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Elementary Sumerian Glossary

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(after M. Civil 1967)

A glossary suitable for the first years of instruction, including the vocabulary of easy literary texts, early royal inscriptions, and uncomplicated administrative texts.

Revisions over the years have added new entries or updated readings or translations.

For additional words and alternate readings and translations see the Electronic Pennsylvania Sumerian Dictionary on the Internet.

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Not for Citation
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 (cf. ama-ugu) father who has begotten, one's own true father, progenitor (cf. ama-ugu)

a-ab-ba(-k), a-aba(-k) (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, . a-dab (Gudea Cyl A 18:18) an OB hymn rubric, a hymn of praise consisting minimally of sagida, sağara and urubi sections; perhaps a kind of drum or clackers

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

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

a-du fresh water, sweet water

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

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

kù A.EDIN.LÁ → kù ummu;

a-EN-da → a-rul-da

a-esub ‘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 splashing, in the shallowest edges of ponds, marshes, and rivers,” cf. Lammerhirt, Šulgi F p. 77)

a-ga (a-ba OS and Emešal) back, rear (of a building); hind quarters; after; later (one) cf. a-ga-nišé, a-ba-nišé after him (En I 29, 97)

a-ga-am, a-ga-ām (et al.) 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-du, perhaps ‘doorkeeper’s helper’ (Civil, CUSAS 17, 280, q.v. for Semitic etymologies)

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

a-gù → ugu, úgu

a-gar, a-gar, agar (SIG-) agricultural tract, area of field parcels, irrigation district, arable land; meadow (ePSD2) (Michalowski, CKU p. 295) (ugāru)

a-gar, a-gar, a-bá lead (the metal) (Reiter, AOAT 249, 119ff.)

a-gin, how

a-gúb-ba lustration water, holy water

kù a-gá-lá leather sack (Civil, ARES 4 no. 266)

urush a-gá-lá (a metal vessel) (CUSAS 13, 167)

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

a-ği(-a) flood, flood wave
A.KA → ugu, úgu

A.KA-a - ġar → úgu-a - ġar

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

a-la → la-la

a-lá (a demon)

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

A.LUM → udu-aslum₁

a-ma-ru(-k), a-má/mar-ru₁₉/uru₃(-k) devastating flood; the mythical Deluge (see mar-uru₃)

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

a-mah high water, flood, inundation

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

a-na-aš(-âm), a-na-šē(-âm) why (Emesal ta-aš)

a-na-gin₁ how, why; thus, so

a-nağ libation; drinking water

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

a-niğin pond, puddle, standing water

a-nir lament; grief (Emesal a-šē-er)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a - ru to dedicate, donate to a deity

a-ru-a temple donation, votive gift

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

a-sig, a-si(ï)g-ga, a-sa-ga clear, clean water (mû zâkîtu) (syllabic for sig₅ and sa₆, see Bauer, AF 40/41, 95)

a-sis salty, brackish water

a - sur to pass urine, urinate

a-šâ(g), ašâ₃(g)(GÂNA) field, parcel (for OS aša₃ see Civil, JCS 25, 171f.; Powell, JCS 25, 178-184)

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

a-šê-er → a-nir

A.TIR → eša

a - tu₅, OS a - tu₆(A.TU₅) to bathe, wash

a-tu₃-a bath, bathing ritual

a-uzu, a-su physician

á, a₃(DA) arm, wing, foreleg (Peterson, diss. 550); 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 a₃ see Attinger, ZA 87, 112)

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

á-ágh-gâ 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(-zú-lum) date palm spadix; broom

á-an-kára, an-kára, en-kára, enkara, (ENxKÁR) (a divine or royal weapon or staff) (Attinger, ZA 87, 182 reads 'an-kára; ePSD2 now reads enkar, an-kár, en-kár etc.)

á-áš → áš

á - bad to open, spread the arms, wings

á-bad opened, outstretched arms, wings

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

á-dah help, aid; helper

á-dam settlement, habitation

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

á-dára horns of wild goats, deer antlers (Steinkeller, BSA 63 n. 24) (see dára, now being read durah or tarah)

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

á - è to rear (a child), bring up, take care of

á-gú-zi-ga early morning, dawn

á-gúb-bu (ePSD2 now prefers á-gáb-bu) left arm, left side; to the left, on the left

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

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

á-ĝíe-ba(-a) at midnight

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

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

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

á - lá to tie the hands, fetter

kullá-lá (a kind of drum, kettledrum) (> alú)

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

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

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

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

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

á-sig slingstone

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

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

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

á-šita,(U.KID)(-a) paraphernalia, implements (Civil, JAOS 88 (1968) 7) < *á šu-du> -a (?)

á-šú-ğiri limbs (lit. 'arms, hands, and feet')

á - tuku to have strength, power

á-tuku powerful, strong, able-bodied

á-u₁-te-na (at) twilight, (in the) evening (coolness)

á-u₁-zal-le daybreak, morning

á-zi-da right arm, side

á-zi(g) high-handed action, violence

á-zi-šè by a violent act, by force

á₂(a)(k)(ak) to do, perform, exercise, act as (often as an auxiliary verb); to make, construct; to make like, make into; to treat. Certain contexts require rdg. aka or kè, cf. the infinitive ak-kè-dè. It can be combined with a pronoun in forms such as hé-na, i-na, see AV Wilcke 226. For rdg. ša₂, perhaps = ša₂ = 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 as, nā, šaš, ké, and aka for the AK sign.

ab hole, opening, window, roof vent

ab, ab-ba, a-ab-ba, a-aba sea

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

ab-ba-ab-ba grandfather

ab-làl window, opening, pigeon hole

áb cow

áb máh(AL) mature cow (ePSD2)

áb-zà-zà (an exotic animal: water buffalo?, zebu?) (MC 21, 88) (apsasii)

abgal (apkai), ábgal(NUN.ME.PU₃) (a high priestly official of the early Nanše cult); (mythical) sage

abríg(NUN.ME.DU) (a cultic profession) (an original UD.GAL.NUN variant of → agrig) (abrigqu)

àbsin, ab-sin furrow

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

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

(ad) ad beam, plank, timber; raft (so PSD A/3 6, though Bauer, AfO 40/41, 94 disagrees) See discussion of Marchesi, Or 68, 105-108 for variants ūa-ta and ṣa-ta, also Attinger, ZA 95, 260

(ad) ad bead, cf. ad-gú bead necklace

ad, ad-da father; forefather, great great-grandfather (so PSD but not ePSD2)

ad sound; voice, cry; cf. ad – pà to tune, find the tone (of a stringed instrument) Sulgi B 171

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

ad-gi(-gi₃) advice, counsel; advisor, counselor

ad-KID reed craftsman, basket and mat weaver (The reading ad-kúb₄ cannot be justified. Steinkeller, Sale Documents 171, therefore suggests that only adgub₃, (šš*KID) may be possible, based on Akk. atkuppu. CDLI prefers the reading ad-kúp₄; Mittermayer & Attinger AbZ suggests adgub₃)

ad - ša₃ to sob, groan, wail

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

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

(gšš) ad(GÍR-gunu), àddu boxthorn; thorn (eddettu); myrtle? (asu) (some now read kíšig) (see Attinger, ZA 95, 263f. for detailed discussion of readings)

ad₄(ZA-tenu) crippled, lame (kubulu)

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

adda/ad₃(LÚxÚŠ) (also written LÚ.ÚŠ or ad₃(LÚ-šēšīg₄xÚŠ) and ad₃(LÚ.GAM)) (human) corpse (Veldhuis, AV Sigrist 224-6). ad₃ is also used for animal carcasses, e.g. Nik I 162 i 3.

ádda/ad₄(UDUxÚŠ) (also written UDU.ÚŠ or GUDₓ₄ÚŠ) (animal) carcass (Veldhuis, AV Sigrist 224-6)

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

(ššš) addu(U.GÍR) (reading uncertain, compare (ššš)ad)

ag → as₃

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

âga-gi₃-a-bē later, afterwards (see a-ga(-aš)-gi₃)

âga-kár/ŠÉ conquest (ePSD2)
àga-kár/ŠÈ – sit(g) to conquer, defeat (cf. ãga - kár to defeat) (Klein, AV Tadmor 310f.; Steinkeller, WZKM 77, 188f. + n. 17; Attinger ZA 95 [2005] 266)

àga-rí(n) → ãgarin

àga-ús, ãga-ús constable, gendarmerie, guard, bodyguard; soldier (Lafont, CDL 2009:5, 9ff.; Schrakamp, AOAT 401 [2014] 696-724) (âlik urki 'one who goes behind', see a-ga)

agargara(NUN)kást (a fish or fish spawn)

agar4 → ãgår

agrig(IGI.DUB) steward, housekeeper (ePSD2), var. 


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

agrun-ká the goddess Ninlil's sanctuary at Ur (LU 16)

âg to measure out; to pay (especially in grain)

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

ãgarin(AMA.Á(INANNA), ãga-rí(n) mother (creatress); (fertile) soil; mold, crucible; mixing basin (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 239; Peterson, ZA 2020, 7)

ah, aah (in Gudea) → uh

ak → a₅

áka(ŠID) fleece; tuft of wool (itqu)

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

akkil cry, clamor, uproar; acclaim

ãktum(A.SU) (a garment)

ãl mattock, hoe, 'pickaxe'

al - a₅ to hoe, work with the hoe

al - du₅₁ to desire, want; to request, ask for, demand (Attinger, Eléments 429-438)

gîalgar (a musical instrument) (PSD A/3 147 translates 'a lyre') (Attinger, ZA 95, 270)

gîal-garsur/sur₂(-ra) a musical instrument, probably drumstick (Veldhuis, AO 44/45, 119f.; Attinger, ZA 95, 270); a tambourine, a small frame drum, or a rattle (Michalowski, apud Pruzsinszki & Shehata, Musiker und ihre Rolle [2010] 225-228)

al-la-nu-um oak; acorn

al-lub⁴⁵, al-lu₅(b) (older rdg. al-lul) crayfish or crab

al-tar construction work (with adobe bricks) See Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 235-5; Civil, JCS 65, 44

(₇)alad(LAMMxBAD) male guardian angel, male counterpart of → ãlamma

alal(ŠIDxA), alal(ABxA) conduit, pipe

alam, alan figure; statue, image. PSD A/3 170a calls alam the preferred phonetic form; ePSD2 and CDLI read alan. A reading alag based on the important reference PEA 845 (Jx) a-la-ãg, 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-na₅, alam-na stone figure, statue

alim bison; aurochs (Steinkeller, ZA 94 [2004] 178ff.) (kusarikku)

alim-ma honored one (kabtu)

am wild bull

am-si elephant

ama mother

ama-a-tu → ama-tu

ama-ab, ama-ad parent(s)

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) → šagan₄

AMA.₄INANNA → aĝarin, amalu

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

ama-ugu₄ mother who has born, one's own true mother (cf. → a-a-ugu)

ama₃, (ama) private quarters of women and young children (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 76-78) (cf. é-mi)

ama₄-kalam-ma storehouse/dwelling-quarters of the land (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 78)

amalu(AMA.₄INANNA) (personal) goddess

amar calf; young of other animals

d'amar-utu(-k) Marduk, patron-deity of Babylon

amaš sheepfold, pen (< é-maš 'goat house’ Cunningham, RAI 51, 20)

ambar marsh, swamp

an sky, heaven; the sky god An

an, an-na high, tall (cf. ūn and ĝi₄-un-na)

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

an-bar₃(NE) (Gudea an-ba-ra) noon, noontime heat; midday

an-dûl shade, cover; protection

an-eden-na high plain, steppe

an-ĝá and still, even so

an-kára → á-an-kára

an-kì heaven and earth, the universe

an-na upper (opposite ki-ta lower)

an-na (or AN.NA, perhaps to be read niggi or nagga; Mittermayer: AbZ reads nagga) tin; meteoric iron(?) (Reiter, AOAT 249, 259ff.)

an-pa heaven's top, zenith

an-šà heaven's middle, middle of the sky

an-šár heavenly sphere, whole sky

an-šè up, upwards, up high

an-ta above, from above, down; upper (side); in front; prefix (grammatical term) (opposite ki-ta)

an-ta-sur-ra (a Lagash geographical area); (obsidian?)

an-ub-da-lîmmu-ba the four world quarters

an-ûr base of heaven, horizon

an-usan, an-ú-sa₁₁-an evening (ePSD2 reads an as a phonetic(?) indicator)

an-za-gàr tower, (fortified) outpost

anše donkey; (equid in general) See Maekawa NABU 2018/4 for discussion of equid types and writings

anše-bará-lá pack ass

anše-eden-na onager

anše-kûnga (ANŠE.BARxAN) or anše-kûnga (ePSD2), OB kûnga(SÚ.AN) mule (offspring of a donkey and an onager) (Heimpel, BSA 8, 89-91; RIA Maultier); Persian onager (Maekawa, NABU 2018/4)

ANŠE.KUR.RA → nisi

anše-zi-qûm equids kept at royal road stations (Ur III) (Heimpel, RA 88, 5-31)

anzu₄(d)₄₃ mule, anzu₄(d)₄₃₄ mule (a mythological lion-headed eagle, symbol of Ningirsu & Ninurta) (also with phonetic indicator è₃₄₄₃₄ anzu₄₃₃₄₃₄, older reading è₄₃₄₃₄ anzu₄₃₄₃₄, see Borger, AOAT 305, p. 171). For derivation from /imbugud/ see Jacobsen, AV Kantor 129 n. 18 who translates ‘thunderbird’

APIN → àbsin, 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 - ašdu to praise (Attinger, Eléments 439f.)

ará or aškar mill, millstone

ár-dú → HAR-tud, ir

arad, árad → ir

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

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

ar-za-na groats

gšášal(A.TU.GAB.LIŠ) Euphrates poplar (ṣarbātu)

asil(a)(EZENxLÁL), asil-lá acclaim, paean, jubilation; (a musical instrument) Foster, AV Kienast 110

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

dš-im-babbar(2) a by-name for Nanna-Suen, now being read dši-im-babbar(2) (Lämmehirt, Sulgi F, p. 74; Steinkeller, AOAT 436 [2016] 615ff.; Delnero, WZKM 108 [2018] 308)

aš-me (metal) sun-disk

aš-te, ašté → iš-dé

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

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

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

aš six (Edzard, AV Klein 102)

aša → a-šà

ašgab leatherworker

ašnān (a goddess figure personifying emmer wheat) (see also → ezínu)

áya, aya → a, a-a

az bear

ašlag(LÚ.TÚG), ašlag(šš) fuller, washerman (also conventionally read ašlag, etc.) Transliteration conventions are in flux; see now ePSD2 and Yuhong, AV Klein 394f. for writings and etymology. Steinkeller, AV Postgate [2017] 552 ad ii 16 reads ašlag(LÚ.TÚG) (ašłāku)

B

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

ba allotment, distribution, share (cf. ní-g-ba)

baš snail(?)

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

ba-al-gi(4), ba-al-gu(5) (also with fish determinative) turtle (raqqu)

ba-an → bān

ba-an-du(4-du), ba-an-du(5) (with reed, wood or copper determinative) bucket, pail; sowing basket (cf. Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 74 + n. 26. PSD B, but not ePSD2, considers the two variant writings to be two different words.)
ba-an-gi, response, answer

ba-ba(-da/za) porridge

dba-ba₆ → d-ba-Ú

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

ba-ri/i-ga (‘barig’; ‘bariga’) a large measuring vessel, capacity 1/4 gur in ED IIIb Lagaš/Umma; 1/5 gur = 6 bán = 60 sila in OAkk and Ur III; or 36 sila in OS. The barig measure is also read nigida or pi in older literature.

dba-Ú or d-ba-ba₆ chief goddess of Ğirsu, 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 d-ba-ba₆; ETCSL reads d-ba-ú, d-ba-Ú is the safest and more current reading.)

ba-za cripple, dwarf

bà(EŠ) v. to halve; n. half

babbar, bar₅-bar₆ (= bábar) v. and adj. (to be) white, shining. light, bright

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

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

bàd (city) wall, fortification

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

bàd-si parapet

báhar potter (see Sallaberger Töpfer passim)

bal-a-ri opposite side or shore of a watercourse

bal-bal-e (an OB hymn type)

 gasoline spindle; rod, pin (Attinger, NABU 1995/33 n. 1, suggests Auslaut /₃/, while ePSD2 and DCCLT prefer /₃/, reading balak) (piltakk/qqu)

bala, bal to cross over, pass by or through; to overturn, turn over, around, aside, upside down, against; to change, exchange; to pour out (liquid); to measure (grain) Sallaberger, AV Milano (2016) passim.

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

bala(šë) - a₃ to transport (for trade)

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

balaḫ-di harp player, lamentation singer

gīban → gīban

bán, ba-an (later with wood or pot determinative) (a container and capacity measure = 6 sila in Pre-Sargonic texts, 10 sila thereafter) (Steinkeller, Or 51, 359f.) (šītu)

bānda, bānda (or bānda₃) small(er), young(er), minor, junior; short (time); impetuous, wild (note that Labat and Borger AbZ read band₃a rather than Deimel's banda, a practice now universal)

bānda n. young one, child, infant; offspring, progeny; attendant

gībanṣur table; offering table, altar

bappir, băppir, băppir beer bread (generally thought to be a baked loaf of brewing ingredients, but measured using capacity measures rather than counted, see Damerow, CDLJ 2012:2 §4.6). Sallaberger, AV Attinger 294ff., now translates ‘sourdough (bread)’. bappir & băppir are written with a final vertical stroke, băppir is written without.

bar to (make) lie/be outside, go away, send out, set aside, release, split open; to delimit, allot (fields)
bar outside, exterior; outer appearance; body; outer side, back, edge; fleece; opposite of ּוֹא (NE) to blaze, flame, burn

bar alien, strange; cf. לָו-בָּלָא foreigner, stranger

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

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

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

bar-da, bar-dû-a crosspiece, crossbar

(דג) בָּר-דֵלָא (a common outer garment); (without determinative, describing a goat or a goat hide)

bar-גָּל unshorn, with unplucked fleece

bar-lá (a canal basin?)

bar-rim, arid, dry land

בָּר-סָי sash, shawl; woven band/ribbon (Nisba 15/1, 364) (.paršīgu)

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

bar-sû(d) (a rubric marking a sub-section of a תִּגי or adab hymn of praise)

bar-شع out, away, toward the outside

bar-שֵּׁג(גָּגָה) fog, mist, drizzle

bar-ta away, aside, outside

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

bar - tam to examine, choose, select (periphrastic: bar-tam – as)

bar-udu sheep's fleece

bar-וע(עָדָו) (pointed) goading stick (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 72)

bára(g) (barag) (paraו) conventional translations: dais, throne; sovereign, ruler, king; (pack-)sack. Civil, AV Biggs 21 now reads /para/ 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' (para%ku); (2) 'a package made with sackcloth' (bašamu, saqgu). Attinger NABU 2020/2 reads /para/, /bara/ is later

bára-mah high dais

bára-si-ga socle

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

‘בָּרִגָ(א)’ → ba-ר-גָּא

בִּי-זָא様, bil-זָא様, bi-זָא様 frog (Rubio, JCS 64, 6)

בִּי-(ד), bid n. excrement, dung; anus(?) v. to defecate

בִּבָּרָה(HÚל) (a bird); (a bird-shaped cup) (Veldhuis, Education 224)

בִּל to heat, burn, scorch (cf. û-בִּל-לע 'charcoal')

בִּל-גָּא (fresh) fruit; (male) ancestor, var. of pa-בִּל-גָּא

בִּיל-לָא → pe-el-là

בִּיל-לָא, bil-la hot

בִּיל-לָה-בּ, bil-la-bé heatedly, feverishly, ardently


בִּיר (reduplicated: בִּיר-בִּר-רָא, bi-ib-r(e), bi-bi-r(e)) to scatter, disperse

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

*בִּיר → sur, ěrin (rdg. בִּיר is now obsolete; see Steinkeller, WZKM 77, 192, JNES 46, 58f.; Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178)
bir₄ to bake (bricks, pottery) (pronunciation is uncertain)

bir₃(NAM)mulen locust (Veldhuis, Education 224)

bir₄, bir₂, bir to rip/break to pieces, shred, tear

bisağ (or perhaps bešeg, traditionally read pisan or pisağ) tablet box, container, basket (often with reed or wood determinative); label for a tablet-basket; register (i.e. a tablet line division or box, cf. UET 7, 100:87) (Nisaba 15/1, 364; Tsouparopoulou, AV Postgate 622-624)

bisağ-dub(-ba) tablet (storage) box or basket (conventionally read pisan-dub-ba)

bisağ-dub-ba archivist (see ša₄-dub-ba)

biz(B1), bi-iz to drip, drop

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

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

bu → bú

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

bu-lu-úh/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-ús → bu(r)

bú, bu, pú 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

bulug,(ŠIMxÜH), or šembulug₄ (ePSD2) (a, kind of tree) (as an aromatic, and for readings, see Bunke & Sallaberger, AV Owen 50)

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

būlūğ, bulūg-gá foster-child

bunga(NITA₁₂,G.A) child

(as)₄ bur shallow (stone) bowl, platter, vessel (Yuhong, AV Klein 391) (pūru)

bur-gi₄-a (a kind of offering)

bur-gul stonecutter, engraver

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

bur-sú-ma old woman, matron, matriarch

bur-zī (a kind of bowl)

būr (a kind of grass)

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

būr, bu, bū; to glow, shine

būr-ra(-ah) (an architectural term)

būr-ra-bé openly, publicly

būranun(-na)(UD.KIB.NUN) Euphrates river

būru (būr) (area measure = 18 iku = 1800 sar = ca. 63,510 sq. meters or 15.7 acres) (Yuhong, AV Klein 391) Also rarely written syllabically bur (OIP 104, p. 115 note to i 6) (būru)

būru(d) (būr) n. hole, pit, depths; depth (opposite dağal breadth, e.g. Šulgi B 157); v. to make a hole,
pierce, break into, burgle; to be deep, deepen; to penetrate, understand; adj. deep

**būru₂** (múšen) (OS a bird of prey or a vulture); raven (Ur III and later) (Veldhuis, Education 226-228)

**būru₄** (múšen) (būr₂) (a small bird that lives in flocks, possibly a sparrow); locust (OB and later) (Veldhuis, Education 229-231)

**būru₃-habrud(-da)** partridge(?) (iššur hurri) (Veldhuis, Education 231-233)

**būru₁d** (ENxKÁR) harvest, crop; harvest time

**D**

da, da(g) side; beside, near (cf. Krecher, ASJ 9, 88 n. 39); cf. da-gu₁₁a at my side (Or ns 54, 57:18)

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

da(b) → dab₅

DA → á

da-ga-an, da-ga-na, daggan(KL.GIŠGAL) bedroom, private room (Krecher, ASJ 9, 88 n. 39; Civil, AV Biggs 18; Beaulieu ZA 82 [1992] 101-103) (< Akk. dakkannu)

da-gi₁-a, dag-gi₁-a district, ward, city quarter (bātu); cf. úsar da-gi₁-a neighbor (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 242f.)

da-na → danna

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

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

da-ri to lead at one's side (so Selz, ASJ 17, 251ff.; Selz reads the verbal root as /dri/ cf. maš-da-ri-a and máš-še da-ri-a in CUSAS 11, 68 i 6)

da₃ → dab₃

da₁₂-da₁₃ → tag₄

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

dab₂-ba conscripted (in dumu/lú dab₂-ba 'conscript' (Steinkeller, Madrid 350 n. 8); used (tool) (Foster, USP p. 36, e.g. BIN 8, 332:1, Nik 2, 61)

dab₆ to go around, circle (lawû); to place around (-e) (sometimes read das; cf. writing da in RIME 4.2.13.21 line 93 OB)

dabin(ZÍ.ŠE) a coarse barley meal or flour; semolina (Nisaba 15/1, 365; RLA 8, 25) (tappinu)

dadag(UD.UD) v. and adj. (to be) (cultically) pure or clean; to be (legally) exonerated (< dág-dág) Cf. zalag(UD)

dág(UD)-ga cleaned (said of hides)

dag to move, run about, roam

dag to demolish, overthrow, repulse militarily (ePSD2)

dag-gi₁-a → da-gi₁-a

dág(UD)-ga cleaned, e.g. kuš dag-ga cleaned hides (unless read zalag-ga)

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

dağal-bé broadly, widely

dağal - tag to spread wide

dah to add (to -e); to do, say, give in addition; to help (ePSD2 now reads tah)

dah-hu (tah-hu, tah-hu-um) additional item; replacement (ePSD2) (Ur III and later)

gik dal, dal₁(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 or make resplendent, splendid (i.e. near synonym of pa - è ?) (šupû)

dam spouse, wife, husband; dam-šè – tuku to marry (Falkenstein NSGU 15:6)

dam-bànda da secondary or junior wife, concubine

dam-gàr merchant (tamkâru)

dam-ha-ra battle (< tamhâru)

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

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

dan(„UŠxTAGa), tan to clean, wash (cloth) (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 83-84; Civil, CUSAS 17, 279f. for writings) (cf. gàb-dan, cleaner)

dan-e-na clean, washed

dar mûken francolin (ittidû)

dar to split

dar-ra split, filedet (fish)

dâra, darah, dara; Persian wild goat, bezoar (Steinkeller, SEL 6, 3-7; BSA 8, 50) (PSD A/2 109 reads tarah with Proto-Ea 846, while ePSD reads durah; Bauer, WO 39 [2009] 255 says /tarah/ is an antiquated pronunciation).

dâra-maš wild goat stag

dé to pour; to cast (metal)

dedal(NE), dê-dal ashes (ePSD2 reads /dedal/)

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

de(g) → na - de(g)

de-ga gleaned barley TCTI 2, 3467:8. The previous conventional reading ri-ri-ga is still also seen.

de → túm
di → du and du11
di(NE) court case, lawsuit, claim; verdict, judgment

di - dab3 to render a verdict

di - du11 to sue, go to court, trial, litigate with (-da-)

(Attinger, Eléments 459-464)
di - ku(dr) to judge, render a verdict

di-ku3 judge; judging (cf. ki di-ku3 place of judgment)

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)

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

diğir (conventionally dingir) god, goddess (Emesal dim-me-er, dim-mi-ir)

dili one, single, individual, lone, unique (Edzard, AV Klein 99) see also aš, didli

dili-bé, dili-bi-šè alone, by oneself (compare the OB forms dili-Šùr-NE, dili-zu-NE, dili-ni-NE)

^d dili-im-babbar a by-name (kenning) for ^danna-suen

(uru)dili(m), dilim(d) spoon; shallow dish, balance-pan (of a scale) (Civil, AV Biggs 23; Steinkeller, AOAT 436 [2016’] 615ff.) (cf. ti-lim-da)

gîdim post, mast
dim-gal, dimgal(MÁ.MUG) mooring-pole (tarkullu)

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

dim-ma judgment, discernment (< tēmu)

$gî$dimgal $→$ $gî$dim-gal

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

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

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

diri u-ša-ta-šé more than previously (OB)

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

du to come, go, move (about) Forms include: du imperf. sg.; ĝen perf. sg.; su(b) imperf. pl.; (e)re, (OS er,(DU,DU), er) perf. pl.; di present participle (atalluku, Sefati, Love Songs p. 157); ĝes(n) in imperatives (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 134f.; Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557ff.)

du adj. medium, ordinary (quality) (Englund, CDLN 2011/4) Also often read as ĝen

DU → ku₄(r), túm

du-lum misery, suffering, hardship

du-ri-šè → da-ri/ri-šè

dú → tu(d), tu(r)

dû 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 drû or ū (cf. ū). Cf. mušen-dû birdcatcher

DU₄ → ū
**du₂(a), dun₃₃ (sun) to be humble; to be subordinate to, under the authority of (cf. the OS adj. dun-a subordinate to, in the charge of)

du₂-na (suns₂-na) humble

du₂-na-bé, du₂-né-eš humbly (ašriš)

du₁₀(b) (dúb), du₁₀-ub knees, lap (ES zé-eb)

du₁₀(b) - bad to stride, run

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

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

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

du₁₀(g), du₁₀-ša good, pleasant, fine, delightful; sweet cf. làl(TAxDŪG) sweet syrup

du₁₀-du₁₀-ša best, finest

kādu₁₀-gan leather bag (for tablets), see Tsouparopoulos, AV Postgate 619f. (tukkannu)

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

du₁₀-sa, du₁₀-ús-sa companion, comrade

du₁₀(g) (dug₄) to do, use, operate, put into motion (auxiliary verb); to act or serve as. Forms include: du₁₁, perf. sg.; e perf. pl. & imperf.; di present participle & infinitive stem (later, rarely, finite imperfective stem)

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

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

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

du₁₂ to play a musical instrument

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

du₁₄ - mú to incite a quarrel

dub tablet, document

dub to heap up, pour in piles

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

dub-dab₃ - za to thud, batter (an onomatopoetic construction, see Civil, JCS 20, 117ff.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff.)

dub-zú-KÉŠ contractual document

dub-lá gatehouse, gateway(?); foundation platform, terrace; pilaster(?) (see Heimpel, Gudea Cyl A Commentary); canal lock(?)

dub-sağ first (mahrū)

dub-sar scribe

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

dūb to tremble, shake, quake; to flutter, flail, flap (hands or wings); to hammer (Nisaba 15/1, 367)

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

dug pot, jar, vessel

kādūg-gan → kādu₁₀-gan

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

duh(DU₃), dudda(?) bran, chaff

dul, dul₃(TÚG), dul₃ 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) Émesal du₆-mu (Bartash, JCS 70 [2018] 366)

dumu-gi₃(-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); nephew
(Pomponio RSO 64 [1989] 25-37; Marchesi, MC 14
[2011] 177)

dumu-munus daughter (some read dumu-mí; reading
dumu-sal is obsolete) (this logogram used as a determinative
is an Akkadian innovation, not attested before Ur III, Steinkeller,
Or ns 51, 358)

dumu-nita(h), dumu-nítá male child (see also
ibila(DUMU. NITA) (male) heir)


dun to dig

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 Enlil's temple complex in Nippur)

dúr, dúr-ru(n), durun₉ → tuš

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

gī dúr seat (of a chair); bottom board, wooden bottom
Cf. ki- dúr stool

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

dúr - ġar to take a seat, settle, establish residence (for
reading cf. Shulgi F 24 dúr-ra-ni bī-ģar)

gī dúr-ğa front, throne (durgar(r)ū) (Steinkeller,
JNES 52, 144); ePSD reads gī guza(DÚR. ĞAR) in OB

dúr, dur₉, du₂r-ūr (or dur₉ gī) donkey stallion

E

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

e → du₁₁

e, ēg(E), ē(A) (raised) irrigation ditch, embankment,
levee, "a broad earthen wall which accomodated a ditch
or small canal running along its top" (Steinkeller,
JAOS 115 [1995] 543) (iku) (conventionally read e, but
see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 109-113, 136 n. 2)

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

kuf.E.IB (read kuf guru₂₁/kuru₁₄?) belt, girdle

kuf.E.IB(-ūr) (siege-)shield (epsd2 reads kuf guru₂₁ or
kuf guru₂₁ ur₃ (Attinger, ZA 88, 182 reads ěegur, ur₃ =
/egur/? < Civil, AuOr 5, 22 n. 12; Bauer, in WO 39,
reads /ebur/, or possibly /egur/. For writing e-ūr see
CUSAS 33, 126)

e-kī-sur-ra boundary ditch

e-ne (older a-ne) he, she; e-ne-ne they

e-ne - du₁₁(g) to play, dance (Attinger, Eléments 468-
474) (cf. ēšemen)

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

e-nešē/ēš → i-ne-ēš


e-pa.(r)(PAP.E) (raised) irrigation ditch

e-sir street

ku'ē-sir, (ê)sir(LAK 173) sandals (see Paoletti, AV Attinger 275ff., Civil, Or 56, 237, also Steinkeller, AfO 28, 140f. for the OS writing)

-eše indicator of direct speech

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

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

é-ba-an, é-pa-na pair

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

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

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

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

é-dub-ba-a ‘tablet house’, school Rubio, Carsten Niebuhr Institute Publications 43 [2016] 246 n. 37, suggests the final -a on é-dub-ba was added to distinguish ‘school’ from ‘storehouse’. See also Attinger, NABU 2018/43 understands -a as nominalizer: ‘maison où les tablettes sont distribuées’ or ‘maison à laquelle les tablettes ont été donnés en partage’

é-DUB-ba → é-kišib-ba

é-duru₃ village, hamlet

é-ëš(-k) ‘house of ropes’, jail, prison (Civil, AV Hallo 75; Steinkeller, AV Civil 228-231)

é-ëš-dam → éš-dam

é-gal palace

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

e〈d〉 to go up, down; to bring down, raze

eb oval (structure) (traditionally read ib)

ébih(ÉŠ.MAH) heavy rope (ebihu)

eden (edin) plain, steppe, desert

eden-lil haunted steppe

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

égi-zi faithful princess (an OB cultic office, also égi-zi-an-na) (egišitu) (Steinkeller, AV Klein 301ff. and in Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East (Heidelberg, 1996) 122)

eh (ah, uh) louse; insect (kalmatu)

ellag block, ball

eme tongue; language, speech; blade

eme - bala to translate; n. eme-bala translator

eme-gi-(ŠÉ)(r) (eme-gir), eme-gi(r) n. native(?)
speech (the main dialect of Sumerian); adj. Sumerian
(measures, garments, etc.)

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

eme-sig base speech, slander, calumny

eme-sig - gu; to slander, denounce

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

éme(UM.ME)-ga(lā) wet nurse (Steinkeller, Third-

ème(SAL,ANŠE), éme(ANŠE,SAL) female donkey,
donkey mare, jenny

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

en-du → èn-du

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

ENxKÁR → enkar(a), šibir, eškiri

dën-ki(g/k) god of water, wisdom and magic, patron of
the city Eridu (for Auslaut see Keetman, NABU
2017/59)

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

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

en-nu-úg, en-nu-u嗝, en-NUN watch; watchman,
guard (cf. MSL XII 101:107, 116:14 contra Krecher,
AV Matouš II 37); jail (Civil, CUSAS 17, 253f.) cf.
en-nu-gā – ti(l) to live under guard (i.e. in prison) e.g.
MVN 18, 505:1

en-nu(-úg) – a5 to guard, watch

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

èn-du, en-du song (zamāru) (J. G. Westenholz, AV
Klein 348-350)

èn(LI)-šē, en-na-me-šē, en-šē how long? (rhetorical
question)
èn - tar to ask, question, investigate; to take care of,
attend to, tend
engan plowman, farmer; agricultural manager (Bartash, CUSAS 35, 360)

ingiz(EN.ME.GI), éngiz (OS) temple cook (cf. however Waetzoldt, NABU 1998/60)

ingur depths (synonym of abzu.)

enim → inim

enkar(a), en/an-kár(a) → á-an-kára

enko(dr) fishery inspector/official

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

enmen(KAxUD), énmen(KAxA) thirst (ePSD now reads immen)

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

énsi(k) ruler, governor; farmer (iššakku) (Jacobsen, AV Civil 113-121; Sjöberg, AV Ligit 125; Frayne, RIM Early Periods 1, 15f.; Marchesi, MC 14, 112, 172)

In Old Sumerian also written ensi₃(GAR,ENSI₂) or ensi₄(ENSI₁,GAR); cf. Hallo, Titles 35ff. The Emesal form is ū-mu-un-si.

énsi-gal (an agricultural functionary) (so Schrakamp, BiOr 65 [2008] 679 with discussion and references; cf. Steinkeller, ASJ 3, 83 n. 20 ‘former, retired’, Bartash, CUSAS 35, 277)

er → du

ér, ir tear(s); lament, wail

ér-du₃₄-ga tears of joy

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

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

ér - šes(s)(š) (šēš) to cry, weep

ér-gig - še₃še₅ (ši-ši) to weep bitter tears

ér-ša-hun-gâ (a type of 1st person Emesal penitential prayer)

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

gik erin, gik erin 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. erēš)

ereš-diĝir the human consort of a god (= a female en); the attendant or companion of a goddess (dependent upon the date of the text) The reading nin-diĝir is conventional, but most now read erēš-diĝir. See Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma p. 171 and the exhaustive discussion by Steinkeller in Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East (Heidelberg, 1996) 120ff.; also Civil, CUSAS 17, 258.

érim(NE.RU) evil; enemy (some read syllabically nei-ru, cf. Owen, AV Sachs 308. Attinger, NABU 2020/2 proposes a reading arim₃)

érim-du evildoer; inimical one

érim-gal evil, hostile

érim, èrin, erim/n; storehouse, treasury

gi₅erim → gi₆eren

érim, éren workers, work-gang, ‘free state dependents who possessed full social, economic, and legal rights’ (Steinkeller, AV Postgate [2017] 537, 539); conscripts (Durand, CDLJ 2009:5, 12; troops (Ur III and later; for Pre-sargonic Lagaš, Umma, and Adab read → sur₄) (Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178; Steinkeller, NABU 1990/12) For a discussion of corvée obligations of the érim see Steinkeller, Madrid 350f.

(gi₆) érin yoke

gi₅èrin → gi₆-rín

gi₅ēs-ad trap, snare

gi₅es(g) ebony (Stol, On Trees 534ff.) (ušû)

na₅es(g) diorite, (dolorite)

esir, ésir bitumen (Stol, BiOr 69 [2012] 48-60)
ésis-
a-
bal (a kind of bitumen); water-scooper bitumen, 'done by a person who scoops the bitumen up with palm leaves from watery wells' (Stol, BiOr 69 [2012] 56)

éris-
-é-
a refined(?) bitumen; 'house bitumen' (Stol, BiOr 69, 54). Or read éris-
-durus 'wet bitumen' (?) (CUSAS 35, 204)

éris-
-HÁD dry bitumen (see HÁD)

eš, es three (Edzard, AV Klein 100f.)

eš-bar(-kîğ), es-bar(-kîğ) oracle, divine decision, revelation (purussa‘u)

eš-bar - kîğ to provoke an oracle, seek a divine decision (paraphastic: es-bar-kîğ - du1, Attinger, Eléments 507f.) (see also Steinkeller’s caution, RAI 60, 8f.)

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

éš rope, measuring-line; a length measure = 10 nindan = 20 gi = 120 kûš = ca. 59.4 meters (195 feet)

eš-dam, é-es-dam inn, tavern; brothel (?)

éš-gána field surveyor’s measuring-line

éš-går (work) assignment; song series, collection

éš - gid  →  lú-éshgid

ÉŠ.MAH  →  ébih

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

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

eša(A.TIR) (a fine kind or quality of flour; ‘emmer semolina’ (Lamposana, AV Milano 218) (sasqā)

eše a surface measure = 1/3 bur = 6 iku = ca. 2.16 hectares (5.3 acres) (ebłu)

éšemen(K.I.E.NE.DI.4INANA) jump-rope (keppu)

eškiri(U.ENxKÁR), éš-kiri nose-rope, lead-rope (cf. Veldhuis Education 175f.)

éštubkùš (a kind of carp or barb)

ezem, ezen (i.e. ezeq?) festival

d’éznu(ŠE.TIR) (a grain goddess, divine personification of emmer wheat, grain) (also read d’ašnan)

G
gá milk; suckling (as attribute of animals)

gá-ara(ga), gára, ga’ara(LAK 490) cream; cheese made without rennet (modern kišk) (see Civil, Or 56 [1987] 234f.; Stol, BSA 7, 104ff. with proposed etymology of E.R. Ellison: ‘milled (grated) cheese’; Teuber, BSA 8, 26ff. for origin of ga’ara sign). ePSD2 now separates gamur,(LAK490), gá-ár ‘cheese’ (eqădu). from gára ‘cream’ (lildu)

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

gá-bar-ra-hum rebellion (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 78)

gá-eš(gas,KASKAL) (or ga-raš) traveling merchant, import-export merchant; collector of tax or customs dues (also wr. gáes(KASKAL.GA) in OS) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 129)

gá-eš a-ab-ba seafaring merchant

gá-eš - bar  →  ka-aš - bar

gá-i-ti-ir-da buttermilk

gá-ki-si(-im)-ma clabber (cf. the yoghurt-like modern Iraqi lēbn)

gá-lam  →  galam

gá-na Up! Come on! (interjection)

gá-rašgini, garaš(1,4,s) ašš leek

gikigá-rig (or pgarig(LAK520), gärig(ZUM) comb (also written garig,(REC333) in ED IIIb texts)

igigá-rig - as to comb

gá-ša-an (Emesal for nin)
ga-ti ex-voto (offering)

g₂, (g) in g₂, (ÍL)-g₂ (var. ga-an-g₂, gan-g₂) to transport (Waetzoldt NABU 1992/16, p. 13f.) Cf. the phonetic spelling iti-g₂, g₂-ê for standard iti-gan-gan-ê, Steinkeller, Sales Documents 225. Relation to iî(-la) is unclear; they can cooccur. But only g₂ occurs at Garšana, thus probably a local geographical dialect feature (CUSAS 4, 276 n. 3). M. Jaques, AV Attinger 193ff.: îl 'lift' (vertical movement), g₂ (g) 'pull, bring' (horizontal movement) i.e. 'schleppen' (Waetzoldt)

g₂-ar(a)(LAK 490) → ga-âr

g₂ → gúb

g₂- (g-) (in frozen cohortative verbal forms used as nouns such as g₂-ra or ga-an-tuš (Selz, RA 87 (1993) 29-45)

g₂-dan₄(UŠxTAG₄) cleaner (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19 (1980) 83f.)

g₂-gi-in guarantor

g₂-ra → ga-ba-ra

gaba breast, chest; front, edge, facing side; coast (of the sea); frontier; surface

gaba - gål to be proud, plume oneself (cf. German sich brüsten)

gaba-gi, counterpart, adversary

gaba nu-ru-gû unopposable, irresistable

gaba - ri to advance against

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

gaba-šè - du to go before; to confront

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

gaba-šu-ăr rival, opponent

gada linen garment, cloth (> kitû)

(g₂) gag (or kak) peg, nail, cone, plug (For description of the inscribed pierced cones which recorded property sales see Steinkeller, Sales Documents 238-241.)

gag-güš-uru₃(U3) a plaque embedded in the wall outside a door, pierced with a central hole through which a peg was driven into the wall, on which door-closing curtains could hang (Heimpel, Gudea Cyl A Commentary)

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-ç, gal-bi-çè (synonym of → gal-bé)

gal-di (participle of gal - du₄₃) greatly accomplished, pre-eminent, excellent, excelling (ra’bu, tizqaru); cf. gal-gal-di boaster, boasting(?) (mukabbiro) (Attinger, Eléments 510ff.)

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

gal-la vulva

gal₃-lá (or galla) constable (Ur III) (cf. Civil 'prosecutor,' AV Hallo 74, rare after Ur III); a demonic bailiff of the netherworld (post-Ur III)

gal₃-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 → sukid

galam to (make) rise in stages, steps (Landsberger, AFo 12, 55) (summului)
**galam(-ma), ga-lam(-ma)** artfully wrought/fashioned, artful, clever, skillful (naklu); stepped, storied (mountains) (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 227 n. 20)

(gāma) **galam, ga-lam** stair, step (of a ladder) (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 176) (nakbasu); ladder, staircase (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 227 n. 20) (simmillu) Cf. also **kun**

**galam-kad** artfully wrought, well formed (lit. ‘artfully fitted together’)

**galla** → **gal-lá**

**gam** → **gurum**

**gàm** handle (of a knife), hilt

**gambi** → **MÍ.ÚS.SA**

**gan** → **géme**

**gan-tuš** resident, tenant; settler (Foster, USP p. 21) (waššābu)

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

**GANA** → **a-sá(g), iku, kár**

**ganam** (Uš) ewe, sheep (cf. **uš**) (Civil, AV Biggs 18)

**ganba(KILAM)** market price (now being read šaka(n)ka) ePSD2 separates the two words: **ganba** ‘market price’ (OB and NA periods) and šakanka ‘market (price)’ (all periods). (Selz, AV Vargyas 242, describes as ‘a frozen verbal form like gan-tuš I will give’.)

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

**gár - dar** to subdue, overcome

**gàra** → **ga-ár**

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

**gáraš(KILKAL.BAD)** disaster, catastrophe in ka-gáraš-a mouth/opening of catastrophe (poetic) (Civil, AV Biggs 19) (pi karašîm)

**gàraš** → ka-ás(-bar)

**garig(l, 2, s) → ga-ríg**

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

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

**gaz** → **gî-gaz, ná-gà**

**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**, OB **gi-in**) (dependent) woman; female serf (Maiochi, CUSAS 13, 36); female slave, servant, worker (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 91-93)

**géme-àr-är** female miller (some read **géme-kikken**)

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

**gi(n), gi(n), gi-in, ge-en** to be firm, stable, secure, true; to make right (instrumental string tuning, see Šulgi B); 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, confirmed, proper (rate); cf. **ni-gi-na** truth, law

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

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

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

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

**gi (ér-ra) - du** to play the flute/oobo (of lamentation) (Attinger, Eléments 514-516)

**gi-dub-ba** (reed) stylus

**gi-dur** umbilical cord
gi-ën-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-oboe (like the Gk. aulos) (also written with copper determinative, Nisaba 15/1, 374)

gi-gilim (older gi(gilim) entwined reed cords, cables (used as construction material) (Waetzoldt, BSA 6, 132-134, cf. Civil, JCS 65 [2013] 29 n. 27)

gi-gun-(na), gi-gù-na cella, chapel (on top of a wooded temple tower or upper terrace), divine audience chamber and living quarters (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 323-329; Steinkeller, AV Biggs 229 + n. 27; Heimpel, Gudea Cyl A Commentary)

gi-gur reed (measuring) basket (Nisaba 15/1, 374); Sallaberger, AV Milano [2016] reads *gur.

gi-henbur(GAG), young reed

gi-in → gi(n)

gi-izi fire reed, dry enough to be used for fuel (Kleinerman BiOr 69 [2012] 531)

gi-izi-lá torch

gi-kaskal traveling basket

gi-kid → *k̂id

gi-lam (date) cluster (Vakusavovič, JANES 32/1 [2011] 139-141)

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

gi-na → gi(n)

GI.NA.AB.DU/TUM → ę-sútum(a)

gi-nindan → gi-diš-ninda, nindan

GI.SAL (reed fence or screen on the roof of a building)

gi-súmun mature, old reed (previously read gi-sún)

gi-šukur-ra → šukur

gi-zí 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

*giıı to answer, respond; to countermand

*gi, me-a-aš colleague

GIıı → gī, gīıı

gi(r) (girıı), syllabic gi(r) (girıı) native, local, indigenous, domestic, domesticated (Steinkeller, AV Klein 305-310; BSA 8, 64 n. 30) Steinkeller proposes an underlying pronunciation [gi(r)] or [*gišr]. ePSD2 reads girııı. Cf. ur-gi(r) and emo-gi(r). Borger AOAT 305 notes that only the spelling geııı is properly attested in vocabularies, not geıı or gīıı.

gi16('-b), gil/b, gilim/b to lie across, bar, block, obstruct (Civil, AV Biggs 24 reads gilí/m/b)

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

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

gi16-gi16-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 → sú(d))

gid n. length

gid, gid-da adj. long

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

gig (gib, kib) wheat (Marchesi, Ebla and the Landscape [2013] 275ff., reads gib (GIG) ‘(naked) wheat’; ePSD2 reads kib) (kibtu)

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gig v. and adj. (to be) sore, painful (to someone, dative), sick, weak; bad, evil, bitter, hateful; to be interdicted, ‘taboo’

gig-bé bitterly

gig(GL,), gi(g) black ePSD2 reads giggi like babbar when simplex, but gi, gl when reduplicated (e.g. TMHnf 5, 164 vi 2). CDLI now prefers to read ge. See also ku 'dark' and cf. gi, 'night', all written with the MI sign (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32.)

gī, gīgir chariot, wagon

gīl/b, gīlim/b → gi10(l/b)

gīn (giţi) shekel, a weight measure = 1/60 ma-na = 8 gr.; an area measure, 0.6 square meter; an axe(?) cf. aga, tān/agā) Proto Ea 718 supports a pronunciation /gi/. though /gin/ seems correct for OS; see Krecher, ZA 63, 199.

gīn(KUR) mountain (cf. CDLI P345960 iii 3’)

gir young cow, heifer (in this meaning ePSD2 now transliterates cautiously HA-gunú; see discussion of Bartash, CUSAS 23, 98, reading peš or peš11(HA))

gir4 oven (now being read kir13)

gir-bil oven-heater, stoker

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

giri→zal joy, delight; luxury

gissu(n) (gizzu(n)) → ĝissu

GİŞGAL-di → ulu-di

gizzal → ǧizzal

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(la); both ma-sá-gal-gal and ma-sá-gu-la occur in DP 51 i 1, iv 5). Cf. lú-gu-la important person, aristocrat (Ukg 4 ix 32/35 OS)

gulá bunch, bundle (‘tied with string’)

guki-lib → gu-niţin

gu-niţin bale (Heimpel, CDLI: CDLN 2003:003 argues against conventional reading gu-kii-lib)

gusur, gusur field assessor (in OS, e.g. CUSAS 33 passim) See ePSD2 gusur for other writings

gul (variant of both gal and gul)

gušum cuneiform sign, script, wedge impression

ĝi, gu-za, (EPSD2 also ĝīguza(DÚR.ÁR)) chair, throne (< kussū)

ĝi, gu-zá-bára dais-seat, throne

gu-zá-lá throne bearer, chair bearer

gū pulse, bean (see also → gū-gal)

gū(n), gū-un (or gūn) load, burden; tax, tribute; yield; (field) rent; talent (a weight = 60 ma-na = 28.8 kg. or 63 1/2 lb.)

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

gū necklace (Owen, RA 107, 84f.)

gū - a5 to submit

gū-(a-)ab-ba seashore

gū-an-sē (an-sā-gū in ED IIIa) grand total, all together

gū - dū to hate; to refuse; to neglect

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

nágū-è coat (nahlaptu) (also with wood or leather determinatives, see Ferwada, Isin 19f.); cape (Nisaba 15/1, 376)

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

gū-gal (kū-ģal in Ur III) (chief) water regulator, canal inspector (gugallu) (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 233)
gú-gal(-la) chickpea(?) or bread bean(?) (so EPSD2)
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, cut off
(Attinger, Eléments 519-523; Alster, AV Westenholz 67f.)

gú - gar to gather, assemble

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

gú ĝiš - ĝar/ĝal to put a neckstock on, make wear a yoke, subjugate (see ĝiš-gú) Cf.. MC 21 [2017] 21

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

gú-haš - lá to dress the hair

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-saâ-ĝá 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

gû voice, sound

gû-an-nê-si thunder (ePSD2 now reads kûrku)

gû - 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)

gû-di → ĝiš-gû-dî

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

gû - dûb to shout, cry, scream

gû - è to emit a cry, sound; to roar

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

gû-nun-dî (that which is) making a loud noise

gû - ra(h) to roar, yell, cry out; to sound a horn (si) (śasî)

gû - šûm to repeat, echo

gu₄ kâš marsh-carp (arsuppu) (better eštub₄?)

gu₄(dr), gud(r) bull, ox; cattle

gu₄-áb breeding bull

gu₄-alim bison bull

gu₄-gaz (cattle) slaughterer (Nisaba 15/1, 437)

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

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

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

gurile (conventionally read kû) to eat; to have the use of; to consume, devour (poetic)

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

gub-ba stationed, on duty, in service
gúb(L1)-ba pure (ellu) (Yuhong, NABU 1990/3, 86); cf. a-gúb-ba lustration water, holy water

gúb(-bu), gábu, gáb, ga-ba left, left side (cf. á-gúb-bu)

gud(r) → gu₄(dr)

gùd(U.K.L.S.I.GA) nest

gûd - ús to build a nest

gud₄(g) (an ordinary kind of priest, conventionally translated lustration or purification priest) (the older rdg. gûda is still seen) (pašišu)

nat⁴ 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; cf. bur-gul

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

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

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

gun → gû(n)

gûn, 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, 69 n. 103 for the gûn/dar vs. si₄ sign contrast.)

gûn, gûn-na, gûn-a, gûn-gûn (multi)colored, dappled variegated, speckled; hatch-marked (in sign names)

gunni(KL.IZI) brazier

gur, gur₄ to turn, go around; to turn away; to return, repay (a loan); to roll

gur → gur₄
gurun fruit; fruitfulness, ripeness, lusciousness, abundance (cf. gi-in flower) (Civil, AV Biggs 25)

*guškin (obscure rdg. of → kū-sig,)

gš(gushur(RAB.GAL) or gushur(GIŠ.RAB.GAL) 'great clamp' for immobilizing enemies or miscreants, poetic (see Civil, AV Hallo 43 and cf. gš(rab)

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

Č

čá shed, barn, enclosure

ča → čar, bišač

ČÁ-dub-ba (a high-ranking official in civil and temple administrations) (šandabakku) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 133) Often read ša12-dub-ba, ePSD2 now reads bisač(PLSAN)-dub-ba 'archivist'

ča-e, če26-e I (= ego) (Krecher, AV Matouš II 39 suggests reading če, č(A,E), likewise ze, (ZA,E); alternatively perhaps če26 (Emesal mā-e or me-e)

GÁxGI, GÁxGL → gurdub

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

ča-nu (i.e. če26-nu) → du/ čen (ventive imperative)

ča-nun → čanun

ča-ra → čar

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

čal - taga (takā) to open (often elliptically just čal in imperatives)

čal-tagā-a experienced, educated

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

čanba → čanba, šaka(n)ka

čanun(GÁxNUN), ča-nun storehouse, warehouse

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

ČAR.DU → nindan

ČAR.ÉNSI → ēnsi

čarza(PA.AN), čárza(PA.LUGAL) (divine) rite, ordinance (cf. biluda(PA.AN))

čen ordinary (quality) (some read instead du)

čen, če26(n) → du

češ(d) sixty (Steinkeller, ZA 69, 176-187; Edzard, AV Klein 106) (cf. ugiula-češta/češ-da)

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

(č)češbu(GIŠ.SUB) (also read češpu, češpa) javelin (conventionally 'throw-stick') or boomerang? (reading uncertain, cf. čgšląr)

češbu(SUL.BULUG) (or češba, češpa/u) fight, fistfight (Civil, CUSAS 17, 261), wrestling match (Sallaberger, Der kultische Kalender I 178 n. 838)

(čg)čestin 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 → čin 'wine'.

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

češtin-HÁĐ raisin (read probably češtin-âh)

češtu(g)1,3 ear; intelligence, mind, understanding, reason; wisdom (see detailed discussion of terms and writings by Joan Goodnick Westenholz, AV Sjöberg II [2014] 281-297)

češtu - as to listen to, pay attention to


**gēštu-bad** wide wisdom

**gēštu - ĝal** to pay attention to

**gēštu - ĝar** to pay attention to, pay heed to, listen to, apply the mind to, to think (Joan Goodnick Westenholz, AV Sjöberg II 295)

**gēštu - gub** to decide to do, set the mind to, be mindful of, plan (Joan Goodnick Westenholz, AV Sjöberg II 295)

**gēštu-ga - ru-gú** to bring to (-a) the attention of (Joan Goodnick Westenholz, AV Sjöberg II 296)

**gi₄, MAŠ** night (now being read gi₄, see also gi₄ and ku₁₀)

**gi₄, pār, gi₄-pār₄, OS gi₄-pār₄ (KISAL)** residence of the high priest(ess) (Krebernik & Steinkeller, ZA 75, 46; Steinkeller, Priests and Officials [1996] 109f.)

**gi₄-pār, gi₄-pār₄, OS gi₄-pār₄ (KISAL)** (a fruit tree)

**gi₄, sa₄ (MAŠ)** midnight

**gi₄, û-na, gi₄-un-na** midnight, night

**gīḍiri, gidru** scepter (see Bramanti, KASKAL 14 [2017] 121-152; for the reading note the personal name nin-ĝidru<sup>"g"</sup> CUSAS 23, 46 ii 5)

**gin → du**

**gīr** to flash (cf. nim - gīr)

**gīr → ĝiri**

**gīr, ĝiri** knife, dagger

**gīr(-tab)** scorpion

**gīr-lā** butcher

**gīr(-ra) → ir₃(-ra)**

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

**gīrī - dab₃** to take the road, follow the path

**gīrī - du<sub>11</sub>** to use the foot (hapax in Gilgameš and Enkidu 165f.) (Attinger, Eléments 537)

**gīrī - ĝar** to step, tread upon; to prepare the way, make possible

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

**(gi<sup>₄</sup>)gīrī-gub** footstool

**gīrī-KIN - du<sub>11</sub> → gīrī-sag<sub>11</sub> - du<sub>11</sub>**

**gīrī-kūr - dab₅** to take a wrong path, an unfamiliar path; to leave, abandon

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

**gīrī-pad-rā** bone

**gīrī-sag₄(KIN) - du<sub>11</sub>** to trample under foot, crush (reading secured by syllabic -sa-ga in Shulgi X 88; see Attinger, Eléments 538-540)

**gīrī-sē-ga** domestic servant, menial (cf. gīrī-štē im-mi-in-sē ‘he made them into domestic servants’ RIME 3/2.1.4.3 iv 22, a Šū-Sin historical inscription)

**gīrī - ús** to step on, tread on

**gīrī - zē-er** to slip

**gīs₄al** oar, rudder

**gīskim(AGRIG)** sign, mark; signal (Ur III) (Civil, AuOr 8, 110 and AV W. Lambert 109); portent, unprovoked message (Steinkeller, RAI 60, 18) (gīskimmu, itti₃)

**gīskim-ti** trust, trusted

**gīssu(n)(GIŠ.MI)** shade, shadow; protection (reading with ĝ/ is not completely secure, see Krecher AV Matouš II 46f.)

**ĝīsh** tree; wood, timber, piece of wood, log; yoke (many now read ĝēš following Mittermayer-Attinger AbZ)

**ĝīš-ab-ba** mangrove (MC 21, 85)
ğiş - bar → ka-aš - bar

ğiş-búr snare, trap (ePSD2)

ğiş-búr an architectural gate fixture or ornament (Heimpel, Gudea Cyl A Commentary)

ğiş - dü to bring an offering (Sjöberg, AV Limet 139)

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

ğiş-gaz pestle (cf. /payment/ GAZ mortar)

ğiş-gi canebrake, reed thicket (ePSD reads queda/)

ğiş-gi-na, giş-gin(-(na) warp-beam of a loom; (a writing for giş-gana)

ğiş-gi, -gál antiphon(?) (an OB hymn rubric)

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

ğiş-gú neckstock (cf. gú giş - gar/gál)

ğiş-gú-di (or gú gú-di (?) lute(?); musical instrument in general

ğiş-gir foot fetters (Molina, JNES 63, 13 + n. 93) (kuršu)

ğiş-hé firmament, vault of heaven

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

ğiş-hur drawing, plan; divine design

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

ğiş-ká-na(-k) door-frame (gishkanakku)

ğiş - kéš to dam, block a watercourse

ğiş-kéš-da/rá wier, dam

ğiş-kiš-ti handiwork; craftsman, skilled worker

GIŠ.MI → gissu(n)

-git nú(d) or git geshnu(NÚ) bed (first reading with ePSD2, the second following Mittermayer & Attinger,Altbabylonische Zeichenliste No. 364, with Proto-Ea 843) The older reading  /nú/ is still seen (cf. Nisaba 15/1, 402; Civil, CUSAS 17, 234). 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), arguing for the reading /git gisnu. But note the Emesal writing nu-nú where mju writes the Emegir giš (see Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 79 n. 1).

ğiş-nú, (or git gešnu) light (núru)

ğiş-nú → (git) gisnu(NÚ)

na(giš-nú)-gal, na(nú)-gal alabaster (alternative rdgs. include gišnu(NÚ), gišnu, gišnu (see Veldhuis, Education 20f.; Marchesi, SEL 16, 10 + n. 29)

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

ğiş-rín balance, scales (gišrinnu)

GIŠ.RU → gešpa, gišlar

ğiş-šu manacles, handcuffs

GIŠ.ŠUB → gišlar

ğiş - šub to cast lots

ğiş-šub(-ba) lot; share

ğiş - tag to sacrifice

ğiş - tu to listen to, hear; to heed, obey (Joan Goodnick Westenholz, AV Sjöberg II 285f.)

ğiş ur-ur-ešè - lá to engage or compete in combat.

ğiş-ürü (ePSD now reads giš gušur) roof beam, rafter (> gušuru)

ğiş-ürü → gag-ğiş-uri, (UR3)

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

ğiş, giš penis

ğiş - dü to 'insert the penis,' copulate, mate

ğiş - dü to 'do the penis,' copulate
gišbu, gišbu, (KI.KAŠ) banquet, feast, party

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


\textit{gišnu} (NU11), \textit{gišnu} (or giš-nu1) light (nūru); alabaster (Marchesi, SEL 16, 10) (now being read ĝešnu)

\textit{gišlam, nitadam} (MI₂.US₂.DAM) husband; spouse (older PSD reads munus-nita-dam; ePSD2 now reads gišlam, q.v. for variant writings) (Emesal mu-ud-na)

\textit{giž(z)al} (GIŠ.TÚG.PI.NU1@90.SILĀ) attention; ear

\textit{giž(z)al - a₃} to pay attention to, attend, heed

\textit{ğuruš} (young) man; able man, adult male worker, laborer (Civil, AV Biggs); male serf (Maiocchi, CUSAS 13, 36) \textit{(etlu)}. Originally written with a single final vertical wedge, distinguished from \textit{kal} which is written with a double vertical wedge (Krebernik, OBO 160/1, 277).

H

ha-aš

ha-la (hal-la) (OB and later) inheritance share, portion (see hal)

ha-la-ba allotted share

ha-lam to be lost, forgotten; to destroy, annihilate, obliterate, eliminate (Emesal gel-le-ğ) (Civil, AV Biggs 19) \textit{(halāqu)}

ha-lu-úb oak(?), mahaleb cherry(?) (Heimpel, CUSAS 6, 132)

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

\textit{ha-lu-úb} oak(?) (cf. PSD B 88)
haš(-a) (OS haš-ša₄) broken, crippled (limb)

haš₄, háš thigh

(gš)hašhur(MA-gunu) apple (tree, wood, fruit)
(Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 57)

hé-ām, hé-a, hé Let it be (so)! (interjection, verbal form, and substantive; cf. hé-ām - du₁ to accede to, approve, say ‘amen’)

hé-du₄ distinguished (in appearance); ornament

HE₂-du₁ architrave (read perhaps gan-duᵢ); ePSD² puts to he₂-du⁷ and translates ‘architectural feature’

hé-gál abundance, prosperity

hé-nun, he-nun abundant, luxuriant; abundance, plenty (Sjöberg, AV Kienast 555)

hi to mix

hi-a various, assorted; (a virtual plural of collective nouns in OB, e.g. érin-hi-a troops)

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

hirin₄(LAK 175/KWU 318)(-na) (an aromatic plant)
(see AV Owen 51 for readings, also Civil, JCS 65, 58f.)

⁴gšHU (In Gudea Statue E: a container, or an Akk. loan is-hu 'string' of fruits? Bauer, AV Klein 27 suggests a 'rack' or 'frame'; cf. also the verb pag 'to enclose, to cage')

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

HU₂₄-in → u₁₁₄-in

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

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

húb, húb-bé acrobat (huppû)

húb - sar to run

huḡ(Zî) (written ŠE-tenû; still often transliterated hun) to hire, rent; to install in office; to be calm, soothed, quieted, pacified, appeased; to be well-disposed toward (Sovegjártó, AV Vargyas [2014] 119ff.) (agāru, nāhu, nuhhu)

hul, hulu to be bad, evil; to ruin, damage, destroy (Proto-Èa 407 writes both hu-lu (5x) and hu-ul (4x))

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

hul-bé, hul-bi-šè evilly, miserably

hul-gál evil, evildoer

hul - gig to hate, dislike

hul-gig hatred, hostility

hul - ti to dwell in wretchedness; to be spoiled

HÚL₄₄ → bibra₄₄

húl to rejoice, delight in, be happy

húl(-la) happy, joyous; joy

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

hûl → ûl

hun → huḡ

hur to scratch; to incise, draw

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

HUR → àr, har, mikken, mur, ur₅

hur-ru-um → hur

hur-sag mountain range, massif; highlands, foothills, (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 223-232)

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

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

32
I

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

i-bí, i-bí smoke (qutru)

i-gí-in-zu, i-gí-in-zu, i-gí-in-zu, igí-zu as if, as though; if so, in the event that

ì-li-nu-uš (a plant)

i-lu cry; wail, lament; song

i-lu - du₃₁ to do, 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-eš → i-ne-eš

ì/i-ri₃-na root

i-sì-iš laughter, delight; derisive laughter, derision; wailing, grief (J.G. Westenholz, AV Klein 361)

i-sì-iš - ġar to afflict with grief, deride(?)

i-sì-iš - lá to be full of laughter, delight; to suffer derision; to be be afflicted with worries (Krecher, Sumerische Kultlyrik 89ff.)

i-ti → iti₄

ì-iṭu 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)

ì, ìa (vegetable) oil; fat, tallow; butter

i-áb-a butterfat

i-bí-là → ibila

ì-bí-za financial loss, compensation, damages (Rubio, JCS 64, 51; Bartash, CUSAS 35, 500) (< ibissû)

ì-du₃₁(-ga) fine, sweet-smelling oil

ì-ğiš vegetable oil; sesame oil

ì-hi-nun-na, i-hé-nun-na precious oil

ì-fr-a perfumed, scented oil

ì-li fine(st) oil

ì-ne-éš/éš, i-ne-éš, ne-éš (ne-šē), e-ne-éš now, finally (Sjöberg, JCS 25, 131)

ì-nun(-na) (clarified) butter, ghee (Stol, BSA 7, 101-103, RIA 8, 197)

ì/i-rá-rá perfumer, ointment mixer (muraqqû)

ì-sáh pork fat, lard

ì-šim aromatic oil, perfumed oil

ì-šub → ìië-šub

i-ti → iti₄

ì-uud sheep-fat, tallow (ePSD2 now reads lib₃(N.LU)) (lipû)

ì-ĝar → inim-ĝar

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

ì-ki-sur-ra(-k) boundary canal

ì-lú-ru-gû ordeal-river (often divinized)

ìa, ì five (Edzard, AV Klein 101)

ìb → eb, ub

ìb anger, rage, fury

ìb waist, hip(s), loin(s); ìb-ìb hips

ìb-là belt
-ib/ib-ra-aš → -braš

ibu, i-bi-la heir (< aplu)

idigna the Tigris river

idim spring, underground waters

idim fierce, wild

gšig door

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

igi-a - gub → gub

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

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

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

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

IGILDU → igištu

igi - du₈ (duh) to see; to experience (see Karahashi, Diss. p. 113 for this expression vs. igi - bar 'to look at')

igi-du₈ vision, seeing; inspection (of animals, Bartash CUSAS 35, p. 387)

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

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

IGILGAR → kur₇

igi - gid to look angrily at, frown (cf. sag-ki - gid and igi-tur - gid) (nekelmū)

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

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

igi - gar to regard, gaze at; to confront, face; to make a court appearance, appear in court

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

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

igi - lib/lib₄(IGI) to be sleepless

igi-ni-gin-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-gál (a fraction, e.g. igi-3-gál one third)

igi - ri to set eyes upon, gaze at

igi - sa₉(LAK 159)/zāg(ŠID)/sa₈(g)/sag₁₀(SIG₃) to look into closely, examine, check; to select, sort (nasāqu, bēru) (for extended discussion see Waetzoldt, AV Owen 245ff.; cf. Proto-Ea 557)

igi-šè before, in(to) the presence of; often in the phrases igi PN-a(kt)-šè or igi-PRONOUN-šè

igi-tab (equid) blinkers, blinders (Vukosavović, JANES 32 [2011] 141-143

igi-te-en meshes of a net

igi-tur - gid to sneer at, distain

igi-zu → i-ğ₂-in-zu

igištu(IGILDU) foremost (ašarēdu) (< igi-šè-du)

iku (a surface measure = 1/18 bûr = 100 sar = ca. 3,528 sq. meters or 0.87 acres) (iku)

il v. to lift, raise, bear, carry (horizontally); to bear (figuratively), endure; to support (someone, e.g. Laws of Lipit-Ištar lines 73/75); n. carrier, porter

ÍL(-gá) → ga₆(g), gûr
**gilar(ŠUB), illar, illuru** throw-stick, spear, or javelin (uncertain, see Römer, AfO 40/41, 32-38, also s.v. CAD *tilpānu* 'bow'); basic meaning 'boomerang' (cf. the RU sign shape) (see also **gišbu**)

**gīdag, ildag** poplar? (ildakku, adaru)

**ildu(m)(IG1.NAGAR.BU), ildu(NAGAR.BU)** clan, (social) group

**ilimmu** nine (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

**im** clay, earth (as building material); tablet

**im** wind; spirit, soul (D. Katz) (can also be read tum₂, tumu, tu₁(m))

**im** rain (probably to be read šeg₂)

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

**IMA** rainstorm(?) (see Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma p. 222) Cf. šeg(A.AN), šeg₁(IMA.AN)

**im-babbar, im-bābbar** gypsum (*gaššu*) (Firth, CDLJ 2011:002)

**im-dub → in-dub**

**im-du₂-a, im-du₃-a** mud-brick wall, adobe wall (*pitiqtu*) (Sallabeger, Töpfer p. 12; Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 172)

**im-du₄** dew

**IM.DUGUD → muru₉**

**IM.DUGUD₅milen → anzu₅milen**

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

**IM.MI₅milen → ánu₅milen**

**im-mir/mer** (or better tum₃-mir) north wind (ePSD2 reads tum₃mir)

**im-ri-a, im-ru(-a)** clan, family, kin-group (Selz, AV Schretter 584, suggests reading ni-ri/ru-a) (see also Michalowski, MC 15, 401f.; Krispijn, AV Veenhof 257; Selz, AV Vargyas, 264f.)

**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-tuku** buffeting wind

**im-u₁₈-lu, im-ulù** south wind

**im** strange, alien, other

**imga₅a → ZÍ.ZAN**

**imin** seven; 'many, all' (poetic) (Edzard, AV Klein 102f., reads umin; Mittelmayer+ AbZ reads umun₇)

**in** straw, chaff (cf. in-nu)

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

**in - a₅** to insult, abuse

**in-di(TI), in-di** road, course, way

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

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

**in(-šē) - dúb** to hurl (as) an insult, insult

**in-nin, in-nu** straw (cf. in)

**in-nu-ha** (a kind of barley)

**i₉manna(-k)** goddess of passion, love and war, city-goddess of Uruk, the deified planet Venus (reading **i₉anana** has become common, but Attinger at least in NABU 2007/37 favored the traditional reading with double /n/ ; Mittermayer+ AbZ now reads **i₈anana**)

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

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

inim-ğál-la legal claim (OB) Varies with inim-gar-ra in OB legal texts (cf. Tall Sifr 72 tablet versus envelope)

inim - **gär** to put a matter (to someone, for judgment), raise a legal claim, sue, litigate (Wilcke, Early Law 42-43 prefers gù – **gär** ‘to shout’) (baqāmu, ragāmu)

inim-ğar legal claim, complaint; oracular utterance (in this meaning ePSD2 reads ír-ğar > egirrū)

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

inim - **gi**, to answer, repond; to revoke

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

inim - **kûr** to (try to) alter the words; to vindicate, go back to court concerning

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

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

ir smell, scent, fragrance; cf. ir-háb bad smell

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

ir - **si-im** to smell, sniff

ir → **ér, tûm**

ir, ir₁₁, arad₂₁, urdu₁₂₁ male slave, servant. (a) Pre-Sarg. er/ir(NÍTA) or ir₁₁(NÍTAXKUR) and ar-du. (b) Sarg. ar-du abandoned in favor of arad(NÍTA) or árad(NÍTAXKUR). (c) Sarg. and Ur III arad/árad and ir/ir₁₁ are all possible (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 82ff.) CDLI now prefers just ARAD or ÁRAD everywhere. See recently Michalowski, Correspondence 227f. and Selz, AV Vargyas 256 n. 90 for forms and discussion. (wardu)

ir-(KASKAL)mûßen **uršānu**-dove (Sollberger, AFO 40/41 52f., Ur III Drehem); compare ir,-sâg mûßen wild

pidgeon (PSD A/2 195a) for which ePSD2 now reads ırsag(KASKAL)mûßen

ir,(GIR)(-ra) powerful, mighty (gašru)

iri(URU) → uru

irigail (or urugal) netherworld; grave (poetic)

ği isimu, isimu sprout, shoot

iš(i) sand dune (bāšu); (previously: mountain, mountainous country) (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 219-222) ePSD2 now combines both meanings under iš

iš-dè, aš-te, ÜRāšte(LAGABxA) chair (kussū) (MC 4, p. 90)

iš-b incantation priest, exorcist (< Akk. āšıpu)

dıskur god of rain, city-god of Karkara

iti(d) or itu(d) month; iti-da monthly

iti₉(UĎ₉NANNA), ī-ti, ī-ti moonlight

itima(-k), itima-ma (or itima₉ma) dark chamber, bedchamber, cella

iz-zi → i-zi

izi fire

izi - **bar** to blaze

izi-bar,-bar,-ra blazing fire

izi-ğar torch

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

izi - **mû** to light a fire

izi - ri to set fire to

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

izi - te(n) to extinguish a fire
KA → du₁₁, kiri, zú

ka(₃), ka(₄) mouth; opening; origin, beginning, inception (see Attinger, ZA 95, 47f. for k/g refs.)

ka-ka-si-ga phonetic value of a sign (‘put into the mouth’) (ša telšim)

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 (Krecher, AV Kutscher II 117f.)

ka - du₃ 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 → zú - kéš

KA-kešda → zú-kešda

ka-mè opening, beginning of battle

ka - si-il to graze

ka-tab lid, cover

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

ka-tëš unity; unified, of one mind

ka-tëš-a - së(g) to unify

ka-tëš-a së-ga unanimous, harmonious

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

KÁ.GAL → abul

kaš-a (some now read ka₄) fox

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

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

káb-du₁₁-ga (a kind of jar) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 160-162); ‘geeiches Gefäß’ (i.e. calibrated vessel, Sallaberger, Töpfer p. 102)

kad₅ to fit, tie together

kadra(NÌ.ŠÀ.A), kádra(NÌ.ŠÂ) present (to a superior), bribe; offering (cf. Attinger, ZA 87, 115, who reads kádra") (Sjöberg, Or 39, 81)

kak → gag

KAL → ĝuruš, rib, sig₁₅, sun₇

KAL einkorn wheat (usually read sig₁₅, sik, values that “do not exist”, see Marchesi, Ebla and Its Landscape [2012] 280f. for discussion and references)

kal to be precious, dear, valuable; to be rare, scarce (Joshua Bowen, diss. [2017] p. 255)

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

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

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

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

n-kam-ma-ka for the n-th time (Marchesi, Or 68 [1999] 108-110)

kan₄ → ká(n)

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-kid₄), kar-ke₄ conventionally 'prostitute,' but now understood as a class of women not living under male authority, an independent woman (harīmutu) (Assante, UF 30, 5-97; cf. Glassner, RAI 47, 151ff.) Compare Attinger, ZA 95, 232f., kar-ṣ₄ke₄ or kar-ke₄₄ 'one who works the quay'; cf. Heimpel, AV Owen 160 n. 8.; ePSD reads simply kar₄ (non-tenû) in OS; for writing history see Veldhuis, AV Black 382.

kár to be bright, shining; to light up, flare up; to provoke, incite (cf. nu-kár-kár-dé without provocation); to insult, slander. Written GAN₄A₄ (non-tenû) in OS; for writing history see Veldhuis, AV Black 382.

kara₆ (GURU₃) granary, grain store, grain heap (usually read guru; for this newly suggested reading see Marchesi, LUMMA 111 + n. 569)

karadın → garadin

karkara(IM)₄ Tall Jidr, a large tell north of Adab (Powell, JNES 39, 42-52)

kaskal road, highway; caravan, expedition

KASKAL₄ mu₇len → ir₇ mu₇len

kaš, kas beer (Damerow, CDLJ 2012.2)

kaš-dé-a feast, banquet

ka₄ running, race

ka₄z, ka₄z(-k) runner (cf. lú-ka₄z-e)

ka₄z/kas₄ - du₄₁/e to run; to hasten (Attinger, Eléments 578-586)

kéš(d/r) to be bound, tied, joined; to be closed, locked, blocked, stopped, sealed. The root has a /d/ or /ɾ/ Auslaut, and the full finite root may be keṣdr; cf. OBGT 12, 5: sa₄g kéš-sé-ra-ab = kīṣṣar and see Steinkeller, JNES 46, 57. The past participle is written kéš-da (keṣda₃₃) or késhda(KÉŠ). Cf. Ṽ₄₃kird

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 Laga₃₃ 'the state of Laga₃₃'; used to express spatial ideas with PN's or pronouns, e.g. ki PN-a(k)-ṣé 'to PN's location > to PN,' ki-bi-ta 'from there,' ki-ba 'here'

K.I.A → ki-duru₅₄, peš₇₅

ki-a-na YYSTYPE of (funerary) libations, funerary chapel (Steinkeller, AV Machinist 461)

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

ki-a - za to prostrate oneself, bow down

ki-ba - ǧar to replace, substitute, exchange

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

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

ki-bi-së - ǧar 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-dür 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-du₄₁ ‘to play, dance’)

K.I.E.NE.DI.⁴ INANNA → īšemēn

ki-en-gi(r), ki-in-gi(r) Sumer (Steinkeller, AV Klein 308-309, analyzes as ki-in-gi(r) with pronunciation [ki-

⁵gir] understood as ‘native place’; 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-ğar grounds, settled place
ki-hul funeral (rites)
ki - hur to scratch, paw at the ground
ki-in-dar crevice (nigiṣṣu)

KI.IZI → gunni

KI.KAL → kankal
ki-lá weight
ki-lagaš the state of Lagash

KI.LAM → ganba, szakanka
ki-lul-la treacherous, dangerous place
ki-mah grave, cemetery

KI.NE → gunni

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.' (kissû). Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 171 translates 'foundation terrace.' Steinkeller, NABU 2020/104 translates 'retaining wall'. ‘Such walls were often made of baked bricks and thickly coated with bitumen, sunk next to the building’s lower course and foundations to protect them from underground water”)

ki-sa, ..., ka happy place; happiness
ki-sè-ga funerary offerings, rites (ePSD2 now reads ki-sig,ka)
ki-si-ga quiet, silent place
ki-sikil pure place; young woman, maiden

ki - su-ub to kiss the ground, make obeisance (periphrastic: ki-su-ub - a₃)

ki-su-(r), ki-sura₃ threshing-floor (Civil, Farmer’s Instructions p. 94)
ki-sum-, ki-šum- 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-sur₄(EREN₄)-ra in the OS royal inscription Ukg 16.) For readings see Schrakamp, AoF 42 (2015) 197

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-šû finale, coda, end (of a song)

ki-ta lower (side), opposite of an-ta

ki - tag to lay, put, leave on the ground; to plant; to found (cf. tag,₃)

ki - tûm to bury

ki-tûm grave

ki - tuš to establish or take up residence
ki-tuš seat, residence, dwelling place, habitation (cf. ki-dûr stool)

ki-u₄-ba formerly, once when, 'once upon a time'

KI.UD → kislah

ki-ul primeval place

ki-ulutin (a mythical place of original creation)

ki-ûr terrace (in a temple complex, especially that of Nippur which was a site of divine assemblies)
ki-uri₄, uri₅ the state Akkad (for detailed discussion of this meaning of URI see Civil, JCS 65, 54-57)

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

ki-ús dais(?), cultic seat(?)

ki-ús-sa firmly grounded, founded

ki(-a) - za to prostrate oneself, make obeisance

ki-za obeisance, homage

ki-za - túm to refuse obeisance

kib, kib-gunû (Lagash I) (dedicatory) clay nail (see Woods, AV Biggs 337f. for sign forms) (kibbu)

kib → gig, úl

g'kid reed mat

kid, kir, OS kid(1(IMxKÍD) to pinch off, cut off

KÍD.ALM → zermuška

kid-kid-da ritual

kíğ (kín) to seek, search out

kíğ (kín) to work, do a task

kíğ (kín) work, job, task; duties (Civil, AV Hallo 76) (kíğ is now the preferred reading, but the word is still seen written with a final /n/ like hun)

kíğ - a5 to perform work, labor

kíğ - du11 to perform work, labor

kíğ-gá skilled

kíğ - gi4 to send a message

(10) kíğ-gi4 - a messenger, envoy; omen (têrtu), as in Ur III sîla; kíğ-gi4 - a omen-lamb (Heimpel, BSA 7, 132f.)

kíğ-nim (cultic) morning meal, service

kíğ-sig (cultic) afternoon meal, service

(10) kikkin(HAR), kikkin(HAR,HAR) millstone, grinding slab Cf. géme-kikkin grinder, miller (some

read kín-kín or kinkín, others read ár-ár (OB); vars. kikken, mákikkin-na (see Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, p. 131f., ePSD qv.)

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

urudu kín sickle

kin → kîğ, saga11

kin-gal, kingal(GAL.UKKIN) leader, expert; dining hall

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

kir → kid

kir11(MUNUS.SILA4) female lamb

kir4 (kiri) hyena (bûşu)

kiri (kir4) nose, muzzle

kiri-dab/dab/tab groom

kiri šu - ġal to show reverence, make the gesture of reverence (the hand held up to the nose), make obeisance; periphrastic: kiri-šu-ğal - a,

kiri-zal → girî1-ţ-zal

g’kiriid(KEŠDA) hair clasp (Farber, AV Reiner [1987] 96-99) (kiriissu)

kisal courtyard

kisal-luh courtyard sweeper

kislah(KL.UD) empty, uncultivated land, vacant lot

(14) kishib, kishib seal; seal impression; sealed document

kishib - ra to impress a seal upon (loc.)

kiši8 ant

(14) kisig(U,GIR2-gunû), kisî10 (a kind of acacia) (ašâgu) (Veldhuis, Education 170; Biggs, OIP 99, 69-70). Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 298 now identifies as shok (= Arabic shauk), a thorny bush, prosopis farcata
ku → Ṽ - ku

ku-li friend (ePSD now reads gu₂-li)

ku-mul cumin(?)

ku-nu to come (a literary/poetic 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) n. silver, ‘money”; adj. silvery (Heimpel)

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

kù-babbar, also kù-bar₇-bar₆ (or -bábbar) (Ur III and earlier esp. in Laga texts) silver (‘white silver’)

kù-dîm silversmith, goldsmith

kù-gâl → gú-gal

kù-luh-ha refined, purified silver (Reiter, AOAT 249, 84, 89)

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

kù-sig₄(GL) (kù-si₂(GL)), kù-sî(g)(ZI) (the reading guškin is long obsolete) gold (‘yellow silver’) (Civil, JCS 28, 183f.)

kù-sig₄-huš red gold

kù-zu clever, experienced, expert

ku₇(r) (kur₇) 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 ku₇(dr) of the DU sign in OS and Ur III see Kre cher, ZA 77, 7-21. Written LIL (KUW 147) or ŠE+ŠU (KWU 636) in Ur III and earlier, both read as ku₇ in CDLI. (see Veldhuis, AV Sigrist 226-8)

ku₇(dr), kud(r) to cut, cut off; to decide (verdicts)

ku₇-da (kud-da) turtle or tortoise(?) (kušu) (see however kûṣu)

ku₆ (kua) fish ePSD2 reads /kud/, cf. šu-ku₆(d) (Englund, BBVO 10, 227-230)

ku₆-a-dé fresh fish

ku₆-izi smoked fish

ku₆(d), kù-kû签订了 (or kukku) sweet

ku₆(g), kukku₆(MI) dark; n. darkness (often reduplicated: ku₇-g₄ ku₈ or kûkku₆(MI.MI); cf. also gî₄(MI) ‘night’) (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32)

ku₄(dr) → ku₃, túm

kud(r) → ku₅

kul handle (of a tool)

kul-abu₄ Ki, kul-abu₄-bar₄ a precinct of greater Uruk (Marchesi, MC 14, 172 n. 99), a small city outside Uruk (Frayne, 2009)

kum → gum

kûm(NE) v. to heat; adj. hot

kum₄(UD)-ma hot (ED IIIb Lagash)

kun tail; outlet, end of a river, canal

kun-zi-da canal storage basin, reservoir

kun-abu₄ Ki, kul-abu₄-bar₄ a precinct of greater Uruk (Marchesi, MC 14, 172 n. 99), a small city outside Uruk (Frayne, 2009)

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kû₇-g₄, kun (syllabic wr.) stairs, ladder (simmiltu) (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 176) (ePSD2 reads /kuğ/)

kùn̟a → anše-kùn̟a

kur mountain; foreign land; netherworld (See Bruschweiler Inanna [1987] for cosmological and mythological references)

kur-gal Great Mountain (standard epithet of Enlil)

kur-gi₂₄, kur-gi₄ (domesticated) goose(?) ( > Akk. kurkû) (Veldhuis, Education, 263f.)

kur-ku/ku₄ torrent, waves (agû); triumph
kúr v. and adj. (to be) different, strange, foreign; (to be or become) hostile, inimical; to change, alter

kur₄ → gur₄

kur₆ → šuku

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

kur₇/kurum₇ - a₇ to inspect

kúrku(GÙ.AN.NÉ.SI) thunder

kurun(KAŠ.TIN), kúrunt(IN) beer ("made from barley malt and/or emmer wheat" probably with "grape syrup to sweeten and strengthen" Powell, Wine and the barley malt and/or emmer wheat" probably with "grape syrup to sweeten and strengthen" Powell, Wine and the Vine [1994] 104) (karānu, kurunu)

kuruṣda small-cattle breeder, animal fattener (some read guruṣda or g/kuruṣta) (Civil, AV Biggs 29)

kuš skin, hide; leather

KUŠ.A.ÉDÍN.LÁ → kušùµlu

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 or 20 inches)

kuš (metal) mold; pipe, channel

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

kušušù shark (PSD B); turtle, tortise (Cohen, JCS 25, 203-210); crab or snapping turtle (ePSD) (kušù)

L

la-he, la-he → lah₄₅

la-ha, la-he (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 and OAkk economic texts the term is also written lá-a, arguing for the later reading lá-ia

lag clod (of dirt)

lagab (massive) block, lump (upqu)

LAGAB → gur₄, kur₄, lúgud, niğin

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

lagas(ke), lagas(ke) the city and state of Lagash (see Attinger, NABU 2007/37 for final sibilant; for detailed discussion of writings see CUSAS 33, 126)

lah₄₅ → túm

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

lahtan(1-4) pithos (jar for liquids); beer-mixing vat (Giusfredi, NABU 2018/42)

LAK 20 (a kind of sheep or goat, Krebernik OBO 160/1, 275 n. 454; Sallaberger 'he-goat'; Subartu II [1996] 186; Molina apud Notizin ‘young male goat’, CM 50, 522)

LAK 175 → hirin₄
làl(TAxDÛG) n. date syrup, sweet syrup; honey; adj. sweet (as honey) (cf. Zgoll, AOAT 246, 376)

làl-hur wax; model(?)

lam → lum

gīlam almond (šiqdu) See now RLA terebinth for confusion of LAM, LAMxGAL, LAMxKUR readings and meanings

gham-gal terebinth (nut), pistachio (Stol, On Trees 11ff.) (buṭṭatu)

q̣lamma(r)(KAL) (some still read q̣lama) female protective deity, good genie, ‘guardian angel’ (Heimpel, NABU 1994 p. 73), cf. uduk

ghle-um writing board(s)

ghli juniper (burāšu)

li(b) to be happy, glad

li-li-is kettledrum

lib(LUL) v. & adj. (to be) dazed; n. ominous, deathly silence

libir(IGI+ŠE₄) v. & adj. (to be) old, lasting (< labāru)

líl foolish; lú-líl-lá fool (> lillu ‘fool, idiot’)

líl air, wind; open air, outdoors, open country; nothingness; phantom (cf. eden-líl haunted steppe, lú-líl incubus > līlū) (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, duššā, kamāru) (Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.)

lu-a, lu-lu-a numerous

lu → lú

lu(g) (lug), lu.(g) or lú(ka) before Ur III to live (referring to animals); to herd, pasture, tend (animals) (Akk. uuzzu, rabāšu) The plural root is sig₂ or se₂; (see Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff. & Third Millennium Texts 35, reading luk₂ or lú₂) (see Attinger, ZA 95, 47f. for distribution of g/k)

lu(g), lu-gú to be twisted, crooked (zāru) (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 100; Civil, Farmer’s Instructions p. 175)

lu(-úb)isi turnip(?); bean(?) (Akk. luppā)

lu-lim → lulim

lú person, man; someone; person in charge (Jacobsen, AV Kutscher 69ff. ‘boss’); the one who (virtual relative pronoun) (Emesal mu-lu) Cf. lú-ulu

lú-bappir, lú-bàppir (OS) brewer (see also 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/ğa̅l) enemy

lú-éš-gīd, lú-éš-GĀNA-gīd surveyor

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

lú-hṵg-ḡá hired man, hired worker; the constellation Aries

lú-igi-nígīn ‘the roving eyes’ (an elite class of citizens in Lagaš I administrative texts, perhaps a kind of informal inspector or monitor)

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

lú-kar-ra fugitive, refugee

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

lú-ki-inim-ma, lú-inim-ma witness

lú-kin-gi₃-a (lú-kiṅ-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-diğir priestess); (an ecstatic priest?) (see lumahhu, makhû)

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

lú-níg-zuh (or lû-níg-zuh?) thief

lú-nisi(SAR)-ga vegetable gardener (cf. YOS 18, 115 ii 24) (lú-nisi in OS Lagaš texts)

lú-TÚG → ázlag

lú-túg-duₘ → túg-duₘ

lú-tur(-ra) minor, child (Bartash, JCS 70 [2018] 18-20

lú-uₘ mounted courier; ‘sea-faring merchant’ (Selz, HANE/M 14, 269; ‘shipping agent’ (Bartash, CUSAS 35, 248:3

kuₘ-lu-úb leather bag (luppu)

lú-ùlu, lú-ù₁₆-lu (or lû-ùluₘ) men, people; human beings, humanity, mankind (< *lú-lû) ePSD now reads lú-lû₁₆, DCCLT reads lú-ù₁₆-lu

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

lú-uzugₘ-ga a sexually impure or unclean person

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

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

lus(g) → lu(g)

lub(LUL)(-bi) (with wood or copper determinative) a kind of axe (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 149)

lugal king, master; owner

lùgud(-da) short, small (Civil, AV Biggs 29)

luh to be clean; to clean, wash; to purify, refine

luh-ha cleaned, refined

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

LUL → lu(g), nar, šatam

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

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

lul-ba furtively, treacherously

lul(-da) - du₄₁ to speak falsely, tell a lie (Attinger, Eléments 597f.)

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

lul-da - pà(d) to swear falsely

lulim, lu-lim stag cf. māš-lulim hind, female deer

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

(lûlûng₃₈₃) (lûmg₃₈₃) (wr. LÚ.ŠIM, ŠIMxNINDA, ŠIMx, KAŠxNINDA) brewer The reading remains unclear (previously read lû-bappir₃₈₃ in early Lagaš texts), probably a genitive construction. (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 291; Civil, AV A.Leo Oppenheim 88) Note lûng₃ has a final vertical wedge not found with the similar bappir sign

M

gûₘ MA → ṣₘ pëš

(ɡₘ) ma-(an)-si-um/ú grain sieve (nappîtu); (a symbol of royalty, see CAD mašš₄ B and Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 242)
ma-az, ma-ra-az (to be) abundant(?), joyful(?) (elēšu) (ePSD now translates 'to swell') (often occurs together with hi-li)

ma-da country, land, district, territory (Limet, RA 72 [1978] 1-12); countryside, frontier (area) (Michalowski, Correspondence p. 125ff.) (< mútu)

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

ma-mu(d), ma-mú(d) dream

ma-na a weight measure = 60 gīn = 0.48 kg. = 1.06 lb. (< Akk. mina)

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

(g)m-a-sá(-ab) (a kind of basket) (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 372f.) Cf. (dug)sa-ab (an oil jar)

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

(m)á boat

má-addir ferry boat, hired boat

má-du boat builder

má-gid boat tow-man

má-GIN i.e. má-DUN-gunu boat caulker, asphalter, ship-builder (Steinkeller, Sales documents 255)

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

(má-lah) boat owner, skipper, boatman

(g)ma.(ME) (the conventional reading, ePSD2 reads ba) (a fine divine or royal garment) (natbašu)

MAH → šutur

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

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

gi-mar spade, shovel

(g)m-ar-gid-da wagon, cart (abbreviated as mar) (Civil, NABU 1989/62)

mar-sa shipyard, cargo-boat yard (Ur III) (Alivernini, NABU 2001/52, p. 55ff.; Zarins, AV During-Caspers 209ff. ‘dockyards’; ePSD2 ‘shipyard’)

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


mar-uru₉/ru₁₀ → é-mar-uru₉/ru₁₀

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

maš one-half

maš → máš, sa₉

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

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

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

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

maš, maš (male) goat, billy goat; (male) kid; kid-omen, exotispy

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

maš-anše, maš-anše herd, (wild) animals (mešrētu)

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

maš-lulim hind, female deer

maš-sag bellwether (lit. ‘lead-sheep’), leader

maš-šu-gid(-gíd) haruspex, diviner (see šu - gid)
māš-šu-gid-da kid for exstispy

maškim (state) commissioner, deputy, inspector, bailiff; supervisor of a transaction (Foster USP 112)

me divine power, attribute, cultic offices (e.g. CDLI P462103:12), essence (G. Cunningham, Analysing Literary Sumerian 76), “cosmic ‘forces’ or ‘absolutes’ controlling and empowering all the phenomena” (Steinkeller, RAI 60, 10)

me silence, dumbness, daze

me, -m to be (copular verb), me- a that which is

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

me-dim bodily members, features

me-lám (hot) divine radiance, brilliance, splendor, aura, halo (now being read me-lem₄, 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 - ǧāl to be fitting

me-te-na → ni-te-na

me-tēš/te-eš - i-i to praise, extol

mè battle, war

men(Ĝ’xME.EN), OS men₄(LAGABxME.EN), men₄(Ĝ’AxEN) (a kind of crown or turban, ePSD2 ‘tiara’)

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

gi₄ mes (a native tree/wood used to make furniture) (Van de Mieroop, BSA 6, 159f.) (mēsu)

gi₄ mes-má-gan-na Indian rosewood (dalbergia sissoo) (musukkanu)

mete(TE.ME)-na → ni-te-na(-k)

MI → gi₄, gi₄, ku₁₀, kūkku

mi-ri → mir

胃肠 mi-ri-tum (a stringed instrument)

胃肠 mi-ri-za punting-pole (MC 21, 107) (parissu)

mi-tum →胃肠 mitum

mi → munus, zà-mí

mi - du₁₁, mi-zî(-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.ÚS.DAM →胃肠 gštalam

MÍ.ÚS.SÁ son-in-law, brother-in-law (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 37-38; Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 221-225.) Now often read mussa, mussa₄, or simply mi-ús-sá. Cf.胃肠 núg-MÍ.ÚS.SÁ

MÍ.ÚS.SÁ-tur son-in-law (Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 225f.)

MÍ.ÚS.SÁ₄ punion pelican or crane(?), ePSD2 reads gambi ‘crane’ (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)

胃肠 imir,胃肠 imer →胃肠 im-mir, tum₄-mir

胃肠 mitum(TUKUL.AN), mtu₄(TUKUL. BAD), mi-tum divine weapon, mace (also read mitta or mida and胃肠 mi-du(TUKUL.AN) or胃肠 middledu(TUKUL.BAD), see ePSD2) (mīṭtu)

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

mu NOUN-a(k)-šè, mu-PRONOUN-šè in place of, instead of someone or something, because of
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-ku₄(DU) (older reading mu-túm) income

mu-lu (Emesal for lú)

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

mu(-šé) - sa₄ to name, call as a name

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

mu-sar-ra inscription

mu-tuku famous, renowned

mu-túm → mu-ku₄(DU)

mu-ud-na → ġitlam

mu₂(d) to grow (up, out), sprout; to ignite; to incite (rarely seen Auslaut /d/ , /r/ or /dr/ ? Cf. OS munus-mú(d) maltster and Sarg. Adab lú gu₄, mú-da cattle raiser)

mu₄(r)(TÚG) (mur₁₀) to clothe oneself, dress, wear; to use, take, give as clothing or as cloth covering

mu₄, mu₄-mu₄ incantation (cf. mu₄ to make a noise or sound, Peterson, AoF 45 [2018] 175f.)

mud blood

mud to create, engender, sire

mud₄-me-ĝar joy, rejoicing (rīšātu)

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

mul star, constellation

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

mun, mun₄(SIS) n. salt; adj. salty

munu₄, munu₄₃ malt

munu₄-mů(d) maltster

munus(SAL) woman, female (some read mí in certain contexts, but its relationship to munus is unclear; for discussion of readings see Attinger, NABU 2020/2); female personal name determinative used, for example, in Old Babyloian legal texts

MUNUS.SILA₄ → kir₁₁

mur lung(s); breast

mur-gu₄ cattle feed, fodder (imrû)

mur(HAR) - ū₄ to roar, bellow (previously read ur₅ - ū₄, ePSD2 reads murum - ū₄) (cf. Samit, MC 18, 97)

murgu, múrgu back (part), backbone; shoulder (arkatu, būdu)

muru₄(IM.DUGUD) cloud

murub₄(LAK₁₅₉) n. middle (part), midsection; midst; adj. medium-sized (see ePSD2 for other writings)

muš snake, serpent

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

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

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

muš - bûr to loosen the hairdo, let free the hair

muš, múš countenance, appearance, aspect; halo, aura; temple base or emplacement (George, AV Black 113) See also → suh, sūh 'crown, diadem'

mûš-me face, features, appearance
muš, - túm to cease, have an end, stop (work); cf. muš nu-túm-mu unceasing, one who never ceases (to provide for) (Willeke, Lugalbandaepos p. 130f.), Emesal muš – ga (e.g. Ur Lament 1ff.) (naparkū)

mušen bird

mušen-dù birdcatcher, fowler

mušen-dù-pag bird-catcher (and) cager (an occupation in Presargonic Lagash)

N

na stone, boulder; stones formed for particular uses (Heimpel Gudea Cyl A Commentary.) (cf. → na₄)

na → na₅

-na → a₅

na-an-na besides

na-dè(IZI), na-de₅ incense (qutrinu) (Veldhuis, CDLI: CDLN 2003:003)

na - de₄(g) a) to clarify, explain, instruct, advise; b) to purify (elēlu); c) to clear away/out, separate (animals from herds, especially dead animals); d) to clear out, cut (timber) See most recently Sallaberger, AV Klein 229-253; also Klein, AV Kutscher XVff.; Civil, AVHallo 74. Many read the verb conventionally as ri₄(g); note the OS vowel harmony in i-mi-ri DP 480 ii 3. Selz, ASJ 17, 260-262, reads /drī/. See also → de₄(g).

na-gada herdsman, shepherd

na-ma-su → nu-mu-su

na-me someone, anyone; no one, nothing, nothing (usually an ellipsis for lù-na-me or nīg-na-me); cf. ki-na-me-se to no other place, u₄-na-me never

na - rù(DÚ) to erect a stele (read perhaps drù)

na-rú-a stele (some now read na-dù-a despite the Akk. loanword narù)

ná, gi₄ná → nú, gi₄ nú, gi₄š-nú(d)

na₄ (precious) stone (see Ross, AV Kilmer 232f.); determinative for stones and stone objects (cf. na)

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

na₄-šu(-k) stone hammer, pounder (Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132f.)

na₄-šu-gul-gul lower millstone (Stol, On Trees 89-92)

(ge₄) na₅, na box (pitnu)

na₅ → nag

nagga → an-na

nag to drink, give to drink (reduplicated na₄-na₄)

nag-ku₄ a side pond or water reservoir for flood control (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 133f.)

na₅ga alkali-plant, potash, soda; soap (see Postgate, CM 50, 623-627) (uh₄lu)

na₅ga-si-è sprouted alkali-plant

na₅ga(GAZ), na₅ga(KUM) to grind, mill (cf. gaz, gum) (Nisaba 15/1, 397 n. 716)

gi₄nágā mortar, hand-mill (OS, see Selz, FAOS 15/2 557; cf. gi₄-gaz pestle)

na₅gar carpenter (/g/ with Attinger+Mittermayer AbZ; ePSD2 prefers nagar (Civil, AV Biggs 20) (naggaru)

nam being, state, 'that which is' (Krecher, ASJ 9, 86); fate (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 378f.); essence, (essential) nature (< na₄-am 'that which indeed is' (Steinkeller, RAI 60, 7) Cf. nam-bi-se because of this, for this, as the result of this; nam NOUN-a(k)-se because of something; nam-ţú₄ 'what is it to me?' (ironic expression, perhaps derived from a-na-am-ţú₄ according to B. Tanos, Analyzing Lit. Sum. 252)

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

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

nam-dag → nam-tag

nam-dam  state of being a spouse, of being married

nam-duša  companionship, friendship

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

nam-ērim  (assertory) oath; evil

nam-ērim-ku  to swear a (declamatory, assertory) oath (concerning -e) (perhaps strengthened with a curse) (Sallabeger, AV Sigrist 159ff.)

nam-ga-ešš  (foreign) trade

nam-gal  greatness

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

nam-kal-ga  strength, might

nam - kuš  to curse

nam-lú-ušlu, 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(-gál)  authority, sovereignty, royalty

nam-ra(-ak)  booty, plunder; nam-ra-aš - aš  to take as booty

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

nam-si-sá  justice; just qualities, rectitude

nam-šeš  brotherhood, fraternity

nam-šita, nam-šii(a)  a prayer or rite; a generic term for ‘priest’ (Steinkeller, JANER 19 [2019] 118, 136ff.)

nam-šub  incantation

nam-šul  vigorous youth(fulness)

nam-tab-ba  partnership; companionship

nam-tag(-ga), nam-tág(DAG)  evil deed, sin; guilt

nam - tar  to decide fate, determine destiny; to determine the essence or existence of a person or a thing (Steinkeller, RAI 60, 7) Cf. older syntax nam-šè - tar  to decide ... as a fate

nam-tar  fate, destiny

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

nam-ûš  death

nam-zu  knowledge, wisdom

dnanna(r)  the moon god, patron of Ur (cf. đsuen)

dnanna(r)  primeval goddess of the sea, the mother of đEnki  (previously read đnammu, see Frayne, Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods 1, p. 423, for full discussion and previous references)

ne  musician

ne → nè

NE → baršu, kúm, šegšu  also me-lám(NE) and zú - girtu(NE)

NE-NE → nín

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

ne-és → i-ne-és

ne-ha  v. and adj. (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 (Emesal še - su-ub)

né(PIRIG), ne, ni strength, might, (military) force(s)

nesaĝ, ne-saĝ, ni-saĝ first fruits (offering); a special category of people, foremost. The nesaĝ sign is LAK 159, distinguished from murub₄ only through Ur III.

ni-is-k/ku finest, select (said of equids); a special category of people, see Foster, RA 75 [1981] 190; a military occupation? Abrahaami Philippe, BAR International Series 1855 [2008] 3

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

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

ňí - bûr to show off, make oneself important

ňí - dúb to relax, rest

ňí-e tag-ra waif (lit. 'left to self', Heimpel AV Owen 159ff.)

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

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

ňí gûr-ru clad in fearsomeness

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

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

ňí-silim-eš - du₁₁ to boast

ňí-su-ub crazy person; (an ecstatic?)

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

ňí-te(g) fear

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

ňí-te self; cf. ni-te-né by himself, herself, cf. var. ne-te-né in Gudea Cyl B 18:16 (for var. me-te, see G. Cunningham, Analysing Literary Sumerian 76f.)

ňí-te-na(-k), me-te-na, mete(T.E.ME)-na his or her own; cf. ni-te-bi their own

ňí - tuku to revere, respect, have fear of

ňí-tuku reverent, respectful

(îi)ni-zuh thief (cf. niğ-zech-a theft)

nidba → niğdaba

ni-ĝar → niĝar

niğ female dog: a leather belt (as a plow part, Civil, CUSAS 17, 263)

ni(a) (OS niğ-gu-ā) barley/grain-fed, grain-fattened

ni(a) < niğ-gu-ā like lul-da < lul-du-ā or bar-da < bar-du-ā)

niğida → ba-ri/ri-ga

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

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

niğ-á-zi(ga) violent act (ṣēnu)

niğ-ak-a accomplishment

niğ-ář-ra groats (mundu) (Damerow, CDLJ 2012/2 p. 10 + n. 33 now reads GAR árra 'barley groats') cf. RLA 8, 25

niğ-ba allotment, distribution, portion; gift

niğ-bûn(KA1M)(-na) turtle (šeleppû)

niğ-buru₁₄ harvest yield
niğ-dabû (appropriation, requisitioned item(s) (Nisaba 15/1, 399)

niğ-dim-ma creation

niğ-du-a (OS niğ-dû) string of (dried) fruit (Pre-Sargonic, replaced by śe-er-gu in Late Sargonic, see Civil, Or ns 56, 233ff.); a container for figs and apples (Postgate, BSA 3, 123-124)

niğ-du: a (theologically) fitting thing (The reading is conventional, but many now read niğ-ul 'primeval thing.' Cf. niğ-ul-li-a in Ean 1 vi 6 and Urnamma 26 ii 1 and see J. Bauer, AV Klein 26f. and Ao 40/41, 94 with J. Cooper, followed by C. Suter, contra Falkenstein OSGL I 60 and 73 [based on syllabic nu-du in Gudea Cyl A 3:2] and Edzard, RIME 3/1. Compare the Lagaš I male PN niğ-du-pa-ê, where du seems to make more sense than ul.)

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. ĝar. Michalowski, RAI 47, 418, takes as a loan from makkûru. See Schrakamp, BiOr 65 [2008] 680 for references.)

niğ-galam artfully wrought thing; artfulness

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

niğ-gig(-ga) interdicted thing, sacrilege, taboo; abomination, evil act; bare, 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-ka7-a5) (balanced) account, accounting

niğ-kus tax, revenue

niğ-ku5 - a-s to tax, bring in revenue

niğ-kûr hostile, hateful thing

tû-niğ-lâ bandage (sindu) (Samit, MC 18, 104)

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

niğ-meĝar awed silence (qûlu); cheer (rišâtu)

niğ-Mû-ûs-Sâ 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, anything; 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-saĝ → nesaĝ

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

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

niğ-si-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 (Krispijn, AV Veenhof 251ff.)

niğ-ul → niğ-du7

niğ-zi-gâl ‘thing producing breath,’ living thing, creature (šiknat napištim); wild animals (nammaššû) (Tinney, Nippur Lament p. 167ff.) Cf. zi-šâ-gâl

niğ-zû-gub lunch, snack

niğ-zuh-a stolen thing, theft (cf. (î)ni-zuh thief)
niğar(U.U.D.L.I.L) cella (older reading is ni₃-gar or niğin-gar; recently Zgoll, ZA 87, 190 reads niğar) (Civil, AV Biggs 26: /ŋ/ is uncertain)

niğaba(PAD.ŪNANNA) (or nindaba, nidba) (food) offering (see CAD nindabū LL for writings)

niğin to circle (about), go around, wander about; to encircle, enclose, surround; to be surrounded with (OB). Reduplicated imperfective form is probably to be read ni₁₀-ni₁₀, byform ni₃-ni₄(NE)

niğin to total (e.g. DP 248, 3:5) (cf. šu-niğin)

niğin, niğin(-na) total, totality, all together

niğin fetus

niğin-gar → niğar

niğin₄demo New reading for older → NINA₄demo (modern Surghul), Lagash cult center of the goddess nanše

niğir (conventionally read nimgir) herald, town crier; bailiff

nim, num fly

nim - ĝir to flash lightning

nim-ĝir(-ĝir) (flashing) lightning


nimgir → niğir

nimin, nin₃ forty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

nin lady, queen, mistress; sister (Presasargonic 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, proprietress.' (Eemesal gaša-an, also imunu in male gods' names, e.g. Nanše hymn 2 iv 20)

nin-diğir → ereš-diğir

nin-ĝir-su(-k) chief (male) god of the Lagaš state, comparable to the Nippurian god nin-urta

d nin-hur-saĝ-gá the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving, patron goddess of Kēš

d nin-kaš(LUL), d nin-kaš(PÉŠ) mongoose; rodent(?) (> šikku) (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 67-9)

d nin-kišim(PÉŠ) (a goddess) (Veldhuis, JCS 54, 67-9) Note ePSD2 translates 'mongoose' for both nin-kaš and nin-kišim

d nin-il consort of Enlil, the patron god of Nippur

d nin-ninamašien a kind of harrier hawk (see Veldhuis, Education 272-275 for writing variants)

d nin-SAR a cautious reading for this goddess; some read nin-mu, now also being read nin-nisi(g), cf. Schrakamp, AoF 24 [2015] 197 nin-sig(nisig)

d nin-tu(r) the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving

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

nin₃(SAL.KU) sister (this sign is distinguished from the sign nin(SAL.TÚG) only after OS)

NINA₄demo (Tell Surghul) the cult city of the Lagash goddess Nanše, located below Lagaš on the i-niğin₄demo-šē-du canal (the sign is ABxKU₄, i.e. NANŠE now being read Niğin₄demo, or Niğen₄demo in ePSD2, based on Proto-Ea 288)

ninda (inda) bread, food (the early NINDA sign is a picture of a ration bowl, see Damerow, CDLJ 2012:2 § 3.4, or originally of a bread mold, e.g. Selz, Oxford History of the ANE [2020] 171)

ninda bread bull; seed funnel of the seeder plow

nindaba → niğaba

ninda(n)(NINDA), nindan.₄(NINDA.DU) (a length measure = 2 gi = 12 kūs = ca. 5.94 meters or 19.5 feet) (cf. gi-diš-ninda(n) measuring-rod 1 nindan long) (Powell, ZA 62, 197-201)

ninkum → enkum

ninu fifty (Edzard, AV Klein 106, reads final vowel as long: /nînu/)
nir(NUNxNUN) trust; sovereignty, authority; nobility(?)

nir vault, arch (cf. ePSD2 nir-gam-ma ‘arch’)

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

NIR-da → šer-da

nir - ḫál to trust, have confidence in (-a), rely upon; to evidence/show/give off an aura of authority (Cessarelli, AoF 45 [2018] 66-88)

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

nir-ḫál-bé (Emesal še-er-ma-al-bé) proudly (etellih)

nir -(ZA.MIR) chalcedony

nisaba (or nidadba) goddess of reed and writing

nisī(g)(SAR) vegetable; greenery, vegetation; (post-determinative for garden vegetables, still being read sar). Cf. lú-nisī-ga ‘vegetable gardener’ YOS 18, 115 iii 24; lú-nisī in Presargonic Lagaš texts (< nīg-sīg, see sīg)

ništ twenty (Edzard, AV Klein 104f.)

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

NIT.A.GA → bunga

nitadam → ḡīltam

nu not to be (in limited use as a finite verb)

NU to spin (thread) (so ePSD2, but some read šīr)

nu- (old by-form of lú which begins a handful of compound nouns)

nu-bánda, nu-bánda du (older nu-bánda-da) inspector, overseer; ‘lieutenant’ or better ‘colonel’ in charge of a large ‘battalion’ (Steinkeller, AV Postgate 540)

nu-bar (a kind of priestess) (kulmašītum)

d nu-dīm-mud (a by-name of Enki)

nu-ēš(-k) a priest in the cult of Nippur (> nēšakku) (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 226)

nu(-u)-gīg a kind of consecrated woman, often associated in some way with birthing (qadīštum, ištarītum); traditionally ‘hierodule’ as an epithet of Inanna (Civil, CUSAS 17, 286ff.) Emesal mu-gīb(GIG), nu-şī,(GIG)-ib

nu-(k) kiri(-k) orchardman, gardener (also with phonetic indicator in Ur III: nu-su-kiri, nu-kiri,k) (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-kūš-u the upper and lower sockets that house the upper and lower ends of a door post (Heimpel, Gudea Cyl A Commentary)

nu-me-a ‘though not being’, ‘as if it were’, in a negative conditional clause

nu-mu(-un)-su, nu-ma(-nu)-su, na-ma-su widow The reading is conventional; ePSD2 now reads nu-mu(-un)-kuš for which see Cavigneaux, RA 87, 111.

nu-sīki, nu-sīg fatherless or homeless child, orphan, waif

gīnu-úr-ma pomegranate (nurmū)

-nu-uš frustrative preformative, introducing an unreal condition

nū(d), nu,(SAl) to lie (down), bed down, go to bed; to lay down (e.g. traps, snares, sheaves; see Sjöberg, AV Klein 297); to creep, slither, slide down (e.g. Gilgamesh and Huwawa A 148) Previously read nā. For the value nu, see šē21; Veldhuis, in Education 284, calls šē21 "the inanimate complement of nū."

gīnu-nū → šiš-nū

nu-nu(-gal) → ḡiš-nu(-gal)

numun seed; descendant (Civil, AV Biggs 30, JCS 65, 41) Not to be read nu-gūn according to ePSD2, see Heimpel, Gudea Cyl B commentary

numun(ZI&ZI.LAGAB) and variants (a type of rush or sedge) (Civil, AV Biggs 30, JCS 65, 41); ‘alfalfa grass’ (ePSD2). Also read gug, with similar meanings
NUN₃⁴ → agargaraₕ₄

nun noble, prince; princess (see Temple Hymns 82)
nun(-na) princely, noble, preeminent, grand, majestic; loud

nun-bé loudly

nundum(KAxNUN) lip; lip or rim of a vessel

nunuz egg (< *nuz-nuz, Civil JCS 65, 33, cf. nu-úš = nus(NUNUZ) Proto-Ea 727)
nadnunuz ovoid bead

nunuz - ĝar to lay eggs

P

pa branch, branches; stick
dPA read dgidru by Bramanti, KASKAL 14 (2017) 128ff.

pa-āg, pa-an → zi - pa-āg, za-pa-āg
PA.AN → ĝarza, biluda

pa-bil₂₃,gà male ancestor (Rubio, JCS 64, 6, 10f.)

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

pa-mušen(-na) feathers

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

pa-sa-lá-a tied bundle of sticks

pà(d) to come into view or consideration, be revealed; to reveal, show; to call (up), invoke, swear (by the name of someone); to choose; to find, discover

pa₈(PAP), pa₈(PAP,E) irrigation ditch (palgu)

pa₅, pap older brother, eldest son; forebear, "father"

pa₆/pa-bil-gà grandfather; paternal uncle; ancestor

giatan (a kind of basket)

pad(r) to break off a piece (kasāpu), chip off; to crumble, crush, destroy (šebru, pasāsu) (PSD B now connects, at least in some meanings, with bu(r), q.v.) (Steinkeller, WZKM 77, 191 + n. 18)

pad(r) portion, piece (see also šuku)

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

tāpala₁,₃ (a divine or royal garment)

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

įtįpan (rarely įtįba-na) bow (reading ban is obsolete, see Civil, JCS 55, 50f.)

pār-rim₄ → bar-rim₄

pe-el, pėl(BIL) to defile, spoil, dirty (lu"u"

pe-el-là, p/bil-là spoiled, sour, bad; defiled, desecrated (cf. šu pe-el-là - du₁ to defile)

peš heart of palm

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

peš - ĝal to be powerful

pėš mouse (humšuru)

įtįpėš(MA) fig

peš₅ to card wool

peš₁₀(KI.A) riverbank, seashore; marshy area (Crisostomo, RA 112 [2018] 110) ePSD2 adds reading piš₁₀ with several additional meanings

pi-lu₅-da → biluda

piriğ lion

pisağ, pisan → biśağ
pu-úh-ru-um assembly (< puhrum >)
pu(LAGAbxU) well, well-pit (see also túl)
pu-giškiri<sup>6</sup> irrigated orchard
puzur<sup>4</sup>, puzur<sup>2</sup> (buzur<sub>4,5</sub>) secret; protection

**R**

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

-(b)-ra-aš → -braš

ra-gaba, rá-gaba mounted messenger, courier, rider (possibly a eunuch in OB according to Stol, AV Attinger 329ff.)

rá to prepare perfume, scented oil (see í-rá-rá)

rá-zu → a-rá-zu

g<sub>h</sub>rab (ePSD2 raba) clamp, stock (cf. gušur<sub>4</sub>)

reʒ, → du

ri to lie (heavily) upon, press upon, put (firmly) onto, into; to push; to oppress; to affix, cover with; to found, erect, lay down; to equip with; to mix into (e.g. Santag 6, 21:8) (ramû)

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

ri(g) → deʒ

ri-ri-ga → deʒ-deʒ-ga

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

rin → ĝiš-rin

ru-gú to face, stand opposite, counter, confront, oppose, ‘withstand’ (ePSD2)

RU-lugal → ŠUB-lugal

rú(DU<sup>1</sup>) to erect, in na-rú-a (read drû? ePSD2 reads simply dû in this meaning)

S

sa sinew, tendon (šer’ānu, gīdu); string, cord; net (šētu)

sa bundle, bunch (kiššu)

sa-al-kad<sup>3</sup> net sack

sa-ga → sa<sub>6</sub>-ga, sig<sub>6</sub>-ga

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

sa-gaz - a<sub>5</sub> 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) (habātom, habbatūtam epēšum)

sa-đi bundle of reeds

sa-gid-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 - lá to tie up, bind up, bundle

sa-pâr (sa-bâr), sa-bar (hunting) net

sa-šuš throwing net (also as weapon)

sa-tu mountain (< šadû)

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

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

sā - du<sub>11</sub> to reach, arrive at, attain, obtain, overtake (Attinger, Eléments 632-652)

sā-du<sub>11</sub> (a capacity unit, either 18 or 24 sîla in Sargonic period, see Powell, RLA 7, 507)
sá-du₁(-ga) regular offering or provisions
sá - ġar to advise, counsel (someone -ra)
sá - sè to plot, plan strategy
sₐₐ → mu - sₐₐ, še₂₁
sₐₐ(g), šₐₐ(g) to slaughter (sheep, goats) (reading uncertain, cf. perhaps sig/ság to strike, also šár to slaughter sheep)

sₐₐ(g), šₐₐ(g) to be or become good, excellent; to be beautiful, to be pleasing to; to be pleased with (-da-); cf. igi-a - sₐₐ to be a favorite of (sₐₐ is now the preferred reading, at least for OB and earlier; cf. sigs, i.e. ság₁₀)

sₐₐ(-ga), šₐₐ(-ga) good, beautiful, pleasing; cf. nam-sₐₐ(-ga)

sₐₐ(g) to be well-formed, perfectly formed, beautifully created (probably = sₐₐ)

sₐₐ-ga well-formed

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

sₐₐ₁₀ to buy (with -ši-); to sell (with -ta/ra-, secondary development). Originally and in math. the meaning was 'to measure out grains as equivalents for other goods,' cf. Jagersma's translation 'to barter.' (cf. sá). See Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-162. Older reading šám for this verb is still often seen. Cf. šám price

sₐₐ₂-du₃(-k) (ság-du₃) field or land registrar (šassukku) (Falkenstein, NSGU III 153)

(dag)sab a round oil jar

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

ság/ság - du₁ to scatter, disturb, dislodge, disrupt, dissipate, diminish (Attinger, Eléments, 655-664)

ság → sig

ság₁(KAL) → sig$_{s}$

ság₁₀ → sig$_{s}$

ság₁₁(KIN) to reap, replaces older reading gur₁₀ in month name sze-ság₁₁-ku₅ (ePSD2 reads ság₆₁)

ság cupbearer (also written ság-a in Sargonic texts)
ság n. head; front, fore, beginning; front side (in measurements); surface, top; (financial) capital, original amount (CAD qaqqadu 6); man, person, human; slave, servant (G. Farber, AV Klein 108-115)
ság adj. first, foremost, principal; prime, first rate; first-born;
ság-bar head hair

ság-bi-šē - ē to go to the fore, be foremost, be most excellent

ság-du head

ság-du₅ → sₐₐ₂-du₅

ság - du₁₁ to achieve, complete, create with great care (Attinger, Eléments 653-655)
ság-ën-tar one who cares for, takes care of, tends, attends to (pāgidu)

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

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

ság-gig(-ga) Black Headed Ones (native designation for the Sumerians)
ság ġiš - ra to commit murder, kill (Civil, CUSAS 17, 252) (nêtu)

ság-ğiś-ra-a murder

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

ság-il-la proudly, with head held high

ság - kal to give preference, prefer

ság-kal first rank, preeminent, foremost (some read ság-rib, others cautiously prefer ság-KAL) (ašarēdu)
ság - kéš to organize
sağ-kēš - aš to pay attention to (-šē/-e), heed

sağ-ki forehead, brow

sağ-ki - gid to furrow the brow, frown

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

gli’sağ-kul bolt, lock; door knob (Heimpel, Gudea Cyl A Commentary)

sağ-men crown

sağ-munus (grown) woman, female (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 130f., reads sağ-SAL; others read sağ-mi)

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

sağ-nīg-GA-ra financial/business capital; amount available before crediting or debiting. The rdg. -gur11-ra is still current; for rdg. -ga-ra see disc. s.v. ga

sağ-rib → sağ-kal

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

sağ-(e-ēš) - rig7 to give, present, grant

sağ - sē(g) (or now sig16) to entrust; to take care of, tend to, attend (paqādu)

sağ - sig to be brought low, down, be in despair

sağ - šūm to hurry, rush (into combat) against, attack (hāšu)

sağ-šu4 → sağšu

sağ-ur-sağ (a member of the cultic personnel of Inanna, perhaps a "cult warrior" figure who engages in mock combat in her honor? Cf. Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma, p. 225; Attinger, AV Krecher 43f. refs.)

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

sağ-úš regular, constant, reliable; constant supporter

sağa chief (temple or palace) administrator (some including ePSD2 read sağğa, conventional reading is still sanga; cf. diğir versus conventional reading dingir) (šangû)

sağšu(ŠU₄+SAĜ), sağ-šu₄ helmet, head covering (usually with wool or copper determinative); pot cover (Nisaba 15/1, 404)

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

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

sak → 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, sağ-munus

sám, šám price (note contrast of OB verb sa₁₀ versus noun sa₁₀-ām; cf. sa₁₀ and see discussion in Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-155)

saman lead rope (Civil, AV Biggs 21) (šummanning)

sanga → sağa

santakₙ₂₋₄ (i.e. sağtak) cuneiform wedge (Klein, RA 80, 3f.)

sar garden plot; an area measure = 1/100 iku = 1 sq. nindan = ca. 38.28 sq. meters = ca. 412 sq. feet

sar to write (on), inscribe

sar to run, chase

SAR → nisi, u₄-sakar

sē(g), sē(k) or si(g) (all three values are readings of the sig₁₀(SUM) sign) to become, act, make like, make into; to be equal, equaled; to set, put, place; to cast (in moulds); to provide with. ePSD and others now also include the writing si(g) with this meaning.

se₁₂ → sig₇

ses → šeš, sis
ses-da piglet (so CDLI, passim, in month name ses-da-gu, see zé-eh)

si (animal) horn; horn (the musical instrument, cf. si gú - ra to sound a horn); horn-shaped thing; tip, point

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

si, sù(g), si(g) to be(com)e 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 (ṣapāku); to inlay, overlay, coat; to sink (a well, post, peg, into the ground); to do fully; to suffice, be enough; to add (interest to) (Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 142 + n. 77) The verb has dual syntax: to fill into (older), to fill with (newer). The reading was traditionally si(g), for which OB examples are attested, but it is now being read si without an Auslaut in the meaning 'to fill' at least, with a variant → sù(g) (see Attinger, ZA 98, 12 + n. 2). ePSD now links most instances of si(g), si-ig with sè(g) 'to put, place'. Compare however OB Akk. ina qāsī mullū 'to put (enemies) into the hands of, hand over' (e.g. RIME 4.3.7.7:75) which similarly combines the ideas of 'to put' and 'to fill'. A dedicated study of these verbs is needed; cf. Lämmerhirt, Sulgi F, p. 63.

si(g), si-ig to be(com)e silent

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

gi, si-ğar (door) bolt, bar

si-i-tum (Akk.) remainder, balance (of a settled account [ePSD2])

si-ig → sig

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

si-il → KA-tar - si-il, a-nir - si-il

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

si-im → šém

si-im to smell (connect with šim?) Cf. ir - si-im

si-im(-si-im) - a; to smell, sniff

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

si-mūšt radiance; (describing animal horns and the horned crown of deities, Peterson, AoF 45 [2018] 178)

si - sā 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; straight (CUSAS 33, 187)

άνθείσισί → sisi

si(g) → sè(g)

si(g) → sè(g)

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

SIG → šed打猎

sig(-ga), si-ga → a-sig

sig → siki

SìG.SÛ → (tūg) suluhu

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)

sig₄ (šeg₁₂) brick; brickwork, brick walls (sig₄ is conventional; the newest reading is šeg₁₂ for which cf. Emesal še-eb)
SIG₄ - gi₄ → še₂₅ - gi₄

sig₄(-al)-úr/ur₄-ra baked, fired brick (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 193f.)

sig₅, si-ig, sig to be(come) good, fine, pleasing, beautiful (by-form of sa₄(g); see also a-sig)

sig₅(-ga), si(ig)-ga, sig₁₈(KAL) good, high or best quality, pleasing, beautiful. Now being read
sag₄₀(SIG₃) and sag₄(KAL) for early periods (cf. sae-ga, sa-sa) (Marchesi, Ebla and its Landscape [2013] 288 n. 54). But a new OB bilingual lexical text gives together both /sig/ and /sag/ pronunciations (Klein & Moussaieff, From the Workshop of the Mesopotamian Scribe [2019] 92)

sig₅(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 as well as ú-kul ku₄-ra UTI 4, 2398:3) (see Molina & Such-Gutiérrez, JNES 63, 1-16)

sig₇ (SE₁₂, si₁₂) to be(come) green, yellow, sallow, pale (read si₁₂-si₁₂ when reduplicated)

sig₇(-ga), sig₇a (reduplicated si₁₂-si₁₂) green, yellow, tan; verdant (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 56) Cf. kū-sig₁₁(GI) and si₁₂-sig₁₀(SAR)-ga (references Schrakamp AoF 42 [2015] 196-198). Cf. nisi(g)(SAR) greenery

sig₇ (perhaps better SE₁₂ or si₁₂) plural of → ti(l) and lu₄(g)

SIG₇ → a-gár

SIG₇-a blind, blinded (worker), probably to be read se₁₂-a with a by-form of zé ‘to tear out’ (see Cooper, CDLI CDLN 2010/5, Steinkeller JCS 65 [2013] 69-71, Heimpel KASKAL 6 [2009] 43-48)

sig₇-sig₇ - ġar to produce sobs (onomatopoetic?)

(sig₇-igi eyebrow; arch, lintel (so ePSD2 but DCCLT and others read úgur-igi)

sig₁₈(KAL) → sig₅, KAL einkorn

sig₁₀(SUM) → sè(g)

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

siki-ba (sig-ba) wool ration

siki-mug wool of poor/inferior quality (mukku)

sikil to be pure, clean, pristine, virginal; to purify

sikil(-la) pure, clean

sīl(NUN) → sī-il

sīla street

sīla (a capacity measure = 0.842 liter or ca. 9/10 quart); (a container with that capacity, cf. AV Owen 76) Cf. dug sīla a jar of 1 sīla capacity

sīla₄ male lamb

sīla₄-ga(-sub-ba) suckling lamb

sīla₄-gaba(-k) offering(?) lamb; semi-weaned(?) 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.

sīla₄(g), sīla₄(SID) to knead

sīla₄-gá dough; niģ-sīla₄-gá (kneaded) dough

sīlig → šīlig

sīlim to be well, whole, healthy, safe, at peace, in good condition; to fulfill an office or term; to bring a work to completion (Heimpel)

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

sīlim-ma adj. whole, well; in good condition (e.g. said of plows in Nik I 287); n. well-being

sīlim-ma Be well! (imperative)

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

sim₄(malen swallow (sinuntu) (Veldhuis, Education 279-280)

sim → si-im
sim-da → si-im-da

simug smith (some now read sîr from Neo-Assy. lex.)
sipa(d) shepherd; chief shepherd
sir to bind together (rakāsu)
sir → zi(r)
sir₂(NU) (šir₂) to spin wool (see also NU)
sis(ŠEŠ) (ses) v. and adj. (to be) bitter, brackish, saline
For a reading zah, see Steinkeller, NABU 2007 p. 18;
compare also mun₄(ŠEŠ) ’salt, brackish’.
sisi(ANŠE.KUR.RA), anši-sí (Ur III) horse

siskur, sízkur (a kind of prayer or rite)
su body; flesh; kin, family (e.g. Gilg. & Huwawa A 144); poetic ’substance’ (of the country) (cf. kuš)

su → sù, zu

su(b), su-ub, sub, sub₃(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) (sug₄) to replace, repay (cf. sù(g) in CUSAS 33, 243 referring to Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 144 n. 84)

su-bar the outside of the body

su-din₄₅en₄, šù₅-din₄₅en₄ bat (sutinnu) (Veldhuis, Education 281)

su-GAN, sù-GAN (a kind of copper?) (see Reiter, Die Metalle, AOAT 249 [1997] passim)

su-kalam(-ma) well-being of the nation

su-lim awesome light, brilliance

su-sî(-ig) flayer (Susikkû); one who removes hair from a pelt (Such-Gutiérrez, JCS 72 [2020] 3-21)

su - zî(g) to have gooseflesh, become frightened (Cunningham, Analysing Lit. Sumerian 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 (elēhu, zarāqu, zalāhu); to decorate (ullu hu); to over-
lay, adorn (zānu) (there is some confusion with sù(g))
sù(dr), sud(r) to be(come) distant, remote (in time or space); to extend, prolong, elongate; to be long-lived or long-lasting

sù(dr), sud-rá distant, remote (in time or space)

sù(dr)-rá-āg, sù-āg, sud-āg (yellowish) gleam (said of moonlight); amber; electrum? (Civil, JNES 23 [1964] 1ff.)

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 sì(g)); to be (richly) equipped or embellished/decorated with; to wear a beard; to be served food (see ú - sù(g))

su₄ → sì₄

su₄(KAxSA) (sum₄ or sun₄), (su₄-un Shulgi E) beard (sum₄ is the preferred reading in ePSD2)

su₆ - lá to wear a beard

su₇ grain pile (magrānu) cf. ki-su₇

su₆(b) → du

su₆(g) → gub

su₆-na → sun₅-na

subur, šubur servant, slave (< gentilic ’Subarian'; the form with /s/ is late) (Civil, AV Biggs 30; Gelb, AV Diakonoff 89f.)
sud → sù(dr)

d₄sùd(SU.KUR.RU) patron city-goddess of Šuruppak
d₄suen(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')

sug₆ → su

suh, suh₂ (suku₃) crown, diadem (Sallaberger, ZA 100 [2010] 183)

suh, suh₃ (OS) to tear, rip, pluck out; to select, choose (nasāqu)

suh-(h)a, suh₃-ha selected, select, first quality; elite (troops)

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

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

suh₅ → suh

(kas) suh₂u₁₂, (kas) suh₂u₁₂ boots, shoes (Paoletti, AV Attinger 275ff.)

suhur (a feature or style of hair)

suhur₅ (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/dá adj. high, towering; n. height

(kas) suluhu(SĪ.G.ŠU) '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 → šūm)

sum₅ (náš) garlic, onion (ePSD2 now reads šúm) (šūm₄) (Stol, BSA 3, 57-59; Prentice, AV Black 256)

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

sum₄ → su₆

sumun(BAD) (suğun), sun v. and adj. (to be) old

sumur → sùr

sùn(GUL), súmûn, ú-sùn wild cow

sun₃, sun₇-na (su₇-na) humble (probably related to du₄(n) which is written with the same BÚR sign); but note ePSD2 has sun₇ (sun₄) 'to be authoritative, haughty'

sun₇(KAL) to be harsh(?), vain(?), haughty(?), authoritative(?) (CAD šalṭu)

sun₇-na imperious(ly), trumphant(ly) (CAD šalṭiš)

sur, sur₄(ZAR) to press out (liquids), squeeze, extract; to strain (beer) (Damerow, CDLJ 2012:2 §4.1); to plait, twist together (rope); 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, sùr, sumur furious, fear-inspiring (see Civil, RA 61, 65)

sùr → zi(r)

sùr-duⱶmulen falcon (surdu)

sûr, sur ditch, trough; (burial) pit (Molina, AV Charpin, 695)

sur₄(ÉRIN) team; workers, work-gang, troop (Presargonic Lagaš, Umma and Adab) (see Steinkeller, NABU 1990/12; Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178; Keetman, NABU 2018/37; Schrakamp, ZA 100 [2010] 144 n. 8) For Presargonic and Sargonic Isin and Nippur texts read érin
Š

-ša (a suffix occurring with the fractions 1/3 and 2/3 in older texts, meaning unknown)

šà(g) (šag-) 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 - dab₂ to feel hurt, be worried


šà-ga-dû a garment ‘fastened on the belly’ (> šakattû)

šà-gal fodder; food (ukullû)

šà-ge - de/tûm to decide (ePSD2) cf. šà-ge tûm-ma favorite (of a deity); also šà - tûm/tûm (bibil libbi)

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

šà-ge-guru₆.₇ one's heart's desire

šà-ge - pâ to envision inwardly (conventionally 'choose by/in the heart')

šà-gu₄ plowman's assistant

šà - gur₄ to feel wonderful (see Civil ad Ninkasi Hymn 6lf.; Karahashi, Compound Verbs 144-148)

šà-ĝar → šaĝar

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

šà-hul-gig hatred

šà - hûl to gladden the heart, make happy

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

šà-iri inside the city, city-interior

šà-ka-tab fast, fasting

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

šà-lá mercy, pity

šà-lá - sû(g)/tuku to show mercy, be merciful, gracious toward someone

šà-ne-š₄ supplication, petition

šà - sig to be depressed, anxious

šà-sig depression, sorrow

šà-sû-ga emptiness, nakedness

šà-sur diarrhea

šà-sûr-ra raging, furious heart

šà - šed₇.₈ to cool the heart, calm, soothe

šà-tam royal/official accountant or auditor

šà-tûm meadow

šà - tûm/tûm to decide (see šà-ge - de/tûm)

šà-żu midwife (šabsûtu)

š₄ → za, ad - š₄, še - š₄

š₅ - š₅(AK) to break off

š₆(g) → š₆(g)

š₆-ga → š₆-ga

š₆₁₃(GÂ)-dub-ba archivist (ePSD2 reads bisag-dub-ba, i.e. older pisan-dub-ba, but compare the variant šà-dub-ba)

šab → sab

šabra(PA.AL), sabra chief administrator of a household, majordomo; municipal overseer of fields

šagan,(AMA.GAN(ŠÀ)) 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) ePSD2 reads ama-gan

šaγa(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. ē-ēš(-k) 'house of rope' = 'jail'. The sign is also read hešs and variants 'to be oppressed, detained, bound' (ePSD2). See Civil, CUSAS 17, 253; Volk, CUSAS 17, 82f.

šaγa(LÚxKÁR)-a - a5 to make (into a) prisoner

šaγan (or šagan, šakan, šáman) flask (šikkatu)

šaγar(GU), šá-gar starvation, famine, hunger

šagina(KIŠ.ÍTÁ), šakkanq(GÍR.ÍTÁ) (military) governor; general, commander

šáh(SUL), later šah(SUBUR) pig (cf. zē-eh)

šaka(n)ka(KILLAM) market (price), value (OB reading also ġanba or ganba according to EPSD2)

šakir cholesterol

šám → sám, sa10

šandana(k)(GAL.NI) gardener, orchard administrator (CUSAS 35, 300)

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

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), šā-tam accountant (Gallery, AfO 27 [1980] 1-36)

še barley, grain; (a weight measure = 1/180 gin = ca. 1/20 gram) For a reading u26 see Civil, JCS 65, 49.

še (a surface measure, .01 square meter or 33 square centimeters)

šE → niga

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

še-ba barley ration, grain ration

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

še-er v. and adj. (to be) bright, radiant (namāru); brilliance (šarāru) (cf. še-er-zī)

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

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

še-er-ma-al-bē proudly (Emesal for nir-gāl-bē = etellīš)

še-er-zī (also just še-er) gleam, radiance, brilliance (Römer, BiOr 32, 158-162) (šarāru)

še-ga willing, obedient

še-ga-bē, še-ga-ne-ne by mutual agreement, with both (or all) of them in agreement

še-ğar → šaγar

še-gin glue (also as a paint medium)

še-gu-nu, še-gū/gū-nu speckled barley; second, late crop (cf. gūn)

še - gur10 to harvest grain

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

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

še-lú coriander (kisibirru)

še-numun seed barley, seed grain

še - ša4 to moan, groan

še-šeg9 ripe barley
še-ú-suh fir cone (ASJ 9, 349 n. 9) (terimnu)

še₄ (ERIN) (šēš), šē₄ to cry (usually ér - šē₄) (redupl. šē₃ - šē₄)

šē₂₁(SA₄) (a) (a writing for sa₄ = nabû); (b) (an error for nú, i.e. nu(SA₄)). See Civil, Iraq 23, 168; Wilcke, LE ad 35. Veldhuis, Education 284 calls še₂₁ an "inanimate complement" of nú therefore 'to lie down, rest' (said of animals, ePSD2))

šē₂₅ - gi₄(-gi₄) to cry out, scream, screech. The old reading is ši.(d). Read now šē₂₅/šē₂₀ for KAXŠID or šē₂₅/šē₁₁ for KAXDÚB. Gudea texts write šē₁₁(SIG₂). See Zgoll, AOAT 246, 312f.; Samit, MC 18, 97.

šē₁₄, šē₁₄(SIG₁) v. and adj. (to cool), be cool, cold; to soothe, calm, appease (ePSD2 now reads /sed/ with various writings) (pašāhu

šē₉(A.AN), šē₉(IM) to rain; n. rain (also written šē₉(IM), IM.A, or IM.A.A)

šē₂(NE), šē₆(NE) to boil, cook, heat, bake (bašālu); to fire pottery (Steinkeller, AV Sigrist 186; Nisaba 15/1, 411 n. 775)

šē₉, ripe (grain)

šē₉, wild boar; wild sheep(?)

šē₉-bar (or šē₉-ar, (šē₉-g₉) bar) Mesopotamian fallow deer (conventionally 'wild ram, sheep,' but see Steinkeller, BSA 8, 50)

šē₁₀₁₁ - gi₄ → še₂₅ - gi₄

šē₁₂ - sig₂, še₂₅ - gi₄

šēm → šēm

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

unruđšēn (a kind of kettle or ewer, ePSD2 'cauldron') (for the šēn and alal sign forms see Steinkeller, OA 20 [1981] 243-249) (ruquq)

ŠEN → dur₁₀

šēn v. & adj. (to be) clean, pure

šēn-šēn very clean, immaculate

šēn(-šēn) battle (cf. the same sign read dur₁₀)

šēr₄(NIR)-da capital crime/offense, serious "felony"; a corresponding punishment. Civil, AV Hallo 75ff. reads NIR-da, Emanš šēr-da, šēr-er-da (the šēr-er-da read by some cannot be proved directly; perhaps Akk. nērtu 'murder' was the original source for a word *ner-da?)

šēr₂-gu → sze-er-gu

ŠĒŠ → sis

šēš brother (probably to be read ses at least through OB; cf. se-ēs = ŠĒŠ Proto-Ea 623)

šēš-gal elder brother; school monitor

šēš-tab-ba companion, partner

šēš, šēš₄ to cry → šē₄

šēš₄, šēš to anoint, be anointed, anoint oneself; to (rub on) oil (pašāhu)

ši-pa-ağ → zi-pa-ağ

(pš)bēr(U.ENxKÁR), bēr(ENxKÁR) (shepherd's) staff (Veldhuis, Education 175f.; Civil, AV Biggs 27) (šibīru)

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

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

šīka (pot)sherd; fragment (of a tablet)?; shell, carapace; (fish) scales; cf. šīka-ku₄-da broken potsherds (Marchesi, SEL 16, 16) (išīhīsu)

šīlam(TŪRxSAL), OS šīlam₄(TŪR) (domestic) mother cow (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 69-74

šīlāŋa → sīla(-gā)

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

šēm, šēm an aromatic, a substance having a pleasing odor or fragrance (first element of numerous terms for resins) Cf. perhaps si-im to smell.
šembulug(ŠIMxŪH) → bulugš

šim-gam-gam-ma + (an aromatic) (Bunke & Sallaberger, AV Owen 51 (šumalâš?); Stol, On Trees 16ff.) (kikru)

šim-mú herbalist, ‘aromatics grower’

ŠIMxŪH → bulugš

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

šēninu tamarisk (Powell, BSA 6, 106f.; Streck, ZA 94 [2004] 250ff., RLA 13, 428ff.) (bīnu)

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

urudž šir- šir (or šēr-šēr) chains

šir - ra to strike up a song, sing

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

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

šīta (syllabic eš-da) (a kind of priest); (a cultic vessel); (a ritual, Steinkeller JANER 19 [2019] 137ff.) Cf. nam-šīta

šīta-ab-(b)ā (a kind of priest)

(g6)šīta a weapon, mace? (read instead útug in some contexts, ePSD registers both words) (kakku)

šītim(DÍM), šidim (house) builder, mason, bricklayer (tiimme) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 128f.; Civil, AV Biggs 27) (< *šu-dim? 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 - gi₂ to return to the charge/control/care of (Sallaberger, AV Klein 249f.), to hand over, turn in, transmit, hand down; to repeat (with or without -a)

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

šu - ba → šu - bar

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

ŠU.BAD → zıpah

šu - bal to overturn, alter, change (< šapēlu)

šu-bal - a₅ to overturn; to replace, change X into (-a) Y (Civil, JCS 28, 79ff.) Meanings with and without ak are discussed by J. Ebeling, Analyzing Sumerian Literature 171ff. (šapēlu)

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

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

šu-bûr(-ra) flat of the hand, open hand, palm

šu-bûr(-ra) - ra to slap (varies with tibîr - ra in Šulgi 25 year formula, probably the same word)

šu - dab₃ to (make the hand) seize; to take with the hand

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

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

šu - du to slander, denounce

šu - du to bind the hands, restrain (cf. šu-du ‘handcuffs’); to capture (cf. CAD K 129a)

šu - du₁₁ to do, set, perform, prepare, correctly or perfectly; to complete, perfect; to embellish, adorn

šu-du(-a) perfect

šu - du₄ to hold (in the hand); to seize, capture; to guarantee, provide surety for (also written “phonetically” as šu - du₅, see Samit, MC 18, 121)

šu-du₄,-a guarantor; guarantee
serve as guarantor for

 şu - du₁₁ to use the hand; to do, effect; to exert oneself; to accomplish (Attinger, Eléments 696-703) Cf. a ša-ga şu - du₁₁ to inseminate

şu-gi₁ old one (a person, animal, or thing, e.g. a millstone)

şu - gi₁ → şu-a - gi₁, şu-ğar - gi₁

şu - gid to reach out the hand, take, accept; (to perform an extispicy, cf. máš-şu-giḍ-gid)

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

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

şu-ğar - gi₁ (also şu - gi₁) to avenge, take vengeance on, repay (lit. 'to return, send back what was done')

şu-HA → şu-kū₉

šu - hu/ru-uz to burn, roast, set on fire (Civil, AV Biggs 32) (< sūhu₂u₂u₂)

šu-i barber

šu-il-la (an Emesal temple prayer)

šu - kār to insult, denigrate

gīšu-kār equipment, tools, implements (unūṭu); (a musical instrument)

şu-kīğ(KIN) service, assignment

şu-kīğ - dab₅ to do a service; to revere; periphrastic: şu-kīğ-dab₅ - a₅

şu-kū₉, (şu-HA(d), şu-peš(d) or şu-kū₉(dr)) fisherman. The old reading is şu-ha; most now read şu-ku₉. See major discussion in Englund, BBVO 10, 230-236. In view of the variant peš(HA-gumū), the reading might be şu-peš₁₁(HA), assuming that the problem of the Auslaut is the same as that of kēšdr. Conversely, şu-had₉(PES) has been proposed. ePSD2 reads /šukud/.


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

şu-lá consignment (qīptu)

şu - luh to wash the hands; to wash, cleanse; periphrastic: şu-luh - a₅ to clean (a canal) (Civil, AV Biggs 32 + n. 30)

şu-luh lustration, washing ritual (cf. šulāhhu)

şu - mú to make grow, emerge; to pray

şu - niğin to circle around/back, make a round trip

şu-niğin(-na) all encompassing

şu-niğin, şu+niğin sub-total (CDLI introduces the non-standard reading şuniğin(SU+NİĞIN₂))

şu-niğin, şu+niğin grand total (ePSD2 reads şu-niğin-niğin; CDLI introduces the non-standard reading şuniğin₉(SU+NİĞIN₂,NİĞIN₂))

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

šu-pe-el-lá - du₁₁ to defile (Attinger, Eléments 710-714)

šu - peš to increase, broaden, expand, spread out (MC 21, 84 n. 20)

šu - ri to lay the hand upon; to wring out the hands

šu-ri-a, (OS şu-ru-a, şu-ri) one-half (Civil, Or 56, 234; Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 142)

šu-si finger

šu si - só to keep in good order

šu-sūh-a - du₁₁ to produce confusion, disturbance (Attinger, Eléments 716-718)

šu - şum to give, entrust

šu-ta - ri to push with the hand (e.g. ELA 290)
šu - tag (reduplicated da₂₄-da₂₂) to touch; to play a musical instrument (e.g. Nanše Hymn 44; see Sjöberg, AV Limet 135); to decorate (Attinger, Eléments 722f.)

šu - tag₂ to dispatch, send out, send over (Civil, AuOr 8, 109-111 reads. tak₂, ePSD reads tak₄)

šu - ti to take from (-ši-), accept, receive, get, seize, catch; to reach for (the imperfect. root is usually te₂(ŋ)); ePSD now harmonizes the ti/te root alternation by reading te₂(TI) and te₃(TE)) šu is locative-terminative object in 3rd reading ePSD now harmonizes the catch (the tree, its wood, or its resin) (as aromatic, see Bunke & Sallaberger, AV Owen 49) (šurtēnu)

šu - ūr to smoothe, flatten, level off; to erase, rub out, annihilate (imperfective often written uru₂₄(ÛR) as well as ūr-ru/re)

šu-ur₃(-rā) → šūr

šu - ús to push (open); to drive (animals) cf. UET 2, suppl 47 i 5; to put pressure on, press (persons), cf. BIN 8, 153:9; ePSD2: a) ‘to push open’; b) ‘to send; to lead away; to fetch’

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

šū (šūs), 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(ŋ) → 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

šub₂₃ royal subordinate, vassal(?) (a class of high-ranking personnel in OS Lagash texts) (see Schrakamp, AOAT 101, 699ff.)

šuba(ZA.MÛŠ), šûba(ZA.MÛŠ), šûba(MÛŠ.ZA or MÛŠxZA) bright, shining, pure; multicolored (našûba(MÛŠxZA), šuba agate(?) (šubû)

šubun → gišbun

šubur → subur

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

šûd, šûdu (OB Nippur Proto-Ea 329), n. prayer (ikušu); v. to pray

šûd - du₁₃ to say a prayer, pray (Attinger, Eléments 726-728)

šûd - ša₄ to pray (previously read šûd - rá)

gīšud₄ yoke (see ePSD2 for many variant writings; some still read šudun)

šuku(dr) subsistence allotment/plot (šuku is the conventional reading, ePSD reads šukur, and some now read padr). The value kuru₄ does not exist; see Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Legal Texts 69, also Civil, AV Biggs 29 s.v. kurrum) (kurummatsu)

šukur thorn, needle; gīšukur, undošukur, spear, lance; stake

gīšukur(IG1.KAK) reed fence, corral (Civil, AuOr 5, 22; Römer, AfO 40/41, 30ff.; Michalowski, Lamentation p. 75 & Royal Correspondence p. 254)

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

šum to slaughter

undošum saw

undošum-gam(-me) curved(?) saw

šûm(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, sî/sè, may cause confusion; cf. Falkenstein NSGU 189:10.
šúm<sub>nis</sub> garlic, onion (conventionally read sum) (Stol, BSA 3, 57-59; Prentice, AV Black 256) (šúmû)

šúm-sikil<sub>nis</sub> onion

šúr to be furious, enraged (ePSD2 prefers sumur; šúr is one of those words that can show a deleted medial nasal sound, cf. sumun and sun ‘old’)

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

šúr-bé furiously, angrily

šúr-dû<sub>mušen</sub> falcon

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

šuš, šuš → šû

šûš → kušê

(tâ)šutur(MAH) finest quality cloth or garment (Michalowski, Correspondence p. 255) (tûzû)

T

Tα(-âm) what? (Eemesal for a-na(-âm))

ta-aš why? what for? (Eemesal for a-na-aš)

Tab to be parallel, to 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 (sapânû) (cf. Michalowski, MC 15, p. 71; Civil, NABU 1987/49)

Tab-ba companion; pair, twin; together; cf. nam-tab-ba ‘companionship, partnership’ (tâppû)

táb, tab to burn, glow

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

TAG → sub<sub>û</sub>, zîl

tagû<sub>û</sub>, takû<sub>û</sub>, taka<sub>û</sub> (reduplicated da<sub>û</sub>-da<sub>û</sub>) 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 - taka<sub>û</sub>)

tah → dah

tâl(Pl) to be broad, wide; to widen, expand; to spread out, lay out (cf. sal)

tâl(-la) wide

tan<sub>û</sub> → dan<sub>û</sub>

tar to divide, separate, cut; to determine (Steinkeller, RAI 60, 7, cf. nam – tar)

tarâh → dâra

gì<sub>um</sub>taskarin boxwood

(um)te cheek

te(â) (imperf.), ti (perf.) to approach (cf. Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 114f.) ePSD tries to unite the two stems by reading têg(TE) and te<sub>û</sub>g(TI) thus eliminating the previously accepted stem alternation, but cf. the vowel of Ur III šu ba-an-ti-iš.

te(n), te-en (redupl. te-en-te) to cool; to soothe, assuage; to extinguish (a fire); to annihilate

te-en cool, cold; te-te-en very cool (Sjöberg, AV Jacobsen [2002] 232; the root was originally te-me-en like sun/sumun)

te-eš, téš (OB) voice (rigmu)

te-eš → téš

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, Schaudig, AV Kienast 454ff. For revealing context see RIME 1.1.7.2, 6f. For remnants of linen clothing on Šulgi’s foundation pegs see Steinkeller, NABU 2020/107 with photos (temennu)
temen - si(g) to lay a foundation (originally to sink the pegs marking out the foundation, e.g. RIME1 1.7.2 lines 6-7 úr-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. lū tēš nu-zu/tuku shameless person)

tēš, te-eš unity, oneness; each one, one another (connect with diš 'one')

tēš-a, tēš-ba, tēš-ta together, as one

tēš-a sē-ga(-bé) put together as one, acting in unity

tēš-bē, tēš-bi-sē as one, together, all together

tēš-bē - gu→ UR-bē - gu;

tēš - du₁₁₁ to shout together, roar(?) (see te-eš voice)

ti(l), ti-il v. to live, be alive; to revive; to dwell, reside (the plural root is sig/-se; See Attinger NABU 2020/2 for reading /še/; Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.; Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 135); n. life (cf. nam-ti(l))

ti → te(g)

un-ti rib; un-ti-ti ribs, ribcage

(gš) ti arrow

ti - bal turn sideways, onto the side

ti-giri-μ uninscribed, ti-gid₄, uninscribed tú (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-lim-da/dū a water vessel (ePSD2) (cf. dilim)

(gš) ti-zū barbed arrow(?), arrow point(?)

tibir(TAG), tibir(TAGxŠU) usually translated ‘fist’, but perhaps better ‘palm, (cupped) hand’ (Civil, AV Biggs 27) (upnu) See also → ŝu-bûr

tibir - ra to slap, strike with the palm (tibir varies with ŝu-bûr-ra in Šulgi 25 year formula, presumably the same term)
tu-\text{l}u to loosen, slacken, relax

g\text{î} tu-\text{l}u-\text{b}u-\text{um} plane tree or wood

\text{im}tu-\text{ru}-\text{na} \rightarrow \text{im}durun-\text{na}

tu\text{6} incantation

tu\text{1} soup (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 104f.) (written with the same sign as \text{ú}tul tureen)

tu\text{9} \rightarrow t\text{ú}g

tu\text{10}(b)\text{(HÚB)}, tu\text{11}(b)\text{(HÚBxUD)} to smite, strike, defeat (this meaning has also been associated with the values hub, húb but ePSD2 keeps them separate)

tu\text{11}(b) (var. of dub to heap up ?)

túd(SíG.UZU) to whip

túg, tu\text{4}(g/b) (woolen) garment

túg-\text{A.SU} \rightarrow \text{tú}g\text{aktum}

túg-\text{ba} clothing ration

\text{h\text{î}túg-du\text{8}} felt maker, fuller (a craftsman making a special type of woven cloth, Sjöberg, AV Limet 128); braider, rope-maker (Nisaba 15/1, 460 n. 868)

túg-du\text{a} felt (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 85-93)

túg-mu-du\text{r}(BU)-ra dirty clothing, rags, mourning garments

túg-ni\text{g-b}ára blanket

túg-\text{šu-gur} turban

tuk, tuku (re duplicated du\text{12}-du\text{12}) to acquire, obtain; to have, possess; to marry (\text{dam-šé} - tuku); to play a musical instrument (cf. re duplicated syllabic variant du-du in Dumuzi and Enkimdu 12, Sefati, Love Songs 337)

tuk\text{4}, tuku\text{4} to tremble, quake, shiver (Foster, RA 75, 189); to buffet, toss about

g\text{î} tukul mace, weapon, arms (Civl, AV Biggs 33)

tukum-\text{b}i, tukumbi, tukum\text{,}(\text{ŠU.TUR})(-b\text{i}) if; if not (Heimpel, AV Owen 159 n. 6) For tukum, see Gudea Statue B ix 12 or Lugalzagesi 1, 105.

tukur(LAGAB) important (ka\text{b}t\text{u})

túk\text{u}(K\text{A}x\text{ŠE}) to chew, gnaw (ka\text{s}ā\text{su})

túl (public) fountain, well (ePSD2 reads túl(LAGABxÚ) and tulu\text{6}(LAGABxTIL) but note also pú(LAGABxU) 'well(-pit)'. The two terms are usually kept separate in the literature, where pú(LAGABxU) is distinguished from túl(LAGABxTIL).

túm, túm to bring in, deliver; to take away (see Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 133) Forms include: de\text{4}(DU) perf. sg.; túm(DU), túm imperf. sg.; lah\text{4}(DU over DU) or lah\text{4}(DU) perf. & imperf. pl. Problems remain, however. In OB there are indications that the sg. forms are túm or túm perf. and túm-mu, tūm-mu imperfect. This verb is linked with the verb ku\text{4}(r) 'to make enter, bring in' in OS and Ur III (see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21); cf. the Ur III accounting phrase šása mu-ku\text{4}(TÜM)-ra-ta 'out of income.' The Emsesal equivalent of túm is \text{i}r. 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 imperf. sg., and plural lah\text{4} or lah\text{4} both perf. & imperf.; b) bring II = liefern 'to deliver (by carrying)'. Forms are de\text{6} perf. sg., tūm, tūm-(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 the Emsesal verbs ga(-ga) and \text{i}r, see Jaques, AV Attinger 193ff.

túm (to be) worthy of, fitting for, suited to (-a\text{šē}/ra) (ana ... šalûku) (Sallaberger, AV Schretter 573f.; Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 263 + n. 29)

túm\text{-ma} (field) produce

tum\text{-}(IM), tumu(IM) wind

tum\text{-}mar-dú west wind; west

tum\text{-}mir north wind; north

tum\text{-}sa12-ti-um east wind; east

tum\text{-}ůulu south wind; south
tùn (pouch or receptacle); (an ax, often with a wood or copper determinative, probably to be read ãga)

tùn - bar (or read ãga?) to split with an ax

tur to be small, young; to diminish, reduce, deduct. Cf. the reduplicated substantive di₄₃-di₂₄-lā (or du₁₃-du₁₃-lā) youngsters, little ones, children.

Tur, tur-ra small, young; junior, minor (as opposed to adult, Bartash, JCS 70 [2018] 20); brief (cf. bända)

TUR.ŠÈ → kun₄₃

tūr cattle pen, byre

TÜR → šīlam

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); to besiege, lay siege to (Westenholz, BM 1, 54). The standard grammars state that forms include: tuš perf. sg.; dür-ru-u(n) perf. pl., imperf. sg. and pl. or durun.KU.KU in Presagronic 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. dür(un) pl. regardless of aspect. The infinitive, for example, is (tuš-)tuš-ū-dē.

tuš - ḣar → dür - ḣar

U

u ten (Edzard, AV Klein 103); 'many times' (in adverbial expressions like u-ta, u-še₂₃, u-am₂₃, see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 70)

U.bar foreigner, resident alien (ePSD2) (ubāru)

U.KID (read šīta₄ in → á-šīta₄)

U.UD.KID → niĝar

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)

úbi₄₃-úbi₄₃ charcoal (or 'firewood' in ED texts according to Rubio, JCS 64, 6) (> upillû)

ú-du(l), ú-túl/dúl, udul(ÁB.KU) supervisor of herds, chief shepherd

ú-du₄₁(g) → udug

ú-gu/gá - dé to become lost, disappear; to flee, escape

ú-ma-am animals

ú-rum property of (someone), one’s own (Krispijn, AV Veenhof 251ff.) cf. níg-ú-rum

ú-sal (riverine) meadow, bottom land, lowland (ušallu)

ú-sal-la - nú to rest contentedly, live in peace, "lie down in green pastures"

ú-si₄-an(-na) dusk, twilight

ú-sig, ú-si₁₉ → uzug₅

ú - sú(g) to be served food, dine

ú-sim sweet-smelling grasses

ú spoil bank, causeway (Studevant-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. u)

ú sleep (šītu)

ú(-a), ú-u₁₈-a, u(u₁₈-a) Woe! Alas!; lullaby

ú-di → u₀-di, ú-sâ

ú-gul supplication, plea

ú-gul - ḣar to address a plea, pray, plead

ú - ku₄₁ to fall asleep, put to sleep (cf. ú-nu-ku sleeplessness) (Veldhuis, JCS 60, 30) (šalālu)
ù-luh offshoot, (tree) branch; scepter (figurative) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 105 n. 90)

ù-luh(-ha) - sù to send out offshoots, branches (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 88f., 105 n. 90)

ù-ma victory, triumph

ù-mu-un → umun

ù-mun, ù-mu-un blood (OB) (dāmu)

ù-na ready for battle, ready to attack

ù-na-(a)-du₁₁ letter

ù-nu-ku sleeplessness (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

ù-sá(g) (deep) sleep; a revealing sleep, a revelation (Zgoll, AV Sjöberg II [2014] 302 + n. 12)

ù-sakar/sar → u₄-sar

g₄ù-suḫ₂(KU) a species of pine (aššu) (Powell, BSA 6, 116f.)

ù-sün → sün

g₄ù-šub, e₂šNI-šub brickmould (see Steinkeller, AuOr 2, 139 for the reading of the variant)

ù-tu(d) → tu(d)

u₄(d) (ud) day, daylight; storm; time; time of death (as in the phrase u₄-da-nu-me-a 'before his time'); at the time of, when (in verbal clauses of the form u₄ CLAUSE-a-CASE or in (pronominal) phrases of the form u₄(=PRONOUN)-CASE)

u₄-ba then, at this/that time; formerly

u₄-bar-(NE) midday

u₄-bi-ta since, after that time; as nominal phrase: of earlier days, former time, days gone by (e.g. Ukg 6 iii 20')

u₄-buru₁₈(-ka) (at) harvest time

u₄-da on the day, when, whenever, if; daily; as nominal phrase: of today (e.g. Ukg 6 iii 23'), cf. u₄-da-ta after today; as correlative u₄-da ... u₄-da whether ... or (e.g. Ukg 4 19:25/29/38)

u₄-da-tuš jester, bear tamer(?) (D’Agostina, RA 106 [2012] 89-99

u₄-dè-eš like the daylight

u₄-è sunrise, east (perhaps to be read utu-è in contexts with a variant ḫtu-è, cf. Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 260)

u₄-kúr-šè at a different time, in the future (OB legal)

u₄-nú(-a) day of the disappearance of the moon

U₄₆NANNA → iti₆

u₄-sakar(SAR) crescent (of the moon); day of the first visibility of the new moon, beginning of the month. Perhaps to be pronounced [uskar]; cf. the Akk. loan uskāru. (Rubio, JCS 64, 7)

u₄/ù-sar - a₃ to sharpen, make pointed (previously read u₄-sakar, but see Civil, JNES 43 (1984) 284; Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 245f.) (šēlu)

u₄-sud-rā/da distant (future) days, long time; cf. u₄-sud-rā-aš/šè unto distant days, forever

u₄-šú sunset

u₄-šú-uš daily

u₄-tu(-ud)-da day of birth

u₄-ul-lī-a, u₄-ul-la in olden times, in days of old (cf. Akk. ulla)

u₄-ul-lī-a-aš unto distant (future) days, forever; a synonym is ul-šè forever after

u₄ - zal to pass, said of time; to spend, pass the time (in some activity); let the time pass, waste time, be late

u₄-zal-le(-da) (at) daybreak, dawn, morning (cf. ā-₄-zal-le)

u₄:muleœ wild goose (the iconic bird of Nanše) (Veldhuis, Education 294f.)

u₄ to mount, board; to ride (on); to transport
superstructure; cabin (of a boat); high-water mark

(u₂-bi) a bird

(u₆(g)) awe, awesome vision or sight

(u₆-ga) awesome, awe inspiring, wondrous

(u₆-di, ū-di) amazement, astonishment, wonder, marvel; daze, stupor (cf. ū₆-di-da which inspires awe (OB), cf. ū-sá sleep)

(u₆-du₁₁) to admire, wonder, marvel at, be in awe of; to provoke, inspire awe (Attinger, Eléments 739–749)

(u₆-nir, ū₆-nir) ziggurat (complex) (ziqqurratu) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 329–331)

(u₈) ewe (see also lahar)

(u₆(-a) → ū(-a)

(u₁₁-ri₃-r₂₅-in, ū₆(n) eagle

(u₁₈-lu → ūlu

(u₁₈-ru → ūru₁₆

(u₉) corner (angle); niche, recess; shrine; room

(u₉₁₁-lil-lá) open air shrine (in a wall niche) (George, AV Black 114) (ibratu)

(u₉-su-ukkin-na) assembly (esp. poetic)

(ku)ub (a kind of drum)

(u₉₄) pit, hole (cf. ab)

(u₉₂₅) teat, (human) breast; spout (of a vessel); see also → akan 'udder'

(u₉₅) → uzud(UZ)

(u₉₉₄) (so CDLI, ePSD2: ūd-duru₃) green emmer, 'soaked emmer' (ePSD2) For the month name iti ZiZ-A see Civil, JCS 65 [2013] 31, but see also ziz

(u₉₂₅) sheep, ram (Keetman NABU 2012/15 argues against modern more exotic pronunciations)

(udu-aslum, (A.LUM) long-fleeced sheep (aslu) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 52)

(udu-siki(-k)) sheep raised for wool

(udug, ū-du₁₁(g)) male genie, spirit (good or evil); demon

(udug → útug

(udun(U.MU)) oven, kiln

(ug) the Arabian leopard nimr (Heimpel, Gudea Cyl B commentary), conventionally 'lion'

(ug₅, ug₇ → ūš

(uga) raven

(ug₇₃) people, population (reading ukù is obsolete; some maintain the older reading un as with alam/alan rather than alağ)

(ūg-da-ga) nearby folk, neighbors (lit. 'people at (one's) side') (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 198)
úg-il bearer, porter
úg-lu-a teeming people, multitude
úg-sár-ra numerous people(s), multitude(s)
ugu( Ki.KU.ŁU.UB.ăr) army (conventionally read ugu; for etymology < ùgu-ním see Selz, AV Römer 317)
ugu-ním military encampment (Michalowski, MC 15, p. 151; Steinkeller, NABU 2012/42)
ùh, úh spittle, slaver, mucus, phlegm; foam (wr. ah, *ah in Gudea) (cf. ušš)
ùh - du₁ to spit Cf. *ah-du₁-ga spittle (of sorcery) Gudea Cyl B 4:16
ùh-luₐ cough (literally 'cleaning out phlegm')
ukkin, ukken, unken assembly (for an etymology see Selz, AV Römer 316f.)
uktin(SIG₇, ALAM) (facial) features (bunnanno) (cf. ulutin)
uku(r) 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 (< ullah) Cf. úl-ul-li-a(-aš), ul-li-e 'forever'
ul a Presargonic capacity measure = 1/4 gur-sag-gál = 36 sīla = ca. 30 liters or 8 gallons
ulanda copper rosette (Ur III, e.g. CDLJ 2012:1 §3.11.1
ul n. joy, happiness, pleasure; bud, flower, blossom (see Steinkeller, Irnica Antiqua 37 [2002] 361-365; Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma 201f.); beauty; adj. beautiful
ul - aš to rejoice
ul-a, ul-la with joy, joyfully
(kaš)úl(KIB), (kaš)ihu(KIB) reins, leash (Woods, AV Biggs 327f.)
ul₁ to hasten, hurry, be quick; to hurry, harass (someone), put pressure on (urruru) (Civil, AV Hallo 74)
ul₁-bé base of heaven, horizon (Frayne, RIME 1, 127) (šupuk šamē)
ul₁-la-bé quickly
( nunu)úlu, u₁₃luₐ south wind; storm; sandstorm
úlu-di(d) lamentation singer (perhaps derived from i-lu-di?)
uludin(KI.KAL), uludin(SIG₇,ALAM) form (nabnītu); sign (itti) (previously read /ulutin/, cf. also uktin)
ulušin(KAŠ.ZÍZ.AN), ulušin(KAŠ.ZÍZ.A.AN) emmer beer
um-ma old (wise) women, alderwoman
um-me-ga(-lá) → éme-ga(-lā)
um-me-da, umme(UMxME)-da → éme-da
um-mi-a master scribe, craftsman, schoolmaster
umah(LAGABx(U.A)) swamp, marsh (mihšu, agamnu)
umbin (human) nail; claw, talon, hoof
umbisa(ŠID) scribe; scholar (Veldhuis, AV Sjöberg 2, 244)
kaš úmmud(A.E.DIN.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(DE₂) (some read umum) knowledge, cleverness; cf. é-úmun (music) conservatory (Michalowski, apud Pruzsinszki & Shehata, Musiker und ihre Rolle ... [2010] 201-203)
unuš good counsel, advice; discernment, judgment, sense; mind
UN → kalam, ṣu
ún(BÁD), un to be high
ùn(BÁD)(-na), un(-na) high (cf. ġi₇-ùn/un-na midnight, si-ùn-na high point, zenith, nín un gal 'great high queen' CDLI P432234:3) (cf. also → an(-na))

unu(g)ki the city Uruk

únu(TE.UNU), unuₐ(TE.AB), únu-gal deity's private chamber, cella, sanctuary; divine dining room, banquet hall

ùnu(d) (chief) cattle herdsman, cowherd

ur beast of prey, dog, lion. In personal names of the type ur₅-DN most now translate 'dog of DN' although some have connected this ur with the pronoun ur₅ and translate 'he of, the one of'. In names of the type õ-DN-ur-ĝu₇ all now read téš '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(-bhē) - gu₇ to press, clash together, fight in a pack (reading uncertain, cf. téš-bē & UR.UR) (M. Green, JCS 30, 153; Michalowki, Lamentation p. 70; A. Cavigneaux, CM 19, 50)

ur-gi(r) (domesticated) dog

ur-gi₇-tur (var, ur-tur) puppy

ur-mah lion

ur-sag hero, warrior

ur-ur, UR%UR single combat, man to man (i.e. hand-to-hand) combat (Cavigneaux, CM 19, 50). Some read téš-tēš. Note the ePSD reading lirum₇(UR%UR), Borger MZI lir₇ and cf. lirum₇. Cf. ġi₇ ur-ur-ešē - 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)

gi₇-ùr tree trunk; log

úr to sweep over/away, wipe off/away, flatten, level, destroy; to slide, slither, drag; to rub, massage (with oil BIN 8, 335)

ūr roof, ceiling (cf. ġi₇-ūr) For roof construction methods see Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 173f.

(û-ùr → ur₅(NÍNDAXÚ.AŠ)

ur₅ to gather, assemble; to collect (Veldhuis, JCS 65, 179); to pluck (sheep)

ur₅ spirit(s), mood; liver

ur₅-ra (interest-bearing) loan (hubullu)

ur₅ this, this way, thus, so; negated: never

ur₅-re thus, therefore (lit. 'this-ly' > thusly)

ur₅-gi₇ like this, thus

ur₅-ša₄ → mur - ša₄

ur₅-šē(₇-àm) because of this, thus, therefore

ur₅-tuku debtor

ur₅ - ug₇ to despair (Tinney, Nippur Lament 138 ad 36)

ur₅(NÍNDAXÚ.AŠ), Ur III (û-ùr father-in-law (Civil, CUSAS 17, 235)

uraš earth (> urta in the name d₅nin-urta) (Civil, JCS 65, 57); (a)uraš as divinity, counterpart to an (antu)

uri → ki-uri

ur₈da URI (a large metal container) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 32; Civil, JCS 65, 54)

úr(m), ur(m) the city Ur

úri(m) gate-post, gate-pole (Heimpel, JNES 46, 208f.); standard

ùr(m) (urin) blood; bloody (cf. Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 251)

ùri(m) → u₇₁-ri-in

uru₅(city), úru city, town; (referring to a specific city?) Most now read īr 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 Emešal form of īr." Mittermeyer AbZ, reads eri, now accepted by many.
uru-bar(-ra) outskirts, suburbs

uru4 to plow, till

uru4(EN), uru4(ULU3), uru4(ULU3)-ru high, lofty, giant; powerful, mighty, strong (Ludwig, Ġrne-Dagan 107-113; Alster, AV Klein 10ff.); n. tower (Klein, AV Hallo 126) Cf. uru4-ru-bi ‘its high part’, the name of a 3-line rubric at the end of some OB hymns.

urudu, uruda (also a-rudu(EN)-da in Presargonic Lagaš) copper (Reiter, AOAT 249, 149ff.) (Perhaps < IE *roupous, Foster, Umma in the Sargonic Period 33; but see also Yuhong, AV Klein 388f.)

urugal (or irugal) netherworld; grave (poetic)

us-ga (a kind of priest?); treasury(?), (previously translated as 'fattening pen') (see Michalowski, Lamentation p. 104ff.)

ús to be adjacent to, border on, come or bring up next to (-e); to lie or lean against, upon; to lay down (a nest); to moor (a boat); to follow, go immediately behind, chase after

ús (ePSD2 úš) (unit of) length; long side (in measurements)

ús(-sa) second quality, second one

úsan(GΓ-γunû) → an-usan evening

kušan, ľsa-an whip (for construction and parts see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 72)

usar, ušar, úsar, úšur friend, neighbor; cf. úsar da-giš-a 'neighbor' (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 242f.) (šē’u, šē’tu)

ussu eight (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

usu(Â.KAL), ú-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 ûri?) (Bonecki, SEL 25, 2) (dâmu)

úš(TIL), ug7(TIL), ug7(BÂD) to die, make die, kill

In OS úš is used for imperf. sg., ug7/ug7 elsewere. In Ur III Drehem, ug7 is used for a group of dead animals of the same kind, ug7, for a variety of dead animals (Sallaberger, AF 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.

úš11(KAxÚŠ) deadly spittle, venom, poison (cf. uh and note that úš11 also has the value uh4)

ušbar(URxNUN) mother-in-law, father-in-law

úšu thirty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

ušum serpent

ušumgal(GAL+UŠUM), ušum-gal great serpent, "dragon" (poetic)

úšur → usar

útah(U+GA) sky, heaven

utu sun(light); ďutu the sun god Utu, city-god of Larsa and Sippar

( deutu-é sunrise, east (some read uš-é when determinative is lacking)

utu-šú → uš-šú

utu(w)a(LAK 777) breeding ram; stud

útug, údug mace (reading šīta is obsolete according to some, but ePSD2 registers both words) (Veldhuis, Education 98-100, equates with mi-tum/middu)

útul tureen (written with the same sign as tu7 soup)

uz(mše) (wild) duck (Veldhuis, Education 303) (the determinative is often omitted to avoid a double HU sign). Cf. bibad(UŢ.TUR) duck (Owen, Nisaba 15/1, 364)

uz-ga ePSD2: ‘a priest; goods, treasure’ The é-uz-ga was a building associated with processing of domesticated animals, but not ‘fattening shed’ (See Englund, CDLJ 2002/1 §4a and Johnson, CDLB 2004/2 §3.2 for discussion and earlier references)
Z

(zi) za (precious) stone (for paleography of the za7 sign see CUSAS 33, 309-311)

za An old auxiliary verb appearing in the dub-dab7 - za onomatopoeic constructions, for which see Civil, JCS 20, 119ff.; Römer, SKIZ 182f.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff. Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 50, suggests za = ša4 = ša7(AK). Bauer, AoN 19, 7, suggests 'tőnen' or the like. Cf. ki6(a) - za

za-am-za-am (a musical instrument)

(zi) za-ba-lum (a variety of juniper?) (< supâlu)

za-dim, zadim lapidary, stone cutter

na7 za-gin lapis lazuli (lit. 'mountain stone')

za-gin lustrous, bright, shining; pure; blue

za-lam(̃gar) tent

za-pa-āg voice, sound; tumult; throat (cf. zi-pa-āg)

zi za-ra pivot stone or cap, door socket

ZA-tenu → ad4
zà - ús to adjoin, border on (Jagersma Grammar §29.4.9)

za; → za

zabar, zábar (OS) bronze (Reiter, AOAT 249, 288ff.); bronze vessel, bronze-ware, bronzes; mirror
(Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)

zabar dab, (a powerful royal official) (Charpin, Clergé d'Ur 236-240; Sallaberger, Der Kultischer Kalender I 211 n. 997; 231 n. 1103 "etwa oberster Mundeschenk")

zabar-šu hand-mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)

zadim → za-dim

záh, zàh v. to flee, escape; n. fugitive

zal to flow; to melt; to pass (time), spend time (at a place – a, cf. Falkenstein NSGU 69:6)

zalag v. and adj. (to be) pure, shining, bright; to be clean, pristine (cf. kuš zalag-ga cleaned hides, CUSAS 13, 286; CUSAS 20, 197 unless to be read dág-ga )

zápah(ŠU.BAD) (earlier zapah) palm of the hand; span (= ½ kùš = ca. 9 3/4 inches) (CDLI reads šù-bad) (Civil, AV Biggs 23) (ūtu)

zar, zár (hay)stack, sheaves; heap, mound (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 91f.)

zar - duš to heap (sheaves) in stacks

zar(-re-eš) - tab to gather up or pile (grain stalks) into stacks

zar-re-eš - tá/zal to lay out (grain stalks) in stacks

ze(r) → zi(r)

zé(r) → zi(r), bu(r)

zé-eh, zah, zahada(SÁH.ZÉ.DA), ses-da piglet (cf. šáh) (šahū) (Steinkeller, NABU 2007 p. 18)

zèh (read now → mumu-āš-gàr)

zermuška/u(KÍD ALAN) copper smith(?) (see Civil, Practical Vocabulary A (ARES 4, 2008) 128f.)

zi life; breath; throat

zi(d) to be faithful, trusty, steadfast, true, righteous, good, fine

zi-da adj. right, rightful, upright, true, faithful; good, fine; n. right (hand or side)

zi(g) to rise, raise; to get excited; to muster, levy, call up, mobilize (workers or troops); to remove, expend; to be excepted, left out (NABU 1994/ 82)

zi-du just, righteous (person)

zi-ga (something) raised (Falkenstein, ZA 59, 93f.); (something) expended, expenditure; mobilization, levy, call-up

zi - gi₄ to calm down

zi(l) → zil, si-il

zi(r), zé(r), ze(r), zi-ir, sîr, súr 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-á/gan to draw breaths, breathe

zi-pa-á/g nostril, airhole; throat(?) (Emesal ši-pa-á/g; cf. za-pa-á/g)

zi - pà to take an oath; to conjure

zi-gûm, zi-kum royal road station, ePSD2 'messenger hostel' (mainly Ur III)

zi-sà breath of life

zi-sà - ǥâl to inspire, encourage

zi-sà-ğâl(-la) n. (divine) encouragement, inspiration; life-giving force (John Z. Wee, JNES 73 [2014] 27); adj. life-giving, life-preserving (e.g. Gilgamesh and Huwawa A 114) Cf. niğ-zi-ğâl

zi - tûm to betake one's life to, to save one's life, take refuge (cf. Šulgi Hymn A 34)

zi-u₄-sud-rá life of long duration
ZI-ZI → sisi

ži(d) (žid) flour (in OS the sign is ŠE-tenū)

ži - dub to heap up or sprinkle flour (ritually), offer flour

ži-dub-dub offering flour

ži-gu barley flour (Molina, RLA 8, 22-31)

ži-sig very fine flour of wheat or mixed grains (Molina, RLA 8, 22-31)

ZÎ.ŠÈ → dabin

žib - gid to hold the reins (Civil, AuOr 17-18, 184 n. 18)

zikum(ENGUR) heaven

zil, zi(l) → si-il

ži ži ži ži (TAG), ži ži ži, žil žil v. and adj. (to be) good, pleasing, beneficent

žiž emmer wheat (Civil, JCS 65, 31, now reads úd, for which ePSD however reads útu ‘a cereal concoction’.) (see also Marchesi, Ebla and Its Landscape [2013] 282)

ZÎZ.AN (read imgaša,?) dehulled emmer? See Cohen, NABU 1990/ 134, for discussion of ZÎZ.AN = /udra/ = utrū (see CAD kunāšu LL); for ZÎZ.A (OS Nippur) read thus úd-duru₅ (but CDLI reads the month name udra₅duru₅.) Cf. also ZÎZ = úd = tiktum (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. Cf. nam-nar zu-zu-dè to learn music (Geller, AV Kienast 111)

zu-a, OS su-a acquaintance (elliptical for lú-zu-a)

žú tooth, fang; point, tine (of a tool or weapon); ivory

žú - bir₃(NE) (also read gir₁₉) to laugh

žú - gu₇, zú - ku₅ to bite (off)

žú - gub to bite, eat (Civil, JNES 23, 9)
Abbreviations

AfO Archiv für Orientforschung (Berlin/Wien)


AOAT Alter Orient und Altes Testament (Neukirchen-Vluyn)

ASJ Acta Sumerologica Japonica (Tokyo)


AuOr Aula Orientalis (Barcelona)

Anniversary 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 Drakforn Kilmer (Winona Lake, 2011)

AV Kienast Festschrift für Burkhart Kienast (AOAT 274, Münster, 2003)


AV Kutscher kinātūtu ša daraṣi. 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 Ökori Történeti tanszékének kiadványai 25 (Budapest, 1978)

AV Milano Ancient Near Eastern Studies Presented to Lucio Molina (AOAT 436, 2016)


AV Postgate At the Dawn of History (Winona Lake, 2017)


AV Schretter Von Sumer bis Homer. AOAT 325 (2004)

AV Sigrist On the Third Dynasty of Ur. Studies in Honor of Marcel Sigrist (Boston, 2008)


AV Stol Studies in Ancient Near Eastern World View and Society (Bethesda, 2008)
AV Vargyas Studies in Economic and Social History of the Ancient Near East in Memory of Péter Vargyas (Budapest, 2014)


BaM Baghdader Mitteilungen (Berlin)

Borger, AbZ R. Borger, Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste. AOAT 33 (1978-)

BSA Bulletin on Sumerian Argriculture (Cambridge, MA)

CDLI (UCLA-CDLI) University of California at Los Angeles - Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative

CDLJ Cuneiform Digital Library Journal

Civil, Farmer's Instructions M. Civil, The Framers Instructions (Barcelona, 1994)

CM Cuneiform Monographs (Groningen)

CNIP Carsten Niebuhr Institute Publications

CUSAS Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology (Bethesda, 2007-)


ePSD The Electronic Pennsylvania Sumerian Dictionary (on the Internet)

FAOS Freiburger Altorientalische Studien (Wiesbaden)


JANER Journal of Near Eastern Religions

JAOS Journal of the American Oriental Society (New Haven)

JCS Journal of Cuneiform Studies (Cambridge, MA)

JESHO Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient (Leiden)

JNES Journal of Near Eastern Studies (Chicago)

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MSL Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon (Rome)

NABU Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires (Paris)

NSGU (NG 2) A. Falkenstein, Die neusumerische Gerichtsurkunden (Munich, 1956-1957)


Or Orientalia (Rome)

OrAnt Oriens Antiquus (Rome)


RA Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale (Paris)

RAI Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale

RIA Reallexikon der Assyriologie und vorderasiatischen Archäologie (Berlin)

RIME1 Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods vol. 1 (Toronto, 2008)

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Steinkeller, Sale Documents Piotr Steinkeller, Sale Documents of the Ur-III-Period. FAOS 17 (Stuttgart, 1989)


StOr Studia Orientalia (Helsinki)


Veldhuis, Education Nick Veldhuis, Elementary Education at Nippur. CM 22 (Groningen, 1997)

Westenholz, ECTJ Aage Westenholz, Early Cuneiform Texts from Jena (Copenhagen, 1975)

WZKM Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes (Vienna)

YNER Yale Near Eastern Researches (New Haven)

YOS Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts (New Haven)

ZA Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und vorderasiatische Archäologie (Berlin/New York)