

Elementary Sumerian Glossary

(after M. Civil 1967)

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A glossary suitable for the first several years of instruction, with emphasis on the vocabulary of easy literary texts, early royal inscriptions, and uncomplicated economic and administrative documents.

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For additional terms and alternate readings and translations see the Electronic Pennsylvania Sumerian Dictionary on the Web.

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A

a, **`à** water, fluid; semen, seed; offspring, child; father; watercourse (cf. **e**)

a Ah! (an interjection) (Attinger, *Eléments* p. 414)

a-a (**aya**) father

a-a-ugu₍₄₎ father who has begotten, one's own true father, progenitor

a-ab-ba, **a-aba** (water of the) sea (cf. **ab**)

a-ab-ba igi-nim Upper Sea, the Mediterranean

a-ab-ba sig Lower Sea, the Persian Gulf

a-ah (or ^a**ah**) (Gudea) → **uh**

a-ba(-a) who, whoever, whom, whose (interrogative and relative)

a - bal to pour out water, libate, irrigate

a-bul₅-la → **abul**

a-da rivalry, contention, contest, fight (Civil, *AuOr* 5 (1987) 18 + n. 6; Klein, *AV Cagni* 568 n. 29))

a-da-ab (an OB hymn rubric, a hymn of praise consisting minimally of **sagida**, **saġara** and **urubi** sections)

a-da-al, **a-da-lam** now; current, present

a-da-man/min contest between two parties, (verbal) duel, disputation

a-da-man - a₅/du₁₁ to hold a contest; to dispute, debate (Attinger, *Eléments* 417-422)

a - dé to pour out water; to libate; to freshen (with water); to flood, be flooded (Civil, *Farmer's Instructions* p. 68f., 99)

a-du₁₀ fresh water, sweet water

a - du₁₁ to water, irrigate, flood (Attinger, *Eléments* 477-484)

a-è-a sudden onrush of water, damburst, flood wave

^{kuš}**A.EDIN.LÁ** → ^{kus}**ummu₃**

a-EN-da → **a-ru₁₂-da**

a-eštub^{ku6} "carp flood," early(?) flood (Civil, *AuOr* 15, 52)

a-ga back, rear (of a building), hind quarters; after

a-ga-am, **a-ga-àm** (etc.) artificial pond or lake for controlling flood waters (Civil, *Farmer's Instructions* p. 130f.); (an occupation, OS)

a-ga(-aš)-gi₄, (OS **àga-gi₄**) later, (the one) after (Civil, *JNES* 43, 286 n. 12; Selz, *FAOS* 15/1 No. 21 vii 1); cf. **àga-gi₄-a-bé** later, afterwards

a-gù → **A.KA**

a-gàr, **a-gar** agricultural tract, area of field parcels, irrigation district

a-gar₅, **a-gàr**, **a-bár** lead (the metal) (Reiter, *AOAT* 249, 119ff.)

a-gin₇ how

a-gúb-ba lustration water, holy water

^{kuš}**a-ġá-lá** leather sack

a - ġar to flood with water; to soak, rinse

a-ġi₆(-a) flood, flood wave

A.KA → **ugu**, **úgu**

A.KA-a - ġar → **úgu-a - ġar**

a-la(-la) ululation, expression of joy

a-la → **la-la**

a-lá (a demon)

a-lù-a roiled, disturbed, cloudy, muddy water

A.LUM → **udu-aslum_x**

a-ma-ru(-k), **a-má/mar-ru₁₀/uru₅(-k)** devastating flood; the mythical Deluge (see **mar-uru₅**)

a-ma-ru-kam It is urgent! Without fail! (lit. It is like water of the tempest!)

a-mah high water, flood, inundation

a-na(-àm) what, whatever (interrogative and relative)

a-na-aš(-àm), a-na-šè(-àm) why

a-na-gin₇ how, why; thus, so

a-naĝ libation; drinking water

a-ne he, she, this one (OS for **e-ne**)

a-niĝin pond, puddle, standing water

a-nir lament; grief (Emesal **a-še-er**)

^d**a-nun-na(-k)** (a grouping of high gods)

a-pa₄ gutter, pipe; (as beer and water libation pipe, see Civil, AuOr 5, 33)

a-ra-li (poetic term for the netherworld; the desert between Bad-Tibira and Uruk where Dumuzi pastured his flocks and was killed, see Jacobsen, JAOS 103, 194)

a-ra-zu, a-rá-zu, rá-zu prayer, supplication (for writings see Bauer, AV Klein 24-25)

a-rá way, path, course; state, condition; multiplied by, "times" (math.) ; **a-rá N-kam** for the nth time

a - ri, a - ru to inseminate, engender, beget

a-ri-a, `à-ri-a wasteland, desert (Civil, AuOr 5, 33)

a - ru to dedicate, donate to a deity

a-ru-a temple donation, votive gift

a-ru₁₂(EN)-da (Pre-Sarg. and Sarg.) copper (variant of → **urudu**)

a-sig, a-si(-ig)-ga, a-sa-ga clear, clean water (*mû zakûtu*) (syllabic for **sig₅** and **sa₆(g)**, see Bauer, AfO 40/41, 95)

a-sis salty, brackish water

a-šà(g), aša₅(g)(GÁNA) field, parcel (for OS **aša₅** see Civil, JCS 25, 171f.; Powell, JCS 25, 178-184)

a šà-ga šu - du₁₁ to inseminate, engender (later elliptically just **šu - du₁₁**)

a-še-er → **a-nir**

A.TIR → **eša**

a - tu₅, (OS) **a - tu₁₇(A.TU₅)** to bathe, wash

a-tu₅-a bath, bathing ritual

a-zu, a-su physician

á, a_x(DA) arm, wing; branch; side (cf. **da**); (knife) edge; strength, force; work-force; work-period/unit (measured in days); wage(s), hire, fee, payment, expenditure (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 81-84); point in time; horns, antlers (for **a_x** see Attinger, ZA 87, 112)

á - áĝ to command, give orders or instructions to someone (**-da-**) regarding (**-ši-**)

á-áĝ-ĝá instruction, order; news (Attinger, ZA 87, 115)

á-an handle(?) (Attinger, ZA 87, 115f.)

á-an(-zú-lum) date palm spadix; broom

á-an-kára, an-kára, en-kára (a divine or royal weapon or staff) (Attinger, ZA 87, 182: ^á**an-kára**)

á-áš → **áš**

á - bad to open, spread the arms, wings

á-bad opened, outstretched arms, wings

á - dah to help (PSD and ePSD now read **tah**)

á-dah help, aid; helper

á-dam settlement, habitation

á - dar to seize illegally, confiscate

á-dàra horns of wild goats, deer antlers (Steinkeller, BSA 63 n. 24) (see **dàra**)

á - dúb to flap the wings; periphrastic: **á-dúb - a₅**

á - è to rear, bring up, take care of

á-gú-zi-ga early morning, dawn

á-gùb-bu left arm, side; to the left, on the left

á-ġál mighty, powerful, strong (cf. **á-nun-ġál**)

á - ġar to apply force, overpower

á-ġi₆-ba(-a) at midnight

á-ki-ti (a festival and the temple where it takes place)

á - kúš to tire (the arms) (Attinger, ZA 87, 112)

á-kúš(-ù) adj. tired; n. tiredness; work, labor, toil; ppl.
á-nu-kúš untiring

á - lá to tie the hands, fetter

^{kuš}**á-lá** (a kind of drum)

á-mè(-k) arm of battle (describing a weapon, poetic)

á-nun(-ġál) having great power, (most) powerful (cf. **á-ġál**)

á-nam-ur-saġ heroic arm/strength/weapon (poetic)

á-sàg (a demon); (a source of sickness or death) (> *asakku*)

(^{kuš})**á-si** (leather) strap; ^{urudu}**á-si** copper hinge (Van de
Microop, Crafts 134; Civil, Iraq 23, 162)

á-siġ slingstone

á - sù(dr) to extend the arm(s), spread the wings; to
proceed, march on; to sail

á-še now (*anumma*)

á-ŠE^{mušen} swan(?) (Landsberger, MSL 8/2 130)

á-šita₄(U.KID)(-a) paraphanelia, implements (Civil,
JAOS 88 (1968) 7)

á-šu-ġir limbs (lit. "arms, hands, and feet")

á - tuku to have strength, power

á-tuku powerful, strong, able-bodied

á-u₄-te-na (at) twilight, (in the) evening (coolness)

á-u₄-zal-le daybreak, morning

á-zi-da right arm, side

á-zi(g) high-handed action, violence

á-zi-šè by a violent act, by force

a₅(k), ak to do, perform, exercise, act (often as an
auxiliary verb); to make, construct; to make like, make
into. Certain contexts require rdg. **aka** or **kè**. It can be
combined with a pronoun in forms such as **hé-na**, **i-na**,
see AV Wilcke 226. For rdg. **ša₅** perhaps = **ša₄** = the
aux. verb ***za** see Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 49ff.; Urnamma
Hymn B 52 has an Ur III (?) var. **ša-ša** for OB **AK-
AK**. For a comprehensive treatment see Attinger, ZA
95, 46-64, 208-275; Powell, AV Diakonoff 314-319.

ab hole, opening, window, roof vent

ab, ab-ba, a-ab-ba, a-aba sea

ab-ba, ábba(ABxÁŠ) old man, elder, wise man;
father; witness

ab-ba-ab-ba grandfather

ab-làl window, opening, pigeon hole

áb cow

áb-za-za (an exotic animal: water buffalo(?), zebu(?))

abgal (apkal) (a cultic profession); (mythical) sage

abrig(NUN.ME.DU) (a cultic profession) (*abriqqu*)

àbsin, ab-sín furrow

abul(la), a-bul₅-la city gate, main gate/entrance

abzu (mythological underground fresh water ocean,
home of the god Enki); (a water-basin shrine in many
Mesopotamian temples)

^(giš)**ad** beam, plank; raft (so PDS A/3 6, though Bauer, AfO 40/41, 94 disagrees; see discussion of Marchesi, Or 68, 105-108, also Attinger, ZA 95, 260)

ad, ad-da father; forefather, great great-grandfather (so PSD)

ad sound; voice, cry

ad - gi₄ to advise, take counsel with (-**da-**), consult; to discuss; to echo, respond

ad-gi₄(-gi₄) advice, counsel; advisor, counselor

ad-KID reed craftsman, basket and mat weaver (The reading **ad-kub₄** cannot be justified. Steinkeller, Sale Documents 171, therefore suggests that only **adgub_x** (^{ad}**KID**) may be possible, based on Akk. *atkuppu*.)

ad - ša₄ to sob, groan, wail

ad-ša₄ wailing, lamenting (*nissatu*); sound (of an instrument or song)

^{kuš}**ad-tab** reins

^(giš)**ad(GÍR-gunû)**, **addu** boxthorn; thorn (*eddettu*) (some now read **kīšig**) (see Attinger, ZA 95, 263f. for detailed discussion of readings)

ad₄(ZA-tenû) crippled, lame (*kubbulu*)

adda/ad₆(LÚxÚŠ) (also written **LÚ.ÚŠ** or **ad₈(LÚ-šēšigxÚŠ)** and **ad_x(LÚ.GAM)**) (human) corpse (Veldhuis, AV Sigris 224-6). **ad₆** is also used for animal carcasses, e.g. Nik I 162 i 3.

ádda/ád(UDUxÚŠ) (also written **UDU.ÚŠ** or **GUDxÚŠ**) (animal) carcass (Veldhuis, AV Sigris 224-6)

addir river-crossing, ford; toll, fare, rent, hire (RLA 8, 157 Miete) (cf. **má-addir** ferry boat)

^{giš}**addu(Ú.GÍR)** (reading uncertain, compare ^{giš}**ád**)

ag → **a₅**

aga (a kind of crown, "tiara, diadem"); (an axe)

àga-gi₄-a-bé later, afterwards (see **a-ga(-aš)-gi₄**)

àga-kár/ŠÈ - sì to conquer, defeat (cf. **àga - kár** to defeat) (Klein, AV Tadmor 310f.; Steinkeller, WZKM 77, 188f. + n. 17)

àga-rí(n) → **aġarin**

àga-ús, aga-ús constable, guard, bodyguard; soldier (Lafont, CDLI 2009:5, 9ff.) (*ālik urki* 'one who goes behind')

agargara(NUN)^(ku6) (a fish or fish spawn)

agrun(É.NUN) (a sacred building or room); (an epithet of the abzu) (Attinger, ZA 95, 268)

áġ to measure out, mete out; to pay (esp. in grain)

áġ - gi₄ to kill (Jacobsen & Kramer, JNES 12, 185 n. 68)

aġarin(AMA.^dINANNA), àga-rí(-n) mother (creatress); (fertile) soil; mold, crucible; mixing basin (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 239)

aġrig steward (PSD A/3 translates "housekeeper")

ah, ^aah (in Gudea) → **uh**

ak → **a₅**

àka(ŠID) fleece; tuft of wool

akan(UBUR) udder, teat, nipple

akkil cry, clamor; acclaim

^{túg}**aktum(A.SU)** (a garment)

^{giš}**al** mattock, hoe, "pickaxe"

al - a₅ to hoe, work with the hoe

al - du₁₁ to desire, want; to request, ask for, demand (Attinger, *Eléments* 429-438)

^{giš}**al-ġar** (a musical instrument) (PSD A/3 147 translates: (a lyre)) (Attinger, ZA 95, 270)

^{giš}**al-ġar-sur/sur₉(-ra)** (a musical instrument, probably drumstick) (Veldhuis, AfO 44/45, 119f.; Attinger, ZA 95, 270)

al-la-nu-um oak; acorn

al-lub^{ku6}, **al-lu5(b)** (older rdg. **al-lul**) (crayfish or crab)

al-tar construction work (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 231-5)

^(d)**alad(LAMMAxBAD)** male guardian angel, male counterpart of → ^d**lamma**

alal(ŠIDxA), **alalx(ABxA)** conduit, pipe

alam, **alan** figure; statue. PSD A/3 170a calls **alam** the preferred phonetic form. A reading **alaĝ** based on the important reference PEa 845 (Jx) **a-la-áĝ**, is doubted by Krecher [privately circulated correction sheet to his AV Matouš II article] and by J. Bauer, Orns 43, 129. See also Yoshikawa, ASJ 12, 344-347.

alim bison (*kusarikku*)

alim-ma honored one (*kabtu*)

am wild bull

am-si elephant

ama mother

ama-a-tu → **ama-tu**

ama-ab, **ama-ad** parents

ama(-ar) - **gi4** to free, manumit

ama(-ar)-gi4 manumission, freedom

ama-ér(-ra) wailing woman, female mourner

ama-érin(-na) elite troops

AMA.GAN(ŠA) → **šaganx**

AMA.^dINANNA → **aĝarin**, **amalu**

ama-tu(d), **ama-a-tu** house-born slave (cf. **ama5**)

ama-ugu₍₄₎ mother who has born, one's own true mother

ama5, (ama) private quarters of women and young children (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 76-78) (cf. **é-mi**)

ama5-kalam-ma storehouse/dwelling-quarters of the land (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 78)

amalu(AMA.^dINANNA) (personal) goddess

amar calf; young of other animals

^d**amar-utu(-k)** Marduk, patron-deity of Babylon

amaš sheepfold

ambar marsh, swamp

an sky, heaven; the sky god An

an, **an-na** high, tall (cf. **ùn** and **ĝi6-ù/un-na**)

an-bar, **an**, **KÙ.AN** iron (Reiter, AOAT 249, 244ff.)

an-bar7 noon, noontime heat

an-dùl shade, cover; protection

an-edén-na high plain, steppe

an-ĝá and still, even so

an-kára → **á-an-kára**

an-na (or **AN.NA**, perhaps to be read **niggi** or **nagga**) tin; iron(?) (Reiter, AOAT 249, 259ff.)

an-pa heaven's top, zenith

an-šà heaven's middle, middle of the sky

an-šár heavenly sphere, whole sky

an-ta above, from above, down; in front; prefix (grammatical term)

an-ta-sur-ra (a Lagash geographical area); (obsidian?)

an-ub-da-límmu-ba the four world quarters

an-úr base of heaven, horizon

an-usan, an-ú-sa₁₁-an evening

an-za-gàr tower, (fortified) outpost

anše donkey; (equid in general)

anše-bará-lá pack ass

ANŠE.KUR.RA → **sisi**

anše-kúnga (ANŠE.BARxAN) mule (offspring of a donkey and an onager) (Heimpel, BSA 8, 89-91; RIA Maultier)

anše-zi-qùm equids kept at royal road stations (Ur III) (Heimpel, RA 88, 5-31)

anzu(d)^{mušen}, ánu(zu)^{mušen} (a mythological lion-headed eagle, symbol of Ningirsu & Ninurta) (also with phonetic indicator ^{an}**anzu^{mušen}**, older reading ^d**anzu^{mušen}**, see Borger, AOAT 305, p. 171). For derivation from /imduḡud/ see Jacobsen, AV Kantor 129 n. 18.

^{giš}**apin** plow

apin-lá tenancy, rent; tenant, lessee; cultivator (Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 114 n. 5)

apkal → **abgal**

ar-ga-núm (a resin)

ár, ar, a-a-ar praise

ár - a₅/du₁₁ to praise (Attinger, Eléments 439f.)

àr to mill, grind flour

^{na4}**àra** mill, millstone

àr-dú → **HAR-tud, ir**

arad, árad → **ir**

arhuš compassion, mercy; womb (*rēmu*) (Civil, AV Hallo 78 + n 21)

^{giš}**ásal(A.TU.GAB.LIŠ)** Euphrates poplar(?) (*šarbatu*)

asil(a)(EZENxLÁL), asil-lá acclaim, paeon, jubilation

aš(a) v. and adj. (to be) one, alone, unique (cf. **dili**) (Edzard, AV Klein 99f.)

áš, á-áš, aš curse

áš - a₅/bal/du₁₁ to swear at, insult, curse (Civil, JNES 43, 294; Attinger, Eléments 445-450)

^{munus}**áš-gàr** female goat (reading **zèh** is obsolete; Heimpel, BSA 7, 116ff. reads **ašgar**)

àš six (Edzard, AV Klein 102)

aša₅ → **a-šà**

ašgab leatherworker

^d**ašnan** (a goddess figure personifying emmer wheat) (see also ^d**ezinu**)

az bear

azlag(LÚ.TÚG), azlag₃₋₆ fuller, washerman (also conventionally read **àšlag**, etc.; see Yuhong, AV Klein 394f. for writings and etymology) (*ašlāku*)

B

ba to allot, distribute, assign, divide up, give a gift or share; to reduce, diminish, deteriorate

ba allotment, share

ba^{ku6} snail(?)

ba-al to dig up/out, excavate, mine, quarry (*herû*); to unload (a boat)

ba-al-gi₍₄₎, ba-al-gu₇ (also with fish determinative) turtle

ba-an → **bán**

ba-an-du₈(-du₈), ba-an-du₅ (reed, wood or copper determinative) bucket, pail; sowing basket (cf. Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 74 + n. 26, contra PSD B which considers the two variants to be two different words.)

ba-an-gi₄ response, answer

ba-ba(-da/za) porridge

ba-da-ra dagger, a ceremonial kind of knife (Akk. *patru* > Sum. **ba-da-ra** back-loaned > Akk. *patarru*) (PSD B 18 'rod, prod' is not correct; see Civil, Oriental Institute website corrections to PSD) (Civil, AV Biggs 18)

ba-ri/rí-ga (a large measuring vessel = 60 **sila** in Ur III)

^d**ba-ú** chief goddess of Ĝirsu, consort of Ningirsu (also read ^d**ba-ba₆**) (for reading see Marchesi, Or 71 (2002) 161-172)

ba-za cripple, dwarf

bà(EŠ) v. to halve; n. half

babbar, **bar₆-bar₆** (PSD **bábbar**) v. and adj. (to be) white, shining

bad(r) to open up, spread wide, be wide apart, separate; to untie, unravel, reveal; to be distant, remote, removed; to thresh (see recently Krecher, AV Kutscher 111-116)

bad, **bad-rá**, **bad-da** open(ed), spread wide; remote

bàd (city) wall, fortification

bàd(-da) high (cf. **ùn**)

bàd-si parapet

báhar potter (Sallaberger Töpfer *passim*)

bal to cross (over), pass by or through; to turn over, around, aside, upside down, against; to change, exchange; to pour out (liquid)

bal-a-ri opposite side, shore

bal-bal-e (an OB hymn type)

^{giš}**bala** spindle; rod, pin

bala (rotating) term of office or service, turn of duty; reign; cf. **bala-gub-ba** term of duty

bala(-šè) - a₅ transport (for trade)

balaĝ harp (some translate 'lyre'); (a large drum?); (an OB and later eme-sal lamentation, part of the temple liturgy) (Civil, AV Biggs 18; Veldhuis, AfO 44/45, 120) (*balangu*)

balaĝ-di harp player, lamentation singer

^{giš}**ban** → ^{giš}**pan**

bán, **ba-an** (later with wood or pot determinative) (a container and capacity measure = 6 **sila** in Pre-Sargonic texts, 10 **sila** thereafter) (Steinkeller, Or 51, 359f.)

bànda, **bàn-da** (or **bànda^{da}**) small(er), young(er), minor, junior; short (time); impetuous, wild (note that Borger, AbZ reads **banda₃** rather than Deimel's **banda₁**, a practice now current)

bànda young one, child, infant; offspring, progeny; attendant

^{giš}**banšur** table; offering table, altar

bappir, **bàppir** beer bread (a baked loaf of brewing ingredients)

bar to (make) lie/be outside, go away, send out, set aside, release, split open; to delimit, allot (fields)

bar outside, exterior; outer appearance; body; back, edge; fleece

bar alien, strange; cf. **lú-bar-ra** foreigner, stranger

bar "liver" (as a seat of emotions), mood, spirits

bar NOUN-ak-a or bar-PRONOUN-a because of, instead of, with regard to, e.g. **bar-bi-a** because of this

bar - a₅ to examine, test, put to trial

bar-da, **bar-dù-a** crosspiece, crossbar

^{túg}**bar-dul₅** (a common garment); (describing a goat or a goat hide)

bar-ĝál unshorn, with unplucked fleece

bar-lá (a canal basin?)

bar-rim₄ arid, dry land

^{túg}**bar-si** sash, shawl

bar-su(-ga), bar-sù(-a) with plucked fleece, with fleece removed

bar-sù(d) (a rubric marking a sub-section of a **tigi** or **adab** hymn of praise)

bar-šè out, away, toward the outside

bar-šèg(-gá) fog, mist, drizzle

bar-ta away, aside, outside

bar-ta - gub, bar-šè - gub to stand aside, keep away, stay aloof

bar - tam to examine, choose, select (periphrastic: **bar-tam - ak**)

bar-udu sheep's fleece

bar-ús^(urudu) (pointed) goading stick (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 72)

bar₇(NE) to blaze, flame, burn

bára(g) (barag) conventional translations: dais, throne; sovereign, ruler, king; (pack-)sack. Civil, AV Biggs 21 now reads /**parak**/ and translates: (1) 'curtain of separation' (around the area reserved to the king and royal family or to a deity in a temple); fig. 'royal person, royal abode' (*parakku*); (2) 'a package made with sackcloth' (*bašamu, saqqu*)

bára-mah high dais

bára-si-ga socle

bàra(g), ba-ra(-g), (pàr) to spread out (upon), strew

bi-iz → **biz**

bí-za-za frog

bi₇(d), bid n. excrement, dung; anus(?); v. to defecate

bibra(HÚL)^{mušen} (a bird); (a bird-shaped cup) (Veldhuis, Education 224)

bíl to heat, burn, scorch

bíl-ga (fresh) fruit; (male) ancestor, cf. **pa-bíl-ga**

bíl-lá → **pe-el-lá**

bíl-lá, bíl-la hot

bíl-lá-bé, bíl-la-bé heatedly, feverishly, ardently

biluda, bi-lu-da, pì-lu₅-da, be₆-lu₅-da rites, rituals, customs, usages (< *bēlūtu*, Steinkeller, JNES 46 (1987) 58. Cf. Steible, AOAT 253, 380f.)

bir (reduplicated: **bir-bir-re, bi-ib-r(e), bi-bi-r(e)**) to scatter, disperse

bír v. to shrivel, wrinkle; adj. flacid, shriveled

***bir** → **sur_x, érin** (rdg. **bir** is now obsolete; see Steinkeller, WZKM 77, 192, JNES 46, 58f.; Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178)

bir₄ to bake (bricks, pottery) (pronunciation is uncertain)

bir₅(NAM)^{mušen} locust (Veldhuis, Education 224)

bir₆, bir₇, bir to rip/break to pieces, shred, tear

biz, bi-iz to drip, drop

-braš (wr. **-ib-ra-aš, ba(r)-ra-aš**) to fly (loan from the Akk. root *prš*)

bu(r), bù(r), bur, búr, bu_x(PAD) (variant **bu-ús**, Emesal **zé(r), zé-zé**) to pull, rip, tear, pluck out, uproot, extract, extirpate; to drain (water) (Molina, JNES 63, 5-7)

bu → **bú**

bu-lu-úh, bu-luh, bu-úh, bu-bu-luh to quiver, shudder, be frightened

bu-lu-úh/buluh - si-il to belch, burp

bu-ud-ba-ad - za to thud (an onomatopoetic construction, see Civil, JCS 20, 117ff.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff.)

bu-ús → **bu(r)**

bú, bu, pú to flit, rush about

bugin, bunin (multiple spellings exist, middle/last consonant may be /ḡ/) bucket, trough

bul (bu₅), to blow, blow up, fill with air

bulug chisel; needle, pin; seal-pin (Civil Oriental Institute website corrections to PSD B); latch-pin(?); border-marker(?); axis

bulug-KIN-gur₄ (surgical) lancet

bùluḡ to grow up, rear children or young, make grow, ripen; to be great, to elevate

bùluḡ, bulùḡ-ḡá foster-child

bunga(NITA₍₂₎.GA) child

bur (stone) bowl, vessel (Yuhong, AV Klein 391)

bur-gi₄-a (a kind of offering)

bur-gul stonecutter, engraver

bur-saḡ (a servant); (a building used for storage of offerings, see Heimpel, JCS 33, 106)

bur-šu-ma old woman, matron, matriarch

bur-zi (a kind of bowl)

^u**búr** (a kind of grass)

búr to free, loosen, release; to reveal, explain, interpret (dreams); to undo, nullify (curse, sin, anger); to spread widely, spread out over, cover (cf. **á - búr, ki-búr, múš - búr**)

búr, bu, bu₇ to glow, shine

búr-ra(-ah) (an architectural term)

búr-ra-bé openly, publicly

ⁱ⁷**buranun(-na)** Euphrates

bùru (bùr) (area measure = 18 **iku** = 1800 **sar** = ca. 63,510 sq. meters) (Yuhong, AV Klein 391)

bùru(d) (bùr) n. hole, pit, depths; depth; v. to make a hole, pierce, break into, burgle; to be deep, deepen; to penetrate, understand; adj. deep

buru₄^{mušen} (a bird of prey or a vulture, OS); raven (Ur III onward) (Veldhuis, Education 226-228)

buru₅^{mušen} (bur₅) (a small bird that lives in flocks, possibly a sparrow); locust (OB and later) (Veldhuis, Education 229-231)

buru₅-habrud(-da)^{mušen} partridge(?) (*išsur hurri*) (Veldhuis, Education 231-233)

buru₁₄ harvest, crop; harvest time

D

da, da(g) side; near (cf. Krecher, ASJ 9, 88 n. 39)

DA → á

da-ga-an, da-ga-na, daggan(KI.GIŠGAL) bedroom, private room (Krecher, ASJ 9, 88 n. 39; Civil, AV Biggs 18) (*dakkannu*)

da-gi₄-a, dag-gi₄-a district, ward, city quarter (*bābtu*); cf. **ušar da-gi₄-a** neighbor (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 242f.)

da-ri, da-rí lasting, eternal (cf. Akk. *dārû*)

da-ri/rí-šè forever

da - ri to lead at one's side (so Selz, ASJ 17, 251ff., who reads the verbal root as /dri/; cf. **maš-da-ri-a**)

dab₅, dab, dab₆/da₅(b) to fasten onto (-a), hold onto, detain; to seize, take (with -e/a); to be attached to, employed at (-da) (often elliptical for **šu - dab₅**)

dabin(ZÌ.ŠE) barley meal or flour

dadag v. and adj. (to be) (cultically) pure, (legally) exonerated

dag to move, run about, roam

dag-gi₄-a → da-gi₄-a

daḡal v. & adj. (to be) wide, broad, vast, far-reaching, widespread; n. breadth

daḡal-bé broadly

daġal - tag to spread wide

dah to add (to); to do, say, give in addition; to help (ePSD now reads **tah**)

^{giš}**dal**, **dal_x(HU)** crosspiece, traverse beam (*tallu*)

dal to fly

dal, **dal-a**, **dal-dal** flying, in flight

dal-ba-an(-na) in between (area)

dalla - è to be visible, apparent, manifest; (to shine forth in radiance, be/make resplendent, splendid, i.e. near synonym of **pa** - è ?) (*šupû*)

dam spouse, wife, husband

dam-bànda^{da} secondary or junior wife, concubine

dam-gàr merchant (*tamkāru*)

dam-ha-ra battle (< Akk. *tamhāru*)

dam-ha-ra - a₅ to do battle with (-da-)

danna(KASKAL.GÍD), **da-na** double hour (a distance measure, ca. 6.6 miles)

dan₆(UŠxTAG₄) to clean, wash (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 83-84) (cf. **gāb-dan₆** cleaner)

dar^{mušen} francolin (*ittidû*)

dar to split

dar-ra split, fileted (fish)

dàra, **darah**, **dara₄** Persian wild goat, bezoar (Steinkeller, SEL 6, 3-7; BSA 8, 50; SEL 6, 3-7) (PSD A/2 109 reads **tarah**, ePSD reads **durah**.)

dàra-maš wild goat stag

dé to pour

dè-dal ashes

de₅(g) → **na** - **de₅(g)**

de₅(g) to pick up, gather up, collect; to remove, plunder (Sallaberger, AV Klein 250) Many still read **ri(g)**; Selz, ASJ 17, 260 reads /**dri**/. See also Steinkeller, JCS 35, 249f.

de₅-de₅-ga collected (dead animals or people) (technical term in Girsu and Umma, Heimpel, BSA 8 138 n. 80; Sallaberger, AV Klein 250)

de₆ → **túm**

di → **du** and **du₁₁**

di(d) court case, lawsuit, claim; verdict, judgment

di - **dab₅** to render a verdict

di - **du₁₁** to sue, go to court, trial, litigate with (-da-) (Attinger, Eléments 459-464)

di - **ku₅(dr)** to judge, render a verdict

di-ku₅ judge; judging (cf. **ki di-ku₅**)

di₄(l) smaller (Civil, OrAnt 21 (1982) 12)

di₄-di₄(-lá) little ones, youngsters, children (reduplicated form of **tur**) W. Farber, Mesopotamian Civilizations 2 (1989) 9 reads **du₁₃-du₁₃-lá**.

dib to pass, go, move (by, along, or beyond); to walk (along), tread; to pass in review (at an inspection, see Heimpel, BSA 8, 120)

dida sweet-wort

didli individual; individually, singly; several, various, many; miscellaneous (Lagaš I) (< **dili-dili**)

diġir (conventionally **dingir**) god, goddess

dili one, single, individual, lone, unique (Edzard, AV Klein 99)

dili-bé, **dili-bi-šè** alone, by oneself

dīli(m), **dīlim** spoon; shallow dish, balance-pan (of a scale) (Civil, AV Biggs 23)

^{giš}**dim** post, mast

^{giš}**dim-gal**, ^{giš}**dimgul** mooring-pole (*tarkullu*)

dīm to fashion, form, create, build; to make like, make into (-šè)

dīm-ma judgment, discernment (< *tēmu*)

^{giš}**dimgul** → ^{giš}**dim-gal**

diri(g) to be more than (-a, see FAOS 5/2, 289), greater than, exceed, surpass; to be excessive, extra, surplus, additional; (also used as adj. and noun)

diri(g) to float, drift, glide; to sail (downstream)

diri-bé, diri-šè overwhelmingly, even more

diš one (the counting word?); a single, certain one (Edzard, AV Klein 99f.)

du to come, go, move (about) Forms include: **du** imperf. sg.; **ḡen** perf. sg.; **su₈(b)** imperf. pl.; **(e)re₇** (OS **er_x(DU.DU)**) perf. pl.; **di** present participle (*atalluku*, Sefati, Love Songs p. 159); **ḡe₂₆(n)** in imperatives (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 134f.; Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557ff.)

DU → **ku₄(r)**

du-lum misery, suffering, hardship

dù to build, erect, make; to plant; to apply, affix make fast, build onto; to detain, hold back; to drive in, insert. Some now read **drù** (cf. **rú**).

DU₃ → **rú**

dù-a(-bi) all (of it/them)

du₅-mu → **dumu**

du₆(dr) hill, hillock, mound, "tell" (often confused with **habrud**, see Yuhong, AV Klein 374-381, who states that the Auslaut is /l/; ePSD assumes a /d/; Steinkeller, AV Biggs 219 n. 2 provides references for /dr/) (*tillu*)

du₆-kù The Holy Hill (a primeval residence of the great gods, cf. the Greek Mount Olympus. See Hruška, WZKM 86, 161-175)

du₆-ul (or **dul₆^{ul}**) to gather (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 92)

du₆-úr, du₆-ùr (the name of the ziggurat in Ur) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 334-338)

du₇(dr) to be complete, perfect, unblemished (*šuklulu*); to be fitting, proper, suited for, becoming to (*wasāmu*, see Attinger, ZA 88, 182 n. 64; Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 263 + n. 29)

du₇(dr?) to batter, gore, attack

du₈ opening (*petû*) (Yuhong, AV Klein 378)

du₈(h/r) to release, free, let fall away, hang down, fall free; to wean; to redeem, ransom; open, untie, take off; to bake; to caulk (the last two may be separate or different verbs)

du₈(b) to equip richly, adorn; to heap up, fill up (possibly a variant of **dub**)

du₈-du₈-a richly laden, equipped

^(na4)**du₈-ši-a** topaz(?)

du₉ to churn

du₉(n), dun₅, (sun₅) to be humble; to be subordinate to, under the authority of (cf. the OS adj. **dun-a** subordinate to, in the charge of)

du₉-na (sun₅-na) humble

du₉-na-bé, du₉-né-eš humbly (*ašriš*)

du₁₀(b), du₁₀-ub knees, lap

du₁₀(b) - bad to stride, run

du₁₀(b) - gurum to lie down, rest (said of animals)

du₁₀(b)-tuku having strong legs (for running)

du₁₀(g) (dùg) to be good, pleasing, enjoyable, sweet (fig.); to enjoy, relish

du₁₀(g), du₁₀-ga good, pleasant, fine, sweet

du₁₀-du₁₀-ga best, finest

du₁₀-ge-eš finely, sweetly (said of the voice)

du₁₀-sa companion, comrade

du₁₁(g) (dug₄) to do, use (aux. verb); to act or serve as. Forms include: **du₁₁** perf. sg.; **e** perf. pl. & imperf.; **di** present participle & infinitive (later, rarely, finite imperf.)

du₁₁(g) to say, speak (elliptical for **inim - du₁₁**)

du₁₂ (short form of → **tuku**, seen especially when reduplicated)

du₁₄ quarrel (with /d/ or /dr/ Auslaut, see Attinger, *Eléments* p. 466f.)

du₁₄ - mú to incite a quarrel

dub tablet, document

dub to heap up, pour in piles

dub-ba-an, gi-dub-ba-an(-na) reed fence-post, fence of bundled reeds (Alster, *Dumuzi's Dream* p. 95-96)

dub-dab₅ - za to thud, batter (an onomatopoetic construction, see Civil, *JCS* 20, 117ff.; Black, *AV* Wilcke 35ff.)

dub-lá gatehouse, gateway(?); foundation platform, terrace; canal locks(?)

dub-saĝ first (*mahrû*)

dub-sar scribe

dub-šen (treasure) chest (as part of temple furnishings); foundation box

dúb to tremble, shake, quake; to flutter, flail, flap (hands or wings)

dubsig(ÍL) (or **dupsik**) work basket, corvée basket (often with a wood or reed determinative; previously read **dusu**) (*tupšikku*)

dug pot, jar, vessel

^{kuš}**dùg-gan** bag (*tukkannu*)

dugud v. & adj. (to be) heavy, huge, weighty, important

duh, dudda(?) bran, chaff

dul, dül, dul₅(TÚG) to cover; to envelop, wrap

dum-dam - za to complain (*nazāmu*); to howl, roar, cry out; to rejoice (Sjöberg, *AV Limet* 126f.)

dumu child, son, daughter; citizen (of a particular city); (member of a class, group, craft) Emesal **du₅-mu**

dumu-gi₇(-ra) free or "conditionally free" person (cf. *ASJ* 11, 217), freeborn citizen; noble, princely child; aristocrat (Cooper, *Curse of Agade* p. 240) (Maiocchi, *CUSAS* 13, 39)

dumu-KA (descendent or the like) (Sjöberg, *AV Falkenstein* 209-212)

dumu-munus daughter (some read **dumu-mí**; reading **dumu-sal** is obsolete) (logogram is an Akkadian innovation, not attested before Ur III; see Steinkeller, *Or ns* 51, 358)

dumu-nita(h) male child (see also **ibila(DUMU.NITA)** (male) heir)

dun to dig

dun to weave

dun(-a) v. and adj. (to be) under the authority of, subordinate to (see **du₉(n)**)

dun₅ → du₉(n)

dungu(IM.DIRI) cloud

dur cable, cord (Waetzoldt, *BSA* 6, 132); umbilicus; bond, link

dur-an-ki(-k) Bond of Heaven and Earth (poetic term for Enlil's temple complex in Nippur)

dúr, dúr-ru(n), durun_x → tuš

dúr base; bottom (the body part, cf. *MSL* 9, 65:92 Ugu-mu Susa); seat, residence (*išdu, šaplu*)

^{giš}**dúr** seat (of a chair); bottom board, wooden bottom

dúr-bi-še, dúr-ra-ni-še at the bottom or back, in last place (physically or in a scale of values) (Civil, *JNES* 43, 285f.; *AuOr* 7, 147)

dúr - ġar to take a seat, settle, establish residence (for reading cf. Shulgi F 24 **dúr-ra-ni bí-i-ġar**)

^{giš}**dúr-ġar** chair, throne (*durgar(r)û*) (Steinkeller, JNES 52, 144)

dûr, dur₉, du₂₄-ûr (or **dur₉^{ûr}**) donkey stallion

^{urudu}**dur₁₀(ŠEN)** (an ax)

^{urudu}**dur₁₀-al-lub** (a war ax with curved handle or semicircular blade) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 149-151)

^{urudu}**dur₁₀-tab-ba** double-ax (Civil, AuOr 5, 22f.)

duru₅, dur₅(-ru) wet, moist, damp; irrigated; fresh

^{im}**durun-na, imtu-ru-na** oven (Civil, JCS 25, 172-175)

^{gi}**dusu(ÍL)** (read now → **dubsig**)

E

e Hey! (an interjection) (Attinger, Eléments p. 178)

e → **du₁₁**

e, éġ, e₄(A) (raised) irrigation ditch, embankment, levee, "a broad earthen wall which accomodated a ditch or small canal running along its top" (Steinkeller, JAOS 115 [1995] 543) (*iku*) (conventionally read **e**, but see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 109-113, 136 n. 2)

e-el-lu, e-li-lu, e-lil-la (a shout of joy, a work cry)

^{kuš}**E.ÍB** (read ^{kuš}**guru₂₁/kuru₁₄?**) belt, girdle

^{kuš}**E.ÍB-ûr** (siege-)shield (Attinger, ZA 88, 182 reads ^e**egur_x^{ûr}** = **/egbur/?** < Civil, AuOr 5, 22 n. 12)

e-ki-sur-ra boundary ditch

e-ne (older **a-ne**) he, she

e-ne - du₁₁(g) to play, dance (Attinger, Eléments 468-474) (cf. **éšemen**)

e-ne - sù(-ud) to copulate (Attinger, Eléments 474-477)

e-ne-šè/éš → **ì-ne-éš**

e-pa₅ (raised) irrigation ditch

e-sír street

^{kuš}**e-sír, (e)èsir(LAK 173)** sandals (see Civil, Or 56, 237, also Steinkeller, AfO 28, 140f. for the OS writing)

é house, household, estate; temple (Read now **`à** or **à`**, pronounced [ah] or [hah]? Some Auslaut must be posited to account for the common writing **é-a-ni** rather than **é-ni**.)

É (read **`à** or **à`** as an older variant of **a** "water")

é-ba-an, é-pa-na pair

é-babbar (the temple of of the sun-god Utu in Larsa and Sippar)

é-bappir (possibly **é-lunga** in certain contexts) brewery

é-dù-a built-up house lot, improved real estate

é-dub-ba(-a) school; storehouse (in some contexts read **é-kišib-ba?**)

é-duru₅ village, hamlet

é-éš(-k) jail (Civil, AV Hallo 75)

é-éš-dam → **éš-dam**

é-gal palace

é-gar₈ wall

é-gi₄-a (prospective) daughter-in-law, bride

é-itima dark room, cella (divine or royal inner chamber, bedchamber)

é-kišib-ba warehouse, storehouse

é-kur (the temple of Enlil in Nippur)

é-lunga(n) brewery (see LSur 306; perhaps read **é-bappir** in certain contexts)

é-mar-URU₅, mar-URU/ru₁₀ quiver (Eichler, AV Hallo 90-94; Civil, JCS 55, 52)

é-me-eš summer

é-muhaldim cookhouse, kitchen

é-nì-gur₁₁(GA)-ra treasury (but see disc. under **ĝar** for rdg. **-ga-ra**)

é-ri-a → **a-ri-a**

é-su-lum-ma rope-box

é-šutum(GI.NA.AB.TUM/DU₇) storehouse (*šutummu*) (Pettinato AV Römer 278f.)

è(d) to come, go forth; to withdraw, remove, bring out

e₁₁(d) to go up, down; to bring down, raze

ébih(ÉŠ.MAH) heavy rope (*ebīhu*)

eden (edin) plain, steppe, desert

eden-líl haunted steppe

ég → **e**

eger (egir) back, rear (side); behind, after; inheritance

eger-u₄-da(-k) future days

égi(MUNUS+GI₇), egi(GI₇) (or **ègir, égir**) princess, mistress (Steinkeller, AV Klein 305-310)

égi-zi faithful princess (an OB cultic office, also **égi-zi-an-na**) (*egišītu*) (Steinkeller, AV Klein 301ff. and in *Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East* (Heidelberg, 1996) 122)

ellag block, ball

eme tongue; language, speech; blade

eme-gi₇(r) (eme-gir₁₅) native(?) speech (the main dialect of Sumerian)

eme-sal fine speech (the women's dialect of Sumerian, used in laments and temple liturgies and for direct speech of goddesses)

eme-sig base speech, slander, calumny

eme-sig - gu₇ to slander, denounce

éme-da or **emeda(UMxME.DA)** nursemaid (Steinkeller, *Third-Millennium Texts* 62; ASJ 88-90)

éme-ga wet nurse (Steinkeller, *Third-Millennium Texts* 62; ASJ 88-90)

ème, eme₆ female donkey, donkey mare

en lord; high priest, high priestess (Steinkeller, in *Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East* (Heidelberg, 1996) 103ff.) Emesal **ù-mu-un**

^den-ki(g/k) god of water, wisdom and magic, patron of the city Eridu

^den-líl the chief earthly god, city-god of Nippur

en-na until, as long as; up to (temporal), as far as (spatial); as much as (in extent or amount)

en-na-me-šè how long?

en-nu-ùĝ, en-nu-uĝ₅, en-NUN watch; watchman, guard (cf. MSL XII 101:107, 116:14 contra Krecher, AV Matouš II 37)

en-nu(-ùĝ) - a₅ to guard, watch

en-te-en winter

èn-du song (*zamāru*) (J. G. Westenholz, AV Klein 348-350)

èn - tar to ask, question, investigate; to take care of, attend to, tend

engar plowman, farmer

engiz(EN.ME.GI), éngiz (OS) temple cook

engur depths (synonym of **abzu**.)

enkara, en/an-kará → **á-an-kára**

enku(dr) fishery inspector

enkum temple treasurer, tax collector; (a mythical servitor of Enki; the female equivalent is **ninkum**)

enmen, énmén thirst (ePSD reads now **immen**)

ensi(EN.ME.LI), énsi (OS) dream interpreter

énsi(k) ruler, governor; farmer (*iššiakku*) (Jacobsen, AV Civil 113-121; Sjöberg, AV Limet 125; Frayne, RIM Early Periods 1, 15f.) (Emesal **ù-mu-un-si**)

ér, ír tear(s); lament, wail

ér-du₁₀-ga tears of joy

ér - du₁₁ to perform a lament (Attinger, *Eléments* 501-507)

ér - pà(d) to produce tears, (begin to) cry

ér - še₈(š) (šéš) to cry, weep

ér-gig - še₈-še₈ (ši-ši) to weep bitter tears

ér-ša-hun-ĝá (a type of 1st person Emesal penitential prayer)

ér-šem-ma (a short Emesal lament or penitential hymn, later a part of the temple liturgy)

ereš(NIN), eriš lady, queen (see Marchesi, Or 73 [2004] 186-189 on reading **nin** vs. **ereš**)

ereš-diĝir the human consort of a god (= the female **en**); the attendant or companion of a goddess (dependent upon the date of the text) (The reading **nin-diĝir** is conventional, but the dictionaries now read **ereš-diĝir**. See Flückiger-Hawker, *Urnamma* p. 171 and the exhaustive discussion by Steinkeller in *Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East* (Heidelberg, 1996) 120ff.)

érim evil; enemy (some read **ne-ru**)

érim-du evildoer; inimical one

érim-ĝál evil, hostile

èrim, èrin, erim/n₅ storehouse, treasury

^{giš}**eren** (^{giš}**erin**) cedar (tree, wood)

érin workers, work-gang; conscripts (Durand, CDLJ 2009:5, 12); troops (Ur III and later; for OS read →

sur_x) (Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178; Steinkeller, NABU 1990/12)

^{giš}**érin** → **ĝiš-rín**

^{giš}**és-ad** trap, snare

^{giš}**esi(g)** ebony

^{na⁴}**esi(g)** diorite

esir, ésir bitumen

ésir-a-ba-al (a kind of bitumen)

ésir-é-a refined(?) bitumen

ésir-HÁD dry(?) bitumen (see **HÁD**)

eš, eš₅ three (Edzard, AV Klein 100f.)

eš-bar, èš-bar oracle, divine decision, revelation

eš-bar - kíĝ to provoke an oracle, seek a divine decision (paraphastic: **eš-bar-kíĝ - du₁₁**, see Attinger, *Eléments* 507f.)

eš-da (a cultic vessel, variant of **šita**)

éš rope, measuring-line; a length measure = 10 **nindan** = 20 **gi** = 120 **kùš** = ca. 59.4 meters

éš-dam, é-éš-dam inn, tavern; brothel(?)

éš-gána field surveyor's measuring-line

éš-gàr assignment; song series, collection

ÉŠ.MAH → **ébih**

éš shrine, sanctuary (a smaller establishment than an **é** temple, see Allred, AV Sigrist 12)

éš-éš (a regular offering held 2-4 times monthly at the lunar phases) (*eššešu*)

eša(A.TIR) (a kind or quality of flour, *sasqu*)

éšemen(KI.E.NE.DI.^dINANA) jump-rope (*keppu*)

eškiri(U.ENxKÁR), **éš-kiri** nose-rope, lead-rope (cf. Veldhuis Education 175f.)

eštub^{ku6} (a kind of carp or barb)

ezem, ezen, (ezeĝ?) festival

^dézinu (grain goddess, divine personification of emmer wheat, grain) (also read **^dašnan**)

G

ga milk; suckling (as attribute of animals)

ga-àr(a), gára, ga'ara(LAK 490) cream; cheese made without rennet (modern *kišk*) (see Civil, Or 56 (1987) 234f.; Stol, BSA 7, 104ff. with proposed etymology of E.R. Ellison: "milled (grated) cheese"; Teuber, BSA 8, 26ff. for origin of **ga'ara** sign) Note that ePSD now separates **gamur_x(LAK490)**, **gára** "cream" from **gára, ga-àr** "cheese" (*eqīdu*).

ga-ba-ra, gáb-ra (OS) herder, herding-boy

ga-ba-ra-hum rebellion (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 78)

ga-eš₈(KASKAL) (or **ga-raš**) traveling merchant, import-export merchant; collector of tax or customs dues (also wr. **gāeš(KASKAL.GA)** in OS) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 129)

ga-eš₈ a-ab-ba seafaring merchant

ga-eš₈ - bar → ka-aš - bar

ga-i-ti-ir-da buttermilk

ga-ki-si(-im)-ma clabber (cf. the yoghurt-like modern Iraqi *lebn*)

ga-lam → galam

ga-na Up! Come on! (interjection)

ga-raš^{nisi} leek

^{giš}ga-ríg comb

ga-ša-an (Emesal for → **nin**)

ga₆(ĝ) in **ga₆(ÍL)-ĝá** (var. **ga-an-ĝá, gan-ĝá**) to transport (Waetzoldt NABU 1992/16) Relation to **íl(-la)** is unclear; they can cooccur. Cf. the phonetic spelling **iti-ga₆-ga₆-è** for standard **iti-gan-gan-è**, Steinkeller, Sales Documents 225.

ga'ar(a)(LAK 490) → ga-àr

gáb → gùb

gáb-, gan- (in frozen cohortative verbal forms used as nouns such as **gáb-ra** or **ga-an-tuš** (Selz, RA 87 (1993) 29-45)

gab₂-dan₆(UŠxTAG₄) cleaner (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19 (1980) 83f.)

gáb-gi(-in) guarantor

gáb-ra → ga-ba-ra

gaba breast, chest; front, edge, facing side; coast (of the sea); frontier; surface

gaba - ĝál to be proud, plume oneself (cf. German "sich brüsten")

gaba-gi₄ counterpart, adversary

gaba nu-ru-gú unopposable, irresistible

gaba - ri to advance against

gaba-ri rival; equal, equivalent; copy, duplicate; response, answer

gaba-šè - du to go before; to confront

gaba šu - ĝar to hold back, detain; to resist, oppose

gaba-šu-ĝar rival, opponent

gada linen garment, cloth

^(giš)gag (or **kak**) peg, nail, cone, plug (For description of the inscribed pierced cones which recorded property sales see Steinkeller, Sales Documents 238-241.)

gakkul (brewing) vat

gal cup

gal, gu-ul v. and adj. (to be) big, large, great; older, elder, eldest

gal(-la) great, greater (see also **gu-la**); adv. well, greatly

gal-bé greatly, well, to a great degree, generously, in a grand manner

gal-le-eš, gal-bi-šè (synonym of **gal-bé**)

gal-di (ppl. of **gal - du₁₁**) greatly accomplished, pre-eminent, excellent, excelling (*ra'bu, tizqāru*); cf. **gal-gal-di** boaster, boasting(?) (*mukabbiru*) (Attinger, *Eléments* 510ff.)

gal - zu to be very wise, all-knowing, able

gal₄-la vulva

gal₅-lá (or **galla**) constable (Ur III) (cf. Civil "prosecutor," AV Hallo 74, rare after Ur III); a demonic bailiff of the netherworld (post-Ur III)

gal₅-lá-gal chief constable (Ur III)

gala (cultic) hymn/lamentation singer, temple liturgist (cf. Gelb, *StOr* 46, 64-74; W. Roscoe, *History of Religions* 35/3 [1996] 213-217)

GALAM → **sukud**

^(giš)**galam, ga-lam** stair, step (of a ladder) (Heimpel, *CUSAS* 5, 176) (*nakbasu*); ladder, staircase (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 227 n. 20) (*simmiltu*) Cf. **kun₄₋₅**

galam to (make) rise in stages, steps (Landsberger, *AfO* 12, 55) (*summulu*)

galam(-ma), ga-lam(-ma) artfully wrought/fashioned, artful, clever, skillful (*naklu*); stepped, storied (mountains) (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 227 n. 20)

galam-kad_{3/5} artfully wrought, well formed

galla → **gal₅-lá**

gam → **gurum**

gàm handle (of a knife), hilt

gan-tuš resident, tenant (*waššābu*)

gána field area, agricultural tract, (cultivated) ground or land (Powell, *JCS* 25, 178-184)

GANA₂ → **a-šà(g), iku, kár**

ganam₄ ewe, sheep (cf. **u₈**) (Civil, AV Biggs 18)

ganzir(IGI.KUR.ZA) (netherworld entrance) (Katz, AV Klein 191-193)

gàr - dar to subdue, overcome

gára → **ga-àr**

garadin (karadin) sheaf (*kurullu*) (MSL 14, 50; MSL 9, 117)

gáraš(KI.KAL.BAD) disaster, catastrophe in **ka-gáraš-a** mouth/opening of catastrophe (poetic) (Civil, AV Biggs 19) (*pī karašīm*)

gašam expert, master craftsman, artisan, wise person; master, mistress

gaz to crush; to smite, slaughter, kill (Read **nàga** in some meanings; see also **gum**.)

^{giš}**gaz** (read ^{giš}**nàga** at least for OS) mortar

gazi wild licorice (Steinkeller, *AOS* 68, 92; Heimpel, *CUSAS* 5, 214); previously cassia(?) (*kasû*)

ge(n) → **gi(n)**

géme (OS var. **gan**) (dependent) woman; female serf (Maiocchi, *CUSAS* 13, 36); female slave, servant, worker (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 91-93)

géme-àr-àr female miller (some read **géme-kikken**)

gěšpu, gešba strength; fight, wrestling match (Sallaberger, *Der kultische Kalender I* 178 n. 838)

gi reed; measuring-reed, "rod" (a length measure = 6 **kùš** = ca. 2.5 meters) (Waetzoldt, *BSA* 6, 125-146)

gi(n), ge(n) to be firm, stable, secure, true; to make firm, confirm, prove, verify, certify, guarantee; to standardize (weights or measures)

gi(n), gi-na right, true, truthful; firm, secure; n. **gi-na** regular dues (Sjöberg, AV Limet 127)

gi-di(-da) reed flute (player); cf. **lú-gi-di-da** flutist

gi-diš-ninda(n) measuring-reed of one **nindan** length (one **gi** is normally 1/2 **nindan** in length)

gi-dù-a reed fence (surrounding fields, Ur III)

gi (ér-ra) - du₁₁ to play the flute/oboe (of lamentation) (Attinger, *Eléments* 514-516)

gi-dub-ba (reed) stylus

gi-dur umbilical cord

gi-èn-bar, NE.GI-bar (a kind of reed); cf. **še-NE.GI-bar** (a kind of millet?) (read perhaps **gi-li-bar**)

gi-gíd flute or double-oboe (like the Gk. *aulos*)

gi-gun₄(-na), gi-gù-na cella, chapel (on top of the temple tower or upper terrace), divine audience chamber and living quarters (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 323-329; Steinkeller, AV Biggs 229 + n. 27)

gi-gur reed basket

gi-henbur(GAG), young reed

gi-izi-lá torch

gi-kaskal traveling basket

gi-kid → ^{gi}**kid**

^{gis}**gi-muš** steering-oar, punting-pole(?) (Powell, BSA 6, 117f.)

gi-na → **gi(n)**

GI.NA.AB.DU₇/TUM → **é-šutum_(x)**

gi-nindan → **gi-diš-ninda, nindan**

gi-rin (or ^{gi}**girin_x**) n. flower; adj. flowered, blooming (Civil, AV Biggs 24f.) (cf. **gurun** fruit)

gi-sal (reed fence or screen on the roof of a building)

gi-sun mature, old reed

gi-šukur-ra → **šukur**

gi-zi reed shoots, fodder reed (Waetzoldt, BSA 6, 129f.)

gi₄ to return; to remit; to send after, back, over; to send as a messenger; to turn away, aside, back; to bar, close up, lock away, withhold; to be sated; elliptical for **inim** - **gi₄** to answer, respond (A rare /r/ Auslaut is seen in Pohl, TMHnf 1 4:9.)

gi₄-me-a-aš colleague

GI₆ → **gíg, ġi₆**

gi₇(r) (**gir₁₅**), **gi(r)** (**gir_x**) native, local, indigenous, domestic, domesticated (Steinkeller, AV Klein 305-310; BSA 8, 64 n. 30) Steinkeller proposes an underlying pronunciation ["**gir**"] or ["**gid**"]. ePSD reads **ġir₁₅**. Cf. **ur-gi₇(r)** and **eme-gi₇(r)**.

gi₁₆(l/b), gil/b, gilim/b to lie across, bar, block, obstruct (Civil, AV Biggs 24 reads **gilli^mb**)

gi₁₆-sa adj. lasting, enduring, permanent; n. treasure (*šukuttu*)

gi₁₆-sa(-aš/šè) - a₅ to make (into a) lasting (thing)

gi₁₆-gi₁₆-sa jewels(?) (Ludingira 26)

gibil v. and adj. (to be) new, fresh

gíd to be long, lengthen; to pull, draw, drag, tow (a boat); to stretch, tighten (strings); to measure, survey; to milk (for the first meaning compare **sù(d)**)

gíd(-da) long

gidim (i.e. **g/kid/tim**) ghost (Civil, AV Biggs 24) (*eṭemmu*) (for sign form see Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 139)

gig wheat

gig to be sore, painful, sick, weak; to be bad, evil, bitter, hateful; to be interdicted, "taboo"

gig-bé bitterly

gíg(GI₆), ġi₆(g) black ePSD reads **giggi** like **babbar** when simplex, but **gi₆- gi₆** when reduplicated. See **ku₁₀** and cf. **ġi₆** night (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32.)

^{giš}**gigir** chariot, wagon

gil/b, gilim/b → **gi₁₆(l/b)**

^{gi}**gilim** entwined reed cords, cables (used as construction material) (Waetzoldt, BSA 6, 132-134)

gín (giĝ₄) shekel (a weight = 1/60 **ma-na** = 8 gr.); (an axe? Cf. **aga, tūn/agà**) Proto Ea 718 supports a pronunciation /**giĝ**/, though /**gin**/ seems correct for OS; see Krecher, ZA 63, 199.

gir young cow, heifer

gir₄ oven

gir₄-bil oven-heater, stoker

giri₁₇-zal joy, delight; luxury

^{giš}**gisal** oar

gissu(n) (gizzu(n)) → **ĝissu**

GIŠGAL-di → **ùlu-di**

gizzal - a₅ to heed, pay attention to

gu flax; linen(?); thread, string; snare

gu-du buttocks

gu-la large; larger, greater (see Krecher, Or 47, 384 "groß gegenüber einem anderen") (variant of **gal-(l)a**; both **ma-sá-gal-gal** and **ma-sá-gu-la** occur in DP 51 i 1, iv 5)

gu-kilib → **gu-níĝin**

gu-níĝin bale (Heimpel, CDLI: CDLN 2003:003 argues against conventional reading **gu-kilib**)

gu-ul (variant of both **gal** and **gul**)

gu-šúm cuneiform sign, script, wedge impression

^{giš}**gu-za** chair, throne

^{giš}**gu-za-bára** dais-seat, throne

gú(n), gú-un (or **gún^{un}**) load, burden; tax, tribute; talent (a weight = 60 **ma-na** = 28.8 kg.)

gú neck, shoulders; edge, bank, shore (of a canal, river, sea); totality; cf. **gú-gú** region (Pre-Sarg.)

gú - a₅ to submit

gú-(a-)ab-ba seashore

gú-an-šè grand total, all together

gú - dù to hate; to refuse, neglect

gú - è to wear, be wrapped, enveloped, clothed, clad in

^{túg}**gú-è** coat (*nahlaptu*) (also with wood or leather determinatives, see Ferwada, Isin 19f.)

gú-en(-na) throne room, audience hall (lit. "totality of lords")

gú-gal (kù-ĝál in Ur III) (chief) water regulator, canal inspector (*gugallu*) (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 233)

gú - ĝar to gather, assemble

gú (ki-šè) - ĝar to lower the head, prostrate oneself, submit

gú ĝiš - ĝar/ĝál to put a neckstock on, make wear a yoke, subjugate (cf. **ĝiš-gú**)

gú - gid₂ to spy

gú - gur to gather together, assemble, pile up, stock up, pack full

gú-gur₅(-ru(-uš)) - a₅/du₁₁ to trim, strip, cut off (Attinger, *Éléments* 519-523)

gú-haš back of the head, nape, mane (older reading **gú-tar** possibly correct in some contexts; cf. the loanword *kutallu*)

gú-haš - lá to dress the hair

gú - lá to lean over; to hang the head, submit; cf. **gú ki-šè - lá** to fall prostrate

gú - lá (with **-da-**), **gú-da - lá** to embrace

gú - si to gather, assemble

gú-si-a all, all together, assembled

gú - sè to devote oneself to

gú - šub to neglect

gú-TAR → **gú-haš**

gú - zi to busy, occupy oneself with

gù voice, sound

gù - dé to speak, say, address; to summon, designate, call

gù - du₁₁ to make noise, give voice, cry out; to chant (Attinger, *Eléments* 526-536)

gù - dúb to shout, cry, scream

gù - è to emit a cry, sound; to roar

gù-nun - du₁₁ to make a loud noise, to cry out loudly

gù-nun-dī (that which is) making a loud noise

gù - ra(h) to roar, yell, cry out (*šasû*)

gù - šúm to repeat, echo

gu₄^{ku6} marsh-carp (*arsuppu*) (better **eštub^{ku6?}**)

gu₄(dr), gud(r) bull, ox; cattle

gu₄-alim bison bull

gu₄-ġiš yoked ox, work-ox (OB and later: ox older than 3 years)

gu₄-si-dili battering-ram (Sjöberg, AV Klein 296)

gu₇ (conventionally read **kú**) to eat; to have the use of; to consume (by some means)

gu₄-ud to jump, dance, prance

gub to stand, stand open, make stand, station; to erect, plant; to serve, be on duty, assist; in phrases **igi PN+ak+a - gub, igi-PRO+a - gub** to be at someone's

disposal, service. Plural forms: **su₈(g), šu₄(g)** (Thomsen, *Sumerian Language* p. 134)

gúb(LI)-ba pure (*ellu*) (Yuhong, NABU 1990/3, 86); cf. **a-gúb-ba** lustration water, holy water

gùb(-bu), gùbu, gáb, ga-ba left, left side (cf. **á-gùb-bu**)

gud(r) → **gu₄(dr)**

gùd nest

gùd - ús to build a nest

gudu₄(g) (an ordinary kind of priest) (the older rdg. **gúda** is still seen) (*pašišu*)

^{na4}**gug** carnelian

gúg sweet cake

gukkal fat-tailed sheep (< ***kun-gal**) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 51)

gul, gu-ul to destroy

gul, gu-ul to add, augment, make great(er) (verbal by-form of **gal**)

GUL.BU (a tree and its wood; some connect with Akk. *dulbu* plane tree) (Powell, BSA 6, 112f.)

gum, kum (read **naġ_x/naġa₄** in some meanings) to crush, pulverize, smash, beat to pieces (cf. **gaz**)

gùn, gùnu to be dappled, spotted, mottled, (multi)colored, colorful, decorated with colorful materials (cf. **še-gu-nu**) Sign is REC 34. See Steinkeller, BSA 8, 68 n. 103 for the **gùn/dar** vs. **si₄** sign contrast.)

gùn, gùn-na, gùn-gùn (multi)colored, dappled variegated, speckled

gur, gur₄ to turn, go around; to turn away; to return; to roll

gur → **gur₄**

gur "kor" (a capacity measure = 30 **bán** = 300 **silà** = ca. 250 liters in Ur III and OB)

gur-saĝ-ĝál (a Lagash I capacity measure = 4 **ul** = 144 **silà** = ca. 121 liters)

gúr → **gam**

gùr to bear, carry; to be clad with

gur₄, **kur₄**, **gur** to be thick, enlarged, swollen; to be proud, (self-)important; to fatten (animals)

gur₄(-ra) fat, fattened; proud

gur₄ → **gur**

gur₄-gur₄, **gur₈-gur₈** amphora (for beer) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 53f.; Powell, RLA 7, 506f.; Selz, FAOS 15/2, 405)

gur₅-ru(-uš), **gùruš**, **gú-guru₅** - **du₁₁** to strip away, cut off (*kasāmu*), tear to pieces; to despoil; adj. **gur₅-a** stripped away (Attinger, *Eléments* 519-525)

gur₅-ru-uš/gùruš - **búr** to bear the teeth/fangs, gnash the teeth (Civil, AV Biggs 28) (*qarāšu*)

gur₇, **guru₇** grain store, granary; grain-heap (as a measure); heap, pile (now read **kara₆** in this meaning by Marchesi, LUMMA 111 + n. 569)

^{urudu}**gur₁₀** sickle (cf. **še** - **gur₁₀** to harvest grain)

gurud(NUN-tenû.KI) to throw

gurum (gúr), **gur** to bend, bow down, crouch; to lay low, kill (older reading **gam**)

gurúm → **kur₇**

gurun fruit; fruitfulness, ripeness, lusciousness, abundance (cf. **gi-rin** flower) (Civil, AV Biggs 25)

***guškin** (obsolete rdg. of → **kù-sig₁₇**)

gušur_x(GIŠ.RAB.GAL) great clamp (for immobilizing enemies/miscreants, poetic; see Civil, AV Hallo 43 and cf. ^{giš}**rab**)

Ĝ

ĝá shed, barn, enclosure (or the like)

ĝá → **ĝar**

ĜÁ-dub-ba (a high-ranking official in civil and temple administrations) (*šandabakku*) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 133)

ĝá-e, **ĝe₂₆-e** I (= ego) (Krecher, AV Matouš II 39 suggests reading **ĝe_x(ĜÁ.E)**, likewise **ze_x(ZA.E)**; alternatively perhaps **ĝe₂₆^e**) (Emesal **mà-e** or **me-e**)

ĝá-la - **dag/tag₄** to stop, leave off work, cease; cf. **ĝá-la nu-dag-ge** (that which) is unceasing, incessant

ĝá-nu (i.e. **ĝe₂₆-nu**) → **du/ ĝen** (ventive imperative)

ĝá-ra → **ĝar**

ĝál to exist, be present; to cause to be, produce, provide; to be in the care or possession of (**-da-**)

ĝál - **tag₄** to open (often elliptically just **ĝál** in imperatives)

ĝalga thought, mind, understanding; counsel

ĝanba market price, value

ĝanun, **ĝá-nun** storehouse, warehouse

ĝar to put, place, set, situate; to set up, establish; to put down, restrain, oppress, stop; to set aside; to plate, inlay. Imperf. form: **ĝá-ĝá**. Based on Proto-Ea, Civil now distinguishes two roots, **ĝar** "put" and **gar** "pile up(?)". The Ur III writings or glosses **ĝá-ar** or **ĝá-ra** make the choice of the former explicit; the latter can be seen in such phrases as **ni-ga-ra** "property" or **saĝ-ni-ga-ra** "capital," where **ga** is currently read **gur₁₁**.

ĜAR.DU → **nindan**

ĝarza (divine) rite, ordinance (cf. **biluda**)

ĝen ordinary (quality)

ĝen, **ĝe₂₆(n)** → **du**

ĝéš(d) sixty (Steinkeller, ZA 69, 176-187; Edzard, AV Klein 106) (cf. **ugula-ĝešta/ĝéš-da**)

ĝéš-u seventy; six hundred (Edzard, AV Klein 106)

ġešpa(ĠİŠ.ŠUB) javelin (conventionally "throw-stick") (reading uncertain, cf. ^{ġİŠ}ilar)

ġeštīn grape; wine(?) (Badler, BaM 27 (1996) 42 notes: "appears on plant and fruit lists, not in contexts that can definitely be translated as a grape liquid") See also → **tin** 'wine'.

ġeštīn-bil-lá vinegar (lit. spoiled wine, see **pe-el-lá**)

ġeštīn-HĀD raisin (read probably -àh)

ġeštu(g)₁₋₃ ear; intelligence, mind, understanding, reason

ġeštu(g) - a₅ to listen to, pay attention to

ġeštu-bad wide wisdom

ġeštu - ġar to pay attention to, pay heed to, listen to

ġeštu - gub to decide to do, plan

ġi₆ night (see also **ġīg** and **ku₁₀**)

ġi₆-MAŠ → **ġi₆-sa₉**

ġi₆-pār, ġi₆-par₄, OS ġipar_x (KISAL) residence of the high priest(ess) (Krebernik & Steinkeller, ZA 75, 46; Steinkeller, Priests and Officials (1996) 109f.)

ġi₆-sa₉(MAŠ) midnight†

ġi₆-ù-na, ġi₆-un-na midnight, night

^{ġİŠ}**ġidri, ġidru** scepter

ġin → **du**

ġír to flash (cf. **nim - ġír**)

ġír, ġíri knife, dagger

ġír(-tab) scorpion

ġír-lá butcher

ġir, ġiri (also **ġír** in Gudea) foot; path, way; conveying/ routing official, "via" (in Ur III administrative texts, cf. Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 117 n. 20; Owen, JNES 33, 174 ad 91:7)

ġir - dab₅ to take the road, follow the path

ġir - du₁₁ to use the foot (hapax in Gilgameš and Enkidu 165f.) (Attinger, Eléments 537)

ġir - ġar to step, tread upon; to prepare the way, make possible

ġir - gub to step in/into, set foot on/in; to stand there

ġir-KIN - du₁₁ → **ġiri-sag₁₁ - du₁₁**

ġir-kúr - dab₅ to take a wrong path, an unfamiliar path; to leave, abandon

ġir-lam (a small basket or container for fruits, eggs, fish) (Landsberger, Date Palm 37; Attinger, AV Schretter 70)

ġir-pad-rá bone

ġir-saga₁₁(KIN) - du₁₁ to trample under foot, crush (reading secured by syllabic **-sa-ga** in Shulgi X 88; see Attinger, Eléments 538-540)

ġir-sè-ga domestic servant, menial

ġiri - ús to step on, tread on

ġiri - zé-er to slip

ġiskim sign, mark; signal (Ur III) (Civil, AuOr 8, 110 and AV W. Lambert 109)

ġiskim-ti trust, trusted

ġissu(n) (ġizzu(n)) shade, shadow; protection (reading with /ġ/ is not completely secure, see Krecher AV Matouš II 46f.)

ġiš tree; wood, timber, piece of wood, log; yoke (some read **ġeš**)

ġiš - bar → **ka-aš - bar**

ġiš-búr snare, trap

ġiš - dù to bring an offering (Sjöberg, AV Limet 139)

ġiš-gana, ġiš-gan-na wooden pestle; (door) bolt, bar

ġiš-gi canebrake, reed thicket

ġiš-ġi-na, ġiš-ġin₇(-na) warp-beam of a loom; (a writing for **ġiš-gana**)

ġiš-ġi₄-ġál antiphon(?) (an OB hymn rubric)

ġiš-ġíd-da spear, lance (Römer, AfO 40/41, 24-28)

ġiš-ġú neckstock (cf. **ġú ġiš - ġar/ġál**)

ġiš-ġù-di (or ^{ġiš}**ġù-di** ?) lute(?); musical instrument in general(?)

ġiš-ġir foot fetters (Molina, JNES 63, 13 + n. 93) (*kuršú*)

ġiš-hé firmament, vault of heaven

ġiš - hur to incise, draw, make a plan or drawing

ġiš-hur drawing, plan; divine design

ġiš-ká-na(-k) door-frame (*giškanakku*)

ġiš - kéš to dam, block a watercourse

ġiš-kéš-da wier, dam

ġiš-kíġ-ti handiwork; craftsman

ġiš-nú or ^{ġiš}**gešnù(NÚ)** bed (1st reading with ePSD, 2nd following Mittermayer & Attinger, Altbabylonische Zeichenliste No. 364, with Proto-Ea 843. Conventional reading is ^{ġiš}**nú**, but the word occurs with and without determinative, for example DP 490 i 1-2, ii 1, iv 5; DP 427 i 1-3 (OS), BiOr 42, 20 (Ur III). Cf. Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 79 n. 1.)

ġiš-nu₁₁ → **ġišnu_x(NU₁₁)**, ^{ġiš}**ġišnu_x**

^{na4}**ġiš-nu₁₁-gal**, ^{na4}**nu₁₁-gal** alabaster (alternative rdgs. include **ġišnu_x(NU₁₁)**, ^{ġiš}**ġišnu_x**, ^{ġiš}**ġišnu_x^{gal}**) (see Veldhuis, Education 20f. ; Marchesi, SEL 16, 10 + n. 29)

ġiš - ra to strike, hit, beat upon; to thresh

ġiš-rín balance, scales (*gišrinnu*)

ĠİŞ.RU → **ġešpa**, ^{ġiš}**ilar**

ġiš-šu manacles, handcuffs

ĠİŞ.ŠUB → ^{ġiš}**ilar**

ġiš - šub to cast lots

ġiš-šub(-ba) lot; share

ġiš - tag to sacrifice

ġiš - tuku to listen to, hear; to heed, obey

ġiš-ùr (ePSD now reads ^{ġiš}**ġušur**) roof beam, rafter (> *gušūru*)

ġiš-zi(-da) (side) wall (Powell, BSA 6, 112, argues against standard reading **iz-zi**, q.v.; perhaps two different words?)

ġiš, ġiš penis

ġiš - dū to "insert the penis," copulate, mate

ġiš - du₁₁ to "do the penis," copulate

ġišbun, ġišbun_x(K1.KAŠ) banquet, feast, party

ġišgal (astral) station(?) (*manzāzu*) (cf. Lugale I 24)

^{ġiš}**ġišimmar** → ^{ġiš}**nimbar**

ġišnu_x(NU₁₁), ^{ġiš}**ġišnu_x** (or **ġiš-nu₁₁**) light (*nūru*); alabaster (Marchesi, SEL 16, 10)

ġitlam, nitadam(M1₂.US₂.DAM) husband; spouse (PSD reads **munus-nita-dam**; ePSD prefers **ġitlam**) (ES: **mu-ud-na**)

ġizzal attention

ġizzal - a₅ to pay attention to, attend, heed

ġuruš (young) man; able man, adult male worker, laborer (Civil, AV Biggs); male serf (Maiocchi, CUSAS 13, 36) (*eṭlu*)

H

ha-la share, portion (see **hal**)

ha-lam to be lost, forgotten; to destroy, annihilate (Emesal **gel-le-èĝ**) (Civil, AV Biggs 19) (*halāqu*)

ha(z), ha-za, ha-ha(-za) to hold fast to, retain; to grasp, understand

^{giš}**ha-lu-úb** oak(?) (cf. PSD B 88)

ha-luh → **hu-luh**

^{giš}**ha-šū-úr** (a type of cypress)

ha-za-núm mayor

^{urudu}**ha-zi(-in)** axe

habrud(a) (wr. **LAGARxU, DU₆xU, KIxU**) hole, burrow (*hurru*) (Yuhong, AV Klein 374-384) .

hád (cultically) pure (Foxvog, JCS 46, 12-14)

HÁD dry, dried (reading probably **àh**) (see Foxvog, JCS 46, 13 n. 7)

hal, ha(l), hal-ha, ha-la to divide, apportion, allot

hal-hal fast-flowing

har, har-har ring, bracelet; coil, spiral

HAR-gud → **mur-gu₄**

^{giš}**har-har** (a stringed instrument)

HAR-ra → **ur₅(-ra)**

har-ra-an road, highway (Civil, AV Biggs 19) (*harrānu*)

HAR-tud (OS) (a kind of domestic servant) (read probably **àr-dú**; see also **ir**)

harub(DAG+KISIM₅xU₂.GIR₂) carob

haš, ha-aš to cut, split open (Civil, AV Sigrist 42)

haš(-a) (OS **haš-ša₄**) broken, crippled (limb)

haš₄, háš thigh

^{giš}**hašhur** apple (tree, wood, fruit) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 57)

hé-àm, hé-a Let it be (so)! (interjection, verbal form, and substantive; cf. **hé-àm - du₁₁** to accede to, approve)

hé-du₇ distinguished (in appearance), ornament

HE₂-du₇ (read perhaps **gan-du₇**) architrave

hé-ĝál abundance, prosperity

hé-nun, hi-nun abundant, luxuriant; abundance

hi to mix

hi-li (female) sexual charm, allure, appeal; ripeness, physical prime; luxuriance; wig

^{giš}**HU** (In Gudea Statue E: a container, or an Akk. loan **is-hu** "string" of fruits?); (Bauer, AV Klein 27 suggests a "rack" or "frame")

hu-luh, huluh, ha-luh to tremble, be afraid; to be fearsome; to scare, frighten (Sjöberg, AV Klein 300 + n. 14; Civil, AV Biggs 28)

HU-ri₍₂₎-in → **u₁₁-ri-in**

hu-ru(-um) dolt, bungler, idiot, inferior

húb, hub to heap up; to smite, destroy (in this meaning better reading is **tu₁₁, tu₁₀**)

húb - sar to run

huĝ (still regularly written **hun**) to hire; to install in office; to be calm, soothed, quieted; to be well-disposed toward

hul to ruin, damage, destroy

hul(-a) evil, bad; adv. evilly

hul-bé, hul-bi-šè evilly, miserably

hul-ĝál evil, evildoer

hul - gig to hate, dislike

hul-gig hatred, hostility

hul - ti to dwell in wretchedness; to be spoiled

HÚL^{mušen} → **bibra**^{mušen}

húl to rejoice, delight in, be happy

húl(-la) happy, joyous; joy

húl-bi-šè, húl-la-bé, húl-la-e happily, joyfully

hun → **huġ**

hur to scratch; to incise, draw

hur, hur-ru-um hole in the ground, cave (Civil, JNES 31, 385)

HUR → **àr, har, kikken, mur, ur**₅

hur-ru-um cave

hur-saġ mountain range, highlands, foothills, mountains (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 223-232)

hur-saġ-galam-ma stepped, storied mountain (the ziggurat in Ur or Nippur) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 331-332)

huš fierce, furious, terrifying, terrible; fiery, red-yellow

I

i, i-i (by-form of **è**) to sprout, come forth; to praise

i-bí, i-bí smoke (*qutru*)

i-li-nu-uš (a plant)

i-lu cry; wail, lament; song

i-lu - du₁₁ to perform, intone an **i-lu** (cf. **ulù-di** lament singer) (Attinger, *Eléments* 555-563)

i-lu-lam-ma (herder's) work-song

i-lu-šà-ga heart-felt song

i-ne-eš → **i-ne-éš**

^{giš}**i/i-ri-na** root

i-si-iš laughter, delight; derisive laughter, derision; wailing, grief (J.G. Westenholz, AV Klein 361)

i-si-iš - ġar to afflict with grief, deride(?)

i-si-iš - lá to be full of laughter, delight; to suffer derision; to be afflicted with worries (Krecher, *Sumerische Kultlyrik* 89ff.)

i-ti → **iti**₆

i-^dutu cry or appeal for justice (Steiner, AOAT 253, 407-410)

i-zi (flood-)wave, swells (Heimpel, RIA 9, 153f.; Alster, AV Klein 6)

i-zi, iz-zi wall (of a building); fence (cf. **ġiš-zi**)

i, ia oil; fat, tallow; butter

i-áb-a butterfat

i-bí-za financial loss

i-du₁₀(-ga) fine, sweet-smelling oil

i-gi₄-in-zu, igi-zu as if, as though (but cf. Alster ASJ 9, 34)

i-ġiš vegetable oil; sesame oil

i-hi-nun-na precious oil

i-ir-a perfumed, scented oil

i-li fine(st) oil

i-ne-éš/eš, i-ne-éš, ne-éš (ne-šè), e-ne-éš now, finally (Sjöberg, JCS 25, 131)

i-nun(-na) (clarified) butter, ghee (Stol, BSA 7, 101-103, RIA 8, 197)

^(lú)**i-rá-rá** perfumer, ointment mixer (*muraqqû*)

i-šáh pork-fat, lard

ì-šim aromatic oil, perfumed oil

ì-šub → ^{giš}ù-šub

ì-ti → **iti**₆

ì-udu sheep-fat, tallow (ePSD now reads **lib**_x) (*lipû*)

i₇(d) (íd) river, canal, channel

i₇-ki-sur-ra(-k) boundary canal

i₇-lú-ru-gú ordeal-river (often divinized)

ía, í five (Edzard, AV Klein 101)

íb waist, hips, loins

íb anger, rage, fury

íb-lá belt

-íb/íb-ra-aš → **-braš**

ibila, i-bí-la heir

ⁱ⁷**idigna** the Tigris

idim spring, underground waters

idim fierce, wild

^{giš}**ig** door

igi eye; sight, vision, view; face, countenance; front

igi-a - gub → **gub**

igi-a - sa₆ to be favored, pleasing in the eyes of someone.

igi - bar to look at, gaze at, regard (Krecher, AV Kutscher 108-111)

igi(-šè) - du to go at the fore, precede

igi-du one who precedes, goes at the fore, harbinger, herald(?) (*ālik mahri*) (cf. **palil** and **igištu**)

IGI.DU → **igištu**

igi - du₈ to see, look at; to experience

igi-ésir (a kind of bitumen, perhaps "surface crude bitumen") (*pan ittī*) (Civil, NABU 1989/62)

igi - ġál to see, look upon, look into; to comprehend

igi-ġál outlook, view; comprehension, intelligence, wisdom; wise person

igi - ġar to regard, gaze at; to confront, face

IGI.GAR → **kur**₇

igi - gid₂ to look angrily at (*nekelmû*)

igi - il to raise the eyes toward, look towards, regard

igi - kár to inspect, examine (Steinkeller, ASJ 4 (1982) 149-151)

igi - lib/lib₄(**IGI**) to be sleepless

igi-niġin-na-ka in the twinkle of an eye

igi-nim upper (land); above

igi-nu-du₈ (in Pre-Sarg. Lagash, a class of menial workers who could be bought and sold)

igi-NUM-ġál (a fraction, e.g. **igi-3-ġál** one third)

igi - ri to set eyes upon, gaze at

igi - saġ₅(**LAK 159**)/**zàġ**(**ŠID**) to examine, check; to select (*nasāqu, bēru*) (Proto Ea 557)

igi - sè(g) to look at, inspect

igi-šè before, in(to) the presence of; often in the phrases **igi PN-ak-šè** or **igi-PRONOUN-šè**

igi-te-en meshes of a net

igi-tur - gid to sneer at, disdain

igi-zu → **i-gi₄-in-zu**

igištu(IGI.DU) foremost (*ašarēdu*) (< **igi-šè-du**)

iku (an area measure = 1/18 **bùr** = 100 **sar** = ca. 3,528 sq. meters)

il to lift, raise, bear, carry; to bear (fig.), endure

ÍL(-ĝá) → **ga₆(ĝ)**

^{giš}**ildag** poplar

ildu(m)(IGI.NAGAR.BU) clan

^{giš}**illar(ŠUB)**, **illar**, **illuru** throw-stick, spear, or javelin (?) (see Römer, AfO 40/41, 32-38) (cf. ^{giš}**ĝešpa**)

ildag, **ildag₄** poplar(?) (*ildakku*, *adaru*)

ilimmu nine (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

im clay, earth (as building material); tablet

im wind (can also be read → **tum₉**, **tumu**, **tu₁₅(m)**)

im rain (probably to be read **šeg₇**)

im(-ma) previous year (in OS; later written **mu-im-ma**, cf. *šaddagda*)

IM.A rainstorm(?) (see Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma p. 222)

im-babbar, **im-bábbar** gypsum (*gaššu*)

im-dub → **in-dub**

im-dù-a, **im-du₈-a** mud-brick wall, adobe wall (*pitiqtu*) (cf. Sallaberger, Töpfer p. 12; Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 172))

im-du₈ dew

IM.DUGUD → **mur₉**

IM.DUGUD^{mušen} → **anzu**^{mušen}

im-gíd-da long tablet, one-column tablet

IM.MI^{mušen} → **ánzu**^{mušen}

im-mir/mer (or better **tum₉-mir**) north wind

im-ri-a, **im-ru-a** clan, family, kin (Selz, AV Schretter 584, suggests reading **ní-ri/ru-a**)

im-šu(-k) "hand-tablet" (a type of tablet or writing exercise, a paragraph or extract?) (Civil, AV Birot 75)

im-šu-rin(-na) oven; brazier(?)

im-tuku₄ buffeting wind

im-u₁₈-lu, **im-ulù** south wind

ím strange, alien, other

imĝaĝa₁₋₃ → **ZÍZ.AN**

imin seven; "many, all" (poetic) (Edzard, AV Klein 102f., now reads **umin**)

in straw, chaff (cf. **in-nu**)

in insult, taunt, invective (*pištu*)

in - a₅ to insult, abuse

in-di(TI), **in-di** road, course, way

in-dub(-ba), **in-dub** (heap of earth serving as a boundary marker) (substantivized verbal form) (Sjöberg, Or 39 [1970] 81) (*pilku*)

in - dub to define a district (probably a back-formation from **in-dub**) (*palāku*)

in(-šè) - dúb to hurl (as) an insult, insult

in-nin₍₉₎ lady, mistress

in-nu, **in-u** straw (cf. **in**)

in-nu-ha (a kind of barley)

^d**inanna(-k)** goddess of passion, love and war, city-goddess of Uruk (reading ^d**inana** has become common, but Attinger, NABU 2007/37, favors the traditional reading with double /n/)

inim (or **enim**) word; matter, affair

inim - bal to exchange words, converse, have a dialogue; to interpret

inim - **du**₁₁ to say, speak, tell (Attinger, *Eléments* 490-501) Old syntax: to do words about (-a) something. The verb also commonly occurs elliptically as **du**₁₁ while retaining the older dimensional marking in the verbal chain.

inim-ĝál-la legal claim (OB)

inim - **ĝar** to put a matter (to someone, for judgment), raise a legal claim, sue, litigate

inim-ĝar legal claim, complaint; oracular utterance (in this meaning perhaps read **i**₅-**ĝar** > Akk. *egirru*)

inim - **gi(n)** to confirm, make firm, guarantee

inim - **gi**₄ to answer, repond; to revoke

inim-inim-ma incantation; counsel(?) (cf. Cooper *ad* Curse of Agade 30 & 70)

inim - **kúr** to (try to) alter the words; to vindicate, go back to court concerning

inim-ma - **sè(g)** to inspire, encourage(?); to put into words or concepts, plan out (Jacobsen, JCS 41, 85 n. 26); to imagine (Civil, AV Birot 75)

ir smell, scent, fragrance

ir-nun princely fragrance; perfume (cf. Ukg 4 x 11-13)

ir - **si-im** to smell, sniff

ír → **ér**

ir, **ir**₁₁, **arad**, **árad** male slave, servant. (a) Pre-Sarg. **èr/ir(NÍTA)** or **ir**₁₁(**NÍTAxKUR**) and **àr-dú**. (b) Sarg. **àr-dú** abandoned in favor of **arad(NÍTA)** or **árad(NÍTAxKUR)**. (c) Sarg. and Ur III **arad/árad** and **ir/ir**₁₁ are all possible (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 82ff.) Some editors now prefer just **ARAD** or **ÁRAD** everywhere. (*ardu*)

ir₇(**KASKAL**)^{mušen} *uršānu*-dove (Sollberger, AfO 40/41 52f., Ur III Drehem); compare **ir**₇-**saĝ**^{mušen} wild pidgeon(?) (PSD A/2 195a)

iri(URU) → **uru**

irigal (or **urugal**) netherworld; grave (poetic)

^{giš}**isimu**, **isimu** sprout, shoot

iš(i) sand dune (*bāšu*); (previously: mountain, mountainous country) (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 219-222)

išib incantation priest (< Akk. *āšipu*)

^d**iškur** god of rain, patron of Karkara

iti₆(UD.^dNANNA), **i-ti**, **i-ti** moonlight

itima(-k), **itim-ma** (or **itima**^{ma}) dark chamber, bedchamber, cella

itu(d) or **iti(d)** month; cf. **itu-da** monthly

iz-zi → **i-zi**

izi fire

izi - **bar**₇ to blaze

izi-bar₇-**bar**₇-**ra** blazing fire

izi-ĝar torch

izi - **lá** to light a fire; to refine, purify with fire (?) (Bauer, AfO 40/41, 95) (cf. **gi-izi-lá** torch)

izi - **mú** to light a fire

izi - **ri** to set fire to

izi - **sè(g)** to set fire to

izi - **te(n)** to extinguish a fire

K

ka(k), **ka(g)** mouth; opening; origin, beginning, inception (see Attinger, ZA 95, 47f. for **k/g** refs.)

ka-al(-ak) excavation, brickmaking pit (> *kalakku*) (Heimpel, JNES 46, 208)

ka-aš(-bar) (divine) decision

ka-aš(-bar) - **bar**, **ga-eš**₈ - **bar**, **giš** - **bar** to decide, render a (divine) verdict

ka - ba to open the mouth; to talk, speak (cf. Krecher, AV Kutscher II 117f.)

ka - du₈ to open wide the mouth, roar

ka-guru₇(-k) granary superintendent, head grain stores keeper (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 199f.)

ka-gáraš-a catastrophe, annihilation (*pî karašîm*)

KA - kéš to put together, collect, muster, organize, form

KA-kešda contingent, group, collection

ka-mè opening, beginning of battle

ka - si-il to graze

ka-tab lid, cover

KA-tar - si-il to extol, sing the praises of, proclaim the glory of (for the meaning of the verb compare perhaps **ka-ta-ar-zu he-si-li-im** CT 44, 14:33')

ka-téš unity; unified, of one mind

ka-téš-a - sè(g) to unify

ka-téš-a sè-ga unanimous, harmonious

ká(n) gate (read perhaps **ákan/kan₄**; see Attinger ZA 88, 182) (cf. **ġiš-ká-na**)

KÁ.GAL → **abul**

ka₅-a (some now read **ka₅^a**) fox

káb - du₁₁ to measure (with a container); to verify, test, check (Attinger, Eléments 572-576; Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 153-163; cf. *latāku*)

káb-du₁₁-ga (a kind of jar) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 160-162); "geeichtes Gefäß" (Sallaberger, Töpfer p. 102)

kadra(NĪ.ŠĀ.A), kádra(NĪ.ŠĀ) present (to a superior), offering (cf. Attinger, ZA 87, 115, who reads **kádra^a**) (Sjöberg, Or 39, 81)

kak → **gag**

KAL → **rib, sig₁₅, sun₇**

kal to be precious, dear, valuable

kal(-la) precious; **kal-kal(-la)** very precious

kala(g) (kalag), kal-la(-g) to be strong, mighty; to strengthen, mend

kal-ga (or **kalag-ga**) strong, mighty; hard (/kalag+a/ > /kalga/ like /uzud+a/ > /uzda/)

kalam country, nation (normally referring to Sumer, see Jacobsen, AfO 26, 9)

kankal(KI.KAL) bare, fallow ground

kar quay, wharf; market

kar to flee, escape; to take away, remove, strip off; to steal

kar-KID, (OS **kar-kid₃**) conventionally "prostitute," but now understood as a class of women not living under male authority, an independent woman (*harimtu*) (Assante, UF 30, 5-97; cf. Glassner, RAI 47, 151ff.)

kár to be bright, shining; to light up, flare up; to provoke, incite (cf. **nu-kár-kár-dè** without provocation) Wr. **GANa₂** (non-*tenû*) in OS.

kara₆(GURU₇) granary, grain store, grain heap (for reading see Marchesi, LUMMA 111 + n. 569)

karadin → **garadin**

kaskal road, highway; caravan, expedition

KASKAL^{mušen} → **ir₇**^{mušen}

kaš, kas beer

kaš-dé-a feast, banquet

kaš₄/kas₄ - du₁₁ to run; to hasten (Attinger, Eléments 578-586)

kéš(d/r) to be bound, tied, joined; to be locked, closed, blocked, stopped, sealed. The root has a /d/ or /r/ Auslaut, and the full finite root may be **kešedr**; cf. OBGT 12, 5: **saġ kéš-šè-ra-ab** = *kiššar* and see Steinkeller, JNES 46, 57. The past participle is written

keš-da (**kešda**^{da}) or **kešda**(**KÉŠ**). Cf.
giš^{giš}kirid(**KEŠDA**)

ki place; ground, earth; (a term for the netherworld);
place where (as relative pronoun); used before a GN to
designate a state, e.g. **ki Lagaš**^{ki} "the state of Lagaš";
used to express spatial ideas with PN's or pronouns,
e.g. **ki PN-ak-še** "to PN's location > to PN," **ki-bi-ta**
"from there," **ki-ba** "here"

KI.A → **ki-duru**₅, **peš**₁₀

ki-a-naĝ place of (funerary) libations

ki(g) - **áĝ** to love

ki-ba - **ĝar** to replace, substitute, exchange

ki-bala, **ki-bal-a** rebellious, rebel land

ki-bé - **gi**₄, **ki-bi-še** - **gi**₄ to return to its original state,
restore

ki-bíl-lá hot, scorched place; **ki-bíl-bíl-lá** hottest place

ki-búr solution (to a riddle)

ki - dar to break through the ground, emerge from the
earth (cf. **ki-in-dar** crevice)

ki-dúr stool (ePSD) Cf. → **ki-tuš** residence

ki-duru₅ damp ground, wet place (describing fields)
(Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 69)

ki-e-ne-di, **ki-a-ne-di** game, play, dance

KI.E.NE.DI.^d**INANNA** → **éšemen**

ki-en-gi(r), **ki-in-gi(r)** Sumer (Steinkeller, AV Klein
308-309, analyzes as **ki-en^{en}gi(r)** with pronunciation [**ki-**
"gír"] (cf. **gi₇(r)**)

ki-en-gi ki-uri Sumer and Akkad

ki-gal the netherworld; (a term for foundation)

ki-gub(-ba) station, position, standing; constellation

ki - ĝar to (firmly) found (buildings), to settle (people)

ki-ĝar grounds, settled place

ki-hul funeral (rites)

ki - hur to scratch, paw at the ground

ki-in-dar crevice (*nigiššu*)

KI.KAL → **kankal**

ki-lá weight

ki-lul-la treacherous, dangerous place

ki-mah grave, cemetery

ki-nú sleeping quarters, resting place, camp; bed

ki-sá (Ur III **ki-sá-a**) platform (so Suter, ZA 87, 6 in a
discussion of **sá** "square" in Gudea. She finds no direct
lexical proof for conventional translation "supporting
or retaining wall." (*kisú*). Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 171
translates "foundation terrace.")

ki-sa₆-ga happy place; happiness

ki-sè-ga funeral offerings, rites

ki-si-ga quiet, silent place

ki-sikil pure place; young woman, maiden

ki - su-ub to kiss the ground, make obeisance
(periphrastic: **ki-su-ub - a₅**)

ki-su₇(r), **ki-sura**₁₂ threshing-floor (Civil, Farmer's
Instructions p. 94)

ki-sur-ra boundary, border, place of demarcation;
demarcated area, territory

ki-šár(-ra) horizon; everywhere

ki-še-er - tuku to know moderation, have a limit or
barrier; to be off-limits (Civil, RAI 41 = BBVO 18,
260)

ki-šú finale, coda, end (of a song)

ki - tag to lay, put, leave on the ground; to plant; to
found (cf. **tag₄**)

ki - túm to bury

ki-túm grave

ki - tuš to establish, take up residence

ki-tuš seat, residence, dwelling place, habitation

ki-u₄-ba formerly, once when, "once upon a time"

KI.UD → **kislah**

ki-ul primeval place

ki-ulutin (a mythical place of original creation)

ki-ùr terrace (in a temple complex, especially that of Nippur - a site of divine assemblies)

ki-uri^(ki) the state Akkad

ki(-a/e) - ús to (make) lie on the ground, touch, press the ground; to found, ground, make fast; to compact (earth), pack densely, pile up/accumulate (by wind) (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 226 n. 19)

ki-ús dais(?), cultic seat(?)

ki-ús-sa firmly grounded, founded

ki - za to prostrate oneself, make obeisance

ki-za obeisance, homage

ki-za - túm to refuse obeisance

KIB (dedicatory) clay nail

^{gi}**kid** reed mat

kíd, kîr to pinch off, cut off

kíd-kíd-da ritual

kíg (kin) to seek, search out

kíg (kin) work, job; duties (Civil, AV Hallo 76) (**kíg** is now the preferred writing, but the word is still seen written with a final /n/ like **hun**)

kíg - a₅ to perform work, labor

kíg - du₁₁ to perform work, labor

kíg-ĝá skilled

kíg - gi₄ to send a message

^(lu)**kíg-gi₄-a** messenger, envoy; omen, as in Ur III **sil₄** **kíg-gi₄-a** omen-lamb (Heimpel, BSA 7, 132f.)

kíg-nim (cultic) morning meal, service

kíg-sig (cultic) afternoon meal, service

kikkin(HAR), kíkkin(HAR.HAR) millstone, grinding slab Cf. **gème-kikkin** grinder, miller (some read **kín-kín** or **kinkin_x**, others read **âr-âr** (OB); vars. **kikken**, ^{na₄}**kikkin-na** (see Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, p. 131f.)

kilib(-ba) all; **kilib-ba-bi** every one of them, all of them

kin → **kíg**

kin-gal leader, expert; dining hall

kinda, kindagal, (kínda in OS) barber; slave marker (*gallābu*)

kîr → **kíd**

kîri, kir₄ hyena (*būšu*)

kîri, kir₄ nose, muzzle

kîri-dab₅/dab groom

kîri šu - ĝál to show reverence, make the gesture of reverence (the hand held up to the nose), make obeisance; periphrastic: **kîri-šu-ĝál - a₅**

kîri-zal → **giri₁₇-zal**

^{giš}**kirid(KEŠDA)** hair clasp (Farber, AV Reiner (1987) 96-99) (*kirissu*)

kisal courtyard

kisal-luh courtyard sweeper

kislah(KI.ZALAG) empty, uncultivated land, vacant lot

^(na₄)**kišib** seal, seal impression; sealed document

kišib - ra to impress a seal

kiši₈ ant

^(giš)**kišig**(**Ú.GIR₂-gunû**), ^(giš)**kiši₁₆** (a kind of acacia) (*ašāgu*) (Veldhuis, Education 170; Biggs, OIP 99, 69-70). Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 298 now identifies as *shok* (= Arabic *shauk*), a thorny bush, *prosopis farcta*.

^(gis>)**kišig₂**(**GÍR-gunû**), ^(giš)**kiši₁₇** → (giš)**ád**

ku-li friend (ePSD now reads **gu₅-li**)

ku-mul cumin(?)

ku-nu to come (a literary word)

kú → **gu₇**

kù(g) (**kug**) to be sacred, holy; to sanctify

kù(g) holy, sacred; shining, bright, clean, pure (cf. Vanstiphout, AV Jacobsen II (2002) 259f.)

kù(g) (**kug**) silver

KU₃.AN iron; (a tin-antimony alloy?) (*amūtu*) (Reiter, AOAT 249, 353-357; 384-388)

kù-babbar, also **kù-bar₆-bar₆** (or **-bábbar**) (Ur III and earlier esp. in Lagaš texts) silver

kù-dím silversmith, goldsmith

kù-ġál → **gú-gal**

kù-luh-ha refined, purified silver (Reiter, AOAT 89)

ku₃-NE(-a) (a type of precious metal) (Reiter, AOAT 249, 85)

kù-sig₁₇(GI) (**kù-si₂₂(GI)**), **kù-sí(g)(ZI)** gold (the reading **guškin** is obsolete) (Civil, JCS 28, 183f.)

kù-sig₁₇-huš red gold

kù-zu clever, experienced, expert

ku₄(r) (**kur₉**) to enter; to make enter, bring in; to become, turn into, be declared to be; to be made liable for (For a reading **ku_x(dr)** of the **DU** sign in OS and Ur

III see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21. Wr. **LIL** and **ŠE+ŠU** in Ur III) (Veldhuis, AV Sigrist 226-8)

ku₅(dr), **kud(r)** to cut, cut off; to decide (verdicts)

ku₅-da (**kud-da**) turtle, tortise

ku₆ (**kua**) fish (Englund, BBVO 10, 227-230)

ku₆-a-dé fresh fish

ku₆-izi smoked fish

ku₇(d), **ku₇-ku₇** sweet

ku₁₀(g), **kukku₅** black, dark; darkness (often reduplicated: **ku₁₀-ku₁₀** or **kúkku**; see also **gíg**) (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32)

ku_x(dr) → **ku₄**, **túm**

kul handle (of a tool)

kum → **gum**

kúm v. to heat; adj. hot

kun tail; mouth of a river, canal

kun-zi-da canal storage basin, reservoir

^{giš}**kun₄₋₅**, **kun** (syllabic) stairs, ladder (*simmiltu*) (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 176)

kúnga → **anše-kúnga**

kur mountain; foreign land; netherworld

kur-gal Great Mountain (standard epithet of Enlil)

kur-gi₁₆^{mušen}, **kur-gi₍₄₎^{mušen}** (domesticated) goose(?) (> Akk. *kurkû*) (Veldhuis, Education, 263f.)

kur-ku/ku₄ torrent, waves (*agû*); triumph

kúr v. and adj. (to be) different, strange, foreign; (to be) hostile, inimical; to change, alter

kur₄ → **gur₄**

kur₆ → **šuku**

kur₇ inspection (also read **kurum₇** or **gúrum**, written both **IGL.ERÍN** and **IGL.GAR**) (Civil, AV Biggs 28)

kur₇/kurum₇ - a₅ to inspect

kurun, kúrun (a beer or wine) (*karānu, kurunnu*)

kurušda small-cattle breeder, animal fattener (some read **gurušda** or **g/kurušta**) (Civil, AV Biggs 29)

kuš skin, hide; leather

KUŠ.A.EDIN.LÁ → ^{kuš}**ummu**

kúš to be(come) tired, weary, exhausted; to be troubled; to sigh; to ponder, deliberate; to rest, relax, be calm, calmed, soothed

kùš cubit (a length measure = 1/6 **gi** = ca. 0.5 meter)

kùš mould

kuš₇(SAHAR) (newest reading is **šuš**, possibly to be distinguished from a different occupational term **sahar**) equerry, groom, page, personal attendant (Beal, NABU 1992/2; Steinkeller, Sale Documents 180)

kúšu^{ku6} shark (PSD B); turtle, tortise (Cohen, JCS 25, 203-210); crab or snapping turtle (ePSD)

L

la-ha-ma (a class of long-haired servants of the god Enki, residing in the Apsu)

la-la, a-la (male) prime, vigor, fullness, appeal, handsomeness (Sjöberg, Or 39, 75-77)

lá(l) (lal) to hang, suspend; to spread, stretch out, extend; to weigh; to pay (in silver or other metals); to tie, bind, attach, gird, wrap; to harness, yoke; to wear, carry; to load (a pack animal); to diminish, decrease, reduce, refine

lá minus (in counting, accounting)

lá-NI arrears, deficit; surplus, remainder, difference (accounting and math.). Several readings have been

suggested, **lá-ì, lá-ia** or **lá-u_x**; cf. Steinkeller, AuOr 2, 137-139; Snell, YNER 8, 228. In OS Lagaš economic texts the term is written **lá-a**.

lag clod (of dirt)

lagab (massive) block, lump (*upqu*)

LAGAB → **gur₄, kur₄, lúgud, nígin**

lagar, lagal, lagar_x(SAL.HÚB) "vizier," a high-ranking priest(ess) or official (Wiggermann, ZA 78, 225ff.; Civil, AV Biggs 20)

lagas^{ki}, lagaš^{ki} the city and state of Lagash (see Attinger, NABU 2007/37 for final sibilant)

lah₄₋₅ → **túm**

lahar ewe (Civil, AV Biggs 20) (*lahru*)

lāl date syrup, sweet syrup, honey; adj. sweet (as honey) (cf. Zgoll, AOAT 246, 376)

lāl-hur wax; model(?)

^d**lamma(r)** (some still read ^d**lama**) female protective deity, good genie, "angel" (Heimpel, NABU 1994 p. 73)

lam → **lum**

^{giš}**lam** almond

^{giš}**lam-gal** pistachio (*buṭuttu*)

^{giš}**le-um** writing board(s)

^{giš}**li** juniper (*burāšū*)

li(b) to be happy, glad

li-li-is kettledrum

libir v. & adj. (to be) old, lasting

lil foolish (> *lillu* fool, idiot)

lil air; nothingness; phantom (cf. **eden-lil** haunted steppe, **lú-lil** incubus > *lilū*)

limmu, **limmu**_{2/5} four (Edzard, AV Klein 101)

lipiš (**libiš**) heart; strong emotion, anger, courage

lipiš - bal to become angry

lipiš-tuku in anger, angrily

lirum physical strength, athletics; cf. **lú-lirum** athlete, wrestler

lu to be or make numerous or abundant, multiply (Akk. *mādu*, *duššû*, *kaṃāru*) (Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.)

lu → **lù**

lu(g), **(lug)**, **lu**₅**(g)** or **lu**₅**(k)** before Ur III to live (referring to animals); to herd, pasture, tend (animals) (Akk. *uzuzzu*, *rabāšu*) The plural root is **sig**₇ or **se**₁₂ (see Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff., Third Millennium Texts 35, reading **luk**_x or **lug**_x) (see Attinger, ZA 95, 47f. for distribution of **g/k**)

lu(g), **lu-gú** to be twisted, crooked (*zāru*) (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 100; Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 175)

lu(-úb)^{nisi} turnip(?); bean(?) (Akk. *luppu*)

lu-lim → **lulim**

lú person, man; someone; person in charge (Jacobsen, AV Kutscher 69ff. "boss"); the one who (relative pronoun) (Emesal **mu-lu**) Cf. **lú-ùlu**

lú-bappir, **lú-bàppir** (OS) brewer (cf. **lunga**)

lú-bar-ra outsider, foreigner, stranger

lú-dun-a (OS) subordinate, one subordinated to (cf. Maiocchi, CUSAS 13, 239)

lú-érim(-du/ġál) enemy

lú-gi-di-da flutist (Sjöberg, AV Limet 137)

lú-huġ-ġá hired man, hired worker; the constellation Aries

lú-igi-níġin (an elite class of citizens in Lagaš I administrative texts)

lú-kar one (in charge) of a harbor district (Sjöberg, AV Limet 127 + n. 6)

lú-kar-ra fugitive, refugee

lú-kaš₄-e runner

lú-ki-inim-ma, **lú-inim-ma** witness

lú-kin-gi₄-a messenger

lú-kúr(-ra) stranger, foreigner, enemy

lú-la-ga (an outlaw, perhaps a livestock rustler) (Heimpel, BSA 8. 106f.)

lú-lirum athlete, wrestler

lú-lul treacherous person, traitor

lú-mah (a high-ranking priest, the male counterpart to the **ereš-diġir** priestess); (an ecstatic priest?) (see *lumahhu*, *mahhū*)

lú-na-me (or just **na-me**) no one, someone

lú-nì-zuh (or ^{lú}**nì-zuh** ?) thief

lú-nisi-ga vegetable gardener (cf. YOS 18, 115 iii 24) (**lú-nisi** in Lagaš I texts)

lú-túg-du₈ → **túg-du₈**

lú-u₅ mounted courier

^{kuš}**lu-úb** leather bag (*luppu*)

lú-ùlu, **lú-u₁₈-lu** men, people; human beings, humanity, mankind (< ***lú-lú**)

lú-ur₅-ra lender, creditor; debt-collector (Oppenheim, Eames TT 6)

lú-uzug₅-ga a sexually impure or unclean person

lú-zu-a, OS **lú-su-a** someone well known, acquaintance (also written elliptically just **zu-a**)

lù, **lu** to be(come) disturbed, stirred up, blurred, confused; to mix

lu₅(g) → lu(g)

lub(-bi) (with wood or copper determinative) (a kind of axe) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 149)

lugal king, master; owner

lúgud(-da) short, small (Civil, AV Biggs 29)

luh to be clean; to clean, wash; to purify, refine

lukur (a kind of priestess); (a cloistered woman, *nadītu*)

LUL → lu(g), nar

lul v. & adj. (to be) false, lying, deceitful, misleading, treacherous (opposite **zi(d)**)

lul lie, falsehood; treachery, danger

lul-ba furtively, treacherously

lul(-da) - du₁₁ to speak falsely, tell a lie (Attinger, *Eléments* 597f.)

lul-da, lul-du falsely (**lul-da** < ***lul-du-a** like **niga** < ***nì-gu₇-a**)

lul-da - pà(d) to swear falsely

lulim, lu-lim stag

lum to be fecund, prolific, grow luxuriantly (by-form **lam**)

^(lú)**lunga₍₃₎ (lumgi₍₃₎)** (wr. **LÚ.ŠIM, ŠIMxNINDA, ŠIMxA, KASxNINDA**) brewer The reading remains unclear (previously read **lú-bappir₍₃₎** in early Lagaš texts), probably a genitive construction. (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 291)

M

^{giš}**MA → giš pèš**

^(giš)**ma(-an)-si-um/ú** grain sieve (*nappītu*); (a symbol of royalty, see CAD *maššū* B and Cooper, *Curse of Agade* p. 242)

ma-az, ma-ra-az (to be) abundant(?), joyful(?) (*elēšu*) (ePSD now translates "to swell") (often occurs together with **hi-li**)

ma-da country, land, district, territory (Limet, RA 72 (1978) 1-12)

ma-la(g) boy-friend, (girl-friend)

ma-mu(d), ma-mú(d) dream

ma-na "mina" (weight measure = 60 **gín** = 0.48 kg.)

^{giš}**ma-nu** (a kind of tree/wood used for cabinetry and fuel, perhaps cornal or willow(?)) (*e'ru*) (Powell, BSA 6, 102f., Steinkeller, AOS 68, 91f.)

^{gi}**ma-sá(-ab)** (a kind of basket) (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 372f.)

^(giš)**má** boat

má-addir ferry boat, hired boat

má-dù boat builder

má-gíd boat tow-man

má-GÍN, má-DÙN boat caulker, asphalter, ship-builder (Steinkeller, Sales documents 255)

má-gur₈ deep-going boat, procession-boat; a boat-shaped pot stand

má-lah₄ boat owner, skipper, boatman

^{túg}**ma₆** (conventional reading, perhaps better ^{túg}**ba₁₃**) (a fine divine or royal garment) (*nalbašu*)

MAH → šutur

mah (to be) high, chief (in status), lofty, exalted, great, august

mah-di one acting in an exalted, magnificent manner (*tizqāru*)

mar wagon (abbreviation for **mar-gíd-da**, Civil, NABU 1989/62)

^{giš}**mar** spade, shovel

mar-tu (or **mar-dú**) Amorite; West(ern)

^(im)**mar-uru₅/ru₁₀**(**GUR₈/TE**) mighty storm, hurricane, tempest, west wind, storm wind (Eichler, AV Hallo 90-94). Attinger, ZA 88, 182: ^{mar}**maru_x**. Cf. **a-ma-ru(-k)**

mar-uru₅/ru₁₀ → **é-mar-uru₅/ru₁₀**

mas-su, **mas-sù** leader, chief; councillor (*massû*)

maš one-half

maš → **máš**

maš-da-ri-a (OS, an obligatory offering or tax) (Selz, ASJ 17, 251-274 reads the root as /**dri**/)

maš-dà (**mašda**) gazelle (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 50)

maš-gaba(-k) offering(?) kid; (semi-weaned?) kid, Steinkeller, BSA 8, 55) (for the genitive see **sil₄-gaba**)

maš-gán tent; tent-ground, camp, settlement (*maškanu*)

máš, **maš** kid; (male) goat

máš, **maš** increase of a herd, yield; tax (Sarg.); interest (Ur III) (Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 139f.)

máš-anše herd, (wild) animals

máš-ĝi₆(-k), **maš-ĝi₆** ominous dream (lit. "kid of the night")

máš-saĝ bellwether, leader

máš-šu-gíd(-gíd) haruspex, diviner

maškim commissioner, deputy, inspector, bailiff

me divine power, attribute, office

me silence, dumbness, daze

me, **-m** to be (copula)

me- where, in the phrases **me-a** where(in), **me-ta/da** wherefrom, whence, **me-še** whereto, whither

me-dím bodily members, features

me-lám divine radiance, brilliance, splendor, aura, halo (now read **me-lem₄**, see Krecher, ZA 63 [1974] 199)

me-li-e-a Alas! Woe!

me-te (var. **ní-te**) fitting, proper thing; ornament(?) (*simtu*) (Cunningham, Analysing Literary Sumerian 76f.)

me-te - ĝál to be fitting

me-te-na → **ní-te-na**

me-těš/te-eš - i-i to praise, extol

mè battle, war

men, OS **men₄** (a kind of crown or turban)

mes strong, vigorous youth, young man (Marchesi, Or 73, 191-3)

^{giš}**mes** (a native tree/wood used to make furniture) (Van de Mierop, BSA 6, 159f.) (*mēsu*)

mi-ri → **mir**

^{giš}**mi-rí-tum** (a stringed instrument)

mi-tum → ^{giš}**mitum**

mí → **munus**

mí - du₁₁, **mí-zi(-dè-eš) - du₁₁** to treat carefully, gently; to take care of, provide for, cherish, nurture; to adorn, decorate; to flatter, praise, extol rightly (also with special verbal prefix **i-ri-**) (Attinger, *Eléments* 603-618)

MÍ.ÚS.DAM → **ĝitlam**

MÍ.ÚS.SÁ son-in-law, brother-in-law (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 37-38; Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 221-225.) Now often read **mussa^{sá}**. Cf. **nì-MÍ.ÚS.SÁ**

MÍ.ÚS.SÁ-tur son-in-law (Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 225f.)

MÍ.ÚS.SÁ^{mušen} pelican or crane(?) (read **gambi** ?) (Veldhuis, *Education* 242-243)

mìn, min two (Edzard, AV Klein 100)

min-kam-ma-ka with a/the 2nd (something), for a/the second (time) (Marchesi, Or 68, 108-110)

mìn-na-ne-ne, mìn-a-bi the two of them, both of them

mir, mi-ri, me-ri v. to be enraged; n. rage; adj. raging

^{im}**mir, ^{im}mer** → **im-mir, tum₉-mir**

^{giš}**mitum(TUKUL.AN), mi-tum** divine weapon, mace (also read **mitta** or **midda**; cf. **mítum(TUKUL. BAD)** and other similar writings) (*miṭṭu*)

mu name, fame; year; line (of writing)

mu NOUN-ak-šè, mu-PRONOUN-šè because of, in place of, someone or something

mu-gub(-ba) assigned lines, writing exercise, model tablet

mu-im-ma (in the) previous year (wr. **im-ma** in OS)

mu-lu (Emesal form of **lú**)

mu - pà(d) to reveal, call the name, invoke, name someone (cf. **mu lugal(-la) - pà(d)** to swear by the king's name) (Sallaberger, AV Sigrist 159ff.)

mu(-šè) - sa₄ to name, call as a name

mu(-šè) - sar to write by name, inscribe

mu-sar-ra inscription

mu-tuku famous, renowned

mu-ud-na → **ġitlam**

mú to grow (up, out), sprout; to ignite; to incite (Auslaut /d/, /r/ or /dr/? Cf. OS **munu₈-mú(d)** maltster and Sarg. Adab **lú gu₄ mú-da** cattle raiser)

mu₄(r) to clothe oneself, dress, wear; to use, take, give as clothing or as cloth covering

mu₇, mu₇-mu₇ incantation

mud blood

mud to create, engender, sire

mud₅-me-ġar joy, rejoicing (*rīšātu*)

muhaldim (muhaltim) cook, kitchen chief (*nuhatimmu*) (See Sjöberg, AV Limet 131f. for extended discussion.)

mul star, constellation

mul to shine, sparkle, glitter; to be radiant, radiate; to spread (branches, Urnamma EF 34), flower(?)

mun, mun₄(SES) n. salt; adj. salty

munu₈, munu_{3/4} malt

munu₈-mú(d) maltster

munus woman, female (some read **mí** in certain contexts, but its relationship to **munus** is unclear)

mur lung(s); breast

mur-gu₄ fodder (*imrû*)

murgu back, backbone; shoulder

muru₉(IM.DUGUD) cloud

murub₄ middle (part), midsection; midst

muš snake, serpent

muš-ġir "dagger-snake" or "scorpion-snake" (a mythical or literary serpent)

muš-huš fierce snake (a mythical or literary serpent, later a symbol of Marduk) (*mušhuššu*)

múš - búr to loosen the hairdo, let free the hair

mùš, múš countenance, appearance, aspect; halo, aura; (a kind of crown)

muš₁₋₃ - túm to cease, have an end, stop (work) (Wilcke, Lugalbandaepos p. 130f.)

mušen bird

mušen-dù birdcatcher, fowler

N

na stone, boulder (cf. **na₄**)

-na → **a₅**

na-an-na besides

na-dè(IZI), **na-de₅** incense (*qutrīnu*) (Veldhuis, CDLI: CDLN 2003:003)

na - de₅(g) a) to clarify, explain, instruct, advise; b) to purify (*elēlu*); c) to clear away/out, separate (animals from herds, especially dead animals); d) to clear out, cut (timber) See most recently Sallaberger, AV Klein 229-253; also Klein, AV Kutscher XVff.; Civil, AV Hallo 74. Many still read the verb conventionally as **ri(g)**; Selz, ASJ 17, 260-262, reads /**dri**/. See also **de₅(g)**.

na-gada herdsman, shepherd

na-ma-su → **nu-mu-su**

na-me someone, anyone; no one, nothing, none (usually ellipsis for **lú-na-me** or **ni-na-me**); cf. **ki-na-me-šè** to no other place, **u₄-na-me** never

na - rú(DÙ) to erect a stele (read perhaps **drú**)

na-rú-a stele (some now read **na-dù-a** despite the Akk. loanword *narû*)

ná, ^{giš}**ná** → **nú**, ^{giš}**nú**

na₄ precious stone (cf. **na**)

na₄-àr grinding slab (Ur III) (some read **na₄-kikkin**) (but cf. Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132)

na₄-šū(-k) stone hammer, pounder (Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132f.)

na₈ → **naĝ**

naĝ to drink, give to drink (reduplicated **na₈-na₈**)

naĝ-ku₅ a side pond or water reservoir for flood control (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 133f.)

naĝa alkali-plant, soda; soap

naĝa-si-è sprouted alkali-plant

naĝa, **naĝa₄** to grind, mill (cf. **gaz**, **gum**)

^{giš}**naĝa** mortar, hand-mill (OS, cf. Selz, FAOS 15/2 557)

nagar carpenter (Civil, AV Biggs 20) (*naggāru*)

nam being, state, "that which is" (Krecher, ASJ 9, 86); fate (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 378f.) Cf. also **nam-bi-šè** because of this; **nam NOUN-ak-šè** because of something; **nam-ĝu₁₀** "what is it to me?" (ironic)

nam-, **nám-** (abstract noun formative)

nam-árad slavery

nam-dag → **nam-tag**

nam-du₁₀-sa companionship, friendship

nam-dumu children (collective), childhood (abstract)

nam-érim (assertory) oath; evil

nam-érim - ku₅ to swear a (declamatory, assertory) oath (perhaps strengthened with a curse) (Sallaberger, AV Sigrist 159ff.)

nam-ga-eš₈ (foreign) trade

nam-gal greatness

nam-ĝuruš young men (collective); young manhood (abstract)

nam-kal-ga strength, might

nam - ku₅ to curse

nam-lú-u₁₈-lu, **nam-lú-ùlu** humanity, human beings, people, population

nam-lugal kingship

nam-mah greatness, majesty

nam-nar musician's craft, musicianship; music

nam-nin queenship

nam-nir-ĝál authority, sovereignty, royalty

nam-ra(-ak) booty, plunder

nam-šeš brotherhood, fraternity

nam-šita (a prayer or rite)

nam-šub incantation

nam-šul valorous youth(fulness)

nam-tag, nam-dag evil deed, sin, guilt

nam - tar to decide fate, determine destiny Cf. older syntax **nam-še - tar** to decide ... as a fate

nam-tar fate, destiny

nam-ti(l), nam-ti-il life

nam-úš death

nam-zu knowledge, wisdom

^d**nanna(r)** the moon god, patron of Ur

nar musician

ne → **nè**

NE → **bar₇, kúm, šeĝ₆** Cf. also **me-lám(NE)** and **zú - gir₁₀(NE)**

NE-NE → **níĝin**

ne, ne-en, ne-e this (one) (cf. **ne-e** = **níĝ-e** = *an-[nu-ú]* Emesal Vocabulary III 157)

ne-éš → **i-ne-éš**

ne-me, ne-meš these (*annūtu*) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 221)

ne-mur ashes, hot embers (*tumru*)

ne - su-ub to kiss

nè, ne, nì strength, might, (military) force(s)

nesaĝ, ne-saĝ, nì-saĝ first fruits (offering); prime, foremost. The **nesaĝ** sign is LAK 159, distinguished from **murub₄** only through Ur III.

nì-is-ku finest, select (said of equids)

ní fear, fearsomeness (see major study by G. Cunningham in *Analysing Literary Sumerian* [2007] 70ff.)

ní self (especially with possessive pronouns, e.g. **ní-bi-še** or **ní-ba** by itself); one's own (with pronouns, e.g. **é ní-za** your own house); character, nature(?) (cf. Shulgi B 10, 77) (Cunningham, *Analysing Literary Sumerian* 70ff.)

ní - búr to show off, make oneself important

ní - dúb to relax, rest

ní-gal great fearsomeness, awesomeness

ní(-gal) - ĝur to be clad in (great) fearsomeness, awesomeness

ní ĝur-ru clad in fearsomeness

ní me-lám fearsome brilliance (two divine attributes which often appear together as a hendiadys)

ní - ri to impose fear upon, oppress by fear, terrify, cloak in fearsomeness

ní silim-eš - du₁₁ to boast

ní-su-ub crazy person; (an ecstatic?)

ní - te(ĝ) to grow afraid, be afraid of (**-da-**)

ní-te(ĝ) fear

ní - te(n), te-en to refresh oneself, cool oneself under **-ši-**; to calm down, relax

ní-te self; cf. **ní-te-né** by himself, herself

ní-te-na(-k), me-te-na, mete(TE.ME)-na his or her own

ní - tuku to revere, respect, have fear of

ní-tuku reverent, respectful

nì(ĝ) (níĝ) thing; that which (impersonal relative pronoun); (abstract noun formative) Note that **níĝ** is now the preferred reading.

nì-á-zi(-ga) violent act (*ṣēnu*)

nì-ak-a accomplishment

nì-ār-ra groats

nì-ba allotment, portion; gift

nì-bún(KAxiM) turtle

nì-buru₁₄ harvest yield

nì-dab₅ appropriation

nì-dù-a string of (dried) fruit (Pre-Sargonic, replaced by **še-er-gu** in Late Sargonic, see Civil, Or ns 56, 233ff.); a container for figs and apples (Postgate, BSA 3, 123-124)

nì-du₇ a (theologically) fitting thing (The reading is conventional, but many now read **nì-ul** "primeval thing." Cf. **nì-ul-lí-a** in Ean 1 vi 6 and Urnamma 26 ii 1 and see J. Bauer, AV Klein 26f. and AfO 40/41, 94 with J. Cooper, followed by C. Suter, contra Falkenstein GSGL I 60 and Edzard, RIME 3/1. Compare the Lagaš I male PN **nì-du₇-pa-è**, where **du₇** seems to make more sense than **ul**.)

nì-érim (or **nì-ne-ru**) evil (thing), fraudulent action

nì-GA(-r) possessions, goods, property (Until recently read **nì-gur₁₁**, but see disc. s.v. **ĝar**. Michalowski, RAI 47, 418, takes as a loan from *makkūru*.)

nì-galam artfully wrought thing; artfulness

nì-gi-na truth, right; law; justice

nì-gig(-ga) interdicted thing, taboo; abomination, evil act; bane, curse; a bitter thing

nì-gur₁₁(GA) → nì-GA(-r)

nì-kas₇ - a₅ to make an accounting

nì-kas₇-a₅ (nì-ka₉-a₅) (balanced) account, accounting

nì-ku₅ tax, revenue

nì-ku₅ - a₅ to tax, bring in revenue

nì-kúr hostile, hateful thing

^{túg}**nì-lám** (a kind of garment)

nì-me-ĝar awed silence (*qūlu*); cheer (*rišātu*)

nì-MÍ.ÚS.SÁ betrothal gift (Englund, Fischerei 111 n. 357; Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 37f.)

nì-na-me something; nothing (with negated verb)

nì-na(m)-ma everything, all sorts of things

nì-nam - zu to know all, everything

nì-sa-ha fruit

nì-saĝ → nesaĝ

nì-sám/šám price (*šīmu*) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 161)

nì-sám-ma(-k) merchandise, purchasing capital; purchases (*šīāmātu*) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 162)

nì-si-sá justice

nì-ŠID → nì-kas₇

nì-šu goods, production

nì-tuku wealthy, rich (person); wealth

nì - tuku to be a creditor, lit. "to have something with (-da-) someone"

nì-ul → nì-du₇

nì-zi-ĝál living thing, creature (*šiknat napištim*); wild animals (*nammaššū*) (Tinney, Nippur Lament p. 167f.)

nì-zú-gub lunch, snack

^(lú)**nì-zuh** thief

nì-zuh-a stolen thing, theft

ni₉-ĝar (niĝar) cella (older reading is **niĝin-ĝar**; recently Zgoll, ZA 87, 190 reads **niĝar_x^{ĝar}**) (Civil, AV Biggs 26: /ĝ/ is uncertain)

niga grain-fed, grain-fattened (< ***nì-gu₇-a** like **lul-da** < ***lul-du-a** or **bar-da** < ***bar-dù-a**)

niĝdaba(PAD.^dINANNA) (or **nindaba**, **nidba**) (food) offering (see CAD *nindabû* LL for writings)

niĝin to circle (about), go around, wander about; to encircle, enclose, surround; to be surrounded with (OB). Reduplicated imperfective form is probably to be read **ni₁₀-ni₁₀**, byform **ni₅-ni₅(NE)**.

niĝin(-na) total, totality, all together

niĝin-ĝar → **ni₉-ĝar**

niĝir (conventionally written **nimgir**) herald, town crier; bailiff

nim, **num** fly

nim - ĝir to flash lightning

nim-ĝir(-ĝir) (flashing) lightning

^{giš}**nimbar** (old ^{giš}**ĝišimmar**) date palm The current reading is in flux. Older sources show /**nimbar**/, /**ni_nbar**/, /**nimmar**/. Civil, AuOr 5, 28f. + n. 25, reads ^{giš}**nimbar**.

nimgir → **niĝir**

nimin, **nin₅** forty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

nin lady, queen, mistress; sister (Pre-Sarg. for later **nin₉**) For meaning in male divine names see Heimpel, AV Jacobsen II (2002) 155-160. Marchesi, Or 73 (2004) 186-9, distinguishes **ereš** "lady, queen" vs. **nin** "mistress, proprietess." (ES **ga-ša-an**, also **ù-mu-un** in male gods' names, e.g. Nanše B iv 20)

nin-diĝir → **ereš-diĝir**

^d**nin-ĝir-su(-k)** chief god of the Lagaš state

^d**nin-hur-saĝ-ĝá** the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving, patron goddess of Kēš

^d**nin-ka₅(LUL)**, ^d**nin-ka₆(PÉŠ)** mongoose, rodent(?) (> *šikkû*) (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 67-9)

^d**nin-kilim(PÉŠ)** (a goddess) (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 67-9)

^d**nin-líl** consort of Enlil the patron god of Nippur

^d**nin-nínna^{mušen}** (a kind of harrier) (see Veldhuis, Education 272-275 for writing variants)

^d**nin-tu(d)** the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving

^d**nin-urta(-k)** weather and farmer god, son of Enlil

nin₉ sister (this sign is distinguished from the sign **nin** only after OS)

NINA^{ki} (now being read **niĝin_x^{ki}** based on Proto-Ea 288)

ninda bread, food

nínda breed bull; seed funnel of the seeder plow

nindaba → **niĝdaba**

nindan(NINDA), **nindan_x(NINDA.DU)** (a length measure = 2 **gi** = 12 **kùš** = ca. 5.94 meters) (cf. **gi-diš-ninda(n)** measuring-rod 1 **n**. long)

ninkum → **enkum**

ninnu fifty (Edzard, AV Klein 106, reads final vowel as long: /**ninnū**/)

nir trust; sovereignty, authority, nobility (?); (vault, arch?)

nir(-ra) clean (grain) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 95)

NIR-da → **šer₇-da**

nir - ĝál to trust, have confidence in (-a), rely upon

nir-ĝál sovereign, noble, princely one; trust(worthy)

nir-ĝál-bé (ES **še-er-ma-al-bé**) proudly (*etelliš*)

^{na4}**nir₇(ZA.MIR)** chalcedony

^d**nisaba** (or **nidaba**) goddess of reed and writing

nisi(g)(SAR) vegetable; greenery, vegetation; (post-determinative for garden vegetables). Cf. **lú-nisi-ga** "vegetable gardener" YOS 18, 115 iii 24; **lú-nisi** in Presargonic Lagaš texts

niš twenty (Edzard, AV Klein 104f.)

nita(h), **níta(h)** male, man (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 82-84)

NITA.GA → **bunga**

nitadam → **ġitlam**

nu not to be (in limited use as a finite verb)

nu- (old by-form of **lú** which begins a handful of compound nouns)

nu-bànda inspector, overseer; lieutenant

nu-bar (a kind of priestess) (*kulmašītum*)

^d**nu-dím-mud** (a by-name of Enki)

nu-ěš(-k) (a priest in the cult of Nippur)
(> *něšakku*) (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 226)

nu(-u₈)-gig (a kind of consecrated woman, often associated in some way with birthing) (*qadištum*, *ištarītum*); (conventionally "hierodule" as an epithet of Inanna) (Emesal **mu-gib(GIG)**, **mu-gi₁₇(GIG)-ib**)

nu-^(giš)kiri₆(-k) orchardman, gardener (also with phonetic indicator in Ur III: **nu-^{ki}kiri₆**, **nu-kiri₆^{ki}**) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 168f.; Powell, ZA 62, 190ff.) Sjöberg, AV Limet 128, argues this is not a genitive compound, but rather a form */**nukarig**/; cf. the **g/b** alternation in the loan *nukaribbu*.

nu-mu(-un)-su, **nu-ma(-nu)-su**, **na-ma-su** widow Rdg. is conventional; newest reading is **nu-mu(-un)-kuš** for which see Cavigneaux, RA 87, 111.

nu-siki, **nu-síg** fatherless or homeless child, orphan, waif

^{giš}**nu-úr-ma** pomegranate (*nurmū*)

nú(d), **nu_x(SA₄)** to lie (down), go to bed; to lay down (e.g. traps, snares; see Sjöberg, AV Klein 297); to creep, slither Conventionally read **ná**. For the value **nu_x** see **še₂₁**; Veldhuis, in Education 284, calls **še₂₁** "the inanimate complement of **nú**."

^{giš}**nú** → **ġiš-nú**

^{na₄}**nu₁₁-gal** → ^{na₄}**ġiš-nu₁₁-gal**,

numun (i.e. **nuġun**) seed; descendant (Civil, AV Biggs 30)

^ú**númun** (a type of rush or sedge) (Civil, AV Biggs 30)

NUN^{ku₆} → **agargara^{ku₆}**

nun noble, prince; princess (cf. Temple Hymns line 82)

nun(-na) princely, noble, preeminent, grand; loud

nun-bé loudly

nundum lip; lip or rim of a vessel

nunuz egg

nunuz - ġar to lay eggs

P

pa branch, branches; stick

pa-áġ, **pa-an** → **zi - pa-áġ**, **za-pa-áġ**

pa - è to come forth radiantly; to be/make resplendent, splendid; to make famous; periphrastic: **pa-è - a₅** to make resplendent

pa-mušen(-na) feathers

pa-pah cella; bedroom (Alster, AV Hallo 15 + n. 2)

pa-sa-lá-a tied bundle of sticks

pà(d) to come into view or consideration, be revealed; to reveal, show; to call (up), choose; to find, discover

pa₄, pa₅ irrigation ditch (*palgu*)

pa₄, pap older brother, eldest son; forebear, "father"

pa₄/pa-bil-ga grandfather; paternal uncle; ancestor

^{gi}**pad** (a kind of basket)

pad(r) to break off a piece (*kasāpu*), chip off; to crumble, crush, destroy (*šebēru.pasāsu*) (PSD B now connects, at least in some meanings, with **bu(r)**, q.v.) (Steinkeller, WZKM 77, 191 + n. 18)

pad(r) portion, piece (see also **šuku**)

^{túg}**pala₁₋₃** (a divine or royal garment)

palil(IGI.DU) foremost one (cf. **igi-du**)

^{giš}**pan** (rarely ^{giš}**ba-na**) bow (reading **ban** is obsolete, see Civil, JCS 55, 50f.)

pàr-rim₄ → bar-rim₄

pe-el to defile, spoil, dirty (*lu''û*)

pe-el-lá, p/bil-lá spoiled, sour, bad; defiled, desecrated (cf. **šu pe-el-lá - du₁₁** to defile)

peš heart of palm

peš, peš₄ to swell, expand, become fat, thick, enlarged; to be(come) pregnant; to grow (said of a child, cf. Ur-Namma A 152)

peš - ġál to be powerful

péš mouse (*humšīru*)

^{giš}**pěš(MA)** fig

peš₅ to card wool

peš₁₀(KI.A) riverbank, seashore

pi-lu₅-da → biluda

piriġ lion

pisaġ (conventionally read **pisan**, better **bisaġ, bešeġ**?) box, container (often with reed or wood determinative)

pisaġ-dub(-ba) tablet (storage) box or basket

pu-úh-ru-um assembly (< Akk. *puhrum*)

pú well (see also **túl**)

pú-^{giš}kiri₆ irrigated orchard

puzur₅, buzur₅ secret

R

ra, ra-ah to hit, beat upon; to strike down; to drive (animals); to impress (a seal). Verb has dual syntax: to make something beat upon (-a/e) (older), to beat with something (-e) (newer)

-(b)-ra-aš → -braš

ra-gaba, rá-gaba mounted messenger, courier, rider

rá-zu → a-rá-zu

^{giš}**rab** clamp, stock (cf. **gušur_x**)

re₇ → du

ri to lie (heavily) upon, press upon, put (firmly) onto, into; to oppress; to affix, cover with; to found, erect; to equip with

ri to blow; to drift; to convey

ri(g) → de₅

ri-ri-ga → de₅-de₅-ga

rib, ri(b) great, surpassing, huge

ru-gú to face, stand opposite, counter, confront, oppose

rú(DU₃) to erect, in **na-rú-a** (read **drù** ?)

S

sa sinew; string, cord; net; bundle, bunch

sa-al-kad₅ net sack

sa-ga → **sa₆-ga**, **sig₅-ga**

sa-ġar-ra (an OB hymn rubric, the second main section of **tigi** and **adab** hymn types)

sa-gaz migrant laborer(?); highway robber, murderer(?)

sa-gaz - a₅ to perform migrant labor (?); to commit murder (?) (cf. A. Westenholz, ECTJ No. 8)

sa-gi bundle of reeds

sa-gíd-da (an OB hymn rubric, the first main section of **tigi** and **adab** hymn types)

sa-pàr (sa-bàr), **sa-bar** (hunting) net

sa-šuš throwing net (also as weapon)

sa-tu mountain (< Akk. *šadû*)

sá square (in Gudea and math., see Suter, ZA 87, 5)

sá to be equal to (**-da-**), match; to rival, vie with (**-da-**); to make (accounts) balance

sá - du₁₁ to reach, arrive at, attain, obtain, overtake (Attinger, Eléments 632-652)

sá-du₁₁(-ga) regular offering

sá - sè to plot, plan strategy

sa₄ → **mu - sa₄**, **še₂₁**

sa₆(g), **ša₆(g)** to slaughter (sheep, goats) (reading uncertain, cf. perhaps **sig/sàg** to strike, also **šár** to slaughter sheep)

sa₆(g), **ša₆(g)** to be good, beautiful; to be pleasing to; to be pleased with (**-da-**); cf. **igi-a - sa₆** to be a favorite of (**sa₆** is now the preferred reading, at least for OB and earlier)

sa₆(-ga), **ša₆(-ga)** good, beautiful, pleasing

sa₇(g) to be well-formed, perfectly formed, beautifully created (probably connect with **sa₆**)

sa₇-ga well-formed

sa₁₀ to buy (with **-ši-**); to sell (with **-ta/ra-**, secondary development). Originally and in math. the meaning was "to measure out grains as equivalents for other goods" (cf. **sá**). See Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-162. Older reading **šám** is often still seen. Cf. **sám**.

sa₁₂-du₅ (or **saġ-du₅**) field or land registrar (*šassukku*) (Falkenstein, NSGU III 153)

ság - du₁₁ to scatter, disturb, dislodge, disrupt, dissipate, diminish (Attinger, Eléments, 655-664) Linked with **sàg(SĠG)** "to beat" by ePSD.

sàg → **sig**

sag₈(KAL), **sag₁₀** → **sig₅**

sagi cupbearer

saġ head; front, fore, beginning; surface; man, person, human being; slave, servant (G. Farber, AV Klein 108-115)

saġ first, foremost, principal; prime, first rate; first-born;

saġ-bar head hair

saġ-bi-šè - è to go to the fore, be foremost, most excellent

saġ-du head

saġ-du₅ → **sa₁₂-du₅**

saġ - du₁₁ to achieve, complete, create with great care (Attinger, Eléments 653-655)

saġ - ġar (ġá-ġá) to proceed, venture against, attack, (dare to) oppose

saġ-gaz - a₅ to commit murder

saġ-ġíg(-ga) Black Headed Ones (native designation for the Sumerians)

saġ ġiš - ra to commit murder, kill

saġ-ġiš-ra-a murder

saĝ - il to lift, raise, hold the head high, be proud

saĝ-il-la proudly, with head held high

saĝ - kal to give preference, prefer

saĝ-kal first rank, preeminent, foremost (some read **saĝ-rib**, others cautiously prefer **saĝ-KAL**)

saĝ - kéš to organize

saĝ-kéš - a₅ to pay attention to (-šè/-e) , heed

saĝ-ki forehead

saĝ-ki - gíd to furrow the brow, frown

saĝ-ki-zalag - bar to look upon with a shining countenance

^{giš}**saĝ-kul** bolt, lock

saĝ-men crown

saĝ-munus (grown) woman, female (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 130f., reads **saĝ-SAL**; others read **saĝ-mí**)

saĝ-nita (grown) man, male (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 130f.)

saĝ-ni-GA-ra financial/business capital; amount available before crediting or debiting The rdg. **-gur₁₁-ra** is still current; for rdg. **-ga-ra** see disc. s.v. **ĝar**.

saĝ(-e-éš) - rig₇ to give, present, grant

saĝ - sè(g) to entrust; to take care of, tend to, attend

saĝ - sig to be brought low, down, be in despair

saĝ - šúm to hurry, rush (into combat) against, attack

saĝ-šu₄ → saĝšu

saĝ-ur-saĝ (a member of the cultic personnel of Inanna, perhaps a "cult warrior" figure who engages in mock combat in her honor? Cf. Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma, p. 225)

saĝ-ús regular, constant, reliable; constant supporter

saĝa chief (temple or palace) administrator (some read **saĝga**, conventional reading is still **sanga**) (*šangû*)

saĝšu, saĝ-šu₄ helmet, head covering (usually with wool or copper determinative)

sahar dirt, soil, sand; dust, powder; ore (Civil, AV Biggs 21)

sahar-dul-tag₄ burial mound (Pre-Sarg.)

sakar → u₄-sakar

sal v. & adj. (to be) fine, thin, delicate; to be frivolous (cf. **eme-sal**)

sal v. & adj. (to be) wide, broad (cf. **tál**)

SAL → munus

sám, šám price (cf. **sa₁₀** and see discussion in Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-155)

saman lead rope (Civil, AV Biggs 21) (*šummannu*)

sanga → saĝa

santag₍₂₋₄₎ (i.e. **saĝtak**) cuneiform wedge (Klein, RA 80, 3f.)

sar garden plot; (an area measure = 1/100 **iku** = 1 sq. **nindan** = ca. 38.28 sq. meters)

sar to write (on), inscribe

sar to run, chase

SAR → nisi, u₄-sakar

sè(g), sè(k), si(g) to become, act, make like, make into; to be equal, equalled; to set, put; to cast (in moulds); to provide with

se₁₂ → sig₇

ses → šeš, sis

si (animal) horn; horn (the musical instrument); horn-shaped thing; tip, point

si to tie (shoes, sandals) (Civil, Or ns 56, 237)

si(g) (sig), sù(g) to be(come) full; to fill or occupy a space, container, area; to cover, put all over, or to completely occupy an area or surface; to pile up (*šapāku*); to inlay, overlay, coat; to sink (a well, post, peg into the ground); to do fully; to suffice, be enough; to add (interest to) (Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 142 + n. 77) The verb has dual syntax: to fill into (older), to fill with (newer).

si(g) to be(come) silent

si(-ga) silent, silently; adv. **si-ga-bé** quietly

^{giš}**si-ġar** (door) bolt, bar

si-i-tum (Akk.) remainder

si-ig → **sig**

si-il, sīl(NUN) to unwind (a cord, rope), unfurl; to split, cleave, divide, breach; to tear or rip up, off, open; to peel off, strip; to disband (a group) (*salātu*)

si-im → **šēm**

si-im to smell (Perhaps connect with **šim**? Cf. **ir - si-im**)

si-im(-si-im) - a₅ to smell, sniff

(^{urudu})**si-im-da, sim-da** owner's mark, emblem, brand; branding-iron (< Akk. *šimtu*) (Foxvog, ZA 85, 5-6)

si-mùš radiance

si - sá to do or perform in a regular, right, correct, proper fashion; to maintain properly; to supply, provide regularly; to make regular, regulate; to prepare, ready in a correct way, put in order; to go straightway, directly, guide straight

si-sá just, righteous; just person

si(g) → **sè(g)**

si₄, su₄, sa₅ red, reddish, brown (the sign is REC 48, i.e. **SI-gunû**)

sig, si-ig to be(come) weak, thin, flat, low, level; to bring down, tear down, rip apart, demolish, level, remove

sig(-ga), si-ga weak; thin, narrow; low, lower, lower land; south, southern

sig(-ga), si-ga → **a-sig**

síg → **siki**

sig (sàg) to strike, beat upon, beat down, fell; to make tremble, quake. Some now read **sàg** with Proto Ea 490. The verb has dual syntax: to make something beat upon (earlier), to beat with something (later) (connected with **ság - du₁₁** 'to scatter' by ePSD)

sig₄ (šeg₁₂) brick; brickwork, brick walls (**sig₄** is conventional; the newest reading is **šeg₁₂**) (ES **še-eb**)

SIG₄ - gi₄ → **še₂₅ - gi₄**

sig₄(-al)-ùr/ur₅-ra baked, fired brick (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 193f.)

sig₅, si-ig, sig to be(come) good, fine, pleasing, beautiful (by-form of **sa₆(g)**; see also **a-sig**)

sig₅(-ga), si(-ig)-ga, sig₁₅(KAL) good, high or best quality, pleasing, beautiful. ePSD now prefers to read **sag₁₀, sag₈(KAL)** (cf. **sa₆-ga, sa-ga**)

sig₇ (se₁₂, si₁₂) to cut (plants, with a small tool, an agricultural activity) (compare parallels **ú-kul zé-a** UTI 4, 2697:2, **ú-kul se₁₂-a** UTI 4, 2769:2, **ú-kul ku₅-rá** UTI 4, 2398:3) (see Molina & Such-Gutiérrez, JNES 63, 1-16)

sig₇ (se₁₂, si₁₂) to be(come) green, yellow, sallow, pale (read **si₁₂-si₁₂** when reduplicated)

sig₇(-ga), sig₁₇, (reduplicated **si₁₂-si₁₂**) green, yellow, tan; verdant (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 56) Cf. **kù-sig₁₇(GI)**

sig₇ (perhaps better **se₁₂** or **si₁₂**) plural of → **ti(I)** and **lu₅(g)**

sig₇-sig₇ - ġar to produce sobs (onomatopoetic?) (George, RAI 47, 141-143)

SIG₇-igi → **úgur-igi**

sig₁₅(KAL) → **sig₅**

siki (síg, sík) wool, hair (**siki** is now the most common reading)

siki-ba (síg-ba) wool ration

siki-mug wool of poor/inferior quality (*mukku*) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 57 + n. 133, Waetzoldt, Textilindustrie 56-57)

sikil to be pure, clean, pristine, virginal; to purify

sikil(-la) pure, clean

síl(NUN) → **si-il**

silā street

silā (a capacity measure = 0.842 liter or ca. 9/10 quart)

silā₄ male lamb

silā₄-ga(-sub-ba) suckling lamb

silā₄-gaba(-k) offering(?) lamb; semi-weaned(?) lamb (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 55) For the genitive cf. Ukg 1 iv 30 **bar silā₄-gaba-ka-ka**. See also Archi-Pomponio, Drehem No. 40; Selz, FAOS 15/1 p. 379.

silā₁₁(ĝ), silāĝ(ŠID) to knead

silā₁₁-ĝá dough

silig → **šilig**

silim to be well, whole, healthy, safe, at peace, in good condition; to fulfill an office or term

silim(-eš) - du₁₁ to greet, salute; to boast (Attinger, Eléments 673-678)

silim-ma adj. whole, well; in good condition (as of plows in Nik I 287); n. well-being

silim-ma Be well! (imperative)

simug smith

sim^{mušen} swallow (*sinuntu*) (Veldhuis, Education 279-280)

sipa(d) shepherd; chief shepherd

sír → **zi(r)**

sir₅, šir₅ to spin wool

sis(ŠEŠ) (ses) v. and adj. (to be) bitter, brackish, saline (For a reading **zah₃** see Steinkeller, NABU 2007 p. 18; see also → **mun₄(ŠEŠ)** 'salt, brackish')

sisi(ANŠE.KUR.RA), ^{anše} sí-sí (Ur III) horse

sískur, sízkur (a kind of prayer or rite)

su body; kin, family (e.g. Gilg. & Huwawa A 144); substance (of the country) (cf. **kuš**)

su(b), su-ub, sub, sub₆(TAG) to rub, wipe, scrub, polish; to reap; to smear on (ASJ 11, 213; 8, 12); to suck, suckle

su(g) to replace, repay

su(g) → **sù(g)**

su-bar the outside of the body

su-din^{mušen}, šu₄-din^{mušen} bat (*sutinnu*) (Veldhuis, Education 281)

su-GAN, sù-GAN (a kind of copper?)

su-kalam(-ma) well-being of the nation

su-lim awesome light, brilliance

su - zi(g) to have goose flesh, become frightened

su-zi fear, dread

su-zi - ri to lay fear upon, strike fear into

sù(d) (sud) or **sù** to sprinkle, spatter (*elēhu, zarāqu, zalāhu*); to decorate (*ulluhu*); to overlay, adorn (*zānu*) (there is some confusion with **sù(g)**)

sù(dr), sud(r) to be(come) distant, remote (in time or space); to extend, prolong, elongate; to be long-lived or long-lasting

sù(dr), sud-rá distant, remote

sù(g) (sug₄), su(g) to be empty, deserted; to be naked

sù(-ga), su(-ga) empty, deserted, desolate; naked, plucked

sù(g), su(g) to sink (as of boats)

sù(g) to be full, filled with (-a) (var. of **si(g)**); to be (richly) equipped or embellished/decorated with; to wear (a beard); to be served food (see **ú - sù(g)**)

sud-rá-áĝ (yellowish) gleam (said of moonlight); amber; electrum(?)

su₄ → **si₄**

su₆ (**sum₄**) beard

su₆ - lá to wear a beard

su₈(b) → **du**

su₈(g) → **gub**

subur, šubur servant, slave (< gentilic 'Subarian'; form with /š/ is late) (Civil, AV Biggs 30; Gelb, AV Diakonoff 89f.)

sud → **sù(dr)**

^dsuen(EN.ZU) one of the two names of the moon god (cf. **^dnanna**), patron of the city Ur

sug (reed) marsh

sug-ge - gu₇ to be obliterated, destroyed (lit. "consumed by the marsh")

suh, suh₅ to tear, rip, pluck out; to select, choose (*nasāqu*)

suh-(h)a, suh₅-ha selected, select, first quality; elite (troops)

sùh to be confused, blurred, tangled, in disorder, in disarray; to be dangerous

sùh-sah₄ - za to make a crunching sound (an onomatopoeitic construction; see M. Civil, JCS 20, 117ff.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff.)

^{kuš}**súhub** boot, shoe

suhur (a feature or style of hair)

suhur^{ku6} (a kind of carp)

suhuš sole of the foot; base, foundation

sukkal vizier, chancellor; envoy, messenger (Wiggermann, ZA 78 (1988) 225ff.)

sukud(r) to be (piled) high, towering

sukud(r), sukud-rá/da adj. high, towering; n. height

^(túg)**suluhu(SÍG.SÛ)** "long fleece," a kind of sheep and fleece, also a kind of garment made from its wool

sum to give (older reading, now replaced by → **šúm**)

sum^(nisi) garlic, onion(?) (ePSD now reads **šúm**) (*šūmū*) (Stol, BSA 3, 57-59)

sum-sikil onion, shallot (*šamaškillu*) (Stol, BSA 3, 59-62)

sumun (suĝun), sun (to be) old

sún, ú-sún, súmun wild cow

sun₅, sun₅-na humble (probably a by-form of **du₉(n)**)

sun₇(KAL) to be harsh(?), vain(?)

sur to press out (liquids), squeeze, extract; to plait, twist together (rope); to wipe away; to oppress, suppress; to draw a boundary, mark off, demarcate, delimit, divide

súr, šúr, sumur furious, fear-inspiring

súr → **zi(r)**

súr-dù^{mušen} falcon (*surdû*)

sùr, sur ditch, trough

sur_x(ÉRIN) team; workers, work-gang, troop (OS) (see Steinkeller, NABU 1990/12; Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178) Cf. **érin**

Š

-ša (a suffix occurring with the fractions 1/3 and 2/3 in older texts, meaning unknown)

šà(g) (šag₄) heart, inside, interior, middle; womb; meaning

šà - bal to breed

šà-bal-bal-a progeny; generation

šà - dab₅ to feel hurt, be worried

šà-du₁₀ young (of humans and animals), infant

šà-gal fodder; food (*ukullû*)

šà-ġar → **šaġar**

šà-ge - du₁₁ to say to oneself, say inwardly

šà-ge-guru₆₋₇ one's heart's desire

šà-ge - pà to envision inwardly (conventionally "choose in/by the heart")

šà-gu₄ plowman's assistant

šà - gur₄ to feel wonderful (see Civil *ad* Ninkasi Hymn 61f.)

šà - huġ (wr. conventionally **hun**) to soothe the heart, appease, calm down

šà-hul-gig hatred

šà - húl to gladden the heart, make happy

šà-húl-la that which gladdens the heart; a glad heart, happiness, joy (also construed with a genitive: **šà-húl-la(-k)**)

šà-ka-tab fast, fasting

šà - kúš to deliberate, take counsel with (**-da-**)

šà-lá-sù(d) merciful, gracious

šà - sig to be depressed, anxious

šà-sig depression, sorrow

šà-sù-ga emptiness, nakedness

šà-sur diarrhea

šà-súr-ra raging, furious heart

šà - šed₇₋₈ to cool the heart, calm, soothe

šà-túm meadow

šà - túm/tùm to decide

šà-zu midwife (*šabsūtu*)

ša₄ → **ad - ša₄, še - ša₄**

ša₆(g) → **sa₆(g)**

ša₆-ga → **sa₆-ga**

šab (a kind of container)

šabra, sabra municipal overseer of fields

šaġa(LÚxKÁR) prisoner(?); (one to whom an injustice is done, see Krecher, AV Matouš II 57)

šagan_x(AMA.GAN(.ŠA)) bearing mother (human and animal) (see now Attinger, ZA 95, 274f. for rdg. **ama-šagan_x(GAN)** with or without phonetic indicator)

šaġar(GU₇), šà-ġar, še-ġar starvation, famine, hunger

šagina governor; general

šáh, šah pig (cf. **zé-eh**)

^{duḡ}**šakir** churn

šám → **sám, sa₁₀**

šandan(a)(GAL.NI) gardener

šár to be or make numerous, multiply

šár the numeral 3600; adj. numerous, many, innumerable, manifold, all; n. multitude

šár to slaughter (sheep)

šár-ra-ab-du₈ (a field worker)

še barley, grain; (a weight measure = 1/180 **gín** = ca. 1/20 gram)

ŠE → niga

še(g) v. and adj. (to be) agreeable, willing, obedient

še-ba barley, grain ration

še-du₁₀ (a tree and its wood) (Powell, BSA 6, 115f.)

še-er to be bright, radiant (*namāru*) (cf. → še-er-zi)

še-er-gu string of fruit (from late Sarg. on); ring-shaped ornament (Oakk) (Civil, Or 56, 235)

še-er-ka-an - du₁₁ (vars. -ha- and -ga-) to decorate, adorn (Attinger, *Eléments* 683-688; Civil, Or 56, 235 n. 10; Sjöberg, TCS 3, 92)

še-er-ma-al-bé proudly (Emesal for *nir-ġál-bé* = *etelliš*)

še-er-zi (also just še-er) gleam, radiance, brilliance (Römer, BiOr 32, 158-162) (*šarūru*)

še-ga willing, obedient

še-ga-bé, še-ga-ne-ne by mutual agreement, with both (or all) of them in agreement

še-ġar → šaġar

še-ġin glue (also as paint medium)

še-gu-nu, še-ġu/ġun-nu speckled barley; second, late crop (cf. ġun)

še - gur₁₀ to harvest grain

še-ġiš-ī sesame (see BSA 2 passim)

še-li pine or juniper seeds (*kikkirānu*)

še-LÚ coriander (*kisibirru*)

še-numun seed barley, seed grain

še - ša₄ to moan, groan

še-šeġ₉ ripe barley

še-ù-suh fir cone (ASJ 9, 349 n. 9) (*terinnu*)

še₈ (šěš) to cry (cf. ér - še₈)

še₂₁(SA₄) (a) (a writing for sa₄ = *nabû*); (b) (an error for nú, i.e. nu_x(SA₄). See Civil, Iraq 23, 168; Wilcke, LE ad 35. Veldhuis, Education 284 calls še₂₁ an "inanimate complement" of nú.

še₂₅ - ġi₄ to cry out, scream, screech. The old reading is ši_x(d). Read now še₂₅/šeġ₁₀ for KAxŠID or še₂₆/šeġ₁₁ for KAxDÚB. Gudea texts write šeġ₁₂(SIG₄). See Zgoll, AOAT 246, 312f.

še₇₋₁₁, še_{4/12/18}, se₁₁(SIG) to cool, be cool, cold; to soothe, calm, appease

šeġ(A.AN), šeġ(IM) to rain; n. rain (also written IM.A.AN, IM.A, or IM.A.A)

šeġ₆ to boil, cook, heat, bake (*bašālu*) (Steinkeller, AV Sigrist 186)

šeġ₉ ripe (grain)

šeġ₉ wild boar; wild sheep(?)

šeġ₉-bar (or šeġbar_x(ŠĒĠ₉)^{bar}) Mesopotamian fallow deer (conventionally "wild ram, sheep," but see Steinkeller, BSA 8, 50)

šeġ₁₀₋₁₁ - ġi₄ → še₂₅ - ġi₄

šeġ₁₂ → sig₄, še₂₅ - ġi₄

(urudu)šēm, si-im (a kind of drum)

urudušēn (a kind of kettle or ewer)

ŠEN → dur₁₀

šen v. & adj. (to be) clean, pure

šen-šen very clean, immaculate

šen-šen battle (cf. the same sign read dur₁₀)

šer₇(NIR)-da capital crime/offense, serious "felony"; a corresponding punishment. Civil, AV Hallo 75ff. reads NIR-da, Emesal šēr-da, še-er-da (the šer₇-da read by some cannot be proved directly; perhaps Akk. *nērtu* "murder" was the original source for a word *ner-da?)

ŠEŠ → sis

šeš brother (probably to be read **ses** at least through OB; cf. **se-ès** = **ŠEŠ** Proto-Ea 623)

šeš-gal elder brother; school monitor

šeš → **še₈**

šeš₄, **šeš** to anoint, anoint oneself

ši-pa-áĝ → **zi-pa-áĝ**

šibir(U.ENxKÁR) (shepherd's) staff (*šibirru*) (Veldhuis, Education 175f. Civil, AV Biggs 27)

šid to count; to recount, recite, read; to count, number among, reckon as; to do an accounting

šid counting; line count (at the end of tablets)

šika (pot)sherd; fragment (of a tablet)?; shell, carapace; (fish) scales; cf. **šika-ku₅-da** broken potsherds (Marchesi, SEL 16, 16) (*išhilšu*)

šilam(TÜRxsAL) (domestic) mother cow (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 69-74)

šilanga → **silag(-ĝá)**

šilig (silig) to cease (usually in negated participle **nu-šilig-e** unceasing); to make cease, annihilate

šim aromatic, a substance having a pleasing odor or fragrance (first element of numerous terms for resins) Cf. perhaps **si-im** to smell.

šim-zi-da, **šim-bi-zi(-da)** mascara, kohl (antimony paste)

^{gišv}**šinig** tamarisk (*bīnu*) (Powell, BSA 6, 106f.)

šir song (J.G. Westenholz, AV Klein 350f.) (*šēru*, *zamāru*)

šir - ra to strike up a song, sing

šir(-re-eš) - du₁₁ to say (as/in) a song, sing (Attinger, Eléments 690-695)

šir-nam-šub (a mainly Emesal hymn type) (Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma p. 260-263)

šita (syllabic **eš-da**) (a kind of priest); (a cultic vessel) Cf. **nam-šita**

šita-ab-(b)a (a kind of priest)

šita (obsolete, read now **utúg** mace)

šitim, **šidim** (house) builder, mason, bricklayer (*itinnu*) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 128f.; Civil, AV Biggs 27) (< ***šu-dím**? Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 237)

šu hand; handwriting; handle (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 349 n. 11); pounding stone, muller (Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132); responsibility of

šu-a - bal to transfer, transmit, hand over (Civil, JCS 28, 79)

šu-a - gi₄ to return to the charge/control/care of (Sallaberger, AV Klein 249f.), to hand over, turn in, transmit, hand down; to repeat (with or without **-a**)

šu-a - si(g) to pay, put full payment into the hand

šu - bad to open the hand; to lay hands on, seize, loot (cf. **šu - ba(r)**)

ŠU.BAD → **zapah**

šu - bal to overturn, alter, change

šu-bal - a₅ to overturn; to replace, change X into Y (Civil, JCS 28, 79f.)

šu - ba(r), **šu - bar** to release, set free; to forget (the original root is /**badr**/; cf. **šu - bad** and see Krecher, AV Kutscher 111-117)

šu - dab₅ to (make the hand) seize; to take (with) the hand

šu - dag to wander; to abandon (cf. **dag**)

šu-daĝal - du₁₁ to effect or accomplish much, make great exertions (cf. **šu - du₁₁**)

šu - dū to slander, denounce

šu - dū to capture (cf. CAD K 129a)

šu - du₇ to do, set, perform, prepare, correctly or perfectly; to complete, perfect; to embellish, adorn

šu-du₇(-a) perfect

šu - du₈ to hold (in the hand); to guarantee, provide surety for

šu-du₈-a guarantor

šu-du₈-a - gub to establish a guarantee or surety, to serve as guarantor for

šu - du₁₁ to use the hand; to do, effect; to exert oneself; to accomplish (Attinger, *Eléments* 696-703)

šu-du₁₁-ga accomplishment, creation

šu - ġar to set the hand to, do something (good, worthy), do a favor, favor

šu-ġar - ġi₄ (also **šu - ġi₄**) to avenge, take vengeance on, repay (lit. "to return, send back what was done")

šu-ġi₄ old one (person or animal)

šu - ġi₄ → šu-a - ġi₄, šu-ġar - ġi₄

šu - ġid to reach out the hand, take, accept; (to perform an extispicy, cf. **máš-šu-ġid-ġid**)

šu-HA(d) (or **šu-peš(d)** or **šu-ku₆(dr)**) fisherman. The old reading is **šu-ha**; many now read **šu-ku₆**. See major discussion in Englund, BBVO 10, 230-236. In view of the variant **peš(HA-gunû)**, the reading might be **šu-peš₁₁(HA)**, assuming that the problem of the Auslaut is the same as that of **kéšdr**. ePSD reads /šukud/. J. Bauer, ZDMG 146 (1996) 183, hesitantly proposes /šukudr/ in the OS Lagaš texts. Cf. also Bauer, AWL p. 375f. and CAD *šukudakku*.

šu - hu/ru-uz to burn, roast, set on fire (Civil, AV Biggs 32)

šu-i barber

šu-il-la (an Emesal temple prayer)

šu - kár to insult, denigrate

^{giš}**šu-kár** equipment, tools, implements (*unūtu*); (a musical instrument)

šu-kíġ service, assignment

šu-kíġ - dab₅ to do a service; to revere; periphrastic: **šu-kíġ-dab₅ - a₅**

šu - lá to defile, desecrate

šu - luh to wash the hands; to wash, cleanse; periphrastic: **šu-luh - a₅** to clean (a canal) (Civil, AV Biggs 32 + n. 30)

šu-luh lustration, washing ritual (cf. *šuluhhu*)

šu - mú to make grow, emerge; to pray

šu - níġin to circle around/back, make a round trip

šu-níġin(-na) all encompassing

šu-níġin, šu+níġin sub-total

šu+niġin grand total

šu-nir standard

šu-pe-el-lá - du₁₁ to defile (Attinger, *Eléments* 710-714)

šu - peš to increase, broaden, expand

šu - ri to lay the hand upon; to wring the hands

šu-ri-a, (OS **šu-ru-a**, **šu-rí**) one-half (Civil, Or 56, 234; Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 142)

šu-si finger

šu si - sá to keep in good order

šu-sùh-a - du₁₁ to produce confusion, disturbance (Attinger, *Eléments* 716-718)

šu - šúm to give, entrust

šu - tag to touch; to play a musical instrument (e.g. Nanše Hymn 44; see Sjöberg, AV Limet 135); to decorate (Attinger, *Eléments* 722f.)

šu-tag - du₁₁ to decorate, adorn (Attinger, *Eléments* 720-725)

šu - tag₄ to dispatch, send out, send over (Civil, AuOr 8, 109-111 reads. **tak₄**)

šu - ti to take from (-ši-), accept, receive, get, seize, catch; to reach for (the imperf. root is usually **te(ĝ)**)

šu-tur inscription

^{giš}**šu-úr-me/mén, šurmen(ŠU.ME.EREN)** cypress (the tree, its wood, or its resin)

šu - ùr to erase, rub out, annihilate (imperf. often written **uru₁₂(ÚR)** as well as **ùr-ru(re)**)

šu-ur₆(-rá) → šúr

šu - ús to push (open)

šu - zi to raise the hand (destructively) against

šú (šúš), šu₄ (šuš) to (let) fall upon, spread over, cover (especially with nets); to overwhelm, cast down; to become obscure, dark

šub to (let) fall, be felled, fell; to throw down, away; to forsake, abandon, dismiss; to give up, leave off

šub-ba fallen, collapsed, demolished, abandoned

ŠUB-lugal royal subordinate, vassal(?) (a class of workers in Presargonic texts)

šuba(ZA.MÚŠ), šúba(ZA.MÚŠ) bright, shining, pure; multicolored

^(na4)**šùba(MÚŠxZA), šuba** agate(?) (*šubû*)

šubun → ĝišbun

šubur → subur

šùd, šu₁₂ n. prayer; v. to pray

šùd - du₁₁ to say a prayer, pray (Attinger, *Eléments* 726-728)

šùd - rá to pray

^{giš}**šudul₍₄₎** yoke (some read **šudun**)

šuku(dr) subsistence allotment/plot (**šuku** is the conventional reading, ePSD reads **šúkur**, and some now read **pad(r)**). The value **kur₆** does not exist; see Steinkeller, *Third-Millennium Legal Texts* 69, also Civil, AV Biggs 29 s.v. **kurum.**) (*kurummatu*)

šukur thorn, needle

^{giš}**šukur** reed fence, corral (Civil, AuOr 5, 22; Römer, AfO 40/41, 30ff.; Michalowski, *Lamentation* p. 75)

^{giš}**šukur**, ^{urudu}**šukur**, spear, lance

šul young, youthful one (Marchesi, Or 73, 191-3 (some now read **sul**))

šum to slaughter

^{urudu}**šum** saw

^{urudu}**šum-gam** curved(?) saw

šúm(SUM) to give; to pay (in commodities or a combination of a metal and commodity) The standard older reading **sum** may also be correct in some contexts; see Zgoll, AOAT 246, 311.

šúm^(nisi) garlic, onion(?) (conventionally read **sum**) (*šūmū*) (Stol, BSA 3, 57-59)

šúr to be furious, enraged

šúr, šu-ur₆(-rá) adj. & adv. furious, angry, haughty; angrily (Civil, AV Biggs 31 s.v. /**sumur**/)

šúr-bé furiously, angrily

šúr-dù^{mušen} falcon

šurim(LAGABxGUD:GUD), šùrim(LAGABx GUD) dung

šuš, šúš → šú

šùš → kuš₇

šutur(MAH) quality cloth

T

ta(-àm) what?

tab to be parallel, lie parallel to; to double; to twist, entwine; to link, join, unite; to lock; to sweep away, devastate (*sapānu*) (cf. Michalowski, *Lamentation* p. 71; Civil, NABU 1987/49)

tab-ba companion; pair, twin; together

táb, tab to burn, glow

tag to touch, prod; to touch wrongly, profane, spoil; to weave; to overlay, face, embellish; to apply, treat with; to broadcast (seed-grain, cf. Maekawa, ASJ 15, 112)

TAG → **sub**₆

tag₄, **tak**₄ to leave, leave over, leave for the benefit or use of; to abandon, divorce; to remove (see Civil, AuOr 8, 111 in disc. of **šu** - **tak**₄)

tál(PI) to be broad, wide; to widen, expand; to spread out, lay out (cf. **sal**)

tál(-la) wide

tan₄ → **dan**₆

tar to divide, separate, cut Cf. **nam** - **tar**

^{giš}**taskarin** boxwood

^(uzu)**te** cheek

te(ĝ) (imperf.), **ti** (perf.) to approach (cf. Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 114f.)

te(n), **te-en** (redupl. **te-en-te**) to cool; to soothe, assuage; to extinguish (a fire); to annihilate

te-en cool, cold; **te-te-en** very cool (Sjöberg, AV Jacobsen (2002) 232; root was originally **te-me-en** like **sun/sumun**)

te-eš → **téš**

TE.ME → **ní-te**

temen, **te-me(-n)** foundation, perimeter (originally the pegs which mark out the foundation plot; see Dunham, RA 80, 31-64) (Civil, AV Biggs 27) (*temennu*)

temen - **si(g)** to lay a foundation (originally to sink the pegs marking out the foundation)

téš modesty, shame; vigor, pride; (a euphemism for vulva) (cf. **téš nu-zu** shameless (person))

téš, te-eš unity, oneness; each one, one another (connect with **diš** one)

téš-a, téš-ba, téš-ta together, as one

téš-a sè-ga(-bé) put together as one, acting in unity

téš-bé, téš-bi-sè as one, all together

téš-bé - **gu**₇ → **UR-bé** - **gu**₇

téš - **du**₁₁ to shout together, roar(?)

ti(l), **ti-il** to live, be alive; to dwell (the plural root is **sig**₇/**se**₁₂ (Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.; Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 135)

ti → **te(ĝ)**

^{uzu}**ti(-ti)** rib(s)

^(giš)**ti** arrow

ti-gi₄-lu^{mušen}, **ti-gid₂**^{mušen} - **lu** (Gudea) (a bird) (Civil, NABU 1987/48; Veldhuis, Education 187; Bauer, AV Klein 19-22) For the related musical instrument see **tigidlu**.

ti-la alive, living, while alive

ti - **bal** turn sideways, onto the side

^{giš}**ti-zú** barbed arrow(?), arrow point(?)

tibir, tibir fist (Civil, AV Biggs 27) (*upnu*)

tibir - **ra** to slap

tibira (dibira) metal and wood craftsman (also involved in the making of statues). Wr. **DUB.NAGAR** through Ur III, then **URUDU.NAGAR** in OB. (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 176; Sjöberg, AV Limet 127f.) (*gurgurru*)

tigi (a kind of drum); (an OB hymn type, a hymn of praise consisting minimally of **sagida** and **saĝara** sections)

^{giš}**tigidlu/a(ŠA₃.TAR or DI.TAR)** (a musical instrument named after a bird) (Civil, NABU 1987/48; Veldhuis, Education 187) (see **ti-gi₄-lu**^{mušen})

til to be finished, ended, completed; to finish off, bring to an end (cf. **inim-bi al-til** this matter is closed)

tilla crossroads, town square, marketplace

tin wine (Badler, BaM 27 (1996) 42, identified a residue in an excavated pot as that of a "grape liquid, most probably wine," suggesting that wine was known in Mesopotamia as early as the late Uruk period.)

^(giš)**tir** forest, (riverine) grove

^d**tir-an-na** rainbow

titab cooked beer mash

tu^{mušen} dove, pigeon

tu(d), ù-tu(d) to be born, begotten; to give birth, engender, beget; to form, create (statues) (some now read **(ù-)dú**)

tu(r) (tur₅) to be sick; adj. **tu-ra**

tu-di-da, tu-di-tum toggle pin, fibula (see Klein, ZA 73, 255-284; Sjöberg, ZA 86, 224f.)

tu-lu to loosen, slacken, relax

^{giš}**tu-lu-bu-um** plane tree or wood

^{im}**tu-ru-na** → ^{im}**durun-na**

tu₆ incantation

tu₇ soup (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 104f.) (written with the same sign as **útu** tureen)

tu₉ → **túg**

tu₁₀(b), tu₁₁(b) to smite, strike, defeat (this meaning has also been associated with the values **hub, húb** but PSD keeps them separate)

tu₁₁(b) (var. of **dub** to heap up ?)

túd to whip

túg, tu₉(g/b) (woolen) garment

túg-A.SU → ^{túg}**aktum**

túg-ba clothing ration

^(lú)**túg-du₈** felt maker, fuller (a craftsman making a special type of woven cloth, Sjöberg, AV Limet 128)

túg-du₈-a felt (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 85-93)

túg-mu-dur₇(BU)-ra dirty clothing, rags, mourning garments

túg-ni-bàra blanket

túg-šu-gur turban

tuk,uku (reduplicated **du₁₂-du₁₂**) to acquire, obtain; to have, possess; to marry; to play a musical instrument (cf. reduplicated syllabic variant **du-du** in Dumuzi and Enkimdu 12, Sefati, Love Songs 337)

tuk₄,uku₄ to tremble, quake, shiver (Foster, RA 75, 189); to buffet

^{giš}**tukul** mace, weapon, arms (Civl, AV Biggs 33)

tukum-bi, tukumbi if

túkur(KAxŠE) to chew, gnaw (*kasāsu*)

túl (public) fountain, well

túm, tùm to bring in, deliver; to take away (see Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 133) Forms include: **de₆(DU)** perf. sg.; **túm(DU), tùm** imperf. sg.; **lah₄(DU over DU)** or **lah₅(DU.DU)** perf. & imperf. pl. Problems remain, however. In OB there are indications that the sg. forms are **túm** or **tùm** perf. and **túm-mu** imperf. There may be a link between this sign and **ku₄(r)** in OS and Ur III (see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21); cf. the Ur III accounting phrase **ša mu-TUM₂-ra-ta** "out of income." The Emesal equivalent of **túm** is **ir**. See Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557-576 for the following new description: a) bring I = mit sich führen, geleiten. Used only with living persons or animals that can move by themselves. Forms are **túm(DU)** perf.sg., **tùm** imperf. sg., and plural **lah₄** or **lah₅** both perf. & imperf.; b) bring II = liefern "to deliver." Forms are **de₆** perf. sg., **tùm** imperf. sg.

túm (to be) worthy of, fitting for, suited to (**-a/šè/ra**) (*ana ... šūluku*) (Sallaberger, AV Schretter 573f.; Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 263 + n. 29)

túm-ma (field) produce

tum₉(IM), tumu(IM) wind

tum₉-mar-dú west wind; west

tum₉-mir north wind; north

tum₉-sa₁₂-ti-um east wind; east

tum₉-ùlu south wind; south

tùn (pouch or receptacle); (an ax, often with a wood or copper determinative, probably to be read **àga**)

tùn - bar (or read **agà?**) to split with an ax

tur to be small, young; to diminish, reduce, deduct Cf. the reduplicated substantive **di₄-di₄-lá** (or **du₁₃-du₁₃-lá**) youngsters, little ones, children.

tur small, young; brief (cf. **bànda**)

TUR.ŠÈ → **kun₅**

tùr cattle pen, byre

tuš to sit, take a seat; to settle, establish residence; to dwell, reside, stay, abide The standard grammars state that forms include: **tuš** perf. sg.; **dúr-ru-u(n)** perf. pl., imperf. sg. and pl. or **durun_x(DÚR.DÚR)** in Presargonic Lagash texts (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 135; Edzard, Sumerian Grammar p. 78; Steinkeller, Or 48 [1979] 55f. n. 6). But it seems more likely that the distinction is actually **tuš** sg. vs. **dúr(un)** pl. irregardless of aspect. The infinitive, for example, is (**tuš-**)**tuš-ù-dè**.

tuš - ĝar → **dúr - ĝar**

U

u ten (Edzard, AV Klein 103); "many times" (in adverbial expressions like **u-ta**, **u-še₃**, **u-am₃**, see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 70)

U.KID (read **šita₄** in → **á-šita₄**)

U.UD.KID → **ni₉-ĝar**

ú plant, grass; food; grass-fed, free-range (animal)

ú-a food and drink, sustenance; provider (of a temple or land, a common royal epithet) (*zāninu*)

^{ĝiš}**ú-bíl-la** charcoal (> *upillû*)

ú-du(l) supervisor of herds, chief shepherd

ú-du₁₁(g) → **udug**

ú-gu/gù - dé to become lost, disappear; to flee, escape

ú-ma-am animals

ú-rum property (of someone)

ú-sal (riverine) meadow

ú-sal-la - nú to rest contentedly, live in peace, "lie down in green pastures"

ú-si₄-an(-na) dusk, twilight

ú-sig → **uzug₅**

ú - sù(g) to be served food, dine

ú-šim sweet-smelling grasses

ù high ground(?), island(?) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 132f.)

ù and, also, furthermore, moreover; (as correlative **ù ...** **ù** either...or, neither...nor) (loan from Akkadian *u*)

ù sleep

ù(-a), ù-u₈-a, u₈(-a) Woe! Alas!; lullaby

ù-di → **u₆-di, ù-sá**

ù-gul supplication, plea

ù-gul - ĝar to address a plea, pray

ù - ku₄ to fall asleep, put to sleep (cf. **ù-nu-ku** sleeplessness) (Veldhuis, JCS 60, 30)

ù-luh offshoot, (tree) branch; scepter (fig.) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 105 n. 90)

ù-luh(-ha) - sù to send out offshoots, branches (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 88f. + p. 105 n. 90)

ù-ma victory, triumph

ù-mu-un → **umun**

ù-na ready for battle

ù-na-(a-)du₁₁ letter

ù-nu-ku sleeplessness (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

ù-sá(g) (deep) sleep

ù-sakar/sar → **u₄-sar**

^{giš}**ù-suh₅** (a species of pine) (*ašūhu*) (Powell, BSA 6, 116f.)

ù-sún → **sún**

^{giš}**ù-šub**, ^{giš}**NI-šub** brickmould (see Steinkeller, AuOr 2, 139 for the reading of the variant)

ù-tu(d) → **tu(d)**

u₄(d) (ud) day, daylight; storm; time; time of death (as in the phrase **u₄-da-ni nu-me-a** "before his time"); at the time of, when (in verbal clauses of the form **u₄ CLAUSE-a-CASE** or in (pronominal) phrases of the form **u₄-(PRONOUN)-CASE**)

u₄-ba then, at this/that time; formerly

u₄-bar₇ midday

u₄-bi-ta since, after that time; as nominalized phrase: earlier days, former time, days gone by

u₄-buru₁₄(-ka) (at) harvest time

u₄-da on the day, when, whenever, if; today; daily

u₄-dè-eš like the daylight

u₄-è sunrise, east (perhaps to be read **utu-è** in contexts with a variant ^d**utu-è**, cf. Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 260)

u₄-kúr-šè at a different time, in the future (OB legal)

u₄-nú(-a) day of the disappearance of the moon

U₄^d.NANNA → **iti₆**

u₄-sakar(SAR) crescent (of the moon); day of the first visibility of the new moon, beginning of the month. Perhaps to be pronounced [uskar]; cf. the Akk. loan *uskāru*.

u₄/ù-sar - a₅ to sharpen, make pointed (previously read **u₄-sakar**, but see Civil, JNES 43 (1984) 284; Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 245f.) (*šēlu*)

u₄-sud-rá/da distant (future) days, long time; cf. **u₄-sud-rá-aš/šè** unto distant days, forever

u₄-šú sunset; **u₄-šú-uš** daily

u₄-tu(-ud)-da day of birth

u₄-ul-lí-a, u₄-ul-la in olden times, in days of old (cf. Akk. *ullû*)

u₄-ul-lí-a-aš unto distant (future) days, forever

u₄ - zal to pass, said of time; to spend, pass the time (in some activity); let the time pass, waste time, be late

u₄-zal-le(-da) (at) daybreak, dawn, morning (cf. **á-u₄-zal-le**)

u₅^{mušen} wild goose (the iconic bird of Nanše) (Veldhuis, Education 294f.)

u₅ to mount, board; to ride on; to transport

u₅ superstructure; cabin (of a boat); high-water (mark)

u₅-bi^{mušen} (a bird)

u₆(g) awe, awesome vision, sight

u₆-ga awesome, awe inspiring

u₆-di, ù-di awe, amazement, astonishment, wonder, marvel; daze, stupor (cf. **ù-sá**)

u₆ - du₁₁ to admire, wonder, marvel at, be in awe of; to provoke, inspire awe (Attinger, Eléments 739-749)

u₆-nir, é-u₆-nir ziggurat (complex) (*ziquurratu*) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 329-331)

u₈ ewe (see also **lahar**)

u₈(-a) → **ù(-a)**

u₁₁-ri₍₂₎-in, ùri(n) eagle

u₁₈-lu → **ùlu**

u₁₈-ru → **uru₁₆**

ub corner (angle); niche; shrine; room

ub-líl-lá open air shrine (in a wall niche)

ub-šu-ukkin-na assembly (esp. poetic)

^{kuš}**ub** (a kind of drum)

ub₄ pit, hole (cf. **ab**)

ubur teat; spout (of a vessel); see also → **akan**

ud₅ → **uzud(ÙZ)**

udu sheep, ram

udu-aslum₁(A.LUM) long-fleeced sheep (*aslu*) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 52)

^(d)**udug, ú-du₁₁(g)** male genie, spirit (good or evil); demon

udun oven, kiln

ug lion

ug₅, ug₇ → **úš**

uga^{mušen} raven

uġnim army (conventionally read **ugnim**; for etymology see Selz, AV Römer 317)

ugu, úgu (A.KA) (or **a-gù**) pate, top (of the head) (*muhhu*); account (Englund, BBVO 10, 72 n. 242; Hilgert, OIP 121, 385)

úgu-a - ġar to charge to, put to the account of or at the disposal of

úgu-a - tuku to hold against/over someone

ugu₄, ugu progenitor (male or female), begetter, engenderer

^{ugu}**ugu₄-bi** monkey

ugula foreman, overseer, officer

ugula-ġešta/ġeš-da officer (in charge) of sixty (men) (Steinkeller, ZA 69, 176-187)

úgur(SIG₇) lintel (cf. **úgur-ig** door lintel, Gudea Cyl A 25:10)

úgur-igi eyebrow (*šu'ru*)

ùġ people, population (reading **ukù** is obsolete; some maintain the older reading **un** as with **alam/alan** rather than **alaġ**)

ùġ-da-ga nearby folk, neighbors (lit. "people at (one's) side") (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 198)

ùġ-il bearer, porter

ùġ-lu-a teeming people, multitude

ùġ-šár-ra numerous people(s), multitude(s)

uh, úh spittle, slaver, mucus, phlegm; foam (wr. **ah**, ^a**ah** in Gudea) (cf. **uš₁₁**)

uh - du₁₁ to spit Cf. ^a**ah-du₁₁-ga** spittle (of sorcery) Gudea Cyl B 4:16

úh-luh cough (literally "cleaning out phlegm")

ukkin, ukken, unken assembly (for an etymology see Selz, AV Römer 316f.)

uktin(SIG₇.ALAM) features (*bunnannu*) (cf. **úlutin**)

úku(r) poor (person)

úkuš(HÚL) cucumber

ul, ul-lí-a adj. remote in time (past or future), ancient, primeval; n. ancient time, antiquity (< Akk. *ullûm*) (cf. **u₄-ul-lí-a**)

ul a Presargonic capacity measure = 1/4 **gur-saġ-ġál** = 36 **šila** = ca. 30 liters

ul n. joy, happiness, pleasure; bud, flower, blossom (see Steinkeller, *Iranica Antiqua* 37 (2002) 361-365; Flückiger-Hawker, *Urnamma* 201f.); beauty; adj. beautiful

ul-a, ul-la with joy, joyfully

ul - a₅ to rejoice

ul₄ to hasten, hurry, be quick; tr. to hurry, harass, put pressure on (*urruhu*) (Civil, *AV Hallo* 74)

ul₄-hé base of heaven

ul₄-la-bé quickly

ùlu, u₁₈-lu, imùlu south wind; storm, sandstorm

ùlu-di lamentation singer (perhaps derived from **i-lu-di**?)

ulušin(KAŠ.ZÍZ.A.AN) emmer beer

úlutin(SIG₇.ALAM) form (*nabnītu*) (cf. **uktin**)

um-ma old (wise) women, alderwoman

um-me-da, umme(UMxME)-da → **éme-da**

um-mi-a master scribe, craftsman, schoolmaster

umah(LAGABxÚ.A) swamp (*mihšu, agammu*)

umbin (human) nail, claw, talon, hoof

umbisaĝ(ŠID) scribe

^{kuš}**ummu(d)(A.EDIN.LÁ)** (**ummud**) waterskin (*nādu*)

umun, ù-mu-un lord (Emesal for **en**, also for **nin** in male gods' names, e.g. Nanše B iv 20)

úmun, umum knowledge, cleverness

umuš good counsel, advice; discernment, judgment, sense; mind

UN → **kalam, ùĝ**

ùn(BAD₃)(-na) high (cf. **ĝi₆-ù/un-na** midnight, **si-ùn-na** high point, zenith) (see also **an(-na)**)

unu(g)^{ki} the city Uruk

únu, unu₆, únu-gal deity's private chamber, cella, sanctuary; divine dining room, banquet hall

ùnu(d) (chief) cattle herdsman, cowherd

ur beast of prey, dog, lion; in personal names of the type **x-ur-ĝu₁₀** champion(?), (mighty) man/person(?) (connect with **ur₅**?) (some now read **téš**) (Zgoll, *AOAT* 246, 318; Cavigneaux, *CM* 19, 48-52)

ur-bar-ra wolf

ur(-bé) - gu₇ to press, clash together, fight in a pack (reading uncertain, cf. **téš-bé & UR.UR**) (M. Green, *JCS* 30, 153; Michalowski, *Lamentation* p. 70; A. Cavigneaux, *CM* 19, 50)

ur-gi₇(r) (domesticated) dog

ur-gi₇-tur (var, **ur-tur**) puppy

ur-mah lion

ur-saĝ hero, warrior

ur-ur, UR%UR single combat, man to man (i.e. hand-to-hand) combat (Cavigneaux, *CM* 19, 50) Note the ePSD reading **lirum₈(UR%UR)** and cf. → **lirum**

ĝiš ur-ur-e/šè - lá to engage or compete in combat

úr leg(s), hip(s), loin(s); lap; private parts; bottom, base, foundation, foot (of a tree)

^{giš}**úr** tree trunk; log

úr to sweep over/away, wipe off/away, flatten, level, destroy; to slide, slither, drag

úr roof, ceiling (cf. **ĝiš-úr**) For roof construction methods see Heimpel, *CUSAS* 5, 173f..

ur₄ to gather, assemble

ur₅ spirit(s), mood; liver

ur₅(-ra) (interest-bearing) loan

ur₅ this, this way, thus, so; negated: never

ur₅-gin₇ like this, thus

ur₅ - ša₄ to roar, bellow

ur₅-šē(-àm) because of this, thus, therefore

ur₅-tuku debtor

ur₅ - ug₇ to despair (Tinney, Nippur Lament 138 *ad* 36)

ur₇ father-in-law

uri → **ki-uri**

^{urudu}**URI** (a large metal container) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 32)

úri^{ki}(m), uri^{ki}(m) the city Ur

ùri(n) gate-post, gate-pole (Heimpel, JNES 46, 208f.); standard

ùri(n) (urin) blood, bloody (cf. Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 251)

ùri(n) → u₁₁-ri-in

uru^(ki), úru city, town; (referring to a specific city?) Most now read **iri** with Edzard, AV Civil 77-79, but see Lambert's strenuous rebuttal, AuOr 10, 256-258. Attinger, ZA 88, 167 n. 11, states that the OB writing **úru** is "in origin certainly the Emesal form of **iri**."

uru-bar(-ra) outskirts, suburbs

uru₄ to plow, till

uru₁₆(n)(EN), uru₁₇(ULU₃), u₁₈(ULU₃)-ru high, lofty, giant; powerful, mighty, strong (Ludwig, Išme-Dagan 107-113; Alster, AV Klein 10f.)

urudu, uruda (also **a-ru₁₂(EN)-da** in Presargonic Lagaš) copper (Reiter, AOAT 249, 149ff.) (Perhaps < IE *roudhouš, Foster, Umma in the Sargonic Period 33; but see also suggestion of Yuhong, AV Klein 388f.)

urugal (or irigal) netherworld; grave (poetic)

us-ga (a kind of priest?); treasury(?) (conventionally translated as "fattening pen") (see Michalowski, Lamentation p. 104f.)

ús to be adjacent to, border on, come or bring up next to (-e); to lie or lean against, upon ; to follow, go immediately behind, chase

^{kuš}**usàn, ù-sa-an** whip (for construction and parts see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 72)

ús (uš?) length, long side (in measurements)

usar, ušar, ùsar, ùšur friend, neighbor; cf. **ùsar da-gi₄-a** "neighbor" (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 242f.)

ussu eight (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

usu, ù-su physical strength, power; labor-force

uš building lot, foundation (platform)

uš-bar weaver

úš death; (blood?) perhaps read **uri₄** and connect with **ùri?**

úš(TIL), ug₇(TIL), ug₅(BĀD) to die In OS **úš** is used for imperf. sg., **ug₅/ug₇** elsewhere. In Ur III Drehem, **ug₇** is used for a group of dead animals of the same kind, **ug₇-ug₇** for a variety of dead animals (Sallaberger, AfO 40/41, 53; Heimpel, JAOS 119, 523 contra Steinkeller, ZA 71, 25). The **úš** vs. **ug₇** distinction may not have been maintained much beyond the Ur III period.

uš₁₁(KAxÚŠ) deadly spittle, venom, poison (cf. **uh** and note that **uš₁₁** also has the value **uh₄**)

ušbar mother-in-law

úšu thirty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

ušum serpent

ušumgal(GAL+UŠUM), ušum-gal great serpent, "dragon" (poetic)

utu sun(light); the sun god Utu, city-god of Larsa

^(d)**utu-è** sunrise, east (some read **u₄-è** when determinative is lacking)

utu- šú → **u₄-šú**

útug, údug mace (reading **šíta** is obsolete)

útul tureen (written with the same sign as **tu₇** soup)

uz^{mušen} (wild) duck (Veldhuis, Education 303) (the determinative is often omitted to avoid a double **HU** sign)

ÙZ → **uzud**

uzu flesh, meat; determinative for body parts and meat cuts

uzu-a-bala meat broth (*ummar mē šīri*) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 49 + n. 5)

uzud(ÙZ) (female) goat Some maintain the old reading **ùz**; others hypothesize a form **ud₅**. Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 47, assumes **uzud** loses the second /u/ when another vowel follows, becoming /uzd/.

uzud-saĝ bellwether; foremost one, leader

uzug₅, usug₅ sexually unclean (syllabic writings exist, especially in Gudea texts, e.g. **ú-sig**)

Z

za (precious) stone

za An old auxiliary verb appearing in the **dub-dab₅** - **za** onomatopoeic constructions, for which see Civil, JCS 20, 119ff.; Römer, SKIZ 182f.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff. Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 50, suggests **za** = **ša₄** = **ša₅(AK)**. Bauer, AoN 19, 7, suggests "tönen" or the like.

za-am-za-am (a musical instrument)

^{giš}**za-ba-lum** (a variety of juniper?)

za-dím, zadim lapidary

^{na₄}**za-gìn** lapis lazuli

za-gìn blue; lustrous, bright, shining, pure

za-lam(-ĝar) tent

za-pa-áĝ voice, sound; tumult; throat (cf. **zi-pa-áĝ**)

^{giš}**za-ra** pivot stone or cap, door socket

ZA-tenû → **ad₄**

zà(g) (zag) (right) side, shoulder; (outer) edge, outskirts; border, frontier; end, limit

zà(g) owner's mark, emblem (cf. **zà - šú**)

zà(-ĝar-ra) shrine

zà - dib to pass in front, go at the fore

zà-du₈ threshold

zà-gal, zà-gu-la seat of honor

zà-hi-li^{nisi} conventionally "cress," but Civil, AuOr 5, 30f. translates "(a prickly plant)" and Ferwada, Isin 43 translates "(seed of) Vicia ervilia," i.e. bitter vetch

zà - kéš to bind, fasten, gird on (garments, weapons)

^{giš}**zà-mí** lyre (or perhaps harp; see Lawergren & Gurney, Iraq 49, 40ff.)

zà-mí/me praise; (an OB hymn type, a hymn of praise)

zà-mí - du₁₁ to say/sing the praises of (Attinger, Eléments 755-761)

zà-mu(-k) end of the year, New Year

zà-še strong thighs, running ability

zà - šú/šū₄ to apply an owner's mark; to brand (Foxvog, ZA 85, 1-3)

^{urudu}**zà-šú** branding-iron

zà - tag to push away, shove aside, reject; to overwhelm, overthrow

zabar, zàbar (OS) bronze (Reiter, AOAT 249, 288ff.); bronze vessel, bronze-ware, bronzes; mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)

zabar-dab₅ (a powerful royal official) (Charpin, Clergé d'Ur 236-240; Sallaberger, Der Kultischer Kalender I 211 n. 997; 231 n. 1103 "etwa oberster Mundschenk")

zabar-šu hand-mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)

zadim → **za-dím**

záh, zàh v. to flee, escape; n. fugitive

zal to flow; to melt; to pass (time)

zalag (reduplicated **zazalag**) (to be) pure, shining, bright; to be clean (cf. **kuš zalag-ga** cleaned hides, CUSAS 13, 286)

zapah(ŠU.BAD) palm of the hand; span (= ½ **kùš** = ca. 9 3/4 inches) (Civil, AV Biggs 23) (*ūtu*)

zar, zàr (hay)stack, sheaves; heap, mound (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 91f.)

zar(-re-eš) - tab to gather up or pile (grain stalks) into stacks

zar-re-eš - tál to lay out (grain stalks) in stacks

zé(-er) → **zi(-ir), bu(r)**

zé-eh, zah, zahda(ŠÁH.ZÉ.DA) piglet (cf. **šáh**) (*šahû*) (Steinkeller, NABU 2007 p. 18)

zèh (read now → ^{munus} **áš-gàr**)

zi life; breath; throat

zi(d) to be faithful, trusty, steadfast, true, righteous, good, fine

zi(-da) adj. right, upright, true, faithful, good; n. right (hand or side)

zi(g) to rise, raise; to get excited; to remove, expend; to be excepted, left out (NABU 1994/ 82)

zi-du just, righteous (person)

zi-ga mobilization, levy; (something) raised

zi - gi₄ to calm down

zi(-ir), zé(-er), sír, súr to slip, slide; to efface, erase; to cancel, annul (JAOS 119, 523); to raze, destroy; (to cut or remove plants)

zi - ir to be troubled, worried

zi - pa-ág/an to draw breaths, breathe

zi-pa-ág nostril, airhole; throat(?) (Emesal **ši-pa-ág**; cf. **za-pa-ág**)

zi - pà to take an oath; to conjure

zi-qùm royal road station (Ur III)

zi-ša breath of life

zi-ša - gál to inspire, encourage

zi-ša-gál n. (divine) encouragement, inspiration; adj. life-giving

zi - túm to betake one's life to, to save one's life, take refuge

zi-u₄-sud-rá life of long duration

^{anše} **ZI-ZI** → **sisi**

zì(d) (zíd) flour

zì - dub to heap up, sprinkle flour (ritually), offer flour

zì-dub-dub offering flour

zì-sig₁₅ coarse flour (*hišiltum*)

ZÌ.ŠE → **dabin**

zíb - gíd to hold the reins (Civil, AuOr 17-18, 184 n. 18)

zikum(ENGUR) heaven

zíz emmer wheat

ZÍZ.AN (read **imğağa₃**?) dehulled emmer (?) See Cohen, NABU 1990/ 134, for disc. of **ZÍZ.A.AN** = **/udra/** = *utrû* (see CAD *kunāšu* LL); for **ZÍZ.A** (OS Nippur) read thus **úd-duru₅**. Cf. **ZÍZ** = **úd** = *tiktum* (a type of flour).

zu, OS also **su** to know; to know how, be able; to acknowledge, make known, proclaim; to learn, discover; to inform, teach

zu-a, OS **su-a** acquaintance (elliptical for **lú-zu-a**)

zú tooth, fang; point, tine (of a tool or weapon)

zú - bir₉(NE) (also read **gir₁₀**) to laugh

zú - gu₇, zú - ku₅ to bite (off)

zú - gub to bite, eat (Civil, JNES 23, 9)

zú-lum date (Civil, AV Biggs 33 understands the underlying form to be /**zulu^mb**/)

zuh to steal

zuh-a stolen

zukum(NÚMUN) to step (on), tread, trample

zulumhí → **suluhu**

zur to break, raze (var. of **zi-ir**?)

Abbreviations

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AOAT Alter Orient und Altes Testament (Neukirchen-Vluyn)

ASJ Acta Sumerologica Japonica (Tokyo)

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AV Hallo The Tablet and the Scroll. *Near Eastern Studies in Honor of William W. Hallo* (Bethesda, 1993)

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BaM Baghdader Mitteilungen (Berlin)

Borger, AbZ R. Borger, *Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste*. AOAT 33 (1978-)

BSA Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture (Cambridge, MA)

CDLI (UCLA-CDLI) University of California at Los Angeles - Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative

CDLJ Cuneiform Digital Library Journal

CM Cuneiform Monographs (Groningen)

Civil, Farmer's Instructions M. Civil, *The Farmer's Instructions* (Barcelona, 1994)

CUSAS Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology (Bethesda, 2007-)

Englund, Fischerei Robert K. Englund, *Organisation und Verwaltung der Ur III-Fischerei. Berliner Beiträge zum Vorderen Orient* 10 (Berlin, 1990)

ePSD The Electronic Pennsylvania Sumerian Dictionary (on the Internet)

FAOS Freiburger Altorientalische Studien (Wiesbaden)

Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma E. Flückiger-Hawker, *Urnamma of Ur in Sumerian Literary Tradition. Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis* 166 (Fribourg/Göttingen, 1999)

JAOS Journal of the American Oriental Society (New Haven)

JCS Journal of Cuneiform Studies (Cambridge, MA)

JESHO Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient (Leiden)

JNES Journal of Near Eastern Studies (Chicago)

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MSL Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon (Rome)

NABU Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires (Paris)

Oppenheim, Eames A.L. Oppenheim, Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets of the Wilberforce Eames Babylonian Collection in the New York Public Library (1948)

Or Orientalia (Rome)

OrAnt Oriens Antiquus (Rome)

Priest and Officials (1996) K. Watanabe (ed.), Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East (Heidelberg, 1996)

PSD The Sumerian Dictionary of the University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1984-1998)

RA Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale (Paris)

RAI Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale

RIA Reallexikon der Assyriologie und vorderasiatischen Archäologie (Berlin)

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SEL Studi Epigrafici e Linguistici (Rome)

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StOr Studia Orientalia (Helsinki)

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Veldhuis, Education Niek Veldhuis, Elementary Education at Nippur. CM 22 (Groningen, 1997)

Westenholz, ECTJ Aage Westenholz, Early Cuneiform Texts from Jena (Copenhagen, 1975)

WZKM Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes (Vienna)

YNER Yale Near Eastern Researches (New Haven)

YOS Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts (New Haven)

ZA Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und vorderasiatische Archäologie (Berlin/New York)