

pronounce it as a Babylonian word which sounds utterly different from Sumerian. You'll have the Sumerian sign with the Babylonian ending and then that together to the Hittite meant this idea which they pronounce entirely differently and they will put on the final syllable of the Hittite word to show how they pronounce it. So the Hittite in some cases will spell it out. See you have your syllables. You have 100 syllabic signs and they will sometimes spell it out and other times they will write the logograph, the sign, the Sumerian sign sometimes with a Babylonian ending which combine to make a logograph to them and then they will put their ending on after that.

(Student: The reason I wanted to ask that if there was any influence between those ^{two} ~~two~~/different peoples. Now when the Hyksos invaded this area it would be c. 2000 yrs. before this, did they leave any effect on ~~on~~ this language at all?

We don't know enough about the Hyksos to prove it?

(Student: I was wondering if there might be any light shed by studying languages on this ?/

The Hittites probably did not come into Europe or to this area until well, it might not have been so far from the time of the Hyksos. There may have been some interrelation, but ^{they are} ~~there~~ usually not thought of as being the same people.

(Student: No? I didn't think they were the same. I was wondering if the Hittites had any influence on this cuneiform or visa versa. Maybe there had been the same influence by the Hyksos invasion, but evidently there hasn't.

There was a Hittite kingdom in Asia Minor that was quite important for quite a period, and their writings were in the cuneiform. Mostly in the Babylonian language. tho there are some

(?)
in the Hittite.