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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.

Minor annual revisions add some new entries or update readings or translations.

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-a (now being read **áya** and **aya** respectively) 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-ba → **a-ga**

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**, **sağara** and **urubi** sections)

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

a-da-man/mìn contest between two parties, (verbal) duel, disputation (Mittermayer, AV Krecher 383ff.)

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, inundate (Attinger, Eléments 477-484)

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

^{kuš}**A.EDIN.LÁ** → ^{kuš}**ummu₃**

a-EN-da → **a-ru₁₂-da**

a-estub^{ku6} 'carp flood,' early(?) flood (a literary phrase) (Civil, AuOr 15, 52: "that time in early spring when, after the water temperature has reached at least 16° C, the large carps spawn, with spectacular splashings, in the shallowest edges of ponds, marshes, and rivers," cf. Lammerhirt, Šulgi F p. 77)

a-ga, a-ba back, rear (of a building); hind quarters; after; cf. **a-ga-ni-šè** after him

a-ga-am, a-ga-àm (etc.) artificial pond or lake for controlling flood waters (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 130f.; CUSAS 17, 280 n. 132)

a-ga-am a mostly female occupation associated with the **i-du₈**, perhaps 'doorkeeper's helper' (Civil, CUSAS 17, 280, q.v. for Semitic etymologies)

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; OS **a-ba-ni-šè** after him (En I 29, 97')

a-gù → **ugu, úgu**

a-gàr, a-gar, agar₄(SIG₇) agricultural tract, area of field parcels, irrigation district, arable land; meadow (ePSD) (Michałowski, CKU p. 295)

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-ğá-lá** leather sack (Civil, ARES 4 no. 266)

^{uruda}**a-ğá-lá** (a metal vessel) (CUSAS 13, 167)

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

a-ğí₆(-a) flood, flood wave

A.KA → **ugu, úgu**

A.KA-a - ̄gar → úgu-a - ̄gar

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 flood water!)

a-mah high water, flood, inundation

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

a-na-aš(-àm), a-na-šè(-àm) why (ES **ta-aš**)

a-na-gin₇ how, why; thus, so

a-nağ libation; drinking water

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

a-níğin pond, puddle, standing water

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

a-nir – si-il to intone, perform a lament

ā-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 (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 (*mū zakūtu*) (syllabic for **sig₅** and **sa_{6(g)}**, see Bauer, AfO 40/41, 95)

a-sis salty, brackish water

a - sur to pass urine, urinate

a-šà(g), aša_{5(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

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

ā - áğ to command, give, issue orders or instructions to someone (-da-) regarding (-ši-)

ā-áğ-ğá instruction, order; news (Attinger, ZA 87, 115)

ā-an handle(?) (Attinger, ZA 87, 115f.); literally 'high arm' (part of a balance, Nisaba 15/1, 359)

ā-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: ^a**an-kára**)
(ePSD now reads **enkar, an-kár, en-kár** etc.)

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 (OB synonym of → **á - ġar**) (Civil, CUSAS 17, 256f.)

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-zí-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, OB **á - dar** to apply force, overpower (Civil, CUSAS 17, 256f.)

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 Mieroop, Crafts 134; Civil, Iraq 23, 162)

á-sig slingstone

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

á-še, á-šè now (*anumma*); not yet (*lāman*)

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

á-šita₄(U.KID)(-a) paraphanelia, implements (Civil, JAOS 88 (1968) 7) < **á šu-du₇-a** (?)

á-šu-ġīr 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; to treat. 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. The OB signlist Proto-Ea 524-8 lists the values **a₅, nà, ša₅, kè**, and **aka** for the **AK** sign.

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. **ábba** is used for the Semitic word *śibūtum* in administrative documents where Sum. texts use **lú ki-inim-ma** (Veldhuis, AV Sjöberg 2, 255)

ab-ba-ab-ba grandfather

ab-làl window, opening, pigeon hole

áb cow

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

abgal (apkāl) (a high priestly official of the early Nanše cult); (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)

kušad-tab reins; leash (Nisaba 15/1, 360)

(^{giš})**ád(GÍR-gunû)**, **àddu** boxthorn; thorn (*eddettu*) (some now read **kíšig**) (see Attinger, ZA 95, 263f. for detailed discussion of readings)

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

adab(UD.NUN)^{ki} the city Adab. Probably pronounced /uṛab/ or /aṛab/ in the late 3rd millennium (Marchesi, MC 14, 169)

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

àddá/àd(UDUxÚŠ) (also written UDU.ÚŠ or GUDxÚŠ) (animal) carcass (Veldhuis, AV Sigrist 224-6)

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

^{giš}**àddu(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) → aḡarin

àga-ús, aga-ús constable, gendarme, guard, body-guard; soldier (Lafont, CDLI 2009:5, 9ff.) (*ālik urki* 'one who goes behind', see → **a-ga**)

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

agar₄ → a-gàr

agrig steward, 'housekeeper' (ePSD)

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

agrún-kù the goddess Ninlil's sanctuary at Ur (LU 16)

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

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

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

ah, ^aah (in Gudea) → **uh**

ak → **a₅**

aka(ŠID) fleece; tuft of wool

akan(UBUR) udder, teat, nipple (cf. **ubur** (human) breasts)

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-ğar** (a musical instrument) (PSD A/3 147 translates: (a lyre)) (Attinger, ZA 95, 270)

^{giš}**al-ğar-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; Civil, JCS 65, 44)

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

alal(ŠIDxA), alal_x(ABxA) conduit, pipe

alam, alan figure; statue, image. PSD A/3 170a calls **alam** the preferred phonetic form. A reading **alağ** based on the important reference PEA 845 (Jx) **a-la-ağ**, 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.

alam-na₄, alam-na stone figure, statue

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) → **šagan_x**

AMA.^dINANNA → **ağarin, 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 (Michałowski, Lamentation p. 76-78) (cf. **é-mí**)

ama₅-kalam-ma storehouse/dwelling-quarters of the land (Michałowski, 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 **ǵi₆-ù/un-na**)

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

an-bar₇ noon, noontime heat

an-dùl shade, cover; protection

an-eden-na high plain, steppe

an-ǵá and still, even so

an-kára → **á-an-kára**

an-ki heaven and earth, the universe

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

APIN → **àbsin, engar, uru₄**

gís apin plow

apin-lá tenancy, rent; tenant, lessee; cultivator (Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 114 n. 5; Civil, CUSAS 17, 267: cultivation of someone's field in exchange for a share of the harvest)

apkal → **abgal**

ar-ga-núm (a resin) (*argannu, argānu*)

ár, ar, a-a-ar praise

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

àr to mill, grind flour

na⁴ára or **na⁴kinkin** mill, millstone

ár-dú → **HAR-tud, ìr**

arad, árad → **ìr**

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

arhuš - ak to act compassionately toward, show compassion to (e.g. Gilg & Huwawa A 35)

gís ásal(A.TU.GAB.LIŠ) Euphrates poplar(?) (*ṣarbatu*)

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

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

d^aš-ím-babbar₍₂₎ a by-name for Nanna-Suen, now being read **dili-ím-babbar₍₂₎** (Lämmerhirt, Sulgi F, p. 74)

aš-te, ašté → **iš-dè**

áš, á-áš, aš a) curse; b) (non-erotic) need, desire (Civil, CUSAS 17, 254)

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

^{munus}**áš-gār** female goat (reading **zēh** is obsolete; Heimpel, BSA 7, 116ff. reads **ašgar**) ; M. Cohen, AV Owen 81 suggests ^{munus}**áš-ašgar** ; see Schrakamp, JCS 65, 209 for reading ^{munus}**ešgar_x**

áš six (Edzard, AV Klein 102)

aša₅ → a-šā

ašgab leatherworker

ášnan (a goddess figure personifying emmer wheat) (see also **ášnan**)

áya, aya → a, a-a

az bear

azlag_x(LÚ.TÚG), azlag_{3,6} fuller, washerman (also conventionally read **ášlag**, 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, distribution, share (cf. → **ní̄g-ba**)

ba^{ku6} snail(?)

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

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

ba-an → báán

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-ba₆ → ba-Ú

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 ('barig', 'bariga') a large measuring vessel, capacity 1/5 **gur** = 6 **bán** = 60 **sila** in Ur III or 36 **silà** in OS

ba-Ú or **ba-ba₆** chief goddess of Girsu, consort of Ningirsu (Marchesi, Or 71 (2002) 161-172 argues for **ba-ú** or the like; Rubio, JCS 62 (2010) 35-39 argues for **ba-ba₆**. Marchesi, like Borger in MZI, points out that the value **ba₆** does not exist in any signlist. CDLI reads **ba-ba₆**; ETCSL reads **ba-ú**. **ba-Ú** is the safest and more current reading.)

ba-za cripple, dwarf

bà(EŠ) v. to halve; n. half

babbar, bar₆-bar₆ (= **bábbár**) 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**); top (opposite **úr** base, e.g. CT 58, 5:10)

bàd-si parapet

báhar potter (Sallaberger Töpfer *passim*)

bal-a-ri opposite side, shore

bal-bal-e (an OB hymn type)

^{gis}**bala** spindle; rod, pin (Attinger, NABU 1995/33 n. 1, suggests Auslaut /g/, while ePSD and DCCLT prefer /k/) (*pilakk/qqu*)

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

bala (rotating) term of office or service, turn of duty; reign; prebend cf. **bala-gub-ba** term of duty See Owen, Nisaba 15/1, 361 n. 535.

bala(-šè) - a₅ transport (for trade)

balağ harp (some translate 'lyre'); (a large drum?); (an OB and later eme-sal lamentation, part of the temple liturgy together with the **ér-šèm-ma**) (U. Gabbay, Yuval 8, 129ff. 'lyre' in early texts, later a kind of drum; Civil, AV Biggs 18; Veldhuis, AfO 44/45, 120; Cooper, JCS 58, 41 n. 6) (*balangu*)

balağ-di harp player, lamentation singer

^{gis}**ban** → ^{gis}**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, bànd-a (or **bànda**^{da}) small(er), young(er), minor, junior; short (time); impetuous, wild (note that Labat and Borger AbZ read **banda**₃ rather than Deimel's **banda**₁, a practice now universal)

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

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

bappir, bàppir beer bread (generally thought to be a baked loaf of brewing ingredients, but measured using capacity measures rather than counted, see Damerow, CDLJ 2012:2 §4.6). Sallaberger, AV Attinger 294ff., now translates 'sourdough (bread)'.

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; outer side, 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-ğu₁₀-a** on my behalf, for my sake (e.g. Gudea Cyl B 2:6)

bar - a₅ to set apart, separate; to examine, test, put to trial

bar-da, bar-dù-a crosspiece, crossbar

^(túg)**bar-dul₅** (a common garment); (without determinative, describing a goat or a goat hide)

bar-ğál unshorn, with unplucked fleece

bar-lá (a canal basin?)

bar-rim₄ arid, dry land

^{túg}**bar-si** sash, shawl; woven band/ribbon (Nisaba 15/1, 364)

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-şèğ(-ğá) fog, mist, drizzle

bar-ta away, aside, outside

bar-ta - gub, bar-şè - 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) (para₁₀) 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

bára(g), ba-ra(-g), (pár) to spread out (upon), strew

'barig' → **ba-ri-ga**

bi-iz → **biz**

bí-za-za, bíl-za-za, bi-za-za frog (Rubio, JCS 64, 6)

bi_{7(d)}, bìd n. excrement, dung; anus(?); v. to defecate

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

bíl to heat, burn, scorch (cf. → **ú-bíl-la** 'charcoal')

bíl-ga (fresh) fruit; (male) ancestor, var. of → **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

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

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

bir_{5(NAM)}^{mušen} locust (Veldhuis, Education 224)

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

bisağ (or now **bešeğ**, traditionally read **pisan** or **pisağ**) box, container, basket (often with reed or wood determinative), register (i.e. a tablet line division, cf. UET 7, 100:87) (Nisaba 15/1, 364)

bisağ-dub(-ba) tablet (storage) box or basket

bisağ-dub-ba archivist (see → **ša₁₃-dub-ba**)

biz(BI), 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, bu₁₅(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) Jagersma, Grammar, assumes an Auslaut /dr/

bu → **bú**

bu-lu-úh, bu-luh, bu-úh, bu-bu-luh to quiver, shudder, be frightened (cf. **hu-luh**)

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 /g/) 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 (see Steinkeller, CUSAS 17, p. 27)

bulug-KIN-gur₄ (surgical) lancet

bulug_x(ŠIMxÙH) (a, kind of tree) (as an aromatic and for readings see Bunke & Sallaberger, AV Owen 80)

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

bùluĝ, bulùĝ-ğá foster-child

bunga(NITA₍₂₎.GA) child

^(na4)**bur** shallow (stone) bowl, platter, vessel (Yuhong, AV Klein 391) (*pūru*)

bur-gi₄-a (a kind of offering)

bur-gul stonemason, engraver

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

bur-šu-ma old woman, matron, matriarch

bur-zí (a kind of bowl)

^ü**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**, **šu-búr-ra**)

búr, bu, bu₇ to glow, shine

búr-ra(-ah) (an architectural term)

búr-ra-bé openly, publicly

ⁱ⁷**buranun(-na)** Euphrates

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

búru(d) (búr) 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(?) (*işşur hurri*) (Veldhuis, Education 231-233)

buru₁₄ harvest, crop; harvest time

D

da, da(g) side; beside, near (cf. Krecher, ASJ 9, 88 n. 39); cf. **da-gu₁₀** at my side (Or ns 54, 57:18)

da to sail (Steinkeller, AV Machinist 463ff, 476f.; but cf. Michalowski, ibid. 313, for other translations)

da(b) → dab₅

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. **ùsar da-gi₄-a** neighbor (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 242f.)

da-na → danna

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

da-ri/rí-šè, du-ri-šè (OB < *dūru*) 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**)

da₅ → dab₆

da₁₃-da₁₃ → tag₄

dab₅, dab, dab/dab₅(b), da(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**)

dab₅-ba conscripted (in **dumu/lú dab₅-ba** ‘conscript’ (Steinkeller, Madrid 350 n. 8))

dab₆ to go around, circle (*lawū*) (sometimes read **da₅**; cf. writing **da** in RIME 4.2.13.21:93 OB)

dabin(ZÌ.ŠE) barley meal or flour; semolina (Nisaba 15/1, 365)

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, width

daḡal-bé broadly

daḡal - 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*); dividing line (*perku*)

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-bända^{da} secondary or junior wife, concubine

dam-gär merchant (*tamkāru*)

dam-ha-ra battle (< Akk. *tamhāru*)

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

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

dan₆(UŠxTAG₄), tan₆ to clean, wash (cloth) (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 83-84; Civil, CUSAS 17, 279f. for writings) (cf. **gáb-dan₆** cleaner)

dan₆-na clean, washed

dar^{mušen} francolin (*ittidū*)

dar to split

dar-ra split, fileted (fish)

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

dàra-maš wild goat stag

dé to pour; to cast (metal)

dè-dal ashes

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(g) → na - de₅(g)

de₅-de₅-ga collected (dead animals or people) (technical term in Girsu and Umma, Heimpel, BSA 8 138 n. 80; Sallaberger, AV Klein 250); cf. also **še de₅-de₅-ga** TCTI 2, 3467:8

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 - ku_{5(dr)} to judge, render a verdict

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

di_{4(l)} smaller (Civil, OrAnt 21 (1982) 12)

di₄-di_{4(-lá)} little ones, youngsters, children (reduplicated form of **tur**) W. Farber, Mesopotamian Civilizations 2 (1989) 9 reads **du₁₃-du_{13-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(KAŠ.Ú.SA) sweet-wort (Damerow, CDLJ 2012:2 §5.12-17, §6.6)

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

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

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

dili-bé, dili-bi-šè alone, by oneself

dili(m), dílim spoon; shallow dish, balance-pan (of a scale) (Civil, AV Biggs 23)

^{giš}**dim** post, mast

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

dím to fashion, form, create, build; to make like, make into (-šè); to act, behave like (Civil, CUSAS 17, 262)

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

^{giš}**dimgul** → ^{giš}**dim-gal**

diri(g) to float, drift, glide, sail (downstream); to be carried by the current/wind (Englund, AV Owen 101)

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

diri-bé, diri-šè overwhelmingly, even more; cf. **diri-zu-šè** 'more than you'

diri u₄-bi-ta-šè more than previously (OB)

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

du to come, go, move (about) Forms include: **du** imperf. sg.; **gen** perf. sg.; **su_{8(b)}** imperf. pl.; **(e)re₇** (OS **er_{x(DU.DU)}**, **er**) perf. pl.; **di** present participle (*atalluku*, Sefati, Love Songs p. 159); **ge_{26(n)}** in imperatives (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 134f.; Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557ff.)

du adj. medium, ordinary (quality) (Englund, CDLN 2011/4)

DU → **ku_{4(r)}, túm**

du-lum misery, suffering, hardship

du-rí-šè → **da-ri/rí-šè**

dú → **tu(d), tu(r)**

dù to build, erect, make; to plant; to apply, affix, make fast, build onto, fasten onto/into; to detain, hold back, restrain, impede, catch, hold onto, retain; to drive in, insert . Some now read **drù** or **řú** (cf. **rú**). Cf. **mušen-dù** birdcatcher

DU₃ → **rú**

dù-a(-bi) all (of it/them)

du₅-mu → **dumu**

du_{6(d/l)} hill, hillock, mound, 'tell' (often confused with **habrud**, see Yuhong, AV Klein 374-381, who states that the Auslaut is /l/; cf. theb OS Fara name **A-du₆-la** WF 42 iv 5) ePSD assumes a /d/ Auslaut; cf. Inana Hymn B 35 **du₆-dè**. Steinkeller, AV Biggs 219 n. 2 provides references for /dr/; cf. CDLI P448364:80 **du₆-du₆-ra**) (*tillu*)

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

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

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

du_{7(dr)} v. and adj. (to be) complete, perfect, unblemished (*šuklulu*); (to be) fitting, proper, suited for, becoming to (*wasāmu*, see Attiger, ZA 88, 182 n. 64; Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 263 + n. 29) cf. **šu - du₇**

du_{7(d)} to batter, gore, attack (for Auslaut cf. Inana Hymn B 28)

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

du_{8(h/r)} (duh) to release, free, let loose, let go of; to fall away, hang down, fall free; to wean; to redeem, ransom; to open, untie, take off; to bake; to caulk, spread. Note that ePSD distinguishes **du₈** 'bake, spread, caulk' versus **duh** 'loosen'.

du_{8(b)} to equip richly, adorn; to heap up, fill up (possibly a variant of **dub**)

du₈-du_{8-a} richly laden, equipped

^(na⁴) **du₈-ši-a** topaz(?), turquoise(?); turquoise green (color) (Ross, AV Kilmer 233, translates 'faience' without comment)

du 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*)

du_{10(b)} (dùb), du₁₀-ub knees, lap (ES *zé-eb*)

du_{10(b)} - bad to stride, run

du_{10(b)} - gurum to lie down, rest (said of animals)

du_{10(b)}-tuku having strong legs (for running)

du_{10(g)} (dùg) to be good, pleasing, enjoyable, sweet (fig.); to enjoy, relish

du_{10(g)}, du₁₀-ga good, pleasant, fine, sweet, delightful

du₁₀-du₁₀-ga best, finest

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

du₁₀-sa companion, comrade

du_{11(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 stem (later, rarely, finite imperf.)

du_{11(g)} to say, speak (elliptical for **inim - du₁₁**)

du₁₁-ga, du₁₁-du₁₁-ga utterance, what was said or commanded

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-zú-KÉŠ contractual document

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

dub-ság first (*mahrū*)

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); to hammer (Nisaba 15/1, 367)

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

dug pot, jar, vessel

kuš dug-gan bag (*tukkannu*)

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

duh, dudda(?) bran, chaff

dul, dul₅(TÚG), dul₉ 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; manumitted slave (Civil, CUSAS 17, 254); noble, princely child; aristocrat (Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 240); native son (Steinkeller, Madrid 350) (Maiocchi, CUSAS 13, 39)

dumu-KA (a kinship term, '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*)

gišdúr seat (of a chair); bottom board, wooden bottom

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

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

gišdúr-̄gar chair, throne (*durgar(r)ū*) (Steinkeller, JNES 52, 144)

dúr, dur₉, du₂₄-ùr (or **dur₉ ūr**) 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 (i.e. not dried or as opposed to dry)

imdurun-na, imtu-ru-na oven (Civil, JCS 25, 172-175)

gišdusu(ÍL) (read now → **dubsig**)

E

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

e → **du₁₁**

e, ég, 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)

kušE.ÍB (read **kušguru₂₁/kuru₁₄?**) belt, girdle

kušE.ÍB-ùr (siege-)shield (Attinger, ZA 88, 182 reads **egur_x ūr** = /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. **ésemen**)

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

e-ne-šè/éš → **i-ne-éš**

e-pa₅ (raised) irrigation ditch

e-sír street

kuše-sír, (e)sir(LAK 173) sandals (see Paoletti, AV Attinger 275ff., 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]; Jagersma, Grammar §3.4.4)

proposes [hay]. Some Auslaut must be posited to account for the common writing é-a-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 house builder (Marchesi, MC 14, 169)

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, prison (Civil, AV Hallo 75; Steinkeller, AV Civil 228-231)

é-éš-dam → éš-dam

é-gal palace

é-gar₈ wall (*igāru*)

é-gar₈ é-a physical house (as opposed to é 'estate' in the Ur-Namma Law Code, see Civil, CUSAS 17, 254f.)

é-gi₄-a, a-gi₄-a (prospective) daughter-in-law, bride, 'one confined in the house' (see discussion of Civil, CUSAS 17, 254ff.)

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

é-kišib-ba warehouse, storehou se

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/rū₁₀ quiver (Eichler, AV Hallo 90-94; Civil, JCS 55, 52)

é-me-eš summer

é-mí women's quarters (some now read é-munus despite the syllabic Gudea Cyl B writing á-mi) cf. ama₅(ĜÁxMÍ) 'women's quarters'

é-muhaldim cookhouse, kitchen

é-níg-gur₁₁(GA)-ra treasury (but see disc. under gar for rdg. -ga-ra)

é-ri-a → a-ri-a

é-su-lum-ma rope box

é-šà inner room; inner house; quarters (Marchesi, MC 14, 231 n. 5)

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

é(d) to come, go forth; to withdraw, remove, bring out; to escape (Samit, MC 18, 107); to outdo (cf. Šulgi Hymn B 99)

é₁₁(d) to go up, down; to bring down, raze

eb oval (structure) (traditionally read ib)

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 (ePSD and ETCSL read egir, but Proto-EA 637 shows only the pronunciation e-gi-ir)

eger-(r)a afterwards (cf. AnOr 12, 104 8:8)

eger-u₄-da(-k) future days

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

égi-zí faithful princess (an OB cultic office, also égi-zí-an-na) (*egiṣītu*) (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(ŠÈ)(r) (**eme-gir₁₅**), **eme-gi(r)** n. native(?) speech (the main dialect of Sumerian); adj. Sumerian (measures, garments, etc.)

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 **emedā(UMxME.DA)** nursemaid (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 62; ASJ 88-90) (*tārītu*)

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

ème(SAL.ANŠE), **eme₆(ANŠE.SAL)** 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**

en-en In Presargonic Girsu texts, a designation of the (statues) of dead ancestors that are provided with offering meals, 'chthonic lords'

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

en-lil the chief earthly god, city-god of Nippur (the **lil** sign is written **É** in OS but **KID** in OB, see Steinkeller, AV Owen 239-243 on the early writing, who therefore argues against the traditional translation 'lord air')

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

en-nu-ùg, **en-nu-ūg₅**, **en-NUN** watch; watchman, guard (cf. MSL XII 101:107, 116:14 contra Krecher, AV Matouš II 37); jail (Civil, CUSAS 17, 253f.)

en-nu(-ùg) - a₅ to guard, watch

en-šè, **en-na-me-šè** how long? (rhetorical question)

en-te-en, en-te-n(V) 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 (cf. however Waetzoldt, NABU 1998 No. 60)

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

enkar(a), en/an-kár(a) → **á-an-kára**

enku(dr) fishery inspector

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

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

ensi(EN.ME.LI), **ènsi** (OS) dream interpreter

énsi(k) ruler, governor; farmer (*iššiakku*) (Jacobsen, AV Civil 113-121; Sjöberg, AV Limet 125; Frayne, RIM Early Periods 1, 15f.; Marchesi, MC 14, 112, 172) In Old Sumerian also written **ensi_x(GAR.ENSI₂)** or **ensi_x(ENSI₂.GAR)**; cf. Hallo, Titles 35ff. The Emesal form is **ù-mu-un-si**.

énsi-gal (an agricultural functionary) (see Schrakamp, BiOr 65 [2008] 679 for discussion and references)

er → **du**

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

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

giš^g**eren** (^gerin) cedar (tree, wood); cedar resin (as an aromatic perfume ingredient)

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

ereš-diğir 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-diğir** is conventional, but most now read **ereš-diğir**. See Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma p. 171 and the exhaustive discussion by Steinkeller in Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East (Heidelberg, 1996) 120ff.; also Civil, CUSAS 17, 258.

érim evil; enemy (some read **ne-ru**, cf. Owen, AV Sachs 308)

érim-du evildoer; inimical one

érim-ĝál evil, hostile

èrim, èrin, erim/n₅ storehouse, treasury

giš^g**erin** → giš^g**eren**

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) For a discussion of corvée obligations of the **érin** see Steinkeller, Madrid 350f.

giš^g**érin** → ġiš-rín

giš^g**és-ad** trap, snare

giš^g**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, eš-bar oracle, divine decision, revelation

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

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

éš rope, measuring-line; a length measure = 10 **nindan** = 20 **gi** = 120 **kūš** = 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 - gíd → lú-éš-gíd

ÉŠ.MAH → **ébih**

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

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

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

ésemen(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 (i.e. **ezeğ?**) 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 (Michałowski, Lamentation p. 78)

ga-eš₈(KASKAL) (or **ga-raš**) traveling merchant, import-export merchant; collector of tax or customs dues (also wr. **gáeš(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-ras^{nisi}, garaš_(1, 4, 5)^{nisi} leek

^{giš}**ga-ríg** (or ^{ga}**garig(LAK520)**, **gárig(ZUM)** comb (also written **garig_x(REC333)** in ED IIIb texts)

ga-ša-an (Emesal for → **nin**)

ga-ti ex-voto (offering)

ga₆(g̃) in ga₆(ÍL)-gá (var. **ga-an-ğá, gan-ğá**) to transport (Waetzoldt NABU 1992/16, p. 13f.) Cf. the phonetic spelling **iti-ga₆-ga₆-è** for standard **iti-gan-gan-è**, Steinkeller, Sales Documents 225. Relation to **íl(-la)** is unclear; they can cooccur. But only **ga₆** occurs at Garšana, thus probably a local geographical dialect feature (CUSAS 4, 276 n. 3). M. Jaques, AV Attinger 193ff.: **íl** 'lift' (vertical movement), **ga₆(g̃)** 'pull, bring' (horizontal movement) i.e. 'schleppen' (Waetzoldt)

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 - ğál 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-şè - du to go before; to confront

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

gaba-şu-ğar 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 (large) cup (Nisaba 15/1, 173)

gal, gu-ul v. and adj. (to be) big, large, great; older, elder, eldest (**gu-ul** may have a comparative sense, 'to be/make (ever) greater')

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 (participle 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**

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)

(*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-kad_{3/5} artfully wrought, well formed (lit. 'artfully fitted together')

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(U₈) ewe, sheep (cf. **u₈**) (Civil, AV Biggs 18)

ganba(KI.LAM) market price (now being read **šaka(n)ka**)

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) (*pí karašim*)

gàraš → **ka-aš(-bar)**

garig_(1, 2, x) → **ga-ríg**

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

gaz to crush; to smite, slaughter, kill, execute

*giš***gaz** → **giš-gaz, giš-nàgá**

gazi wild licorice (Steinkeller, AOS 68, 92; Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 214); previously cassia(?); most recently 'Cuseuta (a bitter parasitic plant)' according to Stol, see Steinkeller AV Attinger 313) (*kasū*)

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-kíkken**)

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

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

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

gi(n), gi-na right, true, truthful; firm, secure; verified, certified; cf. **nîg-gi-na** truth, law

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*) (also written with copper determinative, Nisaba 15/1, 374)

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 (measuring) basket (Nisaba 15/1, 374)

gi-henbur(GAG), young reed

gi-in → **gi(n)**

gi-izi-lá torch

gi-kaskal traveling basket

gi-kid → **gi'kid**

giš gi-muš steering-oar, punting-pole(?) (Powell, BSA 6, 117f.; Englund, AV Owen 108ff.)

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; countermand

gi₄-me-a-aš colleague

GI₆ → **gíg, gi₆**

gi_{7(r)} (gir₁₅), syllabic **gi(r) (gir_x)** native, local, indigenous, domestic, domesticated (Steinkeller, AV Klein 305-310; BSA 8, 64 n. 30) Steinkeller proposes an underlying pronunciation [ⁿgi₇] or [^tgi₇]. ePSD reads **gír₁₅**. Cf. → **ur-gi_{7(r)}** and → **eme-gi_{7(r)}**. Borger AOAT 305 notes that only the spelling **ge₇** is properly attested in vocabularies, not **gi₇** or **gír₁₅**.

gi_{16(l/b)}, gil/b, gilim/b to lie across, bar, block, obstruct (Civil, AV Biggs 24 reads **gili^mb**)

gi_{16-sa} adj. lasting, enduring, permanent; n. treasure (**šukuttu**)

gi_{16-sa(-aš/šè) - a₅} to make (into a) lasting (thing)

gi_{16-gi_{16-sa}} jewels(?) (Ludingira 26)

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

gíd to be long, lengthen; to pull, draw, drag, tow; to lead (an animal, e.g. ducks in CDLI: P250346); to stretch, tighten (strings); to measure, survey; to milk (see Englund, AV Owen 95ff. for 'to tow (or punt) a boat') (for the first meaning compare **sù(d)**)

gíd n. length

gíd(-da) adj. long

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

gig (**gib**, **kib**) wheat

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

gig-bé bitterly

gíg(GI₆), gi₆(g) black ePSD reads **giggi** like **babbar** when simplex, but **gi₆- gi₆** when reduplicated (e.g. TMHnf 5, 164 vi 2). CDLI now prefers to read **ge₆**. See also **ku₁₀** 'dark' and cf. **gi₆** 'night', all written with the same sign (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32.)

gi^{is}gigir chariot, wagon

gil/b, **gilim/b** → **gi₁₆(l/b)**

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

gín (**gi₄g₄**) shekel (a weight = 1/60 **ma-na** = 8 gr.); (an axe? Cf. **aga**, **tùn/agà**) Proto Ea 718 supports a pronunciation /gi₄g₄/, though /gin/ seems correct for OS; see Krecher, ZA 63, 199.

gir young cow, heifer (in this meaning ePSD now transliterates cautiously **HA-gunû**; see disc. of Bartash, CUSAS 23, 98, reading **peš** or **peš₁₁(HA)**)

gir₄ oven

gir₄-bil oven-heater, stoker

gir₅ stranger (Samit, MC 18, 115) (*ubāru*)

giri₁₇-zal joy, delight; luxury

gissu(n) (**gizzu(n)**) → **gissu**

GIŠGAL-di → **ulu-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'); the elder (of two

persons), cf. RIME 3/1, 7; (variant of **gal-(l)a**; both **ma-sá-gal-gal** and **ma-sá-gu-la** occur in DP 51 i 1, iv 5). Cf. **lú-gu-la** important person, aristocrat (Ukg 4 ix 32/35 OS)

gu-lá bunch, bundle (tied with string)

gu-kilib → **gu-nígin**

gu-nígin 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

gi^{is}gu-za chair, throne

gi^{is}gu-za-bára dais-seat, throne

gu-za-lá throne bearer, chair bearer

gú pulse, bean

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

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

gú necklace (Owen, RA 107, 84f.)

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.); cape (Nisaba 15/1, 376)

gú-en(-na) throne room, audience hall, lit. 'assembly or totality of lords' (Marchesi, MC 14, 232 n. 13)

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

gú - گar to gather, assemble

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

gú گiš - گar/گál to put a neckstock on, make wear a yoke, subjugate (cf. گiš-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, Eléments 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 (cf. **gú-haš-lá** hairdresser)

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-ne-sağ-ğá cabinet, cupboard; sacristy (Heimpel apud Owen, RA 107, 29)

gú - si to gather, assemble

gú-si-a all, all together, assembled

gú - šúm to devote or apply oneself to, pay attention (Civil, JCS 65, 39)

gú - šub to neglect

gú-TAR → gú-haš

gú-un → gú(n)

gú - zi to busy, occupy oneself with

gù voice, sound

gù-an-né-si thunder

gù - dé to speak, say, address; to summon, designate, call, call out for (-ra/e); to read out, recite (with ablative -ta/ra-) (see Civil, RAI 53 [2010] 530)

gù-di → گiš-gù-di

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

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-di (that which is) making a loud noise

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

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-gaz (cattle) slaughterer (Nisaba 15/1, 437)

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

gu₄-si-dili battering-ram (Sjöberg, AV Klein 296; see Lämmerhirt, Šulgi F 91 ‘Rammbock’ for references)

gu₄-ud, gu₄(d) to jump, dance, prance (cf. Gilgames and Agga 57)

to jump, dance, prance

gu₇ (conventionally read **kú**) to eat; to have the use of, to consume, devour (poetic)

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, conventionally translated lustration or purification 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 crush, grind, break up; to demolish, destroy

gul, gu-ul to add, augment; to make great(er), enlarge, increase (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 to crush, pulverize, smash, beat to pieces (cf. **gaz**)

gun → **gú(n)**

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-a, 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); (a container of that capacity, Santag 6, 21; AV Owen 76)

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

gúr → **gam, gurum**

gùr to bear, carry; to be clad with (cf. Jaques, AV Attinger 199) cf. **ga-gúr** 'milk carrier' (Samit, MC 18, 122f.)

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

gur₄(-ra) fat, fattened, thick; 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-tenū.KI) to throw

gurum (gúr), gur to bend, bow down, crouch; to lay low, subdue; to 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**)

^(túg) **guz-za** (a lower quality wool and a hairy or fuzzy fabric made from it) (cf. JCS 64, 66-72)

Ĝ

ĝá shed, barn, enclosure

gó → **gar**

ĜÁ-dub-ba (a high-ranking official in civil and temple administrations) (*šandabakku*) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 133) (often read **ša₁₃-dub-ba**, ePSD now reads **bisaĝ(PISAN)-dub-ba** 'archivist')

gó-e, ge₂₆-e I (= ego) (Krecher, AV Matouš II 39 suggests reading **ge_x(GÁ.E)**, likewise **ze_x(ZA.E)**; alternatively perhaps **ge₂₆‘e**) (Emesal **mà-e** or **me-e**)

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

gó-nu (i.e. **ge₂₆-nu**) → **du/ gen** (ventive imperative)

gó-nun → **ganun**

gó-ra → **gar**

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

gó-l - tag₄ (tak₄) to open (often elliptically just **gó-l** in imperatives)

gó-l-tag₄-a experienced, educated

galga thought, mind, understanding; counsel (Emesal **ma-al-ga**) Perhaps from Akk. *malku* 'counsel'.

ganba → **ganba, šaka(n)ka**

ganun, gó-nun storehouse, warehouse

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

GAR.DU → **nindan**

GAR.ÉNSI → **énsi**

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

gen ordinary (quality) (some read instead **du**)

gen, ge₂₆(n) → **du**

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

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

gešbu(GIŠ.ŠUB) (also read **gešpu, gešpa**) javelin (conventionally 'throw-stick') (reading uncertain, cf. **gisilar**)

gešbu(ŠU. BÙLUĞ) (or **gešba, gešpa**) fistfight (Civil, CUSAS 17, 261)

geštin 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'.

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

geštin-HÁD raisin (read probably -ah)

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

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

geštu-bad wide wisdom

geštu - gar to pay attention to, pay heed to, listen to

geštu - gub to decide to do, plan

gi₆ night (see also **gig** and **ku₁₀**)

gi₆-MAŠ → **gi₆-sa₉**

gi₆-pár, gi₆-par₄, OS **gi-par_x(KISAL)** residence of the high priest(ess) (Krebernik & Steinkeller, ZA 75, 46; Steinkeller, Priests and Officials (1996) 109f.)

gi₆-sa₉(MAŠ) midnight

gi₆-ù-na, gi₆-un-na midnight, night

gisidri, gidru scepter

gin → **du**

gír to flash (cf. **nim - gír**)

gír → **gíri**

gír, gíri knife, dagger

gír-(tab) scorpion

gír-lá butcher

gír(-ra) → **ir₉(-ra)**

gíri, gír (also **gír** in Gudea) foot; path, way, route; conveying/routing official, 'via' (in Ur III administrative texts, cf. Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 117 n. 20; Owen, JNES 33, 174 ad 91:7), 'responsible official' (Heimpel iapudNisaba 15/1, 95)

gíri - dab₅ to take the road, follow the path

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

gíri - gar to step, tread upon; to prepare the way, make possible

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

(giš)gíri-gub footstool

gíri-KIN - du₁₁ → **gíri-sag₁₁ - du₁₁**

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

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

gíri-pad-rá bone

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

gíri-sè-ga domestic servant, menial (cf. **gíri-sè im-mi-in-sè** 'he made them into domestic servants' RIME 3/2.1.4.3 iv 22, a Šū-Sîn historicalo inscription)

gíri - ús to step on, tread on

gíri - zé-er to slip

gis^ggisal oar, rudder

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

gískim-ti trust, trusted

gíssu(n) (gízzu(n)) shade, shadow; protection (reading with /g/ is not completely secure, see Krecher AV Matouš II 46f.)

giš tree; wood, timber, piece of wood, log; yoke (some read **ges**)

giš - bar → **ka-aš - bar**

giš-búr snare, trap

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

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

giš-gaz pestle (cf. **gišnàga(GAZ)** mortar)

giš-gi canebrake, reed thicket (ePSD reads ^(giš)**gi**)

giš-gi-na, giš-gin₇(-na) warp-beam of a loom; (a writing for **giš-gana**)

giš-gi₄-gál antiphon(?) (an OB hymn rubric)

giš-gíd-da spear, lance (Römer, AfO 40/41, 24-28)

giš-gú neckstock (cf. **gú giš - gar/gál**)

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

giš-gír foot fetters (Molina, JNES 63, 13 + n. 93)
(*kurşû*)

giš-hé firmament, vault of heaven

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

giš-hur drawing, plan; divine design

giš-i, še-giš-i sesame (seed or oil) (Heimpel in Nisaba 15/1, 201f.)

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

giš - kéš to dam, block a watercourse

giš-kéš-da/rá wier, dam

giš-kíg-ti handiwork; craftsman

giš-nú or **giš-gešnu(NÚ)** bed (former reading with ePSD, the latter following Mittermayer & Attinger, Altbaby-lonische Zeichenliste No. 364, with Proto-Ea 843.) The conventional reading **giš-nú** is still seen (cf. Nisaba 15/1, 402; Civil, CUSAS 17, 234), and the word occurs with and without the “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.

giš-nu₁₁ (or **giš-gešnu**) light (*nūru*)

giš-nu₁₁ → **(giš)gišnu(NU₁₁)**

na⁴giš-nu₁₁-gal, **na⁴nu₁₁-gal** alabaster (alternative rdgs. include **gišnu(NU₁₁)**, **giš-gišnu**, **giš-gišnu_{gal}**) (see Veldhuis, Education 20f.; Marchesi, SEL 16, 10 + n. 29)

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

giš-rín balance, scales (*gišrinnu*)

GIŠ.RU → **gešpa, giš-ilar**

giš-šu manacles, handcuffs

GIŠ.ŠUB → **giš-ilar**

giš - šub to cast lots

giš-šub(-ba) lot; share

giš - tag to sacrifice

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

giš ur-ur-e/še - lá to engage or compete in combat.

giš-ùr (ePSD now reads **giš-gušur**) roof beam, rafter (> *gušuru*)

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

giš, giš penis

giš - dù to 'insert the penis,' copulate, mate

giš - du₁₁ to 'do the penis,' copulate

gišbun, gišbun_x(KI.KAŠ) banquet, feast, party

gišgal pedestal; (astral) station (*manzāzu*) (cf. Lugale I 24)

gišgišmar → **giš nimbar**

gišnu(NU₁₁), **giš-gišnu** (or **giš-nu₁₁**) light (*nūru*); alabaster (Marchesi, SEL 16, 10)

gitlam, nitadam(MI₂.US₂.DAM) husband; spouse (older PSD read **munus-nita-dam**; ePSD now reads **gidlam**, q.v. for variant writings) (ES: **mu-ud-na**)

gizzal attention

gizzal - a₅ to pay attention to, attend, heed

guruš (young) man; able man, adult male worker, laborer (Civil, AV Biggs); male serf (Maiocchi, CUSAS 13, 36) (*eṭlu*) Originally written with one vertical wedge, distinguished from **guruš** written with two vertical wedges (Krebernik, OBO 160/1, 277).

H

ha-aš → **haš**

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

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

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

gišha-lu-úb oak(?) (cf. PSD B 88)

ha-luh → **hu-luh**

ha-mun in **eme-ha-mun** (ELA 142) ‘linguistically different, opposed’ (see Pongratz-Leisten, BaghMitt 37 [2006] 53-54, for discussion and references)

gišha-šu-úr (a type of cypress)

ha-za-núm mayor

urudu **ha-zi(-in)** axe

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

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

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

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

hal-bi ice-house; well-head (Heimpel, Nisaba 15/1, 105 + n. 239)

hal-hal fast-flowing

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

HAR-gud → **mur-gu₄**

gis **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 **ār-dú**; see also **ir**) For readings see now Schrakamp, JCS 65, 209.

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

gis **hašhur** apple (tree, wood, fruit) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 57)

hé-àm, hé-a, hé 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-ğál abundance, prosperity

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

hi to mix

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

hirin_x(LAK 175/KWU 318)(-na) (an aromatic plant) (see AV Owen 51 for readings, also Civil, JCS 65, 58f.)

gis **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'; cf. also the verb **pag** 'to enclose, to cage')

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) (cf. **bu-lu-úh**)

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

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

hul, hulu to be bad, evil; to ruin, damage, destroy

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

hul-bé, hul-bi-şè evilly, miserably

hul-ğál 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 → huğ

hur to scratch; to incise, draw

hur, hur-ru-um hole in the ground, cave (Civil, JNES 31, 385) (for forms compare **mur/murum(HUR)**)

HUR → àr, har, kikken, mur, ur_s

hur-ru-um → hur

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

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

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

I

i, i-i (by-form of è) to sprout, come forth; to praise (elliptical for àr or **me-téš - i-i**)

i-bí, i-bí smoke (*qutru*)

ि-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*-ri₉-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 be afflicted with worries (Krecher, Sumerische Kultlyrik 89ff.)

i-ti → iti₆

i-d^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. **giš-zi**)

i, ia (vegetable) oil; fat, tallow; butter

i-áb-a butterfat

i-bí-la → ibila

i-bí-za financial loss (Rubio, JCS 64, 51) (< *ibissû*)

i-du₁₀(-ga) fine, sweet-smelling oil

i-gi₄-in-zu, igi-zu as if, as though; if so, in the event that (see also 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-śah pork fat, lard

i-śim aromatic oil, perfumed oil

i-šub → **gišù-šub**

i-ti → **iti₆**

i-udu sheep-fat, tallow (ePSD now reads **lib_x**) (*lipū*)

i₇(d) (íd) river, canal, channel (Jagersma, Grammar §3.4.4, proposes an original pronunciation [**hid**].)

i₇-ki-sur-ra(-k) boundary canal

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

íá, i five (Edzard, AV Klein 101)

ib → **eb, ub**

ib waist, hips, loins

ib anger, rage, fury

ib-lá belt

-íb/ib-ra-aš → **-braš**

ibila, i-bí-la heir (< *aplu*)

ⁱ⁷**idigna** the Tigris

idim spring, underground waters

idim fierce, wild

gišig door

igi eye; sight, vision, view; face, countenance; front, cf. **igi-na** in front of him, before him

igi-a - gub → **gub**

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

igi - bar to look at (-šè), gaze at, regard; to look into (-a), examine (Zólyomi, Analyzing Sum. Lit. 316ff.; 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; to experience (see Karahashi, Diss. p. 113 for this expression vs. **igi - bar** 'to look at')

igi-du₈ vision, seeing

igi - du₈ to remove the eyes, blind (cf. RIME 3/2.1.4.3 iv 17; Cooper, CDLN 2010/5 = *nasāhu, napālu ša IGI*); but cf. also → **igi-nu-du₈** 'unseeing, blinded (worker)'

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

IGI.GAR → **kur₇**

igi - gid₂ to look angrily at, frown (cf. → **sag-ki - gíd** (*nekelmû*))

igi - gál to see, look upon, keep an eye on; to look into; to comprehend

igi-ğál outlook, view; comprehension, intelligence, insight (OLZ 108, 6), wisdom; wise person

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

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

igi - kár to inspect, examine (animals and objects) (Steinkeller, ASJ 4 [1982] 149-151)

igi - lib/lib₄(IGI) to be sleepless

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

igi-nim upper (land); above

igi-nu-du₈ unseeing (worker) (in Pre-Sarg. Lagash, a class of blinded menial workers who could be bought and sold, probably prisoners of war)

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

igi - ri to set eyes upon, gaze at

igi - sağ₅(LAK 159)/zâğ(ŠID)/sa₆(g)/sag₁₀(SIG₅) to look into closely, examine, check; to select, sort (*nasāqu, bêru*) (for extended discussion see Waetzoldt, AV Owen 245ff.; cf. Proto-Ea 557)

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 - gíd 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 v. to lift, raise, bear, carry (horizontally); to bear (fig.), endure; n. carrier, porter

ÍL(-gá) → **ga₆(gá)**, **gùr**

gišilar(ŠUB), illar, illuru throw-stick, spear, or javelin (uncertain, see Römer, AfO 40/41, 32-38, also s.v. CAD *tilpānu* 'bow') (cf. → **gišgešpa**)

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

ıldu(m)(IGI.NAGAR.BU) clan

ilimmu nine (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

im clay, earth (as building material); tablet

im wind; spirit, soul (D. Katz) (can also be read → **tum₉, tumu, tu_{15(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) Cf. **šèg(A.AN), šeg₁₄(IM.A.AN)**

im-babbar, im-bábbár gypsum (*gaşsu*) (see now Firth, CDLJ 2011:002)

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 → **muru₉**

IM.DUGUD^{mušen} → **anzu**^{mušen}

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

IM.MI^{mušen} → **áanzu**^{mušen}

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

im-ri-a, im-ru-a clan, family, kin-group (Selz, AV Schretter 584, suggests reading **ní-ri/ru-a**) (Michałowski, MC 15, 401f.)

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

im̄gāga₁₋₃ → **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*); cf. **lú-in-na** insulter, abuser

in - a₅ to insult, abuse

in-dì(TI), in-di road, course, way

in-dub(-ba), im-dub (heap of earth serving as a boundary marker) (substantivized verbal form) (Sjöberg, Or 39 [1970] 81) (*pilkū*) Cf. **ì-dub** 'granary'

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)

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

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

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

inim - du₁₁ to say, speak, tell, declare (Attinger, Eléments 490-501) Old syntax: 'to do words about (-a) something'. The verb also commonly occurs elliptically as **du₁₁** alone, while retaining the older dimensional marking in the verbal chain.

inim-ĝál-la legal claim (OB)

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

inim-ġar legal claim, complaint; oracular utterance (in this meaning perhaps read **i₅-ġar** > Akk. *egirru*)

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

inim - gi₄ to answer, respond; 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)

inim-ma sè-ga 'subject to the word/commands (of)'

ir smell, scent, fragrance

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

ir - si-im to smell, sniff

ír → **ér, túm**

ír, ir₁₁, arad₍₂₎, urdu₍₂₎ male slave, servant. (a) Pre-Sarg. **èr/ir(NÍTA)** or **ir₁₁(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/ir₁₁** are all possible (Gelb, AF Diakonoff 82ff.) CDLI now prefers just **ARAD** or **ÁRAD** everywhere. See most recently Michalowski, Correspondence 227f. for forms and discussion. (*ardu*)

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

ir₉(-ra) powerful, mighty (*gašru*)

iri(URU) → **uru**

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

giš'isimu, isimu sprout, shoot

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

iš-dè, aš-te, giš'áste(LAGABxA) chair (*kussû*) (MC 4, p. 90)

išib incantation priest, exorcist (< Akk. *ašipu*)

^diškur 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 - bar₇ to blaze

izi-bar₇-bar₇-ra blazing fire

izi-ġar torch

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

izi - mū to light a fire

izi - ri to set fire to

izi - šúm (also **sè(g)?**) to set fire to

izi - te(n) to extinguish a fire

K

KA → du₁₁, kíri, zú

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; see Brunke, AV Attinger 42, as pictured and identified in a field plan)

ka-aš(-bar) (divine) decision

ka-aš(-bar) - bar, ga-eš₈ - 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 superintendant, head grain stores keeper (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 199f.)

ka-gáraš-a catastrophe, annihilation (*pí karašim*)

KA - kéš → zú - kéš

KA-kešda → zú-kešda

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), kan₄, ákan gate (Attinger ZA 88, 182, Civil, AV Biggs 19) (cf. **giš-ká-na**)

KÁ.GAL → abul

ka₅-a (some now read **ka₅^a**) fox

káb to measure(?) (cf. Cripps, CDLJ 2013:003 §8.8)

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

kak → gag

KAL → ĝuruš, 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**), **kar-ke₄** 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.) Compare Attinger, ZA 95, 232f., **kar-^{ké}ke₄** or **kar-ke₄^{ké}** 'one who works the quay'; cf. Heimpel, AV Owen 160 n. 8.; ePSD reads simply **kar-kid₍₃₎**)

kár to be bright, shining; to light up, flare up; to provoke, incite (cf. **nu-kár-kár-dè** without provocation); to insult, slander. Written **GANA₂** (non-*tenû*) in OS; for writing history see Veldhuis, AV Black 382.

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 (Damerow, CDLJ 2012.2)

kaš-dé-a feast, banquet

kaš₄ running, race

kaš₄, kaš₄(-k) runner (also **lú-kaš₄-e**)

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: **sağ kéš-šè-ra-ab** = *kişar* and see Steinkeller, JNES 46, 57. The past participle is written **kéš-da** (**kešda^{da}**) or **kešda(KÉŠ)**. Cf. **gis^{is}kirid**

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

KI.A → **ki-duru₅, peš₁₀**

ki-a-nağ place of (funerary) libations, funerary chapel (Steinkeller, AV Machinist 461)

ki(g) - ág (ki-ig-(ga) - ág in Emesal texts) to love (someone **-ra**)

ki-a - za to prostrate oneself, bow down

ki-ba - ġar to replace, substitute, exchange

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

ki-bé - gi₄, ki-bi-šè - gi₄ to return to its original state, put back in place, restore cf. **šà ki-bé gi₄** to be favorably disposed to again (Michałowski, Correspondence 310)

ki-bi-šè - ġar to put in place, accomplish, execute (e.g. RIME 4.3.7, 82)

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

ki-búr(-ru/re) 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 (cf. → **e-ne - du₁₁** 'to play, dance')

KLE.NE.DI.^dINANNA → **éšemen**

ki-en-gi(r), ki-in-gi(r) Sumer ('native place') (Steinkeller, AV Klein 308-309, analyzes as **ki-^{en}gi(r)** with pronunciation [ki-^ŋgi(r)] (cf. → **gi₇(r)**)). Perhaps better **ki-en-ge(r)**.

ki-en-gi ki-uri Sumer and Akkad

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

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

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

ki-ġar grounds, settled place

ki-hul funeral (rites)

ki - hur to scratch, paw at the ground

ki-in-dar crevice (*nigişsu*)

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.' (*kisū*). 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-sura₁₂ threshing-floor (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 94)

ki-sum-ma, ki-šum-ma onion plot (Prentice, AV Black 256ff.)

ki-sur-ra boundary, border, place of demarcation; demarcated area, territory, borders of a district (Civil, CUSAS 17, 260) (var. **ki-sur_x(EREN₂)-ra** in the OS royal inscription Ukg 16)

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 (For detailed discussion of this meaning of **URI** see Civil, JCS 65, 54-57)

ki(-a/e) - ús to (make) lie on the ground, touch, press the ground; to bear down upon; 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(-a) - za to prostrate oneself, make obeisance

ki-za obeisance, homage

ki-za - túm to refuse obeisance

KIB (dedicatory) clay nail

kib → gig

^{gi}**kid** reed mat

kíd, kír, OS kid₇(IMxKÍD) to pinch off, cut off

KÍD.ALAM → zermuška

kíd-kíd-da ritual

kíg (kin) to seek, search out

kíg (kin) to work, do a task

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

kíĝ - du₁₁ to perform work, labor

kíĝ-ŷá skilled

kíĝ - gi₄ to send a message

(lú) **kíĝ-gi₄-a** messenger, envoy; omen, as in Ur III **sila₄**
kíĝ-gi₄-a omen-lamb (Heimpel, BSA 7, 132f.)

kíĝ-nim (cultic) morning meal, service

kíĝ-sig (cultic) afternoon meal, service

kikkin(HAR), **kíkkin(HAR.HAR)** millstone, grinding slab Cf. **géme-kikkin** grinder, miller (some read **kín-kín** or **kinkin_x**, others read **är-är** (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

urudu**kin** sickle

kin → kíĝ

kin-gal leader, expert; dining hall

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

kír → kíd

kir₁₁(MUNUS.SILA₄) female lamb

kíri, kir₄ hyena (*būšu*)

kíri, kir₄ nose, muzzle

kíri-dab₅/dab groom

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

kíri-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, kišib** seal; seal impression; sealed document

kišib - ra to impress a seal

kiši₈ ant

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

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

ku → ӯ - ku

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 **-bábabbar**) (Ur III and earlier esp. in Lagaš texts) silver

kù-dím silversmith, goldsmith

kù-ŷál → gu₅-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

ku_{4(r)} (kur₉) to enter; to make enter, bring in, introduce; to become, turn into (-a), 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. Written **LIL** (KWU 147) or **ŠE+ŠU** (KWU 636) in Ur III and earlier) (Veldhuis, AV Sigrist 226-8)

ku_{5(dr)}, kud(r) to cut, cut off; to decide (verdicts)

ku_{5-da} (kud-da) turtle or tortise(?) (*kušû*) (see however **kúšu**)

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

ku_{6-a-dé} fresh fish

ku_{6-izi} smoked fish

ku_{7(d)}, ku₇-ku₇ sweet

ku_{10(g)}, kukku_{5(MI)} dark; n. darkness (often reduplicated: **ku₁₀-ku₁₀** or **kúkku(MI.MI)**; see also **gíg(MI)** 'night') (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32)

ku_{x(dr)} → ku₄, túm

kud(r) → ku₅

kul handle (of a tool)

kul-aba₄^{ki}, kul-ab₄-ba^{ki} a precinct of greater Uruk (Marchesi, MC 14, 172 n. 99)

kum → gum

kúm(NE) v. to heat; adj. hot

kun tail; outlet, end of a river, canal

kun-zi-da canal storage basin, reservoir

giškun₄₋₅, kun (syllabic wr.) stairs, ladder (*similtu*) (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 176) (ePSD reads **kuğ**)

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 or become) hostile, inimical; to change, alter

kur₄ → gur₄

kur₆ → šuku

kur₇ inspection (of people) (also read **kurum₇** or **gúrum**, written both **IGI.ERÍN** and **IGI.GAR**) (Civil, AV Biggs 28; Steinkeller, ASJ 4 [1982] 149-151)

kur_{7/kurum₇ - a₅} to inspect

kurun, kúrun beer ("made from barley malt and/or emmer wheat" probably with "grape syrup to sweeten and strengthen" Powell, Wine and the Vine (1994) 104) (*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

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

kuš mould

kuš_{7(SAHAR)} (newest reading is **šuš**, possibly to be distinguished from a different occupational term **sahar**) equerry, groom, page, personal attendant; 'overseer in the royal overland road service' in Ur III, Heimpel, AV Owen 162 (see also Beal, NABU 1992/2; Steinkeller, Sale Documents 180; Nisaba 15/1, 441 n. 841; Veldhuis, AV Sjöberg 2, 244 'equestrian')

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

L

la-ha, la-he → **lah₄₋₅**

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, charm, handsomeness (Sjöberg, Or 39, 75-77)

lá(l) (**lal**) to hang, suspend; to spread, stretch out, reach 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; to accuse (someone -da/-ta) (Civil, CUSAS 17, 259f.)

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}, lagas̄^{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*)

lahtan₍₁₋₄₎ pithos (jar for liquids)

LAK 20 (a kind of sheep or goat, Krebernik OBO 160/1, 275 n. 454; Sallaberger 'he-goat', Subartu II [1996] 186)

LAK 175 → **hirin_x**

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

lál-hur wax; model(?)

lam → **lum**

gišlam almond (*šiqdu*)

gišlam-gal pistachio (*buʃtutu*)

đamma(r) (some still read **đlama**) female protective deity, good genie, guardian 'angel' (Heimpel, NABU 1994 p. 73), cf. → **udug**

gišle-um writing board(s)

gišli juniper (*burāšu*)

li(b) to be happy, glad

li-li-is kettledrum

lib(LUL) dazed, ominous, deathly silence

libir(IGI+ŠE₃) v. & adj. (to be) old, lasting (< Akk. *labāru*)

lil foolish (> *lillu* fool, idiot)

lil air, wind; open air, outdoors, open country; nothingness; phantom (cf. **eden-lil** haunted steppe, **lú-lil** incubus > *lilū*) (George, AV Black 114-115)

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. *mádu, duššu, kamāru*) (Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.)

lu-a, lu-lu-a numerous

lu → **lù**

lu(g) (lug), lu₅(g) or lu₅(k) before Ur III to live (referring to animals); to herd, pasture, tend (animals) (Akk. *uzuzzu, rabāṣu*) The plural root is **sig**, or **se₁₂** (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*) (Michałowski, 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 (virtual 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; Michałowski, Correspondence p. 277)

lú-érim(-du/gál) enemy

lú-éš-gíd surveyor

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

lú-huğ-gá hired man, hired worker; the constellation Aries

lú-igi-nígin (an elite class of citizens in Lagaš I administrative texts, perhaps a kind of 'over-seer', inspector, or monitor)

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

lú-kar-ra fugitive, refugee

lú-kaš₄(-k), lú-kaš₄-e runner (cf. **kaš₄ - du₁₁**)

lú-ki-inim-ma, lú-inim-ma witness

lú-kin-gi₄-a messenger, envoy

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-diğir** priestess); (an ecstatic priest?) (see *lumahhu, mahhū*)

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

lú-níğ-zuh (or **lú-níğ-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

kušlú-úb leather bag (*luppu*)

lú-ùlu, lú-u₁₈-lu (or **lú-ùlu^{lu}**) men, people; human beings, humanity, mankind (< ***lú-lú**) ePSD now reads **lú-lu₇^{lu}**, DCCLT reads **lú-u₁₈-lu**

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

luh-ha cleaned, refined

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

LUL → lu(g), nar, šatam

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

lul n. lie, falsehood; treachery, danger; adj. **lul-(la)** false, lying, treacherous

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** < ***niĝ-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, KAŠxNINDA**) brewer The reading remains unclear (previously read **lú-bappir₍₃₎** in early Lagaš texts), probably a genitive construction. (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 291; Civil, AV A.L. Oppenheim 88)

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(?) (*elēsu*) (ePSD now translates 'to swell') (often occurs together with **hi-li**)

ma-da country, land, district, territory (Limet, RA 72 (1978) 1-12); countryside, frontier (area) (Michałowski, Correspondence p. 125ff.) (< *mātu*)

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.)

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

ma-ša-lum drinking vessel (secular or sacred) (Nisaba 15/1, 393 n. 702)

(^{giš})**má** boat

má-addir ferry boat, hired boat

má-dù boat builder

má-gíd boat tow-man

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

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

(^{ti})**má-lah₄** boat owner, skipper, boatman

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

MAH → šutur

mah v. and adj. (to be) high, chief. senior (in status), lofty, exalted, august, majestic; to be great, large

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

^{giš}**mar** spade, shovel

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

mar-sa shipyard, cargo-boat yard (Ur III) (Alivernini, NABU 2001/52, p. 55f.; cf. ePSD 'military depot')

mar-tu (or **mar-dú**) Amorite; West(ern) (for etymology see Civil, JCS 65, 57)

^(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, sa₉**

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 **sila₄-gaba**)

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

máš, maš (male) goat; kid; kid-omen, extispicy

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

máš-anše herd, (wild) animals

máš-gi₆(-k), maš-gi₆ ominous dream (lit. 'kid of the night'), nocturnal vision

máš-sa₆ bellwether, leader

máš-šu-gíd(-gíd) haruspex, diviner

máš-šu-gíd-da kid for extispicy

maškim (state) commissioner, deputy, inspector, bailiff

me divine power, attribute, office; 'essence' (G. Cunningham, Analysing Lit. Sum. 76)

me silence, dumbness, daze

me, -m to be (copular verb)

me- where, in the phrases **me-a** where(in), **me-ta/da** wherfrom, whence, **me-šè** 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, ní-te fitting, proper thing; ornament(?) (*simtu*) (Cunningham, Analysing Literary Sumerian 76f.)

me-te - gál to be fitting

me-te-na → **ní-te-na**

me-téš/te-eš - i-i to praise, extol

mè battle, war

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

mes strong, vigorous youth, young man (Marchesi, Or 73, 191-3), lad (Rubio, JCS 60, 121)

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

mete(TE.ME)-na → **ní-te-na(-k)**

MI → **gíg, gi₆, ku₁₀, kúkku**

mi-ri → **mir**

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

mi-tum → ^{giš}**mitum**

mí → **munus**

mí - du₁₁, mí-zí(-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 → **gitlam**

MÍ.ÚS.SÁ son-in-law, brother-in-law (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 37-38; Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 221-225.) Now often read **mussa**, **mussa^{sá}**, or simply **mí-ús-sá**. Cf. **niğ-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 (ES **me-er**)

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

^{giš}**mitum(TUKUL.AN), mítumTUKUL. BAD),**
mi-tum divine weapon, mace (also read **mitta** or **midda** and ^{giš}**míddu(TUKUL.AN)** or ^{giš}**middu(TUKUL.BAD)** (*mittu*)

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

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

mu-du-lum salted or pickled meat

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 → **gitlam**

mú(d) to grow (up, out), sprout; to ignite; to incite (rarely seen Auslaut /d/, /r/ or /dr/? Cf. OS **munu₈**, **mú(d)** maltster and Sarg. Adab **lú gu₄ mó-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-ğar joy, rejoicing (*rīśātu*)

muhaldim (muhaltim) cook, kitchen chief (*nuhatimu*) (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); to flower(?)

mun, mun₄(SES) n. salt; adj. salty

munu₈, munu_{3/4} malt

munu₈-mó(d) maltster

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

MUNUS.SILA₄ → **kir₁₁**

mur lung(s); breast

mur-gu₄ fodder (*imru*)

mur(HAR) - ša₄ to roar, bellow (previously read **ur₅ - ša₄**, ePSD reads **murum - ša₄**) (cf. Samit, MC 18, 97)

murgu, mórgu back, backbone; shoulder

muru₉(IM.DUGUD) cloud

murub₄ middle (part), midsection; midst

muš snake, serpent

muš-ĝír '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*)

muš-sag-kal (mythical) snake with a powerful(?) head

múš - búr to loosen the hairdo, let free the hair

múš, múš countenance, appearance, aspect; halo, aura; (a kind of crown); temple base or emplacement (George, AV Black 113)

múš-me face, features, appearance

muš₁₋₃ - túm to cease, have an end, stop (work); cf. **múš nu-túm-mu** unceasing, one who never ceases (to provide for) (Wilcke, Lugalbandaepos p. 130f.)

mušen bird

mušen-dù birdcatcher, fowler

mušen-dù-pag birdcatcher-cager (occupation in Presargonic Lagash)

N

na stone, boulder (cf. **na₄**)

-na → **a₅**

na-an-na besides

na-dè(IKI), na-de₅ incense (*qutrišnu*) (Veldhuis, CDLI: CDLN 2003:003)

na - de_{5(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 read the verb conventionally as **ri(g)**; note the OS vowel harmony in **i-mi-ri** DP 480 ii 3. Selz, ASJ 17, 260-262, reads /**dri**/ . See also → **de_{5(g)}**.

na-gada herdsman, shepherd

na-ma-su → **nu-mu-su**

na-me someone, anyone; no one, nothing, none (usually an ellipsis for **lú-na-me** or **níg-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 nū**

na₄ precious stone (cf. **na**) (cf. Ross, AV Kilmer 232f.)

na₄-är grinding slab (Ur III) (some read **na₄-kikkin**) (but cf. Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132)

na₄-šu(-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, potash, soda; soap (*uhūlu*)

naĝa-si-è sprouted alkali-plant

naĝa, naĝa₄ to grind, mill (cf. **gaz, gum**) (Nisaba 15/1, 397 n. 716)

giš nāĝa mortar, hand-mill (OS, see Selz, FAOS 15/2 557; cf. **giš-gaz** pestle)

nagar carpenter (Civil, AV Biggs 20) (*naggāru*)

nam being, state, 'that which is' (Krecher, ASJ 9, 86); fate (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 378f.) Cf. **nam-bi-šè** because of this, for this, as the result of this; **nam NOUN-ak-šè** because of something; **nam-ĝu₁₀** 'what is it to me?' (ironic expression, perhaps derived from **a-na-am-ĝu₁₀** according to B. Tanos, Analyzing Sum. Lit. 252)

nam-, nám- (abstract/collective noun formative); 'office of' See extended discussion of B. Tanos, Analyzing Literary Sumerian 250ff., with a list (266ff.) of all known examples of abstract nouns formed with **nam-**.

nam-ab-ba old age (cf. Enlil Hymn A 34)

nam-árad slavery	nam-šub incantation
nam-dag → nam-tag	nam-šul valorous youth(fulness)
nam-dam state of being a spouse, being married	nam-tag, nam-dag evil deed, sin, guilt
nam-du₁₀-sa companionship, friendship	nam - tar to decide fate, determine destiny Cf. older syntax nam-šè - tar to decide ... as a fate
nam-dumu children (collective), childhood (abstract)	nam-tar fate, destiny
nam-érim (assertory) oath; evil	nam-ti(l), nam-ti-il life
nam-érim - ku₅ to swear a (declamatory, assertory) oath (perhaps strengthened with a curse) (Sallaberger, AV Sigrist 159ff.)	nam-úš death
nam-ga-eš₈ (foreign) trade	nam-zu knowledge, wisdom
nam-gal greatness	^d namma primeval goddess of the sea, the mother of Enki (previously read ^d nammu , see Frayne, Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods 1, p. 423, for full discussion and previous references)
nam-ĝuruš young men (collective); young manhood (abstract)	^d nanna(r) the moon god, patron of Ur
nam-kal-ga strength, might	nar musician
nam - ku₅ to curse	ne → nè
nam-lú-u₁₈-lu, nam-lú-ùlu humanity, human beings, people, population; humaneness (Enlil Hymn A 32)	NE → bar₇, kúm, šeğ₆ Cf. also me-lám(NE) and zú - gir₁₀(NE)
nam-lugal kingship	NE-NE → niğin
nam-mah greatness, majesty	ne, ne-en, ne-e this (one) (cf. ne-e = niğ-e = an-[nu-ú] Emesal Vocabulary III 157)
nam-nar musician's craft, musicianship; music	ne-éš → i-ne-éš
nam-nin queenship	ne-ha (to be) calm, peaceful (<i>nēhtu</i>)
nam-nir-ĝál authority, sovereignty, royalty	ne-me, ne-meš these (<i>annūtu</i>) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 221)
nam-ra(-ak) booty, plunder	ne-mur ashes, hot embers (<i>tumru</i>)
nam-sa₆-ga goodness; beauty (e.g. said of the goddess ^d Nanaia in RIME 4.2.14.3:3)	ne - su-ub to kiss
nam-si-sá justice; just qualities, rectitude	nè, ne, nì strength, might, (military) force(s)
nam-šeš brotherhood, fraternity	
nam-šita (a prayer or rite)	

nesaĝ, ne-saĝ, nì-saĝ first fruits (offering); prime, foremost. The **nesaĝ** sign is LAK 159, distinguished from **murub₄** only through Ur III.

ni-is-ku finest, select (said of equids)

ní fear, fearsomeness (see major study by G. Cunningham in Analysing Literary Sumerian 70ff.)

ní self (especially with possessive pronouns, e.g. **ní-bi-šè** or **ní-ba** by itself, **ní-na** upon oneself); one's own (with pronouns, e.g. **é ní-za** your own house); character, nature(?) (cf. Shulgi B 10, 77) (G. Cunningham, Analysing Lit. Sum. 70ff.)

ní - búr to show off, make oneself important

ní - dúb to relax, rest

ní-e tag₄-a waif (lit. 'left to self', Heimpel AV Owen 159ff.)

ní-gal great fearsomeness, awesomeness; awesome luminosity (so G. Cunningham, Analysing Lit. Sum. 85, equated with *namrirru* and *namurratu*)

ní(-gal) - gùr to be clad in (great) fearsomeness, awesomeness

ní gùr-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(ğ) to grow afraid, be afraid of (-da-) (G. Cunningham, Analysing Lit. Sum. 81)

ní-te(ğ) fear

ní - te(n), te-en to refresh oneself, cool oneself under -ši-) something; to calm down, relax

ní-te self; cf. **ní-te-né** by himself, herself, cf. var. **ne-te-né** in Gudea Cyl B 18:16 (for var. **me-te**, see G. Cunningham, Analysing Lit. Sum. 76f.)

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

(lú) **ní-zuh** thief (cf. **níğ-zuh-a** theft)

nidba → **niğdaba**

ni₉-ğar → **niğar**

nig female dog; a leather belt (as a plow part, Civil, CUSAS 17, 263)

níğ, nì(ğ) thing; that which (impersonal relative pronoun); (abstract noun formative) Note that **níğ** is now the preferred reading, presumably because lexical attestations for the short form come from later texts.

níğ-á-ğar-şè - a₅ to treat seductively or deceitfully (Civil, CUSAS 17, 256f.) (cf. → **á - ğar** and **á - dar**)

níğ-á-zi(-ga) violent act (*sēnu*)

níğ-ak-a accomplishment

níğ-är-ra groats (Damerow, CDLJ 2012/2 p. 10 + n. 33 now reads **GAR àr-ra** 'barley groats')

níğ-ba allotment, portion; gift

níğ-bún(KAxIM)(-na) turtle (*šelevvū*)

níğ-buru₁₄ harvest yield

níğ-dab₅ appropriation, requisitioned item(s) (Nisaba 15/1, 399)

níğ-dím-ma creation

níğ-dù-a (OS **níğ-dù**) 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)

níğ-du₇ a (theologically) fitting thing (The reading is conventional, but many now read **níğ-ul** 'primeval thing.' Cf. **níğ-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 Falken-

stein GSGL I 60 and 73 [based on syllabic **nu-du** in Gudea Cyl A 3:2] and Edzard, RIME 3/1. Compare the Lagaš I male PN **níg-du₇-pa-è**, where **du₇** seems to make more sense than **ul**.)

níg-érim (or **níg-ne-ru**) evil (thing), fraudulent action

níg-GA(-r) possessions, goods, property (Now usually read **níg-gur₁₁**, but see discussion s.v. **gar**. Michalowski, RAI 47, 418, takes as a loan from *makkuru*. See Schrakamp, BiOr 65 [2008] 680 for references.)

níg-galam artfully wrought thing; artfulness

níg-gi-na truth, right, what is right; law; justice

níg-gig(-ga) interdicted thing, sacrilege, taboo; abomination, evil act; bane, curse; a bitter thing

níg-gur₁₁(GA) → níg-GA(-r)

níg-ğeştu(g) earring

níg-kas₇ - a₅ to make an accounting

níg-kas₇-a₅ (níg-ka₉-a₅) (balanced) account, accounting

níg-ku₅ tax, revenue

níg-ku₅ - a₅ to tax, bring in revenue

níg-kúr hostile, hateful thing

túg níg-lá bandage (*sindu*) (Samit, MC 18, 104)

túg níg-lám (a kind of garment); (a higher quality fabric made of a finer quality of wool, JCS 64, 74-76)

níg-me-ğar awed silence (*qūlu*); cheer (*riśātu*)

níg-MÍ.ÚS.SÁ betrothal gift (Englund, Fischerrei 111 n. 357; Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 37f.), “supplies and gifts accompanying the wedding feast” (Civil, CUSAS 17, 260)

níg-na-me something; nothing (with negated verb)

níg-na(m)-ma, níg-nam everything, all sorts of things

níg-nam - zu to know all, everything

níg-sa-ha fruit

ní-sağ → nesağ

níg-sám/šám price (*śīmu*) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 161)

níg-sám-ma(-k) merchandise, purchasing capital; purchases (*śīāmātu*) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 162)

níg-si-sá justice

níg-ŞID → níg-kas₇

níg-şu goods, production

níg-tuku wealthy, rich (person); wealth

níg - tuku to be a creditor, lit. 'to have something with (-da-) someone'; to be rich, lit. 'to have/own things'

níg-ú-rum property

níg-ul → níg-du₇

níg-zi-ğál living thing, creature (*śiknat napištīm*); wild animals (*nammaśśū*) (Tinney, Nippur Lament p. 167f.)

níg-zú-gub lunch, snack

níg-zuh-a stolen thing, theft (cf. ^(lú)**ní-zuh** thief)

nígar cella (older reading is **ni₉-ğar** or **nígin-ğar**; recently Zgoll, ZA 87, 190 reads **nígar_xğar**) (Civil, AV Biggs 26: /ğ/ is uncertain)

niga (OS **níg-gu₇-a**) barley/grain-fed, grain-fattened (**niga** < **níg-gu₇-a** like **lul-da** < **lul-du-a** or **bar-da** < **bar-dù-a**)

nígdaba(PAD.^dINANNA) (or **nindaba, nidba**) (food) offering (see CAD *nindabū* LL for writings)

nígin 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)**

nígin to total (e.g. DP 248, 3:5) (cf. → **şu-nígin**)

nígin(-na) total, totality, all together

niğin fetus

niğin-ğar → **niğar**

niğir (conventionally written **nimgir**) herald, town crier; bailiff

nim, num fly

nim - ğir to flash lightning

nim-ğır(-ğır) (flashing) lightning

^{giş}**nimbar** (old ^{giş}**gişimmar**) date palm The current reading is in flux. Older sources show /nimbar/, /ninbar/, /nimmar/. Civil, AuOr 5, 28f. + n. 25, reads ^{giş}**nimbar**.

nimgir → **niğir**

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-şa-an**, also **ù-mu-un** in male gods' names, e.g. Nanše B iv 20)

nin-diğir → **ereš-diğir**

^d**nin-ğır-su(-k)** chief (male) god of the Lagaš state

^d**nin-hur-sağ-ğá** the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving, patron goddess of Kēš

^d**nin-ka₅(LUL), nin-ka₆(PÉŠ)** mongoose, rodent(?) (> *šikkū*) (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 67-9)

^d**nin-kilim(PÉŠ)** (a goddess) (Veldhuis, JCS 54, 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(r)** 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 **niğin_x**^{ki} based on Proto-Ea 288)

ninda (inda) bread, food (the early **NINDA** sign is a picture of a ration bowl, cf. Damerow, CDLJ 2012:2 § 3.4)

nínda breed bull; seed funnel of the seeder plow

nindaba → **niğdaba**

nindan(NINDA), nindan_x(NINDA.DU) (a length measure = 2 **gi** = 12 **kūš** = ca. 5.94 meters) (cf. **gi-diş-ninda(n)** measuring-rod 1 **nindan** long) (Powell, ZA 62, 197-201)

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 → **şer₇-da**

nir - ğál to trust, have confidence in (-a), rely upon

nir-ğál sovereign, noble, princely one, authority; trust(worthy) cf. **nam-nir-ğál** authority

nir-ğál-bé (ES **še-er-ma-al-bé**) proudly (*etelliş*)

^{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, still being read **sar**). Cf. **lú-nisi-ga** 'vegetable gardener' YOS 18, 115 iii 24; **lú-nisi** in Presargonic Lagaš texts

níš twenty (Edzard, AV Klein 104f.)

nita(h), nítah male, man (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 82-84)

NITA.GA → **bunga**

nitadam → **ğitlam**

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)
(> *nēšakku*) (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 226)

nu(-u₈)-gig (a kind of consecrated woman, often associated in some way with birthing) (*qadištum*, *ištarītum*); (traditionally 'hierodule' as an epithet of Inanna) (see Civil, CUSAS 17, 286ff.) 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), bed down, go to bed; to lay down (e.g. traps, snares, sheaves; see Sjöberg, AV Klein 297); to creep, slither Previously read **ná**. For the value **nu_x** see **še₂₁**; Veldhuis, in Education 284, calls **še₂₁** "the inanimate complement of **nú**."

^{giš}**nú** → **ğiš-nú**

^{na⁴}**nu₁₁-gal** → ^{na⁴}**ğiš-nu₁₁-gal**,

numun (i.e. **nuğun**) seed; descendant (Civil, AV Biggs 30, JCS 65, 41)

^ü**númun** (a type of rush or sedge) (Civil, AV Biggs 30, JCS 65, 41); 'alfalfa grass' (ePSD)

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 (< ***nuz-nuz**, Civil JCS 65, 33)

^{na⁴}**nunuz** ovoid bead

nunuz - ğar to lay eggs

P

pa branch, branches; stick

pa-ág, **pa-an** → **zi - pa-ág**, **za-pa-ág**

pa-bil₂₋₃-ga male ancestor (Rubio, JCS 64, 6, 10f.)

pa - è to come forth radiantly; to be/make resplendent, splendid; to make famous; periphrastic: **pa-è - a₅** to make resplendent (see J. Ebeling in Analyzing Sum. Lit. 162ff.)

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), invoke, swear (by the name of someone); to 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**)

pag to enclose, confine; to cage (a bird)

^{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, pél(BÍL) to defile, spoil, dirty (*lu'ū*)

pe-el-lá, p/bíl-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 - gál to be powerful

peš mouse (*humṣīru*)

^{giš}**pèš(MA)** fig

peš₅ to card wool

peš₁₀(KI.A) riverbank, seashore

pi-lu₅-da → **biluda**

piriğ lion

pisağ, pisan → **bişağ**

pu-úh-ru-um assembly (< Akk. *puhrum*)

pú well, well-pit (see also **túl**)

pú-^{giš}kiri₆ irrigated orchard

puzur₅, buzur₅ secret

R

ra(h), ra-ah (redupl. **ra-ra**) 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 (possibly a eunuch in OB according to Stol, AV Attinger 329ff.)

rá to prepare perfume, scented oil (see → **i-rá-rá**)

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 push; to oppress; to affix, cover with; to found, erect, lay down; to equip with; to mix into (e.g. Santag 6, 21:8) (*ramū*)

ri to blow; to drift, float (downstream); to convey

ri(g) → **de₅**

ri-ri-ga → **de₅-de₅-ga**

rib, ri(b), ri-ba great, surpassing, huge

ru-gú to face, stand opposite, counter, confront, oppose

rú(DU₃) to erect, in **na-rú-a** (read **drù** ? ePSD reads simply **dù** in this meaning)

S

sa sinew; string, cord; net; bundle, bunch

sa-al-kad₅ net sack

sa-ga → **sa₆-ga**, **sig₅-ga**

sa-gaz highway robber, bandit; murderer(?); migrant laborer(?)

sa-gaz - a₅ to rob, commit highway robbery; to perform migrant labor (?); to commit murder (?) (Nisaba 15/1, 403; A. Westenholz, ECTJ No. 8; Civil, CUSAS 17, 253) (*habātum, habbatūtam epēšum*)

sa-gi bundle of reeds

sa-gid-da (an OB hymn rubric, the first main section of **tigi** and **adab** hymn types)

sa-ğar-ra (an OB hymn rubric, the second main section of **tigi** and **adab** hymn types)

sa-hi-in yeast (cf. Ninkasi Hymn 10)

sa-pär (sa-bär), 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 (a capacity unit)

sá-du₁₁(-ga) regular offering or provisions

sá - ğar to advise, counsel (someone -ra)

sá - sè to plot, plan strategy

sa₄ → **mu - sa₄, še₂₁**

sa₆(g), ša₆(g) to slaughter (sheep, goats) (reading uncertain, cf. perhaps **sig/sag** to strike, also **šár** to slaughter sheep)

sa₆(g), ša₆(g) to be or become good, excellent; to be 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; cf. → **sig₅**, i.e. **sag₁₀**)

sa₆(-ga), ša₆(-ga) good, beautiful, pleasing; cf. → **nam- sa₆-ga**

sa₇(g) to be well-formed, perfectly formed, beautifully created (probably = **sa₆**)

sa₇-ga well-formed

sa₉(MAŠ) v. to reach half way or the middle; n. half, middle, center

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. Jagersma's translation 'to barter.' (cf. **sá**). See Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-162. Older reading **šám** is still often seen. Cf. **sám**.

sa₁₂-du₅(-k) (sağ-du₅) field or land registrar (*šassukku*) (Falkenstein, NSGU III 153)

(dug)**sab** a round oil jar

ság, ság(SIG) to throw, scatter, disperse (linked with **ság** 'to beat' by ePSD)

ság - du₁₁ to scatter, disturb, dislodge, disrupt, dissipate, diminish (Attinger, Eléments, 655-664)

ság → sig

sag₈(KAL), sag₁₀ → **sig₅**

sagi cupbearer

sağ n. head; front, fore, beginning; surface, top; man, person, human being; slave, servant (G. Farber, AV Klein 108-115)

sağ adj. first, foremost, principal; prime, first rate; first-born;

sağ-bar head hair

sağ-bi-sè - è to go to the fore, be foremost, most excellent

sağ-du head

saĝ-du₅ → **sa₁₂-du₅**

saĝ - du₁₁ to achieve, complete, create with great care (Attinger, Eléments 653-655)

saĝ-èn-tar one who cares for, takes care of, tends, attends to (*pāqidu*)

saĝ - ģar (ğá-ğá) to proceed, venture against, attack, (dare to) oppose

saĝ-gaz - a₅ to commit murder or highway robbery; to rob (Civil, CUSAS 17, 253)

saĝ-gíg(-ga) Black Headed Ones (native designation for the Sumerians)

saĝ ğiš - ra to commit murder, kill (Civil, CUSAS 17, 252) (*nēru*)

saĝ-ğiš-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 - kēš to organize

saĝ-kēš - a₅ to pay attention to (-şè/-e), heed

saĝ-ki forehead, brow

saĝ-ki - gíd to furrow the brow, frown

saĝ-ki-zalag - bar to look upon with a shining countenance

giş 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-níğ-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. **ğar**.

saĝ-rig₇ (marriage) gifts (Civil, CUSAS 17, 270f.)

saĝ(-e-éş) - rig₇ to give, present, grant

saĝ - sè(g) (or now **sig₁₀**) 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, Urnammu, p. 225; Attinger, AV Krecher 43f. refs.)

saĝ - ús to pay attention to, support (see Samit, MC 18, 116 for refs.)

saĝ-ús regular, constant, reliable; constant supporter

saĝa chief (temple or palace) administrator (some read **sağğa**, conventional reading is still **sanga**) (*śangū*)

saĝšu, saĝ-šu₄ helmet, head covering (usually with wool or copper determinative); pot cover (Nisaba 15/1, 404)

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) spread out, wide, broad (cf. **tál**)

sal v. & adj. (to be) fine, thin, delicate; to be frivolous (cf. **eme-sal**)

sal-la fine

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**

santak₍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) or **si(g)** (all three = **sig₁₀**) to become, act, make like, make into; to be equal, equaled; to set, put, place; to cast (in moulds); to provide with. ePSD and others now also include the writing **si(g)** with this meaning.

se₁₂ → **sig₇**

ses → **šeš, sis**

ses-da piglet (so CDLI passim in month name **ses-da-gu₇**, see → **zé-eh**)

si (animal) horn; horn (the musical instrument); horn-shaped thing; tip, point

si(g) to tie, put on (shoes, sandals) (Civil, Or ns 56, 237)

si, sù(g), si-(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 store; to pile up (*śapāku*); 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). The reading was traditionally **si(g)** but is now **si** without an Auslaut in the meaning 'fill' at least, with a variant → **sù(g)**; see Attinger, ZA 98, 12 + n. 2. ePSD now links most instances of **si(g), si-ig** with **sè(g)** 'to put, place'. Compare however OB Akk. *ina qātī mullū* 'to put (enemies) into the hands of, hand over' (e.g. RIME 4.3.7.7:75) which similarly combines the ideas of 'to put' and 'to fill'. A dedicated study of these verbs is needed; cf. Lämmerhirt, Šulgi F, p. 63.

si(g), si-ig to be(come) silent

si(-ga) silent, silently; adv. **si-ga-bé** quietly

^{gīš}**si-ğar** (door) bolt, bar

si-ì-tum (Akk.) remainder

si-ig → **sig**

si-il, sīl(NUN), zi(l), zīl(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-il → **KA-tar - si-il, a-nir - si-il**

si-il to count (animals, items) (Heimpel, Nisaba 15/1, 405 n. 753)

si-im → **šeim**

si-im to smell (connect with **šeim**?) 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. *śimtu*) (Foxvog, ZA 85, 5-6)

si-mùš radiance

si - sá to do, perform, or direct 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 be straight, go straightway or directly, guide straightly or properly, set straight

si-sá just, righteous; just person

^{anše}**si-sí** → **sisi**

si(g) → sè(g)

si₄, su₄, sa₅ red, reddish, brown (the sign is REC 48, i.e. **SI-gunū**)

si₁₂-si₁₂ → **sig₇**

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 → šed₇

sig(-ga), si-ga → a-sig

síg → siki

síg (ság), si-ig to strike, beat upon, beat down, fell; to make tremble, quake. Some now read ság 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) (cf. Samit, MC 18, 128)

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 sa_{6(g)}; see also a-sig)

sig_{5(-ga)}, si(-ig)-ga, sig_{15(KAL)} good, high or best quality, pleasing, beautiful. Now being read sag_{10(SIG₅)} and sag_{8(KAL)} (cf. sa_{6-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 se_{12-a} UTI 4, 2769:2, ú-kul ku_{5-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)

sig_{7(-ga)}, sig₁₇, (reduplicated si₁₂-si₁₂) green, yellow, tan; verdant (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 56) Cf. kù-sig_{17(GI)}

sig₇ (perhaps better se₁₂ or si₁₂) plural of → ti(l) and lu_{5(g)}

SIG₇ → a-gàr

SIG_{7-a} blind, blinded (Cooper, CDLN 2010/5)

sig_{7-sig₇} - gár to produce sobs (onomatopoetic?) (George, RAI 47, 141-143)

sig_{7-igi} eyebrow; arch, lintel (so ePSD, or read SIG_{7-igi}; DCCLT and others read úgur-igi)

sig_{15(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

sila street

sila (a capacity measure = 0.842 liter or ca. 9/10 quart); (a container with that capacity, cf. AV Owen 76)

sila₄ male lamb

sila_{4-ga(-sub-ba)} suckling lamb

sila_{4-gaba(-k)} offering(?) lamb; semi-weaned(?) lamb (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 55) For the genitive cf. Ukg 1 iv 30 **bar sila_{4-gaba-ka-ka}**. See also Archi-Pomponio, Drehem No. 40; Selz, FAOS 15/1 p. 379.

sila_{11(ŷ)}, silaŷ(SID) to knead

sila₁₁-gá 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 (e.g. said of plows in Nik I 287); n. well-being

silim-ma Be well! (imperative)

sim, si-im v. to filter; n. sieve

sim^{mušen} swallow (*sinuntu*) (Veldhuis, Education 279-280)

sim → si-im

simug smith (some now read **si₇** from Neo-Assy. lex.)

sipa(d) shepherd; chief shepherd

sír to bind together (*rakāsu*)

sír → zi(r)

sir₅(NU) (šir₅) to spin wool

sis(ŠEŠ) (ses) v. and adj. (to be) bitter, brackish, saline
For a reading **zah_x** 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; flesh; kin, family (e.g. Gilg. & Huwawa A 144); substance (of the country) (cf. **kuš**)

su → sù, zu

su(b), su-ub, sub, sub₆(TAG) to rub, wipe, scrub, polish; to reap; to smear onto (ASJ 11, 213; 8, 12), coat (Stol, BiOr 69, 52); to suck, suckle

su(g) to replace, repay

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 gooseflesh, become frightened (G. Cunningham, Analysing Lit. Sum. 89)

su-zí fear, dread

su-zí - ri to lay fear upon, strike fear into

sù, su to sink (as of boats) (Civil, AV Wilcke 80)

sù(d) (sud) or **sù** without Auslaut to sprinkle, spatter (*elēhu, zarāqu, zalāhu*); to decorate (*ulluhu*); to overlay, adorn (*zānu*) (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 (in time or space)

sù(g) (sug₄), su(g) to be empty, deserted; to be naked

sù(-ga), su(-ga) empty, deserted, desolate; naked, plucked

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-ág (yellowish) gleam (said of moonlight); amber; electrum(?)

su₄ → si₄

su₆ (sum₄ or sun₄) beard

su₆ - lá to wear a beard

su₇ grain pile (*magrānu*) cf. → **ki-su₇**

su_{8(b)} → du

su_{8(g)} → gub

su_{16-na} → sun_{5-na}

subur, šubur servant, slave (< gentilic 'Subarian'; form with /š/ is late) (Civil, AV Biggs 30; Gelb, AV Diakonoff 89f.)

sud → sù(dr)

^d**suen(EN.ZU)** one of the two names of the moon god
(see → ^d**nanna**), patron of the city Ur

sug (reed) marsh

sug-ge - gu₇ to be obliterated, destroyed (lit. 'consumed by the marsh')

suh, suh₅ (OS) 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 onomatopoeic construction; see M. Civil, JCS 20, 117ff.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff.)

suh₅ → suh

^{kuš} **súhub** boot, shoe (Paoletti, AV Attinger 275ff.)

suhur (a feature or style of hair)

suhur^{ku6} (a kind of carp)

suhuš sole of the foot; base, foundation

sukkal (or **sukal**, or most recently **sugal**) chancellor, minister (traditionally 'vizier'); envoy, messenger, emissary (Wiggermann, ZA 78, 225ff., Cooper, SARI La9)

sukud(r) to be (piled) high, towering

sukud(r), sukud-rá/da adj. high, towering; n. height

(^{tūg}) **suluhu(SÍG.SÙ)** '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 → **šum**)

sum^(nis) garlic, onion (ePSD now reads **šum**) (*šūmū*) (Stol, BSA 3, 57-59; Prentice, AV Black 256)

sum-sikil onion, shallot (*šamaškillu*) (Stol, BSA 3, 59-62)

sum₄ → su₆

sumun (suğun), sun (to be) old

sumur → súr

sún, ú-sún, súmun wild cow

sun₅, sun₅-na (su₁₆-na) humble (probably related to → **du₉(n)** which is written with the same **BÚR** sign)

sun₇(KAL) to be harsh(?), vain(?)

sur, sur₈(ZAR) to press out (liquids), squeeze, extract; to strain (beer) (Damerow, CDLJ 2012:2 § 4.1); to plait, twist together (rope), spin; to wipe away; to oppress, suppress; to draw a boundary, mark off, demarcate, delimit, divide; cf. **a - sur** to pass urine (George, AV Black 114)

sur half-loaf (OIP 104, 292)

súr, šúr, sumur furious, fear-inspiring (see Civil, RA 61, 65)

súr → zi(r)

súr-dù^{mušen} falcon (*surdū*)

súr, 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; (inner) meaning (e.g. Gudea Cyl A 1:28)

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 (*ukullū*)

šà-ge - de ₆ to decide(?) (ePSD)	šà-tam royal/official accountant or auditor
šà-ge - du ₁₁ to say to oneself, say inwardly	šà-túm meadow
šà-ge-guru ₆₋₇ one's heart's desire	šà - túm/tùm to decide
šà-ge - pà to envision inwardly (conventionally 'choose by the heart')	šà-zu midwife (<i>šabsūtu</i>)
šà-ge túm-ma favorite (of a deity) (<i>bibil libbi</i>)	ša ₄ → za, ad - ša ₄ , še - ša ₄
šà-gu ₄ plowman's assistant	ša ₅ - ša ₅ (AK) to break off
šà - gur ₄ to feel wonderful (see Civil <i>ad</i> Ninkasi Hymn 61f.)	ša ₆ (g) → sa ₆ (g)
šà-ŷar → šaŷar	ša ₆ -ga → sa ₆ -ga
šà - huŷ (wr. conventionally hun) to soothe the heart, appease, calm down	ša ₁₃ (GÁ)-dub-ba archivist (ePSD reads bisaŷ-dub-ba, i.e. older pisān-dub-ba, but cf. the variant šà-dub-ba)
šà-hul-gig hatred	šab → sab
šà - húl to gladden the heart, make happy	šabra, sabra chief administrator of a household; municipal overseer of fields
šà-húl-la that which gladdens the heart; a glad heart, happiness, joy (also construed with a genitive: šà-húl-la(-k))	šagan _x (AMA.GAN(ŠA)) bearing, pregnant mother (human and animal) (see now Attinger, ZA 95, 274f. for rdg. ama-šagan _x (GAN) with or without phonetic indicator) (Nisaba 15/1, 409)
šà-ka-tab fast, fasting	šaŷa(LÚxKÁR) prisoner, captive; (one to whom an injustice is done, Krecher, AV Matouš II 57). The sign is originally LÚxÉŠ, an image of a person tied with a rope (see CDLI P453401); cf. é-éš(-k) 'house of rope' > 'jail'. The sign is also read še ₂₉ . See Civil, CUSAS 17, 253; Volk, CUSAS 17, 82f.
šà - kúš to deliberate, take counsel with (-da-)	šaŷa(LÚxKÁR)-a - a ₅ to make (into a) prisoner
šà-lá mercy, pity	(dug)šaŷan (or šagan, šakan, šáman) flask
šà-lá - sù(d)/tuku to show mercy, be merciful, gracious toward someone	šaŷar(GU ₇), šà-ŷar, še-ŷar starvation, famine, hunger
šà-ne-ša ₄ supplication, petition	šagina, šakkan ₆ (military) governor; general, commander
šà - sìg to be depressed, anxious	šáh, šah pig (cf. zé-eh)
šà-sìg depression, sorrow	šaka(n)ka(KI.LAM) market (price), value (previously read ūganba or ganba)
šà-sù-ga emptiness, nakedness	dugšakir churn
šà-sur diarrhea	
šà-súr-ra raging, furious heart	
šà - sed ₇₋₈ to cool the heart, calm, soothe	

šám → **sám, sa₁₀**

šandana(k)(GAL.NI) gardener

šaru(ŠÁRxU) the numeral 36,000 (CDLI: **šar'u**)

šár to be or make numerous, multiply, increase

šár the numeral 3600; adj. numerous, many, innumerable, manifold, myriad, all; n. multitude

šár to slaughter (sheep)

šár-ra-ab-du₈ (a field worker)

šatam(LUL), šá-tam accountant

še barley, grain; (a weight measure = 1/180 **gín** = ca. 1/20 gram) For a reading **u₂₀** see Civil, JCS 65, 49.

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 (OAk) (Civil, Or 56, 235)

še-er-ka-an - du₁₁ (vars. **-ha-** and **-ga-**) to decorate, adorn (Attinger, Éléments 683-688; Civil, Or 56, 235 n. 10; Sjöberg, TCS 3, 92)

še-er-ma-al-bé proudly (Emesal for **nir-ğál-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-ğar → **şağar**

še-gín glue (also as a paint medium)

še-gu-nu, še-gù/gùn-nu speckled barley; second, late crop (cf. **gùn**)

še - gur₁₀ to harvest grain

še-ğiš-i sesame seed (see BSA 2 passim; Heimpel Nisaba 15/1, 201ff.) See also → **ğiš-i**.

še-li pine or juniper seeds (see Bunke & Sallaberger, AV Owen 51) (*kikkirānu*)

še-LÚ coriander (*kisibirru*)

še-numun seed barley, seed grain

še - şa₄ to moan, groan

še-šeğ₉ ripe barley

še-ù-suh fir cone (ASJ 9, 349 n. 9) (*terinnu*)

še₈ (šeš) to cry (usually **ér - še₈**) (redupl. **še₈-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 - gi₄(-gi₄) to cry out, scream, screech. The old reading is **xi_{x(d)}**. Read now **še₂₅/seg₁₀** for **KAxŠID** or **še₂₆/seg₁₁** for **KAxDÚB**. Gudea texts write **seg₁₂(SIG₄)**. See Zgoll, AOAT 246, 312f.; Samit, MC 18, 97.

še₇₋₁₁, še_{4/12/18}, se₁₁(SIG) to cool, be cool, cold; to soothe, calm, appease

šeğ(A.AN), šeg₇(IM) to rain; n. rain (also written **šeğ₁₄(IM.A.AN), IM.A, or IM.A.A**)

še₆(ğ), šeğ₆ to boil, cook, heat, bake (*başalu*); to fire pottery (Steinkeller, AV Sigrist 186; Nisaba 15/1, 411 n. 775)

šeğ₉ ripe (grain)

šeğ₉ wild boar; wild sheep(?)

šeğ₉-bar (or **šeğbar_x(ŞEG₉)^{bar}**) Mesopotamian fallow deer (conventionally 'wild ram, sheep,' but see Steinkeller, BSA 8, 50)

seg₁₀₋₁₁ - gi₄ → še₂₅ - gi₄

šeg₁₂ → sig₄, še₂₅ - gi₄

(urudu) šèm, si-im cymbals (Mirelman, NABU 2010 No. 33), conventionally translated 'a kind of drum'

urudu šen (a kind of kettle or ewer) (for the šen and alal sign forms see Steinkeller, OA 20 (1981) 243-249)

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 šer-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-tab-ba companion, partner

šeš → še₈

šeš₄, šeš to anoint, be anointed, anoint oneself; to (rub on) oil

ši-pa-ág → zi-pa-ág

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) (*išhilṣu*)

šilam(TÙRxSAL), OS šilam_x(TÙR) (domestic) mother cow (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 69-74)

šilanga → silaĝ(-ĝá)

šiliq (silih) to cease (usually in negated participle nu-šiliq-e unceasing); to make cease, annihilate

šim, šem aromatic, a substance having a pleasing odor or fragrance (first element of numerous terms for resins) Cf. perhaps si-im to smell.

šim-GAM-GAM-ma terebinth (an aromatic) (Bunke & Sallaberger, AV Orwn 51) (*šumlalū?*)

šim-mú herbalist, 'aromatics grower' (Robson)

ŠIMxŪH → bulug_x

šim-zi-da, šim-bi-zi-(da) mascara, kohl (antimony paste)

giššinig tamarisk (*bīnu*) (Powell, BSA 6, 106f.)

šir song (J.G. Westenholz, AV Klein 350f.) (*šēru*, *zamāru*)

urudašir- šir (or šer-šer) chains

šir - ra to strike up a song, sing

šir(-re-esh) - du₁₁ to say (as/in) a song, sing (Attinger, Eléments 690-695)

šir-nam-šub (a mainly Emesal hymn type, 'incantation song') (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)

šíta mace (possibly obsolete, read instead utúg? ePSD registers both words) (*kakku*)

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 (-a) Y (Civil, JCS 28, 79f.) Meanings with and without **ak** are discussed by J. Ebeling, Analyzing Sum. Lit. 171ff.

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 - búr to flatten, pat flat (cf. Sheep and Grain 158)

šu-búr(-ra) flat of hand, open hand, palm

šu-búr(-ra) - ra to slap (varies with **tibir - ra** in Šulgi 25 year formula, perhaps the same word?)

šu - dab₅ to (make the hand) seize; to take (with) the hand

šu - dag to wander; to abandon (cf. **dag**)

šu-dağal - du₁₁ to effect or accomplish much, make great exertions; to become or make widespread (cf. **šu - du₁₁**)

šu - dù to slander, denounce

šu - dù to bind the hands, restrain (cf. **šu-dù** 'handcuffs'); 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), seize, capture; to guarantee, provide surety for (also written "phonetically" as **šu - du₇**, see Samit, MC 18, 121)

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) Cf. **a šà-ga šu - du₁₁** to inseminate

šu-du₁₁-ga accomplishment, creation

šu-gi₄ old one (person or animal)

šu - gi₄ → **šu-a - gi₄**, **šu-ğar - gi₄**

šu - gíd to reach out the hand, take, accept; (to perform an extispicy, cf. **más-šu-gíd-gíd**)

šu - ğal to be or have available; to be, have, or take in hand or possession

šu - ğar to set the hand to, do something (good, worthy), do a favor, favor

šu-ğar - gi₄ (also **šu - gi₄**) to avenge, take vengeance on, repay (lit. 'to return, send back what was done')

šu-HA → šu-ku₆

šu - hu/ru-uz to burn, roast, set on fire (Civil, AV Biggs 32)

šu-i barber

šu-íl-la (an Emesal temple prayer)

šu - kár to insult, denigrate

giššu-kár equipment, tools, implements (*unūtu*); (a musical instrument)

šu-kíğ(KIN) service, assignment

šu-kíğ - dab₅ to do a service; to revere; periphrastic: **šu-kíğ-dab₅ - a₅**

šu-ku₆ (**šu-HA(d)**, **šu-peš(d)** or **šu-ku₆(dr)**) fisherman. The old reading is **šu-ha**; most now read **šu-ku₆**. See major discussion in Englund, BBVO 10, 230-236. In view of the variant **peš(HA-gunū)**, the reading might be **šu-peš₁₁(HA)**, assuming that the problem of the Auslaut is the same as that of **kéşdr**. Conversely, **šu-had_x(PEŞ)** has been proposed. ePSD reads /**šukud/**. J. Bauer, ZDMG 146 (1996) 183, hesitantly proposes

/šukudr/ in the OS Lagaš texts. Cf. Bauer also in his book AWL p. 375f. and see CAD šukudakku.

šu - lá to defile, desecrate (Samit, MC 18, 126); to cause a miscarriage (for which see Civil, CUSAS 17, 264f., also for synonyms)

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 - mó to make grow, emerge; to pray

šu - nígin to circle around/back, make a round trip

šu-nígin(-na) all encompassing

šu-nígin, šu+nígin sub-total

šu+niğin grand total

šu-nir standard (Stepien, JCS 64, 23f.)

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 - súm to give, entrust

šu-ta - ri to push with the hand (e.g. ELA 290)

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**, ePSD reads **taka₄**)

šu - ti to take from (-ši-), accept, receive, get, seize, catch; to reach for (the imperf. root is usually **te(ğ)**)

ŠU.TUR → tukum-bi

giššu-úr-me/mén, šurmen(ŠU.ME.EREN) cypress (the tree, its wood, or its resin); (as aromatic, see Bunke & Sallaberger, AV Owen 49)

šu - úr to smoothe, flatten, level off; to erase, rub out, annihilate (imperf. often written **uru₁₂(ÜR)** as well as **ür-ru/re**)

šu-ur₆(-rá) → šúr

šu - ús to push (open); to drive (animals) cf. UET 2, supp 47 i 5; to put pressure on, press (persons) cf. BIN 8, 153:9

šu - zi to raise the hand (destructively) against; to incite (someone to do something)

šú (šúš), šu₄ (šúš) to (let) fall upon, spread over, apply, cover (especially with nets); to overwhelm, cast down; to become obscure, dark; to set (said of the sun)

šu₄(g) → gub

šub to (let) fall, be felled, fell; to throw down, away; to forsake, abandon, dismiss; to give up, leave off; to remove from (-ta-)

šub-ba fallen, collapsed, demolished, abandoned

ŠUB-lugal royal subordinate, vassal(?) (a class of high-ranking personnel in OS Lagash texts) (see Schrakamp, AOAT 101, 699ff.)

šuba(ZA.MÚŠ), šúba(ZA.MÙŠ), šùba(MÙŠ.ZA or MÙŠxZA) bright, shining, pure; multicolored

(na⁴)šùba(MÙŠxZA), šuba agate(?) (*subū*)

šubun → ǵišbun

šubur → subur

(giš)šubur (a wagon or chariot) (*narkabtu*) (Civil, Or 56 [1987] 238f.)

šùd, šùdu (Proto-Ea), **šu₁₂** (late value) n. prayer; v. to pray

šùd - du₁₁ to say a prayer, pray (Attinger, Eléments 726-728)

šùd - ša₄ to pray (previously read **šùd - rá**)

gis^x**šudul₍₄₎** yoke (some read **šudun**)

šuku(dr) subsistence allotment/plot (**šuku** is the conventional reading, ePSD reads **šukur**, 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; lance

gi^x**šukur(IGI.KAK)** reed fence, corral (Civil, AuOr 5, 22; Römer, AfO 40/41, 30ff.; Michalowski, Lamentation p. 75 & Royal Correspondence p. 254)

gi^x**šukur, urudu šukur**, spear, lance; stake

šul young, youthful one (Marchesi, Or 73, 191-3 (some now read **sul**)

šum to slaughter

urudu^x**šum** saw

urudu^x**šum-gam(-me)** curved(?) saw

šum(SUM) to give; to pay (in commodities or a combination of a metal and commodity); to obligate someone or give someone over to do something (cf. NSGU 189:10) The standard older reading **sum** may also be correct in some contexts; see Zgoll, AOAT 246, 311. The other value of this sign, **sì/sè**, may cause confusion; cf. Falkenstein NSGU 189:10.

šum^(nis) garlic, onion (conventionally read **sum**) (*šūmū*) (Stol, BSA 3, 57-59; Prentice, AV Black 256)

šúr to be furious, enraged

šúr, súr adj. & adv. furious, angry, haughty; angrily (Civil, AV Biggs 31 s.v. /sumur/) (An older syllabic reading **šu-ur₆(-rá)** in two Presargonic royal inscriptions (Ean 1) cannot be defended.)

šúr-bé furiously, angrily

šúr-dù^{mušen} falcon

šurim(LAGABxGUD%GUD), šurim(LAGABx GUD) dung

šuš, šúš → **šú**

šuš → **kuš₇**

(tūg)^x**šutur(MAH)** finest quality cloth or garment (Michalowski, Correspondence p. 255) (*tuzzu*)

T

ta(-àm) what? (Emesal for → **a-na(-àm)**)

ta-aš why? what for? (Emesal for → **a-na-aš**)

tab to be parallel, lie or lay parallel to; to stack (sheaves); to double; to twist, entwine; to link, join, unite; to clasp, grasp, hold; to lock; to sweep away, devastate, level, flatten (*sapānu*) (cf. Michalowski, MC 15, p. 71; Civil, NABU 1987/49)

tab-ba companion; pair, twin; together

táb, tab to burn, glow

tag, tā to touch, prod; to touch wrongly, profane, spoil; to weave; to overlay, face, embellish; to apply, treat with; to broadcast (seed-grain, see Maekawa, ASJ 15, 112); to land (a boat) at a quay

TAG → **sub₆, zíl**

tag₄, tak₄, taka₄ (reduplicated **da₁₃-da₁₃**) to remain, be left over; 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 - tak₄**)

tah → **dah**

tál(PI) to be broad, wide; to widen, expand; to spread out, lay out (cf. **sal**)

tál-la wide

tan₄ → **dan₆**

tar to divide, separate, cut Cf. **nam - tar**

^{gis}**taskarin** boxwood

^(uzu)**te** cheek

te(ĝ) (imperf.), **ti** (perf.) to approach (cf. Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 114f.) ePSD tries to unite the two stems by reading **tēĝ(TE)** and **teğ₄(TI)** thus eliminating the previously accepted stem alternation, but cf. Ur III **šu ba-an-ti-iš**.

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; the root was originally **te-me-en** like **sun/sumun**)

te-eš voice

te-eš → **téš**

TE.ME → **ni-te**

temen, te-me(-n) foundation, perimeter, marked-off area; foundation deposit (originally the pegs which mark out the foundation plot; see Dunham, RA 80, 31-64; Civil, AV Biggs 27; Brunke, AV Attinger 40 n. 7. For good context see RIME 1.1.7.2, 6f.) (*temennu*)

temen - si(g) to lay a foundation (originally to sink the pegs marking out the foundation, e.g. RIME1 1.7.2 lines 6-7 **úr-bé ki-šè temen ba-si**) 'at its (the temple's) base into the earth he buried (this) foundation deposit'

téš modesty, shame; vigor, pride; (a euphemism for vulva) (cf. **lú téš nu-zu/tuku** 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-šè as one, together, all together

téš-bé - gu₇ → **UR-bé - gu₇**

téš - du₁₁ to shout together, roar(?)

ti(I), ti-il v. to live, be alive; to revive; to dwell, reside (the plural root is **sig₇/se₁₂** see Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.; Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 135); n. life

ti → **te(ĝ)**

^{uzu}**ti(-ti)** rib(s)

^(gis)**ti** arrow

ti-gi₄-lu^{mušen}, ti-gid₂^{mušen}-lú (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

^{gis}**ti-zú** barbed arrow(?), arrow point(?)

tibir(TAG), tibir(TAGxŠU) usually translated 'fist' but perhaps better 'palm, (cupped) hand' (Civil, AV Biggs 27) (*upnu*) See also → **šu-búr**

tibir - ra to slap, strike with the palm (**tibir** varies with **šu-búr-ra** in Šulgi 25 year formula, presumably the same term)

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, tigi (a kind of drum); (a hymn type, in OB a hymn of praise, which may contain blessings for the king, consisting minimally of **sagida** and **sağara** sections); (in OB a kind of musician, cf. F. Vulliet, AV Black 129)

^{gis}**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, done with; to finish off, bring to an end (cf. the legalistic phrase **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 (Damerow, CDLJ 2012:2 § 4.12); Treberkuchen (Sallaberger, AV Attinger 318f.) (*tītāpu*)

tu^{mušen} (**tum**₁₂) dove, pigeon

tu(d), ù-tu(d) to be born, reborn, begotten; to give birth, engender, beget; to form, create (statues) (some now read **(ù-)dú**) Note Laws of Urnammu epilogue g17: **ki-sikil iri-na ù nu-tu-da hé-me-eš** 'May the maidens of his city be ones unable to give birth!'

tu(r) (tur₅), dú(r) v. to be sick, wounded (Nisaba 15/1, 365); n. sickness; adj. **tu-ra** sick

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 **útol** tureen)

tu₉ → **túg**

tu_{10(b)}, **tu**_{11(b)} to smite, strike, defeat (this meaning has also been associated with the values **hub**, **húb** but PSD keeps them separate)

tu_{11(b)} (var. of **dub** to heap up ?)

túd to whip

túg, tu_{9(g/b)} (woolen) garment

túg-A.SU → ^{túg}**aktum**

túg-ba clothing ration

^(lú)**túg-du**₈ felt maker, fuller (a craftsman making a special type of woven cloth, Sjöberg, AV Limet 128); braider, rope-maker (Nisaba 15/1, 460 n. 868)

túg-du-a felt (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 85-93)

túg-mu-dur(BU)-ra dirty clothing, rags, mourning garments

túg-níg-bàra blanket

túg-šu-gur turban

tuk, tuku (reduplicated **du**₁₂-**du**₁₂) 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, tuku₄ to tremble, quake, shiver (Foster, RA 75, 189); to buffet

giš**tukul** mace, weapon, arms (Civil, AV Biggs 33)

tukum-bi, tukumbi, tukum_x(ŠU.TUR)(-bi) if; if not (Heimpel, AV Owen 159 n. 6) For **tukum_x** see Gudea Statue B ix 12 or Lugalzagesi 1, 105.

túkur(KAxŠE) to chew, gnaw (*kasāsu*)

túkur important

túl (public) fountain, well

túm, tûm to bring in, deliver; to take away (see Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 133) Forms include: **de₆(DU)** perf. sg.; **túm(DU)**, **tûm** 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 **tûm** perf. and **túm-mu** imperf. There may be a link between this sign and **ku_{4(r)}** in OS and Ur III (see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21); cf. the Ur III accounting phrase **ša mu-TUM₂-ratā** '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 'to lead, escort'. Used only with living persons or animals that can move by themselves. Forms are **túm(DU)** perf.sg., **tûm** imperf. sg., and plural **lah₄** or **lah₅** both perf. & imperf.; b) bring II = liefern 'to deliver (by carrying)'. Forms are **de₆** perf. sg., **tûm, túm(-mu)** imperf. sg. V. Meyer-Laurin, ZA 100 (2010) 1-14, considers the situation to be "weitaus komplexer" in OB texts, requiring further study. For

Emesal forms **ga(-ga)**, **ir**, see Jaques, AV Attinger 193ff.

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, tur-ra small, young; brief (cf. **bànda**)

TUR.ŠÈ → kun₅

tùr cattle pen, byre

TÙR → šilam

tuš to sit, take a seat; to settle, establish residence; to dwell, reside, stay, abide; to take the place of (OS) (Schrakamp, AOAT 401, 707) 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 - ̄gar → dúr - ̄gar

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-̄gar

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*)

ḡis ú-bil-la₍₁₋₂₎ charcoal (or 'firewood' in ED texts according to Rubio, JCS 64, 6) (> *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) cf. **níg-ú-rum**

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, ú-si₁₉ → uzug₅

ú - sù(g) to be served food, dine

ú-šim sweet-smelling grasses

ù spoil bank, causeway (Studevant-Nickman, JCS 63, 43-47; high ground(?), island(?) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 132f.)

ù and, also, furthermore, moreover; (as correlative **ù ... ù** either...or, neither...nor) (< Akk. *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 - ġar to address a plea, pray

ù - ku₍₄₎ 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-mun, ù-mu-un blood (OB) (*dāmu*)

ù-na ready for battle, ready to attack

ù-na-(a-)du₁₁ letter

ù-nu-ku sleeplessness (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

ù-sá(g) (deep) sleep

ù-sakar/sar → u₄-sar

gis⁸ù-suh₅ (a species of pine) (*ašūhu*) (Powell, BSA 6, 116f.)

ù-sún → sún

gis⁸ù-šub, gis⁸NI-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 nominal phrase: of earlier days, former time, days gone by (e.g. Ukg 6 iii 20')

ù-buru₁₄(-ka) (at) harvest time

u₄-da on the day, when, whenever, if; daily; as nominal phrase: of today (e.g. Ukg 6 iii 23'), cf. **u₄-da-ta** after today; as correlative **u₄-da ... u₄-da** whether ... or (e.g. Ukg 4 19: 25/29/38)

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.^dNANNA → 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*. (Rubio, JCS 64, 7)

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; a synonym is **ul-še** forever after

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

(giš) **u₅** superstructure; cabin (of a boat); high-water (mark)

u₅-bi^{mušen} (a bird)

u_{6(g)} awe, awesome vision, sight

u_{6-ga} awesome, awe inspiring, wondrous

u_{6-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)

u_{6-nir}, é-u_{6-nir} ziggurat (complex) (*ziqqurratu*) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 329-331)

u₈ ewe (see also **lahar**)

u_{8(-a)} → **ù(-a)**

u_{11-ri₍₂₎-in}, ùri(n) eagle

u_{18-lu} → **ùlu**

u_{18-ru} → **uru₁₆**

ub, ib corner (angle); niche, recess; shrine; room

ub-líl-lá open air shrine (in a wall niche) (George, AV Black 114) (*ibratu*)

ub-šu-ukkin-na assembly (esp. poetic)

kuš **ub** (a kind of drum)

ub₄ pit, hole (cf. **ab**)

ubur teat, (human) breast; spout (of a vessel); see also → **akan** 'udder'

ud₅ → **uzud(ÙZ)**

udu sheep, ram (Keetman NABU 2012/15 argues against modern more exotic pronunciations)

udu-aslum_x(A.LUM) long-fleeced sheep (*aslū*) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 52)

udu-siki(-k) sheep raised for wool

(d) **udug, ú-du_{11(g)}** male genie, spirit (good or evil); demon

údug → **útug**

udun oven, kiln

ug lion

ug₅, ug₇ → **úš**

uga^{mušen} raven

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 - ǵar to charge to, put to the account of or at the disposal of

úgu-a - tuku to hold against/over someone

ugu₄, ugú progenitor (male or female), begetter, engenderer

ugu ugú-bi monkey

ugula-ǵešta/ǵeš-da foreman, overseer; officer; platoon leader (Schrakamp, AOAT 401, 694)

úgur(SIG₇) lintel (cf. **úgur-ig** door lintel, Gudea Cyl A 25:10) (many read simply **sig₇** or **SIG₇**)

úgur-igi eyebrow (*šu'ru*) (so DCCLT; ePSD and others read simply **sig_{7-igi}** or **SIG_{7-igi}**)

ùg people, population (reading **ukù** is obsolete; some maintain the older reading **un** as with **alam/alan** rather than **alaǵ**)

ùg-da-ga nearby folk, neighbors (lit. 'people at (one's) side') (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 198)

ùg-il bearer, porter

ùg-lu-a teeming people, multitude

ùḡ-šár-ra numerous people(s), multitude(s)

uğnim(KI.KUŠ.LU.ÚB.ĜAR) army (conventionally read **ugnim**; for etymology see Selz, AV Römer 317)

uğnim^{ki} military encampment (Michałowski, MC 15, p. 151; Steinkeller, NABU 2012/42)

uh, úh spittle, slaver, mucus, phlegm; foam (wr. **ah, 'ah** in Gudea) (cf. **uš₁₁**)

uh - du₁₁ to spit Cf. ***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) (ùkur) poor (person), pauper

úkuš(HÚL) cucumber

ul, ul-lí-a, ul-la adj. remote, distant in time (past or future); ancient, primeval; n. ancient time, antiquity (< Akk. *ullúm*) Cf. → **u₄-ul-lí-a(-aš), ul-še** 'forever'

ul a Presargonic capacity measure = 1/4 **gur-sağ-ğál** = 36 **sila** = 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^{urudu} copper rosette (Ur III, e.g. CDLJ 2012:1 §3.11.1)

ul - a₅ to rejoice

ul-a, ul-la with joy, joyfully

ul₄ intr. to hasten, hurry, be quick; tr. to hurry, harrass, put pressure on (*urruhu*) (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

ul₄-hé base of heaven, horizon (Frayne, RIME 1, 127) (*šupuk šamē*)

ul₄-la-bé quickly

ùlu, u₁₈-lu, ^{im}ùlu 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-ga(-lá) → **éme-ga(-lá)**

um-me-da, umme(UMxME)-da → **éme-da**

um-mi-a master scribe, craftsman, schoolmaster

umah(LAGABxÚ.A) swamp (*mihṣu, agammu*)

umbin (human) nail, claw, talon, hoof

umbisağ(ŚID) scribe; scholar (Veldhuis, AV Sjöberg 2, 244)

kušùmmu(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, ùg**

ùn(BAD₃)(-na) high (cf. **gi₆-ù/un-na** midnight, **si-ùn-na** high point, zenith, **nin un gal** 'great high queen' CDLI P432234:3) (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 **ur-^dDN** most now translate 'dog of DN' although some have connected this **ur** with the pronoun **ur₅** and translate 'he of, the one of'. In names of the type **^dDN-ur-ğu₁₀** all now read **tēš** 'dignity, pride' or the like. For a sense 'servant, slave' see Civil, JCS 65, 48 + n. 95. (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 318; Cavigneaux, CM 19, 48-52)

ur-bar-ra wolf

ur(-bē) - gu₇ to press, clash together, fight in a pack (reading uncertain, cf. **tēš-bē & 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-sağ hero, warrior

ur-ur, UR%UR single combat, man to man (i.e. hand-to-hand) combat (Cavigneaux, CM 19, 50). Some read **tēš-tēš**. Note the ePSD reading **lirum₈(UR%UR)**, Borger MZI **liri₈** and cf. → **lirum**. Cf. **giš ur-ur-e/še - lá** to engage or compete in combat.

úr leg(s), hip(s), loin(s); lap; private parts; bottom, base, foundation, foot (of a tree or mountain)

giš úr tree trunk; log

ùr to sweep over/away, wipe off/away, flatten, level, destroy; to slide, slither, drag; to rub, massage (with oil BIN 8, 335)

ùr roof, ceiling (cf. **giš-ùr**) For roof construction methods see Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 173f.

(ú-)-ùr → **ur₇(NÍNDAXÚ.AŠ)**

ur₄ to gather, assemble; to collect (Veldhuis, JCS 65, 179); to pluck (sheep)

ur₅ spirit(s), mood; liver

ur₅(-ra) (interest-bearing) loan (*hubullu*)

ur₅ this, this way, thus, so; negated: never

ur₅-gin₇ like this, thus

ur₅ - ša₄ → **mur - ša₄**

ur₅-šē(-àm) because of this, thus, therefore

ur₅-tuku debtor

ur₅ - ug₇ to despair (Tinney, Nippur Lament 138 *ad* 36)

ur₇(NÍNDAXÚ.AŠ), Ur III **(ú-)-ùr** father-in-law (Civil, CUSAS 17, 235)

uraš earth (> **urta** in the name ^dnin-urta) (Civil, JCS 65, 57)

uri → **ki-uri**

urudu **URI** (a large metal container) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 32; Civil, JCS 65, 54)

úri^{ki}(m), uri₅^{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.); n. tower (Klein, AV Hallo 126) Cf. **u₁₈-ru-bi** 'its high part', the name of a 3-line rubric at the end of some OB hymns.

urudu, uruda (also **a-ru₁₂(EN)-da** in Presargonic Lagaš) copper (Reiter, AOAT 249, 149ff.) (Perhaps < IE *roudhous, 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 lay down (a nest); to moor (a boat); to follow, go immediately behind, chase after

ús (uš?) length, long side (in measurements)

^{kuš} **usàn, ù-sa-an** whip (for construction and parts see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 72)

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, uš_x(MUNSUB) death; blood (perhaps read **uri₄** and connect with **ùri?**) (Bonecki, SEL 25, 2) (*dāmu*)

úš(TIL), ug₇(TIL), ug₅(BÀD) 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, AoO 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 after which only **ug₇** is used.

uš₁₁(KAXÚŠ) deadly spittle, venom, poison (cf. **uh** and note that **uš₁₁** also has the value **uh₄**)

ušbar(ÚRxNUN) mother-in-law, father-in-law

úšu thirty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

ušum serpent

ušumgal(GAL+UŠUM), ušum-gal great serpent, "dragon" (poetic)

ùšur → usar

utah(U+GA) sky, heaven

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

utu(w)a(LAK 777) breeding ram; stud

útug, údug mace (reading **šítā** is obsolete according to some, but ePSD registers both words) (Veldhuis, Education 98-100, equates with **mi-tum/middu**)

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). Cf. **bibad(ÙZ.TUR)** duck (Owen, Nisaba 15/1, 364).

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-sağ bellwether; foremost one, leader

uzug₅, usug₅ sexually unclean (syllabic writings exist, especially in Gudea texts, e.g. **ú-sig, ú-si₁₉(KAXUD), ú-zug₄**)

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 'tōnen' or the like. Cf. → **ki(-a) - za**

za-am-za-am (a musical instrument)

^{gis} za-ba-lum (a variety of juniper?) (<i>supālu</i>)	zà - šú/šu₄ to apply an owner's mark; to brand (Foxvog, ZA 85, 1-3)
za-dím, zadim lapidary, stone cutter	^{urudu} zà-šú branding-iron
^{na4} za-gìn lapis lazuli (lit. 'mountain stone')	zà - tag to push away, shove aside, reject; to overwhelm, overthrow
za-gìn blue; lustrous, bright, shining; pure	zà - ús to adjoin (Jagersma Grammar §29.4.9)
za-lam(-gar) tent	zabar, zàbar (OS) bronze (Reiter, AOAT 249, 288ff.); bronze vessel, bronze-ware, bronzes; mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)
za-pa-ág voice, sound; tumult; throat (cf. zi-pa-ág)	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")
^{gis} za-ra pivot stone or cap, door socket	zabar-šu hand-mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)
ZA-tenū → ad₄	zadim → za-dím
zà(g) (zag) (right) side, shoulder; (outer) edge, outskirts; border, frontier; end, limit, cf. zà-bi-šè to its end, completely; zà-bi-a beside it	záh, zàh v. to flee, escape; n. fugitive
zà(g) owner's mark, emblem (cf. zà - šú)	zal to flow; to melt; to pass (time)
zà(-gar-ra) shrine	zalag (reduplicated zazalag) (to be) pure, shining, bright; to be clean, pristine (cf. kuš zalag-ga cleaned hides, CUSAS 13, 286; CUSAS 20, 197)
zà - dib to pass in front, go at the fore	zapah(ŠU.BAD) palm of the hand; span (= ½ kùš = ca. 9 3/4 inches) (Civil, AV Biggs 23) (<i>ūṭu</i>)
zà-du₈ threshold	zar, zàr (hay)stack, sheaves; heap, mound (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 91f.)
zà-gal, zà-gu-la seat, chair of honor (Michałowski, Correspondence 443f.)	zar - du₈ to heap (sheaves) in stacks
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	zar(-re-eš) - tab to gather up or pile (grain stalks) into stacks
zà - kéš to bind, fasten; don, gird on (garments, weapons)	zar-re-eš - tál/sal to lay out (grain stalks) in stacks
^{gis} zà-mí lyre (or perhaps harp; see Lawergren & Gurney, Iraq 49, 40ff.)	ze(r) → zi(r)
zà-mí/me praise; (a type of OB hymn of praise, also a doxology in such a hymn)	zé(r) → zi(r), bu(r)
zà-mí - du₁₁ to say/sing the praises of (Attinger, Eléments 755-761)	zé-eh, zah, zahda(ŠÁH.ZÉ.DA), ses-da piglet (cf. šáh) (<i>šahû</i>) (Steinkeller, NABU 2007 p. 18)
zà-mu(-k) end of the year, New Year	zèh (read now → ^{munus} áš-gàr)
zà-še strong thighs, running ability	

zermuška/u(KÍD.ALAN) copper smith(?) (see Civil, Prac. Vocab. A, ARES 4, 2008, 128f.)

zi life; breath; throat

zi(d) to be faithful, trusty, steadfast, true, righteous, good, fine

zi(-da) adj. right, rightful, upright, true, faithful; good, fine; n. right (hand or side)

zi(g) to rise, raise; to get excited; to muster, levy, call up, mobilize (workers or troops); to remove, expend; to be excepted, left out (NABU 1994/ 82)

zi-du just, righteous (person)

zi-ga mobilization, levy, call-up; (something) raised (Falkenstein, ZA 59, 93f.)

zi - gi₄ to calm down

zi(l) → zil, si-il

zi(r), zé(r), ze(r), zi-ir, sír, súr to slip, slide; to efface, erase; to cancel, annul (JAOS 119, 523); to raze, destroy; to brake (a bone); 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-šà breath of life

zi-šà - gál to inspire, encourage

zi-šà-gó n. (divine) encouragement, inspiration; adj. life-giving

zi - túm to betake one's life to, to save one's life, take refuge (cf. Šulgi Hymn A 34)

zi-u₄-sud-rá life of long duration

^{anše}**ZI-ZI → sisi**

zi(d) (zid) flour (in OS the sign is ŠÈ-tenû)

zi - dub to heap up, sprinkle flour (ritually), offer flour

zi-dub-dub offering flour

zi-sig₁₅ coarse flour (*hišiltum*)

ZI.ŠE → dabin

zib - gíd to hold the reins (Civil, AuOr 17-18, 184 n. 18)

zikum(ENGUR) heaven

zil, zi(l) → si-il

zil(TAG), zi(l), zil-zil v. and adj. (to be) good, pleasing

zíz emmer wheat (Civil, JCS 65, 31, now reads úd, for which ePSD however reads útu ‘a cereal concoction’.)

ZÍZ.AN (read im̄ágā₃?) 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 = *tikum* (a type of flour).

zu (OS also **su**) to know; to know how, be able; to experience (ETCSL); 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); ivory

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 - kés to put together, assemble, collect, muster, organize, form; cooperate or agree with (previously read **KA - kés**)

zú-kešda contingent, troop; group, collection; contract (*riksu*) (Civil, CUSAS 17, 259f., considers reading of **KA-KÉŠ** still uncertain)

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)

Attinger, Eléments Pascal Attinger, Eléments de linguistique sumérienne. Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis. Sonderband (Fribourg/Göttingen, 1993)

AuOr Aula Orientalis (Barcelona)

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BaM Baghdader Mitteilungen (Berlin)

Borger, AbZ R. Borger, Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste. AOAT 33 (1978-)

BSA Bulletin on Sumerian Argriculture (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 Framer's Instructions (Barcelona, 1994)
- CUSAS** Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology (Bethesda, 2007-)
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- JAOS** Journal of the American Oriental Society (New Haven)
- JCS** Journal of Cuneiform Studies (Cambridge, MA)
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- NABU** Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires (Paris)
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- 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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- 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)