The following samples are from:


**Figure 1.** In this example the **HYPHEN** is used in both the Fraktur font (≠) and the Roman font (-). Here it is clear that the same character (U+002D) is being used with only a font distinction. It is also used as a connector in **Khoi-Khoin** and in **Cape-Town**.

**Figure 2.** In this example the **HYPHEN** is used at a linebreak in **Wörterbuch**. Both the **HYPHEN** (drawn in Fraktur as a double hyphen) and a short horizontal dash with extra space on either side are used in **Deutsch-Otyiherero-Oshikuanjama**. One might encode this today in Roman as **Deutsch–Otyiherero–Oshikuanjama**, where the **EN DASH** serves to separate the first element from the **HYPHENated** compound second element.
Figure 3. In this example the HYPHEN (drawn in Fraktur as a double hyphen) is used in word-breaking, and is also used (drawn in Roman as a single hyphen) to show morphological boundaries. The EM DASH is used to link translations, and the EQUALS SIGN is used to show equivalence.

Figure 4. Right, example in Roman type from Güterbock & Hoffman 1994 showing the DOUBLE HYPHEN distinguished from the HYPHEN as well as from the EQUALS SIGN.

Figure 5. Below, example from Starke 1977 showing the DOUBLE HYPHEN distinguished from the HYPHEN as well as from the EQUALS SIGN.

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(earlier apparently they beat a stick; then) [...] GIS\$pa-a-hi-sa UL wa[h\$i] [...] nus\$ja\$j 1 GIS\$pa-ah-
hi-sa x [... (x a\$n\$)] / [moh\$hsa\$]s h\$i-sa (var. GIM-[\$a ...]) parku\$i-si GIS\$pa-ah-
hi-sa d\$n wa[t- [... (h\$)]i-sa] “[...] he does not beat the p.; [...] ... thereupon they ... one p.; [but] when [he(?)] is pure, they beat the p. a second time” Bo 4951 rev. 3-5 (birth rit.), w. dupl. Kbo 17.682. ed. StBoT 29:124f. On the basis of Bo 4951, Ehelof in OLZ 32:322f. corrected his earlier reading of the word as GIS\$-PA”-ah-hi-sa to GIS\$pa-ah-hi-sa.

GIS\$p. in Kbo 22.135 1 occurs in a rit. performed by a LU\$AZU “exorcist”; the other refs. occur in birth rituals. In view of the use of wa[h\$] elsewhere for playing percussion instruments, one should consider the possibility that p. was a noisemaker of some kind, made (partly?) of wood. Starke (StBoT 31:208) posits a Luwian stem pa[bh\$i]- and translates “Trom-

mel” or “Gong.”

Sommer/Ehelof, Pap. (1924) 76; Ehelof. OLZ 32 (1929) 322f; Friedrich, HW (1952) 153 ("Stock(?), Getet(?)"); Beckman. StBoT 29 (1983) 122, 288 (tr. “stick(?)” employed only provisionally).

pa[bh\$i]- iter. a. (a hostile action).†

Sum. [HAR] = Akk. [a-]r-a-rum “to mill, grind” = Hitt. h\$war\$zi-\$war “repeated cursing” (tr. of Akk. ar\$ar “to curse”) / Sum. [HAR] = (Akk.) za-l-
a-u “resin(?)” = (Hitt.) pa-ah-he-es-ki-u-wa-