

Chronology

Proto=cuneiform: ~ 3500-2900 BC

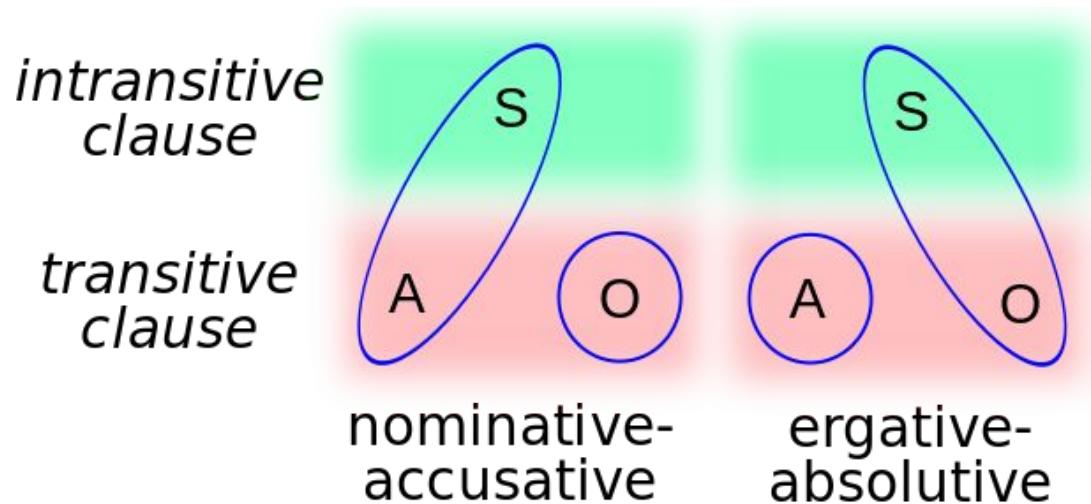
Sumerian

Spoken: ~ ?-2000 BC

Written: ~ 2900 - 100 BC ?

1. Old Sumerian (- 2200)
2. Neo-Sumerian (2200 - 2000)
3. Standard Sumerian (2000 - 1700)
4. post-Hammurabi Sumerian (1700 - 100 AD)

Characteristics - Split-ergative



Writing system

Ideograms

Logograms

Syllabograms

SOV sentence structure:

Subject-Object-Verb

Phonology

added all the chars, do we need other characters

consonants	known	proposed
labials	b, p, m	bw or gb
alveolars (dentals)	d, t, n	
velars	g, (k), ɳ	
sibilants	z, s, ſ	ś(?)
laryngals (velar fricatives)	h	
liquids	l, r	dr

Vowels : a, e, i, u, (o)

Transcription

- Indices / accent on the first syllable (dé)
- Long and short values (dug_3 / du_{11})
- Unknown reading (DU)
- Unclear pronunciation (DU)
- Non-standard, new, non-indexed value, or "spelling out"

ku_4 vs ku_x (DU) ugnim(KI.KUŠ.LU.ÚB.ĜAR) "army"



how to handle this ?

Omitted or superfluous words

1 asz <udu>

ninda <<ninda >>

Broken text

mu-[du3]

mu-d[u3]

mu-『 du3 』

Transcription

adding these as whole words



GAL+LÚ BIG plus MAN = lugal 'king'

gin3-za > za:gin3

= zugin (lapis)



KAxA MOUTH times WATER = naĝ 'to drink'



DAG+KISIM_{5x}(UDU.MÁŠ) = amaš 'sheepfold'

Polyvalency

ka 'mouth' can also be read:

kìri 'nose'

zú 'tooth'

inim 'word'

Semantic determinatives

do i need to add gis or the way it is written
how to identify which one to use

giš : tree, wood trees, woods, and wooden objects

i₇ : watercourse canals and rivers

u₂ : plants / herbs

ki : place cities and other geographic entities

ku₆ : fish fish, amphibians, crustaceans

In subscript or curly brackets

Long and short reading

dùg, du₁₀ 'good'

kudr, ku₅ 'to cut'

dug₄, du₁₁ 'to do'

níg, nì 'thing'

gudr, gu₄ 'bull, ox'

šag₄, šà 'heart, interior'

KA-ga > ka-ga (in the mouth) or du11-ga (done)

KA-ma > inim-ma (of the word)

ZI > zig₃(rise) / zid(good)

Transcription - hyphenation

Separate

Adjectives / verbal adjectives

Genitive

dumu tur 'child small' = 'the small child'

é lugal-la 'the house of the king' {é lugal+ak}

Linked

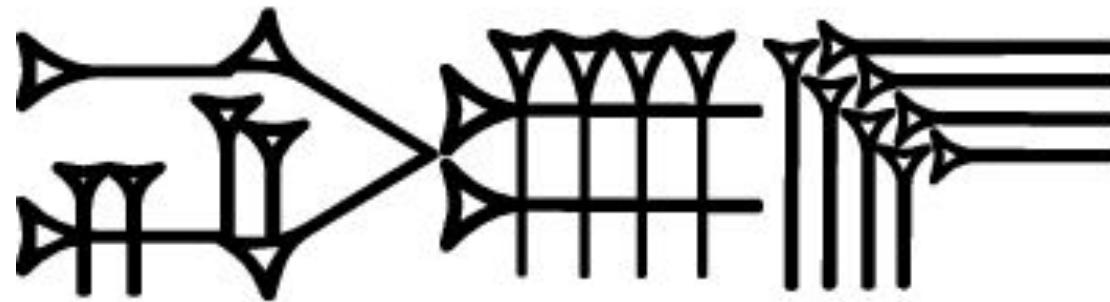
Morphological markers

Reduplicated words

Names / Proper nouns

How to add determiners (a,an,the) in english.
post processing maybe ?

Sign name / sign reading



BI U2 SA

dida

kasz dida

kasz dida

dug(,) dida_x

Nouns

added noun and compound nouns as it
is

Simple / primary nouns

udu: sheep

ur: dog

na4: stone

FROM EPSD2

Complex / compound nouns (asyntactical / frozen)

di-ku5: judge (case-cut)

dub-sar: scribe (tablet write)

lu2-lunga: brewer

é-muhaldim: kitchen

gal:lu₂ = lugal: king (big man)

zà-mu ‘edge of the year’ =

‘New Year’ {zà mu+ak}

Word boundary

- Start and end of a line
- Inflexion at the end
- Ideogram-based

Proper nouns / names

Can be made of a phrase or a clause

Behave like a compound noun

added as it is

geme2-{d}en-lil2

Some nouns formation

Nam (abstract)

nam-lugal

\tilde{Nig}_2 (thing of)

\tilde{nig}_2 -ba

Adjectives

Almost all derived from verbs / few
"true" adjectives

Some take a nominalizing suffix
"-a"

daŷal

gal

tur

dù-a

how to differentiate
adj and verbs

Gender

Personal/animate/self-aware/human

- Individuals & Gods
- Professions, kinship and other terms etc representing people
- Animals and objects in dialogs

Impersonal/inanimate/collective/non-human

- Places (Lagash, house)
- Objects/goods/animals (cattle, grain)
- Groups of people

Gender limits the usage of some cases:

- Dative -> only human
- Directive -> only non-human

Gender impacts verbal affixes:

- n : human
- b : non-human

Examples ??

added these rules
marked plural, collective and
totality same

Number

Singular

Plural

Collective

Totality

	sing.	coll.	plur. (§§ 69-70)	Reduplication: 'totality' (§§ 72-73)	? (ex. 24-26)
animate	lugal 'king'	(lugal?)	lugal-ene 'kings'	lugal-lugal 'all the kings'	lugal-lugal-ene
coll. noun denoting an. beings		eren ₂ 'troops'		eren ₂ -eren ₂ 'all the troops'	
inanimate	é 'house'	é 'complex of houses'		é-é 'all the houses'	

Reduplication of adjectives

Plural	Intensity	Colors
diğir gal-gal	diğir gal-gal	
	1 ^{gi} şù-suh ₅ gal-gal	babar ₂
	1 ninda-bàppir tur-tur	
		kukku ₂ / gi ₆ -gi ₆

added repeated verbs
need to make the rule - if repeated verb make previous noun plural

These are nominal case endings ??

1. How to decide between 1st and 2nd singular
2. 3rd person singular (what is the suffix - am ? am3 am6)
what does the () means - is it it can be there or not ??

Enclitic copula

Jagersma p. 678

ai is reserved for personal subjects only.

Sg 1	me + (e)n	> -me-en	I am	(-am ₆ in OS)
2	me + (e)n	> -me-en	you are	
3p/i	m + Ø	> -(V)m/-ám	he/she/it is; they are	
Pl 1	me + (e)nden	> -me-en-dé-en	we are	
2	me + (e)nzen	> -me-en-zé-en	you are	
3p	me + (e)š	> -me-eš	they (personal) are	

Enclitic copula -am3(A.AN), -am6(AN)

1. what is the use of -a- here
2. do i need to add it in above everywhere

) **maš da ri-a-am₆**

maš da ri.a =Ø =?am

ceremonial.gift=ABS=be:3N.S

‘These are ceremonial gifts.’ (DP 89 5:1; L; 24)

(8) **udu gu₇-a-am₆**

udu gu₇-Ø -?a -?am

sheep eat -NFIN-NOM-be:3N.S

‘These are consumed sheep.’ (DP 246 3:2; L; 24)

Interrogative pronouns

What are these and how to add these ??

a-ba-àm	it is who?	=	who is it?
a-na-aš/šè(-àm)	(it is) for what?	=	why?
a-na-àm	it is what?	=	why?
a-na-gin ₇ (-nam)	(it is) like what?	=	how?
me-a	in where?	=	where?
me-šè	towards where?	=	whither?
me-ta	from where?	=	whence?
cf. en-na-me-šè, en-šè	to until?	=	how long?

Reflexive expressions

How to add these, where are these used and how ?

ni2 = self

ní-ba	in itself, by itself, on its own
ní-bi-ta	by itself, by themselves
ní-bi-šè	for itself, by itself

ní-te-ni	himself, herself	{ní-te+(a)ni+Ø}
ní-te-né	by himself, herself	{ní-te+(a)ni+e}
ní-te-ne-ne	by themselves	{ní-te+(a)nene+e}
ní-te-na	his/her own	{ní-te+(a)ni+ak+Ø}
ní-te-a-ni-ta	by his own free will	{ní-te+(a)ni+ta}

Indefinite adjective

What are these and how to add these ??

lú na-me some(one), any(one), no (one), none

níg na-me something, anything, nothing

ki na-me somewhere, nowhere

u4 na-me sometime, never

é-a še na-me nu-ŷál

Sentence / clause

I Have seen without case as well (how it is required) ??
what are adjectives ??

Nominal chain

Nominal chain

Nominal chain

Verbal chain

Nominal chain

Required

NOUN

Optional

ADJECTIVE + POSSESSIVE/DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN + PLURAL (e/ne)

Required

CASE

lugal+Ø

dumu+(a)ni+Ø

{{{dumu + tur} + bi} + (e)ne} + da}

PRONOUN + CASE

Where to add the ?

Apposition

ki lagasz^{ki}

'the land Lagash' (Cyl B 5:18; L; 22)

Preposed adjective :

kù inana(-k) 'Holy Inana',

en-na / muhaldim

'Enna, the cook' (DP 31 4:7-8; L; 24)

kù lugal-bàn-da 'Holy Lugalbanda'

(5) **gù-dé-a ensi₂ lagasz^{ki}-ke₄ / teme**
gù.dé.a ensi₂.k lagas =ak =e temer
Gudea ruler Lagash=GEN=ERG found

what is dative and dimensional ?

should i add these, i have added absolute suffixes
is ra,da case ending for, with ?

is it subject object or poss in pronouns (for now marked as subj)

Independent pronouns

Rarely used, used for emphasis

added this

Absolutive & Ergative (\emptyset/e)

1	gá-e (ge ₂₆ -e)
2	za-e (older zé)
3p	e-ne (older a-ne)

Dative (ra/r)

1	gá-(a)-ra/ar*
2	za-(a)-ra/ar*
3p	e-ne-ra/er

Dimensional (da/ta/šè)

1	gá-(a)-da*
2	za-(a)-da*
3p	e-ne-da

1	me-en-dè-en
2	me-en-zé-en
3p	e-ne-ne (older a-ne-ne)

1	—
2	—
3p	e-ne-ne-ra/er

—

—

e-ne-ne-da

*An -e- or assimilated -a- vowel may occur between the pronouns and case markers in 1st and 2nd sg. forms.

Possessive pronouns/suffixes (p. 37 with all cases)

added absolute

how to differentiate your and by your
use of (a)

what are locatives/

bi,ni are genitive as well ??

ABSOLUTIVE (-Ø)

Sg

1 -gu₁₀ my

2 -zu your

3p -(a)ni his/her

3i -bi its

ERGATIVE (-e)

LOC.-TERM. (-e)

-gu₁₀ by my

-zu by your

-(a)né by his/her

-bé by its

LOCATIVE (-a)

-gá in my

-za in your

-(a)na in his/her

-ba in its

Pl

1 -me our

2 -zu-ne-ne your (pl.)

3p -(a)ne-ne their

-me by our

-zu-ne-ne by your

-(a)ne-ne by their

-me-a in our

-zu-ne-ne-a in your

-(a)ne-ne-a in their

Possessive pronoun on plural noun

PLURAL

lugal- ^{gu} ₁₀ -ne	my kings
lugal-zu-ne	your kings
lugal-a-né-ne	his kings
lugal-bé-ne	its kings

Demonstrative

Enclitic

-bi 'that, this'

-ne "this"

-ri 'that one there'

-e this, the'

-še 'that nearby'

Independent

ne-en "this one"

How to add and use these

ur5 'this (one)'

Relative pronouns

lú	the person (who)
níg	the thing (which)
ki	the place (where)

Same as interrogative:

a-ba	(the one) who
a-na	(that) which

Nominal chain & cases

ABSOLUTIVE	-Ø	(zero mark of the subject/patient)
ERGATIVE	-e	by (whom, which)
LOCATIVE-TERMINATIVE	-e	by, at, on, upon, next to, for (things)
DATIVE	-ra	to, for (persons)
LOCATIVE	-a	in, into, within, among; during
COMITATIVE	-da	together with
ABLATIVE-INSTRUMENTAL	-ta	from, out of; by means of
TERMINATIVE	-šè	to, towards, for, as; (adverb formative)

When to add genitive tag with the words in terms of grammar
for now i have added - if lugal-{repetition}a

genitive -ak

status constructus / construct state

REGENS + RECTUM + AK

regens: governing, rectum:governed

Regens -of- rectum -AK

{é} + {lugal+ak} + Ø > é lugal-la

The house of the king

REGENS	RECTUM	GEN	REGENS MODIFIERS	CASE
noun + adj	noun + adj + poss/dem + plural	+ ak	poss/dem + plural	case

{šeš tur} + {lugal mah+zu+ak} + bi + ene + Ø > šeš tur lugal mah-za-bé-ne
Those young brothers of your lofty king

Multiple genitives

é dumu lugal úri(m)ki+ak+ak+ak+Ø

> é dumu lugal úri^{ki}-ma-ka

The house of the son of the king of Ur

Genitive and Locative Compared

é-za

"of your house" {é+zu+ak}

"in your house" {é+zu+a}

Anticipatory genitive

Displaced rectum for emphasis

lugal+ak diĝir+(a)ni+Ø > lugal-la diĝir-ra-ni

of the king his god = the god of the king

Genitive without regens

{úri(m)ki+ak} > úriki-ma

the names are added as it is

‘he of Ur, the Urimite’

Litt. "of Ur"

Underling indefinite pronoun or noun

Predicative genitive

predicate noun, pronoun, or adjective + genitive + copula

Sg 1	gá+ak+am	> gá-(a)-kam	it is of me = it is mine
2	za+ak+am	> za-(a)-kam	it is yours
3p	ene+ak+am	> e-ne-kam ??	it is his/hers

P1 1	—	
2	—	
3p	enene+ak+am	> e-ne-ne-kam it is theirs

Equative -gin

ama-/(a)ni/-gin7

like her mother

dumu-sağ lugal-l/a(k)/-gin7

like the first-born son of the king

a-ba za-e-/gin7 so it can be possible without noun as well ??

who (is) like you?

Adverbs

How to add ?
directly ??

or they follow this pattern always

the locative-terminative -e 'by'

húl-la-e
húl-húl-e

happily < húl to be happy
very happily < húl

the terminative -šè (or -éš/eš/aš/iš) 'to, as'
-bi-šè (3rd sg. pronoun + terminative)

gal-le-eš
sud-rá-šè
ul-šè

greatly, well < gal big, great
distantly < sudr to be far away, distant
forever < ul ancient

gal-bi-šè
téš-bi-šè

greatly, well < gal big, great
together < téš each, single

bíl-la-bé
búr-ra-bé
diri-bé

feverishly < bíl to be hot
openly < búr to free, loosen
surpassingly < diri(g) to surpass

Absolutive -Ø

Subject of intransitive verb

No direct object needed
like himanshu walkes

Patient /object for a transitive verb

Is it like if there is no case to the noun, it will be either object in case of transitive or subject in case of intransitive

Ergative -e

Subject / Agent of a transitive verb

Acts on an object / absolute

Locative-terminative -e

By, at, on, next to

Locative terminative

Locative

Locative
terminative

Dative -ra

Indirect object, person only (to, for)

Locative -a

What should be the rule for “the” determinant

In, into, during

Locative terminative

Locative

Locative terminative

u₄ ezem-*ma-ka*

u_{4.d} ezem =ak =?a
day festival=GEN=LOC

here two case endings together how ??

‘on the day of the festival’ (FAOS 9/2 Šulgi 26 2:10; L; 21)

Commitative -da

with

Ablative-instrumental -ta

From, out of, with (something)

u4-bi-ta

from that day, since that time, thereafter

PN / building -ta

From that place

Termintive sze(3)

"Towards, for" (direction, goal)

é-muhaldim-šè

é.muhaldim=še

kitchen =TERM

‘to the kitchen’ (Nik 1:162 1:4; L; 24)

The ventive

mu > conjugation prefix that contains the **ventive**

-m- > ventive which can be inserted before the finite marker (i)

Attinger p. 271 (Foxvog p. 92)

??

		{a}	{i}	{da/ši/ta} ^{b)}	{ni}	{e}	Abs.	Erg.	B
/mu/	{?} ^{c)}	ma-	mu-	mu-da/ši/ta-	mu-ni- mu-un-d)	mu-e-	mu-un-	mu-	(mu-)
	(e(r)) ^{c)}	mu-ra-	mu-ri-	mu-e-da/ši/ta-			mu-e-	mu-e-	
		ma-ra-	mi-ri-						
/im/	{n}	mu-na-	mu-ni-	mu-un-da/ši/ta-			mu-un-	mu-un-	
			mu-un-d)						
	({b})	im-ma-	im-mi-	im-da/ši/ta-e)	mi-ni-		(im-)	(im-)	im-
			(im-d))						i ₃ -im-

Nominalizing suffix

- Nominalizing, participializing, adjективizing, relativizing, subordinating...

Forms...

difference between adj and verbal adj ??

- Adjectives / verbal adjectives / past participles
- Multi-word subordinate clauses
 - The one who did this or that
 - At the time when things were like this or that

Mesanepada

mes an+e pà(d)+a > Mes-an-né-pà-da The Noble Youth Chosen by An

é iri+a dù+a > é iri-a dù-a The house built in the city

en-e a huš in-gi4 en a huš gi4-a

The lord turned back the raging waters The lord who turned back the raging waters

Relative clauses

(a) lugal

lú é in-dù-a

úri^{ki}-šè i-ŷen

The king who built the temple went to Ur

(b) lugal

lú úri^{ki}-šè i-ŷen-na

é in-dù

The king who went to Ur built the temple

lugal lú é+Ø n+dù+Ø+a + Ø úri^{ki}-šè V+ŷen+Ø

lu2 ... a
u4 ... a

Relative clauses

Main noun + apposition(s): absolute, ergative, dative?

Temporal or locative relative clause: loc, comm, term, abl... (in, at/in, before, from, since...)

Adverbial causative: term (because)

Hypothetical : using tukum-bi ... (if)

Modal prefixes

nu: negation (not...) Note: {nu+ba} > la-ba-, {nu+bi} > li-bí-

he2- (ha-, hu-) Precative (or Optative) & Affirmative (May..., Let him)

ga- (gi4-, gu2-) Cohortative (Let me / I shall, I did indeed)

na- [/w maru] Prohibitive (May not!, should not)

na- [/w hamtu] Strong Affirmative (it indeed ...)

ba-ra- Categorical Negative (certainly will not/ did not)

u - Prospective (after that ...)

ši- (še3-, ša-, šu-) Contrapunctive , consequence (therefore...)

nuš - (nu-uš-) Frustrative maybe nu + ši (if only, were it that...)

-n-ga- Conjunctive only on the second verb in a series of two with same agent or subject (and, also, furthermore; and then, consequently)

nu-
(négation)

ba-ra-
(négation catégorique)

na-
(affirmation très forte)

na-
(négation prohibitif)

ga-
(cohortatif)

ha-
(*hamtu* : affirmation solennelle,
marū : souhait)

ši/a/e-
(affirmation, nuance ?)

u-
(prospectif : « après que »)

iri-

nuš-

al-
(statif akkadien)

Intransitive construction

ba ??

lú ba-úš The man died

lú+Ø ba+√+Ø
└────────┘

é ba-dù The house was built

é+Ø ba+√+Ø
└────────┘

Transitive construction

lugal-e lú ba-an-úš

The king built the house

lugal-e é ba-an-dù

The king killed the man

lugal+e lú+Ø ba+n+√+Ø

lugal+e é+Ø ba+n+√+Ø

Main "tense" / aspect = hamtu / perfect

<i>Intransitive</i>		<i>Stem</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1 singular human			en
2 singular human			en
3 singular human			Ø
3 non-human			Ø
1 plural human			enden
2 plural human			enzen
3 plural human			eš

p.360
Jagersma

is it like if no case ending, then it will
be a 3rd person singular always

in case of intransitive verbs

Main "tense" / aspect = hamtu / perfect

subject od transitive alwaus ergative

pronoun_marker

<i>Transitive</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Object</i>
1 singular human	?		en
2 singular human	e		en
3 singular human	n		Ø
3 non-human	b		Ø
1 plural human			enden
2 plural human			enzen
3 plural human	n	-eš	eš

p.360
Jagersma

both are same,
how to differentiate present and past

transitive verb

Conjugation prefixes

Préfixes de conjugaison (II)
mu-
i ₃ -
i ₃ -
a-
-m-
- ba
- bi
-m- : sens ventif
, i-m-ba > im-ma
i-m-bi > im-mi

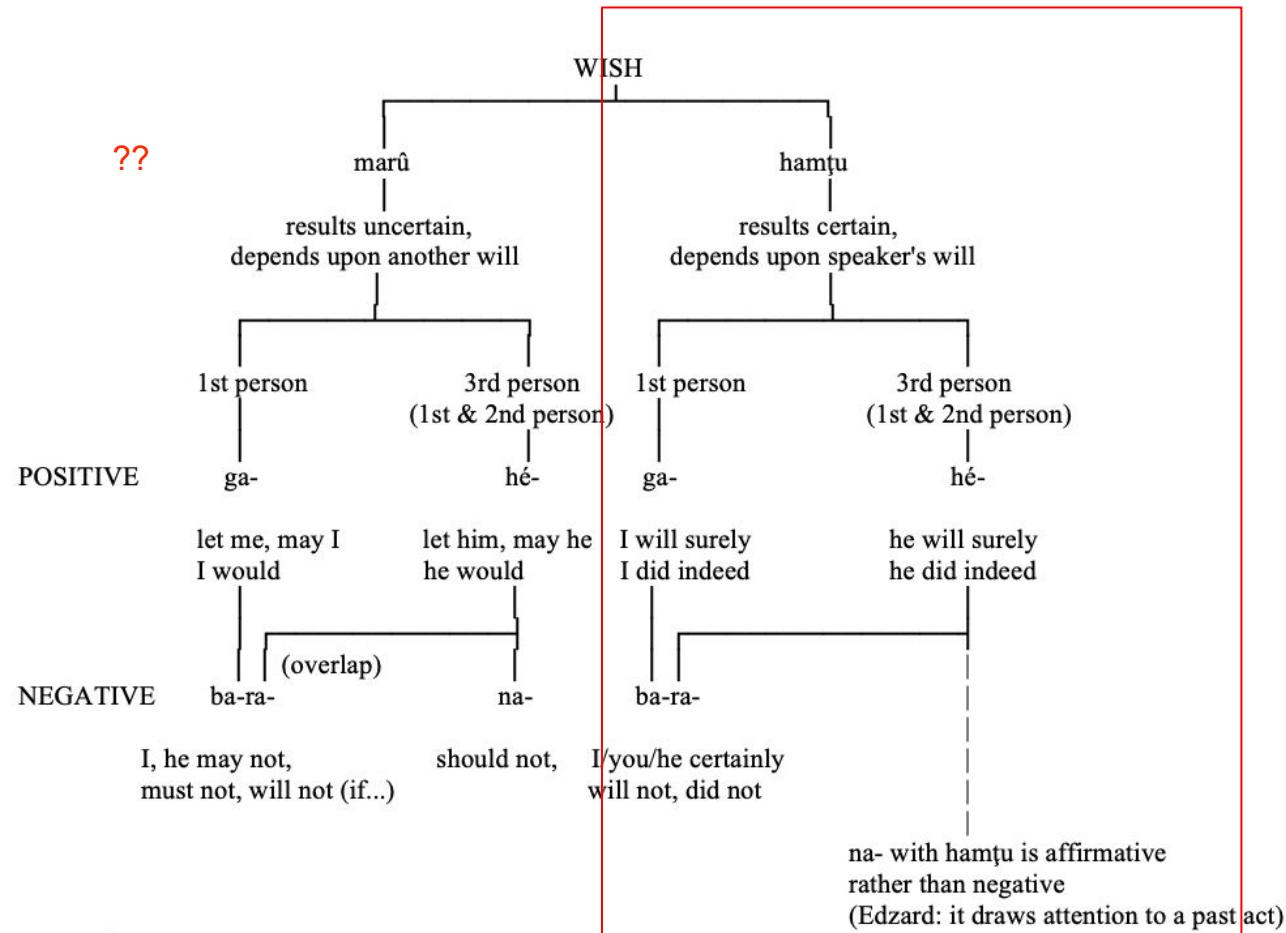
i (finite marker) = marks a finite verb

m(u) (ventive) = 'hither' or 'here'

Modal prefixes

Préfixes modaux (I)	P
nu-	
(négation)	
ba-ra-	
(négation catégorique)	
na-	i ₃
(affirmation très forte)	
na-	i ₃
(négation prohibitif)	
ga-	a-
(cohortatif)	-r
ha-	
(<i>hamtu</i> : affirmation solennelle, <i>marū</i> : souhait)	i ₂
ši/a/e-	i ₂
(affirmation, nuance ?)	
u-	
(prospectif : « après que »)	
iri-	
nuš-	
al-	
(statif akkadien)	

??



Dimensional infixes

Foxvog

Sg	1	<u>mu/m</u>
	2	Ø/e/r
	3p	n
	3i	b
Pl	1	?
	2	?
	3p	ne

Infixes dimensionnels (III)

préf. pers. initiaux > ou V :	Datif	Com.	Abl.	Dir.
e/j, r	-a	-da	-ta	-e/j
n(n)	et peut-être loc-term.	Term.	Loc.	
b		-si		-NI
mē				
enē				
n(n)ē				

Dative examples

lugal-e engar-ra še i-na-an-šúm

The king gave barley to the farmer

énsi-ke₄ lú-ne-er níğ-ba i-ne-en-šúm

The governor gave gifts to the men

diğir-ğu₁₀ nam-lugal ma-an-šúm

My god gave kingship to me

nam-ti sù i-ra-an-šúm

To you he gave long life

Analyze...

mu+da+tuš+Ø >	mu-da-tuš	He sat with me
e+da+ti(l)+Ø >	e-da-ti	He lived with you
n+da+ti(l)+Ø >	in-da-ti	He lived with him/her
b+da+gub+Ø >	ib-da-gub	He stood with it
ne+da+ŷgen+Ø >	i-ne-da-ŷgen	He came with them

Analyze...

nin lugal-da in-da-tuš The queen sat with the king

naĝar iri-šè ib-ši-ĝen The carpenter went to the city

LOCATIVE
DATIVE

(a) lugal-e nin-ra iri-a é i-na-ni-in-dù

ERGATIVE

The king built a house in the city for the queen

Prefix (-)ba-

ba

- Topicalization / directional?
 - non-specific ablative marker
 - ("away from, out of") (Foxvog)
 - directional meaning as a substitute for the prefixed prosthetic vowel /i/ (Foxvog)
- Passive / medio-passive / middle voice?
 - Indirect-reflexive (Jagersma)
 - Passive (jagersma) / no agent
- OB: equated to Akk -t- (Foxvog)
 - separative (i.e. ablative),
 - passive
 - reflexive
 - perfect

b+a

- b = inanimate pronominal element
- a = locative?
- a = indirect object (non-human)? (impersonal dative?)
- a = directional / local infix
- a = i with vowel harmony?

Complementary verbal stems

- Singular vs plural
- hamtu vs maru

Check Thompsen, Attinger or ePSD for the list

Which verb will appear in the sentence that we want to translate ??
where is the list ??

de[bring]	tum[bring]	imperfect singular
	lah[bring]	plural object
dug[speak]	e[speak]	imperfect ; plural
	di[speak]	non-finite imperfect
gub[stand]	sug[stand]	plural
ŷgen[go]	du[go]	imperfect singular
	sub[go]	imperfect plural
	ere[go]	perfect plural
kur[enter]	sun[enter]	plural
lug[dwell]	se[dwell]	plural
til[live]	se[live]	plural
tuš[sit]	dur[sit]	imperfect singular
	durun[sit]	plural
uš[die]	ug[die]	imperfect singular ; plural

Locative terminative & Local (directional) prefix

	devant la base	devant erg./abs. + base
1 ^{re} sing. (avec {mu}): {mu + ? + i}	(-)mu-	(-)mu-
2 ^e sing.: {e/j + i}, /r/ + {i}	-e-	-r ₍₂₎ -
3 ^e sing. pers.: {n(n) + i}	-Vn-	-ni-
3 ^e sing. non-pers.: {b + i}	-Vb-	(-)bi ₂ -
1 ^{re} pl.: {mē + i}	-me-	-me-
2 ^e pl.: /enē/ + {i}	pas d'ex. sūr ^b	pas d'ex. sūr ^b
3 ^e pl.: {n(n)ē + i}	-ne-	-ne-

- Adessive (touching, contiguous)
- Oblique object / second object
- Second agent in causative construction

Infixes dimensionnels (III)				
préf. pers. initiaux	Datif	Com.	Abl.	Dir.
→ ou V :				
e/j, r	-a	-da	-ta	-e/j
n(n)	et peut-être loc-term.			Term. Loc.
b				-ši -NI
mē	-i			
enē				
n(n)ē				

Preformatives		Prefix {ngā}	Ventive prefix	Prefix {ba}	Initial person- prefixes	Dimensional prefixes				Final person- prefixes	Stem	Imper- fective suffix	Person suffixes		Nomin- alizing suffix	
Proclitics	Prefixes					Indirect object marker	Prefix {da}	Prefixes {ta} and {ši}	Local prefixes				Set A	Set B		
nu	?i	nga	mu	ba	? e n b	(a) (ra)	da	ta ši	ni	? e n b	STEM	ed	en	en	?a	
	?a				mē		enē nnē					Ø	e			
	?u				na(n)								endē			
	ha				ga							eš	enzen	enē		
	bara	ma			nnē											
	ši				na											

N.B.: Elements from the same box or from the same column cannot co-occur in the same verbal form.

Exception: The preformatives {nu} and {ha} can co-occur with the preformative {?i} and perhaps also with the preformative {?a}.

Imperatives

- Stem is hamtu
- Prefixes pushed at the end (BV + affixes)
- Only 2nd person agent or subject
 - 1st or 3rd person, use the cohortative or precative
- Pronominal prefixes of the maru

Maru pronominal affixes

Imperfective inflection		
<i>Object</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Subject</i>
?		en
e		en
n		e /Ø (intr.)
(b)		e /Ø (intr.)
		enden
		enzen
		enē /eš (intr.)

Imperatives, compare

in-na-an-du₁₁

i + n (3ps h) + a (dat) + n(agent) + VB + Ø (obj 3ps h)

?i -nna -n -du₁₁.g-Ø

VP-3SG.IO-3SG.A-say -3N.S/DO

‘He said it to him.’ (NRVN 1:59 6; N; 21)

du₁₁-ga-na

du₁₁.g-?a -nna -b

VB + a (i) + n (3ps h) + a (dat) + b (obj 3ps h)

say -VP-3SG.IO-3N.OO

‘Say it to him!’ (Nik 1:177 3:1; L; 24)

Imperative, examples

túm-mu-un

túm -Ø -mu -n

bring-VP-VENT-3SG.DO

‘Bring him!’ (NG 121 12, 17; U; 21)

é-gal-šè la-ha-ab

é.gal =še lah₅ -?a-b

palace=TERM bring:PLUR-VP-3N.DO

‘Bring them to the palace!’ (Pettinato L'uomo 45 19; ?; 21)

Imperative, plural subject

túm-mu-un-zé-en Bring (pl.) her here!

{túm + mu + n + zen}

) **u₄ zi-ga-zé-na**

u_{4.d} zi.g-?a -zen =ak

day rise-VP-2PL.A/S=GEN

‘the day of “Rise, you people!”’ (CTNMC 9 15; D; 21)

Locative terminative and locative markers

$\sqrt{(-a)}$ -bi => b + i (term) **imperative**

$\sqrt{(-a)}$ -ni => ni (loc)

In **hamtu forms** will appear when the agent is present or be partially ellided

bi-(n)-VB (3ps non-human + loc-term + erg)

ni-(n)-VB (loc+ erg 3ps)

n(i)-VB (loc)

Marû forms (imperfective, present-future)

Attinger p. 183

	Bh.	Bh. red.	Bh. triplée	Bm.	Bm. red.	Bm. triplée	B + {ed} ³²⁷
I	sum	sum-sum	sum-sum-sum	sum	sum-sum	sum-sum-sum	sum-mu-d
II	gar	gar-gar	gar-gar-gar	ga ₂ -ga ₂	ga ₂ -ga ₂ -ga ₂	?	ga ₂ -ga ₂ -d
III	e ₃	e ₃ -e ₃	?	e ₃ -d	e ₃ -e ₃ ³²⁸	?	e ₃ -de ₃ -d
IV	du ₁₁ ³²⁹	du ₁₁ -du ₁₁ -g	?	e	du ₁₁ -du ₁₁	?	-----

I > invariable VB (for Foxvog = affixation class, with -e or reduplication Thomsen = regular verbs)

II > marû B reduced (Foxvog & Thomsen = reduplication)

III > marû B modified (Foxvog & Thomsen = alternating) [e3(d) & te^g/ti]

IV > marû complementary B / "suppletive" (Foxvog & Thomsen = complementary) [see ePSD, Edzard]

Use of the imperfective

Non-stative (du₁₀ = makes sweet vs ~~is sweet (hamtu)~~)

Non-past action (present or future de₂ = (will) pour(ing) vs ~~poured (hamtu)~~)

Incomplete action

(89) **lú-ra sağ gig-ge šu mu-ğá-ğá**

lú =ra sağ gig=e šu =Ø Ø -mu -n -ğar:RDP -e
 man=DAT head ill =ERG hand=ABS VP-VENT-3SG.OO-place:IPFV-3SG.A:IPFV
 'Headache has placed (its) hand upon a man (= He has now a headache).' (TMHC 6:1 B
 2; N; 21)

Past progressive (action in the past that was ongoing then)

(91) **kur nu₁₁-ta nu₁₁ mu-na-ta-e₁₁-dè**

kur nu₁₁ =ak =ta nu₁₁ =Ø
 mountains alabaster=GEN=ABL alabaster=ABS

Ø -mu -nna -ta -e₁₁.d -ed -Ø

VP-VENT-3SG.IO-from-go.down-IPFV-3NS:IPFV

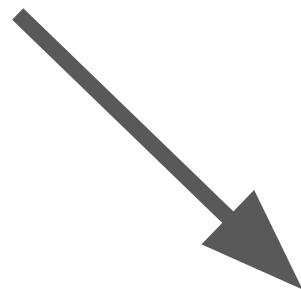
'From the alabaster mountains alabaster was coming down for him.' (Cyl A 16:24; L; 22)

DU/TUM3 (to bring)

	sg. (Absolutiv)	pl. (Absolutiv)
<i>hamtu</i>	de ₆ , tum ₂	lah _{4/5} (Lebewesen) (psarg. Lagaš: ra für Tiere)
<i>marû</i>	tum ₃	lah _{4/5}

Sallaberger, Walther (2005): "bringen" im Sumerischen. Lesung und Bedeutung von de6(DU) und tum2(DU). In: Rollinger, Robert (ed.) : Von Sumer bis Homer : Festschrift für Manfred Schretter zum 60. Geburtstag am 25. Februar 2004. *Alter Orient und Altes Testament*, Vol. 325. Münster: Ugarit. pp. 557-576

	de ₆
	tum ₃
	tum ₂
	lah ₅
	DU.DU
	lah ₄
	DU&DU



"bringen I, mit sich führen, geleiten"; Objekt kann sich selbst bewegen
(Personen, Herdentiere, Boote)

	sg. (Absolutiv)	pl. (Absolutiv)
<i>hamtu</i>	tum ₂	lah _{4/5} (psarg. Lagaš: ra für Tiere)
<i>marû</i>	tum ₃	lah _{4/5}

"bringen II, liefern"; Objekt muss getragen werden

	(sg.)
<i>hamtu</i>	de ₆
<i>marû</i>	tum ₃

Carried

Directed

To say (KA)

dug[speak]	e[speak]	imperfect ; plural
	di[speak]	non-finite imperfect



e



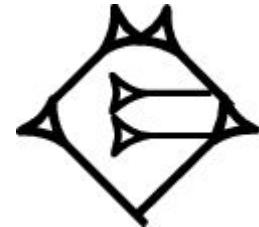
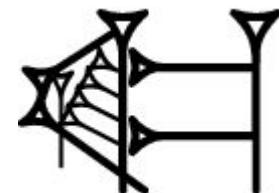
be₂



ne



e₇

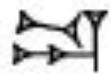


Stem alternation
Jagersma p. 315

ePSD (click on "sv" top left)

To go (Gen/DU)

gen[go]	du[go]	imperfect singular
	sub[go]	imperfect plural
	ere[go]	perfect plural



gen (gen)



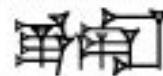
sub₂



re



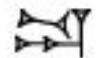
er



e-ra



er_x(DU.DU)



re₆



re₇



er-re



i-ri

Paradigms

Jagersma p. 360

	Perfective inflection			Imperfective inflection		
<i>Transitive</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Agent Subject</i>
1 singular human	?		en	?		en
2 singular human	e		en	e		en
3 singular human	n		Ø	n		e
3 non-human	b		Ø	(b)		e
1 plural human			enden			enden
2 plural human			enzen			enzen
3 plural human			eš			enē
<i>Intransitive</i>		<i>Stem</i>	<i>Subject</i>		<i>Stem</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1 singular human			en		(+ ed)	en
2 singular human			en		(+ ed)	en
3 singular human			Ø		(+ ed)	Ø
3 non-human			Ø		(+ ed)	Ø
1 plural human			enden		(+ ed)	enden
2 plural human			enzen		(+ ed)	enzen
3 plural human			eš		(+ ed)	eš

The suffix -ed

Yoshikawa et al. : -ed does not exist, -e (maru marker) + d(prospective suffix)
(+e[loc term] / a [nom.])

-e : most probably 3ps pronominal element (maybe a marû marker)

-ed : loosely a future marker, could be modal (only with marû)

Realization of the ed morpheme

- a) [ed] after a C and before a V šúm-e-dè
- b) [(e)d] after a V and before a V dù-dè
- c) [e(d)] after a C "in final position" sar-e#
- d) [(e)(d)] after a V "in final position" in a form such as gi4-gi4 ãá-ãá##

How to detect a marû / imperfective

- 3rd p singular pronominal suffix -e
- Marû VB (classes II-IV reduplication, alternation, complementary)
- -ed marker
- context / sense

Examples

tùr nu-dù-e amaš nu-ğá-ğá

Cattle pens were not being built, sheepfolds were not being set up

(Nisaba Hymn 27 in Reisman Diss. p. 105 OB)

aša₅ gal-gal-e šu ma-ra-ab-íl-e

e pa₅-e gú-bi ma-ra-ab-zi-zi

All the great fields will *raise the hand* for you,

The levees and ditches will raise their banks for you

(Cyl A 11:12-13)

{mu+ra+b+íl+e+Ø}

{mu+ra+b+zi-zi+Ø}

é u₄-dè ma-ra-dù-e

ği₆-e ma-ra-ab-mú-mú

The day will build up the temple for you,

the night will make it grow up for you

(Cyl A 12:1-2)

{mu+ra+(b)+dù+e+Ø}

{mu+ra+ab+mú-mú}

Examples

nu-tuš-ù-dè-en {nu+tuš+ed+en}

I/you will (must) not sit

gó-e u4-ba ša-ba-gúr-e-dè-en sza+ba+VB+ed+en (dative not marked)

And indeed I, on that day, will consequently (ša-) have to bow down to him

Non-finite verbal forms

Verbal adjective, participle, infinitive, verbal noun, gerund, etc
Can be construed with subjects, objects, and adjuncts...

- 1) "Present" participle [perfective] (e.g. *gar*) [sitted, sat]

"Timeless truth", generic action or state. Can have an active or passive meaning.

- 2) Past participle [perfective] (e.g. *gar-a*) [was sat]

Expresses specific action or state, normally in the past

- 3) Imperfective participle (e.g. *dim2-me(d)* *dim2+ed*) [sitting, who will sit]

Non-finite version of the marû

- 4) imperfective participle with nominalizing suffix (e.g. *bala-e-da* *bala+ed+a*)

Only in pronominal conjugations/non-finite temporal clause (Jagersma p. 672)

Infinitive

- Same form as the past participle du3-a = built / build
- Verbal nouns (instead of adjectival) du3-a(-case) = (for) building / to build
- Marû participle with nominalizing suffix, always used as a noun
- Take a case ending to relate to the main verb

(4) é ^dnin-*gír-su-ka* řú-dè

é nin.ğír.su.k=ak =Ø řú -ed -Ø =e

house Ningirsu =GEN=ABS erect-IPFV-NFIN=DIR

'in order to build Ningirsu's temple' (Cyl A 15:9; L; 22)

VB+ed+e(loc term.)