

Elementary Sumerian Glossary

(after M. Civil 1967)

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

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

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A

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

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

a-a (aya) father

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

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

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

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

a-ah (or ^a**ah**) (Gudea) → **uh**

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

a - bal to pour out water, libate, irrigate

a-bul₅-la → **abul**

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

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

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

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

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

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

a-du₁₀ fresh water, sweet water

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

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

^{kuš}**A.EDIN.LÁ** → ^{kus}**ummu₃**

a-EN-da → **a-ru₁₂-da**

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

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.); (an occupation, OS)

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

a-gù → **A.KA**

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

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

a-gin₇ how

a-gúb-ba lustration water, holy water

^{kuš}**a-ğá-lá** leather sack

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

a-ğí₆(-a) flood, flood wave

A.KA → **ugu, úgu**

A.KA-a - ğar → **úgu-a - ğar**

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

a-la → **la-la**

a-lá (a demon)

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

A.LUM → **udu-aslum_x**

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

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

a-mah high water, flood, inundation

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

a-na-aš(-àm), a-na-šè(-àm) why

a-na-gin₇ how, why; thus, so

a-naḡ libation; drinking water

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

a-nígin pond, puddle, standing water

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a - ru to dedicate, donate to a deity

a-ru-a temple donation, votive gift

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

a-sig, a-si(-ig)-ga, a-sa-ga clear, clean water (*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), aša₅(g)(GĀNA) field, parcel (for OS **aša₅** see Civil, JCS 25, 171f.; Powell, JCS 25, 178-184)

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

a-še-er → **a-nir**

A.TIR → **eša**

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

a-tu₅-a bath, bathing ritual

a-zu, a-su physician

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

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

á-ág-ğá instruction, order; news (Attinger, ZA 87, 115)

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

á-an(-zú-lum) date palm spadix; broom

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

á-áš → **áš**

á - bad to open, spread the arms, wings

á-bad opened, outstretched arms, wings

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

á-dah help, aid; helper

á-dam settlement, habitation

á - dar to seize illegally, confiscate

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

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

á - è to rear, bring up, take care of

á-gú-zí-ga early morning, dawn

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

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

á - ğar to apply force, overpower

á-ği₆-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(-ğál) having great power, (most) powerful (cf. **á-ğál**)

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

á-ság (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-şè now (*anumma*); not yet (*lāman*)

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

á-şita₄(U.KID)(-a) paraphanelia, implements (Civil, JAOS 88 (1968) 7)

á-şu-ğır 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-şè by a violent act, by force

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

ab-ba-ab-ba grandfather

ab-là window, opening, pigeon hole

áb cow

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

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

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

absin, ab-sín furrow

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

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

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

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

ad sound; voice, cry

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

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

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

ad - ša₄ to sob, groan, wail

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

kuš **ad-tab** reins

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

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

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.

áadda/ád(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 **áaddu(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**)

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

àga-rí(n) → āgarin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ah, ^aah (in Gudea) → **uh**

ak → **a₅**

aka(ŠID) fleece; tuft of wool

akan(UBUR) udder, teat, nipple

akkil cry, clamor; acclaim

túg aktum(A.SU) (a garment)

giš **al** mattock, hoe, "pickaxe"

al - a₅ to hoe, work with the hoe

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

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

gis⁵**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)

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

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

alam, alan figure; statue. 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.

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 **gi₆-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-ğá 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-şà heaven's middle, middle of the sky

an-şár 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**anzu^{mušen}**, see Borger, AOAT 305, p. 171). For derivation from /im dugud/ see Jacobsen, AV Kantor 129 n. 18.

giš apin plow

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

apkal → **abgal**

ar-ga-núm (a resin)

ár, ar, a-a-ar praise

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

àr to mill, grind flour

na⁴ara mill, millstone

àr-dú → **HAR-tud, ìr**

arad, árad → **ìr**

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

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

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

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

ás, á-ás, aš curse

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

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

àš six (Edzard, AV Klein 102)

aša₅ → **a-šà**

ašgab leatherworker

^dašnan (a goddess figure personifying emmer wheat) (see also **^dezinu**)

az bear

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

B

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

ba allotment, share

ba^{ku6} snail(?)

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

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

ba-an → **bán**

ba-an-du₈(-du₈), ba-an-du₅ (reed, wood or copper determinative) bucket, pail; sowing basket (cf. Civil,

Farmer's Instructions p. 74 + n. 26, contra PSD B which considers the two variants to be two different words.)

ba-an-gi₄ response, answer

ba-ba(-da/za) porridge

^d**ba-ba₆** chief goddess of Ōirsu, consort of Ningirsu (for the reading see Rubio, JCS 62 (2010) 35-39 contra ^d**ba-ú** argued for by Marchesi, Or 71 (2002) 161-172)

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

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

ba-za cripple, dwarf

bà(EŠ) v. to halve; n. half

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

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

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

bàd (city) wall, fortification

bàd(-da) high (cf. **ùn**)

bàd-si parapet

báhar potter (Sallaberger Töpfer *passim*)

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

bal-a-ri opposite side, shore

bal-bal-e (an OB hymn type)

^{gis}**bala** spindle; rod, pin

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

bala(-šè) - a₅ transport (for trade)

balağ harp (some translate 'lyre'); (a large drum?); (an OB and later eme-sal lamentation, part of the temple liturgy together with the **ér-šém-ma**) (Civil, AV Biggs 18; Veldhuis, AfO 44/45, 120) (*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, bàn-da (or **bànda^{da}**) small(er), young(er), minor, junior; short (time); impetuous, wild (note that Labat and Borger AbZ, read **banda₃** rather than Deimel's **banda₁**, a practice now universal)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

bar - a₅ to examine, test, put to trial

bar-da, bar-dù-a crosspiece, crossbar

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

bar-ğál unshorn, with unplucked fleece

bar-lá (a canal basin?)

bar-rim₄ arid, dry land

túg **bar-sí** sash, shawl

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

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

bar-šè out, away, toward the outside

bar-šeğ(-ğá) fog, mist, drizzle

bar-ta away, aside, outside

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

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

bar-udu sheep's fleece

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

bar₇(NE) to blaze, flame, burn

bára(g) (barag) (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

bi-iz → **biz**

bí-za-za frog

bi₇(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

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

bíl-lá → **pe-el-lá**

bíl-lá, bíl-la hot

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

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

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

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

***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, bír to rip/break to pieces, shred, tear

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, bún, bu_{x(PAD)} (variant **bu-ús**, Emesal **zé(r), zé-zé**) to pull, rip, tear, pluck out, uproot, extract, extirpate; to drain (water) (Molina, JNES 63, 5-7)

bu → **bú**

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

bu-lu-úh/buluh - si-il to belch, burp

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

bu-ús → bu(r)

bú, bu, pú to flit, rush about

bugin, bunin (multiple spellings exist, middle/last consonant may be /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

bulug-KIN-gur₄ (surgical) lancet

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

bùluğ, bulùğ-ğá foster-child

bunga(NITA₍₂₎.GA) child

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

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)

übür (a kind of grass)

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

búr, bu, bu₇ to glow, shine

búr-ra(-ah) (an architectural term)

búr-ra-bé openly, publicly

¹⁷**buranun(-na)** Euphrates

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

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

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

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

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

buru₁₄ harvest, crop; harvest time

D

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

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

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

da-ri/rí-šè forever

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

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

dab₆ to go around, circle (*lawū*) (some read **da₅**)

dabin(ZÌ.ŠE) barley meal or flour

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

dag to move, run about, roam

dag-gi₄-a → **da-gi₄-a**

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

daĝal-bé broadly

daĝal - tag to spread wide

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

gišdal, dal_x(HU) crosspiece, traverse beam (*tallu*)

dal to fly

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

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

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

dam spouse, wife, husband

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

dam-gär merchant (*tamkāru*)

dam-ha-ra battle (< Akk. *tamhāru*)

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

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

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

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

dè-dal ashes

de₅(g) → na - de₅(g)

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

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

de₆ → túm

di → du and **du₁₁**

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

di - dab₅ to render a verdict

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

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

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

dida sweet-wort

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

diğir (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)

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

^{giš}**dimgul** → ^{giš}**dim-gal**

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

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

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

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.; **su₈(b)** imperf. pl.; **(e)re₇** (OS **er_x(DU.DU)**) 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 → **ku_{4(r)}, túm**

du-lum misery, suffering, hardship

dú → **tu(d)**

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

DU₃ → **rú**

dù-a(-bi) all (of it/them)

du₅-mu → **dumu**

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

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

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

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

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

du_{7(dr?)} to batter, gore, attack

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

du_{8(h/r)} to release, free; to let go of, fall away, hang down, fall free; to wean; to redeem, ransom; to open, untie, take off; to bake; to caulk, spread (the last two may be separate or different verbs)

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(?)

du₉ to churn

du_{9(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)

du_{9-na} (sun_{5-na}) humble

du_{9-na-bé, du_{9-né-eš}} humbly (*ašriš*)

du_{10(b)}, du_{10-ub} knees, lap

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

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

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

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

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

du₁₀-du₁₀-ga best, finest

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

du₁₀-sa companion, comrade

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

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

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

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

du₁₄ - mū to incite a quarrel

dub tablet, document

dub to heap up, pour in piles

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

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

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

dub-sağ first (*mahrū*)

dub-sar scribe

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

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

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

dug pot, jar, vessel

kušdùg-gan bag (*tukkannu*)

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

duh, dudda(?) bran, chaff

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

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

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

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

dumu-KA (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 **du_{9(n)}**)

dun₅ → du_{9(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*)

gis **dúr** 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**)

gis **dúr-̄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)

im **durun-na, tu-ru-na** oven (Civil, JCS 25, 172-175)

gi **dusu(ÍL)** (read now → **dubsig**)

E

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

e → **du₁₁**

e, ég, e₄(A) (raised) irrigation ditch, embankment, levee, "a broad earthen wall which accommodated a ditch or small canal running along its top" (Steinkeller,

JAOS 115 [1995] 543) (*iku*) (conventionally read e, but see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 109-113, 136 n. 2)

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

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

kuš **E.ÍB-ùr** (siege-)shield (Attinger, ZA 88, 182 reads ^e**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. **éšemen**)

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

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

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

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

é-ba-an, é-pa-na pair

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

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

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

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

é-duru₅ village, hamlet

é-éš(-k) jail (Civil, AV Hallo 75)

é-éš-dam → **éš-dam**

é-gal palace

é-gar₈ wall

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

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

é-kišib-ba warehouse, storehouse

é-kur (the temple of Enlil in Nippur)

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

é-mar-URU₅, mar-URU/rū₁₀ quiver (Eichler, AV Hallo 90-94; Civil, JCS 55, 52)

é-me-eš summer

é-muhaldim cookhouse, kitchen

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

é-ri-a → **a-ri-a**

é-su-lum-ma rope-box

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

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

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

eb oval (traditionally read **ib**)

ébih(ÉŠ.MAH) heavy rope (*ebihu*)

eden (edin) plain, steppe, desert

eden-líl haunted steppe

ég → **e**

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

eger-u₄-da(-k) future days

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

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

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

eme-sig base speech, slander, calumny

eme-sig - gu₇ to slander, denounce

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

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

ème, eme₆ female donkey, donkey mare

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

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

^den-líl the chief earthly god, city-god of Nippur (the **líl** sign is written **É** in OS but **KID** in OB)

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-ùg₅, en-NUN watch; watchman, guard (cf. MSL XII 101:107, 116:14 contra Krecher, AV Matouš II 37)

en-nu(-ùg) - a₅ to guard, watch

en-šè, en-na-me-šè how long?

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

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

enkara, en/an-kará → á-an-kára

enku(dr) fishery inspector

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

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

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

énsi(k) ruler, governor; farmer (*iššiakku*) (Jacobsen, AV Civil 113-121; Sjöberg, AV Limet 125; Frayne, RIM Early Periods 1, 15f.) In early Sumerian also written **ensix(GAR.ENS1₂)** or **ensix(ENS1₂.GAR)**; cf. Hallo, Titles 35ff. (Emesal **ù-mu-un-si**)

ér, ír tear(s); lament, wail

ér-du₁₀-ga tears of joy

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

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

ér - še₈(š) (šéš) to cry, weep

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

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

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

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

ereš-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 the dictionaries now read **ereš-diğir**. See Flückiger-Hawker, Urnammu p. 171 and the exhaustive discussion by Steinkeller in Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East (Heidelberg, 1996) 120ff.)

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

érim-du evildoer; inimical one

érim-ğál evil, hostile

érim, èrin, erim/n₅ storehouse, treasury

gişeren (**gişerin**) cedar (tree, wood)

érin workers, work-gang; conscripts (Durand, CDLJ 2009:5, 12); troops (Ur III and later; for OS read → **sur_x**) (Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178; Steinkeller, NABU 1990/12)

gişérin → **giş-rín**

gişés-ad trap, snare

gişesi(g) ebony

na⁴esi(g) diorite

esir, ésir bitumen

ésir-a-ba-al (a kind of bitumen)

ésir-é-a refined(?) bitumen

ésir-HÁD dry(?) bitumen (see **HÁD**)

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

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

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

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

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

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

éš-gána field surveyor's measuring-line

éš-gár 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)

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

éša(A.TIR) (a kind or quality of flour, *sasquā*)

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

eškiri(U.ENxKÁR), éš-kíri 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} leek

gis ga-ríg comb

ga-ša-an (Emesal for → **nin**)

ga₆(ḡ) in ga₆(IL)-ḡá (var. **ga-an-gá, gan-gá**) to transport (Waetzoldt NABU 1992 No. 16) Cf. the phonetic spelling **iti-ga₆-ga₆-è** for standard **iti-gan-gan-è**, Steinkeller, Sales Documents 225. Relation to **il(-la)** is unclear; they can cooccur. But only **ga₆** occurs at Garšana, thus probably a geographical dialect feature.

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

gaba-gi₄ counterpart, adversary

gaba nu-ru-gú unopposable, irresistible

gaba - ri to advance against

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

gaba-šè - du to go before; to confront

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

gaba-šu-̄gar rival, opponent

gada linen garment, cloth

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

gakkul (brewing) vat

gal cup

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

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

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

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

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

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

gal-la vulva

gal-̄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)

gal-̄lá-gal chief constable (Ur III)

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

GALAM → sukud

(giš) **galam, ga-lam** stair, step (of a ladder) (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 176) (*nakbasu*); ladder, staircase (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 227 n. 20) (*simmiltu*) Cf. **kun_{4,5}**

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

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

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

galla → gal-̄lá

gam → gurum

gàm handle (of a knife), hilt

gan-tuš resident, tenant (*waššābu*)

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

GANA₂ → a-šà(g), iku, kár

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

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

gàr - dar to subdue, overcome

gára → ga-àr

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

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

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

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

^{giš}**gaz** → **giš-gaz**, ^{giš}**nà̄ga**

gazi wild licorice (Steinkeller, AOS 68, 92; Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 214); previously cassia(?) (*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-är-är female miller (some read **géme-kíkken**)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

gi-dub-ba (reed) stylus

gi-dur umbilical cord

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

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

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

gi-gur reed basket

gi-henbur(GAG), young reed

gi-izi-lá torch

gi-kaskal traveling basket

gi-kid → ^{gi}**kid**

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

gi-na → **gi(n)**

GI.NA.AB.DU₇/TUM → **é-šutum_(x)**

gi-nindan → **gi-diš-ninda, nindan**

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

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

gi-sun mature, old reed

gi-šukur-ra → **šukur**

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

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

gi₄-me-a-aš colleague

GI₆ → **gíg, gi₆**

gi_{7(r)} (gir₁₅), gi(r) (gir_r) native, local, indigenous, domestic, domesticated (Steinkeller, AV Klein 305-310; BSA 8, 64 n. 30) Steinkeller proposes an underlying pronunciation ["**gir**"] or ["**gid**"]. ePSD reads **gir₁₅**. Cf. **ur-gi_{7(r)}** and **eme-gi_{7(r)}**. Borger AOAT 305 states only **ge₇** occurs in vocabularies, not **gi₇** or **gir₁₅**.

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

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

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

gi₁₆-gi₁₆-sa jewels(?) (Ludingira 26)

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

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

gid(-da) long

gidim (i.e. **g/kid/tim**) ghost (Civil, AV Biggs 24) (*eṭemmu*) (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), gi_{6(g)} black ePSD reads **giggi** like **babbar** when simplex, but **gi₆-gi₆** when reduplicated. See **ku₁₀** and cf. **gi₆** night (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32.)

giśgir chariot, wagon

gil/b, gilim/b → **gi_{16(l/b)}**

giśgilim entwined reed cords, cables (used as construction material) (Waetzoldt, BSA 6, 132-134)

gín (giḡ₄) shekel (a weight = 1/60 **ma-na** = 8 gr.); (an axe? Cf. **aga, tūn/agà**) Proto Ea 718 supports a pronunciation /giḡ/, though /gin/ seems correct for OS; see Krecher, ZA 63, 199.

gir young cow, heifer

gir₄ oven

gir₄-bil oven-heater, stoker

giri₁₇-zal joy, delight; luxury

giśgisal oar

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") (variant of **gal-(l)a**; both **ma-sá-gal-gal** and **ma-sá-gu-la** occur in DP 51 i 1, iv 5)

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

giśgu-za chair, throne

giśgu-za-bára dais-seat, throne

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

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

gú - a₅ to submit

gú-(a-)ab-ba seashore

gú-an-še grand total, all together

gú - dù to hate; to refuse, neglect

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

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

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

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

gú - ğar to gather, assemble

gú (ki-şè) - ğar to lower the head, prostrate oneself, submit

gú ğiš - ğar/ğál to put a neckstock on, make wear a yoke, subjugate (cf. **ğiš-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

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

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

gú - si to gather, assemble

gú-si-a all, all together, assembled

gú - sè to devote oneself to

gú - şub to neglect

gú-TAR → gú-haš

gú - zi to busy, occupy oneself with

gù voice, sound

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

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

gù - dúb to shout, cry, scream

gù - è to emit a cry, sound; to roar

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

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

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

gù - şúm to repeat, echo

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

gu_{4(dr)}, gud(r) bull, ox; cattle

gu_{4-alim} bison bull

gu_{4-ğis} yoked ox, work-ox (OB and later: ox older than 3 years)

gu_{4-si-dili} battering-ram (Sjöberg, AV Klein 296)

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

gu_{4-ud} to jump, dance, prance

gub to stand, stand open, make stand, station; to erect, plant; to serve, be on duty, assist; in phrases **igi PN+ak+a - gub**, **igi-PRO+a - gub** to be at someone's disposal, service. Plural forms: **su_{8(g)}, šu_{4(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) → gu_{4(dr)}

gùd nest

gùd - ús to build a nest

gudu_{4(g)} (an ordinary kind of priest, conventionally translated 'lustration' or 'purification' priest) (the older rdg. **gúda** is still seen) (*pašišu*)

na⁴gug carnelian

gúg sweet cake

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

gul, gu-ul to destroy

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

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

gum, kum (read **nağ_x/nağā₄** in some meanings) to crush, pulverize, smash, beat to pieces (cf. **gaz**)

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

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

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

gur → **gur₄**

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

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

gúr → **gam**

gùr to bear, carry; to be clad with

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

gur₄(-ra) fat, fattened, 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 (gír), gur to bend, bow down, crouch; to lay low, kill (older reading **gam**)

gurúm → **kur₇**

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

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

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

Ĝ

ğá shed, barn, enclosure (or the like)

ğá → **ğar**

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

ğá-e, ğe₂₆-e I (= ego) (Krecher, AV Matouš II 39 suggests reading **ğe_x(ĞÁ.E)**, likewise **ze_x(ZÁ.E)**; alternatively perhaps **ğe₂₆e**) (Emesal **mà-e** or **me-e**)

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

ğá-nu (i.e. **ğe₂₆-nu**) → **du/ ğen** (ventive imperative)

ğá-ra → **ğar**

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

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

góalga thought, mind, understanding; counsel

góanba market price, value

góanun, gó-nun storehouse, warehouse

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

ГОAR.DU → nindan

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

góen ordinary (quality)

góen, góe_{26(n)} → **du**

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

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

góéšpa(GIŠ.ŠUB) javelin (conventionally "throw-stick") (reading uncertain, cf. **góéš-ilar**)

góéštin 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'.

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

góéštin-HÁD raisin (read probably **-áh**)

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

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

góéštu-bad wide wisdom

góéštu - góar to pay attention to, pay heed to, listen to

góéštu - gub to decide to do, plan

gói₆ night (see also **gíg** and **ku₁₀**)

gói₆-MAŠ → gói₆-sa₉

gói₆-pár, gói₆-par₄, OS **góipar_x** (**KISAL**) residence of the high priest(ess) (Krebernik & Steinkeller, ZA 75, 46; Steinkeller, Priests and Officials (1996) 109f.)

gói₆-sa₉(MAŠ) midnight

gói₆-ù-na, gói₆-un-na midnight, night

góisidri, góidru scepter

góin → du

góir to flash (cf. **nim - góir**)

góir, góiri knife, dagger

góir(-tab) scorpion

góir-lá butcher

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

góir - dab₅ to take the road, follow the path

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

góir - góar to step, tread upon; to prepare the way, make possible

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

góir-KIN - du₁₁ → góiri-sag₁₁ - du₁₁

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

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

góir-pad-rá bone

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

gir-sè-ga domestic servant, menial

giri - ús to step on, tread on

giri - zé-er to slip

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

giskim-ti trust, trusted

gissu(n) (gizzu(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 **geš**)

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. **gišnága(GAZ)** mortar)

giš-gí canebrake, reed thicket

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 **gišgù-di** ?) lute(?); musical instrument in general(?)

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

giš-hé firmament, vault of heaven

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

giš-hur drawing, plan; divine design

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

giš - kéš to dam, block a watercourse

giš-kéš-da wier, dam

giš-kíg-ti handiwork; craftsman

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

giš-nu₁₁ → **gišnu_x(NU₁₁)**, **gišgišnu_x**

na⁴giš-nu₁₁-gal, na⁴nu₁₁-gal alabaster (alternative rdgs. include **gišnu_x(NU₁₁)**, **gišgišnu_x**, **gišgišnu_{x 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, gišilar**

giš-šu manacles, handcuffs

GIŠ.ŠUB → **gišilar**

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/šè - lá to engage or compete in combat.

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

giš-zi(-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 (astral) station(?) (*manzāzu*) (cf. Lugale I 24)

gišgišimmar → **gišnimbar**

gišnu_x(NU₁₁), gišgišnu_x (or **giš-nu₁₁**) light (*nīru*); alabaster (Marchesi, SEL 16, 10)

gitlam, nitadam(MI₂.US₂.DAM) husband; spouse (PSD reads **munus-nita-dam**; ePSD prefers **gitlam**) (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*)

H

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

ha-lam to be lost, forgotten; to destroy, annihilate, obliterate (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**

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 **àh**) (see Foxvog, JCS 46, 13 n. 7)

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

hal-hal fast-flowing

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

HAR-gud → **mur-gu₄**

gišhar-har (a stringed instrument)

HAR-ra → **ur₅(-ra)**

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

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

harub(DAG+KISIM₅xU₂.GIR₂) carob

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

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

haš₄, háš thigh

gišhašhur apple (tree, wood, fruit) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 57)

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

hé-du₇ distinguished (in appearance), ornament

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

hé-ğál abundance, prosperity

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

hi to mix

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

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")

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

HU-ri₍₂₎-in → **u₁₁-ri-in**

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

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

húb - sar to run

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

hul to ruin, damage, destroy

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

hul-bé, hul-bi-šè evilly, miserably

hul-ĝál evil, evildoer

hul - gig to hate, dislike

hul-gig hatred, hostility

hul - ti to dwell in wretchedness; to be spoiled

HÚL^{mušen} → **bibra^{mušen}**

húl to rejoice, delight in, be happy

húl(-la) happy, joyous; joy

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

hun → **huĝ**

hur to scratch; to incise, draw

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

HUR → **àr, har, kikken, mur, ur₅**

hur-ru-um cave

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

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

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

I

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

i-bí, ì-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 → **ì-ne-éš**

gis **i/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-utu cry or appeal for justice (Steiner, AOAT 253, 407-410)	í ^a , í five (Edzard, AV Klein 101)
i₁-zi (flood-)wave, swells (Heimpel, RIA 9, 153f.; Alster, AV Klein 6)	
i₁-zi, iz-zi wall (of a building); fence (cf. giš-zi)	
í, ia oil; fat, tallow, butter	
i-áb-a butterfat	
i-bí-za financial loss	
i-du₁₀(-ga) fine, sweet-smelling oil	
i-gi₄-in-zu, igi-zu as if, as though (but cf. Alster ASJ 9, 34)	
i-giš 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 (<i>muraqqû</i>)	
i-šáh pork fat, lard	
i-šim aromatic oil, perfumed oil	
i-šub → ^{giš} ú-šub	
i-ti → iti ₆	
i-udu sheep-fat, tallow (ePSD now reads lib_x) (<i>lipû</i>)	
i₇(d) (íd) river, canal, channel	
i₇-ki-sur-ra(-k) boundary canal	
i₇-lú-ru-gú ordeal-river (often divinized)	
	ib → eb, ub
	ib waist, hips, loins
	ib anger, rage, fury
	ib-lá belt
	-ib/ib-ra-aš → -braš
	ibila, i-bí-la heir
	ⁱ⁷ idigna the Tigris
	idim spring, underground waters
	idim fierce, wild
	^{giš} ig door
	igi eye; sight, vision, view; face, countenance; front
	igi-a - gub → gub
	igi-a - sa₆ to be favored, pleasing in the eyes of someone.
	igi - bar to look at, gaze at, regard (Krecher, AV Kutscher 108-111)
	igi(-šè) - du to go at the fore, precede
	igi-du one who precedes, goes at the fore, harbinger, herald(?) (<i>ālik mahri</i>) (cf. palil and igištu)
	IGI.DU → igištu
	igi - du₈ to see, look at; to experience
	igi-éśir (a kind of bitumen, perhaps "surface crude bitumen") (<i>pan itti</i>) (Civil, NABU 1989/62)
	igi - ǵál to see, look upon, look into; to comprehend
	igi-ǵál outlook, view; comprehension, intelligence, wisdom; wise person
	igi - ǵar to regard, gaze at; to confront, face

IGI.GAR → **kur₇**

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

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

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

igi - lib/lib₄(IGI) to be sleepless

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

igi-nim upper (land); above

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

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

igi - ri to set eyes upon, gaze at

igi - sağ₅(LAK 159)/zág(ŚID) to examine, check; to select (*nasāqu, bēru*) (Proto Ea 557)

igi - sè(g) to look at, inspect

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

igi-te-en meshes of a net

igi-tur - gíd to sneer at, disdain

igi-zu → **i-gi₄-in-zu**

igištū(IGI.DU) foremost (*ašarēdu*) (< **igi-şè-du**)

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

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

ÍL(-ğá) → **ga₆(ğ)**

giş ıldag poplar

ıldu(m)(IGI.NAGAR.BU) clan

giş ilar(ŞUB), illar, illuru throw-stick, spear, or javelin (?) (see Römer, AfO 40/41, 32-38) (cf. **giş ğeşa**)

ıldag, ıldag₄ poplar(?) (*ildakku, adaru*)

ilimmu nine (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

im clay, earth (as building material); tablet

im wind (can also be read → **tum₉, tumu, tu_{15(m)}**)

im rain (probably to be read **şeg₇**)

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

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

im-babbar, im-bábbar gypsum (*gaşsu*)

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^{muşen} → **anzu**^{muşen}

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

IM.MI^{muşen} → **áñzu**^{muşen}

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

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

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

im-şu-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*)

in - a₅ to insult, abuse

in-di(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) (*pilku*)

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

in(-šē) - 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)

inanna(-k) goddess of passion, love and war, city-goddess of Uruk (reading **inana** 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-ğál-la legal claim (OB)

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

inim-ğar legal claim, complaint; oracular utterance (in this meaning perhaps read **i₅-ğar** > 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)

ir smell, scent, fragrance

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

ir - si-im to smell, sniff

ír → **ér**

ir, ir₁₁, arad, árad male slave, servant. (a) Pre-Sarg. **ér/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, AV Diakonoff 82ff.) Some editors now prefer just **ARAD** or **ÁRAD** everywhere. (*ardu*)

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

iri(URU) → **uru**

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

giş-ísimu, ısimu sprout, shoot

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

işib incantation priest (< Akk. *āšipu*)

işkur 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-ĝar torch

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

izi - mú to light a fire

izi - ri to set fire to

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

izi - te(n) to extinguish a fire

K

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

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

ka-aš(-bar) (divine) decision

ka-aš(-bar) - bar, ga-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 (*pî karašîm*)

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

KA-kešda contingent, group, collection

ka-mè opening, beginning of battle

ka - si-il to graze

ka-tab lid, cover

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

ka-téš unity; unified, of one mind

ka-téš-a - sè(g) to unify

ka-téš-a sè-ga unanimous, harmonious

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

KÁ.GAL → **abul**

ka₅-a (some now read **ka₅^a**) fox

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

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

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

kak → **gag**

KAL → **rib, sig₁₅, sun₇**

kal to be precious, dear, valuable

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

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

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

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

kankal(KI.KAL) bare, fallow ground

kar quay, wharf; market

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

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

kár to be bright, shining; to light up, flare up; to provoke, incite (cf. **nu-kár-kár-dé** without provocation) Wr. **GANA₂** (non-*tenū*) in OS.

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

karadin → **garadin**

kaskal road, highway; caravan, expedition

KASKAL^{mušen} → **ir₇**^{mušen}

kaš, kas beer

kaš-dé-a feast, banquet

kaš₄ running, race; 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-sè-ra-ab** = *kişsar* and see Steinkeller, JNES 46, 57. The past participle is written **kéš-da** (**kešda^{da}**) or **kešda(KÉŠ)**. Cf. **gīš kirid**

ki place; ground, earth; (a term for the netherworld); place where (as relative pronoun); used before a GN to designate a state, e.g. **ki Lagaš^{ki}** "the state of Lagaš"; used to express spatial ideas with PN's or pronouns,

e.g. **ki PN-ak-še** "to PN's location > to PN," **ki-bi-ta** "from there," **ki-ba** "here"

KI.A → **ki-duru₅, peš₁₀**

ki-a-nağ place of (funerary) libations

ki(g) - áğ to love

ki-ba - ġar to replace, substitute, exchange

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

ki-bé - gi₄, ki-bi-še - gi₄ to return to its original state, restore

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

ki-búr solution (to a riddle)

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

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

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

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

KI.E.NE.DI.^dINANNA → **éšemen**

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

ki-en-gi ki-uri Sumer and Akkad

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

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

ki - 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-su_{7(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 (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

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

ki-ús dais(?), cultic seat(?)

ki-ús-sa firmly grounded, founded

ki - za to prostrate oneself, make obeisance

ki-za obeisance, homage

ki-za - túm to refuse obeisance

KIB (dedicatory) clay nail

gi-kid reed mat

kíd, kir to pinch off, cut off

kid-kid-da ritual

kíg (kin) to seek, search out

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

kíg - a₅ to perform work, labor

kíg - du₁₁ to perform work, labor

kíg-ŷá skilled

kíḡ - gi₄ to send a message

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

kíḡ-nim (cultic) morning meal, service

kíḡ-sig (cultic) afternoon meal, service

kikkin(HAR), kikkin(HAR.HAR) millstone, grinding slab Cf. **géme-kikkin** grinder, miller (some read **kín-kin** or **kinkin_x**, others read **ár-ár** (OB); vars. **kikken, na⁴ kikkin-na** (see Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, p. 131f.)

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

kin → kíḡ

kin-gal leader, expert; dining hall

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

kír → kíd

kíri, kir₄ hyena (*būšu*)

kíri, kir₄ nose, muzzle

kíri-dab₅/dab groom

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

kíri-zal → giri₁₇-zal

gis **kirid(KEŠDA)** hair clasp (Farber, AV Reiner (1987) 96-99) (*kirissu*)

kísal courtyard

kísal-luh courtyard sweeper

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

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

kišib - ra to impress a seal

kiši₈ ant

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

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

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

ku-mul cumin(?)

ku-nu to come (a literary word)

kú → **gu₇**

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

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

kù(g) (kug) silver

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

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

kù-dím silversmith, goldsmith

kù-ǵál → **gú-gal**

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

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

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

kù-sig₁₇-huš red gold

kù-zu clever, experienced, expert

ku₄(r) (kur₉) to enter; to make enter, bring in; to become, turn into, be declared to be; to be made liable for (For a reading **ku₄(dr)** of the **DU** sign in OS and Ur III see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21. Wr. **LIL** and **ŠE+ŠU** in Ur III) (Veldhuis, AV Sigrist 226-8)

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

ku₅-da (kud-da) turtle, tortise

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

ku₆-a-dé fresh fish

ku₆-izi smoked fish

ku₇(d), ku₇-ku₇ sweet

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

ku_x(dr) → ku₄, túm

kud(r) → ku₅

kul handle (of a tool)

kum → gum

kúm v. to heat; adj. hot

kun tail; outlet, end of a river, canal

kun-zi-da canal storage basin, reservoir

gis-kun₄₋₅, kun (syllabic wr.) stairs, ladder (*simmiltu*) (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 176) (ePSD reads **ku⁶**)

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. *kurkū*) (Veldhuis, Education, 263f.)

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

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

kur₄ → gur₄

kur₆ → šuku

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

kur₇/kurum₇ - a₅ to inspect

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

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

kuš skin, hide; leather

KUŠ.A.EDIN.LÁ → kušùmmu

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

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

kùš mould

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

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

L

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

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

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

lá minus (in counting, accounting)

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

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

lāl-hur wax; model(?)

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

lam → **lum**

gis^šlam almond

gis^šlam-gal pistachio (*buquttu*)

gis^šle-um writing board(s)

gis^šli juniper (*burāšu*)

li(b) to be happy, glad

li-li-ìs kettledrum

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

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

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, rabāšu*) The plural root is **sig₇** 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 (relative pronoun) (Emesal **mu-lu**) Cf. **lú-ùlu**

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

lú-bar-ra outsider, foreigner, stranger

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

lú-érim(-du/gá) enemy

lú-éš-gíd surveyor

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

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

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

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

lú-kar-ra fugitive, refugee

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

lú-ki-inim-ma, **lú-inim-ma** witness

lú-kin-gi₄-a messenger

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

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

lú-lirum athlete, wrestler

lú-lul treacherous person, traitor

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

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

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

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

lú-túg-du₈ → **túg-du₈**

lú-u₅ mounted courier

^{kus}**lú-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-lu^(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**

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

lul lie, falsehood; treachery, danger

lul-ba furtively, treacherously

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

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

lul-da - pà(d) to swear falsely

lulim, lu-lim stag

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

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

M

^{gis}**MA** → ^{gis}**pès**

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

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

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

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

ma-mu(d), ma-mú(d) dream

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

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

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

(giš) **má** boat

má-addir ferry boat, hired boat

má-dù boat builder

má-gíd boat tow-man

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

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

má-lah₄ boat owner, skipper, boatman

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

MAH → šutur

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

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

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

giš **mar** spade, shovel

mar-tu (or **mar-dú**) Amorite; West(er)n

(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 (*massū*)

maš one-half

maš → **máš**

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

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

maš-gaba(-k) offering(?) kid; (semi-weaned(?) kid, Steinkeller, BSA 8, 55) (for the genitive see **sila₄-gaba**)

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

máš, maš (male) goat; kid

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

maš-anše herd, (wild) animals

máš-ğí₆(-k), maš-ğí₆ ominous dream (lit. "kid of the night")

máš-sağ bellwether, leader

máš-šu-gíd(-gíd) haruspex, diviner

maškim commissioner, deputy, inspector, bailiff

me divine power, attribute, office

me silence, dumbness, daze

me, -m to be (copula)

me- where, in the phrases **me-a** where(in), **me-ta/da** 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 - ǵál to be fitting

me-te-na → **ní-te-na**

me-téš/te-eš - i-i to praise, extol

mè battle, war

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

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

gis⁸ **mes** (a native tree/wood used to make furniture)
(Van de Mieroop, BSA 6, 159f.) (*mēsu*)

mi-ri → **mir**

gis⁸ **mi-ri-tum** (a stringed instrument)

mi-tum → gis⁸ **mitum**

mí → **munus**

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

MÍ.ÚS.DAM → **ǵitlam**

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

im⁸ **mir**, im⁸ **mer** → **im-mir**, tum₉-**mir**

gis⁸ **mitum(TUKUL.AN)**, **mi-tum** divine weapon, mace
(also read **mitta** or **midde**; cf. **mítum(TUKUL. BAD)**
and other similar writings) (*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-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 → **ǵitlam**

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

muds₅-gar joy, rejoicing (*rīšātu*)

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

mul star, constellation

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

mun, mun₄(SES) n. salt; adj. salty

munu₈, munu_{3/4} malt

munu₈-mú(d) maltster

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

mur lung(s); breast

mur-gu₄ fodder (*imrū*)

murgu, mórgu back, backbone; shoulder

muru₉(IM.DUGUD) cloud

murub₄ middle (part), midsection; midst

muš snake, serpent

muš-ğír 'dagger-snake' or 'scorpion-snake' (a mythical or literary serpent)

muš-huš 'fierce snake' (a mythical or literary serpent, later a symbol of Marduk) (*mušhuššu*)

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

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

muš₁₋₃ - túm to cease, have an end, stop (work) (Wilcke, Lugalbandaepos p. 130f.)

mušen bird

mušen-dù birdcatcher, fowler

N

na stone, boulder (cf. **na₄**)

-na → a₅

na-an-na besides

na-dè(IZI), na-de₅ incense (*qutriñu*) (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)**; 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 ellipsis for **lú-na-me** or **nì-na-me**); cf. **ki-na-me-še** 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 *nari*)

ná, gíš ná → nú, gíš nú

na₄ precious stone (cf. **na**)

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 → nağ

nağ to drink, give to drink (reduplicated **na₈-na₈**)

naḡ-ku₅ a side pond or water reservoir for flood control (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 133f.)

naḡa alkali-plant, soda; soap

naḡa-si-è sprouted alkali-plant

nàḡa, naḡa₄ to grind, mill (cf. **gaz, gum**)

giš **nàḡa** 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; **nam NOUN-ak-šè** because of something; **nam-ḡu₁₀** 'what is it to me?' (ironic)

nam-, nám- (abstract noun formative), 'office of'

nam-árad slavery

nam-dag → nam-tag

nam-du₁₀-sa companionship, friendship

nam-dumu children (collective), childhood (abstract)

nam-érim (assertory) oath; evil

nam-érim - ku₅ to swear a (declamatory, assertory) oath (perhaps strengthened with a curse) (Sallaberger, AV Sigrist 159ff.)

nam-ga-eš₈ (foreign) trade

nam-gal greatness

nam-ḡuruš young men (collective); young manhood (abstract)

nam-kal-ga strength, might

nam - ku₅ to curse

nam-lú-u₁₈-lu, nam-lú-ùlu humanity, human beings, people, population

nam-lugal kingship

nam-mah greatness, majesty

nam-nar musician's craft, musicianship; music

nam-nin queenship

nam-nir-ḡál authority, sovereignty, royalty

nam-ra(-ak) booty, plunder

nam-šeš brotherhood, fraternity

nam-śita (a prayer or rite)

nam-śub incantation

nam-śul valorous youth(fulness)

nam-tag, nam-dag evil deed, sin, guilt

nam - tar to decide fate, determine destiny Cf. older syntax **nam-šeš - tar** to decide ... as a fate

nam-tar fate, destiny

nam-ti(l), nam-ti-il life

nam-úš death

nam-zu knowledge, wisdom

^d**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)

^d**nanna(r)** the moon god, patron of Ur

nar musician

ne → nè

NE → bar₇, kúm, šeḡ₆ Cf. also **me-lám(NE)** and **zú - gir₁₀(NE)**

NE-NE → nígin

ne, ne-en, ne-e this (one) (cf. **ne-e = níḡ-e = an-[nu-ú]** Emesal Vocabulary III 157)

ne-éš → i-ne-éš

ne-me, ne-meš these (*annūtu*) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 221)

ne-mur ashes, hot embers (*tumru*)

ne - su-ub to kiss

nè, ne, nì strength, might, (military) force(s)

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

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

ní fear, fearsomeness (see major study by G. Cunningham in Analysing Literary Sumerian [2007] 70ff.)

ní self (especially with possessive pronouns, e.g. **ní-bi-še** or **ní-ba** by itself); one's own (with pronouns, e.g. **é** **ní-za** your own house); character, nature(?) (cf. Shulgi B 10, 77) (Cunningham, Analysing Literary Sumerian [2007] 70ff.)

ní - búr to show off, make oneself important

ní - dúb to relax, rest

ní-gal great fearsomeness, awesomeness

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-)

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

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

⁽¹⁶⁾**ní-zuh** thief (cf. **ní-zuh-a** theft)

ní(ğ) (níğ) 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.

ní-á-zi(-ga) violent act (*ṣēnu*)

ní-ak-a accomplishment

ní-är-ra groats

ní-ba allotment, portion; gift

ní-bún(KAxIM) turtle

ní-buru₁₄ harvest yield

ní-dab₅ appropriation

ní-dù-a (OS **ní-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)

ní-du₇ a (theologically) fitting thing (The reading is conventional, but many now read **ní-ul** "primeval thing." Cf. **ní-ul-lí-a** in Ean 1 vi 6 and Urnamma 26 ii 1 and see J. Bauer, AV Klein 26f. and AFO 40/41, 94 with J. Cooper, followed by C. Suter, contra Falkenstein GSGL I 60 and Edzard, RIME 3/1. Compare the Lagaš I male PN **ní-du₇-pa-è**, where **du₇** seems to make more sense than **ul**.)

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

ní-GA(-r) possessions, goods, property (Until recently read **ní-gur₁₁**, but see disc. s.v. **ğar**. Michalowski, RAI 47, 418, takes as a loan from *makkuru*.)

ní-galam artfully wrought thing; artfulness

nì-gi-na truth, right; law; justice

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

nì-gur₁₁(GA) → nì-GA(-r)

nì-kas₇ - a₅ to make an accounting

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

nì-ku₅ tax, revenue

nì-ku₅ - a₅ to tax, bring in revenue

nì-kúr hostile, hateful thing

^{túg}**nì-lám** (a kind of garment)

nì-me-ğar awed silence (*qūlu*); cheer (*rišātu*)

nì-MÍ.ÚS.SÁ betrothal gift (Englund, Fischerei 111 n. 357; Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 37f.)

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

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

nì-nam - zu to know all, everything

nì-sa-ha fruit

nì-sağ → nesağ

nì-sám/šám price (*šīmu*) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 161)

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

nì-si-sá justice

nì-ŠID → nì-kas₇

nì-šu goods, production

nì-tuku wealthy, rich (person); wealth

nì - tuku to be a creditor, lit. "to have something with (-da-) someone"

nì-ú-rum property

nì-ul → nì-du₇

nì-zí-ğál living thing, creature (*šiknat napištîm*); wild animals (*nammaşşû*) (Tinney, Nippur Lament p. 167f.)

nì-zú-gub lunch, snack

nì-zuh-a stolen thing, theft (cf. ^(lî)**ní-zuh** thief)

nì-ğar (niğar) cella (older reading is **niğın-ğar**; recently Zgoll, ZA 87, 190 reads **niğar_xğar**) (Civil, AV Biggs 26: /ğ/ is uncertain)

níğ → nì

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

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

nîğin 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)**.

nîğin(-na) total, totality, all together

nîğin-ğar → ni₅-ğar

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

nim, num fly

nim - ğir to flash lightning

nim-ğır(-ğır) (flashing) lightning

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

nimgir → nîğir

nimin, nin₅ forty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

nin lady, queen, mistress; sister (Pre-Sarg. for later **nin₉**) For meaning in male divine names see Heimpel, AV Jacobsen II (2002) 155-160. Marchesi, Or 73 (2004) 186-9, distinguishes **ereš** "lady, queen" vs. **nin** "mistress, proprietess." (ES **ga-ša-an**, also **ù-mu-un** in male gods' names, e.g. Nanše B iv 20)

nin-diğir → **ereš-diğir**

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

^d**nin-hur-sağ-ĝá** 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(d)** the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving

^d**nin-urta(-k)** weather and farmer god, son of Enlil

nin₉ sister (this sign is distinguished from the sign **nin** only after OS)

NINA^{ki} (now being read **niĝin_x**^{ki} based on Proto-Ea 288)

ninda bread, food

nínda breed bull; seed funnel of the seeder plow

nindaba → **niĝdaba**

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

ninkum → **enkum**

ninnu fifty (Edzard, AV Klein 106, reads final vowel as long: /ninnū/)

nir trust; sovereignty, authority, nobility (?) ; (vault, arch?)

nir(-ra) clean (grain) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 95)

NIR-da → **šer₇-da**

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

nir-ĝál sovereign, noble, princely one; trust(worthy)

nir-ĝál-bé (ES **še-er-ma-al-bé**) proudly (*etelliš*)

^{na⁴}**nir₇(ZA.MIR)** chalcedony

^d**nisaba** (or **nidaba**) goddess of reed and writing

nisi(g)(SAR) vegetable; greenery, vegetation; (post-determinative for garden vegetables). Cf. **lú-nisi-ga** "vegetable gardener" YOS 18, 115 iii 24; **lú-nisi** in Presargonic Lagaš texts

níš twenty (Edzard, AV Klein 104f.)

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

NITA.GA → **bunga**

nitadam → **ĝitlam**

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

nu(-u₈)-gig (a kind of consecrated woman, often associated in some way with birthing) (*qadištum, ištarītum*); (conventionally "hierodule" as an epithet of Inanna) (Emesal **mu-gib(GIG)**, **mu-gi₁₇(GIG)-ib**)

nu-(gis)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 (*nurmû*)

nú(d), nu_x(SA₄) to lie (down), go to bed; to lay down (e.g. traps, snares; see Sjöberg, AV Klein 297); to creep, slither Conventionally read **ná**. For the value **nu_x** see **še₂₁**; Veldhuis, in Education 284, calls **še₂₁** "the inanimate complement of **nú**."

^{giš}**nú** → **giš-nú**

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

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

^ū**númun** (a type of rush or sedge) (Civil, AV Biggs 30)

NUN^{ku6} → **agargara^{ku6}**

nun noble, prince; princess (cf. Temple Hymns line 82)

nun(-na) princely, noble, preeminent, grand; loud

nun-bé loudly

nundum lip; lip or rim of a vessel

nunuz egg

nunuz - ǵar to lay eggs

P

pa branch, branches; stick

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

pa - è to come forth radiantly; to be/make resplendent, splendid; to make famous; periphrastic: **pa-è - a₅** to make resplendent

pa-mušen(-na) feathers

pa-pah cella; bedroom (Alster, AV Hallo 15 + n. 2)

pa-sa-lá-a tied bundle of sticks

pà(d) to come into view or consideration, be revealed; to reveal, show; to call (up), choose; to find, discover

pa₄, pa₅ irrigation ditch (*palgu*)

pa₄, pap older brother, eldest son; forebear, "father"

pa_{4/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 (*šeberu, 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**)

^{tūg}**pala₁₋₃** (a divine or royal garment)

palil(IGI.DU) foremost one (cf. **igi-du**)

^{giš}**pan** (rarely ^{giš}**ba-na**) bow (reading **ban** is obsolete, see Civil, JCS 55, 50f.)

pàr-rim₄ → **bar-rim₄**

pe-el to defile, spoil, dirty (*lu"ū*)

pe-el-lá, p/bil-lá spoiled, sour, bad; defiled, desecrated (cf. **šu pe-el-lá - du₁₁** to defile)

peš heart of palm

peš, peš₄ to swell, expand, become fat, thick, enlarged; to be(come) pregnant; to grow (said of a child, cf. Ur-Namma A 152)

peš - ǵál to be powerful

péš mouse (*humṣīru*)

^{gis}**pēš(MA)** fig

pēš₅ to card wool

pēš₁₀(KIA) riverbank, seashore

pi-lu₅-da → **biluda**

pirig lion

pisağ (conventionally read **pisan**, better **bisağ**, **bešeğ?**)
box, container (often with reed or wood determinative)

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

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

pú well (see also **túl**)

pú-^{gis}kiri₆ irrigated orchard

puzur₅, buzur₅ secret

R

ra, ra-ah to hit, beat upon; to strike down; to drive (animals); to impress (a seal). Verb has dual syntax: to make something beat upon (-a/e) (older), to beat with something (-e) (newer)

-(b)-ra-aš → **-braš**

ra-gaba, rá-gaba mounted messenger, courier, rider

rá-zu → **a-rá-zu**

^{gis}**rab** clamp, stock (cf. **gušur_x**)

re₇ → **du**

ri to lie (heavily) upon, press upon, put (firmly) onto, into; to oppress; to affix, cover with; to found, erect; to equip with

ri to blow; to drift; to convey

ri(g) → **de₅**

ri-ri-ga → **de₅-de₅-ga**

rib, ri(b) great, surpassing, huge

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

rú(DU₃) to erect, in **na-rú-a** (read **drú** ?)

S

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

sa-al-kad₅ net sack

sa-ga → **sa₆-ga, sig₅-ga**

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

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

sa-gaz - a₅ to perform migrant labor (?); to commit murder (?) (cf. A. Westenholz, ECTJ No. 8)

sa-gi bundle of reeds

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

sa-pàr (sa-bàr), sa-bar (hunting) net

sa-śuš throwing net (also as weapon)

sa-tu mountain (< Akk. *šadû*)

sá square (in Gudea and math., see Suter, ZA 87, 5)

sá to be equal to (-da-), match; to rival, vie with (-da-); to make (accounts) balance

sá - du₁₁ to reach, arrive at, attain, obtain, overtake (Attinger, Eléments 632-652)

sá-du₁₁(-ga) regular offering

sá - sè to plot, plan strategy

sa₄ → **mu - sa₄, še₂₁**

sa₆(g), ša₆(g) to slaughter (sheep, goats) (reading uncertain, cf. perhaps **sīg/sāg** to strike, also **šār** to slaughter sheep)

sa₆(g), ša₆(g) to be good, beautiful; to be pleasing to; to be pleased with (-da-); cf. **igi-a - sa₆** to be a favorite of (**sa₆** is now the preferred reading, at least for OB and earlier)

sa₆(-ga), ša₆(-ga) good, beautiful, pleasing

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

sa₇-ga well-formed

sa₁₀ to buy (with -ši-); to sell (with -ta/ra-, secondary development). Originally and in math. the meaning was "to measure out grains as equivalents for other goods" (cf. **sá**). See Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-162. Older reading **šám** is often still seen. Cf. **sám**.

sa₁₂-du₅(-k) (or **sa₇-du₅**) field or land registrar (*šassukku*) (Falkenstein, NSGU III 153)

ság - du₁₁ to scatter, disturb, dislodge, disrupt, dissipate, diminish (Attinger, Eléments, 655-664)
Linked with **ság(SIG)** "to beat" by ePSD.

ság → sīg

sag₈(KAL), sag₁₀ → sig₅

sagi cupbearer

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

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

ság-bar head hair

ság-bi-šè - è to go to the fore, be foremost, most excellent

ság-du head

ság-du₅ → sa₁₂-du₅

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

ság - ġar (ġá-ġá) to proceed, venture against, attack, (dare to) oppose

ság-gaz - a₅ to commit murder

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

ság ġiš - ra to commit murder, kill

ság-ġiš-ra-a murder

ság - il to lift, raise, hold the head high, be proud

ság-il-la proudly, with head held high

ság - kal to give preference, prefer

ság-kal first rank, preeminent, foremost (some read **ság-rib**, others cautiously prefer **ság-KAL**)

ság - kěš to organize

ság-kéš - a₅ to pay attention to (-šè/-e), heed

ság-ki forehead

ság-ki - gíd to furrow the brow, frown

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

giš sag-kul bolt, lock

ság-men crown

ság-munus (grown) woman, female (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 130f., reads **ság-SAL**; others read **ság-mí**)

ság-nita (grown) man, male (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 130f.)

ság-nì-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. **gar**.

ság(-e-éš) - rig₇ to give, present, grant

saĝ - s̄e(g) to entrust; to take care of, tend to, attend

saĝ - s̄ig to be brought low, down, be in despair

saĝ - šum to hurry, rush (into combat) against, attack

saĝ-šu₄ → **saĝšu**

sağ-ur-sağ (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)

sağ-ús regular, constant, reliable; constant supporter

sağā chief (temple or palace) administrator (some read **sağga**, conventional reading is still **sanga**) (*šangū*)

sağšu, sağ-šu₄ helmet, head covering (usually with wool or copper determinative)

sahar dirt, soil, sand; dust, powder; ore (Civil, AV Biggs 21)

sahar-dul-tag₄ burial mound (Pre-Sarg.)

sakar → **u₄-sakar**

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

sal v. & adj. (to be) wide, broad (cf. **tál**)

SAL → **munus**

sám, šám price (cf. **sa₁₀** and see discussion in Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-155)

saman lead rope (Civil, AV Biggs 21) (*šummannu*)

sanga → **sağā**

santak₍₂₋₄₎ (i.e. **sağtak**) 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**

s̄e(g), s̄e(k) or s̄i(g) (all = **sig₁₀**) to become, act, make like, make into; to be equal, equaled; to set, put, place; to cast (in moulds); to provide with

se₁₂ → **sig₇**

ses → **šeš, sis**

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

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

si, sù(g) to be(come) full; to fill or occupy a space, container, area; to cover, put all over, or to completely occupy an area or surface; to store; to pile up (*šapāku*); to inlay, overlay, coat; to sink (a well, post, peg into the ground); to do fully; to suffice, be enough; to add (interest to) (Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 142 + n. 77) The verb has dual syntax: to fill into (older), to fill with (newer). The reading was traditionally **si(g)** but is now **si** without an Auslaut in the meaning 'fill' at least, with a variant → **sù(g)**. ePSD now links most instances of **si(g), si-ig** with **s̄e(g)** to place. A dedicated study of these verbs is needed.

si(g) to be(come) silent

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

gis̄si-ğar (door) bolt, bar

si-i-tum (Akk.) remainder

si-ig → **sig**

si-il, síl(NUN) to unwind (a cord, rope), unfurl; to split, cleave, divide, breach; to tear or rip up, off, open; to peel off, strip; to disband (a group) (*salātu*)

si-im → **şem**

si-im to smell (perhaps connect with **şim?**) Cf. **ir - si-im**

si-im(-si-im) - a₅ to smell, sniff

(urudu) si-im-da, sim-da owner's mark, emblem, brand; branding-iron (< Akk. *šimtu*) (Foxvog, ZA 85, 5-6)

si-mùš radiance

si - sá to do or perform in a regular, right, correct, proper fashion; to maintain properly; to supply, provide regularly; to make regular, regulate; to prepare, ready in a correct way, put in order; to be straight, go straightway, directly, guide straight, straighten

si-sá just, righteous; just person

sí(g) → sè(g)

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

sig, si-ig to be(come) weak, thin, flat, low, level; to bring down, tear down, rip apart, demolish, level, remove

sig(-ga), si-ga weak; thin, narrow; low, lower, lower land; south, southern

sig(-ga), si-ga → a-sig

síg → siki

síg (ság) 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)

sig₄ (šeg₁₂) brick; brickwork, brick walls (**sig₄** is conventional; the newest reading is **šeg₁₂**) (ES **še-eb**)

SIG₄ - gi₄ → še₂₅ - gi₄

sig_{4(-al)-ür/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(-ga), si(-ig)-ga, sig₁₅(KAL) good, high or best quality, pleasing, beautiful. ePSD now prefers to read **sag₁₀, sag₈(KAL)** (cf. **sa₆-ga, sa-ga**)

sig₇ (se₁₂, si₁₂) to cut (plants, with a small tool, an agricultural activity) (compare parallels **ú-kul zé-a** UTI 4, 2697:2, **ú-kul se₁₂-a** UTI 4, 2769:2, **ú-kul ku₅-rá** UTI 4, 2398:3) (see Molina & Such-Gutiérrez, JNES 63, 1-16)

sig₇ (se₁₂, si₁₂) to be(come) green, yellow, sallow, pale (read **si₁₂-si₁₂** when reduplicated)

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

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

sig₇-sig₇ - ġar to produce sobs (onomatopoetic?) (George, RAI 47, 141-143)

SIG₇-igi → úgur-igi

sig₁₅(KAL) → sig₅

siki (sig, sik) wool, hair (**siki** is now the most common reading)

siki-ba (sig-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)

sila₄ male lamb

sila₄-ga(-sub-ba) suckling lamb

sila₄-gaba(-k) offering(?) lamb; semi-weaned(?) lamb (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 55) For the genitive cf. Ukg 1 iv 30 **bar sila₄-gaba-ka-ka**. See also Archi-Pomponio, Drehem No. 40; Selz, FAOS 15/1 p. 379.

sila₁₁(ğ), silağ(ŠID) to knead

sila₁₁-ğá dough

silig → šilig

silim to be well, whole, healthy, safe, at peace, in good condition; to fulfill an office or term

silim(-eš) - du₁₁ to greet, salute; to boast (Attinger, Eléments 673-678)

silim-ma adj. whole, well; in good condition (as of plows in Nik I 287); n. well-being

silim-ma Be well! (imperative)

simug smith

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

sipa(d) shepherd; chief shepherd

sír → **zi(r)**

sir₅, šir₅ to spin wool

sis(ŠEŠ) (ses) v. and adj. (to be) bitter, brackish, saline
For a reading **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; 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 on (ASJ 11, 213; 8, 12); 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 goose flesh, become frightened

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** to sprinkle, spatter (*elēhu, zarāqu, zalāhu*); to decorate (*ulluhu*); to overlay, adorn (*zānu*)
(there is some confusion with **sù(g)**)

sù(dr), sud(r) to be(come) distant, remote (in time or space); to extend, prolong, elongate; to be long-lived or long-lasting

sù(dr), sud-rá distant, remote

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

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

sù(g) 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) beard

su₆ - lá to wear a beard

su₈(b) → **du**

su₈(g) → **gub**

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

sud → **sù(dr)**

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

sug (reed) marsh

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

suh, suh₅ to tear, rip, pluck out; to select, choose (*nasāqu*)

suh-(h)a, suh₅-ha selected, select, first quality; elite (troops)

sūh to be confused, blurred, tangled, in disorder, in disarray; to be dangerous

sūh-sah₄ - za to make a crunching sound (an onomatopoetic construction; see M. Civil, JCS 20, 117ff.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff.)

^{kuš}**súhub** boot, shoe

suhur (a feature or style of hair)

suhur^{ku6} (a kind of carp)

suhuš sole of the foot; base, foundation

sukkal vizier, chancellor, minister (traditionally 'vizier'); envoy, messenger (Wiggermann, ZA 78 [1988] 225ff.)

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

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

(túg)**suluhu(SÍG.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^(nisi) 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)

sumun (suğun), sun (to be) old

sún, ú-sún, súmun wild cow

sun₅, sun₅-na humble (probably a by-form of **du_{9(n)}**)

sun_{7(KAL)} to be harsh(?), vain(?)

sur to press out (liquids), squeeze, extract; to plait, twist together (rope); to wipe away; to oppress, suppress; to draw a boundary, mark off, demarcate,

delimit, divide; **a - sur** to pass urine (George, AV Black 114)

súr, šúr, sumur furious, fear-inspiring

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; meaning

šà - bal to breed

šà-bal-bal-a progeny; generation

šà - dab₅ to feel hurt, be worried

šà-du₁₀ young (of humans and animals), infant

šà-gal fodder; food (*ukullú*)

šà-ğar → **šağar**

šà-ge - du₁₁ to say to oneself, say inwardly

šà-ge-guru₆₋₇ one's heart's desire

šà-ge - pà to envision inwardly (conventionally "choose in/by the heart")

šà-gu₄ plowman's assistant

šà - gur₄ to feel wonderful (see Civil *ad* Ninkasi Hymn 61f.)

šà - huğ (wr. conventionally **hun**) to soothe the heart, appease, calm down

šà-hul-gig hatred

šà - húl to gladden the heart, make happy

šà-húl-la that which gladdens the heart; a glad heart, happiness, joy (also construed with a genitive: **šà-húl-la(-k)**)

šà-ka-tab fast, fasting

šà - kúš to deliberate, take counsel with (-da-)

šà-lá-sù(d) merciful, gracious

šà - sìg to be depressed, anxious

šà-sìg depression, sorrow

šà-sù-ga emptiness, nakedness

šà-sur diarrhea

šà-súr-ra raging, furious heart

šà - sed₇₋₈ to cool the heart, calm, soothe

šà-túm meadow

šà - túm/tùm to decide

šà-zu midwife (*šabsūtu*)

ša₄ → **ad - ša₄**, **še - ša₄**

ša_{6(g)} → **sa_{6(g)}**

ša_{6-ga} → **sa_{6-ga}**

šab (a kind of container)

šabra, sabra municipal overseer of fields

šágā(LÚxKÁR) prisoner(?); (one to whom an injustice is done, see Krecher, AV Matouš II 57)

šagan_x(AMA.GAN(.ŠA)) bearing mother (human and animal) (see now Attinger, ZA 95, 274f. for rdg. **ama-šagan_x(GAN)** with or without phonetic indicator)

šágār(GU₇), šà-ŷar, še-ŷar starvation, famine, hunger

šagina (military) governor; general

šáh, šah pig (cf. zé-eh)

^{dug}**šakir** churn

šám → **sám, sa₁₀**

šandan(a)(GAL.NI) gardener

šár to be or make numerous, multiply

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

šár to slaughter (sheep)

šár-ra-ab-du₈ (a field worker)

še barley, grain; (a weight measure = 1/180 **gín** = ca. 1/20 gram)

ŠE → **niga**

še(g) v. and adj. (to be) agreeable, willing, obedient

še-ba barley, grain ration

še-du₁₀ (a tree and its wood) (Powell, BSA 6, 115f.)

še-er to be bright, radiant (*namāru*) (cf. → **še-er-zi**)

še-er-gu string of fruit (from late Sarg. on); ring-shaped ornament (OAKK) (Civil, Or 56, 235)

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

še-er-ma-al-bé proudly (Emesal for **nir-ŷál-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-ŷar → **šágār**

še-gín glue (also as paint medium)

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

še - gur₁₀ to harvest grain

še-ŷiš-ì sesame (see BSA 2 passim)

še-li pine or juniper seeds (*kikkirânu*)

še-LÚ coriander (*kisibirru*)

še-numun seed barley, seed grain

še - ša₄ to moan, groan

še-šeğ₉ ripe barley

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

še₈ (šéš) to cry (cf. **ér - še₈**)

še₂₁(SA₄) (a) (a writing for **sa₄** = *nabû*); (b) (an error for **nú**, i.e. **nu_x(SA₄)**). See Civil, Iraq 23, 168; Wilcke, LE ad 35. Veldhuis, Education 284 calls **še₂₁** an "inanimate complement" of **nú**.

še₂₅ - gi₄ to cry out, scream, screech. The old reading is **ší_{x(d)}**. Read now **še₂₅/seg₁₀** for **KAxŠID** or **še₂₆/seg₁₁** for **KAxDÚB**. Gudea texts write **seg₁₂(SIG₄)**. See Zgoll, AOAT 246, 312f.

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

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

šeğ₆ to boil, cook, heat, bake (*bašālu*) (Steinkeller, AV Sigrist 186)

šeğ₉ ripe (grain)

šeğ₉ wild boar; wild sheep(?)

šeğ₉-bar (or **šeğbar_x(ŠEG₉)^{bar}**) Mesopotamian fallow deer (conventionally "wild ram, sheep," but see Steinkeller, BSA 8, 50)

seg₁₀₋₁₁ - gi₄ → **še₂₅ - gi₄**

šege₁₂ → **sig₄, še₂₅ - gi₄**

(urudu)sém, si-im cymbals (Mirelman, NABU 2010 No. 33)

urudušen (a kind of kettle or ewer)

ŠEN → **dur₁₀**

šen v. & adj. (to be) clean, pure

šen-šen very clean, immaculate

šen-šen battle (cf. the same sign read **dur₁₀**)

šer_{7(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 → **še₈**

šeš₄, šeš to anoint, anoint oneself

ší-pa-áḡ → **zi-pa-áḡ**

sibir(U.ENxKÁR) (shepherd's) staff (*šibirru*) (Veldhuis, Education 175f. Civil, AV Biggs 27)

šíd to count; to recount, recite, read; to count, number among, reckon as; to do an accounting

šíd counting; line count (at the end of tablets)

šíka (pot)sherd; fragment (of a tablet)?; shell, carapace; (fish) scales; cf. **šíka-ku₅-da** broken potsherds (Marchesi, SEL 16, 16) (*išhilṣu*)

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

šílanga → **silağ(-ğá)**

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

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

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

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

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

šir - ra to strike up a song, sing

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

šir-nam-šub (a mainly Emesal hymn type) (Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma p. 260-263)

šita (syllabic eš-da) (a kind of priest); (a cultic vessel)
Cf. **nam-šita**

šita-ab-(b)a (a kind of priest)

šíta (obsolete, read now **utúg** mace)

šitim, šidim (house) builder, mason, bricklayer (*itinnu*) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 128f.; Civil, AV Biggs 27) (< *šu-dím? Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 237)

šu hand; handwriting; handle (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 349 n. 11); pounding stone, muller (Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132); responsibility of

šu-a - bal to transfer, transmit, hand over (Civil, JCS 28, 79)

šu-a - gi₄ to return to the charge/control/care of (Sallaberger, AV Klein 249f.), to hand over, turn in, transmit, hand down; to repeat (with or without -a)

šu-a - si(g) to pay, put full payment into the hand

šu - bad to open the hand; to lay hands on, seize, loot (cf. **šu - ba(r)**)

ŠU.BAD → zapah

šu - bal to overturn, alter, change

šu-bal - a₅ to overturn; to replace, change X into Y (Civil, JCS 28, 79f.)

šu - ba(r), šu - bar to release, set free; to forget (the original root is /badr/; cf. **šu - bad** and see Krecher, AV Kutscher 111-117)

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

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

šu-dagal - 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 capture (cf. CAD K 129a)

šu - du₇ to do, set, perform, prepare, correctly or perfectly; to complete, perfect; to embellish, adorn

šu-du₇(-a) perfect

šu - du₈ to hold (in the hand); to guarantee, provide surety for

šu-du₈-a guarantor

šu-du₈-a - gub to establish a guarantee or surety, to serve as guarantor for

šu - du₁₁ to use the hand; to do, effect; to exert oneself, to accomplish (Attinger, Eléments 696-703)

šu-du₁₁-ga accomplishment, creation

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

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

šu-gi₄ old one (person or animal)

šu - gi₄ → šu-a - gi₄, šu-gar - gi₄

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

šu-HA(d) (or **šu-peš(d)** or **šu-ku₆(dr)**) fisherman. The old reading is **šu-ha**; many now read **šu-ku₆**. See major discussion in Englund, BBVO 10, 230-236. In view of the variant **peš(HA-gunu)**, the reading might be **šu-peš₁₁(HA)**, assuming that the problem of the Auslaut is the same as that of **kéšdr**. Conversely, **šu-had_x(PEŠ)** has been proposed. ePSD reads /šukud/. J. Bauer, ZDMG 146 (1996) 183, hesitantly proposes /šukudr/ in the OS Lagash texts. Cf. Bauer also in his AWL p. 375f. and CAD *šukudakku*.

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

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

šu-kíg service, assignment

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

šu - lá to defile, desecrate

šu - luh to wash the hands; to wash, cleanse;
periphrastic: **šu-luh - a₅** to clean (a canal) (Civil, AV Biggs 32 + n. 30)

šu-luh lustration, washing ritual (cf. *šuluhhu*)

šu - 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

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-ri**) one-half (Civil, Or 56, 234; Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 142)

šu-si finger

šu si - sá to keep in good order

šu-sùh-a - du₁₁ to produce confusion, disturbance (Attinger, Eléments 716-718)

šu - šúm to give, entrust

šu - tag to touch; to play a musical instrument (e.g. Nanše Hymn 44; see Sjöberg, AV Limet 135); to decorate (Attinger, Eléments 722f.)

šu-tag - du₁₁ to decorate, adorn (Attinger, Eléments 720-725)

šu - tag₄ to dispatch, send out, send over (Civil, AuOr 8, 109-111 reads. **tak₄**)

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

šu-tur inscription

giš **šu-úr-me/mén, šurmen(ŠU.ME.EREN)** cypress (the tree, its wood, or its resin)

šu - úr to erase, rub out, annihilate (imperf. often written **uru₁₂(ÚR)** as well as **úr-ru/re**)

šu-ur₆(-rá) → šúr

šu - ús to push (open)

šu - zi to raise the hand (destructively) against

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

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 workers in Presargonic texts)

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

(na⁴)**šuba(MÙŠxZA), šuba** agate(?) (*šubū*)

šubun → **gišbun**

šubur → **subur**

šùd, šu₁₂ n. prayer; v. to pray

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

šùd - rá to pray

gis**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.**) (*kurummattu*)

šukur thorn, needle

giš**šukur** reed fence, corral (Civil, AuOr 5, 22; Römer, AfO 40/41, 30ff.; Michalowski, Lamentation p. 75)

gis**šukur**, urudu**šukur**, spear, lance

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

šum to slaughter

urudu**šum** saw

urudu**šum-gam** curved(?) saw

šúm(SUM) to give; to pay (in commodities or a combination of a metal and commodity) The standard older reading **sum** may also be correct in some contexts; see Zgoll, AOAT 246, 311.

šúm(nisi) garlic, onion (conventionally read **sum**) (*šumū*) (Stol, BSA 3, 57-59)

šúr to be furious, enraged

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

šúr-bé furiously, angrily

šúr-dù^{mušen} falcon

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

šuš, šúš → **šú**

šuš → **kuš₇**

šutur(MAH) quality cloth

T

ta(-àm) what?

tab to be parallel, lie parallel to; to double; to twist, entwine; to link, join, unite; to lock; to sweep away, devastate (*sapānu*) (cf. Michalowski, Lamentation p. 71; Civil, NABU 1987/49)

tab-ba companion; pair, twin; together

táb, tab to burn, glow

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

TAG → **sub₆, zíl**

tag₄, tak₄ (reduplicated **da₁₃-da₁₃**) 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**)

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(g) (imperf.), **ti** (perf.) to approach (cf. Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 114f.)

te(n), te-en (redupl. **te-en-te**) to cool; to soothe, assuage; to extinguish (a fire); to annihilate

te-en cool, cold; **te-te-en** very cool (Sjöberg, AV Jacobsen (2002) 232; root was originally **te-me-en** like **sun/sumun**)

te-eš → **téš**

TE.ME → **ní-te**

temen, te-me(-n) foundation, perimeter; foundation deposit (originally the pegs which mark out the foundation plot; see Dunham, RA 80, 31-64) (Civil, AV Biggs 27) (*temennu*)

temen - si(g) to lay a foundation (originally to sink the pegs marking out the foundation, e.g. RIME1 1.7.2 6.f **úr-bé ki-še 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-šé as one, all together

téš-bé - gu₇ → **UR-bé - gu₇**

téš - du₁₁ to shout together, roar(?)

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

ti → **te(g)**

^{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, tibir fist (Civil, AV Biggs 27) (*upnu*)

tibir - ra to slap

tibira (dibira) metal and wood craftsman (also involved in the making of statues). Wr. **DUB.NAGAR** through Ur III, then **URUDU.NAGAR** in OB. (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 176; Sjöberg, AV Limet 127f.) (*gurgurru*)

tigi (a kind of drum); (an OB hymn type, a hymn of praise consisting minimally of **sagida** and **sağara** sections)

^{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; to finish off, bring to an end (cf. **inim-bi al-til** this matter is closed)

tilla crossroads, town square, marketplace

tin wine (Badler, BaM 27 (1996) 42, identified a residue in an excavated pot as that of a "grape liquid, most probably wine," suggesting that wine was known in Mesopotamia as early as the late Uruk period.)

^(gis)**tir** forest, (riverine) grove

^d**tir-an-na** rainbow

titab cooked beer mash

tu^{mušen} dove, pigeon

tu(d), ù-tu(d) to be born, begotten; to give birth, engender, beget; to form, create (statues) (some now read **(ù-)dú**)

tu(r) (tur₅) to be sick; adj. **tu-ra**

tu-di-da, tu-di-tum toggle pin, fibula (see Klein, ZA 73, 255-284; Sjöberg, ZA 86, 224f.)

tu-lu to loosen, slacken, relax

^{giš}**tu-lu-bu-um** plane tree or wood

^{im}**tu-ru-na** → ^{im}**durun-na**

tu₆ incantation

tu₇ soup (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 104f.) (written with the same sign as **útlul** 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-du₈** felt maker, fuller (a craftsman making a special type of woven cloth, Sjöberg, AV Limet 128)

túg-du_{8-a} felt (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 85-93)

túg-mu-dur_{7(BU)-ra} dirty clothing, rags, mourning garments

túg-ní-bára blanket

túg-šu-gur turban

tuk, tuku (reduplicated **du₁₂-du₁₂**) to acquire, obtain; to have, possess; to marry; to play a musical instrument (cf. reduplicated syllabic variant **du-du** in Dumuzi and Enkimdu 12, Sefati, Love Songs 337)

tuk₄, tuku₄ to tremble, quake, shiver (Foster, RA 75, 189); to buffet

^{giš}**tukul** mace, weapon, arms (Civl, AV Biggs 33)

tukum-bi, tukumbi if

túkur(KAxŠE) to chew, gnaw (*kasāsu*)

túl (public) fountain, well

túm, tùm to bring in, deliver; to take away (see Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 133) Forms include: **de_{6(DU)}** perf. sg.; **túm(DU)**, **tùm** imperf. sg.; **lah_{4(DU over DU)}** or **lah_{5(DU.DU)}** perf. & imperf. pl. Problems remain, however. In OB there are indications that the sg. forms are **túm** or **tùm** perf. and **túm-mu** imperf. There may be a link between this sign and **ku_{4(r)}** in OS and Ur III (see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21); cf. the Ur III accounting phrase **šà mu-TUM₂-ra-ta** "out of income." The Emesal equivalent of **túm** is **ir**. See Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557-576 for the following new description: a) bring I = mit sich führen, geleiten. Used only with living persons or animals that can move by themselves. Forms are **túm(DU)** perf.sg., **tùm** imperf. sg., and plural **lah₄** or **lah₅** both perf. & imperf.; b) bring II = liefern "to deliver." Forms are **de₆** perf. sg., **tùm** imperf. sg.

túm (to be) worthy of, fitting for, suited to (-a/še/ra) (*ana ... šūluku*) (Sallaberger, AV Schretter 573f.; Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 263 + n. 29)

túm-ma (field) produce

tum_{9(IM)}, tumu(IM) wind

tum₉-mar-dú west wind; west

tum₉-mir north wind; north

tum_{9-sa₁₂-ti-um} east wind; east

tum_{9-ùlu} south wind; south

tùn (pouch or receptacle); (an ax, often with a wood or copper determinative, probably to be read **aga**)

tùn - bar (or read **agà?**) to split with an ax

tur to be small, young; to diminish, reduce, deduct Cf. the reduplicated substantive **di₄-di₄-lá** (or **du₁₃-du₁₃-lá**) youngsters, little ones, children.

tur small, young; brief (cf. **bànda**)

TUR.ŠÈ → **kun₅**

tùr cattle pen, byre

TÙR → **šilam**

tuš to sit, take a seat; to settle, establish residence; to dwell, reside, stay, abide The standard grammars state that forms include: **tuš** perf. sg.; **dúr-ru-u(n)** perf. pl., imperf. sg. and pl. or **durun_x(DÚR.DÚR)** in Presargonic Lagash texts (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 135; Edzard, Sumerian Grammar p. 78; Steinkeller, Or 48 [1979] 55f. n. 6). But it seems more likely that the distinction is actually **tuš** sg. vs. **dúr(un)** pl. irregardless of aspect. The infinitive, for example, is (**tuš-**)**tuš-ù-dè**.

tuš - ̄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*)

^{gis}**ú-bíl-la** charcoal (> *upillû*)

ú-du(l) supervisor of herds, chief shepherd

ú-du₁₁(g) → **udug**

ú-gu/gù - dé to become lost, disappear; to flee, escape

ú-ma-am animals

ú-rum property of (someone) 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 - ̄gar 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-na ready for battle

ù-na-(a-)du₁₁ letter

ù-nu-ku sleeplessness (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

ù-sá(g) (deep) sleep

ù-sakar/sar → **u₄-sar**

^{gis}**ù-suh₅** (a species of pine) (*ašūhu*) (Powell, BSA 6, 116f.)

ù-sún → sún

giš **ù-šub**, giš **NI-šub** brickmould (see Steinkeller, AuOr 2, 139 for the reading of the variant)

ù-tu(d) → tu(d)

u₄(d) (ud) day, daylight; storm; time; time of death (as in the phrase **u₄-da-ni nu-me-a** "before his time"); at the time of, when (in verbal clauses of the form **u₄ CLAUSE-a-CASE** or in (pronominal) phrases of the form **u₄-(PRONOUN)-CASE**)

u₄-ba then, at this/that time; formerly

u₄-bar₇ midday

u₄-bi-ta since, after that time; as nominalized phrase: (of) earlier days, former time, days gone by

u₄-buru₁₄(-ka) (at) harvest time

u₄-da on the day, when, whenever, if; today; daily; as nominalized phrase opposite **u₄-bi-ta**, (of) today (Ukg 6 iii 20'23')

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*.

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.) (*sēlu*)

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. *ullū*)

u₄-ul-lí-a-aš unto distant (future) days, forever

u₄ - zal to pass, said of time; to spend, pass the time (in some activity); let the time pass, waste time, be late

u₄-zal-le(-da) (at) daybreak, dawn, morning (cf. á-**u₄-zal-le**)

u₅^{mušen} wild goose (the iconic bird of Nanše) (Veldhuis, Education 294f.)

u₅ to mount, board; to ride on; to transport

u₅ superstructure; cabin (of a boat); high-water (mark)

u₅-bi^{mušen} (a bird)

u₆(g) awe, awesome vision, sight

u₆-ga awesome, awe inspiring, wondrous

u₆-di, ù-di awe, amazement, astonishment, wonder, marvel; daze, stupor (cf. **ù-sá**)

u₆ - du₁₁ to admire, wonder, marvel at, be in awe of; to provoke, inspire awe (Attinger, Eléments 739-749)

u₆-nir, é-u₆-nir ziggurat (complex) (*ziqqurratu*) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 329-331)

u₈ ewe (see also **lahar**)

u₈(-a) → ù(-a)

u₁₁-ri₍₂₎-in, ùri(n) eagle

u₁₈-lu → ùlu

u₁₈-ru → uru₁₆

ub, ib corner (angle); niche, recess; shrine; room

ub-lil-lá open air shrine (in a wall niche) (George, AV Black 114) (*ibratu*)

ub-šu-ukkin-na assembly (esp. poetic)

kuš⁵ùb (a kind of drum)

ub₄ pit, hole (cf. **ab**)

ubur teat; spout (of a vessel); see also → **akan**

ud₅ → **uzud(ÙZ)**

udu sheep, ram

udu-aslum_x(A.LUM) long-fleeced sheep (*aslu*)
(Steinkeller, BSA 8, 52)

^(d)**udug, ú-du₁₁(g)** male genie, spirit (good or evil); demon

udun oven, kiln

ug lion

ug₅, ug₇ → **úš**

uga^{mušen} raven

úgnim army (conventionally read **ugnim**; for etymology see Selz, AV Römer 317)

ugu, úgu (A.KA) (or **a-gù**) pate, top (of the head) (*muhhu*); account (Englund, BBVO 10, 72 n. 242; Hilgert, OIP 121, 385)

úgu-a - ǵar to charge to, put to the account of or at the disposal of

úgu-a - tuku to hold against/over someone

ugu₄, ugu progenitor (male or female), begettlor, engenderer

ugu**ugu₄-bi** monkey

ugula foreman, overseer, officer

ugula-ǵesta/ǵéš-da officer (in charge) of sixty (men)
(Steinkeller, ZA 69, 176-187)

úgur(SIG₇) lintel (cf. **úgur-ig** door lintel, Gudea Cyl A 25:10)

úgur-igi eyebrow (*šu'ru*)

ùg people, population (reading **ukù** is obsolete; some maintain the older reading **un** as with **alam/alan** rather than **alaḡ**)

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

ùg-šár-ra numerous people(s), multitude(s)

uh, úh spittle, slaver, mucus, phlegm; foam (wr. **ah**, ^a**ah** in Gudea) (cf. **uš₁₁**)

uh - du₁₁ to spit Cf. ^a**ah-du₁₁-ga** spittle (of sorcery) Gudea Cyl B 4:16

úh-luh cough (literally "cleaning out phlegm")

ukkan, 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. *ullûm*) (cf. **u₄-ul-lí-a**)

ul a Presargonic capacity measure = 1/4 **gur-saǵ-ǵál** = 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-a, ul-la with joy, joyfully

ul - a₅ to rejoice

ul₄ 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

ulu, u₁₈-lu, ^{im}ulu south wind; storm, sandstorm

ùlu-di lamentation singer (perhaps derived from **i-lu-di?**)

ulušin(KAŠ.ZÍZ.A.AN) emmer beer

úlutin(SIG₇.ALAM) form (*nabnītu*) (cf. **uktin**)

um-ma old (wise) women, alderwoman

um-me-da, umme(UMxME)-da → **éme-da**

um-mi-a master scribe, craftsman, schoolmaster

umah(LAGABxÚ.A) swamp (*mihṣu, agammu*)

umbin (human) nail, claw, talon, hoof

umbisaĝ(ŠID) scribe

kuš ummu(d)(A.EDIN.LÁ) (ummud) waterskin (*nādu*)

umun, ù-mu-un lord (Emesal for **en**, also for **nin** in male gods' names, e.g. Nanše B iv 20)

úmun, umum knowledge, cleverness

umuš good counsel, advice; discernment, judgment, sense; mind

UN → **kalam, ùg**

ùn(BAD₃)(-na) high (cf. **gi₆-ù/un-na** midnight, **si-ùn-na** high point, zenith) (see also **an(-na)**)

unu(g)^{ki} the city Uruk

únu, unu₆, únu-gal deity's private chamber, cella, sanctuary; divine dining room, banquet hall

ùnu(d) (chief) cattle herdsman, cowherd

ur beast of prey, dog, lion; in personal names of the type **x-ur-ğu₁₀** champion(?), (mighty) man/person(?) (connect with **ur₅**?) (some now read **tēš**) (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-bé & UR.UR**) (M. Green, JCS 30, 153; Michalowki, Lamentation p. 70; A. Cavigneaux, CM 19, 50)

ur-gi₇(r) (domesticated) dog

ur-gi_{7-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)** and cf. → **lirum**. Cf. **giš ur-ur-e/šē - lá** to engage or compete in combat.

úr leg(s), hip(s), loin(s); lap; private parts; bottom, base, foundation, foot (of a tree)

giš úr tree trunk; log

ùr to sweep over/away, wipe off/away, flatten, level, destroy; to slide, slither, drag

ùr roof, ceiling (cf. **giš-ùr**) For roof construction methods see Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 173f..

ur₄ to gather, assemble

ur₅ spirit(s), mood; liver

ur₅(-ra) (interest-bearing) loan

ur₅ this, this way, thus, so; negated: never

ur₅-gin₇ like this, thus

ur₅ - ša₄ to roar, bellow

ur₅-šē(-ām) because of this, thus, therefore

ur₅-tuku debtor

ur₅ - ug₇ to despair (Tinney, Nippur Lament 138 *ad 36*)

ur₇ father-in-law

uri → **ki-uri**

urudu URI (a large metal container) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 32)

úri^{ki}(m), 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.)

urudu, uruda (also **a-ru₁₂(EN)-da** in Presargonic Lagas) 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 follow, go immediately behind, chase

^{kuš}**usàn, ù-sa-an** whip (for construction and parts see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 72)

ús (uš?) length, long side (in measurements)

usar, ušar, ùsar, ùšur friend, neighbor; cf. **ùsar da-gi₄-a** "neighbor" (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 242f.)

ussu eight (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

usu, ù-su physical strength, power; labor-force

uš building lot, foundation (platform)

uš-bar weaver

úš(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 mother-in-law

úšu thirty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

ušum serpent

ušumgal(GAL+UŠUM), ušum-gal great serpent, "dragon" (poetic)

utu sun(light); the sun god Utu, city-god of Larsa

^(d)**utu-è** sunrise, east (some read **u₄-è** when determinative is lacking)

utu- šú → u₄-šú

útug, údug mace (reading **šítā** is obsolete)

útul tureen (written with the same sign as **tu₇** soup)

uz^{mušen} (wild) duck (Veldhuis, Education 303) (the determinative is often omitted to avoid a double **HU** sign)

ÙZ → uzud

uzu flesh, meat; determinative for body parts and meat cuts

uzu-a-bala meat broth (*ummar mē šīri*) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 49 + n. 5)

uzud(ÙZ) (female) goat Some maintain the old reading **ùz**; others hypothesize a form **ud₅**. Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 47, assumes **uzud** loses the second /u/ when another vowel follows, becoming /uzz/.

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** onomatopoetic constructions, for which see Civil, JCS 20, 119ff.; Römer, SKIZ 182f.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff. Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 50, suggests **za** = **ša₄** = **ša₅(AK)**. Bauer, AoN 19, 7, suggests "tönen" or the like.

za-am-za-am (a musical instrument)

giš **za-ba-lum** (a variety of juniper?)

za-dím, zadim lapidary, stone cutter

na⁴ **za-gìn** lapis lazuli

za-gìn blue; lustrous, bright, shining, pure

za-lam(-gar) tent

za-pa-ág voice, sound; tumult; throat (cf. **zi-pa-ág**)

giš **za-ra** pivot stone or cap, door socket

ZA-tenū → ad₄

zà(g) (zag) (right) side, shoulder; (outer) edge, outskirts; border, frontier; end, limit

zà(g) owner's mark, emblem (cf. **zà - šú**)

zà(-gar-ra) shrine

zà - dib to pass in front, go at the fore

zà-du₈ threshold

zà-gal, zà-gu-la seat of honor

zà-hi-li^{nisi} conventionally "cress," but Civil, AuOr 5, 30f. translates "(a prickly plant)" and Ferwada, Isin 43 translates "(seed of) Vicia ervilia," i.e. bitter vetch

zà - kéš to bind, fasten, gird on (garments, weapons)

giš **zà-mí** lyre (or perhaps harp; see Lawergren & Gurney, Iraq 49, 40ff.)

zà-mí/me praise; (an OB hymn type, a hymn of praise)

zà-mí - du₁₁ to say/sing the praises of (Attinger, Eléments 755-761)

zà-mu(-k) end of the year, New Year

zà-še strong thighs, running ability

zà - šú/šu₄ to apply an owner's mark; to brand (Foxvog, ZA 85, 1-3)

urudu **zà-šú** branding-iron

zà - tag to push away, shove aside, reject; to overwhelm, overthrow

zabar, zàbar (OS) bronze (Reiter, AOAT 249, 288ff.); bronze vessel, bronze-ware, bronzes; mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)

zabar-dab₅ (a powerful royal official) (Charpin, Clergé d'Ur 236-240; Sallaberger, Der Kultischer Kalender I 211 n. 997; 231 n. 1103 "etwa oberster Mundschenk")

zabar-šu hand-mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)

zadim → za-dím

záh, zàh v. to flee, escape; n. fugitive

zal to flow; to melt; to pass (time)

zalag (reduplicated **zazalag**) (to be) pure, shining, bright; to be clean (cf. **kuš zalag-ga** cleaned hides, CUSAS 13, 286)

zapah(ŠU.BAD) palm of the hand; span (= ½ **kùš** = ca. 9 3/4 inches) (Civil, AV Biggs 23) (*ūtu*)

zar, zàr (hay)stack, sheaves; heap, mound (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 91f.)

zar(-re-eš) - tab to gather up or pile (grain stalks) into stacks

zar-re-eš - tál to lay out (grain stalks) in stacks

ze(r) → zi(r)

zé(r) → zi(r), bu(r)

zé-eh, zah, zahda(ŠÁH.ZÉ.DA) piglet (cf. **šáh**) (*šahû*) (Steinkeller, NABU 2007 p. 18)

zèh (read now → ^{munus} **āš-gàr**)

zi life; breath; throat

zi(d) to be faithful, trusty, steadfast, true, righteous, good, fine

zi(-da) adj. right, upright, true, faithful; good, fine; n. right (hand or side)

zi(g) to rise, raise; to get excited; to remove, expend; to be excepted, left out (NABU 1994/ 82)

zi-du just, righteous (person)

zi-ga mobilization, levy; (something) raised

zi - gi₄ to calm down

zi(l) → zil

zi(r), zé(r), ze(r), sír, súr to slip, slide; to efface, erase; to cancel, annul (JAOS 119, 523); to raze, destroy; (to cut or remove plants)

zi - ir to be troubled, worried

zi - pa-ág/an to draw breaths, breathe

zi-pa-ág nostril, airhole; throat(?) (Emesal **ši-pa-ág**; cf. **za-pa-ág**)

zi - pà to take an oath; to conjure

zi-qùm royal road station (Ur III)

zi-šà breath of life

zi-šà - ǵál to inspire, encourage

zi-šà-ǵál n. (divine) encouragement, inspiration; adj. life-giving

zi - túm to betake one's life to, to save one's life, take refuge

zi-u₄-sud-rá life of long duration

^{ansē}**ZI-ZI → sisi**

zì(d) (zíd) flour (In OS the sign is **ŠÈ-tenâ**)

zì - dub to heap up, sprinkle flour (ritually), offer flour

zì-dub-dub offering flour

zì-sig₁₅ coarse flour (*hišiltum*)

ZÌ.ŠE → dabin

zíb - gíd to hold the reins (Civil, AuOr 17-18, 184 n. 18)

zikum(ENGUR) heaven

zil(TAG), zi(l), zil-zil v. and adj. (to be) good, pleasing

zíz emmer wheat

ZÍZ.AN (read **im̄gáǵa₃**?) dehulled emmer (?) See Cohen, NABU 1990/ 134, for disc. of **ZÍZ.A.N** = /**udra/** = *utru* (see CAD *kunāšu* LL); for **ZÍZ.A** (OS Nippur) read thus **úd-duru₅**. Cf. **ZÍZ** = **úd** = *tiktum* (a type of flour).

zu (OS also **su**) to know; to know how, be able; to acknowledge, make known, proclaim; to learn, discover; to inform, teach

zu-a, OS **su-a** acquaintance (elliptical for **lú-zu-a**)

zú tooth, fang; point, tine (of a tool or weapon)

zú - bir₉(NE) (also read **gir₁₀**) to laugh

zú - gu₇, zú - ku₅ to bite (off)

zú - gub to bite, eat (Civil, JNES 23, 9)

zú-lum date (Civil, AV Biggs 33 understands the underlying form to be /zulu^mb/)

zuh to steal

zuh-a stolen

zukum(NÚMUN) to step (on), tread, trample

zulumhí → suluhu

zur to break, raze (var. of **zi-ir?**)

Abbreviations

AfO Archiv für Orientforschung (Berlin/Wien)

Analysing Lit. Sum. J. Ebeling & G. Cunningham, eds., Analysing Literary Sumerian (London, 2007)

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)

Anniversay Volumes (Festschriften)

AV Biggs Studies Presented to Robert D. Biggs. Assyriological Studies 27 (Chicago, 2007)

AV Black Your Praise is Sweet. A Memorial Volume for Jeremy Black (London, 2010)

AV Birot Miscellanea Babylonica. Mélanges offerts à Maurice Birot (Paris, 1985)

AV Cagni Studi sul Vicino Oriente antico dedicati alla memoria di Luigi Cagni (Napoli, 2000)

AV Civil Velles Paraules. Ancient Near Eastern Studies in Honor of Miguel Civil, Aula Orientalis IX (Barcelona, 1993)

AV Diakonoff Societies and Languages of the Ancient NearEast. Studies in Honour of I.M. Diakonoff (Warminster, 1982)

AV Falkenstein Heidelberger Studien zum Alten Orient. Adam Falkenstein zum 17. September 1966 (Wiesbaden, 1967)

AV Hallo The Tablet and the Scroll. Near Eastern Studies in Honor of William W. Hallo (Bethesda, 1993)

AV Kantor Essays in Ancient Civilization Presented to Helene J. Kantor (SAOC 47, Chicago 1989)

AV Kutscher kinattūt ša dārāti. Raphael Kutscher Memorial Volume (Tel Aviv, 1993)

AV Jacobsen II Riches Hidden in Secret Places. Ancient Near Eastern Studies in Memory of Thorkild Jacobsen (Winona Lake, 2002)

AV Matouš Festschrift Lubor Matouš. Az Eötvös Tudományegyetem Ókori Történeti tanszékeinek kiadványai 25 (Budapest, 1978)

AV Römer dubsar anta-men. Studien zur Altorientalistik. Festschrift für Willem H. Ph. Römer. AOAT 253 (Münster, 1998)

AV Schretter Von Sumer bis Homer. AOAT 325 (2004)

AV Sigrist On the Third Dynasty of Ur. Studies in Honor of Marcel Sigrist (Boston, 2008)

AV Wilcke Literatur, Politik und Recht in Mesopotamien. Festschrift für Claus Wilcke. Orientalia Biblica et Christiana 14 (Wiesbaden, 2003)

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-)

Englund, Fischerei Robert K. Englund, Organisation und Verwaltung der Ur III-Fischerei. Berliner Beiträge zum Vorderen Orient 10 (Berlin, 1990)

ePSD The Electronic Pennsylvania Sumerian Dictionary (on the Internet)

FAOS Freiburger Altorientalische Studien (Wiesbaden)

Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma E. Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma of Ur in Sumerian Literary Tradition. Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis 166 (Fribourg/Göttingen, 1999)

JAOS Journal of the American Oriental Society (New Haven)

JCS Journal of Cuneiform Studies (Cambridge, MA)

JESHO Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient (Leiden)

JNES Journal of Near Eastern Studies (Chicago)

Marchesi, LUMMA G. Marchesi, LUMMA in the Onomasticon and Literature of Ancient Mesopotamia (Padova, 2006)

Michałowski, Lamentation Piotr Michałowski, The Lamentation over the Destruction of Sumer and Ur (Winona Lake, 1989)

MSL Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon (Rome)

NABU Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires (Paris)

Oppenheim, Eames A.L. Oppenheim, Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets of the Wilberforce Eames Babylonian Collection in the New York Public Library (1948)

Or Orientalia (Rome)

OrAnt Oriens Antiquus (Rome)

Priest and Officials (1996) K. Watanabe (ed.), Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East (Heidelberg, 1996)

PSD The Sumerian Dictionary of the University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1984-1998)

RA Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale (Paris)

RAI Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale

RIA Reallexikon der Assyriologie und vorderasiatischen Archäologie (Berlin)

RIME1 Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods vol. 1 (Toronto, 2008)

Sallaberger, Töpfer W. Sallaberger, Der Babylonische Töpfer und seine Gefäße (Ghent, 1996)

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Selz, UGASL G. Selz, Untersuchungen zur Götterwelt des altsumerischen Stadtstaates von Lagash (Philadelphia, 1995)

Steinkeller, Sale Documents Piotr Steinkeller, Sale Documents of the Ur-III-Period. FAOS 17 (Stuttgart, 1989)

Steinkeller, Third Millennium Texts Piotr Steinkeller & J.N. Postgate, Third-Millennium Legal and Administrative Texts in the Iraq Museum, Baghdad. (Winona Lake, 1992)

StOr Studia Orientalia (Helsinki)

Tinney, Nippur Lament Steve Tinney, The Nippur Lament (Philadelphia, 1966)

Veldhuis, Education Niek Veldhuis, Elementary Education at Nippur. CM 22 (Groningen, 1997)

Westenholz, ECTJ Aage Westenholz, Early Cuneiform Texts from Jena (Copenhagen, 1975)

WZKM Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes (Vienna)

YNER Yale Near Eastern Researches (New Haven)

YOS Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts (New Haven)

ZA Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und vorderasiatische Archäologie (Berlin/New York)