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War and Captivity in the Greco-Anatolian Bronze Age: Hittite *zahh* ('fight'), Homeric *daí*, Indo-Iranian *dâsa* ('enemy, slave'), Mycenaean *do-e-ro* ('captive')

Schindler suggested that the Hittite denominative verb *zah(h)*- 'strike, fight' reflects a zero-grade formation **ds-eh₂-*, built to **das-* 'enemy, foreigner, slave' + collective **-eh₂*, in Gk. frozen L.sg. *daí*'(Hom.+) 'in battle', and paralleled by **mn-éh₂-* (Dor. *mnâ-ma*) < **men-* 'think'. The collective **h₂-*final denominative derivational matrix would thus have been linguistically available early enough to be reflected in Hittite and Greek alike. Schindler's elegant equation is taken a short step further.

Hittite *zah(h)*- forms *zahh-a@i-* 'battle, war', underlyingly 'campaign' (*zahhiya-* 'fight'), and *zahh-ur-a@(i)-* 'trample' < **za@hh-ur* < **ds-ó/éh₂-wý*, with archaic zero-grade suffix **-wý/-wen-*, reinforcing *zahh-*'s antiquity.

Epic Gk. *daí*' is an isolated L.sg. relic, co-occurring with 'grief-bringing/dreadful' epithets: *Il.* 13.286 *arâtai de tákhista migê@menai en daí'lugrê@i* (a brave man's resolve), *Il.* 14.386-7 *migê@nai en daí'leugalée@i* (Poseidon on the battlefield), *Il.* 24.739 *en daí'lugrê@i* (Hector in battle), Hesiod *Th.* 650. Before dying off (revived by Callimachus, fr. 243/518: *dái*'), the word continues as an epicism in Aeschylus (*Seven* 925).

Hitt. *zahh-* 'fight' and Hom.(+) *daí*' 'in battle' both reflect IE collective-affixed **ds-eh₂-* to **dos-/des-* 'enemy/foreigner, slave', more precisely 'enslavable enemy, captive', *daí*' with atonic root/suffix double zero-grade (**ds-h₂-*), and cluster-relieving metathesis in the monosyllable: **ds-h₂-í* > **dh₂s-í*.

Hom. *daí*' (IE **dos-/des-*, not **das-*) is comparable to Mycenaean derivative *do-e-ro/a* 'war-captured, captive', and alphabetic-Greek counterparts: Att.-Ion. *doûlos / doúle@* (*doûlos* Hipponax+: Homer only f. *doúle@*), Gortyn m./f./n.pl. *DOLOS DOLA DOLA*. These continue IE / PreGk. **dos-elo-* 'battle-related', hence 'war-won', nominalized as 'enslaved captive' and generalized to 'slave'.

The morphology and explanatory reach of Schindler's link (Hittite *zahh-* 'strike, fight' ~ Hom. *daí*' 'in battle' via IE **das-*) is extended: the base root is **dos-/des-* 'enslavable enemy/foreigner, captive', to which IE collective-affixed **ds-eh₂-* was built, reflected in both *zahh-* and *daí*.

Mycenaean evidence for **dh₂s-í* (*daí*) and congeners, with Homeric/dialectal derivatives (and perhaps Hom. *das-* 'war'), support posited L.sg. *daí*' < **ds-h₂-*, with perceptual cluster-reducing s-h₂ metathesis (post-dental, monosyllabic): **ds-h₂-í* > **dh₂s-í*. Indo-Iranian *da@sa-* 'enslavable foreign enemy' reinforces IE/PGk. **dos-elo-* 'war-captive' (Mycenaean *do-e-ro/ra*, alphabetic *doûlos/doúle@*). The range of Mycenaean, Homeric and post-Homeric 'slave' and 'servant' terms fits the original 'war-captive' sense for **dos-elo-*, later continued by *andrâpodon* and echoed in *de@i-álo@tos aikhm-álo@tos*. Warfare in the Bronze-Age and Iron-Age Greco-Anatolian worlds consisted of

economically-motivated raids and campaigns for plunder, including captives. Finally, Greek reflexes of IE/PGk. **dos-elo-* underwent formally reinforcing contact-driven suffix-convergence with Anatolian.