

Twelve cuneiform *tenû* numerals

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1 Summary

This document proposes filling the Cuneiform Numbers and Punctuation block with twelve cuneiform numerals used in the third millennium.

Three of those are additional numerals in the AŠ (or DIŠ) *tenû* series, 7[↖]–9[↖], where 1[↖] = [↖] through 6[↖] = [↖] are already encoded. Their glyphic range and

usage, as well as possible reasons for their absence in the current version of the Standard, are discussed in §??.

The other proposed characters constitute a new series of numerals, formed by  numerals crossing an  wedge. They are discussed in §??.

2 Proposed changes to the Standard

2.1 Core specification text

No change is needed in the core specification.

2.2 Code charts

The code charts for the affected block, including the character names list with proposed informative aliases, cross references, and informative notes, are shown on the following pages. A plain text file containing the [NamesList.txt](#) lines is attached to this document.

2.3 Properties

Add to the respective UCD files the lines given in this section. These are available as plain text files attached to this document. Changes to derived files are not listed.

2.3.1 Name, General_Category, Numeric_Value, etc.

2.3.2 Line_Break




2.3.3 Script

2.3.4 Script_Extensions





2.3.5 Block

3 DIŠ *tenû* numerals

This section discusses the following proposed characters:

- U+1246F  CUNEIFORM NUMERIC SIGN SEVEN ASH TENU
- U+12475  CUNEIFORM NUMERIC SIGN EIGHT ASH TENU
- U+12476  CUNEIFORM NUMERIC SIGN NINE ASH TENU

3.1 Name

The existing numerals in the  series are named  CUNEIFORM SIGN ASH ZIDA TENU for the first one and CUNEIFORM NUMERIC SIGN *n* ASH TENU for –.

Some¹ technical terms used in cuneiform character names are derived originate from the structural descriptions of cuneiform signs by Akkadian-speaking scribes in late second and first millennium lexical texts. [TODO(egg): Cite Yushu Gong on *tenu* itself] In particular, the word *tenû* is used to describe slanted signs or parts

¹TODO also note *gunû* but contrast CROSSING rather than *gi-li-mu-u*, SQUARED rather than *li-mu-bu* *i-gi-gu-ub-bu-u2*

of signs: thus 𐎶 is described as 𐎶 *tenû* in [P365233]², 𐎶 as 𐎶 *tenû* in [P391514; P467315], 𐎶 as 𐎶 *tenû* in [P391514], 𐎶 as 𐎶 (containing) 𐎶 *tenû* in [P365267]³. In most cases, the direction of the slant not explicitly specified. The terms *kaba tenû* and *zida tenû*, from Sumerian 𐎶 gab₂ “left” and 𐎶 zid “right” respectively, are used in [P345960], which contrasts 𐎶 described as *kaba tenû* and 𐎶 described as *zida tenû*.

In modern transliteration, 𐎶 numerals are described as 𐎶 *tenû* (ATF: asz@t) or 𐎶 *tenû* (ATF: disz@t), the latter being more common⁴. Informative aliases using *diš tenû* have been recommended for the existing characters in [L2/24-239]. The proposed names use ASH TENU for consistency with the already-encoded characters, and the proposed annotations include informative aliases with *diš tenû*.

3.2 Ur III usage

As described in [Sch35, p. 135] (see Figure 1), slanted signs are used in Ur III economic texts primarily in subtractive notation with 𐎶 la⁵, as well as for ordinals⁶ and for ages of animals in years⁷.

Accounts of animals giving their ages in years rarely go beyond three-year old animals. Subtractive notation, which appears in the ED IIIa period [Rob08, p. 77], is used to compactly express numbers close to a larger round number, *e.g.*, 𐎶 𐎶 10 – 1 instead of 𐎶 for 9, 𐎶 𐎶 30 – 2 instead of 𐎶 for 28, or 𐎶 𐎶 60 – 1 instead of 𐎶 for 59; *cf.* IX instead of VIII in Roman numerals. It is therefore usually limited to small subtrahends⁸. Larger subtrahends do occur for quantities close to a much larger unit; however in Ur III, they are often written 𐎶 numerals, as in [P109346] 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 “4 shekels minus 7 grains of gold”, a weight which would otherwise be written 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 “3 + $\frac{2}{3}$ shekels and 53 grains”, as 180 𐎶 = 1 𐎶.

Ordinals with 𐎶 numerals are also typically limited to small numbers or subtractive notation: many of the attestations of *n* 𐎶 “*n*th” are in year names⁹, such as 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 mu kar₂-har^{ki} a-ra₂ 2 𐎶 -kam-aš ba-ḫul “year Karhar was destroyed for the second time” (31st year of Šulgi’s reign), 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 mu si-mu-ru-um^{ki} a-ra₂ 3 𐎶 -kam-aš ba-ḫul “year Simurrum was destroyed for the third time” (32nd year of Šulgi’s reign), or 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 mu si-mu-ru-um^{ki} u₃ lu-lu-bu-um^{ki} a-ra₂ 1 𐎶 la 1 𐎶 -kam-aš ba-ḫul “year Simurrum and Lullubum were destroyed for the ninth time” (44th year of Šulgi’s reign). Larger ordinals are frequent, in particular for the day of the month, but these are written with 𐎶 numerals, thus 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 for “the 7th day” or 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 for “the 28th day”.

²Note that while the third millennium 𐎶 and 𐎶 are related by a 45° rotation, in the Neo-Assyrian style used by this list, these signs look like 𐎶 and 𐎶, so that only one wedge is slanted, as noted in [Gongoo].

³TODO something on spelling out names 𐎶 ga-na te-nu-u₂ and 𐎶 še te-nu-u; ku te-nu-u, etc.

⁴For an example of a transliteration using aš tenû, see [Grec02021]; note that only the HTML version uses aš tenû, the PDF uses diš.

⁵Also transliterated la₂, as in [CDLI]. In the transliterated Ur III corpus on [CDLI], out of 3304 occurrences of (disz@t), 1971 are in 𐎶 *n* la₂ *n*(disz@t).

⁶1583 out of 3304 occurrences are *n* 𐎶 *n*(disz@t) -kam, including 647 after 𐎶

⁷203 occurrences of gu₄, ab₂, ansze, or dur₃ *n*(disz@t)

⁸Of the 1971 Ur III occurrences of la₁ *n*(disz@t), 1930 are with *n* ≤ 2, of which 1823 with *n* = 1.

⁹430 occurrences of *n*(disz@t) -kam are on lines starting with mu, of which 308 are in 𐎶 𐎶.

Figure 1: [Sch35, p. 135]

3.3 Early Dynastic usage

7\–9\ are well attested in

3.4 Stacking patterns

4 AŠ×(DIŠ *tenû*) numerals

<https://cdli.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de/artifacts/452986/reader/209489> <https://cdli.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de/artifacts/467743/reader/213564>

5) GEBRAUCH VON

ITT.N. 7164 a:	= 20 minus 3 = 17.	Nota: Pgl. im römischen Zahlensystem: IX = X minus I; XIX = XX minus I; ferner die lateinischen Ausdrücke: undeviginti = 20 minus 1; duodeviginti = 30 minus 2.
CT. 10, 24964:	= 40 minus 4 = 36.	
Gen. TEO. 5670:	= 240 minus 2 = 238.	

Figure 2: [Sch35, p. 132]

4.1 Stacking patterns

The subsequent mu-iti system, which saw limited use at the end of the presargonic and the beginning of the Old Akkadian periods, seems, on its surface, to be a rational development from the system it replaced; the *basis* of a 30-day month carries on (cf. for instance the texts B. Foster, Umma in the Sargonic Period [Hamden 1982] pl. 18, Nr 37, discussed by J. Friberg, *Scientific American* 250/2 [Feb. 1984] 114 and Foster, ASJ 4 [1982] 43 obv iii9-11) and, for a period at least, a graphically comparable method of representing year dates, with now vertical strokes impressed on either side of the long horizontal, was used (the date of the text BIN 8, 117, which both Powell, HUCA 49, 9 and B. Foster, Or. NS 48 (1979) 156 and USP p. 7 read 7 (mu) 1 (iti) 7 (ud), should be registered with some scepticism). Only here is the refinement of day added, so that documents

Figure 3: TODO note that this should cite BIN 8, 116, not 117.

A connection of im with the later usage of im(.ma) (presargonic Lagash and later; Akkadian šaddaqqi/a(m) with lexical equivalent MU.IM.MA [MSL 5, 65:195]), meaning “previous (year)” is not apparent. For the latter usage cf. particularly DP 280 (= 281), a presargonic temple document which “loads onto the backs” (gu₂.ne.ne.a e.ne.gar) of the fisheries foremen Ne.sag and Lugal.šag₃.la₂.tuku the quota arrears of im.im.ma.kam , im.ma.kam and mu.a.kam , that is of the year before last = year one (of the king Urukagina [second regnal year]), of last year = year 2 and of this year = year 3. Also DP 243 goats of various colors / maš im.ma.kam / ditto / maš mu.a.kam and DP 94. maš im.ma as delivery arrears noted after grown nannies (ud₅) and before maš šag₃.hi (/mu.a.kam, “of the current year”), further maš im.ma = maš.gal.gal in the summation rev i₂ (see footnote 17 to the notations of the type). A parallel usage is found in the Old Akkadian text ITT 2/1, 3078 obv 1-4. 3 1/2 ma.na siki / [i]m.ma.kam / 1 gu₂ la₂.4 ma.na siki / mu.a.kam. It would seem difficult to reconcile this clear usage im = “previous year” with the often translated im = “account tablet” (im = clay)

Figure 4: TODO

Acknowledgements

The *CuneiformComposite* font by Steve Tinney is used when referring to the reference glyphs for already-encoded cuneiform. *Noto Sans Cuneiform*, by Monotype Imaging, is used to for most of the cuneiform text in this document, with modifications (cuneiform glyph for ŠAR₂, corrected glyphs for UN and KALAM per [Uni16], alternate glyph for). Arabic text is set in *Scheherazade New* by SIL International; Traditional Chinese text is set in *Noto Serif TC* by Ken Lunde et al.; monospace text is set in *Consolas* by Luc(as) de Groot; the remainder of the text is set in *Cambria* and *Cambria Math* by Monotype Imaging and Tiro Typeworks.

References

ISO and Unicode documents

- [Uni16] The Unicode Consortium. *The Unicode Standard*. Version 16.0.0. The Unicode Consortium, 10th Sept. 2024.
ISBN: 978-1-936213-34-4.
<https://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode16.0.0/core-spec/>.

Online corpora and related projects

- [CDLI] É. Pagé-Perron, J. L. Dahl, B. Lafont, J. Renn, R. K. Englund and P. Damerow, eds. *Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative*. 2000–.
<https://cdli.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de>.

Other documents

- [Rob08] E. Robson. *Mathematics in Ancient Iraq. A Social History*. Princeton University Press, 2008.
ISBN: 978-0-691-09182-2.
- [Sch35] N. Schneider. *Die Keilschriftzeichen der Wirtschaftsurkunden von Ur III*. Editrice Pontificio Istituto Biblico, 1935.