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Author: Daniel A. Foxvog
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Elementary Sumerian Glossary

(after M. Civil 1967)

Daniel A Foxvog
Lecturer in Assyriology (retired)
University of California at Berkeley

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

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

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

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A

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

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

a, a-a (now being read áya and aya respectively) father

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

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

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

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

a-ah (or 'ah) (Gudea) → uh

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

a-ba → a-ga

a-bal to pour out water, libate, irrigate

a-bul-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, saêara and urubi sections)

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

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

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

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

a-du10 fresh water, sweet water

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

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

a-EN-da → a-ru12-da

a-êtu{6} 'carp flood,' early(?) flood (a literary phrase) (Civil, AuOr 15, 52: "that time in early spring when, after the water temperature has reached at least 16° C, the large carps spawn, with spectacular splashings, in the shallowest edges of ponds, marshes, and rivers," cf. Lammerhirt, Šulgi F p. 77)

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

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

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

a-ga(-a)-gu(4), (OS ága-gi4) later, (the one) after (Civil, JNES 43, 286 n. 12; Selz, FAOS 15/1 No. 21 vii 1); cf. ága-gi4-a-bé later, afterwards; OS a-ba-ni-sé after him (En I 29, 97')

a-gù → ugu, úgu

a-gâr, a-gâr, agar(4SIG) agricultural tract, area of field parcels, irrigation district, arable land; meadow (ePSD) (Michalowski, CKU p. 295)

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

a-gin; how

a-gúb-ba lustration water, holy water

a-gúb-ba lustration water, holy water

a-gúb-ba lustration water, holy water

a-á-b to flood with water; to soak, rinse

a-á(-a) flood, flood wave

A.KA → ugu, úgu
A.KA-a - ĝar → úgu-a - ĝar
a-la(-la) ululation, expression of joy
a-la → la-la
a-lá (a demon)

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

A.LUM → udu-aslûm₃

a-ma-ru(-k), a-má-mar-ru₁⁰/uru₃(-k) devastating flood; the mythical Deluge (see mar-uru₃)

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

a-mah high water, flood, inundation

a-na(-ám) what, whatever (interrogative and relative) (ES ta-âm)

a-na-aš(-ám), a-na-šê(-âm) why (ES ta-aš)

a-na-gin; how, why; thus, so

a-naš libration; drinking water

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

a-niģin pond, puddle, standing water

a-nir lament; grief (Ekesal a-še-er)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a-ri-a, ʾá-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-sî(-ig)-ga, a-sa-ga clear, clean water (mû zakûtu) (syllabic for sig₂ and sa₃(g), see Bauer, AFO 40/41, 95)

a-sis salty, brackish water

a - sur to pass urine, urinate

a-šâ(g), aša₃(g)(GĀNA) field, parcel (for OS aša₃; see Civil, JCS 25, 171f.; Powell, JCS 25, 178-184)

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

a-šê-er → a-nir

A.TIR → eša

a - tu₅, (OS) a - tu₁₇(A.TU₃) to bathe, wash

a-tu₂-a bath, bathing ritual

a-zu, a-su physician

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

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

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

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

á-an(-zû-lum) date palm spadix; broom
á-an-kára, an-kára, en-kára (a divine or royal weapon or staff) (Attinger, ZA 87, 182: "an-kára") (ePSD now reads enkar, an-kár, en-kár etc.)

á-aš → áš

á - bad to open, spread the arms, wings

á-bad opened, outstretched arms, wings

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

á-dah help; aid; helper

á-dam settlement, habitation

á - dar to seize illegally, confiscate (OB synonym of → á – ģar) (Civil, CUSAS 17, 256f.)

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

á - dûb to flap the wings; periphrastic: á-dûb - aš

á - è to rear, bring up, take care of

á-gû-zi-ga early morning, dawn

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

á-ğâl mighty, powerful, strong (cf. á-nun-ğâl)

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

á-ğî-â(-a) at midnight

á-ki-ti (a festival and the temple where it takes place)

á - kûš to tire (the arms) (Attinger, ZA 87, 112)

á-kûš(-û) adj. tired; n. tiredness; work, labor, toil; ppl. á-nu-kûš untiring

á - lá to tie the hands, fetter

kol. á-lá (a kind of drum)

á-mè(-k) arm of battle (describing a weapon, poetic)

á-nun(-ğâl) having great power, (most) powerful (cf. á-ğâl)

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

á-sâg (a demon); (a source of sickness or death) (> asakku)

(kaš)á-sî (leather) strap; urudu á-sî copper hinge (Van de Mieroop, Crafts 134; Civil, Iraq 23, 162)

á-sig slingstone

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

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

á-ŠÉmûken swan(?) (Landsberger, MSL 8/2 130)

á-šîta₃(U.KID)(-a) paraphernalia, implements (Civil, JAOS 88 (1968) 7) < á šu-du₃-a (?)

á-šu-ĝîr 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-še by a violent act, by force

a₅(k) (ak) to do, perform, exercise, act (often as an auxiliary verb); to make, construct; to make like, make into; to treat. Certain contexts require rdg. aka or kè. It can be combined with a pronoun in forms such as hé-na, i-na, see AV Wilcke 226. For rdg. ša₅ perhaps = ša₄ = the aux. verb *za see Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 49ff.; Urnamma Hymn B 52 has an Ur III (?) var. ša-ša for OB AK-AK. For a comprehensive treatment see Attinger, ZA 95, 46-64, 208-275; Powell, AV Diakonoff 314-319. The OB signlist Proto-Ea 524-8 lists the values a₅, nà, ša₅, kè, and aka for the AK sign.

ab hole, opening, window, roof vent
ab, ab-ba, a-ab-ba, a-aba sea

ab-ba, ábbá(ABxÁŠ) old man, elder, wise man; father; witness. ábbá is used for the Semitic word šibám in administrative documents where Sum. texts use lú ki-inim-ma (Veldhuis, AV Sjöberg 2, 255)

ab-ba-ab-ba grandfather

ab-láil window, opening, pigeon hole

áb cow

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

abgal (apkal) (a high priestly official of the early Nanše cult); (mythical) sage

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

ábsín, ab-sín furrow

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

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

(ad) beam, plank; raft (so PDS A/3 6, though Bauer, AF 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 adgub₄ ("KID) may be possible, based on Akk. aṭkappu.)

ad - ša₄ to sob, groan, wail

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

ku₄ ad-tab reins; leash (Nisaba 15/1, 360)

(ad)ád(GÍR-guni), addu boxthorn; thorn (eddettu) (some now read kīši(g) (see Attinger, ZA 95, 263f. for detailed discussion of readings)

ad₄(ZA-temu) crippled, lame (kubbulu)

adab(UD.NUN)⁴ the city Adab. Probably pronounced /uʃab/ or /aʃab/ in the late 3rd millennium (Marchesi, MC 14, 169)

adda/ad₄(LÚxÚŠ) (also written LÚ.ÚŠ or ad₄(LÚ-šessigxÚŠ) and ad₄(LÚ.GAMI)) (human) corpse (Veldhuis, AV Sigrist 224-6). ad₄ is also used for animal carcasses, e.g. Nik I 162 i 3.

ádda/ád(UDxÚŠ) (also written UDU.ÚŠ or GUDx ÚŠ) (animal) carcass (Veldhuis, AV Sigrist 224-6)

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

úadu(U.GÍR) (reading uncertain, compare úad) ag → a₅

aga (a kind of crown, 'tiara, diadem'); (an axe)

àga-gi₄-a-bé later, afterwards (see a-ga(-aš)-gi₄)

àga-kár/ŠÉ - si to conquer, defeat (cf. ãga - kár to defeat) (Klein, AV Tadmor 310f.; Steinkeller, WZKM 77, 188f. + n. 17)

àga-ri(n) → ağarin

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

agargara(NUN)⁵(ašē) (a fish or fish spawn)

agar₄ → a-gâr

agri₄ steward, 'housekeeper' (ePSD)

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

agrun-kù the goddess Ninlil’s sanctuary at Ur (LU 16)
ág to measure out, mete out; to pay (esp. in grain)
ág - gi4 to kill (Jacobsen & Kramer, JNES 12, 185 n. 68)

garin(AMA.ŠINANNA), āga-rī(-n) mother (creatrix); (fertile) soil; mold, crucible; mixing basin (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 239)

ah, 'ah (in Gudea) → uh

ak → a₃

āka(ŠID) fleece; tuft of wool

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

akkil cry, clamor; acclaim

a₃aktum(A.SU) (a garment)

g₃al mattock, hoe, 'pickaxe'

al - a₃ to hoe, work with the hoe

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

g₃al-₃gar (a musical instrument) (PSD A/3 147 translates: (a lyre)) (Attinger, ZA 95, 270)

g₃al-₃gar-sur/surₙ₋₉(-ra) (a musical instrument, probably drumstick) (Veldhuis, AFo 44/45, 119f.; Attinger, ZA 95, 270)

al-la-nu-um oak; acorn

al-lub₉cat, al-lu₃(h) (older rdg. al-lul) (crayfish or crab)

al-tar construction work (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 231-5; Civil, JCS 65, 44)

(₉)alad(LAMMAₓBAD) male guardian angel, male counterpart of → ₉lamma

alal(ŠIDXₐ), ala₇(ABₓA) conduit, pipe

alam, alan figure; statue, image. PSD A/3 170a calls alam the preferred phonetic form. A reading alağ based on the important reference PEa 845 (Jx) a-la-ág, is doubted by Krecher [privately circulated correction sheet to his AV Matouš II article] and by J. Bauer, Or ns 43, 129. See also Yoshikawa, ASJ 12, 344-347.

alam-na₃, alam-na stone figure, statue

alim bison (kusarikku)

alim-ma honored one (kabtu)

am wild bull

am-si elephant

ama mother

ama-a-tu → ama-tu

ama-ab, ama-ad parents

ama(-ar) - gi₄ to free, manumit

ama(-ar)-gi₄ manumission, freedom

ama-ér(-ra) wailing woman, female mourner

ama-érin(-na) elite troops

AMA.GAN(ŠA) → šagan₉

AMA.ŠINANNA → aģarin, amalu

ama-tu(d), ama-a-tu house-born slave (cf. ama₃)

ama-ugu₃,₁ mother who has born, one's own true mother

ama₃₃, (ama) private quarters of women and young children (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 76-78) (cf. é-mi)

ama₃₃-kalam-ma storehouse/dwelling-quarters of the land (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 78)

amalu(AMA.ŠINANNA) (personal) goddess

amar calf; young of other animals

₉amar-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. ūn and ĝi-ū/un-na)
an-bar, an, KŪ.AN  |  iron (Reiter, AOAT 249, 244ff.)
an-bar  |  noon, noontime heat
an-dūl  |  shade, cover; protection
an-eden-na  |  high plain, steppe
an-ĝā  |  and still, even so
an-kāra  |  á-an-kāra
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-sā  |  heaven's middle, middle of the sky
an-šār  |  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-limmu-ba  |  the four world quarters
an-úr  |  base of heaven, horizon
an-usan, an-ú-sa11-an  |  evening
an-za-gār  |  tower, (fortified) outpost
anše  |  donkey; (equid in general)
anše-barā-lā  |  pack ass
ANŠE.KUR.RA  |  → sisi

anše-kūnga (ANŠE.BARxAN)  |  mule (offspring of a donkey and an onager) (Heimpel, BSA 8, 89-91; RIA Maultier)

anše-zī-qūm  |  equids kept at royal road stations (Ur III) (Heimpel, RA 88, 5-31)

anzu(d)mulen, ānzu(d)mulen  |  (a mythological lion-headed eagle, symbol of Ningîrsu & Ninurta) (also with phonetic indicator an, older reading ānzu(mulun), see Borger, AOAT 305, p. 171). For derivation from /imdugud/ see Jacobsen, AV Kantor 129 n. 18.

APIN  |  → ābin, engar, uru₄

apin  |  plow

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

ar-ga-núm  |  (a resin) (argannu, argānu)
ár, ar, a-a-ar  |  praise
ár - a5/du11  |  to praise (Attinger, Eléments 439f.)
ar  |  to mill, grind flour
nāṭāra  |  (or nāṭ kin kin) mill, millstone
är-dú  |  → HAR-tud, ìr
arad, árad  |  → ìr

arhuš  |  compassion, mercy; womb (rēmu) (Civil, AV Hallo 78 + n 21)
arhuš - ak  |  to act compassionately toward, show compassion to (e.g. Gilg & Huwawa A 35)

gišásal(A.TU.GAB.LIŠ)  |  Euphrates poplar(?) (şarbatu)

asil(a)(EZENxLÁL), asil-lá  |  acclaim, paean, jubilation
aš(a)  |  v. and adj. (to be) one, alone, unique (cf. dili) (Edzard, AV Klein 99f.)

aš-im-babbar₁₂₃  |  a by-name for Nanna-Suen, now being read dili-im-babbar₁₂₃ (Lämmerhirt, Šulgi F, p. 74)
ašt-e, aštê  |  → išt-dê
áš, á-áš, aš a) curse; b) (non-erotic) need, desire (Civil, CUSAS 17, 254)

áš - aš/bal/du₄ to swear at, insult, curse (Civil, JNES 43, 294; Attinger, Eléments 445-450)

mimmāš-gār female goat (reading zēh is obsolete; Heimpel, BSA 7, 116ff. reads ašgar); M. Cohen, AV Owen 81 suggests mimmāšgar; see Schrakamp, JCS 65, 209 for reading mimmāšgar₄)

áš six (Edzard, AV Klein 102)

aša₅ → a-ša

ašgab leatherworker

d’ašnan (a goddess figure personifying emmer wheat) (see also ’ezinu)

áya, aya → a, a-a

az bear

azlag₄(LÚ.TÚG), azlag₆ fuller, washerman (also conventionally read ašlag, etc.; see Yuhong, AV Klein 394f. for writings and etymology) (ašlāku)

B

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

ba allotment, distribution, share (cf. → núg-ba)

ba₄g₄ snail(?)

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

ba-al-gi₄, ba-al-gu₇ (also with fish determinative) turtle (raqqu)

ba-an → bán

ba-an-du₄(-du₅), 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-ba₄ → d’ba-Ú

ba-da-ra dagger, a ceremonial kind of knife (Akk. patru > Sum. ba-da-ra. See also borger in MZl, points out that the value ba₄ does not exist in any signlist. CDLI reads ba-ba₄, ETCSL reads ba-ú. d’ba-ú is the safest and more current reading.)

ba-ri/ri-ga (‘barig’, ‘bariga’) a large measuring vessel, capacity 1/5 gur = 6 bán = 60 sila in Ur III or 36 silā in OS

d’ba-Ú or d’ba-ba₆ chief goddess of Girsu, consort of Ningirsu (Marchesi, Or 71 (2002) 161-172 argues for d’ba-ú or the like; Rubio, JCS 62 (2010) 35-39 argues for d’ba-ba₆. Marchesi, like Borger in MZl, points out that the value ba₆ does not exist in any signlist. CDLI reads ba-ba₆, ETCSL reads ba-ba₄. d’ba-ú is the safest and more current reading.)

ba-za cripple, dwarf

bā(EŠ) v. to halve; n. half

babbar, bar₄-bar₅ (= bābbar) 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-rā, bad-da open(ed), spread wide; remote

bād (city) wall, fortification

bād(-da) high (cf. ún); top (opposite úr base, e.g. CT 58, 5:10)

bād-si parapet

bāhar potter (Sallaberger Töpfer passim)

bal-a-ri opposite side, shore

bal-bal-e (an OB hymn type)
bar 'liver' (as a seat of emotions), mood, spirits

bar NOUN-ak-a or bar-PRONOUN-a because of, instead of, with regard to, e.g. bar-bi-a because of this, bar-ğu₁₀-a on my behalf, for my sake (e.g. Gudea Cyl B 2:6)

bar - a₃ to set apart, separate; to examine, test, put to trial

bar-da, bar-du-a crosspiece, crossbar

(bar)bar dul₃ (a common garment); (without determinative, describing a goat or a goat hide)

bar-gāl unshorn, with unplucked fleece

bar-lá (a canal basin?)

bar-rim₄ arid, dry land

nā[b]ar-sù sash, shawl; woven band/ribbon (Nisaba 15/1, 364)

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

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

bar-sè out, away, toward the outside

bar-šēg(-gá) fog, mist, drizzle

bar-ta away, aside, outside

bar-ta - gub, bar-šē - 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 (ūdu) (pointed) goading stick (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 72)

bar₇(NE) to blaze, flame, burn

bára(g) (barag) (para₄) 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' *(parakkku)*; (2) 'a package made with sackcloth' *(bašamu, saqqu)*

*bára-mah* high dais

*bára-si-ga* socle

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

‘barig’ → *ba-ri-ga*

*bi-iz* → *bìz*

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

*bi-(-d), bid* n. excrement, dung; anus(?); v. to defecate

*bibra(HÚL)* *(mušen)* *(a bird); (a bird-shaped cup)* *(Veldhuis, Education 224)*

*bîl* to heat, burn, scorch *(cf. → ù-bîl-la 'charcoal')*

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

*bîl-lá → pe-el-lá*

*bîl-lá, bîl-la* hot

*bîl-lá-bé, bîl-la-bé* heatedly, feverishly, ardently


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

*bîr* v. to shrivel, wrinkle; adj. flacid, shriveled

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

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

*bir₅*(NAM)* *(mušen)* locust *(Veldhuis, Education 224)*

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

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

*bisâ-g-dub(-ba)* tablet *(storage)* box or basket

*bisâ-g-dub-ba* archivist *(see → ša₁₂-dub-ba)*

*biz(BI), bi-iz* to drip, drop

-*braš* *(wr. -ib-ra-aš, ba(r)-ra-aš)* to fly *(loan from the Akk. root prš)*

*bu(r), bû(r), bur, bûr, bu₁₅*(PAD) *(variant bu-ûs, Emesal zé(r), zé-zé)* to pull, rip, tear, pluck out, uproot, extract, extirpate; to drain *(water)* *(Molina, JNES 63, 5-7)* *(Jagersma, Grammar, assumes an Auslaut/dr/)

*bu* → *bû*

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

*bu-lu-ûh/bulu - 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-ûs → bu(r)*

*bû, bu, pû* to flit, rush about

*bugin, bunin* *(multiple spellings exist, middle/last consonant may be /g/)* bucket, trough

*bul*(bu*),* to blow, blow up, fill with air

*bulug* chisel; needle, pin; seal-pin *(Civil Oriental Institute website corrections to PSD B); latch-pin(?); border-marker(?); axis *(see Steinkeller, CUSAS 17, p. 27)*

*bulug-KIN-gur₄* *(surgical)* lancet

*bulug₄*(ŠIMxŬH) *(a, kind of tree)* *(as an aromatic and for readings see Bunke & Sallaberger, AV Owen 80)*
bùluğ: to grow up, rear children or young, make grow, ripen; to be great, to elevate

bùluğ, bulûğ-gá: foster-child

bunga (NITA (GA)): child

(med) bur: shallow (stone) bowl, platter, vessel (Yuhong, AV Klein 391) (pûru)

bur-ğî, -a: (a kind of offering)

bur-gul: stonecutter, 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-zi: (a kind of bowl)

bû: (a kind of grass)

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

bûr, bu, bu: to glow, shine

bûr-rait: (an architectural term)

bûr-ra-bé: openly, publicly

i7buranun (-na): Euphrates

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

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

bûruâlu (mûlu): (a bird of prey or a vulture, OS); raven (Ur III onward) (Veldhuis, Education 226-228)

bûruâlu (mûlu): (a small bird that lives in flocks, possibly a sparrow); locust (OB and later) (Veldhuis, Education 229-231)

bûruâhabrud (da)âlu: partridge (?) (ishiur hurri) (Veldhuis, Education 231-233)

bûru14: harvest, crop; harvest time

D

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

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

da(b) → dab5

DA → á

da-ga-an, da-ga-na, dagan (KI. GîŠGAL): bedroom, private room (Krecher, ASJ 9, 88 n. 39; Civil, AV Biggs 18) (dakkannu)

da-gi-a, dag-gi-a: district, ward, city quarter (bâbud); cf. ̄usar da-gi-a: neighbor (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 242ff.)

da-na → danna

da-ri, da-ri: lasting, eternal, perpetual (cf. Akk. dâru)

da-ri/ri-šê, du-ri-šê: (OB < dâru) forever

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

da5 → dab6

da13-dâ13 → tag4

dab5, dab, dab/da6(b), da(b) to fasten onto (-a), hold onto, detain; to seize, take (with -ea); to be attached to, employed at (-da) (often elliptical for šu - dab5)

dab5-ba: conscripted (in dumulú dab5-ba: ‘conscript’ (Steinkeller, Madrid 350 n. 8)

dab5 to go around, circle (lawû) (sometimes read das; cf. writing da in RIME 4.2.13.21:93 OB)

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

dadag: v. and adj. (to be) (cultically) pure, (legally) exonerated
dag to move, run about, roam

dag-gi-a → da-gi-a

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

dağa-bé broadly

dağa - tag to spread wide

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

gîdal, dal(HU) crosspiece, traverse beam (tallu); dividing line (perku)

dal to fly

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

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

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

dam spouse, wife, husband

dam-bànda da secondary or junior wife, concubine

dam-gàr merchant (tamkûru)

dam-ha-ra battle (< Akk. tamhûru)

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

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

dan(u(UŠxTAGi)), tan to clean, wash (cloth) (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 83-84; Civil, CUSAS 17, 279f. for writings) (cf. gâb-dan6 cleaner)

dan-na clean, washed

dar(mûn) francolin (ittidû)

dar to split

dar-ra split, fileted (fish)

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

dàra-maš wild goat stag

dé to pour; to cast (metal)

dé-dal ashes

dé(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.

dé(g) → na - dé(g)

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

des → 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 - ku₁(dr) to judge, render a verdict

di-ku₅ judge; judging (cf. ki di-ku₅)

di₄(l) smaller (Civil, OrAnt 21 (1982) 12)


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

dida(KAŠ.Ú.SA) sweet-wort (Damerow, CDLJ 2012:2 §5.12-17, §6.6)

didli individual; individually, singly; several, various, many; miscellaneous (Lagaš I) (< dili-dili)
diğir (conventionally dingir) god, goddess

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

dili-bē, dili-bi-še alone, by oneself

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

gī dim post, mast

gī dim-gal, gī dimgul mooring-pole (tarkullu)

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

dīm-ma judgment, discernment (< tēmu)

gī dimgul → gī dim-gal

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

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

diri-bē, diri-šē overwhelmingly, even more; cf. diri-zu-šē 'more than you'

diri u₂-bi-ta-šē more than previously (OB)

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

dü to come, go, move (about) Forms include: dü
imperf. sg.; ġēn perf. sg.; su₃(b) imperf. pl.; (e)re₃(OS er₃(DU,DU), er₃ perf. pl.; di present participle (atalluku, Sefati, Love Songs p. 159); ġē₂₆(n) in imperatives (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 134f.; Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557ff.)

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

DU → ku₄(r), túm

du-lum misery, suffering, hardship

du-ri-šē → da-ri/ri-šē

dü → tu(d), tu(r)

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

DU₃ → ū́

dū-a(bi) all (of it/them)

du₅-mu → dumu

du₅(d/l) hill, hillock, mound, 'tell' (often confused with habrud, see Yuhong, AV Klein 374-381, who states that the Auslaut is /l/; cf. theb OS Fara name A-du₅-la WF 42 iv 5) ePSD assumes a /d/ Auslaut; cf. Inana Hymn B 35 du₄-dē. Steinkeller, AV Biggs 219 n. 2 provides references for /dr/; cf. CDLI P448364:80

du₅-du₄-ra (tillus)

du₅-kū The Holy Hill (a primeval residence of the great gods. See Hruška, WZKM 86, 161-175)

du₅-ul (or du₅₄ul) to gather (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 92)

du₅-úr, du₅-úr (the name of the ziggurat in Ur)
(Waetzoldt, AV Klein 334-338)

du₅-(dr) v. and adj. (to be) complete, perfect, unblemished (šuklula); (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

du₅-(d) to batter, gore, attack (for Auslaut cf. Inana Hymn B 28)

du₄ opening (petū) (Yuhong, AV Klein 378)

du₄(h/r) (duh) to release, free, let loose, let go of; to fall away, hang down, fall free; to wean; to redeem, ransom; to open, untie, take off; to bake; to caulk, spread. Note that ePSD distinguishes du₄ 'bake, spread, caulk' versus duh 'loosen'.

du₄(b) to equip richly, adorn; to heap up, fill up (possibly a variant of dub)

du₄-du₄-a richly laden, equipped
duša (n.) to be humble; to be subordinate to, under the authority of (cf. the OS adj. duša subordinate to, in the charge of)

dunša (sunša) humble

dunša-bé, dunša-né-éš humbly (ašriš)

duduša (dúb), duduša-ub knees, lap (ES zé-eb)

duduša (b) - bad to stride, run

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

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

duduša (g) (dugu) to be good, pleasing, enjoyable, sweet (fig.); to enjoy, relish

duduša (g), duduša-ka good, pleasant, fine, sweet, delightful

duduša-duduša-ka best, finest

duduša-ge-éš finely, sweetly (said of the voice)

duduša-sa companion, comrade

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

duduša (g) to say, speak (elliptical for inim - duša)

duduša-ka, duduša-duduša-ka utterance, what was said or commanded

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

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

duduša - mú to incite a quarrel

dub tablet, document

dug pot, jar, vessel

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

duh, dudda(?) bran, chaff

dul, dulša(TÚG), dulša 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 dummu

dumu-qi(-ra) free or 'conditionally free' person (cf. ASJ 11, 217), freeborn citizen; manumitted slave (Civil, CUSAS 17, 254); noble, princely child; aristocrat (Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 240); native son (Steinkeller, Madrid 350) Maiocchi, CUSAS 13, 39

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(na4)dušaši-a toopaz(?), turquoise(?); turquoise green (color) (Ross, AV Kilmer 233, translates 'faience' without comment)

duš to churn

dušuša (n.), dunduša (sunša) to be humble; to be subordinate to, under the authority of (cf. the OS adj. duša subordinate to, in the charge of)

dunduša (sunša) humble

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dudušuša - mú to incite a quarrel

dub tablet, document

dub to heap up, pour in piles
dub-ba-šu, gi-dub-ba-šu-šu reed fence-post, fence of bundled reeds (Alster, Dumuzi's Dream p. 95-96)
dub-dabuša - za to thud, batter (an onomatopoeic construction, see Civil, JCS 20, 117ff.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff.)
dub-zú-KEŠ contractual document
dub-lá gatehouse, gateway(?) foundation platform, terrace; canal locks(?)
dub-sag first (mahrû)
dub-sar scribe
dub-sen (treasure) chest (as part of temple furnishings); foundation box
dub to tremble, shake, quake; to flutter, flail, flap (hands or wings); to hammer (Nisaba 15/1, 367)
dubsig(ÍL) (or dupšik) work basket, corvée basket (often with a wood or reed determinative; previously read dusu) (tupšikku)
dug pot, jar, vessel

dug-gan bag (tukkanna)
dugud v. & adj. (to be) heavy, huge, weighty, important

duh, dudda(?) bran, chaff

dul, dulša(TÚG), dulša 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 dummu
dumu-qi(-ra) free or 'conditionally free' person (cf. ASJ 11, 217), freeborn citizen; manumitted slave (Civil, CUSAS 17, 254); noble, princely child; aristocrat (Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 240); native son (Steinkeller, Madrid 350) Maiocchi, CUSAS 13, 39


dumu-KA (a kinship term, 'descendent' or the like) (Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 209-212)

dumu-munus daughter (some read dumu-mi; 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 du₅(n))

dun₅ → du₅(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 Enil's temple complex in Nippur)

dúr, dúr-ru(n), durun₁, → tuš

dúr base; bottom (the body part, cf. MSL 9, 65:92 Ugu-mu Susa); seat, residence (išdu, šaphlu)

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

dúr-bi-šē, dúr-ra-ni-šē 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 bi-ĝar)

gšdúr-ĝar chair, throne (durgra(r)u) (Steinkeller, JNES 52, 144)

dúr, dūr₇, dūr₈, dūr₉, (or dūr₁₀) donkey stallion

unšdùr₁₀(ŠEN) (an ax)

unšdùr₁₀-al-lub (a war ax with curved handle or semicircular blade) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 149-151)

unšdùr₁₀-tab-ba double-ax (Civil, AuOr 5, 22f.)

duru₅, duru₉(-ru) wet, moist, damp; irrigated; fresh (i.e. not dried or as opposed to dry)

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

gšdusu(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-li-la (a shout of joy, a work cry)

kufE.ÍB (read kufguru₂/I/kuru₂;? belt, girdle

kufE.ÍB-úr (siegè-)shield (Attinger, ZA 88, 182 reads egur₉ = /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. éșemen)

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

e-ne-šē/êš → i-ne-êš

e-p₉ (raised) irrigation ditch

e-sír street

kufe-sír, (e)šir(LAK 173) sandals (see Paoletti, AV Attinger 275ff., Civil, Or 56, 237, also Steinkeller, AfO 28, 140f. for the OS writing)

é house, household, estate; temple (Read now `à or à`, pronounced [ah] or [hah]; Jagersma, Grammar §3.4.4
proposes [hay]. Some Auslaut must be posited to account for the common writing é-a-ní)

É (read ‘á or à’ as an older variant of a ‘water’)

é-ba-an, é-pa-na pair

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

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

é-dû house builder (Marchesi, MC 14, 169)

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

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

é-duru5 village, hamlet

é-éš(-k) jail, prison (Civil, AV Hallo 75; Steinkeller, AV Civil 228-231)

é-éš-dam → éš-dam

é-gal palace

é-gar8 wall (igâru)

é-gars é-a physical house (as opposed to é ‘estate’ in the Ur-Namma Law Code, see Civil, CUSAS 17, 254ff.)

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

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

é-kišib-ba warehouse, 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-URu10 quiver (Eichler, AV Hallo 90-94; Civil, JCS 55, 52)

é-me-ēš summer

é-mi women’s quarters (some now read é-munus despite the syllabic Gudea Cyl B writing á-mi) cf. amas(ĜÁxMÍ) ‘women’s quarters’

é-muhaldim cookhouse, kitchen

é-nig-gurra(GA)-ra treasury (but see disc. under ġar for rdg. -ga-ra)

é-ri-a → a-ri-a

é-su-lum-ma rope box

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

é-šutum(GI.NA.AB.TUM/DU5), é-šu-tum storehouse (šutummu) (Pettinato AV Römer 278f.)

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

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

eb oval (structure) (traditionally read ib)

ébih(ĒŠ.MAH) heavy rope (ebīhu)

eden (edin) plain, steppe, desert

eden-lil haunted steppe

ég → e

eger (egir) back, rear (side); behind, after; inheritance (ePSD and ETCSL read ĝir, but Proto-EA 637 shows only the pronunciation e-gi-ir)

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

eger-u-rē-da(-k) future days

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

égi-zi faithful princess (an OB cultic office, also égi-zi-an-na) (egištû) (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

emme-gi-šē(r) (emme-gir₂), emme-gi(r) n. native (?) speech (the main dialect of Sumerian); adj. Sumerian (measures, garments, etc.)

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

emme-sig base speech, slander, calumny

emme-sig - gu; to slander, denounce

émé-da or emeda(UMxME.DA) nursemaid (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 62; ASJ 88-90) (lārītu)

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

émé(SAL-ANŠE), émé(ANŠE.SAL) female donkey, donkey mare

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

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

den-kī(ĝ) god of water, wisdom and magic, patron of the city Eridu

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

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

en-nu-ūg, en-nu-uḡ₃, en-NUN watch; watchman, guard (cf. MSL XII 101:107, 116:14 contra Krecher, AV Matouš II 37); jail (Civil, CUSAS 17, 253f.)

en-nu(-ūg) - a₃ to guard, watch

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

en-te-en, en-te-n(V) winter

èn-du song (замāru) (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), engiz (OS) temple cook (cf. however Waetzoldt, NABU 1998 No. 60)

engur depths (synonym of abzu.)

enkar(a), en/an-kár(a) → á-an-kāra

enku(dr) fishery inspector

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

enmen, énmen thirst (ePSD reads now ímmen)

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.; Marchesi, MC 14, 112, 172) In Old Sumerian also written ensi, (GAR,ENS₁₂) or ensi, (ENS₁₂,GAR); cf. Hallo, Titles 35ff. The Emesal form is ú-mu-un-si.

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

er → du

ér, īr tear(s); lament, wail

ér-du₁₀-ga tears of joy

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

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

ér - šē₈(š) (šē₈) to cry, weep

ér-gig - še₈-še₈ (ši₈-shi₈) to weep bitter tears
ér-šà-hun-ğá (a type of 1st person Emesal penitential prayer)

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

gi'er (gĩ'er) cedar (tree, wood); cedar resin (as an aromatic perfume ingredient)

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

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

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

erim-du evildoer; inimical one

erim-gál evil, hostile

èrîm, èrin, erîm/n; storehouse, treasury

gi'er → giš-èrîn

èrîn workers, work-gang; conscripts (Durand, CDLJ 2009:5, 12); troops (Ur III and later; for OS read → sur) (Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178; Steinkeller, NABU 1990/12) For a discussion of corvée obligations of the èrîn see Steinkeller, Madrid 350ff.

gi'er → giš-rîn

giš-ad trap, snare

giš-esi(g) ebony

nsesi(g) diorite

esîr, èsîr bitumen

èsîr-a-ba-al (a kind of bitumen)

èsîr-é-a refined(?) bitumen

èsîr-HÅD dry(?) bitumen (see HÅD)

eš, èš three (Edzard, AV Klein 100f.)

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

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

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

eš rope, measuring-line; a length measure = 10 nindan = 20 gi = 120 küş = ca. 59.4 meters

eš-dam, è-ès-dam inn, tavern; brothel(?)

èš-gâna field surveyor's measuring-line

èš-gâr assignment; song series, collection

èš - gid → lú-ès-gid

ÉŠ.MAH → èbih

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

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

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

èšemen(KI.E.NE.DI.èNANA) jump-rope (keppu)

èškiri(U.ENxKÁR), èš-kirî nose-rope, lead-rope (cf. Veldhuis Education 175f.)

èšubkîn (a kind of carp or barb)

ezem, ezen (i.e. ezeğ?) festival

dèzînu (grain goddess, divine personification of emmer wheat, grain) (also read dîašnan)

G

ga milk; suckling (as attribute of animals)
ga-ār(a), gāra, ga'ara(LAK 490) cream; cheese made without rennet (modern kišš) (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,(LAK490), gára 'cream' from gāra, ga-ār 'cheese' (eqdu).

ga-ba-ra, gáb-ra (OS) herder, herding-boy

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-gí, counterpart, adversary

Gaba nu-ru-gú unopposable, irresistible

Gaba - ri to advance against

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

Gaba-šé - du to go before; to confront

Gaba šu - ġar to hold back, detain; to resist, oppose

Gaba-su-ğar rival, opponent

Gada linen garment, cloth

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

Gakkul (brewing) vat

Gal (large) cup (Nisaba 15/1, 173)

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

Gal(-la) great, greater (see also gu-la); adv. well, greatly
Gal-bé greatly, well, to a great degree, generously, in a grand manner

gal-le-ēš, gal-bi-ēš (synonym of → gal-bé)

gal-di (participle of gal - du₁₁) greatly accomplished, pre-eminent, excellent, excelling (ra'bu, tizgāru); 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 gala) 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

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

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

(phis) galam, ga-lam stair, step (of a ladder) (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 176) (nakkasu); ladder, staircase (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 227 n. 20) (simmillu) Cf. kun₄₋₅

galam-kad₁₁₂, artfully wrought, well formed (lit. 'artfully fitted together')

galla → gal:-lá

gam → gurum

gàm handle (of a knife), hilt

gan-tūš resident, tenant (wasšābu)

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

GANA₂ → a-šâ(g), iku, kár

ganam₉(U₃) ewe, sheep (cf. u₃) (Civil, AV Biggs 18)

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

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

gâr - dar to subdue, overcome

gâra → ga-ār

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

gârâš(K.L.KAL.BAD) disaster, catastrophe in kà-gârâš-a mouth/opening of catastrophe (poetic) (Civil, AV Biggs 19) (pi karašim)

gâraš → ka-aš(-bar)

garig₁₂ → ga-ríg

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

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

ğik → ǧiš-gaz, ĝē nàga

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

ge(n) → gi(n)

géme (OS var. gan) (dependent) woman; female serf (Maiocchi, CUSAS 13, 36); female slave, servant, worker (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 91-93)

géme-ār-ār female miller (some read géme-kikken)

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

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

gi(n), ge(n), gi-in, ge-en to be firm, stable, secure, true; to make firm, confirm, secure, prove, verify, certify, guarantee; to standardize (weights or measures)
gi(n), gi-na right, true, truthful; firm, secure; verified, certified; cf. niš-gi-na truth, law

gi-na regular dues (Sjöberg, AV Limet 127)

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

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

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

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

gi-dub-ba (reed) stylus

gi-dur umbilical cord

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

gi-gid flute or double-ooboe (like the Gk. aulos) (also written with copper determinative, Nisaba 15/1, 374)

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

gi-gur reed (measuring) basket (Nisaba 15/1, 374)

gi-henbur(GAG), young reed

gi-in → gi(n)

gi-izi-lá torch

gi-kaskal traveling basket

gi-kid → #kid

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

gi-na → gi(n)

GI.NA.AB.DU7/TUM → é-šutum(a)

gi-nindan → gi-diš-ninda, nindan

gi-rin (or ḫirin.) 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.)

gi 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 - gi to answer, respond; countermand

gi-m-e-a-aš colleague

GI₆ → gī, ĝī₆

gi(r) (gir₁₃), syllabic gi(r) (gir₁₄) 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 ĝir₁₅. Cf. → ur-gi(r) and → eme-gi(r). Borger AOAT 305 notes that only the spelling ge is properly attested in vocabularies, not gi or gir₁₅.

gi₁₄(l/b), gi₁₅/b, gi₁₅m/b to lie across, bar, block, obstruct (Civil, AV Biggs 24 reads gili₅/b)

gi₁₄₆-sa adj. lasting, enduring, permanent; n. treasure (šukuttu)

gi₁₄₆-sa(-aš/sè) → a₅ to make (into a) lasting (thing)

gi₁₄₆-gi₁₄₆-sa jewels(?) (Ludingira 26)

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

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

gid n. length

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

**gig (gib, kib)** wheat

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

**gig-bé** bitterly

**gig(G1), gi(g, g)** black ePSD reads **giggi** like babbar when simplex, but giₚ, giₚ when reduplicated (e.g. TMHnf 5, 164 vi 2). CDLI now prefers to read geₚ. See also ku₁₀ 'dark' and cf. giₚ, 'night', all written with the same sign (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32.)

**gi** chariot, wagon

**gil/b, gilim/b → gi₁₀(l/b)**

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

**gin (gi₉)** shekel (a weight = 1/60 ma-na = 8 gr.); (an axe? Cf. aga, tūn/aga) Proto Ea 718 supports a pronunciation /gi₉/; though /gin/ seems correct for OS; see Krecher, ZA 63, 199.

**gir** young cow, heifer (in this meaning ePSD now transliterates cautiously HA-gunü; see disc. of Bartash, CUSAS 23, 98, reading peš or peš₁₀(HA))

**gir₄** oven

**gir₅-bil** oven-heater, stoker

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

**giri₁₋zaₗ** joy, delight; luxury

**gissu(n) (gizzu(n)) → gissu**

**GIŠGAL-di → úlu-di**

**gizzal - a₅** to heed, pay attention to

**gu** flax; linen(?); thread, string; snare

**gu-du** buttocks

**gu-la** large; larger, greater (see Krecher, Or 47, 384 'groß gegenüber einem anderen'); the elder (of two persons), cf. RIME 3/1, 7; (variant of gal-(l)u; both ma-sá-gal-gal and ma-sá-gu-la occur in DP 51 i 1, iv 5). Cf. fō-gu-la important person, aristocrat (Ukg 4 ix 32/35 OS)

**gu-lá** bunch, bundle (tied with string)

**gu-kilib → gu-ni₇nin**

**gu-ni₇nin** bale (Heimpel, CDLI: CDLN 2003:003 argues against conventional reading gu-kilib)

**gu-ul** (variant of both gal and gul)

**gu-süm** cuneiform sign, script, wedge impression

**gi₉** chair, throne

**gi₉** dais-seat, throne

**gu-la-lá** throne bearer, chair bearer

**gü** pulse, bean

**gü(n), gü-un (or gun₆m) load, burden; tax, tribute; talent (a weight = 60 ma-na = 28.8 kg.)**

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

**gü** necklace (Owen, RA 107, 84f.)

**gü** - a₅ to submit

**gü-(a)-ab-ba** seashore

**gü-an-šè** grand total, all together

**gü** - dù to hate; to refuse, neglect

**gü** - è to wear, be wrapped, enveloped, clothed, clad in nāg-gü-è coat (nahlaptu) (also with wood or leather determinatives, see Ferwada, Isin 19f.); cape (Nisaba 15/1, 376)

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

**gü-gal (kū-ġal)** in Ur III (chief) water regulator, canal inspector (gugallu) (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 233)
gú - ɢar to gather, assemble

gú (ki-sê) - ɢar to lower the head, prostrate oneself, submit

gú šig - ɢar/gáš to put a neckstock on, make wear a yoke, subjugate (cf. šig-gú)

gú - gid₂ to spy

gú - gur to gather together, assemble, pile up, stock up, pack full

gú-gur.(ru(-uš)) - a/du₁₁ to trim, strip off (Attinger, Eléments 519-523)

gú-haš back of the head, nape, mane (older reading gú-tar possibly correct in some contexts; cf. the loanword kutallu)

gú-haš - lá to dress the hair (cf. gú-haš-lá hairdresser)

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

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

gú-ne-saš-gá cabinet, cupboard; sacristy (Heimpel apud Owen, RA 107, 29)

gú - si to gather, assemble

gú-si-a all, all together, assembled

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

gú - šub to neglect

gú-TAR → gú-haš

gú-un → gú(n)

gú - zi to busy, occupy oneself with

gú voice, sound

gú-an-né-si thunder

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

gú-di → ɡiš-gú-di

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

gú - dúb to shout, cry, scream

gú - è to emit a cry, sound; to roar

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

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

ɡú - ra(h) to roar, yell, cry out (šasú)

ɡú - šúm to repeat, echo

ɡu₄¹š marsh-carp (arsappu) (better ešṭub₂₆ₒ?)

ɡu₄(dr), gud(r) bull, ox; cattle

ɡu₁-alim bison bull

ɡu₁-gaz (cattle) slaughterer (Nisaba 15/1, 437)

ɡu₁-šiš yoked ox, work-ox (OB and later: ox older than 3 years)

ɡu₁-si-dili battering-ram (Sjöberg, AV Klein 296; see Lämmerhirt, Šulgi F 91 ‘Rammbock’ for references)

ɡu₁-ud, gu₄(d) to jump, dance, prance (cf. Gilgames and Agga 57)

to jump, dance, prance

ɡu₁: (conventionally read kú) to eat; to have the use of; to consume, devour (poetic)

ɡub to stand, stand open, make stand, station; to erect, plant; to serve, be on duty, assist; in phrases ɡi PN+ak+a - ɡub, ɡi-PRO+a - ɡub to be at someone's disposal, service. Plural forms: su₄(g), šu₄(g) (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 134)

ɡub(LI)-ba pure (ella) (Yuhong, NABU 1990/3, 86); cf. a-gub-ba lustration water, holy water

ɡu₁(bu), gûbu, gâb, ga-ba left, left side (cf. á-gúxbu)

ɡud(r) → gu₄(dr)
gûd nest

gûd - ús to build a nest

gudu₄(g) (an ordinary kind of priest, conventionally translated lustration or purification priest) (the older rdg. gûda is still seen) (pašû)

nâl gug carnelian

gûg sweet cake

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

gul, gu-ul to crush, grind, break up; to demolish, destroy

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

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

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

gum, kum to crush, pulverize, smash, beat to pieces (cf. gaz)

gun → gû(n)

gün, gûnu 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 gün/dar vs. ūs sign contrast.)

gün, gûn-na, gûn-a, gûn-gûn (multi)colored, dappled variegated, speckled

gur, gu₄ to turn, go around; to turn away; to return; to roll

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

gur 'kor' (a capacity measure = 30 bán = 300 silâ = ca. 250 liters in Ur III and OB); (a container of that capacity, Santag 6, 21; AV Owen 76)

gur-sag-gâl (a Lagash I capacity measure = 4 ul = 144 silâ = ca. 121 liters)

Gur → gam, gurum

gûr to bear, carry; to be clad with (cf. Jaques, AV Attinger 199) cf. ga-gûr ‘milk carrier’ (Samit, MC 18, 122f.)

GUR₄ to be thick, enlarged, swollen; to be proud, (self-)important; to fatten (animals)

GUR₄(-ra) fat, fattened; thick; proud

GUR₂ → gur

GUR₂-gûr₄, GUR₈-gûr₈ amphora (for beer) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 53f.; Powell, RLA 7, 506f.; Selz, FAOS 15/2, 405)

GUR₄-ru-uš, GûR₄, GûR₄ - du₁₁ to strip away, cut off (kasûmu), tear to pieces; to despoil; adj. GUR₄-a stripped away (Attinger, Eléments 519-525)

GUR₅-ru-uš/gûR₅ - bûr to bear the teeth/fangs, gnash the teeth (Civil, AV Biggs 28) (qarâšu)

GUR₅, GUR₇ grain store, granary; grain-heap (as a measure); heap, pile (now read kara₆ in this meaning by Marchesi, LUMMA 111 + n. 569)

urdâ GUR₁₀ sickle (cf. ū[-]gûR₁₀ to harvest grain)

GURUD(NUN-tenû.KI) to throw

GURUM (gûr), GUR to bend, bow down, crouch; to lay low, subdue; to kill (older reading gam)

GURUM → kur₇

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

*GUŠkin (obsolete rdg. of → kû-sig₁₇)

GUšR₇(GIŠ.RAB.GAL) great clamp (for immobilizing enemies/miscreants, poetic; see Civil, AV Hallo 43 and cf. GUR₂)

(tîg) GUZ-Za (a lower quality wool and a hairy or fuzzy fabric made from it) (cf. JCS 64, 66-72)

Č

Čâ shed, barn, enclosure


\[\text{\v{g}a} \rightarrow \text{\v{g}ar}\]

\(\text{\v{G}A-dub-ba}\) (a high-ranking official in civil and temple administrations) (\text{sandabakkuk}) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 133) (often read \(\text{\v{s}a}_{12}-\text{dub-ba}\), ePSD now reads \(\text{bisa\v{g}}\) (PISAN)-dub-ba 'archivist')

\(\text{\v{g}a}-\text{e}, \text{\v{g}e}_{20}-\text{e} \) I (= ego) (Krecher, AV Matouš II 39 suggests reading \(\text{\v{g}e}(_{\text{G.A.E.}})\), likewise \(\text{ze}(_{\text{Z.A.E.}})\); alternatively perhaps \(\text{\v{g}e}_{20}-\text{e}\)) (Emesal \(\text{ma-}\)e or \(\text{me-}\))

\(\text{\v{g}a-la - dag/tag}, \) to stop, leave off work, cease; cf. \(\text{\v{g}a-la}\) nu-dag-ge (that which) is unceasing, incessant

\(\text{\v{g}a-nu} \) (i.e. \(\text{\v{g}e}_{20}-\text{nu}\)) \(\rightarrow\) du/\(\text{\v{g}en}\) (ventive imperative)

\(\text{\v{g}a-nun} \rightarrow \text{\v{g}anun}\)

\(\text{\v{g}a-ra} \rightarrow \text{\v{g}ar}\)

\(\text{\v{g}al} \) to exist, be present; to cause to be, produce, provide; to be in the care or possession of (-\(\text{da-}\))

\(\text{\v{g}al - tag}, \) (\(\text{tak}_{\text{a}}\)) to open (often elliptically just \(\text{\v{g}al}\) in imperatives)

\(\text{\v{g}al-tag}_{\text{a}}\) a experienced, educated

\(\text{\v{g}alga}\) thought, mind, understanding; counsel (Emesal \(\text{ma-al-ga}\) Perhaps from Akk. \text{mauku} 'counsel').

\(\text{\v{g}anba} \rightarrow \text{\v{g}anba, šaka(n)ka}\)

\(\text{\v{g}anun, \v{g}a-nun}\) storehouse, warehouse

\(\text{\v{g}ar}\) to put, place, set, situate; to set up, establish, institute; to put in place, appoint; to put down, restrain, oppress, stop; to set aside, remove (with -\(\text{ta}\)); to plate, inlay. Imperf. form: \(\text{\v{g}a-\v{g}a}\). Based on Proto-Ea, Civil now distinguishes two roots, \(\text{\v{g}ar}\) 'put' and \(\text{gar}\) 'pile up(?). The Ur III writings or glosses \(\text{\v{g}a-ar}\) or \(\text{\v{g}a-ra}\) make the choice of the former explicit; the latter can be seen in such phrases as \(\text{ni}^{-}\text{g}-\text{ga-ra}'property' or \(\text{sa}^{-}\text{g}-\text{ni}^{-}\text{g}-\text{ga-ra}'capital,' where \(\text{ga}\) is currently read \(\text{gur}_{11}\)."

\(\text{\v{G}AR.DU} \rightarrow \text{nindan}\)

\(\text{\v{G}AR.\v{E}NSI} \rightarrow \v{e}nsi\)

\(\text{\v{g}arza}\) (divine) rite, ordinance (cf. \(\text{biluda}\))

\(\text{\v{g}en}\) ordinary (quality) (some read instead \(\text{du}\))

\(\text{\v{g}en, \v{g}e}_{20}(n) \rightarrow \text{du}\)

\(\text{\v{g}eš(d)}\) sixty (Steinkeller, ZA 69, 176-187; Edzard, AV Klein 106) (cf. \(\text{ugula-\v{g}ešta-\v{g}eš-da}\))

\(\text{\v{g}eš-u}\) seventy; six hundred (Edzard, AV Klein 106)

\(\text{\v{g}ešbu(\v{G}IŠ.\v{S}UB)}\) (also read \(\text{\v{g}ešpu, \v{g}ešpa}\)) javelin (conventionally 'throw-stick') (reading uncertain, cf. \(\v{g}il\))

\(\text{\v{g}ešbu(ŠU, BÛLUČ)}\) (or \(\v{g}ešba, \v{g}ešpa\)) fistfight (Civil, CUSAS 17, 261)

\(\text{\v{g}eštin}\) 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 \(\rightarrow\) tin 'wine'.

\(\text{\v{g}eštin-bil-lá}\) vinegar (lit. spoiled wine, see \(\text{pe-el-lá}\))

\(\text{\v{g}eštin-HÁD}\) raisin (read probably -\(\text{âh}\))

\(\text{\v{g}eštu(g)}_{1,3}\) ear; intelligence, mind, understanding, reason

\(\text{\v{g}eštu(g)}\) - \(\text{aš}\) to listen to, pay attention to

\(\text{\v{g}eštu-bad}\) wide wisdom

\(\text{\v{g}eštu - \v{g}ar}\) to pay attention to, pay heed to, listen to

\(\text{\v{g}eštu - \v{g}ub}\) to decide to do, plan

\(\text{\v{g}i}_{6}\) night (see also \(\text{gig}\) and \(\text{ku}_{10}\))

\(\text{\v{g}i}_{4}-\text{\v{M}AŠ} \rightarrow \text{\v{g}i}_{4}-\text{\v{sa}}_{9}\)

\(\text{\v{g}i}_{4}-\text{\v{p}ar}, \text{\v{g}i}_{4}-\text{\v{pa}r}_{4}\), OS \(\text{\v{g}ipar}_{4}\) (KISAL) residence of the high priest(ess) (Krebernig & Steinkeller, ZA 75, 46; Steinkeller, Priests and Officials (1996) 109f.)

\(\text{\v{g}i}_{4}-\text{\v{sa}}_{9}(\text{\v{M}AŠ})\) midnight

\(\text{\v{g}i}_{4}-\text{\v{u}-na, \v{g}i}_{4}-\text{\v{un}-na}\) midnight, night

\(\v{g}idri, \v{g}idru\) scepter

\(\text{\v{g}in} \rightarrow \text{du}\)

\(\v{g}ir\) to flash (cf. \(\text{nim - \v{g}ir}\))
\textit{ğir} \rightarrow \textit{ğiri}

\textit{ğir,ğiri} knife, dagger

\textit{ğir(-tab)} scorpion

\textit{ğir-lá} butcher

\textit{ğir(-ra)} \rightarrow \textit{ir_{5}(-ra)}

\textit{ğiri,ğir} (also \textit{ğir} in Gudea) foot; path, way, route; conveying/routing official, ‘via’ (in Ur III administrative texts, cf. Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 117 n. 20; Owen, JNES 33, 174 ad 91:7), ‘responsible official’ (Heimpel iapudNisaba 15/1, 95)

\textit{ğiri - dab} to take the road, follow the path

\textit{ğiri - du_{11}} to use the foot (hapax in Gilgameş and Enkidu 165f.) (Attinger, Eléments 537)

\textit{ğiri - ğar} to step, tread upon; to prepare the way, make possible

\textit{ğiri - gub} to step in/into, set foot on/in; to stand there

\textit{ğiri-KIN - du_{11}} \rightarrow \textit{ğiri-sag_{11} - du_{11}}

\textit{ğiri-kür - dab} to take a wrong path, an unfamiliar path; to leave, abandon

\textit{ğir-lam} (a small basket or container for fruits, eggs, fish) (Landsberger, Date Palm 37; Attinger, AV Schretter 70)

\textit{ğiri-pad-rá} bone

\textit{ğiri-saga_{11}(KIN) - du_{11}} to trample under foot, crush (reading secured by syllabic -sa-ga in Shulgi X 88; see Attinger, Eléments 538-540)

\textit{ğiri-sè-ga} domestic servant, menial (cf. \textit{ğiri-sè im-mi-in-sè} ‘he made them into domestic servants’ RIME 3/2.1.4.3 iv 22, a Šû-Sîn historicalo inscription)

\textit{ğiri - ğús} to step on, tread on

\textit{ğiri - zé-er} to slip

\textit{ş} \textit{gisal} oar, rudder

\textit{ğiskim} sign, mark; signal (Ur III) (Civil, AuOr 8, 110 and AV W. Lambert 109)

\textit{ğiskim-ti} trust, trusted

\textit{ğissu(n)} (\textit{ğizzu(n)}) shade, shadow; protection (reading with /ğ/ is not completely secure, see Krecher AV Matouš II 46f.)

\textit{ğis} tree; wood, timber, piece of wood, log; yoke (some read \textit{ğeş})

\textit{ğîš - bar} \rightarrow ka-aš - bar

\textit{ğîš-bûr} snare, trap

\textit{ğîš - dû} to bring an offering (Sjöberg, AV Limet 139)

\textit{ğîš-gana,ğîš-gan-na} wooden pestle; (door) bolt, bar

\textit{ğîš-gaz} pestle (cf. \textit{gînàga(GAZ)} mortar)

\textit{ğîš-gi} canebrake, reed thicket (ePSD reads \textit{gîti-gi})

\textit{ğîš-gî-na,ğîš-gîn-(na)} warp-beam of a loom; (a writing for \textit{ğîš-gana})

\textit{ğîš-gîr-gâl} antiphon(?) (an OB hymn rubric)

\textit{ğîš-gîd-da} spear, lance (Römer, AfO 40/41, 24-28)

\textit{ğîš-gû} neckstock (cf. \textit{gû ğîš - ğar/gâl})

\textit{ğîš-gû-dî} (or \textit{gîî-gû-dî ?}) lute(?); musical instrument in general

\textit{ğîš-ğîr} foot fetters (Molina, JNES 63, 13 + n. 93) (kurşû)

\textit{ğîš-hê} firmament, vault of heaven

\textit{ğîš - hur} to incise, draw, make a plan or drawing

\textit{ğîš-hur} drawing, plan; divine design

\textit{ğîš-i,şê-ğîš-i} sesame (seed or oil) (Heimpel in Nisaba 15/1, 201f.)

\textit{ğîš-kâ-na(-k)} door-frame (\textit{ğîshanakku})

\textit{ğîš - kéš} to dam, block a watercourse
The conventional reading ĝiš-ű is still seen (cf. Nisaba 15/1, 402; Civil, CUSAS 17, 234), and the word occurs with and without the “determinative,” for example DP 490 i 1-2, ii 1, iv 5; DP 427 i 1-3 (OS), BiOr 42, 20 (Ur III). Cf. Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 79 n. 1.

ĝiš-ňu₁₁ (or ĝišnu₁₁) light (nûru)

ĝiš-ňu₁₁ → (ĝišnu₁₁, ĝišnu₁₁, ĝišnu₁₁) (see Veldhuis, Education 20f.; Marchesi, SEL 16, 10 + n. 29)

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

ĝiš-rûn balance, scales (ĝišrinnu)

ĜIŠ.RU → ĝešpa, ĝiš-ilar

ĝiš-šû manacles, handcuffs

ĜIŠ.SUB → ĝiš-ilar

ĝiš - ūb to cast lots

ĝiš-šû(ba) lot; share

ĝiš - tag to sacrifice

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

ĝiš ur-ur-e/šē - lâ to engage or compete in combat.

ĝiš-ūr (ePSD now reads ĝiš-gušûr) roof beam, rafter (> gušûru)

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

ĝiš, ĝiš penis

ĝiš - dû to 'insert the penis,' copulate, mate

ĝiš - du₁₁ to 'do the penis,' copulate

ĝišbun, ĝišbun(,KI.KAŠ) banquet, feast, party

ĝišgal pedestal; (astral) station (manzâzu) (cf. Lugale I 24)

ĝišimmar → ĝînimbar

ĝišnu(NU₁₁), ĝišnu (or ĝiš-ňu₁₁) light (nûru); alabaster (Marchesi, SEL 16, 10)

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

ĝizzal attention

ĝizzal - a₅ to pay attention to, attend, heed

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

H

ha-âš → haš

ha-la share, portion (see hal)

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

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

ĝiš-ha-lûb oakt(?) (cf. PSD B 88)

ha-luh → hu-luh

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

ĝiš-ha-šu-ûr (a type of cypress)

ha-za-nûm mayor
**Vowel Expansion and Syllabification**

- **ha-zi(-in)**: axe
- **habrud(a)** (wr. LAGARxU, DUxU, KIxU) hole, burrow (*hurru*) (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), ha-la** to divide, apportion, allot
- **hal-bi** ice-house; well-head (Heimpel, Nisaba 15/1, 105 + n. 239)
- **hal-hal** fast-flowing
- **har, har-har** ring, bracelet; coil, spiral
- **HAR-gud** → **mur-gu₄**
- **gšš har-har** (a stringed instrument)
- **HAR-ra** → **ur₃(-ra)**
- **har-ra-an** road, highway (Civil, AV Biggs 19) (*harrānu*)
- **HAR-tud** (OS) (a kind of domestic servant) (read probably àr-dū; see also ir) For readings see now Schrakamp, JCS 65, 209.
- **harub** (DAG+KISIMx₂U₂ GIR₂) carob
- **haš, ha-aš** to cut, split open (Civil, AV Sigrist 42)
- **haš(-a)** (OS haš-ša₄) broken, crippled (limb)
- **haš₄, haš₄** thigh
- **gšš haššur** apple (tree, wood, fruit) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 57)
- **hé-âm, hé-a, hé** Let it be (so)! (interjection, verbal form, and substantive; cf. hé-âm - **du₄₁** to accede to, approve)
- **hé-du₄** distinguished (in appearance), ornament
- **HE₂-du₃** (read perhaps gan-du₄) architrave
- **hé-gál** abundance, prosperity
- **hé-nun, he-nun** abundant, luxuriant; abundance
- **hi** to mix
- **hi-li** (female) sexual charm, allure, appeal; ripeness, physical prime; luxuriance; wig
- **hirin** (LAK 175/KWU 318)(-na) (an aromatic plant) (see AV Owen 51 for readings, also Civil, JCS 65, 58f.)
- **gšš HU** (In Gudea Statue E: a container, or an Akk. loan is-hu 'string' of fruits? Bauer, AV Klein 27 suggests a 'rack' or 'frame'; cf. also the verb pag 'to enclose, to cage')
- **hu-luhh, huluhh, ha-luhh** to tremble, be afraid; to be fearsome; to scare, frighten (Sjöberg, AV Klein 300 + n. 14; Civil, AV Biggs 28) (cf. **bu-lu-úuh**)
- **HU-ri₄₇-in** → **u₄₁-ri-in**
- **hu-ru(-um)** dołt, bungler, idiot, inferior
- **húb, hub** to heap up; to smite, destroy (in this meaning better reading is **tu₄₁**, **tu₁₀**)
- **húb - sar** to run
- **huğ** (still regularly read hun) to hire; to install in office; to be calm, soothed, quieted; to be well-disposed toward
- **hul, hulu** to be bad, evil; to ruin, damage, destroy
- **hul(-a)** adj. evil, bad; adv. evilly
- **hul-bé, hul-bi-sê** evilly, miserably
- **hul-ğál** evil, evildoer
- **hul - gig** to hate, dislike
- **hul-gig** hatred, hostility
- **hul - ti** to dwell in wretchedness; to be spoiled

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**Notes:**
- **HU₄₁ to bibra₄₇**
- **HE₂-du₃** (read perhaps gan-du₄) architrave
húl to rejoice, delight in, be happy
húl(-la) happy, joyous; joy
húl-bí-šè, húl-la-bé, húl-la-e happily, joyfully
hun → huģ
hur to scratch; to incise, draw
hur, hur-ru-um hole in the ground, cave (Civil, JNES
31, 385) (for forms compare mur/murum(HUR))
HUR → ār, har, kikken, mur, ur₃
hur-ru-um → hur
hur-saģ mountain range, highlands, foothills,
mountains (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 223-232)
hur-saģ-galam-ma stepped, storied mountain (the
ziggurrat in Ur or Nippur) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 331-
332)
hus fierce, furious, terrifying, terrible; fiery,
red-yellow, ruddy

I
i, i-i (by-form of è) to sprout, come forth; to praise
(elliptical for ār or me-téš - i-i)
i-bí, i-bí smoke (qutru)
śi-li-nu-uš (a plant)
i-lu cry; wail, lament; song
i-lu - du₃ 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-sà-ga heart-felt song
i-ne-ēš → i-ne-ēš
śi/i-ri₃-na root

i-si-ślaughter, delight; derisive laughter, derision;
wailing, grief (J.G. Westenholz, AV Klein 361)
i-si-ś - ġar to afflict with grief, deride(?)
i-si-ś - lā to be full of laughter, delight; to suffer
derision; to be be afflicted with worries (Krecher,
Sumerische Kultlyrik 89ff.)
i-ti → iti₆
i-ūtu cry or appeal for justice (Steiner, AOAT 253,
407-410)
i-zi (flood-)wave, swells (Heimpel, RIA 9, 153f.;
Alster, AV Klein 6)
i-zi, iz-zi wall (of a building); fence (cf. ġiš-zi)
i, ia (vegetable) oil; fat, tallow; butter
i-áb-a butterfat
i-bí-la → ibila
i-bí-za financial loss (Rubio, JCS 64, 51) (< ibissù)
i-du₆(-ga) fine, sweet-smelling oil
i-gi-in-zu, igi-zu as if, as though; if so, in the event
that (see also Alster ASJ 9, 34)
i-ġiš vegetable oil; sesame oil
i-hi-nun-na precious oil
i-ir-a perfumed, scented oil
i-li fine(st) oil
i-ne-ēś/eš, i-ne-ēš, ne-ēš (ne-šè), e-ne-ēš now, finally
(Sjöberg, JCS 25, 131)
i-nun(-na) (clarified) butter, ghee (Stol, BSA 7, 101-
103, RIA 8, 197)
śar-rá-rá perfumer, ointment mixer (muraqqû)
i-śah pork fat, lard
i-sim aromatic oil, perfumed oil
i-šub → ṣiḫu-šub

i-ti → əti₅

i-udu sheep-fat, tallow (ePSD now reads lib₃) (lipu)

i-(d) (id) river, canal, channel (Jagersma, Grammar §3.4.4, proposes an original pronunciation [hid].)

i-ki-sur-ra(-k) boundary canal

i-₈ru-gu ordeals-river (often divinized)

ia, i five (Edzard, AV Klein 101)

ib → eb, ub

ib waist, hips, loins

ib anger, rage, fury

ib-₈ belt

-ib/ib-ra-aš → -braš

ibila, i-bi-la heir (< apla)

idigna the Tigris

idim spring, underground waters

idim fierce, wild

ig door

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

igi-a - gub → gub

igi-a - sa₈ to be favored, pleasing in the eyes of someone.

igi - bar to look at (-šē), gaze at, regard; to look into (-a), examine (Zölyomi, Analyzing Sum. Lit. 316ff.; Krecher, AV Kutscher 108-111)

igi(-šē) - du to go at the fore, precede

igi-du one who precedes, goes at the fore, harbinger; herald(?) (ālik mahrī) (cf. palīl and igištu)

IGI.DU → igištu

igi - du₇ to see; to experience (see Karahashi, Diss. p. 113 for this expression vs. igi - bar 'to look at')

igi-du₈ vision, seeing

igi - du₈ to remove the eyes, blind (cf. RIME 3/1.4.3 iv 17; Cooper, CDLN 2010/5 = nasāhu, napālu ša IGI)); but cf. also → igi-nu-du₈ ‘unseeing, blinded (worker)’

igi-ésir (a kind of bitumen, perhaps 'surface coarse bitumen') (pan ittī) (Civil, NABU 1989/62)

IGI.GAR → kur₇

igi - gid₂ to look angrily at, frown (cf. → saŋ-ki - gid) (nekelmū)

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

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

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

igi - il to raise the eyes at; to confront, face

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

igi - lib/lib₉(IGI) to be sleepless

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

igi-nim upper (land); above

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

igi-Num-ţāl (a fraction, e.g. igi-3-ţāl one third)

igi - ri to set eyes upon, gaze at

igi - saŋ₃(ΛAK 159)/ząg(SID)/sa₉(g)/sag₉(SIG₂) to look into closely, examine, check; to select, sort (nasāgu, bēru) (for extended discussion see Waetzoldt, AV Owen 245ff.; cf. Proto-Ea 557)
igi-šê before, in(to) the presence of; often in the phrases igi PN-ak-šê or igi-PRONOUN-šê

igi-te-en meshes of a net

igi-tur - gid to sneer at, distain

igi-zu → i-igi-zi-in-zu

igištu(IGI.DU) foremost (ašarêdu) (< igi-šê-du)

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

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

ÍL(-ğâ) → ga₆(ģ), gûr

gîšillar(ŠUB), illar, illuru throw-stick, spear, or javelin (uncertain, see Römer, AFO 40/41, 32-38, also s.v. CAD tilpânu 'bow') (cf. → ţêšpa)

(gîš)ildag, ildag₄ poplar(?) (ildakku, adaru)

íldum(IGI.NAGAR.BU) clan

ilimmu nine (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

im clay, earth (as building material); tablet

im wind; spirit, soul (D. Katz) (can also be read → tum₃, tumu, tu₂₅(m))

im rain (probably to be read šeg₃)

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

IMA rainstorm(?) (see Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma p. 222) Cf. šeg(A.AN), šeg₁₄(IM.A.AN)

im-babbar, im-bâbbar gypsum (gaštu) (see now Firth, CDLJ 2011:002)

im-dub → in-dub

im-dû-a, im-dû₅-a mud-brick wall, adobe wall (pitiqtu) (cf. Sallabarker, Töpfer p. 12; Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 172))

im-du₉ dew

IM.DUGUD → muru₉

IM.DUGUDᵐu₉en → anzuᵐu₉en

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

IM.MIᵐu₉en → ánzuᵐu₉en

im-mir/mer (or better tum₁⁸-mir) north wind

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

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

im-šu-rin(-na) oven; brazier(?)

im-tuku₄ buffeting wind

im-u₁₃-lu, im-ulû south wind

im strange, alien, other

imgâga₁₃ → ZâZ.AN

imin seven; 'many, all' (poetic) (Edzard, AV Klein 102f., now reads umin)

in straw, chaff (cf. in-nu)

in insult, taunt, invective (pištu); cf. lû-in-na insulter, abuser

in - a₃ 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) (pištu) Cf. i-dub 'granary'

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

in(-šê) - dûb to hurl (as) an insult, insult

in-nin(90) lady, mistress

in-nu, in-u straw (cf. in)
in-nu-ha (a kind of barley)

\textsuperscript{4}inanna(-k) goddess of passion, love and war, city-goddess of Uruk (reading \textsuperscript{4}inana has become common, but Attinger, NABU 2007/37, favors the traditional reading with double /n/)

\textit{inim} (or \textit{enim}) word; command; matter, affair

\textit{inim} - \textit{bal} to exchange words, converse, have a dialogue; to interpret

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

\textit{inim-\textit{gá}-la} legal claim (OB)

\textit{inim} - \textit{\textit{gá}}r to put a matter (to someone, for judgment), raise a legal claim, sue, litigate

\textit{inim-\textit{gá}}r legal claim, complaint; oracular utterance (in this meaning perhaps read \textit{iz-gá}r > Akk. \textit{egirru})

\textit{inim} - \textit{gi(n)} to confirm, make firm, guarantee

\textit{inim} - \textit{gi} to answer, repond; to revoke

\textit{inim-inim-ma} incantation; counsel(?) (cf. Cooper ad Curse of Agade 30 & 70)

\textit{inim} - \textit{kur} to (try to) alter the words; to vindicate, go back to court concerning

\textit{inim-ma} - \textit{sé(g)} to inspire, encourage(?); to put into words or concepts, plan out (Jacobsen, JCS 41, 85 n. 26); to imagine (Civil, AV Birot 75)

\textit{inim-ma sè-ga} 'subject to the word/commands (of)'

\textit{ir} smell, scent, fragrance

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

\textit{ir} - \textit{si}m to smell, sniff

\textit{ir} → \textit{ér}, tūm

\textit{ir}, \textit{ir}_{11}, \textit{arad}_{12}, \textit{urdu}_{12} male slave, servant. (a) Pre-Sarg. \textit{ér}/\textit{ir}(NÍTA) or \textit{ir}_{11}(NÍTAXKUR) and \textit{ár-dú}. (b) Sarg. \textit{ár-dú} abandoned in favor of \textit{arad}(NÍTA) or \textit{árad}(NÍTAXKUR). (c) Sarg. and Ur III \textit{arad/árad} and \textit{ir/ir}_{11} are all possible (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 82ff.) CDLI now prefers just \textit{ARAD} or \textit{ARAD} everywhere. See most recently Michalowski, Correspondence 227f. for forms and discussion. (\textit{ardu})

\textit{ir}_{1} (\textit{KASKAL})\textsuperscript{imen} uršānu-dove (Sollberger, AfO 40/41 52f., Ur III Drehem); compare \textit{ir}_{3}-\textit{sag}\textsuperscript{imen} wild pidgeon(?) (PSD A/2 195a)

\textit{ir}_{3}(-\textit{ra}) powerful, mighty (\textit{gašru})

\textit{iri(URU)} → \textit{uru}

\textit{irigal} (or \textit{urugal}) netherworld; grave (poetic)

\textit{gi} is\textit{imu}, \textit{isimu} sprout, shoot

\textit{iš(i)} sand dune (\textit{bāšu}); (previously: mountain, mountainous country) (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 219-222)

\textit{iš-dē, aš-te, \textit{āšte}}(\textit{LAGABxa}) chair (\textit{kussù}) (MC 4, p. 90)

\textit{išib} incantation priest, exorcist (< Akk. \textit{āšipu})

\textit{\textit{d}iškur} god of rain, patron of Karkara

\textit{iti, (\textit{UD.\textit{\textit{d}ANNA})}, i-\textit{ti}, i-\textit{ti}} moonlight

\textit{iti-ma(-k), itim-ma} (or \textit{iti-ma}\textsuperscript{a}) dark chamber, bedchamber, cella

\textit{itu(d)} or \textit{iti(d)} month; cf. \textit{itu-da} monthly

iz-\textit{zi} → i-\textit{zi}

iz\textit{i} fire

iz\textit{i} - bar\textsuperscript{7} to blaze

iz\textit{i}-bar\textsuperscript{-}bar\textsuperscript{-\textit{ra}} blazing fire

iz\textit{-gā}r torch

iz\textit{i} - lá to light a fire; to refine, purify with fire (?) (Bauer, AfO 40/41, 95) (cf. \textit{gi-izi-lá} torch)

iz\textit{i} - mú to light a fire

iz\textit{i} - ri to set fire to
izi - šûm (also sê(g)?) to set fire to
izi - te(n) to extinguish a fire

K

KA → duₐ₁₁, kiri, zû

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

ka-al(-ak) excavation, brickmaking pit (> kalakku)
(Heimpel, JNES 46, 208; see Brunke, AV Attinger 42, as pictured and identified in a field plan)

ka-aš(-bar) (divine) decision

ka-aš(-bar) - bar, ga-eš - 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-guru(-k) granary superintendent, head grain stores keeper (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 199f.)

ka-gáraš-a catastrophe, annihilation (pi karašim)

KA - kéš → zû - kéš

KA-kešda → zû-kešda

ka-mè opening, beginning of battle

ka - si-il to graze

ka-tab lid, cover

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

ka-téš unity; unified, of one mind

ka-téš-a - sê(g) to unify

ka-téš-a sê-ga unanimous, harmonious

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

KÁ.GAL → abul

ka-a (some now read ka₃) fox

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

káb - duₐ₁₁ to measure (with a container); to verify, test, check (Attinger, Eléments 572-576; Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 153-163; cf. latiku)

káb-duₐ₁₁-ga (a kind of jar) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 160-162); 'geeichtes Gefäß' (Sallaberger, Töpfer p. 102)

kadra(Nî.ŠÁ.A), kádra(Nî.ŠÁ) present (to a superior), bribe; offering (cf. Attinger, ZA 87, 115, who reads kádra') (Sjöberg, Or 39, 81)

kak → gag

KAL → ţuruš, 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, AIO 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-kid₁), kar-ke₄ conventionally 'prostitute,' but now understood as a class of women not living under male authority, an independent woman (harimtu) (Assante, UF 30, 5-97; cf. Glassner, RAI 47, 151ff.) Compare Attinger, ZA 95, 232f., kar-ke₄ or kar-ke₄ kë 'one who works the quay'; cf. Heimpel, AV Owen 160 n. 8.; ePSD reads simply kar-kid₃₃)
kár to be bright, shining; to light up, flare up; to provoke, incite (cf. nu-kár-kár-de without provocation); to insult, slander. Written GANA₂ (non-tenú) in OS; for writing history see Veldhuis, AV Black 382.

kara₆(GURU₃) granary, grain store, grain heap (for reading see Marchesi, LUMMA 111 + n. 569)

karadin → garadin

kaskal road, highway; caravan, expedition

KASKAL₆maleen → ir₇maleen

kaš, kas beer (Damerow, CDLJ 2012.2)

kaš-dé-a feast, banquet

kaš₈ running, race

kaš₁, kaš₉(-k) runner (also lú-kaš₉-e)

kaš₈/kas₄ - du₁₁ to run; to hasten (Attinger, Éléments 578-586)

kēši(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 kešēdē; cf. OBG 12, 5: saq kēš-šē-ra-ah = kisšar and see Steinkeller, JNES 46, 57. The past participle is written kēš-da (kēshda₉) or kēšda(Kēš). Cf. ₈₉kērid

ki place; ground, earth; (a term for the netherworld); place where (as relative pronoun); post-determinative for place names; used before a GN to designate a state, e.g. ki Laga₃i 'the state of Lagaš'; used to express spatial ideas with PN's or pronouns, e.g. ki PN-ak-šē 'to PN's location > to PN,' ki-bi-ta 'from there,' ki-ba 'here'

K.I.A → ki-duru₅, peš₁₀

ki-a-na₃g place of (funerary) libations, funerary chapel (Steinkeller, AV Machin 461)

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

ki-a - za to prostrate oneself, bow down

ki-ba - ġar to replace, substitute, exchange

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

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

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

ki-bil-lá hot, scorched place; ki-bil-bil-lá hottest place

ki-búr(-ru/re) solution (to a riddle)

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

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

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

ki-e-ne-di, ki-a-ne-di game, play, dance (cf. → e-ne - du₁₁ 'to play, dance')

K.I.E.NE.DI.₂INANNA → ėšemen

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

ki-en-gi ki-uri Sumer and Akkad

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

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

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

ki-ĝar grounds, settled place

ki-hul funeral (rites)

ki - hur to scratch, paw at the ground

ki-in-dar crevice (nigiššu)

K.I.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.’ (kisû). Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 171 translates ‘foundation terrace.’)

ki-sa6-ga happy place; happiness
ki-sè-ga funeral offerings, rites
ki-sí-ga quiet, silent place
ki-siki̯l pure place; young woman, maiden
ki - su-ub to kiss the ground, make obeisance (periphrastic: ki-su-ub - a3)
ki-su:(r), ki-sur12 threshing-floor (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 94)
ki-sum-ma, ki-šúm-ma onion plot (Prentice, AV Black 256ff.)
ki-sur-ra boundary, border, place of demarcation; demarcated area, territory, borders of a district (Civil, CUSAS 17, 260) (var. ki-sur,(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 - tûm to bury
ki-tûm grave
ki - tuš to establish, take up residence
ki-tuš seat, residence, dwelling place, habitation
ki-uš-ba formerly, once when, 'once upon a time'

Kl.UD → kislah
ki-ul primeval place
ki-ulutin (a mythical place of original creation)
ki-úr terrace (in a temple complex, especially that of Nippur - a site of divine assemblies)
ki-uri(ki) the state Akkad (For detailed discussion of this meaning of URI see Civil, JCS 65, 54-57)
ki-(a/e) - ús to (make) lie on the ground, touch, press the ground; to bear down upon; to found, ground, make fast; to compact (earth), pack densely, pile up/ accumulate (by wind) (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 226 n. 19)
ki-úss dais(?), cultic seat(?)
ki-úss-sa firmly grounded, founded
ki(a) - za to prostrate oneself, make obeisance
ki-za obeisance, homage
ki-za - tûm to refuse obeisance
KIB (dedicatory) clay nail
kib → gig
§kid reed mat
kid, kir, OS kid-(IMxKÍD) to pinch off, cut off
KÍD.ALAM → zermuška
kid-kid-da ritual
kiğ (kin) to seek, search out
kiğ (kin) to work, do a task
kiğ (kin) work, job; duties (Civil, AV Hallo 76) (kiğ is now the preferred writing, but the word is still seen written with a final /n/ like hun)
kiğ - a5 to perform work, labor
kiğ - du₁₁ to perform work, labor

kiğ-gá skilled

kiğ - gi₄ to send a message

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

kiğ-nim (cultic) morning meal, service

kiğ-sig (cultic) afternoon meal, service

kikkin(HAR), kíkkin(HAR.HAR) millstone, grinding slab  Cf. géme-kikkin grinder, miller (some read kin-
kin or kinkin, others read ákkin, (cultic) (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 298 now identifies as shok (=
Arabic shauk), a thorny bush, prosopis farcta.

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

ku → û - ku

ku-li friend (ePSD now reads gu₅-li)

ku-mul cumin(?)

ku-nu to come (a literary word)

kú → gu₇

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

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

kú(g) (kug) silver

kú-gál silversmith, goldsmith

kú-gábbar, also kú-bar₅-bar₅ (or -bábab) (Ur III and earlier esp. in Lagas texts) silver

kú-dím silversmith, goldsmith

kú-gál → gu₇-gal

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

ku₅-NE(-a) (a type of precious metal) (Reiter, AOAT 249, 85)
kù-sig:/1(GI) (kù-sí:/1(GI)), kù-sí(g)(ZI) gold (the reading guškin is obsolete) (Civil, JCS 28, 183f.)

kù-sig:/1-huš red gold

kù-zu clever, experienced, expert

ku₄( dr) (kur₄) to enter; to make enter, bring in, introduce; to become, turn into (-a), be declared to be; to be made liable for (For a reading ku₄(dr) of the DU sign in OS and Ur III see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21. Written LII (KWU 147) or ŠE+ŠU (KWU 636) in Ur III and earlier) (Veldhuis, AV Sigrist 226-8)

ku₄( dr), kud(r) to cut, cut off; to decide (verdicts)

ku₄-da (kud-da) turtle or tortoise(?) (kušu) (see however kùšu)

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

ku₆-a-dé fresh fish

ku₆-izi smoked fish

ku₇(d), ku₇-ku₇ sweet

ku₇(g), kukku₇(MI) dark; n. darkness (often reduplicated: ku₇₄-ku₇₄ or kakkut(MI,MI); see also gig(MI) 'night') (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32)

ku₄(dr) → ku₅, túm

kud(r) → ku₅

kul handle (of a tool)

kul-aba₄(s), kul-ab₂-ba₄ a precinct of greater Uruk (Marchesi, MC 14, 172 n. 99)

kum → gum

kú:m(NE) v. to heat; adj. hot

kun tail; outlet, end of a river, canal

kun-zi-da canal storage basin, reservoir

g₂₆ku₄₈₉, kun (syllabic wr.) stairs, ladder (simmiltu) (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 176) (ePSD reads kuğ)

kúnga → anše-kúnga

kur mountain; foreign land; netherworld

kur-gal Great Mountain (standard epithet of Enlil)

kur-gi₄₆ mûlen, kur-gi₄₄ mûlen (domesticated) goose(?) (> Akk. kûrkû) (Veldhuis, Education, 263f.)

kur-ku₄/ku₄ torrent, waves (agû); triumph

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

kur₄ → gur₄

kur₆ → šuku

kur₇ inspection (of people) (also read kurum₇; or gûrum, written both IGLERÎN and IGLGAR) (Civil, AV Biggs 28; Steinkeller, ASJ 4 [1982] 149-151)

kur₇/kurum₇ - a₅ to inspect

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

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

kuš skin, hide; leather

KUŠ.A.EDIN.LÁ → kušummu

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

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

kuš mould

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

kušu₄₇ shark (PSD B); turtle, tortise (Cohen, JCS 25, 203-210); crab or snapping turtle (ePSD) (kušû)
la-ha, la-he → lah₄₅

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

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

lá(l) (lal) to hang, suspend; to spread, stretch out, reach out, extend; to weigh; to pay (in silver or other metals); to tie, bind, attach, gird, wrap; to harness, yoke; to wear, carry; to load (a pack animal); to diminish, decrease, reduce, refine; to accuse (someone -da/-ta) (Civil, CUSAS 17, 259f.)

lá minus (in counting, accounting)

lá-NI arrears, deficit; surplus, remainder, difference (accounting and math.). Several readings have been suggested, lá-i, lá-ia or lá-u.; cf. Steinkeller, AuOr 2, 137-139; Snell, YNER 8, 228. In OS Lagaš economic texts the term is written lá-a.

lag clod (of dirt)

lagab (massive) block, lump (upqu)

LAGAB → gur₄, kur₄, lúgud, núgin

lagar, galag, (SAL.HÚB) 'vizier,' a high-ranking priest(ess) or official (Wiggermann, ZA 78, 225ff.; Civil, AV Biggs 20)

lagas₂₁, lagas₂Ⅰ the city and state of Lagash (see Attinger, NABU 2007/37 for final sibilant)

lah₄₅ → túm

lahar ewe (Civil, AV Biggs 20) (lahru)

lahtan₂₁ pithos (jar for liquids)

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

LAK 175 → hirinₙ

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

lá-hur wax; model(?)

lam → lum

gilam almond (šiqdu)

gilam-gal pistachio (buṭtuṭu)

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

gile-um writing board(s)

gili juniper (burāšu)

li(b) to be happy, glad

li-li-is kettledrum

lib(LUL) dazed, ominous, deathly silence

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

lil foolish (> lillu fool, idiot)

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

limmu, limmu₂₅ 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, duššû, kamāru) (Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.)

lu-a, lu-lu-a numerous

lu → lû
lu(g) (lug), lu₃(g) or lu₅(k) before Ur III to live (referring to animals); to herd, pasture, tend (animals) (Akk. uuzzu, rabâšu) The plural root is sig; or se₁₂ (see Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff., Third Millennium Texts 35, reading luk, or lu₃g.) (see Attinger, ZA 95, 47ff. for distribution of g/k )

lu(g), lu-ğú to be twisted, crooked (zâru) (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 100; Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 175)

lu(-úb)⁵⁰nic turnip(?); bean(?) (Akk. luppü)

lu-lim → lulumi

lú person, man; someone; person in charge (Jacobsen, AV Kutscher 69ff. 'boss'); the one who (virtual relative pronoun) (Eumesal mu-lu) Cf. lu-úlu

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; Michalowski, Correspondence p. 277)

lú-érim(du/ɡal) enemy

lú-éš-gid surveyor

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

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

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

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

lú-kar-ra fugitive, refugee

lú-kaš₃(-k), lú-kaš₄-e runner (cf. kaš₄ - du₁₁)

lú-ki-inim-ma, lú-inim-ma witness

lú-kin-gi₃-a messenger, envoy

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

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

lú-lirum athlete, wrestler

lú-lul treacherous person, traitor

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

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

lú-niğ-zuh (or lúniğ-zuh?) thief

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

lú-túg-du₅ → túg-du₅

lú-u₅ mounted courier

kulu-úb leather bag (luppü)

lú-ulû, lú-u₄₅-lu (or lû-ulû₄₅) men, people; human beings, humanity, mankind (< *lû-lû) ePSD now reads lû-lû₄₅₉, DCCLT reads lû-u₄₅-lu

lú-ur₅-ra lender, creditor; debt-collector (Oppenheim, Eames TT 6)

lú-uzug₆-ga a sexually impure or unclean person

lú-zu-a, OS lú-su-a someone well known, acquaintance (also written elliptically just zu-a)

lû, lu to be(come) disturbed, stirred up, blurred, confused; to mix

lus(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, nadițu)

LUL → lu(g), nar, šatam

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

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

lul-ba furtively, treacherously

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

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

lul-da - pà(d) to swear falsely

lulim, lu-lim stag

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

lunga, lungi (wr. LÚ.SIM, ŠIMxNINDA, ŠIMxA, KAŠxNINDA) brewer The reading remains unclear (previously read lú-bappir in early Lagaš texts), probably a genitive construction. (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 291; Civil, AV A.L. Oppenheim 151/1, 393 n. 702)

M

Má-GÍN, má-DÚN boat caulker, asphalter, shipbuilder (Steinkeller, Sales documents 255)

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

má-la boat owner, skipper, boatman

má (conventional reading, perhaps better mába) (a fine divine or royal garment) (nálbašu)

MAH → šutar

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

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

mar spade, shovel

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

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

mar-tu (or mar-dú) Amorite; West(ern) (for etymology see Civil, JCS 65, 57)
mar-uru/**ru**₁₀(GURs/TE) mighty storm, hurricane, tempest, west wind, storm wind (Eichler, AV Hallo 90-94). Attinger, ZA 88, 182. Cf. a-ma-ru(-k)

mar-uru/**ru**₁₀ → é-mar-uru/**ru**₁₀

mas-su, mas-sù leader, chief; councillor (massû)

maš one-half

maš → máš, sa₉

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

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

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

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

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

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

máš-anše herd, (wild) animals

máš-ši₂(-q), maš-ši₁₂ ominous dream (lit. 'kid of the night'), nocturnal vision

máš-saḡ bellwether, leader

máš-su-gid(-gid) haruspex, diviner

máš-su-gid-da kid for extispicy

maškîm (state) commissioner, deputy, inspector, bailiff

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

me silence, dumbness, daze

me, -m to be (copular verb)

me- where, in the phrases me-a where(in), me-ta/da wherefrom, whence, me-šè whereto, whither

me-dim bodily members, features

me-lám divine radiance, brilliance, splendor, aura, halo (now read me-lem, see Krecher, ZA 63 [1974] 199)

me-li-e-a Alas! Woe!

me-te, ni-te fitting, proper thing; ornament(?) (simtu) (Cunningham, Analysing Literary Sumerian 76f.)

me-te - ţal to be fitting

me-te-na → ni-te-na

me-tēš/te-ē - i-i to praise, extol

mè battle, war

men, OS men₄, men₅(GÁxEN) (a kind of crown or turban)

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

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

mete(TE.ME)-na → ni-te-na(-k)

MI → gī́, ġi₄, ku₁₀, kūkku

mi-ri → mir

gī́ mi-rí-tum (a stringed instrument)

mi-tum → gī́ mitum

mí → munus

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

MÍ.UŠ.DAM → ţītلام

MÍ.ÚS.SÁ son-in-law, brother-in-law (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 37-38; Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 221-225.) Now often read munus, mustar, or simply mí-úš-sá. Cf. níg-MÍ.ÚS.SÁ
MÍ.Ú.SÁ-tur son-in-law (Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 225ff.)

MÍ.Ú.SÁ-muṣen pelican or crane(?) (read gambi ?) (Veldhuis, Education 242-243)

min, 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)

min-na-ne-ne, min-a-bi the two of them, both of them

mir, mi-ri, me-ri v. to be enraged; n. rage; adj. raging (ES me-er)

immir, immer → im-mir, tum-ṣ mir

mitum(TUKUL.AN), mitumTUKUL. BAD, mi-tum divine weapon, mace (also read mitta or midda and ṣmiddu(TUKUL.AN) or ṣmiddu (TUKUL.BAD) (miṭṭu)

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

moun ak-ṣē, mu-pronoun-ṣē because of, in place of, instead of someone or something

mu-du-lum salted or pickled meat

mu-gub(-ba) assigned lines, writing exercise, model tablet

mu-im-ma (in the) previous year (wr. im-ma in OS)

mu-lu (Emesal form of lū)

mu - pâ(d) to reveal, call the name, invoke, name someone (cf. mu lugal(-la) - pâ(d) to swear by the king's name) (Sallaberger, AV Sigrist 159ff.)

mu(-ṣē) - sa₄ to name, call as a name

mu(-ṣē) - sar to write by name, inscribe

mu-sar-ra inscription

mu-tuku famous, renowned

mu-ud-na → ḡitlam

mû(d) to grow (up, out), sprout; to ignite; to incite (rarely seen Auslaut /d/ or /dr/? Cf. OS munu₄-mû(d) maltster and Sarg. Adab lû gu₄ mú-da cattle raiser)

mu₄(r) to clothe oneself, dress, wear; to use, take, give as clothing or as cloth covering

mu₅, mu₄-mu₅; incantation

mud blood

mud to create, engender, sire

mud₄-me-ṭar joy, rejoicing (ṛīṣātu)

muḥalṭim (muḥaltim) 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, Urnamma EF 34); to flower(?)

mun, mun₄SES n. salt; adj. salty

munu₄, munu₃₄ malt

munu₄-mû(d) maltster

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

MUNUS.SILA₄ → kir₁₁

mur lung(s); breast

mur-gu₄ fodder (imrû)

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

murgu, múrgu back, backbone; shoulder

muru₄(IM.DUGUD) cloud

murub₄ middle (part), midsection; midst

muṣ snake, serpent
muš-ğir 'dagger-snake' or 'scorpion-snake' (a mythical or literary serpent)

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

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

mûš - bán to loosen the hairdo, let free the hair

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

mûš-me face, features, appearance

muš₁,₂ - tum to cease, have an end, stop (work); cf. múš nu-tûm-mu unceasing, one who never ceases (to provide for) (Willeke, Lugalbandaepos p. 130f.)

mušen bird

mušen-dû birdcatcher, fowler

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

N

na stone, boulder (cf. na₄)

-na → a₅

na-an-na besides

na-dê(IZI), na-de₅ incense (qurênu) (Veldhuis, CDLI: CDLN 2003:003)

na - de₆(g) a) to clarify, explain, instruct, advise; b) to purify (elêlu); c) to clear away/out, separate (animals from herds, especially dead animals); d) to clear out, cut (timber) See most recently Sallaberger, AV Klein 229-253; also Klein, AV Kutscher XVff.; Civil, AV Hallo 74. Many read the verb conventionally as ri(g); note the OS vowel harmony in i-mi-ri DP 480 ii 3. Selz, ASJ 17, 260-262, reads /drû/. See also → de₆(g).

na-gada herdsman, shepherd

na-ma-su → nu-mu-su

na-me someone, anyone; no one, nothing, none (usually an ellipsis for lû-na-me or nîg-na-me); cf. ki-na-mešê to no other place, u-ña-me never

na - rút(Dû) to erect a stele (read perhaps drû)

na-rût-a stele (some now read na-dû-a despite the Akk. loanword narû)

nâ, êy-nâ → nú, ây nú

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

na₅-år grinding slab (Ur III) (some read na₃-kikkin) (but cf. Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132)

na₅-šû(-k) stone hammer, pounder (Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132f.)

na₈ → nâ

nâ to drink, give to drink (repeated na₃-na₈)

nâ₉-ku₅ a side pond or water reservoir for flood control (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 133f.)

nâ₃a alkali-plant, potash, soda; soap (uḫûlu)

nâ₃a-sî-ê sprouted alkali-plant

nâ₃a, nâ₃₄ to grind, mill (cf. gaz, gum) (Nisaba 15/1, 397 n. 716)

êy nâ₃a mortar, hand-mill (OS, see Selz, FAOS 15/2 557; cf. ëy-gaz pestle)

nâgar carpenter (Civil, AV Biggs 20) (nâggâru)

nam being, state, 'that which is' (Krecher, ASJ 9, 86); fate (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 378f.) Cf. nam-bi-šê because of this, for this, as the result of this; nam NOUN-ak-šê because of something: nam-gu₁₀ 'what is it to me?' (ironic expression, perhaps derived from a-na-am-ăgu₁₀ according to B. Tanos, Analyzing Sum. Lit. 252)

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

nam-âb-ba old age (cf. Enlil Hymn A 34)
nam-árad slavery

nam-dag → nam-tag

nam-dam state of being a spouse, being married

nam-duša 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-eš₄ (foreign) trade

nam-gal greatness

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

nam-kal-ga strength, might

nam - ku₅ to curse

nam-lú-u₁₸-lu, nam-lú-ulu humanity, human beings, people, population; humaneness (Enlil Hymn A 32)

nam-lugal kingship

nam-mah greatness, majesty

nam-nar musician's craft, musicianship; music

nam-nin queenship

nam-nir-ğal authority, sovereignty, royalty

nam-ra(-ak) booty, plunder

nam-sa₀-ga goodness; beauty (e.g. said of the goddess ḌNama in RIME 4.2.14.3:3)

nam-si-sá justice; just qualities, rectitude

nam-šeš brotherhood, fraternity

nam-şita (a prayer or rite)

nam-şub incantation

nam-şul valorous youth(fulness)

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

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

nam-tar fate, destiny

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

nam-úş death

nam-zu knowledge, wisdom

*nama* primeval goddess of the sea, the mother of ḌEnki (previously read *nammu*, see Frayne, Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods 1, p. 423, for full discussion and previous references)

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

nar musician

ne → nè

NE → bar₇, kúm, še₅g₆ Cf. also me-lám(NE) and zú - gir₁₀(NE)

NE-NE → nigin

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

ne-éš → i-ne-éš

ne-ha (to be) calm, peaceful (nēhtu)

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)
nesağ, ne-sağ, ni-sağ first fruits (offering); prime, foremost. The nesağ sign is LAK 159, distinguished from murub₄ only through Ur III.

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

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

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

ni - bûr to show off, make oneself important

ni - dûb to relax, rest

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

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

ni(-gal) - gûr to be clad in (great) fearsomeness, awesomeness

ni gûr-ru clad in fearsomeness

ni me-lâm fearsome brilliance (two divine attributes which often appear together as a hendiadys)

ni - ri to impose fear upon, oppress by fear, terrify, cloak in fearsomeness

ni silim-eš - du₁₁ to boast

ni-su-ub crazy person; (an ecstatic?)

ni - te(ĝ) to grow afraid, be afraid of (-da-) (G. Cunningham, Analysing Lit. Sum. 81)

ni-te(ĝ) fear

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

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

ni-te-na(-k), me-te-na, mete(TE.ME)-na his or her own

ni - tuku to revere, respect, have fear of

ni-tuku reverent, respectful

(ji)ni-zuh thief (cf. ni-g-zuh-a theft)

nidba → niĝdaba

ni-ĝar → niĝar

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

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

niĝ-á-ĝar-šē – a₃ to treat seductively or deceitfully (Civil, CUSAS 17, 256f.) (cf. → á - ĝar and á - dar)

niĝ-á-zl(-ga) violent act (ţênu)

niĝ-ak-a accomplishment

niĝ-âr-ra groats (Damerow, CDLJ 2012/2 p. 10 + n. 33 now reads GAR âr-ra 'barley groats')

niĝ-ba allotment, portion; gift

niĝ-bûn(KAx1M)(-na) turtle (ţeleppû)

niĝ-buru₁₄ harvest yield

niĝ-dab₃ appropriation, requisitioned item(s) (Nisaba 15/1, 399)

niĝ-dim-ma creation

niĝ-dû-a (OS niĝ-dû) 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)

niĝ-du; a (theologically) fitting thing (The reading is conventional, but many now read niĝ-ul 'primeval thing,' Cf. niĝ-ul-li-a in Ean 1 vi 6 and Urmamma 26 ii 1 and see J. Bauer, AV Klein 26f. and AIO 40/41, 94 with J. Cooper, followed by C. Suter, contra Falken-
niğ-érim (or niğ-ne-ru) evil (thing), fraudulent action

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

niğ-gal-am artfully wrought thing; artfulness

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

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

niğ-gur₁₁(GA) → niğ-GA(-r)

niğ-gêstu(g) earring

niğ-kas₇ - a₅ to make an accounting

niğ-kas₇-a₅ (niğ-kaₙ-a₅) (balanced) account, accounting

niğ-ku₅ tax, revenue

niğ-ku₅ - a₅ to tax, bring in revenue

niğ-kûr hostile, hateful thing

ṭûniğ-lâ bandage (ṣindu) (Samit, MC 18, 104)

ṭûniğ-lâm (a kind of garment); (a higher quality fabric made of a finer quality of wool, JCS 64, 74-76)

niğ-me-ĝar awed silence (qûlu); cheer (rišatu)

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

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

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

niğ-nam - zu to know all, everything

niğ-sa-ha fruit

ni-sâg → nesâg

niğ-sâm/šâm price (šîmu) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 161)

niğ-sâm-ma(-k) merchandise, purchasing capital; purchases (šiâmâtu) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 162)

niğ-sî-sâ justice

niğ-ŠID → niğ-kas₇

niğ-šu goods, production

niğ-tuku wealthy, rich (person); wealth

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

niğ-û-rum property

niğ-ul → niğ-du₇

niğ-zi-ĝâl living thing, creature (šîkanat napištîm); wild animals (nammaššû) (Tinney, Nippur Lament p. 167f.)

niğ-zû-gub lunch, snack

niğ-zuh-ga stolen thing, theft (cf. (šû)ni-zuh thief)

niĝar cella (older reading is ni-ĝar or niģin-ĝar; recently Zgoll, ZA 87, 190 reads niģar₉⁴) (Civil, AV Biggs 26: 'g' is uncertain)

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

niģdaba(PAD.ŠINANNA) (or nindaba, nidba) (food) offering (see CAD nindabû LL for writings)

niģin to circle (about), go around, wander about; to encircle, enclose, surround; to be surrounded with (OB). Reduplicated imperfective form is probably to be read ni₉₉-nî₉₉, byform ni₉₉-nî₉₉(NE)

niģin to total (e.g. DP 248, 3:5) (cf. → šu-niţin)

niţin(-na) total, totality, all together
niğin fetus

niğin-ğar → niğar

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

nim, num fly

nim - ĝir to flash lightning

nim-ĝir(-ĝir) (flashing) lightning

<'sînimbar (old <'sînimmar) date palm. The current reading is in flux. Older sources show /nimbar/, /nimbar/, /nimmar/. Civil, AuOr 5, 28f. + n. 25, reads <'sînimbar.

nimgir → niğir

nimin, nin₃ forty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

nin lady, queen, mistress; sister (Pre-Sarg. for later nin.). 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-sa-an, also ū-mu-un in male gods' names, e.g. Nanše B iv 20)

nin-diĝir → ereš-diĝir

d'inin-ţi-su(-k) chief (male) god of the Lagaš state

d'inin-hur-saq-gâ the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving, patron goddess of Kēš

d'inin-ka₃ (LUL), d'inin-ka₉ (PÉŠ) mongoose, rodent(?) (> šikki) (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 67-9)

d'inin-kilim (PÉŠ) (a goddess) (Veldhuis, JCS 54, 67-9)

d'inin-lîl consort of Enlil the patron god of Nippur

d'inin-ninna musken (a kind of harrier) (see Veldhuis, Education 272-275 for writing variants)

d'inin-tu(r) the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving

d'inin-urta(-k) weather and farmer god, son of Enlil

nin₄ sister (this sign is distinguished from the sign nin only after OS)

NI NA₄ (now being read niğin₄ based on Proto-Ea 288)

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

ninda bread bull; seed funnel of the seeder plow

nindaba → niğdaba

nindan(NINDA), nindan₉(NINDA.DU) (a length measure = 2 gi = 12 kūš = ca. 5.94 meters) (cf. gi-diš-ninda(n) measuring-rod 1 nindan long) (Powell, ZA 62, 197-201)

ninkum → enkum

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

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

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

NIR-da → šer-da

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

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

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

nir₄(ZA.MIR) chalcedony

nis(a) (or nidaba) goddess of reed and writing

nis(g)(SAR) vegetable; greenery, vegetation; (post-determinative for garden vegetables, still being read sar). Cf. lú-nis-ga 'vegetable gardener' YOS 18, 115 iii 24; lú-nisi in Presargonic Lagaš texts

niš twenty (Edzard, AV Klein 104f.)

nītā(h), nītā(h) 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-bândā inspector, overseer; lieutenant

nu-bar (a kind of priestess) (kulmašītum)

dnu-dim-mud (a by-name of Enki)

nu-ēš(-k) (a priest in the cult of Nippur) (> nēšakku) (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 226)

nu(-u₄)-gīg (a kind of consecrated woman, often associated in some way with birthing) (qadištum, īstarītum); (traditionally 'hierodule' as an epithet of Inanna) (see Civil, CUSAS 17, 286ff.) Ėmesal mu-gīb(GIG), mu-gī:(GIG)-ib

nu-(uri₄(-k) orchardman, gardener (also with phonetic indicator in Ur III: nu-ki₄, nu-ki₄, ki₄) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 168ff.; 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-sīg fatherless or homeless child, orphan, waif

gih nu-ūr-ma pomegranate (nurmú)

 nú(d), nu,(SA₄) to lie (down), bed down, go to bed; to lay down (e.g. traps, snares, sheaves; see Sjöberg, AV Klein 297); to creep, slither

Previously read ná. For the value nu, see še₂₁; Veldhuis, in Education 284, calls še₂₁ "the inanimate complement of nú."

gi nú → ĝiš-nú

na₄ nu₁₁-gal → na₄ ĝiš-nu₁₁-gal,

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

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

NUN₄k₄ → agargara₄k₄

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 (< *nu₄z-nuz, Civil JCS 65, 33)

na₄ nunuz ovoid bead

nunuz - ĝar to lay eggs

P

pa branch, branches; stick

pa-āg, pa-an → zi - pa-āg, za-pa-āg

pa-bi₁₂₃-ga male ancestor (Rubio, JCS 64, 6, 10f.)

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

pa-mušen(-na) feathers

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

pa-sa-lá-a tied bundle of sticks

pā(d) to come into view or consideration, be revealed; to reveal, show; to call (up), invoke, swear (by the name of someone); to choose; to find, discover

pa₄, pa₄ irrigation ditch (palgu)

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

pa₄/pa-bil-ga grandfather; paternal uncle; ancestor
\textit{gì}pad (a kind of basket)

\textit{pad(r)} to break off a piece (\textit{kasāpu}), chip off; to crumble, crush, destroy (\textit{šēbēru, pasāsu}) (PSD B now connects, at least in some meanings, with \textit{bu(r)}, q.v.) (Steinkeller, WZKM 77, 191 + n. 18)

\textit{pad(r)} portion, piece (see also \textit{šuku})

\textit{pag} to enclose, confine; to cage (a bird)

\textit{nîl\textsuperscript{pala}_{1,3}} (a divine or royal garment)

\textit{palil(IGI.DU)} foremost one (cf. \textit{igi-du})

\textit{gîpan} (rarely \textit{gîba-na}) bow (reading \textit{ban} is obsolete, see Civil, JCS 55, 50f.)

\textit{pàr-rim\textsubscript{4}} → \textit{bar-rim\textsubscript{4}}

\textit{pe-el, péit(BÍL)} to defile, spoil, dirty (\textit{lu’ū})

\textit{pe-el-lá, p/bíl-lá} spoiled, sour, bad; defiled, desecrated (cf. \textit{šu pe-el-lá - du\textsubscript{1,1}} to defile)

\textit{peš} heart of palm

\textit{peš, peš\textsubscript{2}} to swell, expand, become fat, thick, enlarged; to be(come) pregnant; to grow (said of a child, cf. Úr-Namma A 152)

\textit{peš - ġál} to be powerful

\textit{peš} mouse (\textit{humšēru})

\textit{gîk\textsuperscript{pēš(MA)}} \textit{fiq}

\textit{peš\textsubscript{3}} to card wool

\textit{peš\textsubscript{10}(KLA)} riverbank, seashore

\textit{pi-lu\textsubscript{5}-da} → \textit{biluda}

\textit{piri\textsuperscript{g} l}ion

\textit{pisa\textsubscript{g}, pisan} → \textit{bi\textsubscript{s}a\textsubscript{g}}

\textit{pu-úh-ru-um} assembly (< Akk. \textit{puhrum})

\textit{pú} well, well-pit (see also \textit{túl})

\textit{pû-\textsuperscript{g}kiri\textsubscript{6}} irrigated orchard

\textit{puzur\textsubscript{5}, buzur\textsubscript{5}} secret

\textbf{R}

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

\textit{}-(b)-ra-aš → -\textit{braš}

\textit{ra-gaba, rá-gaba} mounted messenger, courier, rider (possibly a eunuch in OB according to Stol, AV Attinger 329ff.)

\textit{rá} to prepare perfume, scented oil (see → \textit{i-rá-rá})

\textit{rá-zu} → \textit{a-rá-zu}

\textit{gîk\textsuperscript{rab} clamp, stock (cf. \textit{gušur\textsubscript{5}})}

\textit{re\textsubscript{7}} → \textit{du}

\textit{ri} to lie (heavily) upon, press upon, put (firmly) onto, into; to push; to oppress; to affix, cover with; to found, erect, lay down; to equip with; to mix into (e.g. Santag 6, 21:8) (\textit{ramû})

\textit{ri} to blow; to drift, float (downstream); to convey

\textit{ri(g)} → \textit{de\textsubscript{5}}

\textit{ri-ri-ga} → \textit{de\textsubscript{5}-de\textsubscript{5}-ga}

\textit{rib, ri(b), ri-ba} great, surpassing, huge

\textit{ru-gú} to face, stand opposite, counter, confront, oppose

\textit{rû(DU\textsubscript{1})} to erect, in \textit{na-rú-a} (read \textit{drû}? ePSD reads simply \textit{dû} in this meaning)

\textbf{S}

\textit{sa} sinew; string, cord; net; bundle, bunch
sa-al-kad₃ net sack

sa-ga → sa₆-ga, sig₆-ga

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

sa-gaz - a₃ to rob, commit highway robbery; to perform migrant labor (?) to commit murder (?)

(Nisaba 15/1, 403; A. Westenholz, ECTJ No. 8; Civil, CUSAS 17, 253) (habātum, habbatātam epēšum)

sa-gi bundle of reeds

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

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

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

sa-pār (sa-bār), sa-bar (hunting) net

sa-šuš throwing net (also as weapon)

sa-tu mountain (< Akk. šadī)

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

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

sá-du₁₁ (a capacity unit)

sá-du₁₁ (-ga) regular offering or provisions

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

sá - sē to plot, plan strategy

s₄ → mu - sa₆, še₂₁

s₆(g), š₆(g) to slaughter (sheep, goats) (reading uncertain, cf. perhaps sig/sāg to strike, also šār to slaughter sheep)

s₆(g), š₆(g) to be or become good, excellent; to be beautiful; to be pleasing to; to be pleased with (-da-); cf. igi₆ - sa₆ to be a favorite of (sa₆ is now the preferred reading, at least for OB and earlier; cf. → sigs, i.e. sā₆)

sa₆(-ga), š₆(-ga) good, beautiful, pleasing; cf. → nam₆ - s₆-ga

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

sa₆-ga well-formed

sa₆(MAŠ) v. to reach half way or the middle; n. half, middle, center

sa₁₀ to buy (with -šī-); to sell (with -ta/-ra-, secondary development). Originally and in math. the meaning was 'to measure out grains as equivalents for other goods;' cf. Jagersma's translation 'to barter.' (cf. sā₆). See Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-162. Older reading šām is still often seen. Cf. sām.

sa₁₂-du₆ (-k) (sāg-du₆) field or land registrar (šassukku) (Falkenstein, NSGU III 153)

(δεp)₆ sab a round oil jar

śāq, sāg(SÌG) to throw, scatter, disperse (linked with sāq 'to beat' by ePSD)

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

śāq → sig

s₅g(KAL), s₆g₁₀ → sig₅

sāgi cupbearer

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

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

sāq-bar head hair

sāq-bi-šē - ē to go to the fore, be foremost, most excellent

sāq-du head
**sāg-du₃ → sa₃-d₂₄**

**sāg - du₁** to achieve, complete, create with great care (Attinger, Eléments 653-655)

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

**sāg - ġar (ḡā-ḡā)** to proceed, venture against, attack, (dare to) oppose

**sāg-gaz - a₂** to commit murder or highway robbery; to rob (Civil, CUSAS 17, 253)

**sāg-gīg(-ga)** Black Headed Ones (native designation for the Sumerians)

**sāg-ġiś - ra** to commit murder, kill (Civil, CUSAS 17, 252) (nēru)

**sāg-ġiś-ra-a** murder

**sāg - īl** to lift, raise, hold the head high, be proud

**sāg-il-la** proudly, with head held high

**sāg - kal** to give preference, prefer

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

**sāg - kéš** to organize

**sāg-kéš - a₅** to pay attention to (-šē/-e), heed

**sāg-ki** forehead, brow

**sāg-ki - gid** to furrow the brow, frown

**sāg-ki-zalag - bar** to look upon with a shining countenance

**gīš** sāg-kul bolt, lock

**sāg-men** crown

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

**sāg-nītä** (grown) man, male (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 130f.)

**sāg-nītä-GA-ra** financial/business capital; amount available before crediting or debiting. The rdg. -gur₂₄-ra is still current; for rdg. -ga-ra see disc. s.v. ġar.

**sāg-rīg** (marriage) gifts (Civil, CUSAS 17, 270f.)

**sāg(-ce-ēš) - rig** to give, present, grant

**sāg - sē(g)** (or now sīg₁₀) to entrust; to take care of, tend to, attend

**sāg - sīg** to be brought low, down, be in despair

**sāg - sūm** to hurry, rush (into combat) against, attack

**sāg-śu₄ → saṣšu**

**sāg-ur-sāg** (a member of the cultic personnel of Inanna, perhaps a "cult warrior" figure who engages in mock combat in her honor? Cf. Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma, p. 225; Attinger, AV Krecher 43f. refs.)

**sāg - ûs** to pay attention to, support (see Samit, MC 18, 116 for refs.)

**sāg-ûs** regular, constant, reliable; constant supporter

**sāga** chief (temple or palace) administrator (some read sāgga, conventional reading is still sanga) (sangû)

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

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

**sahar-du-l-ta₄** burial mound (Pre-Sarg.)

**sakar → u₄-sakar**

**sal** v. & adj. (to be) spread out, wide, broad (cf. tāl)

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

**sal-la** fine

SAL → munus

**sām, šām** price (cf. sa₁₀ and see discussion in Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-155)
**saman** lead rope (Civil, AV Biggs 21) (šummanu)

**sanga → sağa**

**santak** (i.e. sahtak) cuneiform wedge (Klein, RA 80, 3f.)

**sar** garden plot; (an area measure = 1/100 iku = 1 sq. nindan = ca. 38.28 sq. meters)

**sar** to write (on), inscribe

**sar** to run, chase

**SAR → nisi, u₄-sakar**

**sè(g), sè(k)** or **sì(g)** (all three = **sì**₉₀) to become, act, make like, make into; to be equal, equaled; to set, put, place; to cast (in moulds); to provide with. ePSD and others now also include the writing **sì(g)** with this meaning.

**sè₁₂ → ** **sì(g)**

**ses → šeš, sis**

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

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

**sì(g)** to tie, put on (shoes, sandles) (Civil, Or ns 56, 237)

**si, sù(g), si-(g)** to be(come) full; to fill or occupy a space, container, area; to cover, put all over, or to completely occupy an area or surface; to store; to pile up (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 **sì(g)** but is now **si** without an Auslaut in the meaning 'fill' at least, with a variant → **sù(g)**; see Attinger, ZA 98, 12 + n. 2. ePSD now links most instances of **sì(g)**, **si-(g)** with **sè(g)** 'to put, place'. Compare however OB Akk. ḫa qāṭi nullū 'to put (enemies) into the hands of, hand over' (e.g. RIME 4.3.7.7:75) which similarly combines the ideas of 'to put' and 'to fill'. A dedicated study of these verbs is needed; cf. Lämmerhirt, Śulgi F, p. 63.

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

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

**zi-si-gar** (door) bolt, bar

**si-i-tum** (Akk.) remainder

**si-ig → sig**

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

**si-il → KA-tar - si-il, a-nir - si-il**

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

**si-im → şëm**

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

**si-im(-si-im) - a₅** to smell, sniff

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

**si-mūš** radiance

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

**si-sá** just, righteous; just person

**anši-sí → sisi**

**si(g) → sè(g)**

**si₄₉, su₄₉, sa₅₉** red, reddish, brown (the sign is REC 48, i.e. SI-gunū)

**s₁₂-s₁₂ → sig₇**
sig, si-ig to be(come) weak, thin, flat, low, level; to bring down, tear down, rip apart, demolish, level, remove

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

SIG → šed₄

sig(-ga), si-ga → a-sig

sīk → siki

sig (sāg), si-ig to strike, beat upon, beat down, fell; to make tremble, quake. Some now read sāg with Proto Ea 490. The verb has dual syntax: to make something beat upon (earlier), to beat with something (later) (connected with sāg - du₁₁ 'to scatter' by ePSD) (cf. Samit, MC 18, 128)

sīg₄ (šēg₁₂) brick; brickwork, brick walls (sīg₄ is conventional; the newest reading is šēg₁₂) (ES še-eb)

SIG₄ - gi₄ → še₂₅ + gi₄

sīg₄(-al)-ūr/ur₄-ra baked, fired brick (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 193f.)

sīg₃, si-ig, sig to be(come) good, fine, pleasing, beautiful (by-form of saₒ(g); see also a-sig)

sīg₃(-ga), si(-ig)-ga, sig₁₈(KAL) good, high or best quality, pleasing, beautiful. Now being read sāg₁₈(SIG₃) and sāg₁₈(KAL) (cf. saₒ(ga, sa-ga)

sīg₂ (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)

sīg₂ (se₁₂, si₁₂) to be(come) green, yellow, sallow, pale (read si₁₂-si₁₂ when reduplicated)

sīg₇(-ga), sig₇₁₈ (reduplicated si₁₂-si₁₂) green, yellow, tan; verdant (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 56) Cf. kū-sig₁₁(GI)

sīg₇ (perhaps better se₁₂ or si₁₂) plural of → ti(l) and lu₄(g)

SIG₇ → a-gār

SIG₇-a blind, blinded (Cooper, CDLN 2010/5)

sig₇-sig₇ - ĝar to produce sobs (onomatopoeic?) (George, RAI 47, 141-143)

sig₇-igi eyebrow; arch, lintel (so ePSD, or read SIG₇-igi; DCCLT and others read ēgur-igi)

sig₁₈(KAL) → sigs

sīki (sīg, sīk) wool, hair (sīki is now the most common reading)

sīki-ba (sig-ba) wool ration

sīki-mug wool of poor/inferior quality (mukku) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 57 + n. 133, Waetzoldt, Textilindustrie 56-57)

sīkî to be pure, clean, pristine, virginal; to purify

sīkil(-la) pure, clean

sīl(NUN) → si-il

sīla street

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

sīla₄ male lamb

sīla₄-ga(-sub-ba) suckling lamb

sīla₄-gaba(-k) offering(?) lamb; semi-weened(?) lamb (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 55) For the genitive cf. Ukg 1 iv 30 bar sīla₄-gaba-ka-ka. See also Archi-Pomponio, Drehem No. 40; Selz, FAOS 15/1 p. 379.

sīla₁₈(g), sīla(g)S₁D) to knead

sīla₁₈(g) dough

silil → sīlig

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

sīlim(-eš) - du₁₁ to greet, salute; to boast (Attinger, Eléments 673-678)
silim-ma adj. whole, well; in good condition (e.g. said of plows in Nik I 287); n. well-being

silim-ma Be well! (imperative)

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

sim^molen^ swallow (sinuntu) (Veldhuis, Education 279-280)

sim → si-im

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

sipa(d) shepherd; chief shepherd

sir to bind together (rakāsu)

sir → zi(r)

sir5(NU) (šir₃) to spin wool

sis(ŠEŠ) (ses) v. and adj. (to be) bitter, brackish, saline
For a reading zah₃ see Steinkeller, NABU 2007 p. 18; see also → mun₄(ŠEŠ) 'salt, brackish'.

sisi(ANŠE.KUR.RA), anš-síši (Ur III) horse

siskur, sîzkur (a kind of prayer or rite)

su body; flesh; kin, family (e.g. Gilg. & Huwawa A 144); substance (of the country) (cf. kuš)

su → sù, zu

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

su(g) to replace, repay

su-bar the outside of the body

su-din^molen^, šu₂-din^molen^ bat (sutinnu) (Veldhuis, Education 281)

su-GAN, sù-GAN (a kind of copper?)

su-kalam(-ma) well-being of the nation

su-lim awesome light, brilliance

su - zi(g) to have gooseflesh, become frightened (G. Cunningham, Analysing Lit. Sum. 89)

su-zi fear, dread

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

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

sù(d) (sud) or sù without Auslaut to sprinkle, spatter (elēku, zarâqu, zalâhu); to decorate (ulluhu); to overlay, adorn (zânu) (some confusion with sù(g))

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

sù(dr), sud-rá distant, remote (in time or space)

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

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

sù(g) to be full, filled with (-a) (var. of si(g)); to be (richly) equipped or embellished/decorated with; to wear (a beard); to be served food (see û - sù(g))

sud-rá-âg (yellowish) gleam (said of moonlight); amber; electrum(?)

su₄ → si₄

su₆ (sum₄ or sun₄) beard

su₆ - lá to wear a beard

su₇ grain pile (magrânû) cf. → ki-su₇

su₈(b) → du

su₈(g) → gub

su₁₆-na → sun₅-na

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

sud → sù(dr)
‘suen(EN.ZU) one of the two names of the moon god (see → ‘nanna), patron of the city Ur

sug (reed) marsh

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

suh, suh₄ (OS) to tear, rip, pluck out; to select, choose (nasāqu)

suh-(h)a, suh₂-ha selected, select, first quality; elite (troops)

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

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

suh₅ → suh

kušūhub boot, shoe (Paoletti, AV Attinger 275ff.)

suhur (a feature or style of hair)

suhur₄ (a kind of carp)

suḫuš sole of the foot; base, foundation

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

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

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

(tuš) sušulu(SÍG.SÚ) '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 → šúm)

sum₄ (nab) garlic, onion (ePSD now reads šúm) (šūmū) (Stol, BSA 3, 57-59; Prentice, AV Black 256)

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

sum₄ → su₆

sumun (suğun), sun (to be) old

sumur → sûr

sûn, ú-sûn, sûmum wild cow

sun₃, sun₁₆-na (su₁₆-na) humble (probably related to → du₃(n) which is written with the same BÚR sign)

sun₅(KAL) to be harsh(?), vain(?)

sur, sur₄(ZAR) to press out (liquids), squeeze, extract; to strain (beer) (Damerow, CDLJ 2012:2 § 4.1); to plait, twist together (rope), spin; to wipe away; to oppress, suppress; to draw a boundary, mark off, demarcate, delimit, divide; cf. a - sur to pass urine (George, AV Black 114)

sur half-loaf (OIP 104, 292)

sûr, šûr, sumur furious, fear-inspiring (see Civil, RA 61, 65)

sûr → zi(r)

sûr-dûᵐilen falcon (surdû)

sûr, sur ditch, trough

sur₄(ÉRIN) team; workers, work-gang, troop (OS) (see Steinkeller, NABU 1990/12; Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178) Cf. → érin

š

-ša (a suffix occurring with the fractions 1/3 and 2/3 in older texts, meaning unknown)

šà(g) (šag₄) heart, inside, interior, middle; womb; (inner) meaning (e.g. Gudea Cyl A 1:28)

šà - bal to breed

šà-bal-bal-a progeny; generation

šà - dab₃ to feel hurt, be worried

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

šà-gal fodder; food (ukullû)
ša-ge - de₈ to decide(?) (ePSD)
ša-ge - du₁₁ to say to oneself, say inwardly
ša-ge-guru₆₇ one's heart's desire
ša-ge - pà to envision inwardly (conventionally 'choose by the heart')
ša-ge túm-ma favorite (of a deity) (bibil libbi)
ša-gu₄ plowman's assistant
ša - gur₄ to feel wonderful (see Civil ad Ninkasi Hymn 61f.)
ša-ğar → šağar
ša - huğ (wr. conventionally hun) to soothe the heart, appease, calm down
ša-hul-gig hatred
ša - hül to gladden the heart, make happy
ša-húl-la that which gladdens the heart; a glad heart, happiness, joy (also construed with a genitive: ša-húl-la(-k))
ša-ka-tab fast, fasting
ša - kúš to deliberate, take counsel with (-da-)
ša-lá mercy, pity
ša-lá - sú(d)/tuku to show mercy, be merciful, gracious toward someone
ša-ne-sha₄ supplication, petition
ša - sig to be depressed, anxious
ša-sig depression, sorrow
ša-sú-ga emptiness, nakedness
ša-sur diarrhea
ša-súr-ra raging, furious heart
ša - šed₂₈ to cool the heart, calm, soothe
ša-tam royal/official accountant or auditor
ša-túm meadow
ša - túm/túm to decide
ša-zu midwife (šabsūtu)
ša₄ → za, ad - ša₄, še - ša₄
šas- ša₃(AK) to break off
ša₄(g) → sa₄(g)
ša₄-ga → sa₄-ga
ša₁₃(GÁ)-dub-ba archivist (ePSD reads bısağı-dub-ba, i.e. older pisan-dub-ba, but cf. the variant ša-dub-ba)
šab → sab
šabra, sabra chief administrator of a household; municipal overseer of fields
šagan,(AMA.GAN(ŠA)) bearing, pregnant mother (human and animal) (see now Attinger, ZA 95, 274f. for rdg. ama-šagan(GAN) with or without phonetic indicator) (Nisaba 15/1, 409)
šaġa(LÚxKÁR) prisoner, captive; (one to whom an injustice is done, Krecher, AV Matouš II 57). The sign is originally LÚxĒŠ, an image of a person tied with a rope (see CDLI P453401); cf. չ-ես(k) 'house of rope' > 'jail'. The sign is also read եշ. See Civil, CUSAS 17, 253; Volk, CUSAS 17, 82f.
šaġa(LÚxKÁR)-a - a₅ to make (into a) prisoner
šaģ (or šagan, šakan, šaman) flask
šaġar(GU₇), ša-ğar, še-ğar starvation, famine, hunger
šagina, šakkan₆ (military) governor; general, commander
šáh, šah pig (cf. zé-eh)
šaka(n)ka(KILAM) market (price), value (previously read ğanba or ganba)
duṣ'akir churn
šám → sám, sa₁₀

šandana(k)(GAL.NI) gardener

šaru(ŠARxU) the numeral 36,000 (CDLI: šar‘u)

šár to be or make numerous, multiply, increase

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

šár to slaughter (sheep)

šár-ra-ab-du₈ (a field worker)

šatam(LUL), ša-tam accountant

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

ŠE → niga

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

še-ba barley, grain ration

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

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

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, Éléments 683-688; Civil, Or 56, 235 n. 10; Sjöberg, TCS 3, 92)

še-er-ma-al-bē proudly (Emesal for nir-ġál-bē = etelliš)

še-er-zī (also just še-er) gleam, radiance, brilliance (Römer, BiOr 32, 158-162) (šarāru)

še-ga willing, obedient

še-ga-bé, še-ga-ne-ne by mutual agreement, with both (or all) of them in agreement

še-ḡar → šaḡar

še-ḡin glue (also as a paint medium)

še-gu-nu, še-gū/gūn-nu speckled barley; second, late crop (cf. gūn)

še - gur₁₀ to harvest grain

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

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

še-LÚ coriander (kisibirru)

še-numun seed barley, seed grain

še - ša₄ to moan, groan

še-šēg, šuarna ripe barley

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

šē₂₅ (šēš) to cry (usually ěr - še₈) (redupl. še₈ - še₈)

šē₂₃(ŠA₄) (a) (a writing for sa₄ = nabū); (b) (an error for nú, i.e. nu₄(SA₄). See Civil, Iraq 23, 168; Wilcke, LE ad 35. Veldhuis, Education 284 calls še₂₃ an "inanimate complement" of nú.

šē₂₅ → gi₄(-gi₄) to cry out, scream, screech. The old reading is šī₁(d). Read now šē₂₅-šē₂₅ for KAŠID or šē₂₅-šē₂₅ for KAŠUB. Gudea texts write šē₂₅(SIG₄). See Zgoll, AOAT 246, 312f.; Samit, MC 18, 97.

šē₂₅₁₈, šē₂₄/12/1₈, šē₁₉₁₁(SIG) to cool, be cool, cold; to soothe, calm, appease

šēg(A.AN), šēg(IM) to rain; n. rain (also written šēg₁₄(IM.A.AN), IM.A, or IM.A)

šē₂₉(g), šē₂₉ to boil, cook, heat, bake (bašālu); to fire pottery (Steinkeller, AV Sigrist 186; Nisaba 15/1, 411 n. 775)

šēg, šuarna ripe (grain)

šēg₉ wild boar; wild sheep(?)

šēg₉-bar (or šēg₉-br) Mesopotamian fallow deer (conventionally 'wild ram, sheep,' but see Steinkeller, BSA 8, 50)

šēg₁₆₋₁₁ - gi₄ → šē₂₅ - gi₄
šeg12 → sig2, še25 - gi4

(undo)šem, si-im cymbals (Mirelman, NABU 2010 No. 33), conventionally translated ‘a kind of drum’

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

ŠEN → dur10

šen v. & adj. (to be) clean, pure

šen-šen very clean, immaculate

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

šer-(NIR)-da capital crime/ offense, serious "felony"; a corresponding punishment. Civil, AV Hallo 75ff. reads NIR-da, Emesal šér-da, še-er-da (the šer-da read by some cannot be proved directly; perhaps Akk. nērētu 'murder' was the original source for a word *ner-da?)

ŠEŠ → sis

šēš brother (probably to be read ses at least through OB; cf. se-ēs = ŠEŠ Proto-Ea 623)

šēš-gal elder brother; school monitor

šēš-tab-ba companion, partner

šēš → šē5

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

ši-pa-āg → zi-pa-āg

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

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

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

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

šilam(TÜRxSAL), OS šilam,(TÜR) (domestic) mother cow (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 69-74

šilanga → sīlaḫ(-ḫā)

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

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

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

šim-mū herbalist, ‘aromatics grower’ (Robson)

Š1MxŪH → bulug,

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

gišinig tamarisk (bīnu) (Powell, BSA 6, 106f.)

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

undo šir- šīr (or šēr-šēr) chains

šīr - ra to strike up a song, sing

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

šir-nam-šub (a mainly Emešal hymn type, ‘incantation song’) (Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma p. 260-263)

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

šīta-ab-(b)a (a kind of priest)

šīta mace (possibly obsolete, read instead utūg? ePSD registers both words) (kakku)

šitim, šidim (house) builder, mason, bricklayer (itīnu) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 128f.; Civil, AV Biggs 27) (< *šu-đim? 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 - ǧi₄ 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 - aṣi(g) to pay, put full payment into the hand

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

ŠU.BAD → zapah

šu - bāl to overturn, alter, change

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

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

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

šu - dab₂ to (make the hand) seize; to take (with) the hand

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

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

šu - dū to slander, denounce

šu - dū to bind the hands, restrain (cf. šu-dū 'handcuffs'); to capture (cf. CAD K 129a)

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

šu-du₇-a perfect

šu - du₅ to hold (in the hand), seize, capture; to guarantee, provide surety for (also written “phonetically” as šu - du₅, see Samit, MC 18, 121)

šu-du₅-a guarantor

šu-du₅-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, Éléments 696-703) Cf. a ša-ga šu - du₁₁ to inseminate

šu-du₁₁-ga accomplishment, creation

šu-ĝi₄ old one (person or animal)

šu - ǧi₄ → šu-a - ǧi₄, šu-ĝar - ǧi₄

šu - gid to reach out the hand, take, accept; (to perform an extispicy, cf. māš-šu-gid-gid)

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

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

šu-ġar - ǧi₄ (also šu - ǧi₄) to avenge, take vengeance on, repay (lit. 'to return, send back what was done')

šu-HA → šu-ku₆

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

šu-i barber

šu-il-la (an Emesal temple prayer)

šu - kār to insult, denigrate

gišu-kār equipment, tools, implements (unūtu); (a musical instrument)

šu-kiḡ(KIN) service, assignment

šu-kiḡ - dab₃ to do a service; to revere; periphrastic: šu-kiḡ-dab₃ - a₅

šu-ku₆ (šu-HA(d), šu-peš(d) or šu-ku₆(dr)) fisherman. The old reading is šu-ha; most now read šu-ku₆. See major discussion in Englund, BBVO 10, 230-236. In view of the variant peš(HA-gum), the reading might be šu-peš₁₃(HA), assuming that the problem of the Auslaut is the same as that of kēšdr. Conversely, šu-had₆(PES) has been proposed. ePSD reads /šukud/. J. Bauer, ZDMG 146 (1996) 183, hesitantly proposes

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

šu - luḫ to wash the hands; to wash, cleanse; periphrastic: šu-luḫ - a₄ to clean (a canal) (Civil, AV Biggs 32 + n. 30)

šu-luḫ lustration, washing ritual (cf. šuluhhu)

šu - mú to make grow, emerge; to pray

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

šu-niğin(-na) all encompassing

šu-niğin, šu+nığin sub-total

šu+nığin grand total

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

šu-pe-el-lá - du₁₁ to defile (Attinger, Eléments 710-714)

šu - peš to increase, broaden, expand

šu - ri to lay the hand upon; to wring the hands

šu-ri-a. (OS šu-ru-a, šu-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 - šüm to give, entrust

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

šu - tag to touch; to play a musical instrument (e.g. Nanše Hymn 44; see Sjöberg, AV Limet 135); to decorate (Attinger, Eléments 722f.)

šu-tag - du₁₁ to decorate, adorn (Attinger, Eléments 720-725)

šu - tag₄ to dispatch, send out, send over (Civil, AuOr 8, 109-111 reads tag₄, ePSD reads taka₄)

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

ŠU.TUR → tukum-bi

šu-úr(-rán) → šúr

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

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

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

šu₄(g) → gub

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

šub-ba fallen, collapsed, demolished, abandoned

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

šuba(ZA.MŪŠ), šûba(ZA.MŪŠ), šûba(MŪŠ.ZA or MŪŠxZA) bright, shining, pure; multicolored

(šûba(MŪŠxZA), šuḇa agate(?)) (šubû)

šubun → gišbun

šubur → subur

(gû)šubur (a wagon or chariot) (narkabtu) (Civil, Or 56 [1987] 238f.)
šùd, šùdu (Proto-Ea), šu₁₂ (late value) n. prayer; v. to pray
šud - du₁₁ to say a prayer, pray (Attinger, Eléments 726-728)
šúd - ša₄ to pray (previously read šúd - rá)

štšudul₄ yoke (some read šudun)
štšuku(dr) subsistence allotment/plot (šuku is the conventional reading, ePSD reads šukur, and some now read pad(r). The value kur₃ does not exist; see Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Legal Texts 69, also Civil, AV Biggs 29 s.v. kurum) (kurummatu)
štšukur thorn, needle; lance
štštšukur(IGI.KAK) reed fence, corral (Civil, AuOr 5, 22; Römer, AIO 40/41, 30ff.; Michalowski, Lamentation p. 75 & Royal Correspondence p. 254)
štšukur, ūndušukur, spear, lance; stake
štšul young, youthful one (Marchesi, Or 73, 191-3 (some now read sul)
štšum to slaughter
štšum saw
štšum-gam(-me) curved(?); saw
štšúm(SUM) to give; to pay (in commodities or a combination of a metal and commodity); to obligate someone or give someone over to do something (cf. NSGU 189:10) The standard older reading sum may also be correct in some contexts; see Zgoll, AOAT 246, 311. The other value of this sign, si/sê, may cause confusion; cf. Falkenstein NSGU 189:10.
štšúm₃(web) garlic, onion (conventionally read sum) (šūm₃) (Stol, BSA 3, 57-59; Prentice, AV Black 256)
štšúr to be furious, enraged
štšúr, šúr adj. & adv. furious, angry, haughty; angrily (Civil, AV Biggs 31 s.v. /sumur/) (An older syllabic reading šu-ur₃(-rā) in two Presargonic royal inscriptions (Ean 1) cannot be defended.)
štšúr-bē furiously, angrily
štšùr-dù₄ man; falcon
štšúrim(LAGABxGUD%GUD), šùrim(LAGABxGUD) dung
štšuš, šúš → šú
štšuš → kuš₄
štšùd₃(tât)šùtur(MAH) finest quality cloth or garment (Michalowski, Correspondence p. 255) (tuzzu)

T
štta(-âm) what? (Emesal for → a-na(-âm))
štta-aš why? what for? (Emesal for → a-na-aš)
šttaab to be parallel, lie or lay parallel to; to stack (sheaves); to double; to twist, entwine; to link, join, unite; to clasp, grasp, hold; to lock; to sweep away, devastate, level, flatten (sapānu) (cf. Michalowski, MC 15, p. 71; Civil, NABU 1987/49)
šttaab-ba companion; pair, twin; together
šttaab, tab to burn, glow
šttag, tà to touch, prod; to touch wrongly, profane, spoil; to weave; to overlay, face, embellish; to apply, treat with; to broadcast (seed-grain, see Maekawa, ASJ 15, 112); to land (a boat) at a quay
štta→ sub₆, zil
šttag₄, taka₄, taka₄ (reduplicated da₁₃-da₁₃) to remain, be left over; to leave, leave over, leave for the benefit or use of; to abandon, divorce; to remove (see Civil, AuOr 8, 111 in disc. of šu - tak₄)
šttaah → dah
šttaal(PI) to be broad, wide; to widen, expand; to spread out, lay out (cf. sal)
šttaal(-la) wide
šttaan₄ → dana₆
šttaar to divide, separate, cut Cf. nam - tar
taskarin boxwood

te cheek

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

te(n), te-en (redupl. te-en-te) to cool; to soothe, assuage; to extinguish (a fire); to annihilate

teen cool, cold; te-te-en very cool (Sjöberg, AV Jacobsen [2002] 232; the root was originally te-me-en like sun/sumun)

te-eš voice

te-eš → tēš

TE.ME → nî-te

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

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

tēš modesty, shame; vigor, pride; (a euphemism for vulva) (cf. lu tēš nu-zu/tuku shameless person)

tēš, te-eš unity, oneness; each one, one another

(TE.ME) connect with diš one

tēš-a, tēš-ba, tēš-ta together, as one

tēš-a sē-ga(-bē) put together as one, acting in unity

tēš-bē, tēš-bi-sē as one, together, all together

tēš-bē - gu, → UR-bē - gu

tēš - du₁₁ to shout together, roar(?)

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

ti → teg)

uniti(-ti) rib(s)

(gi) ti arrow

 ti-gir-bašun. ti-gir₇mušun-lu (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

gi-ti-zu barbed arrow(?), arrow point(?)

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

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

tibira (dibira) metal and wood craftsman (also involved in the making of statues). Wr. DUB.NAGAR through Ur III, then URUDU.NAGAR in OB. (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 176; Sjöberg, AV Limet 127f.) (gurgurru)

tigi, tigī (a kind of drum); (a hymn type, in OB a hymn of praise, which may contain blessings for the king, consisting minimally of sagida and sağara sections); (in OB a kind of musician, cf. F. Vulliet, AV Black 129)

tigidlu/a(ŠA₃.TAR or DI.TAR) (a musical instrument named after a bird) (Civil, NABU 1987/48; Veldhuis, Education 187) (see ti-gir-bašun)

til to be finished, ended, completed, done with; to finish off, bring to an end (cf. the legalistic phrase inim-bi al-til this matter is closed)

tilla crossroads, town square, marketplace

tin wine (Badler, BaM 27 [1996] 42, identified a residue in an excavated pot as that of a "grape liquid,
most probably wine," suggesting that wine was known in Mesopotamia as early as the late Uruk period.)

(túg-duš) fell maker, fuller (a craftsman making a special type of woven cloth, Sjöberg, AV Limet 128); braider, rope-maker (Nisaba 15/1, 460 n. 868)

túg-du-a felt (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 85-93)

túg-mu-dur.-ra dirty clothing, rags, mourning garments

túg-nig-bára blanket

túg-šu-gur turban

tuk, tuku (repeated du₁₂-du₁₂) to acquire, obtain; to have, possess; to marry; to play a musical instrument (cf. repeated syllabic variant du-du in Dumuzi and Enkimdu 12, Sefati, Love Songs 337)

tuku₄, tuku₅ to tremble, quake, shiver (Foster, RA 75, 189); to buffet

gistikul mace, weapon, arms (Civl, AV Biggs 33)

tukum-bi, tukumbi, tukum₃(ŠU.TUR).(bi) if; if not (Heimpel, AV Owen 159 n. 6). For tukum₃ see Gudea Statue B ix 12 or Lugalzagesi 1, 105.

túkur(KAxŠE) to chew, gnaw (kasāsu)

túkur important

túl (public) fountain, well

túm, túm to bring in, deliver; to take away (see Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 133) Forms include: de₄(DU) perf. sg.; túm(DU), túm imperfect. sg.; lah₄(DU over DU) or lah₄(DU.DU) perf. & imperfect. pl. Problems remain, however. In OB there are indications that the sg. forms are túm or túm perf. and túm-mu imperfect. There may be a link between this sign and ku₄(r) in OS and Ur III (see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21); cf. the Ur III accounting phrase ša mu-TUM₁-ra-ta 'out of income.' The Emaral equivalent of túm is ir. See Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557-576 for the following new description: a) bring I = mit sich führen, geleiten ‘to lead, escort’. Used only with living persons or animals that can move by themselves. Forms are túm(DU) perf.sg., túm imperfect. sg., and plural lah₄ or lah₄ both perf. & imperfect.; b) bring II = liefern 'to deliver (by carrying)'. Forms are de₄ perf. sg., túm, túm(-mu) imperfect. sg. V. Meyer-Laurin, ZA 100 (2010) 1-14, considers the situation to be "weitaus komplexer" in OB texts, requiring further study. For...
Emesal forms \texttt{ga(-ga)}, \texttt{ir}, see Jaques, AV Attinger 193ff.

túm (to be) worthy of, fitting for, suited to \((-a\text{šē}/ra)\) (ana ... šīluku) (Sallaberger, AV Schretter 573f.; Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 263 + n. 29)

túm-ma (field) produce

tum₄(IM), tumu(IM) wind

tum₃-mar-dū west wind; west

tum₃-mir north wind; north

tum₃-sa₁₂-ti-um east wind; east

tum₃-ùlu south wind; south

tūn (pouch or receptacle); (an ax, often with a wood or copper determinative, probably to be read âga)

tūn - bar (or read agâ?) to split with an ax

tur to be small, young; to diminish, reduce, deduct Cf. the reduplicated substantive di₄-di₄-lá (or du₁₃-du₁₃-lá) youngsters, little ones, children.

tur, tur-ra small, young; brief (cf. bānda)

\textbf{TUR.ŠÈ \rightarrow kun₅}

tūr cattle pen, byre

\textbf{TÜR \rightarrow šlam}

tuš to sit, take a seat; to settle, establish residence; to dwell, reside, stay, abide; to take the place of (OS) (Schrakamp, AOAT 401, 707) The standard grammars state that forms include: tuš perf. sg.; dúru-n(perf. pl., imperf. sg. and pl. or durun,(DUR,DUR) 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. dúru(un) pl. irregardless of aspect. The infinitive, for example, is (tuš)-tuš-ù-dè.

tuš - ğar \rightarrow dúr - ğar

\textbf{U}

u ten (Edzard, AV Klein 103); 'many times' (in adverbal expressions like u-ta, u-še₃, u-am₃, see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 70)

\textbf{U.KID (read šita₄ in \rightarrow á-šita₄)}

\textbf{U.UD.KID \rightarrow ni-\text{-}ğar}

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)

\textbf{ú-Š₁-šu₄-la₃, ùlu₄-la₃} charcoal (or 'firewood' in ED texts according to Rubio, JCS 64, 6) (> upillû)

ú-du(l) supervisor of herds, chief shepherd

ú-du₁₁(g) \rightarrow udug

ú-gugü - dé to become lost, disappear; to flee, escape

ú-ma-am animals

ú-rum property of (someone) cf. nīg-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 \rightarrow uzug₃

ú - sū(g) to be served food, dine

ú-śim sweet-smelling grasses

ú spoil bank, causeway (Studevart-Nickman, JCS 63, 43-47; high ground(?), island(?)) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 132f.)

ú and, also, furthermore, moreover; (as correlative ú ... ú either...or, neither...nor) (< Akk. \textit{u})

ú sleep

ú(-a), ú-u₃₈(-a), u₅(-a) Woe! Alas!; lullaby
\( \text{du} \rightarrow \text{u}-\text{di}, \text{u}-\text{sâ} \)
\( \text{gi} \rightarrow \text{ub}, \text{u}-\text{na} \rightarrow \text{umun} \)
\( \text{u}-\text{nu}-\text{ku} \rightarrow \text{u}-\text{nak} \)
\( \text{g} \rightarrow \text{a} \)
\( \text{u}-\text{tu} \rightarrow \text{tu} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}(\text{d}) \rightarrow \text{ud} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{ba} \rightarrow \text{ba} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{bar} \rightarrow \text{bar} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{bi}-\text{ta} \rightarrow \text{bi-ta} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{bu} \rightarrow \text{bu} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{da} \rightarrow \text{da} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{nú}-\text{a} \rightarrow \text{nú}-\text{a} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{nak} \rightarrow \text{nak} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{tu} \rightarrow \text{tu} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{ul} \rightarrow \text{ul} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{ul} \rightarrow \text{ul} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{ul} \rightarrow \text{ul} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{zal} \rightarrow \text{zal} \)
\( \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{zal} \rightarrow \text{zal} \)

**Supplication, plea**

**Address a plea, pray**

**To fall asleep, put to sleep** (cf. \text{u}-\text{nu}-\text{ku} sleeplessness) (Veldhuis, JCS 60, 30)

**Offshoot, (tree) branch; scepter (fig.)** (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 105 n. 90)

**Blood (OB)** (\( \text{dâmû} \))

**Ready for battle, ready to attack**

**Letter**

**Sleeplessness** (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

**Deep** (sleep)

**To send out offshoots, branches** (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 88f. + p. 105 n. 90)

**Daybreak, dawn, morning** (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

**Sunset**; **Day of the disappearance of the moon**

**Sunrise, east** (perhaps to be read \text{utu}-\text{ê} in contexts with a variant \( \text{utu}-\text{ê} \), cf. Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 260)

**At a different time, in the future (OB legal)**

**Day of the first visibility of the new moon**

**Sharpen, make pointed** (previously read \( \text{uskar} \), cf. the Akk. loan uskâru. (Rubio, JCS 64, 7)

**Distant (future) days, long time; unto distant days, forever**

**Sunset; unto distant days, forever**

**Day of birth**

**Unto distant (future) days, forever; a synonym is ul-šê forever after**

**To pass, said of time; to spend, pass the time (in some activity); let the time pass, waste time, be late**

**At break, dawn, morning** (cf. \( \text{á- } \text{u}_{\text{a}}-\text{zal-le} \))

**Wild goose (the iconic bird of Nanše)** (Veldhuis, Education 294f.)
u₅ to mount, board; to ride (on); to transport

(gō)u₅ superstructure; cabin (of a boat); high-water (mark)

u₅-bi (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-sā)

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) → ū(-a)

u₁₁-ri₂-rin, ùri(n) eagle

u₁₈-lu → ūlu

u₁₈-ru → uru₁₆

ub, ib corner (angle); niche, recess; shrine; room

ub-līl-lā open air shrine (in a wall niche) (George, AV Black 114) (ibratu)

ub-šu-ukkin-na assembly (esp. poetic)

kuṭуб (a kind of drum)

ub₂ pit, hole (cf. ab)

ubur teat, (human) breast; spout (of a vessel); see also → akan ‘udder’

ud₅ → uzud(UZ)

udu sheep, ram (Keetman NABU 2012/15 argues against modern more exotic pronunciations)

udu-aslum(A.L.U.M) long-fleeced sheep (aslu) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 52)

udu-siki(-k) sheep raised for wool

(ð)udug, ú-du₁(g) male genie, spirit (good or evil); demon

údug → útug

udun oven, kiln

ug lion

ug₅, ug₇ → ū

uga (a bird) raven

ugu, úgu (A.KA) (or a-gū) pate, top (of the head) (muḫḫu); account (Englund, BBVO 10, 72 n. 242; Hilgert, OIP 121, 385)

úgu-a - ḡar 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), begetter, engenderer

ug₄u₄-bi monkey

ugula foreman, overseer; officer; platoon leader (Schракamp, AOAT 401, 694)

ugula-gešta/geš-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) (many read simply sig₇ or SIG₇)

úgur-igi eyebrow (šu'rā) (so DCCLT; ePSD and others read simply sig₇-igi or SIG₇-igi)

ūg people, population (reading ukū is obsolete; some maintain the older reading un as with alam/alan rather than alaq)

ūg-da-ga nearby folk, neighbors (lit. ‘people at (one’s) side’) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 198)

ūg-il bearer, porter

ūg-lu-a teeming people, multitude
úgšár-ra numerous people(s), multitude(s)

ugnim(KI.KUŠ.LU.Ú.B.ĞAR) army (conventionally read ugnim; for etymology see Selz, AV Römer 317)

ugnim military encampment (Michalowski, MC 15, p. 151; Steinkeller, NABU 2012/42)

uh, úh spittle, slaver, mucus, phlegm; foam (wr. ah, ùah in Gudea) (cf. uš11)

uh - du11 to spit Cf. ùah-du11-ga spittle (of sorcery) Gudea Cyl B 4:16

úh-luh cough (literally 'cleaning out phlegm')

ukkin, ukken, unken assembly (for an etymology see Selz, AV Römer 316f.)

uktin(SIG7.ALM) form (bunnannu) (cf. úlutin)

úku(r) (úkur) poor (person), pauper

úkuš(HÚL) cucumber

ul, ul-li-a, ul-la adj. remote, distant in time (past or future); ancient, primeval; n. ancient time, antiquity (< Akk. ullám) Cf. → ul-ul-li-a(-aš), ul-šè ‘forever’

ul a Presargonic capacity measure = 1/4 gur-sag-gáš = 36 sīla = 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`ardu copper rosette (Ur III, e.g. CDLJ 2012: 1 §3.11.1

ul - aš to rejoice

ul-a, ul-la with joy, joyfully

ul`a intr. to hasten, hurry, be quick; tr. to hurry, harrass, put pressure on (urruhu) (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

ul`a-hé base of heaven, horizon (Frayne, RIME 1, 127) (Šupuš šamē)

ul`a-la-bé quickly

úlu, u₁₁u, imúlu south wind; storm, sandstorm

úlu-di lamentation singer (perhaps derived from i-ludî?)

ulušin(KAŠ.ZÍ.Z.A.N) emmer beer

úlutin(SIG7.ALM) form (nabnītu) (cf. uktin)

um-ma old (wise) women, alderwoman

um-me-ga(-lā) → éme-ga(-lā)

um-me-da, umme(UmME)-da → éme-da

um-mi-a master scribe, craftsman, schoolmaster

umah(LAGABxÚ.A) swamp (miḫšu, agammu)

umbin (human) nail, claw, talon, hoof

umbisa(SID) scribe; scholar (Veldhuis, AV Sjöberg 2, 244)

kata ummu(d)(A.EDIN.LÁ) (ummud) waterskin (nādu)

umun, ū-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, úg

ûn(BAD)(-na) high (cf. ĝi,-û/un-na midnight, si-ûn-na high point, zenith, nin un gal ‘great high queen’ CDLI P432234:3) (see also an(-na))

unu(g) the city Uruk

únu, unu₉, ûnu-gal deity's private chamber, cella, sanctuary; divine dining room, banquet hall

ûnu(d) (chief) cattle herdsmen, cowherd

ur beast of prey, dog, lion. In personal names of the type ur-DN most now translate 'dog of DN' although some have connected this ur with the pronoun ur₃ and translate 'he of, the one of'. In names of the type ur-ĝu₉ all now read tēš 'dignity, pride' or the like. For a sense 'servant, slave' see Civil, JCS 65, 48 + n. 95. (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 318; Cavigneaux, CM 19, 48-52)
ur-bar-ra wolf

ur(-bê) - gu, to press, clash together, fight in a pack (reading uncertain, cf. tēš-bē & UR.UR) (M. Green, JCS 30, 153; Michalowski, Lamentation p. 70; A. Cavigneaux, CM 19, 50)

ur-glî(r) (domesticated) dog

ur-gî- tur (var, ur-tur) puppy

ur-mah lion

ur-saḫ 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 lirum₄(UR%UR), Borger MZ1 lîris and cf. → lirum. Cf. gîš ur-ur-e/sē - lá to engage or compete in combat.

úr leg(s), hip(s), loin(s); lap; private parts; bottom, base, foundation, foot (of a tree or mountain)

gî́ur tree trunk; log

úr to sweep over/away, wipe off/away, flatten, destroy; to slide, slither, drag; to rub, massage (with oil BIN 8, 335)

úr roof, ceiling (cf. gîš-úr) For roof construction methods see Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 173f.

(ú-)úr → ur₄(NÍNDAXÚ.AŠ)

ur₃ to gather, assemble; to collect (Veldhuis, JCS 65, 179); to pluck (sheep)

ur₅ spirit(s), mood; liver

ur₄(-ra) (interest-bearing) loan (hubullu)

ur₅ this, this way, thus, so; negated: never

ur₅-gin like this, thus

ur₅ - ša₄ → mur - ša₄

ur₅-sē(-ām) because of this, thus, therefore

ur₅-tuku debtor

ur₅ - ug₅ to despair (Tinney, Nippur Lament 138 ad 36)

ur₄(NÍNDAXÚ.AŠ), Ur III (ú-)úr father-in-law (Civil, CUSAS 17, 235)

uraš earth (> urta in the name ²nin-urta) (Civil, JCS 65, 57)

uri → ki-uri

unáda URI (a large metal container) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 32; Civil, JCS 65, 54)

úr₁⁵(m), uri₂⁵(m) the city Ur

úr₁(n) gate-post, gate-pole (Heimpel, JNES 46, 208f.); standard

úr₁(n) (urin) blood; bloody (cf. Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 251)

úr₁(n) → u₁₁-ri-in

uru²⁵(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 íri."

ururu-bar(-ra) outskirts, suburbs

ur₄₅ to plow, till

ur₅₉(n)(EN), uru₈(ULU₇), u₈(ULU₇)-ru high, lofty, giant; powerful, mighty, strong (Ludwig, Išme-Dagan 107-113; Alster, AV Klein 10f.); n. tower (Klein, AV Hallo 126) Cf. u₈₉-ru-bi 'its high part', the name of a 3-line rubric at the end of some OB hymns.

urudu, uruda (also a-ru₁₂(EN)-da in Presargonic Lagaš) copper (Reiter, AOAT 249, 149ff.) (Perhaps < IE *roudhos, 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.)
úš to be adjacent to, border on, come or bring up next to (-e); to lie or lean against, upon; to lay down (a nest); to moor (a boat); to follow, go immediately behind, chase after

úš (uš?) length, long side (in measurements)

koš, usan, u-sa-an whip (for construction and parts see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 72)

usar, ušar, asar, ušur friend, neighbor; cf. asar dagi-ra 'neighbor' (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 242f.)

ussu eight (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

usu, û-su physical strength, power; labor-force

uš building lot, foundation (platform)

uš-bar weaver

úš, uš, (MUNSUB) death; blood (perhaps read uru and connect with ēri?) (Bonecki, SEL 25, 2) (dāmu)

úš(TIL), ug(TIL), ug(BĀD) to die In OS úš is used for imperf. sg., ug/ug similarly. 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, AFO 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.

uš1(KAXUŠ) deadly spittle, venom, poison (cf. uh and note that uš1 also has the value uh1)

ušbar(ÚRxA-NUN) mother-in-law, father-in-law

úšu thirty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

ušum serpent

ušumgal(GAL+UŠUM), ušum-gal great serpent, "dragon" (poetic)

ùsur → usar

utah(U+GA) sky, heaven

utu sun(light); the sun god Utu, city-god of Larsa

(d)utu-ē sunrise, east (some read uš-ē when determinative is lacking)

utu- ši → uš-šū

utu(w)a(LAK 777) breeding ram; stud

útug, údug mace (reading šita is obsolete according to some, but ePSD registers both words) (Veldhuis, Education 98-100, equates with mi-tum/middu)

útul tureen (written with the same sign as tu7, soup)

uzum (wild) duck (Veldhuis, Education 303) (the determinative is often omitted to avoid a double HU sign). Cf. bibad(ÚZ.TUR) duck (Owen, Nisaba 15/1, 364).

ÚZ → uzud

uzu flesh, meat; determinative for body parts and meat cuts

uzu-a-bala meat broth (ummar mé šēri) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 49 n. 5)

uzud(ÚZ) (female) goat Some maintain the old reading úz; others hypothesize a form už. Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 47, assumes uzud loses the second /u/ when another vowel follows, becoming /uzd/.

uzud-sag bellwether; foremost one, leader

uzug5, usug5 sexually unclean (syllabic writings exist, especially in Gudea texts, e.g. ú-sig, ú-si(KAXUD), ú-zug)

Z

za (precious) stone

za An old auxiliary verb appearing in the dub-dab - za onomatopoetic constructions, for which see Civil, JCS 20, 119ff.; Römer, SKIZ 182f.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff. Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 50, suggests za = ša4 = ša4(ÁK). Bauer, AoN 19, 7, suggests 'tōnen' or the like. Cf. → ki(-a) - za

za-am-za-am (a musical instrument)
gi\textsuperscript{7}za-ba-lum (a variety of juniper?) (supālu)

za-dim, zadim lapidary, stone cutter

na\textsuperscript{4}za-gin lapis lazuli (lit. 'mountain stone')

za-gin blue; lustrous, bright, shining; pure

za-lam(\-\textSha) tent

za-pa-\textAg voice, sound; tumult; throat (cf. zi-pa-\textAg)

gi\textsuperscript{7}za-ra pivot stone or cap, door socket

ZA-tenū → ad\textsubscript{4}

zà(g) (zag) (right) side, shoulder; (outer) edge, outskirts; border, frontier; end, limit, cf. zà-bi-\textShē to its end, completely; zà-bi-a beside it

zà(g) owner's mark, emblem (cf. zà - šū)

zà(-\textSha-ra) shrine

zà - dib to pass in front, go at the fore

zà-du\textsubscript{4} threshold

zà-gal, zà-gu-la seat, chair of honor (Michałowski, Correspondence 443f.)

zà-hi-li\textsuperscript{11}i 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 - kēš to bind, fasten; don, gird on (garments, weapons)

gi\textsuperscript{7}zà-mi lyre (or perhaps harp; see Lawergren & Gurney, Iraq 49, 40ff.)

zà-mi/me praise; (a type of OB hymn of praise, also a doxology in such a hymn)

zà-mi - du\textsubscript{11} 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 - šū/šu\textsubscript{3} to apply an owner's mark; to brand (Foxvog, ZA 85, 1-3)

urudū, zà-šū branding-iron

zà - tag to push away, shove aside, reject; to overwhelm, overthrow

zà - ūs to adjoin (Jagersma Grammar §29.4.9)

zabar, zābār (OS) bronze (Reiter, AOAT 249, 288ff.); bronze vessel, bronze-ware, bronzes; mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)

zabar-dab\textsuperscript{5} (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-dim

zāh, zāh v. to flee, escape; n. fugitive

zal to flow; to melt; to pass (time)

zalag (re duplicated zazalag) (to be) pure, shining, bright; to be clean, pristine; (cf. kuš zalag-ga cleaned hides, CUSAS 13, 286; CUSAS 20, 197)

zapah(ŠU.BAD) palm of the hand; span (= \(\frac{1}{2}\) kùš = ca. 9 3/4 inches) (Civil, AV Biggs 23) (\textittu)

zar, zār (hay)stack, sheaves; heap, mound (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 91f.)

zar – du\textsubscript{8} to heap (sheaves) in stacks

zar(-re-\textShē) - tab to gather up or pile (grain stalks) into stacks

zar-re-\textShē – tāl/sal to lay out (grain stalks) in stacks

ze(r) → zi(r)

zé(r) → zi(r), bu(r)

zé-eh, zah, zahda(ŠĀH.ZÉ.DA), ses-da piglet (cf. šāh) (šahû) (Steinkeller, NABU 2007 p. 18)

zēh (read now → munū\textSha-gâr)
zi life; breath; throat

zi(d) to be faithful, trusty, steadfast, true, righteous, good, fine

zi(-da) adj. right, rightful, upright, true, faithful; good, fine; n. right (hand or side)

zi(g) to rise, raise; to get excited; to muster, levy, call up, mobilize (workers or troops); to remove, expend; to be excepted, left out (NABU 1994/ 82)

zi-du just, righteous (person)

zi-ga mobilization, levy, call-up; (something) raised (Falkenstein, ZA 59, 93f.)

zi - gi, to calm down

zi(i) → zil, si-il

zi(r), zé(r), ze(r), zi-ir, sir, sûr to slip, slide; to efface, erase; to cancel, annul (JAOS 119, 523); to raze, destroy; to break (a bone); to cut or remove plants

zi - ir to be troubled, worried

zi - pa-ág/an to draw breaths, breathe

zi-pa-ág nostril, airhole; throat(?) (Emesal ši-pa-ág; cf. za-pa-ág)

zi - pà to take an oath; to conjure

zi-qùm royal road station (Ur III)

zi-shà breath of life

zi-shà - gâl to inspire, encourage

zi-shà-gâl n. (divine) encouragement, inspiration; adj. life-giving

zi - tùm to betake one's life to, to save one's life, take refuge (cf. Šulgi Hymn A 34)

zi-u,-sud-râ life of long duration

zi(d) (zid) flour (in OS the sign is ŠÈ-tenû)

zi - dub to heap up, sprinkle flour (ritually), offer flour

zi-dub-dub offering flour

zi-sig coarse flour (hišiltum)

ZI.SHÉ → dabin

zib - gid to hold the reins (Civil, AuOr 17-18, 184 n. 18)

zikum(ENGUR) heaven

zil, zì(l) → si-il

zil(TAG), zì(l), zil-zìl v. and adj. (to be) good, pleasing

ziz emmer wheat (Civil, JCS 65, 31, now reads úd, for which ePSD however reads ĕtu 'a cereal concoction'.)

ZÌZ.AN (read imīga?;?) dehulled emmer (?) See Cohen, NABU 1990/ 134, for disc. of ZÌZ.AN = /udra/ = ūtrû (see CAD kunâšu LL); for ZÌZ.A (OS Nippur) read thus úd-duru₃. Cf. ZÌZ = úd = tiktm (a type of flour).

zu (OS also su) to know; to know how, be able; to experience (ETCSL); to acknowledge, make known, proclaim; to learn, discover; to inform, teach

zu-a, OS su-a acquaintance (elliptical for lú-zu-a)

zú tooth, fang; point, tine (of a tool or weapon); ivory

zú - bír₃(NE) (also read gír₁₀) to laugh

zú - gu₅, zú - ku₅ to bite (off)

zú - gub to bite, eat (Civil, JNES 23, 9)

zú - kēš to put together, assemble, collect, muster, organize, form; cooperate or agree with (previously read KA - kēš)

zú-kešda contingent, troop; group, collection; contract (riksu) (Civil, CUSAS 17, 295f., considers reading of KA-KÉŠ still uncertain)

zú-lum date (Civil, AV Biggs 33 understands the underlying form to be /zulu¹²b/)
zuḥ to steal
zuḥ-a stolen
zuкуm(НУΜУН) to step (on), tread, trample
zuлumhī → суluhu
zùr to break, raze (var. of zi-✐r?)
Abbreviations

AfO Archiv für Orientforschung (Berlin/Wien)


AOAT Alter Orient und Altes Testament (Neukirchen-Vluyn)

ASJ Acta Sumerologica Japonica (Tokyo)


AuOr Aula Orientalis (Barcelona)

Anniversay Volumes (Festschriften)

AV Attinger Altorientalische Studien zu Ehren von Pascal Attinger, Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis 256 (Fribourg, 2012)

AV Biggs Studies Presented to Robert D. Biggs. Assyriological Studies 27 (Chicago, 2007)


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 Kantor Essays in Ancient Civilization Presented to Helene J. Kantor (SAOC 47, Chicago 1989)

AV Kilmer Strings and Threads. A Celebration of the Work of Anne Daffkorn Kilmer (Winona Lake, 2011)


AV Kutscher kināttūtu ša dārāti. Raphael Kutscher Memorial Volume (Tel Aviv, 1993)


AV Machinist Literature as Politics, Politics as Literature. Essays on the Ancient Near East in Honor of Peter Machinist (Winona Lake, 2013)

AV Matouš Festschrift Lubor Matouš. Az Eötvös Tudományegyetem Ökői Történeti tanszékeinek kiadványai 25 (Budapest, 1978)


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)


BaM Baghdader Mitteilungen (Berlin)

Borger, AbZ R. Borger, Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste. AOAT 33 (1978-)

BSA Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture (Cambridge, MA)

CDLI (UCLA-CDLI) University of California at Los Angeles - Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative

CDLJ Cuneiform Digital Library Journal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal/Book Title</th>
<th>Publisher/Editor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CM</strong> Cuneiform Monographs (Groningen)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Civil, Farmer's Instructions</strong> M. Civil, The Farmer's Instructions (Barcelona, 1994)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CUSAS</strong> Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology (Bethesda, 2007-)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ePSD</strong> The Electronic Pennsylvania Sumerian Dictionary (on the Internet)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FAOS</strong> Freiburger Altorientalische Studien (Wiesbaden)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>JAOS</strong> Journal of the American Oriental Society (New Haven)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>JCS</strong> Journal of Cuneiform Studies (Cambridge, MA)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>JESHO</strong> Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient (Leiden)</td>
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<td><strong>JNES</strong> Journal of Near Eastern Studies (Chicago)</td>
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<td><strong>Marchesi, LUMMA</strong> G. Marchesi, LUMMA in the Onomasticon and Literature of Ancient Mesopotamia (Padova, 2006)</td>
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<td><strong>Marchesi &amp; Marchetti, MC 14: Royal Statuary of Early Dynastic Mesopotamia</strong> (Winona Lake, 2011)</td>
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<td><strong>MSL</strong> Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon (Rome)</td>
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<td><strong>NABU</strong> Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires (Paris)</td>
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<td><strong>Oppenheim, Eames</strong> A.L. Oppenheim, Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets of the Wilberforce Eames</td>
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<td><strong>Babylonian Collection in the New York Public Library (1948)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Or</strong> Orientalia (Rome)</td>
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<td><strong>OrAnt</strong> Oriens Antiquus (Rome)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RA</strong> Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale (Paris)</td>
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<td><strong>RAI</strong> Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale</td>
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<td><strong>RIA</strong> Realexikon der Assyriologie und vorderasiatischen Archäologie (Berlin)</td>
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<td><strong>RIME1</strong> Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods vol. 1 (Toronto, 2008)</td>
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<td><strong>Sallaberger, Töpfer</strong> W. Sallaberger, Der Babylonische Töpfer und seine Gefäße (Ghent, 1996)</td>
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<td><strong>Sefati, Love Songs</strong> Y. Sefati, Love Songs in Sumerian Literature (Ramat Gan, 1998)</td>
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<td><strong>SEL</strong> Studia Epigraphici e Linguistici (Rome)</td>
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<td><strong>StOr</strong> Studia Orientalia (Helsinki)</td>
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<td><strong>Veldhuis, Education</strong> Niek Veldhuis, Elementary Education at Nippur. CM 22 (Groningen, 1997)</td>
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**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)