDem. 197–201	ἔνθα <mark>καθεζομ</mark> έ	ἕνθα <mark>καθεζομένη</mark> προκατέσχετο χερσὶ καλύπτρην:			
		δηρόν δ' ἄφθο	γγος τετιημένη ἦστ' ἐπὶ δίφρ	οου, []		
		<mark>ἦστο</mark> πόθω μιν	νύθουσα βαθυζώνοιο θυγατρο	ός,		
	"The	n she (Demeter)	sat down and held her veil in	n her hands before her face. A long		
	time	she sat upon the	stool without speaking beca	ause of her sorrow, [] but rested		
	[] t	because she pined	with longing for her deep-b	osomed daughter."		
[21]	HDem. 342–4	τέτμε δὲ τόν γ	ε ἄνακτα δόμων ἕντοσθεν ἐό	ντα,		
		ήμενον έν λεχ	έεσσι σὺν αἰδοίῃ παρακοίτι,			
		πόλλ' ἀεκαζομ	ιένῃ μητρὸς πόθῷ []			
		"And he found	d the lord Hades in his house	lying on a couch, and his shy mate		
		(Persephone)	with him, much reluctant, bec	cause she yearned for her mother."		
[25]	Gylf. 49	[] ok <mark>fell</mark> ha	nn dauðr til jarðar. [] Þá e	r Baldr <mark>var fallinn</mark> þá fellusk ollum		
		Ásum orðtǫk o	ok svá hendr at taka til hans [[]		
		"and he (Bald	r) fell dead to the ground. [.] When Baldr had fallen, then all		
		the Æsir's tong	gues failed them, as did their	hands for lifting him up"		
[26]	<i>Gylf.</i> 49	[] Þá reið H	lermóðr heim til hallarinnar	ok steig af hesti, gekk inn í		
		hǫllina, sá þar	r sitja í ondugi Baldr bróður	<i>sinn</i> []		
		"Then Hermo	d rode up to the hall and dis	smounted from his horse, went into		
		the hall, saw <mark>s</mark>	itting there in the seat of hon	our his brother Baldr"		
[28]	ŚB. 4.1.5.5	[] púruṣa ev	vāyam jī́rņiḥ kr̥tyā́rūpaḥ <mark>śete</mark>	[]		
		"Yonder lies a	man, decrepit and ghostlike	**		
[39]	MBh. 13.52.31ab	na prabodhyo	'smi saṃsupta ity uvācātha b	bhārgavaḥ		
		"The son of B	hrgu (Cyavana) said to them,	, 'Do not, while I sleep, awake me'."		
		NB: SVAP 'sle	eep' here, but ŚAY 'lie down'	(PIE * \acute{kei} -) elsewhere. ⁴		
	≠ [FUNCTIONING – I	FERTILITY DEIT	Y] – [STAND UPRIGHT, RIS	SE UPRIGHT		
[4]	СТН 324.2, 29–32	^d telipinun zik s	ăanḫ(a) mān[=an wemi]eši [.] n=aš šar[ā] tittanut		
		"Go search for	Telipinu. When you find [h	im], [] make him stand up."		
[22]	HDem. 370–1	[] γήθησεν δ	δὲ περίφρων Περσεφόνεια, /			
		καρπαλίμως δ	' ἀνόρουσ' ὑπὸ χάρματος [.]		
		"Wise Persepho	ne was filled with joy and ha	stily sprang up for gladness."		
[40]	MBh. 13.52.36ab	bhārgavas tu s	samuttasthau svayam eva []		
		"The son of B	hrigu rose of his own accord.	· · ·		
			Non-functioning	Functioning		
	(2) SEE, BE in LIG	НТ	-	+		
	NON-FUNCTIONING	- FERTILITY D	EITY] – [NOT SEE, NOT BE	in LIGHT = BE in DARKNESS		

[29] DBP. 7.3.37b–38a [...] andhasya [...] / [...] jarārtasya krodhanasya višeṣataḥ

⁴ Cfr. *MBh*. 13.55.3a; *MBh*. 13.55.4c.

		"having	seized her (Kore), (Hades) took he	r down to the nebulous darkness"		
[14]	HDem. 98–102		[] τετιημένη ἦτορ, [] / <mark>ἐν σκι</mark> Ϋ			
		"Vexed i	n her heart, she (Demeter) sat []	in the shadow"		
	≠ [FUNCTIONING –]	FERTILITY	DEITY] – [SEE, BE in LIGHT]			
[11]	HDem. 33–7	HDem. 33–7 ὄφρα μὲν οὖν γαῖάν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀστερόεντα				
		λεῦσσε θ	εὰ καὶ πόντον ἀγάρροον ἰχθυόεντ	χ		
		αὐγάς τ'	ἠελίου, [] / τόφρα οἱ ἐλπὶς ἔθελ	γε μέγαν νόον ἀχνυμένης περ 5		
	"And so long as she, the goddess, yet beheld earth and starry heaver					
		strong-fl	owing sea where fishes shoal, an	d the rays of the sun, [] so long		
		•	med her great heart for all her trou			
[20]	HDem. 336–8		.] ἁγνὴν Περσεφόνειαν ὑπὸ ζόφοι			
			ne lead forth chaste Persephone to			
[37]	DBP. 7.5.46	-	ı cātivrddhasya bhogahīnasya kān			
			āṃ nayane datte yauvanaṃ rūpan			
				out any enjoyment but it is you that		
		coming t	o this forest have brought to me ey			
			Non-functioning	Functioning		
	(3) EAT, DRINK		-	+		
			ITY DEITY] – [<mark>NOT EAT, DRINK</mark>]			
[13]	HDem. 49–50		' ἀμβροσίης καὶ νέκταρος ἡδυπότ			
		-	, she never tasted ambrosia and the	-		
[34]	JB. 3.124.4	[] yuvam vā asarvau stho yau devau santāv asomapau sthah []				
			śvins) are not complete, who, bein	g gods, are not soma-drinkers"		
	-		DEITY] – [EAT, DRINK]			
[9]	СТН 324.4, 13–15		išpāi [] [nu=za] ninga			
			d] satisfy your hunger (Telipinu)!	[] [and] satisfy your thirst!"		
[16]	HDem. 208–11		γε δ' ἄρ' ἄλφι καὶ ὕδωρ			
		δοῦναι μίξασαν πιέμεν γλήχωνι τερείνῃ. []				
		5.] δ' ὑσίης ἕνεκεν πολυπότνια Δηώ			
				soft mint and give her to drink. So		
	ID 0 107	-	queen Deo received it to observe			
[38]	JB. 3.127		adhvaryū āstām tat tāv apisomāv a			
		they (th	e Aśvins) acted as two Adhvaryus	~		
			Non-functioning	Functioning		
	(4) SPEAK		-	(+)		
	•		ITY DEITY] – [NOT SPEAK]			
[8]	CTH 324.3, 24		<i>mu] šāntan kuwat memanutten</i>			
	UD 100 0		vhy did you make [me] (Telipinu)			
[15]	HDem. 198–9		ἄφθογγος τετιημένη ἦστ' ἐπὶ δίφρ			
			οὕτ' ἔπεϊ προσπτύσσετο οὕτε τι ἔ			
		-	· · · -	stool without speaking because of		
		ner sorro	w, and greeted no one by word or	oy sign		

⁵ On "vertical" linear sequences (ὄφρα [...] / λ εῦσσε θεὰ [...] / αὐγάς τ' ἠελίου [...]) in IE, cf. Watkins 1995:39–40.

[41]	MBh. 13.55.3b	akiṃcid	uktvā gamanaṃ bahiś ca []		
		"(Cyavai	na, what was thy object in) going c	out speaking to no one?"	
			Non-functioning	Functioning	
	(5) VIGOROUS (YO	UNG)	-	+	
	NON-FUNCTIONING	– FERTIL	ITY DEITY] – [NOT (sexually) VI	IGOROUS = DECREPIT]	
[14]	HDem. 101–2	γρηὶ παλ	<mark>αιγενέι ἐναλίγκιος, <u>ἥτε</u> τόκοιο /</mark>		
		<u>εἴργηται</u>	δώρων τε φιλοστεφάνου Άφροδίτ	<u>nc</u>	
		"And she	e was like an ancient woman <u>who</u>	is cut off from childbearing and the	
			arland-loving Aphrodite"		
[28]	ŚB. 4.1.5.5	[] púri	usa eväyam jirnih krtyárūpah sete	[]	
		"Yonder	lies a man, decrepit and ghostlike?	»	
	\neq [FUNCTIONING – F	ERTILITY	DEITY] – [(sexually) VIGOROU	S = NOT DECREPIT	
[17]	HDem. 275–6	ὣς εἰποῦ	σα θεὰ μέγεθος καὶ εἶδος ἄμειψε /	γῆρας ἀπωσαμένη []	
		"When s	she had so said, the goddess ch	nanged her stature and her looks,	
		thrusting	old age away from her"		
[36]	RV 5.74.5	prá cyáv	ānāj jujurúṣo vavrím átkaṃ ná mu	ncathaḥ	
		yúvā yád	lī kŗtháḥ púnar <u>ā kā́mam ŗņve vadl</u>	<u>húvah</u>	
		"You ren	nove the covering like a cloak from	om Cyavāna, who had become old;	
		as a yout	h—since you made him so again–	-he meets the desire of his wife."	
			Non-functioning	Functioning	
	(6) FAMILY TIES W	ORK	-	+	
	Non-functioning Co	osmos: <mark>p</mark> a	rents do not recognize childro	en, brothers fight brothers	
[1]	СТН 324.1, 25-6	UDU-uš	=za <mark>SILA₄-SU mimmaš</mark> GU ₄ =ma A	AMAR <i>-ŠU mimmaš</i>	
		"The ew	e rejected her lamb. The cow rejec	ted her calf."	
[31]	ŚB. 4.1.5.3	sá śāryā	tébhyaś cukrodha tebhyó <mark>'saṃjñāṇ</mark>	ı cakāra	
			utréṇa yuyudhe bhrṓtā bhrṓtrā		
				as, and sowed discord among them:	
			ught with son, and brother with bro	other."	
[30]	<i>JB</i> . 3.121.3–4	[] so 'samjñām śāryātyebhyo 'karot			
			ātā putram ajānān, na putro māta		
		•		yāta's people: then the mother did	
			gnize her son, nor the son his moth	er."	
	, 0		nts recognize children again		
[10]	СТН 324.1, 251–3		nnaš DUMU-ŠU penništa	~	
			SILA ₄ -SU penništa GU ₄ AMAR-S	<u>^</u>	
				we recognized her lamb. The cow	
	<i>I</i>	-	ed her calf."		
[33]	ŚB. 4.1.5.7		a ha táta eva grấmaḥ saṃjajñe [
		"And fro	m that same time his tribe was at p		
			Non-functioning	Functioning	
	(7) PLANTS GROW		-	+	
	•	-	ants do not grow (= winter)		
[2]	СТН 324.1, 31–7		na halkiš ZÍZ-tar UL māi [] n=a	- · · · ·	
				en [] shoots do not come (forth)"	
[18]	HDem. 306–7	[] <mark>ούδ</mark> ε	έ τι γαῖα / <mark>σπέρμ' ἀνίει</mark> , κρύπτεν γἰ	αρ [] Δημήτηρ	

		"the grou	nd would not make the seed sprou	t, for [] Demeter kept it hidden"				
	≠ Functioning Cos	smos: plant	s grow (= spring)					
[24]	HDem. 470–3	HDem. 470–3 [] Δημήτηρ / αἶψα δὲ καρπὸν ἀνῆκεν ἀρουράων ἐριβώλων						
			πασα δὲ φύλλοισίν τε καὶ ἄνθεσιν εὐρεῖα χθὼν / ἔβρισ' []					
		'And Der	And Demeter straightway made fruit to spring up from the rich lands, so that					
		the whole	e wide earth was laden with leaves	and flowers.'				
[27]	$Vsp. 62^{1-4}$	Muno ósa	ínir acrar vaxa / [] Baldr mu	n koma				
	_	"without	sowing cornfields will grow; []	Baldr will come"				
			Non-functioning	Functioning				
	(8) SACRIFICES W	ORK	-	+				
	Non-functioning (Cosmos: go	ds' feasts/sacrifices do not wo	rk				
[3]	CTH 324.1, 42–7 GAL- $i\check{s}=za^{d}$ UTU- $u\check{s}$ EZEN ₄ - $an y\bar{e}t nu=za$ 1 LIM DINGIR ^{MEŠ} halzaīš							
		eter n=e	eter n=e UL išpiyēr ekwiēr=ma n=e=za UL ḫašš[i]kker					
		"The Gre	"The Great Sun God made a feast and invited the Thousand Gods. They ate					
		but could	but couldn't get enough. They drank but couldn't quench their thirst."					
[19]	HDem. 311–2	[] <mark>γεράων</mark> τ' ἐρικυδέα τιμὴν						
		καὶ θυσι ά	καὶ θυσιῶν ἤμερσεν Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντας					
		'she <mark>wou</mark>	ld have robbed them who dwell or	n Olympus of their glorious right of				
		gifts and	sacrifices'					
[35]	JB. 3.126	[] devā	vā ete kurukṣetre 'paśīṛṣṇā yajñe	na yajamānā āsate				
		te taṃ kā	maṃ nāpnuvanti yo yajñe kāmaḥ	[]				
		"The god	s are now sacrificing in the Field	of the Kurus; but their sacrifice has				
		no head.	They do not obtain what they desi	re to obtain with the sacrifice."				

C2. IE non-functioning animate characters and the End-of-Time Cosmos

Perspective of IE poetic language: [STAND UPRIGHT], [SEE], [EAT], [SPEAK] etc., share same contiguity relations and (obvious) semantic associations with concept [FUNCTION (as a LIVING ANIMATE) = LIVE (FUNCTIONALLY)].⁶ Some (mostly negative) collocations already shown to be inherited: formulaic contiguity of [LIE DOWN (*kei-)] and [SLAIN (* $g^{uh}en$ -)] (Watkins 1995:500–6); collocation [NOT SEE – LIGHT] as metaphor for [BE DEAD] (Durante 1976:116-8; Dunkel 1993:106–8; West 2007:86); [EAT and DRINK] as metaphor for [LIVE] (Watkins 1995:209); more examples (often litotic) attested in descriptions of the condition of dead, cursed, sick, angry characters. Parallels for the cosmic disorder which follows the deity's distress attested in IE narratives about the "End of Time" (e.g. Ragnarök).

			Non-functioning	Functioning	
	(1) STAND, MOVE UPRI	GHT	-	(+)	
	[NON-FUNCTIONING – ANIMATE = SLAIN (* $g^{\mu h}en$ -)] – [NOT STAND = LIE (* kei -)] (C.W.)				
[43]	RV 1.32.10d dīrg	gháṃ tái	na <mark>āśayad</mark> índraśatru <u>h</u>		
[44]			rival was Indra <mark>lay</mark> there in the l ροκλος, νέκυος δὲ δὴ ἀμφιμάχον	e ()	
[]		ŀ			

⁶ Durante's "pienezza della vitalità psicofisica" (1976:117), different from the plain biological condition of being alive. Cf. also RV 10.125.4ab *máyā só ánnam atti yó vipáśyati / yáh prấņiti yá īņ śrņóti uktám* "Through me he **eats food**—whoever **sees**, whoever **breathes**, whoever **hears what is spoken**" (= whoever is **functionally alive**; cf. Jamison-Brereton 2014, ad loc.: "[...] Eating is essential to life: one can't see, breathe, or hear without being alive [...]").

⁷ Watkins 1995:500–6. Cfr. also Italic texts in Marrucinian (Poccetti 205: *sacracrix cibat. cerria Licina Saluta* "(Here) **lies** the priestess of Ceres, Licina Saluta"); South Picene (MC 1, Loro Piceno: *apaes qupat esmín púpúnis nír mefiín veiat vepetí* "The elder lies in this (tomb), the Picene chief, lies in the middle of the tomb"); on these texts, cf. Watkins 1995:129; 132–3.

		'Low lies	s Patroclus, around his corpse are t	hey fighting, his naked corpse'	
[45]	<i>Yt.</i> 10.80	yahmi <mark>sō</mark>	<mark>ire</mark> mivrō.drujō / aipi vīviši jata / p	pauruua mašiiākā̀ŋhō	
		"At who	se divinatory trial men false to con	tract lie in masses, slain."	
	NON-FUNCTIONIN	<mark>G –</mark> ANIMAT	TE = SLAIN, IMPURE] – [NOT STA	$AND = LIE, SLEEP] (C.W.)^8$	
[46]	<i>Beo</i> . 2745b–6a		rm <mark>ligeð / swefeð</mark> sāre wund		
		•	at the dragon lies, / sleeps sorely w	ounded"	
[47]	Eur. Her. 1061–2		ι γ' ὕπνον ἄυπνον ὀλόμενον, ὃς ἔκ		
			sleeps the un-sleep of the dead, fo		
	NON-FUNCTIONIN		$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{D} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{O} \mathbf{L} \mathbf{D} / \mathbf{S} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{L} \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{D} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} U$		
[48]	<i>Od.</i> 11.142		ουσ' ἦσται σχεδὸν αἵματος []		
			eus' dead mother) sits in silence ne	ar the blood"	
[49]	<i>Od.</i> 11.195		κεῖτ' ἀχέων, μέγα δὲ φρεσὶ πένθο		
		-	e (old Laertes) lies sorrowing, and		
			Non-functioning	Functioning	
	(2) SEE, BE in LIG	HT	-	+	
			TE = DEAD] – [NOT SEE , NOT BE	$[$ in LIGHT $]$ (M.D., G.D., M.W $)^9$	
[50]	<i>II</i> . 5.119–20		έ μέ φησι / δηρὸν ἔτ' <mark>ὄψεσθαι</mark> λαμ <i>τ</i>		
				the shining sunlight (= I will die)"	
[51]	Eur. Hec. 706		, οὐκέτ' ὄντα Διὸς ἐν φάει.		
		"my son,	now no more within the bright sur	nshine (= dead)"	
[52]	RV 1.32.10d dīrghám tám		táma ásayad indrasatruh		
		"He who	se rival was Indra lay there in the l	long darkness (of death)."	
	≠ [FUNCTIONING –	ANIMATE =	ALIVE] – [SEE, BE in LIGHT]		
[53]	KUB 24.5, 8		UTU AN-E IGI.HI.A-it ušgallu		
		"Let me	see the sun of heaven with my eye	s (= let me live)"	
[54]	<i>HHv</i> . 39 ³⁻⁴	buðlungr	buðlungr, sá er var, baztr und sólu		
		"the king	, who was the best under the sun (= the best who lived)"	
			Non-functioning	Functioning	
	(3) EAT, DRINK		-	+	
	NON-FUNCTIONIN	<mark>G – ANIMAT</mark>	TE = <mark>DEAD</mark> (HUMAN), <mark>CURSED</mark> (G	GOD)] – [<mark>NOT EAT, DRINK</mark>]	
[55]	СТН 457.7.2, 15–6	[āšš]u aa	latar <mark>UL adanz[i]</mark> āššu akuwatar=i	mi[t U]L akuwanzi	
		"they (th	e dead) do not eat [goo]d food; the	y do [no]t drink my good drink"	
[56]	Hes. Th. 796	οὐδέ ποτ	' ἀμβροσίης καὶ νέκταρος ἔρχεται	ἆσσον / <mark>βρώσιος</mark> []	
		(the curs	sed god) never comes near to taste	ambrosia and nectar'	
	Cf. also in Scandinav	via <i>Gylf</i> . 34 [] Hungr diskr hennar, <mark>Sultr</mark> kníj	fr hennar $[\ldots]$. ¹⁰	
	≠ [FUNCTIONING –	ANIMATE =	ALIVE (HUMAN)] – [EAT, DRIN	K] $(C.W.)^{11}$	
[57]	KBo 3.1+ ii 13–5	nu=wa=.	za azzikkandu akkuškandu		
		idālu=m	a=šmaš=kan lē ku[itki] taggašši		
		"Let ther	n eat and drink (= let them live). L	et one do no evil to them."	
[58]	KUB 1.16 ii 33–34	nu azzikk	ceddu akkuškedd[u mān=aš āššuš]	n=ašta šarā uiškettaru	

⁸ Watkins 1995:506–7. On [SLAY] as [PUT TO SLEEP] in Vedic, cf. Jamison 1982:11.
⁹ Durante 1976:116-8; Dunkel 1993:106-8; West 2007:86-7. Cf. also Bremer 1976:37 (on Ancient Greek); Roesler 1997:264–5 and Oberlies 1998:455–8 (on Vedic).
¹⁰ "Her (the death goddess Hel's) dish is hunger; famine is her knife."
¹¹ Watkins 1995:209; on this collocation as a banishment formula, cf. Dardano 2012:627–33.

		behavior	,] let him continue to come up (to t	the palace)."
			Non-functioning	Functioning
	(4) SPEAK		-	(+)
	NON-FUNCTIONING	- ANIMAT	TE = <mark>CURSED</mark> (GOD), <mark>DEAD</mark> (HUM	IAN)] – [NOT SPEAK]
[59]	Hes. Th. 797	[] ἀλλι	ά τε κεῖται ἀνάπνευστος καὶ <mark>ἄναυδ</mark>	ος []
		'but he (t	the cursed god) lies spiritless and v	voiceless'
[48]	<i>Od.</i> 11.142	ἡδ' <mark>ἀκέα</mark>	ουσ' ἦσται σχεδὸν αἵματος, οὐδ' ἑά	ὸν υἱὸν
		· · · · ·	ντα ίδεῖν οὐδὲ προτιμυθήσασθαι.	
		"she (Oc	lysseus' dead mother Anticlea) s	sits in silence near the blood, and
		deigns no	ot to look upon the face of her own	n son or to speak to him."
[60]	BFL. 44.10	Ac yna y	byrywyt y kalaned yn y peir, [], ac y kyuodyn tranoeth y bore yn
			d kystal a chynt, eithyr <mark>na ellynt d</mark>	-
			-	uldron [], and the next day they
	came	forth fighti	ng-men as good as before, except	that they were not able to speak"
			Non-functioning	Functioning
	(5) VIGOROUS (YO	/	-	+
	FUNCTIONING – AN	-	[VIGOROUS = NOT DECREPIT]	
[61]	<i>Il.</i> 9.445–6		εἴ κέν μοι ὑποσταίη θεὸς αὐτὸς	
			οξύσας θήσειν νέον ήβώοντα	
				e to strip from me my old age and
			e strong in youth,"	
[62]	Nostoi fr. 7 Bernabé		' Αἴσονα θῆκε φίλον κόρον ἡβώον	τα
			τοξύσασα ίδυίηισι πραπίδεσσι,	
				oung boy and stripped his old age
		from him	h by her cunning skill ^{"12}	
			Non-functioning	Functioning
	(6) FAMILY TIES W		-	+
			parents do not recognize chil	, · · · ·
[63]	СТН 457.7.2, 5–9		ē[š UL kan]ēššanzi pappa-ŠE[Š ^{MEŠ}	
			a[n UL k]anēšzi [DUMU-aš=za] A	
] recognize (each other). Brothers
		-		(each other). A mother does [not]
	H F 10 2 5		e [her] own child. [A child] does [1	
[64]	Hes. Erga 183–5		ήρ παίδεσσιν όμοίιος οὐδέ τι παῖδε	
			τίγνητος φίλος ἔσσεται, ὡς τὸ πάρα	
			-	n, nor the children with their father, $\frac{14}{14}$
		[]; nor	will brother be dear to brother as a	atoretime.

"Let him continue to eat and drink (= let him live). [So long as he is on good behavior,] let him continue to come up (to the palace)."

 ¹² Cf. [OLD AGE] as [COVER] in Greek and in Vedic: Gk. γῆρας ἀπωσαμένη/ἀποξύσας : Ved. prá [...] vavrím átkam ná muñcathah.
 ¹³ A description of the realm of the dead. Hitt. kaneš- : pie. *gneh₃- (s. HED, s.v. ganes(s)-, kanes(s)-; Kloekhorst 2008, s.v.

¹⁵ A description of the realm of the dead. Hitt. *kaneš*- : pie. **śneh*₃- (s. HED, s.v. *ganes(s)-, kanes(s)-*; Kloekhorst 2008, s.v. *kane/išš*-^{*zi*}); cf. Ved. *jñā*- 'recognize' (pie. **śneh*₃-) in *JB*. 3.121.4 quoted above: [...] *tan na mātā putram ajānān, na putro mātaram* [...] "then the mother **did not recognize** her son, nor the son his mother".

¹⁴ Cf. also Hes. *Erga* 185ss: αἶψα δὲ γηράσκοντας ἀτιμήσουσι τοκῆας: / μέμψονται δ' ἄρα τοὺς χαλεποῖς βάζοντες ἔπεσσι / σχέτλιοι οὐδὲ θεῶν ὅπιν εἰδότες: οὐδέ κεν οἴ γε / γηράντεσσι τοκεῦσιν ἀπὸ θρεπτήρια δοῖεν / χειροδίκαι "Men will dishonor their parents as they grow quickly old, and will carp at them, chiding them with bitter words, hard-hearted they, not knowing

[65]	Vsp. 45	<i>Bræðr muno beriaz</i> <i>oc at bǫnom verðaz / muno systrungar</i> <i>sifiom spilla;</i> "brothers will fight and kill each other, sisters' children will defile kinship"			
[66]	6] CMT. 838–40 Foglaid cech mac. Ragaid mac i lligie a athar. Ragaid a [] immera mac a athair			har. Ragaid athair a lligi a meic.	
			on an enemy (of his father). The serving on the service of the bed of his son. [on will go to the bed of his father] Son will betray his father'	· ,
			Non-functioning	Functioning	
	(7) PLANTS GROW		-	+	

 End-of-Time Cosmos: plants do not grow = cosmic winter

 [67]
 CMT. 831

 Ni accus bith nombeo baid: sam cin blatha [...]

[68] Gylf. 51
"I shall not see a world which will be dear to me: summer without blossoms"
[68] Gylf. 51
[...] vetr sá kemr er kallaðr er fimbulvetr. Þá drífr snær ór ǫllum áttum. Frost eru þá mikil ok vindar hvassir. Ekki nýtr sólar. [...]

"there shall come that winter which is called the Awful Winter: in that time snow shall drive from all quarters; frosts shall be great then, and winds sharp; there shall be no virtue in the sun"To sum up: 2 main moments of the IE narratives on "Non-functioning fertility deities," namely main character's distress and following cosmic disorder, seem to reflect PIE phraseology and themes.

D1. Scenes involving characters riding horses/chariots

These structural and phraseological matches are exclusively attested in non-Hittite narratives.

	(1)	[HARNESS] – [HORSE/CHARIOT] _{OBJ.}						
[23]	HDem. 375–6	ἵππους δὲ [] / ἔντυεν	"he harnessed the horses"					
[26]	<i>Gylf.</i> 49	ok gyrði hann fast	"he harnessed him (the horse) tightly"					
[32]	ŚB. 4.1.5.6a	sa rátham yuktvá	"he, yoked his chariot"					
	(2)	[PUT/GET – on HORSE/CHARIOT]						
	HDem. 377	ἣ δỉ ἀχέων ἐπέβη	"she (Persephone) mounted the chariot"					
	<i>Gylf.</i> 49	steig upp	"he mounted (the horse)"					
	ŚB. 4.1.5.6b	sukanyā́m઼ śāryātī́m upādhấya	"putting Sukanyâ thereon (the chariot)"					
	(3)	[SET FORTH] (-[with SPUR/WHIP])						
	HDem. 378–9	ήνία καὶ μάστιγα λαβὼν μετὰ	χερσὶ φίλῃσι / σεῦε διὲκ μεγάρων					
			dear hands and drove forth from the hall"					
	<i>Gylf.</i> 49	ok keyrði hann sporum	"he spurred it on"					
	ŚB. 4.1.5.6b	prási <u>s</u> yanda	"he set forth"					
	(4)	[HORSE/CHARIOT] _{SUBJ.} – [SPRING/FLY]] – [over OBSTACLE]					
	HDem. 379–83	τὼ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην [] / ὑ πὲρ αὐτάων βαθὺν ἠέρα τέμνον ἰόντες					
	د	'they flew readily [] they split the dee	p air above them (the obstacles) as they went"					
	<i>Gylf.</i> 49	en hestrinn hljóp svá hart ok y	fir grindina					
		"the horse jumped so hard an	d over the gate"					
	(5)	No contact between [HORSE/CHARIO	T] and [OBSTACLE].					
	HDem. 382	ἵππων ἀθανάτων οὕτ' ἄκριες ἔσχεθον ὁρμήν						
	"nor mountain-peaks halted the career of the immortal horses"							
	<i>Gylf.</i> 49	at hann kom hvergi nær	"that it came nowhere near (the gate)"					

the fear of the gods. They will not repay their aged parents the cost of their nurture, for might shall be their right: and one man will sack another's city."

(6)	Reaching the [NON-FUNCTIONING – FERTILITY DEITY].
HDem. 384–5	στῆσε δ᾽ ἄγων ὅθι μίμνεν ἐυστέφανος Δημήτηρ,
	νηοῖο προπάροιθε θυώδεος []
	"(Hermes) brought them to the place where rich-crowned Demeter was
	staying and checked them before her fragrant temple."
Gylf. 49	Þá reið Hermóðr heim til hallarinnar ok steig af hesti, gekk inn í hǫllina, sá
	þar sitja í ondugi Baldr bróður sinn
	"Then Hermod rode up to the hall and dismounted from his horse, went into
	the hall, saw sitting there in the seat of honour his brother Baldr"
<i>ŚB</i> . 4.1.5.6b	sa ấjagāma yatra rṣir ấsa tát 'and he came where the rishi (Cyavan) was '
Identical order	of elements: inherited narrative structure? Cf. Hom. type-scene "chariot ride". ¹⁵

NO horse-riding scenes to reach Telipinu in Hitt. narratives: Core-Indo-European innovation?

D2. Parallels in Hittite?

CTH 324.2, 44ff: Telipinu reached by flying object as well, the Bee: parallels with Greek narrative. (1) [FLYING OBJECT – SPLIT]

[5]	СТН 324.2, 44	namma=war= aš ḫanti tuḫš[anzi]
		"«And furthermore, it (the bee) is splitting ¹⁶ in front!»"
[23]	HDem. 379–83	τὼ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην […] βαθὺν ἠέρα τέμνον ἰόντες
		"they (the horses) flew readily [] they split the deep air as they went"
	(2) Merism [EARTH an	d WATER] (= $[WORLD - under SKY])^{17}$
[6]	СТН 324.2, 49–51	aram[uš ḪUR.SAG ^{MEŠ} šaḫt]a n=ašta ÍD ^{ḪI.A} -uš [šaḫt]a PÚ ^{ḪI.A} =kan []
	'It (th	e Bee) searched the high mountains, [it search]ed the rivers, [] the springs.'
[23]	HDem. 380–3	[] οὐδὲ θάλασσα / οὕθ' ὕδωρ ποταμῶν οὕτ' ἄγκεα ποιήεντα
		[] οὕτ' ἄκριες / [] ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ αὐτάων βαθὺν ἠέρα τέμνον ἰόντες
		"neither the sea nor river-waters nor grassy glens nor mountain-peaks
		[could stop the horses], but they split the deep air above them as they went."

E. To sum up

(1) Some features of the "Non-functioning fertility deity" myths attested both in Hittite and Core-Indo-European narratives, namely:

(a) conditions of non-functioning fertility deities in Hittite, Greek, Norse and Indo-Aryan myths: matches in IE poetic phraseology about the condition of [DEAD], [SAD], [CURSED] and other [NON-FUNCTIONING] animate figures;

(b) description of consequent cosmic disorder in Hittite, Greek, Norse and Indo-Aryan myths: matches in IE descriptions of eschatological cosmic disorder.

(2) Scenes involving horse-riding characters in Greek, Norse and Indo-Aryan: possible CIE innovation, but parallels between Hittite episode of the bee and Greek narrative may be *disiecta membra* of a similar scene lost in Hittite.

¹⁵ Cf. Arend 1933:86ff, which seems to attest paralles for elements (1–3 and 6), but not (4–5). Cf. Richardson 1979, ad locc. ¹⁶ Tentative translation: the meaning of the passage is unclear, cf. Rieken et al. 2009, ad loc. On hitt. *tuhš*- 'to cut off, to separate', cf. Kloekhorst 2008, s.v. *tuhš*-^{a(ri)} with literature. Hitt. *<-an-zi>* as */-ants/* here, as per Hoffner-Melchert 2008:13.

separate', cf. Kloekhorst 2008, s.v. $tuhs^{a(1)}$ with literature. Hitt. $\langle -an-zi \rangle$ as $\langle -ants \rangle$ here, as per Hoffner-Melchert 2008:13. The Greek passage is also noteworthy, cf. Richardson 1979, ad loc.

¹⁷ [SKY and EARTH and WATER] is an (obvious) merism for [WORLD] attested e.g. in Ancient Greek (cf. text [11] *HDem.* 33–7) and Old Irish, cf. Mac Mathúna 1999.