

## Sumerian



Sumerian was spoken in Sumer in southern Mesopotamia (part of modern Iraq) from perhaps the 4th millennium BC until about 2,000 BC, when it was replaced by Akkadian as a spoken language, though continued to be used in writing for religious, artistic and scholarly purposes until about the 1st century AD. Sumerian is not related to any other known language so is classified as a language isolate.

### Sumerian cuneiform

Sumerian cuneiform is the earliest known writing system. Its origins can be traced back to about 8,000 BC and it developed from the pictographs and other symbols used to represent trade goods and livestock on clay tablets. Originally the Sumerians made small tokens out of clay to represent the items. The tokens were kept together in sealed clay envelopes, and in order to show what was inside the envelopes, they press the tokens into the clay in the outside.



*Examples of the clay tokens*

Over time they realised that the tokens were not needed as they could make the symbols in the clay. They also developed a numeral system to represent multiple instances of the same symbol rather than just inscribing them all. The symbols became stylised over time and eventually evolved into a complete writing system. The earliest texts come from the cities of Uruk and Jamdat Nasr and date back to 3,300BC.

The name 'cuneiform' means 'wedge-shaped' and comes from the Latin *cuneus* (wedge). It is based on the appearance of the strokes, which were made by pressing a reed stylus into clay. These type of symbol emerged in 3,000 BC.

By about 2,800 BC some of the Sumerian glyphs were being used to represent sounds using the rebus principle. For example, the symbol for arrow, pronounced 'ti', was used to represent the word for life (til). There were also many glyphs which were pronounced the same but represented different words. Later a system of determinatives, which gave you a hint at the category a word belonged to, and of phonetic components, which indicated how to pronounce a word, developed, and helped disambiguate the meanings of glyphs.

Here are some examples of how glyphs changed over time:

3000 BC	2800 BC	2500 BC	1800 BC	600 BC	
					<b>an</b> (sky, heaven)
					<b>ki</b> (place; ground, earth, land, country)
					<b>lu</b> (who(m), which, man, ruler, person)
					<b>munus</b> (woman)
					<b>kur</b> (underworld, land, country, mountain(s), east, east wind)
					<b>geme</b> (female worker)
					<b>saĝ</b> (head, person, capital)
					<b>kag</b> (mouth)
					<b>ninda</b> (bread, food)




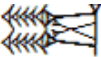






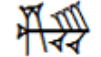

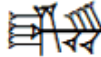



















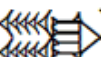






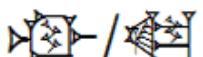



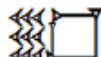


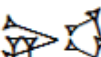
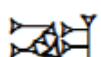

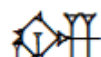






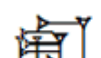








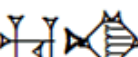




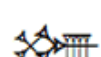





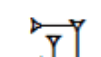

Source: <http://pandora.cii.wvu.edu/vajda/ling201/writingsystems/sumeriancuneiform.htm>






















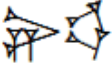







## Notable features

- **Type of writing system:** **semanto-phonetic** - the symbols consist of phonograms, representing spoken syllables, determinatives, which indicate the category a word belonged to and logograms, which represent words.
- **Writing direction:** variable - early texts were written vertically from top to bottom, but by about 3,000 BC the direction had changed to left to right in horizontal rows. At the same time the signs were rotated 90° anticlockwise and started to be made up mainly of wedges.
- Number of symbols: between about 1,000 in older texts to 400 in later texts.
- Many of the symbols had multiple pronunciations.
- Used to write: Sumerian

## Sumerian syllabic glyphs

a	á	e	é	i	í	u	ú
ba	bá	bà	be	bé	bè	bi	bí
bì	bu	bú	bù	da	dá	de	dè

							
di	dí	du	dú	dù	du4	ga	gá
							
ge	gé	gè	gi	gí	gî	gi4	gi5
							
gu	gú	gù	gu4	gu5	gu6	gu7	ha
							
há	hà	ha4	he	hé	hi	hí	hu
							
ka	ká	kà	ke	ké	ki	kí	ku
							
kú	kù	ku4	la	lá	là	le	lé
							
li	lí	lu	lú	ma	má	me	mé
							
mè	mi	mí	mì	mu	mú	na	
							
ná	nà	na4	ne	né	ni	ní	nu
							
nú	pa	pá	pe	pé	pi	pí	pì
							
pu	pú	pù	ra	rá	re	ré	ri
							
rí	ru	rú	rù	sa	sá	sà	sa4
							
se	sé	si	sí	su	sú	sù	su4
							

							
ša	šá	šà	še	šè	ši	ší	šu
							
šú	šù	šu4	ta	tá	te	ti	tì
							
ti4	tu	tú	tù	za	zá	ze	zé
							
zi	zí	zì	zu	zú			

ab	áb	eb	éb	ib	íb	ub	úb
ad	ád	ed	id	íd	ud	úd	ag
ág	eg	ég	ig	íg	ug	ah	áh
eh	ih	uh	úh	ak	ek	ik	uk
al	ál	el	él	il	íl	ul	úl
am	ám	em	im	ím	um	úm	
an	en	èn	in	in4	in5	un	ún
ap	ép	ip	íp	up	úp	ar	ár
er	ir	ip	ur	úr	as	es	és
is	ís	ús	aš	aš	eš	éš	
iš	íš	uš	úš	at	át	et	it
ut	út	az	ez	éz	iz	íz	uz
úz	ùz						

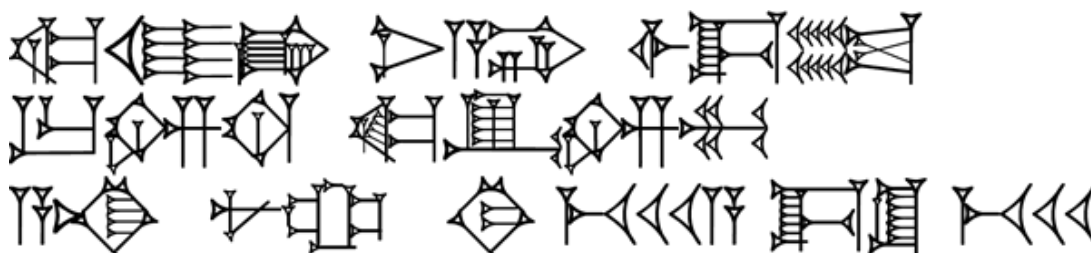
Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuneiform>

## Sample texts



Summary account of silver for the governor written in Sumerian Cuneiform on a clay tablet. From Shuruppak, Iraq, circa 2500 BC. British Museum, London.

Image by Gavin.collins - [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sumerian\\_account\\_of\\_silver\\_for\\_the\\_governor.JPG](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sumerian_account_of_silver_for_the_governor.JPG)



### Translation

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.  
part of Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*Translation into Sumerian by Vincent Tsin*

## Sample videos in Sumerian



### The Epic Of Gilgamesh In Sumerian



## Links

Information about the Sumerian language and script:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuneiform\\_script](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuneiform_script)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuneiform>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sumerian\\_language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sumerian_language)

<http://www.sumerian.org/>

Sumerian dictionaries

<http://psd.museum.upenn.edu/>

<http://www.sumerian.org/sumerlex.htm>

The Sumerian Word of the Day

<http://sumerianwodt.livejournal.com/>

## Language isolates

Ainu, Basque, Bilua, Burushaski, Candoshi-Shapra, Chitimacha, Eskayan, Hadza, Haida, Karuk, Kawésqar, Keres, Kuot, Kusunda, Kutenai, Natchez, Nihali, Nivkh, Páez, Purepecha, Sandawe, Seri, Sumerian, Ticuna, Tiwi, Tunica, Urarina, Wardaman, Washo, Yaghan, Yuchi/Euchee, Zuni

## Cuneiform scripts

Akkadian, Elamite, Hittite, Old Persian Cuneiform, Sumerian, Ugaritic

## Semanto-phonetic writing systems

Akkadian Cuneiform, Ancient Egyptian (Demotic), Ancient Egyptian (Hieratic), Ancient Egyptian (Hieroglyphs), Chinese, Chũ-nôm, Cuneiform, Japanese, Jurchen, Khitan, Linear B, Luwian, Mayan, Naxi, Sawndip (Old Zhuang), Sui, Sumerian Cuneiform, Tangut (Hsihsia)

[Other writing systems](#)

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