On the Old Babylonian Understanding of Sumerian Grammar

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Contents

Prefatory Note.

The tablet collection of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago contains a remarkable set of five closely knit Old Babylonian bilingual verbal paradigms, totaling almost 900 lines. These sophisticated texts are by far the earliest serious grammatical documents in existence, and their richness is fascinating. Their relevance to the history of science – more precisely: the history of linguistics – is comparable to that of the mathematical texts of the same period to the history of mathematics. Regrettably, these texts are hardly known outside of Sumerological circles and deserve wider publicity.

My preoccupation with them actually predates Jeremy Black's basic thesis on the grammatical texts. It goes back to 1978, when Claus Wilcke had mentioned their existence to me. I had worked on Babylonian mathematics before, and in view of the very analogous relevance of those linguistic texts to the history of science I was eager to analyze them. I then bought a copy of MSL IV (1956)[18]. But serious work on the fairly recalcitrant material had to wait until after my retirement. By then I had realized that Black's monograph (1991)[3] did not exhaust their potential, and that it would be necessary to analyze the texts on their own merits. The present essay elaborates upon my articles Huber (2007)[11], (2008)[12]. It is consciously based on a limited selection of texts, namely the five Sumerian–Akkadian paradigms mentioned above. It is not on Sumerian grammar (or at least only indirectly so), but it represents my attempts to understand the Old Babylonian understanding of Sumerian grammar and the methodological differences between their way of operating and ours. I have made a considerable effort to extract the grammatical structure, *as it was understood by the Babylonians*, from these texts alone. I hope that my neither being a Sumerologist nor a linguist has assisted rather than hindered me in such an endeavor, by helping me to steer clear of unwarranted modern preconceptions (of whose dangerously misleading influence I had become aware during my work with Babylonian mathematics). Methodologically, the initial steps of this analysis relied on mechanically matching Akkadian grammatical features with Sumerian graphemes, and these were then followed by efforts to identify and interpret mismatches and exceptions. This approach hopefully enabled me to stay close to the thinking of a speaker of Akkadian. In rare cases I had to borrow semantic information from modern grammars and dictionaries. But I should stress that the structural information presented in this essay was extracted from the paradigms alone.

I felt it interesting and worthwhile to contrast the OB interpretations with the modern understanding of the same features, especially when the two diverged. Some Sumerologists have objected to my conclusions because they contradicted, or seemed to contradict, evidence derived from the unilingual text corpus. The question is: whose interpretation is wrong: mine, the Babylonians', or the modern Sumerologists'? Or are we talking about slightly different languages, say a theoretical learned version underlying the OB scholarly tradition, and the language prevalent in the unilingual text corpus?

I gratefully acknowledge the help and in particular all the critical comments I received from a large number of Sumerologists – ranging across the alphabet from Pascal Attinger, Jeremy Black and Miguel Civil to Gábor Zólyomi − even if I sometimes decided to disagree with them, and I also thank the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago for providing me with superb photographs of their OBGT texts. Of course, I assume personal responsibility for any errors and misrepresentations.

1 Introduction.

Modern science – more precisely: the modern presentation of science – follows the discursive style inspired by Greek role models such as Aristotle, Euclid and Ptolemy. Pre-Greek learning does not know this style, it relies on lists, examples and recipes. In early philosophy ("wisdom literature") the principal vehicles of communication were proverbs and parables, in mathematics exemplary solutions of selected problems, and in astronomy the so-called procedure texts. In the Sumerian and Old Babylonian philology of the late third and early second millennium BC we have lexical lists, collections of stock phrases, and most remarkably, a number of sophisticated bilingual verbal paradigms.

While collections of stock phrases merely demonstrate knowledge of the languages, the paradigms go beyond: they demonstrate active linguistic interest in the grammatical structure of these languages. The paradigms come about as close to comparative linguistics as is possible within a non-discursive approach. In distinction to traditional comparative linguistics, which operates within a family of related languages, we have here a structural comparison of unrelated languages: Sumerian is an agglutinating language without known cognates, Akkadian is an inflecting Semitic language.

In addition, the paradigms make possible a second type of comparison, namely between modern and ancient grammars, formalizing (supposedly) the same languages. Grammars are extrapolations of structures gleaned from often sparse data. In the case of modern grammars of Sumerian – with the exception of the monumental but limited work of Falkenstein (1949)[8] – those data consist of a synchronic and diachronic hodge-podge of original unilingual documents. In the case of the Old Babylonian grammatical texts we do not know on what data they were based. Did the OB grammarians still have access to native speakers of Sumerian, or did they rely on a scholarly oral tradition, or did they lean on original written sources like their modern colleagues? Modern Sumerologists tend to reject contrary evidence from the Old Babylonian grammatical texts out of hand. But there is a tantalizing question: where do the sometimes considerable differences originate? From extrapolation errors (on either side) or from differences in the underlying languages?

I shall discuss only such features as can be inferred from the paradigms, but I shall try to put them into the context of modern grammars, and I shall concentrate on the features about which their views diverge. I should emphasize once more that structural features were extracted from the paradigms alone, consciously ignoring modern grammars of Sumerian. For semantic information, however, I felt free to look beyond, if necessary. In particular, this concerns the meaning of the comitative case "with", and the interpretation of the Sumerian dichotomy between /n/ and /b/ as between person and non-person, a dichotomy which does not exist in Akkadian and for which the paradigms substitute a dichotomy between definite and indefinite.

2   The overall structure of the paradigms.

The inductive analysis of the paradigms turned out to be a very tangled tale. It extended over many iterations, borrowing insights from one paradigm to assist the analysis of another. While I allowed myself to make free use of our knowledge of Akkadian, the analysis was rendered rather difficult and tortuous by my insistence not to let what we know from unilingual "true" Sumerian influence my conclusions. I would have liked to give a full, step-by-step presentation of my inductive analysis, but initial drafts showed this to be impractical and confusing. I therefore shall attempt to simplify and streamline the presentation by first giving a general overview of the structure of the paradigms and the grammatical structures derived from them in Sections 2 to 7, followed by detailed analyses of individual paradigms in Sections 8 to 11, a discussion of open questions and unclear forms in Section 12, and I shall end with a summary and the main conclusions in Section 13. Some repetitions are almost unavoidable.

2.1   The texts.

The relevant paradigms are published in MSL IV (1956)[18] as OBGT VI-X. These five texts form a closely knit group. They throw a sharp spotlight on a narrowly focused aspect of Sumerian grammar: verbal morpho-syntax. Closely related material can be found in the Ur Excavation Texts UET 7 and in a unilingual OB paradigm (N3513+N3592) from Nippur, see Black (1991: 137-143, 155-158)[3]. All these texts have been treated extensively by Black and more recently by Huber (2007)[11], (2008)[12]. I do refrain from an analysis of the other OB grammatical texts published in MSL IV, except that I occasionally shall draw on OBGT III-V to elucidate or complement features observed in OBGT VI-X.

In Appendix A to the present essay I reproduce the texts OBGT VI-X and N3513+N3592 with minor corrections. I have supplemented them with English translations and a structural analysis of the Akkadian forms. While my grammatical analysis extensively quotes extracts from that Appendix, the reader is urged to view not only the extracts, but also their surroundings and how the discussed forms are imbedded in the paradigms.

I have adjusted the transliterations of MSL IV to current fashions but have eschewed typographically awkward characters, such as ĝ. In principle I would have preferred the fuller versions of alternative transliterations of the same cuneiform signs (dug_4 over du_{11}, sub_2 over su_8), since they stay closer to Sumerian morphology. How closely the transliterations approximate the pronunciation preferred by the OB grammarians of course is an open question. I was more reluctant than Black to emend the texts, but have corrected some improper restorations proposed in MSL IV.

On the tablets, those paradigms are arranged in parallel columns, with Sumerian forms on the left and Akkadian ones on the right. The paradigms are subdivided into paragraphs, that is, into groups of a few consecutive lines of text, separated by a horizontal dividing line. The internal structure of these paragraphs is based on Akkadian conjugation. Most paragraphs have 3 lines, in the order: 3rd, 1st, 2nd person subject. With non-indicative forms, the order is reversed: imperative(2nd), volitive(1st), precative(3rd).

The main paradigms contain a total of 873 lines (VI: 227, VII: 318, VIII: 91, IX: 163, X: 74), and roughly one line in 25 contains a recognizable (and correctible) scribal error. There may be more unrecognized errors.

Table 1 should give an impression of the layout of the paradigms. The text on the tablet is highlighted.

		OBGT VII. Non-indicative forms: imperative, volitive, precative			Akk. structure			
§1	1	gen-am₃	al-kam	come!	–	G	V	Ni
	2	ga-am₃-gen	lu-ul-li-kam	may I come!				
	3	ḫe₂-em-du	li-il-li-kam	may he come!				
§2	4	gen-am₃-še	al-ka-aš-šum	come to him!	3D	G	V	Ni
	5	ga-am₃-ši-gen	lu-ul-li-ka-aš-šum	may I come to him!				
	6	ḫe₂-em-ši-du	li-li-ka-aš-šum	may he come to him!				
§3	7	gen-am₃-mu-še	al-kam a-na ṣe-ri-ya	come to me!	1D	G	V	Ni
	8	ga-mu-e-ši-gen	lu-ul-li-ka-ak-kum	may I come to you!	2D			
	9	ḫe₂-mu-e-ši-du	li-li-ka-kum	may he come to you!	2D			
§4	10	gen-am₃-ma	at-la-kam	come away!	–	Gt	V	Ni
	11	ga-am₃-ma-gen	lu-ut-ta-al-kam	may I come away!				
	12	ḫe₂-em-ma-du	li-it-ta-al-kam	may he come away!				
§5	13	gen-am₃-ma-še	at-la-ka-aš-šum	come away to him!	3D	Gt	V	Ni
	14	ga-am₃-ma-ši-gen	lu-ut-ta-al-ka-aš-šum	may I come away to him!				
	15	ḫe₂-em-ma-ši-du	li-it-ta-al-ka-aš-šum	may he come away to him!				
§6	16	gen-am₃-ma-mu-še	at-la-kam a-na ṣe-ri-ya	come away to me!	1D	Gt	V	Ni
	17	ga-am₃-mu-e-ši-gen	lu-ut-ta-al-ka-ak-kum	may I come away to you!	2D			
	18	ḫe₂-em-mu-e-ši-du	li-it-ta-al-ka-ak-kum	may he come away to you!	2D			
§7	19	gen-ni	a-lik	go!	–	G	–	Ni
	20	ga-gen	lu-ul-lik	may I go!				
	21	ḫe₂«-en»-du	li-il-lik	may he go!				
§8	22	gen-en-ši	a-lik-šum	go to him!	3D	G	–	Ni
	23	ga-en-ši-gen	lu-ul-lik-šum	may I go to him!				
	24	ḫe₂-en-ši-du	li-lik-šum	may he go to him!				
§9	25	gen-ba	at-la-ak	go away!	–	Gt	–	Ni
	26	ga-ba-gen	lu-ut-ta-la-ak	may I go away!				
	27	ḫa-ba-du	li-it-ta-la-ak	may he go away!				
§10	28	gen-ba-ši	at-la-ak-šum	go away to him!	3D	Gt	–	Ni
	29	ga-ba-ši-gen	lu-ut-ta-la-ak-šum	may I go away to him!				
	30	ḫa-ba-ši-du	li-it-ta-la-ak-šum	may he go away to him!				

Table 1. The first ten paragraphs of OBGT VII (taken from the Ur recension, UET 7, 100). They cover Non-indicative forms (Ni): imperative, volitive, precative. An analysis of the Akkadian structure is given on the right: Person and case of the object, Akkadian stem (G or Gt), ventive or non-ventive. Line 21 contains a scribal error, the expected ḫe₂-du is given in the parallel texts.

2.2   The underlying grid structure.

Some of the texts, in particular OBGT VII and OBGT VI+X, have a clearly recognizable underlying grid structure. It would be a gross oversimplification to consider either the Sumerian or the Akkadian column of these paradigms as a translation of the other. The relationship is more complicated, and it is necessary to treat the two columns as a composite whole. We note first that the grids of the paradigms are constructed on the basis of the Akkadian two-case system, not on the much richer Sumerian system. Thus, both the Sumerian and the Akkadian forms are filled into an Akkadian-based template. This would seem to imply that the translation is from Akkadian to Sumerian. In Appendix A, my structural analysis, as given in the rightmost columns, reflects the Akkadian forms, while my English translations try to render the somewhat richer Sumerian ones.

However, the grids are supplemented by didactic inserts that highlight Sumerian features not fitting into the Akkadian straitjacket of the grids. For such inserts, the translation would go in the opposite direction. I have called those inserts "didactic", but this is speculation, derived from the natural assumption that the paradigms originate out of the Sumero-Babylonian school system.[1,2] It is tempting to speculate on the reasons why OB grammarians should have added particular inserts, and I rarely can resist to do so.

Thus, some grammatical features are immanent in the layout of the grids, for example the systematic separation of the conjugation prefixes (visibly displayed in Section 9.1), while others are shown more subtly through inserts; the insert VI§37-39 (discussed in Section 9.4.2) may be the subtlest.

Given that the grids are based on Akkadian, it seems appropriate to refer to the tenses by the names "present" and "preterite" customary in Akkadian grammars, and to avoid the approximately coextensive Akkadian(!) terms *marû* ("fat", "slow") and *ḫamṭu* ("quick", "swift"). These terms are used in some Babylonian grammatical lists to distinguish between different Sumerian verbal bases that translate to the same Akkadian verb; they may suggest a dichotomy between durative and punctual, rather than between tenses. See also Section 11, which offers evidence that the "present" relates to an unfinished or future action, and the "preterite" to a finished action.

We shall see below that in OBGT VII, covering the verb "to go", the Akkadian present tense corresponds to the *marû* bases du (sg.) and su_8 (pl.), the preterite to the *ḫamṭu* bases gen (sg.) and re_7 (pl.). But the complexity of the situation is illustrated by the fact that the volitive uses the *ḫamṭu* bases, the precative the *marû* bases, and the imperative uses the single base gen both for singular and plural. The different choice of bases indicates that Sumerian in the case of this verb makes morphological and semantic distinctions that have no correspondence in Akkadian. Thus we have VII§7: gen-na = *alik* = "go!", ga-gen = *lullik* = "may I go!", $ḫe_2$-du = *lillik* = "may he go!", VII§40: gen-na-an-ze_2-en = *alka* = "go(pl.)!", ga-re_7-en-de_3-en = *i nillik* = "may we go!", $ḫe_2$-su_8-be_2-eš = *lilliku* = "may they go!". The different choice of bases for volitive and precative had not yet been recognized in MSL IV (1956)[18]. To complicate matters, the cuneiform script uses the same sign DU both for du and gen, and the

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[1] A persuasive argument in favor of such an origin is furnished by the last 27 lines of OBGT IX. These give non-indicative forms of 9 different verbs, in the usual order (imperative, volitive, precative). Black (1991: 12)[3] writes: "It is impossible not to feel that the selection of verbs used here, especially be_5 [= *teṣûm* "to shit"] and dur_2-dur_2 [= *ṣarātum* "to fart"], reflects a schoolboyish humour on the part of the compiler."

[2] A passage of an OB letter to the *ummiānum* ("scholar", "teacher") gives a direct connection between the school and the grammatical paradigms: *ana* E_2.DUB.BA.A *i-ir-ru-um-ma* GA_2.NU *aštanassi u ka-am-mi ša* GA_2.NU *ša tēzibam uṭâb* "I(?) will enter the school and read the composition (beginning with) ga_2-nu and I will correct the tablet of the ga_2-nu which you left" (TLB 4 84, AbB 3 no.84), here quoted after CAD K 125-126, s.v. *kammu*. I owe this reference to D. Foxvog, who in turn credits M. Civil. There can be no doubt that ga_2-nu here references the first word of the OI recension of OBGT VII, which I had restored [ga_2-nu-um] after the plural form ga_2-nu-u[m-z]e$_2$-en (VII§34) and the corresponding gen-am$_3$, gen-am$_3$-ze$_2$-en of the Ur recension. But note that the texts of ETCSL[7] consistently render "come!" by ga_2-nu, suppressing the final m.

composite sign DU+DU both for su_8 and re_7. The distinction resides in the context and in phonetic complements and becomes visible in the plural. For example, su_8 before vowels is pronounced with a final b ($su_8 = sub_2$ being alternative transliterations of the same sign), resulting in contrasting writings such as -re_7-en- and -su_8-be_2-. OBGT VI and X use a single base, /gar/ and /gub/ respectively, throughout, while VIII and IX use *ḫamṭu* /du_{11}/ in the preterite, *marû* /e/ in the present tense. Confusingly, in non-indicative forms the choice of *marû* and *ḫamṭu* bases is inconsistent: mostly *ḫamṭu*, but compare VIII§11 with IX§21, see Section 10.4.2.

Recognition of the underlying grid structure, combined with the subsequent analytic separation of the inserts from the systematic grid, was the crucial ingredient for the understanding of these paradigms. What made such a separation possible, was my discovery that the paradigms OBGT VI and X share the same underlying grid, while VI has additional inserts. See OBGT X in Appendix A for the connection. The existence of an underlying strict grid structure had escaped Black (1991: 12-14)[3], who had described the two paradigms as "diffuse". Similarly, one recension of OBGT VII has several inserts that are absent in another. In the absence of oral comments by a teacher, the non-discursive presentation would have otherwise made it rather difficult to discern the grid structure, and with it the grammatical structure, intended by the Old Babylonian grammarians.

Systematic grids generate extended lists of supposedly grammatically correct forms (inevitably including also unusual ones). Remarkably, some of the OB grids are complete subject to circumscribable limitations. It may be worthwhile to point out that such grids can be considered as early antecedents of what modern linguists have called generative grammars, see Chomsky (1965: 8)[5]: "… by a generative grammar I mean simply a system of rules that in some explicit and well defined way assigns structural descriptions to sentences."

2.3   Implied goals of the paradigms.

Each paradigm seems to be targeted toward specific issues of Sumerian verbal morpho-syntax: VII deals with an intransitive verb; it is concerned with the directional prefix and is the unique paradigm treating plural subjects and objects. VI and X deal with transitive verbs; they exercise the so-called conjugation prefixes and the pronominal prefix chain. VIII and IX treat transitive and intransitive constructions of two-part transitive verbs.

The paradigms give the impression that they were designed to illustrate specific, sticky issues of Sumerian verbal morpho-syntax (as understood by OB grammarians) – most of them controversial in modern grammars based on unilingual "true" Sumerian texts (Thomsen (1984)[21], Attinger (1993)[2], Edzard (2003)[6], Michalowski (2004)[17], Jagersma (2010)[15]).

2.4   Normative systematization?

I must stress that it is not clear whether these paradigms represent any "true", spoken or written Sumerian of that time or rather a synthetic, overly systematized Old Babylonian conception of Sumerian, which then was dying out as a spoken language. Apart from that, the paradigmatic approach inevitably necessitates some normative systematization. A possible argument in favor of systematization (also on the Akkadian side!) is that the paradigms seem to favor "theoretical" interpretations over "lexical" ones. For example, the Akkadian t-infix theoretically expresses a change of direction, but the precise meaning is lexical and depends on the verb; it ranges from separative and reciprocal to reflexive and others. The Akkadian dictionaries leave open questions about the meaning of the t-stems of the verb *kašādum* "to reach", occurring in OBGT IV and IX. We cannot expect that the mechanical matching of Akkadian t-stems with the Sumerian /ba/-prefix, as used in the paradigms,

and my schematic rendering of them by "away", match the lexical details of the two languages. However, there are a few conspicuous exceptions, namely stative/passive constructions where /ba/ is matched with causative Akkadian Š-stems (Sections 9.3 and 9.4.1), and an insert, where it is matched with passive Akkadian N-stems (Section 9.4.3). Also a curious construction occurring in IX§11 must be mentioned, where the Akkadian separative t-stem apparently is matched with the Sumerian ablative case marker /ta/ (Section 9.4.4).

There are some reasonably strong arguments against over-systematization in the paradigms OBGT VI-X under scrutiny. For example, the elision of the 3rd person pronoun /n/ before the case markers, while widespread, is seemingly unsystematic (compare the morphology and the text columns in Appendix B). Second, the use of both morphemic and phonetic spellings (such as gen-am$_3$ versus ga$_2$-nam). And third, there are other grammatical texts that appear to be more schematic than OBGT VI-X. For example, OBGT VII writes the terminative /ši/ only with singular indirect objects and uses a different, mostly unmarked case, apparently an elided locative /a/, with plural objects. But another text from Nippur, N3513+N3595 (see Appendix A), concerned with the same verb gen/du = *alākum* = "to go", uses /ši/ both for the singular and the plural. Plural use of /ši/ may represent normative systematization. Or is there a subtle semantic distinction between a single-point goal in the singular and a diffuse multi-point goal in the plural? Note that Thomsen (1984: 229)[21] does not know of attestations of /ši/ in the plural, while Attinger (1993: 209-210)[2], who quotes grammatical texts, and Edzard (2003: 93)[6] do. Edzard considers his unique example a mechanical extrapolation from the much more frequent singular forms (p. 98).

But possible concerns about artificiality and normative over-systematization do not really matter. These paradigms are the earliest serious grammatical documents in existence, and as such are relevant for the history of science, and their richness is absolutely fascinating. They are hardly known outside of Sumerological circles, and they deserve some wider publicity. The closer one looks, the more astonishing it is into what details a sophisticated non-discursive approach can advance, despite its intrinsic limitations (in particular difficulties when dealing with grosser discrepancies of grammatical structures between the two languages).

3   Comparing widely different languages.

A side effect of the non-discursive, paradigmatic nature of the presentation is that only such structural features can be dealt with effectively as have approximate correspondences in both languages. It is interesting to see how the OB grammarians cope with this problem, and the subterfuges they use.

For example, Akkadian distinguishes two genders, male–female, and assigns grammatical gender to inanimate things somewhat arbitrarily. Sumerian has a different two-way split, variously, but inaccurately, analyzed by modern authors as animate–inanimate, or as human–non-human, or as person–non-person. Jagersma (2010: Section 6.2, p. 102)[15] proposes to call the two gender classes human and non-human, because the term "person" can lead to confusion with the terminology for the grammatical category of person (first, second, and third person, personal pronouns, etc.). The 3rd person morphemes are /n/ for human and /b/ for non-human.

The paradigms approach this as follows. First, they simply omit female pronouns. Second, they use a surrogate split: definite–indefinite, choosing the 3rd singular suffixed Akkadian pronoun (accusative -*šu* , dative -*šum*) for rendering /n/, and no pronoun for rendering /b/. In actual language use, this comes quite close to a person–non-person split: in an Akkadian sentence context a human personal pronoun almost inevitably is definite, since it refers to a person mentioned beforehand. Moreover, we note that in "true" Sumerian /b/ also can be used when referring to a group of human beings, especially when its members not are important as separate individuals, see Jagersma (2010: Section 6.2, p. 103)[15]. Therefore I am not particularly happy with Jagersma's version either and wonder whether in this paper I should have adopted the Akkadian split of definite–indefinite.

In short, in order to avoid quibbling about the semantics: the paradigms never render a Sumerian morpheme /b/ by an Akkadian pronoun. But they consistently use -*šu*, -*šum*, if the morpheme /n/ is the leading element in the pronominal chain. The seeming exceptions are cases where the morpheme /bi$_2$/ has been changed to ni by dissimilation after labial + vowel, see Section 9.2.3.

One should keep in mind that there is a fundamental difference between how Akkadian and Sumerian verbal pronouns are used in the sentence context. At least in principle, the Akkadian pronominal suffixes are true *pro-nouns*, used as substitutes for the nouns to which they refer, while the Sumerian pronominal prefixes pick up and recapitulate relationships expressed in the nominal part of the sentence (cf. Sollberger 1952: 61-62)[20].

Sumerian verbal forms can express many more nuances than Akkadian ones. The paradigms contain instances where three or four Sumerian forms are rendered by a single Akkadian form, see Section 9.4.2 for examples. The nature of such nuances is difficult or impossible to figure out on the basis of the paradigms. In any case, the languages involved are so much different that a translation of isolated verbal forms is, strictly speaking, impossible outside of a sentence context.

Here is a specific example of the limits of the paradigmatic approach, namely of a problem that cannot be handled by the Old Babylonian methods. The slot structure that we find in Section 6 is simpler than the one described by Zólyomi (2017: Lesson 6)[22] for "true" Sumerian. The latter permits multiple indirect objects or adverbial prefixes, as Zólyomi calls them – on p. 84 he mentions instances with three. The simpler structure found in the paradigms *may* correspond to Babylonian grammatical theory, but it *may* also be a mere artifact of the structure of Akkadian. The underlying problem is exemplified by the paradigm quoted at the beginning of Section 6: the Akkadian side handles single adverbial prefixes straightforwardly, but it can indicate the presence of a second only if the latter corresponds to a Sumerian subordinate subject. Its existence then is evidenced on the Sumerian side by /ni/ (never by /bi$_2$/, /mu/ or /ri/, see Section 9.2.2 for these pronouns) and on the Akkadian side through a causative construction. The consequence is that this separates the (Sumerian) indirect pronominal

cases into merely two categories: the subordinate subject occupies one slot, and everything else is lumped into another slot. We may say that this categorization is forced upon OB grammatical theory by a combination of methodology (the paradigmatic approach) and the structure of Akkadian. There is a single apparent exception to this rule, discussed in Section 9.4.4, which seems to offer two indirect objects (dative and ablative, where the latter is not mirrored in Akkadian). This exception may be taken as an argument in favor of the assumption that the OB grammarians were aware of more general multiple indirect objects.

4   Peculiarities of the Akkadian column.

The Akkadian of the paradigms as a rule conforms to standard OB Akkadian. But there are a few peculiarities.

4.1   Non-assimilation of pronouns.

In OBGT VII (which is the only paradigm with plural objects), plural pronouns are not assimilated to the ventive m, in distinction to singular pronouns. Thus we have:

VII§17:	*illakaššum*	=	he comes to him (< *illakam šum*),
VII§21:	*illakakkum*	=	he comes to you (< *illakam kum*),
VII§54:	*illakunikkum*	=	they come to you (< *illakunim kum*)

but

VII§86:	*illakam šunuši*	=	he comes to them,
VII§69:	*illakam kunuši*	=	he comes to you(pl.),
VII§77:	*illakunim kunuši*	=	they come to you(pl.)

The distinction between singular and plural is curious. But I think that the OB grammarians might disagree with Edzard's comments (2003: 92)[6] on the lack of need to construe ad hoc assimilation rules for the Akkadian ventive.

4.2   Peculiar use of Akkadian pronouns.

The Akkadian verbal case system knows only two cases: accusative and dative (the genitive occurs exclusively in nominal phrases). In standard Akkadian, the accusative refers to the direct object and the dative to an indirect object, typically to the beneficiary of the action. Somewhat unexpectedly, in the paradigms the Akkadian accusative never mirrors a Sumerian direct object. Admittedly, the Sumerian direct object almost always is an unreferenced impersonal/indefinite /b/. There is a unique example where a human 3rd person /n/ could have been mirrored by an Akkadian pronoun, but is not, namely the curious X 19: gub-ni = *i-zi-iz* = "stand him! put him up!" (the parallel form in VI§21: gar-bi = *šu-ku-un* = "place it!", gar-ni = "place him" lacks an Akkadian translation). For possible (but questionable) exceptions involving 1st person references see Section 12.3.

In the paradigms, the two Akkadian cases each split into several Sumerian cases, often in a somewhat haphazard fashion. Instead of direct objects, Akkadian accusative pronouns systematically are used for two purposes: they refer to subordinate subjects (make *him* put it), and they are used with comitative function (place it *with him*). The Sumerian dative and the Sumerian terminative both ordinarily are rendered by the Akkadian dative. Otherwise, the use of Akkadian cases seems to be context dependent: if a Sumerian locative refers to the start point of a motion, the Akkadian accusative is used, but if it refers to the end point, the dative. See Section 8.7, and also Section 10.6.

4.3   Nt-stems.

In the Akkadian grammars, the existence of Nt-stems still is disputed. In the 1st edition of GAG[9] §86b von Soden denied their existence, in *Ergänzungsheft*, p. 34**, paradigm 13, he allowed them, and the 3rd edition, §95d, contains the qualified statement that some verbs "probably" form Nt-stems. Huehnergard and Woods (2004: 257)[10] express doubts about their existence. Our paradigms contain clear examples of an Nt-stem (OBGT VI§56-57, §64-65), with non-ventive and ventive forms respectively. See Section 9.4.5 for a detailed discussion.

4.4   Negations.

The use of *u$_2$-la* (instead of *u$_2$-ul*) in OBGT III may indicate an early OB origin of that bilingual paradigm. Note that UET 7, 102 uses *u$_2$-ul*, see Black (1991: 143-148)[3].

5 Dialectal(?) variability.

OBGT VII is preserved in two different recensions, one of unknown provenance (*sic*!, oral comment by M. Civil), now in the Chicago Oriental Institute (OI), the other from the Ur excavations. The OI recension offers the entire paradigm on a single large tablet (104 paragraphs, 318 lines). The Ur recension had smaller tablets, two of them almost completely preserved. One of them (UET 7, 100) offers the beginning of the paradigm up to §33, the other (UET 7, 101) the beginning up to §69, with a catch line to §70. In addition, the same verb gen/du = *alākum* = "to go" is treated in a partially overlapping unilingual paradigm N3513+N3592 from Nippur, which is shorter (96 lines) and covers also some negative forms, see Black (1991: 155-158)[3] and Appendix A.

The Sumerian morphology is often obscured by assimilation and elision, and by inadequacies of the cuneiform writing system. Fortunately, the paradigms clarify it by the position on the grid. There sometimes are substantial differences of spelling between the recensions. For example, the two recensions of VII§35 mirror the Akkadian *alkaniššum* = "come(pl.) to him!" with:

ga$_2$-a-mu-un-še-en-ze$_2$-en   (Oriental Institute recension, line 99),

gen-am$_3$-ši-ze$_2$-en   (Ur recension, UET 7,101, ii 42)

The grid and the Akkadian translation make it clear that the underlying common Sumerian morphology must be: /gen/-/m/-/n/-/ši/-/enzen/. Here, /gen/ is the verbal base "to go", /m/ the ventive prefix, /n/ the 3rd person pronoun, /ši/ the terminative case marker, and /enzen/ the 2nd person plural pronoun. We cannot know for sure whether the differences are dialectal or merely in spelling, or between theoretical (morphological) and phonetical writings. For example, ga$_2$-a- could be the phonetic rendering of a morphological gen- when it precedes m. The conclusion is that we can rarely distinguish whether a seemingly absent morpheme really is absent, or invisible because it has been assimilated or elided, or omitted because of inadequacies of the cuneiform representation. Moreover, while the texts seem to be written very carefully, they contain some recognizable scribal errors (on average about one every 25 lines).

By chance, all four lines of §67 of the OI recension are covered not only by the Ur recension, but also by the unilingual paradigm N3513+N3592, with a somewhat different arrangement. This paragraph offers four non-indicative ventive forms (imperative, volitive, precative), and we get the following illuminating comparisons:

OI version,	VII§67		
191	⌜ga$_2$⌝-a-me-a	*al-kam ni-a-ši*	come to us!
192	ga-mu-e-ne-gen	*lu-ul-li-kam ku-⌜nu⌝-ši*	may I come to you(pl.)!
193	ḫe$_2$-me-du	*li-il-li-kam ni-a-ši*	may he come to us!
194	⌜ḫu⌝-mu-e-ne-du	*li-il-li-kam ku-nu-ši*	may he come to you(pl.)!

Ur version,	UET 7, 101		
178 = iv 33	gen-am$_3$-me	*al-⌜kam ni-a-ši⌝-im*	come to us!
179 = iv 34	ga-mu-e-ne-gen	*lu-ul-⌜li-kam ku-nu⌝-ši-⌜im⌝*	may I come to you(pl.)!
181 = iv 36	ḫe$_2$-me-du	*li-⌜il-li⌝-ka ni-a-ši-im*	may he come to us!
180 = iv 35	ḫe$_2$-mu-e-ne-du	*li-⌜il⌝-[li-kam] ⌜ku-nu-ši-im⌝*	may he come to you(pl.)!

Nippur version,	N3513+N3592		
i 1	⌜ga₂⌝-am₃-[me-ši]	(no translation)	come to us!
i 2	ga-mu-e-ne-ši-[gen]		may I come to you(pl.)!
i 23	ḫe₂-em-me-ši-du		may he come to us!
i 24	[ḫe₂]-mu-e-ne-ši-du		may he come to you(pl.)!

Note the use of ga₂ for a morphological gen, but of ga for the volitive. Note that the Ur version, in distinction to the OI version, uses mimation with the Akkadian plural pronouns. The Akkadian *-ka* in UET 7, 101, line 181 may be a scribal error for the expected *-kam*, but as the same post-OB spelling of the ventive occurs twice more in the same tablet, all three times in front of *ni-a-ši-im*, we may have some curious sandhi effect.

The Sumerian morphology underlying the four lines in N3513+N3592 is

> /gen/-/m/-/me/-/ši/
>
> /ga/-/m/-/ene/-/ši/-/gen/
>
> /ḫe/-/m/-/me/-/ši/-/du/
>
> /ḫe/-/m/-/ene/-/ši/-/du/

In the other two recensions, the /ši/ is absent; in imperative forms the OI recension uses /a/ in its place (line 191).

The differences between the three versions seem to be mainly dialectal, with the possible exception of the different use of the case marker /ši/. All three versions use the terminative case marker /ši/ with singular objects. N3513+N3592 uses it also with plural objects, which may represent normative systematization. In the other two recensions, the case of plural objects mostly is unmarked, in the Ur recension throughout, while the OI recension uses the marker /a/ exclusively, but systematically, with imperative forms. We note that this /a/ is conditioned by the imperative, not by the position at the end of the word. In particular, /a/ occurs also in intervocalic positions:

> VII§93   ga₂-a-ne-a-en-ze₂-en   *al-ka-nim šu-nu-ši*   come(pl.) to them!

The morphology is /gen/-/m/-/ne/-/a/-/enzen/, with /ne/-/a/ = "to them". We already have noted in Section 4.1 that Akkadian plural personal pronouns are not assimilated to the preceding verb. Thus, we read VII§35: *al-ka-ni-iš-šum* = "come(pl.) to him!", but VII§93 *al-ka-nim šu-nu-ši* = "come(pl.) to them!"

The Sumerian ventive /m/ is very often, but apparently not systematically, contracted with a following m of the first person: compare ḫe₂-me-du in the OI and Ur versions to ḫe₂-em-me-ši-du in the Nippur text.

Before the e of the 2^(nd) person the ventive /m/ systematically becomes mu, thus: /m/-/ene/ > muene. Since also /m/-/ba/-/e/ > mmue, as is shown by many forms occurring in OBGT VII, such as the morphological /m/-/ba/-/e/-/ši/-/du/-/ø/ in VII§20: am₃-mu-e-ši-du = *it-ta-al-la-ka-ak-kum* = "he comes away to you", the transitional vowel u may originate from the 2^(nd) person, rather than from the ventive. Does the 2^(nd) person e hide an original *we? This conjecture is corroborated by the comparison of IX§34 with IX§35 in Section 10.5.3.

Somewhat inconsistently, we may have vowel harmony: compare ḫe₂-mu-e-ne-du to ⌜ḫu⌝-mu-e-ne-du.

6   Sumerian verbal morpho-syntax: an overview.

In this section and in the next I give an overview of the Sumerian verbal morpho-syntax, as far as it can be extracted from the bilingual paradigms. This overview is intended to facilitate the subsequent analytic discussion detailed in Sections 8 to 11. Each of the latter sections is devoted to a particular paradigm, or to a pair of closely related paradigms. But since the details are intertwined and spread over several paradigms and the same or similar features may appear in different places, it will be almost impossible to avoid some repetitiveness in the discussion.

6.1   Basic constructions.

Here are selected examples of the basic verbal constructions. The essentials are given in the first subsection 6.1.1, covering transitive preterite tense constructions, the others are added to show systematic modifications occurring in the other constructions.

6.1.1   Transitive, preterite tense.

An example of a highly composite transitive indicative form is

VI§61	im-ma-di-ni-ib$_2$-gar	*uš-ta-aš-ki-na-aš-šu*	someone(b) caused him$_1$(ni) to put(gar) it(ø) away(ba) here(m) with him$_2$(di)

Thanks to the paradigmatic grid which underlies OBGT VI (see Section 9.1) it is fairly straightforward to dissect this form and to reconstruct the morphology as /m/-/ba/-/n/-/di/-/ni/-/b/-/gar/-/ø/. From left to right the Sumerian construction can be interpreted as:

m	ventive marker "here"
ba	separative marker "away" (assimilated m-ba > mma; the combination is written im-ma)
(n)	indirect object "him$_2$", elided
di	comitative case marker "with"
ni	subordinate subject "him$_1$"
b	impersonal subject "someone, they, it"
gar	verbal base "to put"
ø	direct object "it", invisible

The Akkadian *-šu* reflects the Sumerian (n)di "with him$_2$"; him$_1$ is not referenced in Akkadian.

This example shows how the Sumerian grammatical elements are placed in fixed order into "slots":

    (1) A slot for a so-called "conjugation prefix", here mma.
    (2) A slot for an indirect object, person+case, here (n)di.
    (3) A slot for a transitive subordinate subject, here ni.
    (4) A slot for a transitive subject or direct object, or an intransitive subordinate subject, here b.
    (5) A slot for the verbal base, here gar.
    (6) A slot for a direct object or subject, here ø.

In this paper, (4) and (6) are denoted as the "infix" and "suffix" position, respectively.

Thus the Sumerian grammar of the OB grammarians appears to categorize the participants of a transitive construction into four distinct slots: indirect object, subordinate subject, direct object, subject. Apart from the last, not all slots need to be occupied. Some slots may contain composite elements, such as mma or ndi, but apart from a single paragraph that apparently contains two indirect objects (VI§28, discussed in Section 9.4.4), there are no forms with duplicated slots.

The whole chain can be preceded by a negative particle (nu-, na-, see Section 11).

The other types of constructions show basically the same structure, with minor modifications.

6.1.2 Transitive, present tense.

In the present tense, against the preterite, subject and direct object switch positions:

VIII§14	⌜kas₄ mu-ši-ib₂⌝-be₂	*i-la-⌜sum₂⌝-šum*	he(e) runs to him(n-ši)
	kas₄ mu-ši-ib₂-be₂-en	*(alassumšum)*	I(en) run to him(n-ši)
	kas₄ mu-ši-ib₂-⌜be₂⌝-en	*(talassumšum)*	you(en) run to him(n-ši)

Parenthesized forms correspond to blanks in the Akkadian column.

The morphology is assumed to be /mu/-/n/-/ši/-/b/-/e/-/e/ and /mu/-/n/-/ši/-/b/-/e/-/en/, respectively. The initial mu- is *not* the ventive (the ventive version kas₄ am₃-ši-ib₂-be₂ is given in VIII§16), but the prefix mu-, see Section 9.3.1. It is followed by the indirect object: 3rd person /n/ (elided) and the terminative case marker /ši/. The direct object /b/ is placed in infix position and refers to kas₄ ("run" is constructed as "do a running(kas₄)"). The first /e/ is the *marû*-base of /du₁₁/ and the subject /e/ or /en/ at the end is contracted with the /e/ of the base.

6.1.3 Transitive, non-indicative.

Non-indicative forms show basically the same structure as the present tense, with the direct object /b/ in the infix position. Singular subjects are implied, that is left unmarked, while plural subjects do not occur in the transitive paradigms. Imperatives shift the verbal base to the front position, while volitive and precative forms are preceded by ga- and ḫe₂-, respectively, such as:

VI§12	gar-mu-na-ni-ib₂	*šu-uš-ki-na-aš-šum*	make him(ni) put it(b) for him(na) here(m)!
	ga-mu-na-ni-ib₂-gar	*(lušaškinaššum)*	let me make him put it for him here!
	ḫu-mu-na-ni-ib₂-gar	*(lišaškinaššum)*	let him make him put it for him here!

The morphology is /gar/-/m/-/na/-/ni/-/b/, /ga/-/m/-/na/-/ni/-/b/-/gar/, and / ḫe₂/-/m/-/na/-/ni/-/b/-/gar/, respectively: ventive /m/, 3rd person dative /na/ (more properly /nna/, presumably contracted from /n/-/ra/), subordinate subject /ni/, direct object /b/. Note also the vowel harmonony (ḫe₂ > ḫu).

6.1.4 Intransitive, preterite tense.

Both in preterite and present tense, the intransitive subject is in suffix position:

| VII§31 | mu-e-ši-gen | *il-li-ka-ak-kum* | he came to you |
| | mu-e-ši-gen-en | *al-li-ka-ak-kum* | I came to you |

The morphology is /m/-/e/-/ši/-/gen/-/en/: ventive /m/, 2nd person /e/, terminative /ši/, *ḫamṭu* base /gen/, 3rd person /ø/, 1st person /en/.

6.1.5 Intransitive, present tense.

| VII§19 | am₃-ma-ši-du | *it-ta-al-la-ka-aš-šum* | he comes away to him |
| | am₃-ma-ši-du-un | *ta-at-ta-la-ka-aš-šum* | you come away to him |

The morphology is /m/-/ba/-/n/-/ši/-/du/-/en/: ventive /m/, separative /ba/, 3rd person /n/, terminative /ši/, *marû* base /du/, 3rd person /ø/, 2nd person /en/.

6.1.6 Intransitive, non-indicative.

Exceptionally, OBGT VII offers also plural subjects and objects:

VII§93	ga₂-a-ne-a-en-ze₂-en	*al-ka-nim šu-nu-ši*	come(pl.) to them!
	ga-am₃-ne-re₇-en-de₃-en	*i ni-li-kam šu-nu-ši*	may we come to them!
	ḫe₂-em-ne-su₈-be₂-eš	*li-il-li-ku-nim šu-nu-ši*	may they come to them!

The morphology is /gen/-/m/-/ne/-/a/-/enzen/, /ga/-/m/-/ne/-/re₇/-/enden/, /ḫe₂/-/m/-/ne/-/sub₂/-/eš/, respectively. The first line has: verbal base /gen/, ventive /m/ (elided), 3rd person plural /ne/, locative /a/, 2nd person plural subject /enzen/. The second line has volitive /ga/, ventive /m/, 3rd person plural /ne/, *ḫamṭu* base /re₇/, 1st person plural subject /enden/. The third line has precative /ḫe₂/, ventive /m/, 3rd person plural /ne/, *marû* base /sub₂/, 3rd person plural subject /eš/. The locative case marker /a/ shows up in imperative forms only.

6.2   Subject and direct object.

This and the following sub-sections summarize the available markers, this time from right to left. From the point of view of an Akkadian or English speaking person (but not necessarily of a native Sumerian), the suffixed pronoun has two separate, distinct functions:

- subject
- direct object

and the infixed pronoun has three:

- transitive subject
- direct object
- intransitive subordinate subject

The Akkadian subject may correspond either to the infixed or to the suffixed Sumerian pronoun. With intransitive constructions, the subject (that is, the grammatical element corresponding to the Akkadian subject) is suffixed. With present tense transitive constructions, the subject is suffixed, the direct object infixed. With preterite tense transitive constructions, the subject is infixed, the direct object suffixed. Hence the Sumerian conjugation is split ergative: the preterite shows the typical ergative feature that the transitive direct object behaves like the intransitive subject, while the present tense conforms to the common nominative–accusative pattern. See Section 7 for details.

Actually, I believe that from the point of view of ergative Sumerian the seemingly distinct functions of these pronouns are conceptually identical. The paradigms do not suffice to show whether the OB grammarians, who are forced to separate them according to function in the Akkadian column, would share this opinion.

The pronouns attested in our paradigms are as follows (we use the same order of persons as the paradigms: 3rd, 1st, 2nd person):

	singular		plural
	infixed	suffixed	suffixed
3rd non-human	b	ø	—
3rd human	n	ø, e	eš, ene
1st	ø	en	enden
2nd	e	(e-)en	enzen

It seems that the non-human 3rd has no separate plural marker (but the evidence of the paradigms is insufficient).

There are two sets of suffixed 3rd person pronouns used as subject markers. One (ø, eš) is used with intransitive, the other (e, ene) with transitive constructions, but, significantly, also with intransitive constructions in the presence of a subordinate subject.

As a rule, the suffixed 1st and 2nd person singular are not distinguished in writing, apart from one text (OBGT V 2ff.) which writes en for the 1st and e-en for the 2nd person. This may indicate a phonetic distinction. But as this is the only paradigm doing so, the differentiation may very well be synthetic.

Very often, the pronomial morphemes are distorted or hidden by assimilation. The e of the 1st and 2nd person pronouns is usually assimilated to a neighboring vowel. It is not clear whether the infixed 1st and the suffixed 3rd person pronouns really are supposed to be void, but they are invisible anyway.

Subject markers. OBGT VII gives a complete coverage of intransitive usage. The paradigms OBGT VI-X do not offer any plural subjects with infix conjugation, and suffixed plural subjects occur only in the intransitive OBGT VII.[3] The paradigms also show that with non-indicative forms (imperative, volitive, precative) singular subjects are implied, that is, left unmarked, while for plural subjects, the suffixed plural pronouns are appended, as shown here:

VII§8	gen-na-an-⌈še⌉	*a-li*[*k*]-*šum*	go to him!
	ga-an-ši-gen	*lu-ul-lik-šum*	may I go to him!
	ḫe₂-en-ši-du	*li-⌈il⌉-lik-šum*	may he go to him!
VII§41	gen-na-an-še-en-ze₂-en	*al-ka-a-šum*	go(pl.) to him!
	ga-an-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en	*i ni-lik-šum*	may we go to him!
	ḫe₂-en-ši-su₈-be₂-eš	*li-il-li-ku-šum*	may they go to him!
VII§83	[gen]-ne-a	*a-lik šu-nu-ši*	go to them!
	[ga]-ne-gen	*lu-ul-lik šu-nu-ši*	may I go to them!
	[ḫe₂]-ne-du	*li-li*[*k*] *šu-nu-ši*	may he go to them!
VII§95	gen-ne-a-en-ze₂-en	*al-ka šu-*[*nu-ši*]	go(pl.) to them!
	ga-ne-re₇-en-de₃-en	⌈*i ni-lik*⌉ [*šu-nu-š*]*i*	may we go to them!
	[ḫe₂-ne-su₈-be₂-eš]	[*li-il-li*]-⌈*ku šu-nu-ši*⌉	may they go to them!

See Sections 7.1, 8.1, and Appendix A for further details.

There are two sets of suffixed 3rd person pronouns used as subjects, one (ø, eš) used with intransitive, the other (e, ene) with transitive constructions. I presume that /e/ serves with singular transitive subjects of both the human and the non-human class, but the paradigms do not suffice to establish this. The use of both /e/ and /ene/ is documented in OBGT III with several forms of the transitive verb dim₂ = *epēšu* = "to make", and OBGT IV illustrates the different use of /eš/ and /ene/, see Section 12.1. Thus we have:

III 88	ḫe₂-ib₂-dim₂-me	*li-pu-uš*	may he make it
III 96	ḫe₂-en-na-ab-dim₂-e	*li-pu-su-um*	may he make it for him
III 91	ḫe₂-dim₂-e-ne	*li-pu-šu*	may they make it
III 97	ḫe₂-en-na-ab-dim₂-e-ne	*li-pu-šu-šum*	may they make it for him
III 99	⌈mu⌉-ub-dim₂-e	*i-pu*(error for *pi*)-*ša-am*	he makes it here

The use of the suffix /e/ in transitive *precative* forms is surprising and possibly erroneous. I would have expected that singular subjects, as with the just discussed intransitive non-indicative forms, would be implied rather than explicitly written. The precative forms of the transitive verb gar = *šakānu* = "to put" listed in Section 9.1 do not exhibit such an /e/. On the other hand, also a small number of present tense forms of the same verb in OBGT VI§77-83 (see Section 9.4.6) prominently show that the 3rd person sg. subject of the transitive suffix conjugation is /e/, rather than /ø/. Remarkably, VI§83 shows that *intransitive* present tense constructions use the same /e/ in constructions with an *infixed subordinate subject*, see Section 7.2 and also Section 9.4.6.

Direct object markers. In the paradigms OBGT VI-X, almost all direct objects are impersonal, and hence in *indicative* constructions occur as /b/ in infix position and are invisible in suffix position. In the curious paragraph VI§34, discussed in Section 9.4.1, /en/ is used for suffixed 1st and 2nd person direct objects. *Non-indicative* constructions seem to use the *infixed* series of pronouns for direct objects and intransitive subordinate subjects, see the first two examples of Section 7.2. While the use of /b/ in non-indicative constructions is documented abundantly, /n/ occurs only twice (in VI§21 and X 19). It is possible that for 1st person direct objects (where the infixed pronoun /ø/ would be invisible) the pronoun /en/ is borrowed from the *suffixed* series, see Section 12.3.

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[3] A variety of plural constructions occurs in UET 7, 102, see Black (1991: 143-148)[3]. The poorly preserved text contains more than a fair share of scribal errors and shall not be treated here.

6.3   Subordinate subject.

In transitive constructions, a subordinate subject (corresponding to the agent in Akkadian causative constructions) is referenced by the following series of pronouns. I prefer to call this Sumerian construction by the neutral term "subordinative" rather than "causative", since, in distinction to the Akkadian causative Š-stem, it seems to refer to the subordinate subject without specifying the precise relationship (for example, whether the subordinate subject is made to, or allowed to perform the action).

3rd non-human	bi_2
3rd human	ni
1st	mu
2nd	ri

See Section 9.2.2 for details.

Intransitive constructions treat the subordinate subject differently. The few examples contained in the paradigms (mostly /b/, once /n/ in VI§39) indicate that the 3rd person pronominal markers for a subordinate intransitive subject are identical in form and position to the infixed pronouns /b/ and /n/ marking a transitive subject or direct object. This appears to hold both for indicative and non-indicative forms. Of central relevance for the interpretation are the steps from VIII§7 to VIII§9 in Section 10.4.1 and from VIII§11 to VIII§12 in Section 10.4.2, showing the transformation from non-causative to causative. If extrapolation from the few available forms is permitted, then the consequence is that causative intransitive constructions formally are not distinguishable from non-causative transitive constructions with suffix conjugation: the subordinate subject of the former corresponds to the direct object of the latter.

See Section 7.2 for examples contrasting transitive and intransitive, causative and non-causative constructions of the same verb, and Section 9.4.2 for further examples and remarks on the ambivalence of the infixed pronouns. There are ambiguities, in particular with verbs that can be construed both transitively and intransitively, as for example kas_4 ... du_{11}. These two-part verbs as a rule are construed transitively, roughly as "do(du_{11}) a running(kas_4)", but occasionally the reference to the direct object kas_4 is omitted, resulting in an intransitive construction.

The semantics of the infixed subordinate subject markers is delicate; it appears that with intransitive constructions of transitive verbs the subordinate subject suffers the action, amounting to a passive interpretation (passive = suffering).

Thus, the infixed pronouns appear to have the following typical functions:

- transitive subject   in preterite tense transitive constructions
- direct object   in present tense or non-indicative transitive constructions
- subordinate active subject   in intransitive constructions of intransitive verbs
- subordinate passive subject   in intransitive constructions of transitive verbs

The last two correspond to English constructions of the type "have someone run" and "have someone placed", respectively. Examples for these two constructions are VIII§9 and VI§38, discussed in Section 7.2, and several more examples are encountered in Section 10.

6.4   Oblique cases and oblique case pronouns.

Five or six oblique cases are represented in the paradigms. The table gives the case morphemes and their combination with pronouns:

Case	Morpheme	Singular			Plural		
		3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd
comitative	/da/, /di/	(n)da	?	eda	?	?	?
dative	/*ra/	na	ma	ra	?	?	?
terminative	/ši/	(n)ši	m.muši	m.ueši	(neši)	m.meši	m.ueneši
locative	/ø/, /a/	(na)	?	ea	ne(a)	me(a)	ene
"locative-2"	/ø/?	(ni)	?	ri	?	?	?
ablative	/ta/	(b)ta	?	?	?	?	?

Among the Sumerian oblique cases, the comitative is rendered by the Akkadian accusative, the others ordinarily by the Akkadian dative. If the locative refers to the end point of a motion, the Akkadian dative is used, if to the start point, the accusative.

The paradigms do not quite suffice to establish the meaning of the cases, so some names and interpretations were borrowed from the modern grammars. But on the basis of the paradigms alone one can show that for verbs of motion the terminative refers to the end point of the motion, while the locative can refer either to the start or the end point. It is difficult to avoid the impression that the dative refers to the beneficiary of an action, and spotty occurrences of /ta/ suggest an ablative function. It is not entirely clear whether /ri/ is a mere variant of the dative /ra/, or more likely, whether it has a function comparable to that of the locative. For clarity, I list /ri/ in a separate row entitled "locative-2", borrowing a term used by Edzard (2003: 93)[6] for a variant of /ni/ (which, however, is not attested in our paradigms). On the basis of the paradigms, the name "dative-2" would also have been possible.

Very often the pronouns /n/ and /b/ (for the latter see Section 9.4.4) are not expressed in the writing. Often this will be due to elision or assimilation, but conceivably the inclusion of self-evident pronouns is optional.

Note that the OB grammarians keep the 1st person pronoun separate from the ventive /m/, see Section 8.5 for the terminative case and Section 9.2.1 for the dative case. This goes against the modern view.

Some comments on the spelling, use, and other peculiarities of the cases follow.

Comitative. When followed by the subordinative marker /ni/, the comitative marker /da/ becomes /di/.

Dative. The Sumerian dative seems to use three different forms for the three persons, but behind them a hypothetical morpheme /*ra/ can be reconstructed. The restoration of the 3rd person dative as *n-ra > n-na > na is based on otherwise unmotivated occurrences of double-n writings as in VI§11: gar-mu-un-na-[ab] = *šuknaššum* = "place it for him here!". For the restoration of the 1st person dative as *m-ra > ma-ra > ma see Section 9.2.1. I reconstruct the 2nd person dative as *we-ra > ra.

Terminative. 1st and 2nd persons require ventive /m/. Plural forms are attested in N3513+N3592 only.

Locative. Plural forms are attested in OBGT VII, see Section 5. The 2nd person singular /ea/ is attested in IX§35-36, see Section 10.5.3. This shows that the OB grammarians distinguished 2nd person singular locative from dative /ra/. The 3rd person singular is expected to be /na/. Its occurrence is expected but unproven, since in the paradigms it cannot be separated from the homographic dative, see the ambiguous examples in Sections 10.4 and 10.5. Therefore I have enclosed it in parentheses.

OBGT VII does not use /ši/ with plural objects and mostly leaves the case unmarked. With plural objects and imperatives the OI recension (only that recension, and only with imperatives) uses a marker /a/ in place of /ši/. I assume that the marker of the unmarked case really is /a/, but that the vowel mostly is elided. This unmarked case can also have ablative meaning, when combined with /ba/, see Section 8.7. Apparently this case can reference both the starting point and the end point of a motion, and to distinguish it from the terminative, "locative" therefore seems to be an apposite name.

Locative-2. The morpheme /ri/ is curious. In the paradigms, half of its occurrences apparently have a subordinative meaning, referring to a 2nd person subordinate subject:

> VI§19, VI§20=X 18, VIII§10, IX§20, IX§45, IX§47.

This is plainly evident in the causative indicative paragraph

IX§45	sa$_2$ i-ri-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*u$_2$-ša-ak-ši-id(!)-ka*	somebody(b) made you reach	Pt	Š		2A
	sa$_2$ i-ri-du$_{11}$	*(ušakšidka)*	I made you reach	Pt	Š		2A

which displays a transitive construction with infix conjugation, and is probable in the others.

Another half clearly have a different meaning, referring to a 2nd person indirect object:

> VIII§20-23, IX§42-43, IX§46,

of which a clear example is given by

VIII§20	kas$_4$ mu-ri-in-du$_{11}$	⌜il⌝-*su-ma-[kum]*	he ran to you here	Pt	G	V	2D
	kas$_4$ mu-ri-d[u$_{11}$]	*(alsumakkum)*	I ran to you here	Pt	G	V	2D

Two more paragraphs (VIII§12 and IX§22) are ambiguous. See the discussion of these paragraphs in Section 10.4.2. Thus, it appears that there are two homophonous or homographic morphemes /ri/, belonging to different slots: one refers to a 2nd person subordinate subject, the other to a 2nd person indirect object.

But what is the meaning of /ri/? In principle, when referring to an indirect object, /ri/ might be an alternative to /ra/, maybe merely an alternative spelling (remember that the comitative /da/ has the variant /di/). But note that in IX§31 /ra/ and in IX§46 /ri/ are used with identical Akkadian translations:

IX§31	sa$_2$ ma-ra-an-du$_{11}$	*ik-šu-da-ak-ka*	he reached for you here	Pt	G	V	2A
	sa$_2$ ma-ra-du$_{11}$	*(akšudakka)*	I reached for you here	Pt	G	V	2A
IX§46	sa$_2$ mu-ri-in-du$_{11}$	*ik-šu-da-ka*	he reached you here	Pt	G	V	2A
	sa$_2$ mu-ri«-in»-du$_{11}$	*(akšudakka)*	I reached you here	Pt	G	V	2A

The fact that the two forms occur in the same paradigm may suggest a differentiation in meaning, rather than merely in spelling.

With verbs of motion /ri/ might also be used as an alternative to /ši/. Compare in particular the two paragraphs:

VIII§20	kas$_4$ mu-ri-in-du$_{11}$	⌈*il*⌉-*su-ma*-[*kum*]	he ran to you here	Pt	G	V	2D
	kas$_4$ mu-ri-d[u$_{11}$]	*(alsumakkum)*	I ran to you here	Pt	G	V	2D
VII§31	mu-e-ši-gen	*il-li-ka-ak-kum*	he came to you	Pt	G	V	2D
	mu-e-ši-gen-en	*al-li-ka-ak-kum*	I came to you	Pt	G	V	2D

The correponding case here overlaps with the terminative and may suggest a locative function. In my opinion the use made of /ri/ in OBGT VIII and IX therefore suggests locative rather than dative use, but the evidence does not suffice to prove it.

In this connection I must draw attention to a remark by Edzard (2003: 99)[6]. He proposes homography (not necessarily homophony) between his "directive" /ni/ (a case covering my "subordinative") and what he calls "locative-2" /ni/. He points out that they may follow each other and do not fall into the same slot, so that they definitely have to be kept apart (p. 102). Our paradigms do not offer instances of Edzard's "locative-2" /ni/, and Edzard does not list /ri/ in the "locative-2" column (p. 93). But in our paradigms an analogous homography/homophony and differentiation of slots would seem to apply to /ri/. In any case, they document a clear separation between the subordinative /ri/ and the "locative-2" /ri/, placing them in different slots and using causative or non-causative translations, respectively.

Ablative. The case morpheme /ta/ is peculiar and shall be discussed in detail in Section 9.4.4. It occurs in three paragraphs only and according to them must have ablative/separative meaning. In our paradigms it is the only indirect object case morpheme used with impersonal reference. Note that according to Thomsen (1984: 230)[21] the ablative-instrumental prefix /ta/ has inanimate reference only.

6.5   Conjugation prefixes.

The so-called "conjugation prefixes" – as they are called in modern grammars – are a misnomer, they have nothing to do with conjugation. They form the initial part of verbal forms. The conjugation prefixes constitute the most controversial part of modern Sumerian grammars (cf. Michalowski 2004: 44)[17]. No two Sumerologists appear to agree fully on their form, meaning, etymology and identity; the number of ranks that they occupy is equally disputed. Michalowski prefers a minimalist position with only four distinct conjugation prefixes: mu-, ba-, i- (or V-) and imma-.

The grid of OBGT VI (see Sections 9.1 and 9.3) offers a remarkably clear segmentation of these prefixes into three groups with three elements each:

stative (/ã/, (/al/), /ba/),   main (/i_3/, /bi_2/, /mu/),   directional (/m/, /ba/, /mma/).

The **directional prefixes** are discussed in Section 8.4. Among them, /m/ has ventive and /ba/ separative functions, and /mma/, written imma or amma, is their composition. Somewhat mechanically, I render /m/ and /ba/ by "here" and "away", respectively.

Among the **main group**, the Akkadian translation does not distinguish between /i_3/ and /mu/. The prefix /bi_2/ is peculiar and in OBGT VI occurs only in an insert inside the /i_3/-group. It is discussed in Sections 9.3.1 and 9.4.2. Apparently there are two homophonous morphemes /bi_2/, one being a conjugation prefix, the other referring to an impersonal subordinate subject.

In distinction to the other groups, the **stative group** of the regular grid uses suffix conjugation, but it is followed by a one-paragraph insert with infix conjugation. We should pay attention to the differences between the languages: what we call the Sumerian stative is a regular verbal construction that can be mirrored by the Akkadian stative. It is characterized by distinctive prefixes but is conjugated in the ordinary fashion, both with suffix and infix conjugation. In particular it admits tenses. The Akkadian stative, on the other hand, is indifferent with regard to tense, see GAG[9] §77, and apparently it is avoided with non-resultative verbs. The stative prefix /ã/ and the stative/passive prefix /ba/ are discussed in Section 8.6 and at various places in Sections 9.3 and 9.4.1. The prefix /al/ is somewhat peculiar and does not occur in OBGT VI. It therefore has been put in parentheses.

The nine conjugation prefixes seem to be mutually exclusive – at least they are treated as such in our paradigms. With *non-indicative forms* the use of a conjugation prefix is optional, and the directional prefixes are the only prefixes allowed. With *indicative forms* the use of a conjugation prefix is mandatory. Of the main group, /i_3/ seems to be a kind of default prefix, to be used with indicative forms in the absence of other prefixes, while /mu/ apparently is used only with transitive constructions, but neither of them has a discernible semantic function.

7   Conjugation and split ergativity.

7.1   Sumerian versus Akkadian conjugation: split ergativity.

On the tablets, the paradigms are subdivided into paragraphs, that is, into groups of a few consecutive lines of text, separated by a horizontal dividing line. The structure of these paragraphs is based on Akkadian conjugation. Most paragraphs have 3 lines, in the order: 3rd, 1st, 2nd person Akkadian subject. This order is evident for intransitive constructions from OBGT VII, and for transitive constructions from a few fully spelled out paragraphs, such as VI§46. With non-indicative forms, the order is reversed: imperative(2nd), volitive(1st), precative(3rd). This paragraph structure divides the Sumerian forms into two conjugation types, as shown in the following display, which also illustrates the multiple Sumerian verbal bases. Note that the final consonant of the plural *marû* base $/su_8=sub_2/$ is expressed only before vowels, resulting in writings such as -su_8-be_2-.

Suffix conjugation:	Sumerian	Akkadian	
VII§12	i_3-du	*illak*	he goes
	i_3-du-un	*allak*	I go
	i_3-du-un	*tallak*	you go
VII§45	i_3-su_8-be_2-eš	*illaku*	they go
	i_3-su_8-be_2-en-de_3-en	*nillak*	we go
	i_3-su_8-be_2-en-ze_2-en	*tallaka*	you(pl.) go
VII§32	ba-gen	*ittalak*	he went away
	ba-gen-en	*attalak*	I went away
	ba-gen-en	*tattalak*	you went away
VII§65	ba-re_7-eš	*ittalku*	they went away
	ba-re_7-en-de_3-en	*nittalak*	we went away
	ba-re_7-en-ze_2-en	*tattalka*	you(pl.) went away
VIII§15	kas_4 am_3-me	*ilassumam*	he runs here
	kas_4 am_3-me-en	*(alassumam)*	I run here
	kas_4 am_3-me-en	*(talassumam)*	you run here

Infix conjugation:	Sumerian	Akkadian	
VI§44	mu-un-gar	*iškun*	he placed it
	mu-gar	*(aškun)*	I placed it
	mu-gar	*(taškun)*	you placed it
VI§47	mu-di-ni-ib_2-gar	*ušaškiššu*	someone caused him to place it with him
	mu-di-ni-gar	*(ušaškiššu)*	I caused him to place it with him
	mu-di-ni-gar	*(tušaškiššu)*	you caused him to place it with him
VIII§19	kas_4 mu-un-du_{11}	*ilsumam*	he ran here
	kas_4 mu-du_{11}	*(alsumam)*	I ran here
	kas_4 mu-e-du_{11}	*(talsumam)*	you ran here

Here and elsewhere, parenthesized forms correspond to blanks in the Akkadian column; in most cases they can be filled in easily and unambiguously, once one understands the construction of the grid. As a rule, it is sufficient to quote only the first line of a paragraph. In the above listing I have used connected transliteration for the Akkadian, and I have not indicated damaged signs whose restoration is certain.

With the exception of ene, the above listings provide evidence for all the pronouns already listed in Section 6.2:

	singular		plural
	infixed	suffixed	suffixed
3rd non-human	b	ø	—
3rd human	n	ø, e	eš, ene
1st	ø	en	enden
2nd	e	(e-)en	enzen

But the listings also show that the pronomial morphemes very often are distorted or hidden by assimilation. As a rule, the suffixed 1st and 2nd person singular are not distinguished, apart from one text (OBGT V 2ff.) which writes en for the 1st and e-en for the 2nd person. The e of the 1st and 2nd person pronouns is usually assimilated to a neighboring vowel. It is not clear whether the infixed 1st and the suffixed 3rd person pronouns really are supposed to be void, but they are invisible anyway.

The paradigms OBGT VI-X do not have any plural subjects with infix conjugation.

With *intransitive* constructions, the suffix conjugation is used, both with the present and the preterite tense. *Transitive* constructions show a split: the suffix conjugation is used in the present tense, the infix conjugation in the preterite. Fully conjugated present tense transitive constructions occur only in OBGT VIII and IX. In the above display the split is illustrated by the two-part verb kas$_4$ ... du$_{11}$ = *lasāmum* = "to run". In Sumerian this verb is constructed transitively, namely as "do(du$_{11}$) a running(kas$_4$)". The auxiliary verb "to do" has *ḫamṭu*-base du$_{11}$ and *marû*-base e (compare VIII§15 and VIII§19 in the display).

There is a kind of duality: in transitive constructions, the position before or after the base not used for the transitive subject is used for the direct object. Though, the evidence is spotty. In our paradigms almost all direct objects are 3rd impersonal (it, someone), and as such are invisible in suffix position. They appear as /b/ in non-indicative forms and in present tense transitive constructions (that is, in forms using the nominative-accusative pattern). For example, in VIII§15 the writing am$_3$-me should be analyzed morphologically as /m/-/b/-/e/-/e/, where /m/ is the ventive prefix, /b/ the direct object (a reference to kas$_4$), and /e/ the *marû*-base of the verb, contracted with the transitive subject /e/. In the paradigms, the impersonal /b/ is used passim for the direct object, but only rarely for the transitive subject, and conversely, I am aware of only two reasonably clear cases of a 3rd person direct object /n/ (in VI§21: gar-bi = *šu-ku-un* = "place it!", gar-ni = "place him!", and the parallel instance in X 19: gub-ni = *i-zi-iz* = "stand him!"). Note that VI§21 and X 19 seem to be inserts, VI§21 being irregularly structured; the regular versions with the same Akkadian translations are given in VI§1: gar-ra = *šukun* and X 1: gub-ba = *iziz*. In the curious paragraph VI§34, discussed in Section 9.4.1, the suffixed pronouns serve as logical subjects, but grammatically they are direct objects, and as such they offer isolated examples of 1st and 2nd person suffixed direct objects.

The pattern displayed by the paragraph structure shows that Sumerian in the preterite tense behaves as an ergative language (the telltale symptom is that intransitive subjects and direct objects are treated alike). But in the present tense it uses the nominative-accusative pattern. Hence, like in most ergative languages, we have split ergativity. The paradigms do not suffice to establish further particulars of the split. For detailed modern views of Sumerian ergativity, based on the unilingual material, see Michalowski (1980)[16] and Attinger (1993: 150-152)[2]. Curiously, Edzard (2003: 90-91)[6] still doubts the existence of split ergativity and reaches the surprising conclusion: "Either way, the question of 'split ergativity' does not seem to be of any importance in Sumerian."

7.2 Transitive and intransitive constructions.

Many verbs allow both transitive and intransitive constructions. The situation is complicated by split ergativity and by the fact that subordinate subjects are treated differently in transitive and intransitive constructions. The markers /n/, /b/ for the intransitive subordinate subject are identical in form and position to the markers used for the transitive subject or direct object. The consequence is that causative intransitive and non-causative transitive constructions formally may be indistinguishable. To confuse matters further, the paradigms occasionally switch between transitive and intransitive constructions inside the same paragraph.

Regrettably, the coverage of some forms is very spotty. But I believe to have identified examples of a majority of the relevant constructions: transitive and intransitive, non-causative and causative, non-indicative and indicative, preterite and present tense. In the paradigms most intransitive subordinate subjects are an impersonal /b/. There is one instance with a personal /n/ (in VI§39, see Section 9.4.2), but there are no examples with 1st and 2nd person intransitive subordinate subjects.

I begin with examples showing the transformation from non-causative to causative constructions in non-indicative forms. The first example shows transitive constructions:

VIII§6	kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-⌈ga⌉-na-ab	*lu-sum$_2$-šum*	run for him!	Ni	G		3D
	kas$_4$ ⌈ga-na⌉-ab-du$_{11}$	*(lulsumšum)*	let me run for him!	Ni	G		3D
	kas$_4$ ḫ[e$_2$-n]a-⌈ab-du$_{11}$⌉	*(lilsumšum)*	let him run for him!	Ni	G		3D
VIII§8	kas$_4$ ⌈du$_{11}$-ga⌉-na-ni-ib$_2$	*šu-ul-si$_2$-im-šum*	make him run for him!	Ni	Š		3D
	kas$_4$ ⌈ga-na⌉-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lušalsimšum)*	let me make him run for him!	Ni	Š		3D
	kas$_4$ ⌈ḫe$_2$-na⌉-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lišalsimšum)*	let him make him run for him!	Ni	Š		3D

In both paragraphs the infixed or final -b denotes the direct object (kas$_4$), and -ni- marks the subordinate subject. Note that the closing consonant of the morpheme /dug$_4$/ "to do" is expressed only before vowels, resulting in writings such as du$_{11}$-ga-.

The second example shows intransitive constructions of the same verb:

VIII§7	⌈kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-ga⌉-am$_3$-še	*lu-us-ma-aš-šum*	run toward him(še) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	3D
	kas$_4$ ga-am$_3$-ši-du$_{11}$	*(lulsumaššum)*	let me run toward him(ši) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	3D
	kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$-em-ši-du$_{11}$	*(lilsumaššum)*	let him run toward him(ši) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	3D
VIII§9	kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-⌈ga-am$_3$⌉-ma-ši-ib$_2$	*šu-ul-si$_2$-ma-aš-šum*	have someone(b) run toward him here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
	kas$_4$ ga-am$_3$-ma-⌈ši⌉-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lušalsimaššum)*	let me have someone(b) run toward him here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
	kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ši-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lišalsimaššum)*	let him have someone(b) run toward him here!	Ni	Š	V	3D

These constructions are eye-openers. On the Akkadian side the step from §6 to §7, and from §8 to §9, consists of adding a ventive. Therefore, one should expect that the Sumerian dative -/na/- of §6 and §8 would be expanded to -/m/-/na/-, or perhaps better, since a verb of motion is involved, the Sumerian dative should be replaced by the terminative, thus -/na/- would be replaced by -/m/-/n/-/ši/-. In other words, in the non-causative VIII§7 we might expect something like du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-ši-ib$_2$, ga-am$_3$-ši-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$, and in the causative VIII§9 something like du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-ši-ni-ib$_2$, ga-am$_3$-ši-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$.

But in the text, VIII§7 is construed without the usual reference -b to the direct object kas$_4$, that is intransitively. The -b added in the parallel causative construction VIII§9 then must mark the indefinite subordinate intransitive subject, as taken in the above translation. Alternatively, it is also possible that this -b refers to kas$_4$, not as a direct object, but as a subordinate intransitive subject, resulting in the semantically equivalent interpretation "cause a running(b) toward him here!". The double-m in the

Sumerian column of VIII§9 seems to be an error (or careless writing), the context requires the plain Akkadian Š-stem and a single-m for the ventive on the Sumerian side.

The juxtaposition of the four paragraphs §6-§9 within OBGT VIII suggests that the OB grammarian knew exactly what he was doing. It is interesting that the parallel paragraphs of OBGT IX with the verb sa$_2$ … du$_{11}$ (IX§4, IX§5, IX§9, IX§10) use transitive constructions throughout, see the comparative discussion in Section 10.4.1. It appears that when a verb of motion combines with the Akkadian dative and the ventive, Sumerian prefers intransitive constructions (but there is a partial exception in VIII§11, where the volitive and precative are construed transitively).

The third to the sixth examples contain indicative constructions. In the third example, with a preterite tense transitive construction, the infixed pronoun refers to the subject:

VI§37	bi$_2$-in-gar	*iš-ku-un*	he(n) placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
	bi$_2$-⌈gar⌉	*(aškun)*	I(ø) placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
	bi$_2$-gar	*(taškun)*	you(e, elided) placed it(ø)	Pt	G		

In the fourth example, with a preterite tense causative intransitive construction (suffix conjugation implies intransitivity), the infixed pronoun refers to the subordinate subject (the thing being placed):

VI§38	bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar	*u$_2$(!)-ša-aš-ki-in*	he(ø) had it(b) placed	Pt	Š		
	bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar-re-en	*(ušaškin)*	I(en) had it(b) placed	Pt	Š		
	bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar-re-en	*(tušaškin)*	you(en) had it(b) placed	Pt	Š		

I believe that in these two examples the interpretation of the infixed pronoun (and the implied choice between transitivity or intransitivity) is a mere matter of preference or focus: the personal pronoun /n/ preferably serves as the subject, the impersonal pronoun /b/ preferably as the subordinate subject. The latter case, where the subordinate subject suffers the action, amounts to a passive construction.

In the fifth example, which I believe to offer the present tense intransitive construction analogous to the above VI§38, and which is unique of its kind, the infixed pronoun again refers to the subordinate subject (the thing being placed):

| VI§83 | bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar-⌈re⌉ | ⌈*u$_2$-ša-aš*⌉*-ka-an* | he(e) causes it(b) being placed | Ps | Š | | |

I take the morphology to be /bi$_2$/-/b/-/gar/-/e/, where /e/ corresponds to the 3rd person pronoun mentioned near the end of Section 6.2. If this interpretation of /e/ is correct, it implies that in the present tense the primary subject of an intransitive construction with a subordinate subject behaves exactly like the subject of a transitive construction with a direct object.

In the sixth example, with a present tense transitive construction, the infixed pronoun /b/ refers to the direct object kas$_4$. The morphology is assumed to be /mu/-/n/-/ši/-/b/-/e/-/e/ and /mu/-/n/-/ši/-/b/-/e/-/en/, respectively, where the first /e/ is the *marû*-base of du$_{11}$ and the subject /e/ or /en/ at the end is contracted with the /e/ of the base. The initial mu- is *not* the ventive (the ventive version kas$_4$ am$_3$-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$ is given in VIII§16), but the prefix mu-, see Section 9.3.1.

VIII§14	⌈kas$_4$ mu-ši-ib$_2$⌉-be$_2$	*i-la-⌈sum$_2$⌉-šum*	he runs to him	Ps	G		3D
	kas$_4$ mu-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$-en	*(alassumšum)*	I run to him	Ps	G		3D
	kas$_4$ mu-ši-ib$_2$-⌈be$_2$⌉-en	*(talassumšum)*	you run to him	Ps	G		3D

8   OBGT VII: an intransitive verb.

The long paradigm OBGT VII is treated here first because its grid is systematically organized and permits a clear distinction between the regular grid and the inserts. With the exception of some inserts, the Sumerian and Akkadian morphology, as well as the translations, are entirely straightforward, see Appendix B for details. The distribution of the Akkadian t-infix across aspects and tenses makes it clear that here, and also in the other paradigms, we never have perfective constructions, but always Gt-, Št-, or Nt-stems.

The OI recension contains the entire paradigm on a single tablet. In 104 paragraphs with a total of 318 lines it covers the intransitive verb gen/du = *alākum* = "to go" and exercises the interplay between pronouns, Akkadian verbal stems and directional prefix. Regrettably, this paradigm does not offer any causative constructions. Of the 318 lines, 292 belong to a regular, well organized grid and 26 are inserts. The inserts are clearly recognizable as such: they are lacking in the Ur recension, and they go beyond the grid's otherwise complete coverage of forms.

The main tablet of the Ur recension (UET 7, 101) breaks off after §69, just after the start of the section with plural objects, with a catch-line to a lost second tablet. The shorter UET 7, 100 covers only the first 33 paragraphs. Apart from the inserts the grids of the two recensions appear to have the same coverage (originally each totalling 292 lines), but they order the entries differently.

I begin with compact listings of the non-indicative (Section 8.1) and the indicative (Section 8.2) Sumerian forms contained in this long paradigm. In these listings the ordering of the paragraphs stays close to that of the Ur recension, where the latter is available, but the paragraph numbers are taken from the more complete OI recension. The reader is urged to have a close look at these listings — they reveal both the systematic morphology intended by the OB grammarians and the variegated spelling used by them.

In Section 8.3 a detailed description of the construction of the grid of these paradigms is given. Appendix B shows the morphology resulting from this construction and how it relates to the spelling of the texts.

8.1   OBGT VII: Compact listing of the non-indicative forms.

Note that occasionally there are considerable spelling differences between the OI version (line 1) and the Ur version (line 2). The numbers in the first column serve as cross-references to the table with indicative forms; see there for explanatory comments. Restorations are not indicated; see Appendix A for details.

	V	Sep	Obj		Imperative			Volitive		Precative	
					Singular subject		Plural subject	Singular subject	Plural subject	Singular subject	Plural subject
#1	V	—	—	§1	ga$_2$-nu-um gen-am$_3$	§34	ga$_2$-nu-um-ze$_2$-en gen-am$_3$-ze$_2$-en	ga-am$_3$-gen	ga-am$_3$-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ḫe$_2$-em-du	ḫe$_2$-em-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#2	V	—	S3	§2	ga$_2$-a-mu-un-še gen-am$_3$-še	§35	ga$_2$-a-mu-un-še-en-ze$_2$-en gen-am$_3$-ši-ze$_2$-en	ga-am$_3$-ši-gen	ga-am$_3$-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ḫe$_2$-em-ši-du	ḫe$_2$-em-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#3	V	—	S1 S2	§3	ga$_2$-a-mu-še gen-am$_3$-mu-še	§36	ga$_2$-a-mu-še-en-ze$_2$-en gen-mu-še-en-ze$_2$-en	 ga-mu-e-ši-gen	 ga-mu-e-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	 ḫe$_2$-mu-e-ši-du	 ḫe$_2$-mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#4	V	Gt	—	§4	ga$_2$-nam-ma gen-am$_3$-ma	§37	ga$_2$-nam-ma-ze$_2$-en gen-am$_3$-ma-ze$_2$-en	ga-am$_3$-ma-gen	ga-am$_3$-ma-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ḫe$_2$-em-ma-du	ḫe$_2$-em-ma-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#5	V	Gt	S3	§5	ga$_2$-nam-ma-an-še gen-am$_3$-ma-še	§38	ga$_2$-nam-an-še-en-ze$_2$-en gen-am$_3$-an-ši-en-ze$_2$-en gen-am$_3$-ma-ši-en-ze$_2$-en	ga-am$_3$-ma-ši-gen	ga-am$_3$-ma-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en ga-am$_3$-a-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ši-du	ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#6	V	Gt	S1 S2	§6	ga$_2$-nam-mu-še gen-am$_3$-ma-mu-še	§39	ga$_2$-nam-mu-še-en-ze$_2$-en gen-am$_3$-mu-še-en-ze$_2$-en	 ga-am$_3$-mu-e-ši-gen	 ga-am$_3$-mu-e-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	 ḫe$_2$-em-mu-e-ši-du	 ḫe$_2$-em-mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#7	—	—	—	§7	gen-na gen-ni	§40	gen-na-an-ze$_2$-en gen-ne$_2$-ze$_2$-en	ga-gen	ga-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ḫe$_2$-du ḫe$_2$«-en»-du	ḫe$_2$-en-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš ḫe$_2$-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#8	—	—	S3	§8	gen-na-an-še gen-en-ši	§41	gen-na-an-še-en-ze$_2$-en gen-ne$_2$-ši-ze$_2$-en	ga-en-ši-gen	ga-an-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ḫe$_2$-en-ši-du	ḫe$_2$-en-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#9	—	Gt	—	§9	gen-ba	§42	gen-ba-an-ze$_2$-en gen-ba-ze$_2$-en	ga-ba-gen	ga-ba-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ḫa-ba-du	ḫa-ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#10	—	Gt	S3	§10	gen-ba-an-še gen-ba-ši	§43	gen-ba-an-še-en-ze$_2$-en gen-ba-ši-ze$_2$-en	ga-ba-ši-gen	ga-ba-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ḫa-ba-ši-du	ḫa-ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#11	V	—	P1 P2	§67	ga$_2$-a-me-a gen-am$_3$-me	§75	ga$_2$-a-me-a-en-ze$_2$-en	 ga-mu-e-ne-gen	 ga-mu-e-ne-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ḫe$_2$-me-du ḫu-mu-e-ne-du ḫe$_2$-mu-e-ne-du	ḫe$_2$-me-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš ḫu-mu-e-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#12	V	Gt	P1 P2	§68	ga$_2$-nam-me-a gen-am$_3$-<ma>-me	§76	ga$_2$-nam-me-<a>-en-ze$_2$-en	 ga-am$_3$-mu-e-ne-gen	 ga-am$_3$-mu-e-ne-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ḫe$_2$-em-me-du ḫe$_2$-em-mu-e-ne-du ḫe$_2$-mu-e-ne-du	ḫe$_2$-em-me-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš ḫe$_2$-em-mu-e-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#13	V	—	P3	§81	ga$_2$-a-ne-a	§93	ga$_2$-a-ne-a-en-ze$_2$-en	ga-am$_3$-ne-gen	ga-am$_3$-ne-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ḫe$_2$-em-ne-du	ḫe$_2$-em-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#14	V	Gt	P3	§82	ga$_2$-nam-ma-ne-a	§94	ga$_2$-nam-<ma>-ne-a-en-ze$_2$-en	ga-am$_3$-ma-ne-gen	ga-am$_3$-ma-ne-re$_7$-<en>-de$_3$-en	ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ne-du	ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#15	—	—	P3	§83	gen-ne-a	§95	gen-ne-a-en-ze$_2$-en	ga-ne-gen	ga-ne-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ḫe$_2$-ne-du	ḫe$_2$-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš
#16	—	Gt	P3	§84	gen-ba-ne-a	§96	gen-ba-ne-a-en-ze$_2$-en	ga-ba-ne-gen	ga-ba-ne-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ḫa-ba-ne-du	ḫa-ba-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš

8.2   OBGT VII: Compact listing of the indicative forms.

	Ven.	Sep.	Obj.	Singular subject		Plural subject	
				Present	Preterite	Present	Preterite
#1	V	—	—	§16 am$_3$-du	§26 i-im-gen	§49 am$_3$-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§59 i-im-re$_7$-eš
#2	V	—	S3	§17 am$_3$-ši-du	§27 i-im-ši-gen	§50 am$_3$-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§60 i-im-ši-re$_7$-eš
#3	V	—	S2	§21 mu-e-ši-du	§31 mu-e-ši-gen	§54 mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§64 mu-e-ši-re$_7$-eš
#4	V	Gt	—	§18 am$_3$-ma-du	§28 im-ma-gen	§51 am$_3$-ma-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§61 im-ma-re$_7$-eš
#5	V	Gt	S3	§19 am$_3$-ma-ši-du	§29 im-ma-ši-gen	§52 am$_3$-ma-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§62 im-ma-ši-re$_7$-eš
#6	V	Gt	S2	§20 am$_3$-mu-e-ši-du	§30 im-mu-e-ši-gen	§53 am$_3$-mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§63 im-mu-e-ši-re$_7$-eš
#7	—	—	—	§12 i$_3$-du	§24 in-gen, i$_3$-gen	§45 i$_3$-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§57 i$_3$-re$_7$-eš
#8	—	—	S3	§13 in-ši-du	§25 in-ši-gen	§46 in-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§58 in-ši-re$_7$-eš
#9	—	Gt	—	§22 ba-du	§32 ba-gen	§55 ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§65 ba-re$_7$-eš
#10	—	Gt	S3	§23 ba-ši-du	§33 ba-ši-gen	§56 ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§66 ba-ši-re$_7$-eš
#11	V	—	P1 P2	§69 am$_3$-me-du mu-e-ne-du	§72 i-im-me-gen mu-e-ne-gen	§77 am$_3$-me-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš mu-e-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§79 i-im-me-re$_7$-eš mu-e-ne-re$_7$-eš
#12	V	Gt	P1 P2	§70 am$_3$-ma-me-du am$_3$-mu-e-ne-du	§73 im-ma-me-gen im-mu-e-ne-gen	§78 am$_3$-ma-me-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš am$_3$-mu-e-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§80 im-ma-me-re$_7$-eš im-mu-e-ne-re$_7$-eš
#12a	—	Gt	P1 P2	§71 ba-me-du ba-e-ne-du	§74 ba-me-gen ba-e-ne-gen		
#13	—	—	P3	§85 in-ne-du	§89 in-ne-gen	§97 in-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§101 in-ne-re$_7$-eš
#14	V	—	P3	§86 am$_3$-ne-du	§90 i-im-ne-gen	§98 am$_3$-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§102 i-im-ne-re$_7$-eš
#15	V	Gt	P3	§87 am$_3$-ma-ne-du	§91 im-ma-ne-gen	§99 am$_3$-ma-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§103 im-ma-ne-re$_7$-eš
#16	—	Gt	P3	§88 ba-ne-du	§92 ba-ne-gen	§100 ba-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	§104 ba-ne-re$_7$-eš

Indicative forms of OBGT VII. This table quotes the first lines of paragraphs with indicative Sumerian forms. Lines with Akkadian ventive forms are marked by V, with separative Gt stems by Gt. In the Object column, S stands for singular, P for plural pronouns, and the number for the person. With the exception of the accusatives in #12a, all Akkadian pronouns are datives. Restorations are not indicated, see Appendix A for spelling variations and other details.

(1) There is a very clear correspondence between Akkadian ventives and Sumerian forms with an -m- near the beginning, and between Akkadian Gt-stems and Sumerian forms containing -ba-. When ventive and separative occur in combination, the b of -ba- is assimilated: -m-ba- > -m-ma-. The Sumerian ventive marker probably is a syllabic m.

(2) If a verbal form contains a ventive marker followed by a vowel, then the form begins with the m- of the ventive marker itself (#3, #11). If the ventive marker is followed by a consonant, prosthetic vowels are inserted, so that the form begins with am$_3$- in the present, im- or i-im- in the preterite tense.

(3) If a form contains the separative marker -ba-, but not a ventive marker, it begins with the former (#9, #10, #12a, #16).

(4) The curious appearance of the vowel u before 2nd person pronouns suggests that these pronouns originally comprised more than a mere e, and perhaps were *we in the singular and *wene in the plural.

(5) If the form contains neither -m- nor -ba-, the prefix i$_3$- (written in- before n) serves as a dummy stand-in before the base (#7) or before pronouns (#8: -(n)-ši-, #13: -ne-), without discernible morphemic function.

8.3   OBGT VII: the systematic construction of the grid.

For singular objects both recensions order the paragraphs with non-indicative forms in the same way, and the Ur recension follows the identical ordering rule also for indicative forms. The OI recension orders the indicative forms somewhat differently. For plural objects both recensions use still other ordering rules, collecting 1st and 2nd person objects together in §67-80, 3rd person objects in §81-104. The OI ordering rationale is not transparent to me. Note for example that the non-indicative sections §81-84 and §93-96 place the ventive paragraphs differently from the indicative sections.

The Ur rules, which are strictly applied up to the end of the singular object section in §66, can be described as follows: The person of the subject is varied inside each single paragraph. The person of the object is covered by triples of adjacent paragraphs, the first of which has no object, the second 3rd person objects, and the third 1st + 2nd person objects. A pair of such triples then covers G and Gt stems, respectively, and so on, with ever larger groupings. The largest groups are formed by the objects: singular objects are dealt with in §1-66, plural objects in §67-104.

In other words, the grammatical topics are arranged according to a system that varies

fastest:	- person of subject
then:	- person of object
	- Akkadian G, Gt stem ("go" vs. "go away")
	- ventive, non-ventive ("come" vs. "go")
	- tense or aspect (non-indicative, present, preterite)
	- number of subject (singular, plural)
slowest:	- number of object (singular, plural)

There are systematic restrictions:

- no self-references (1st – 1st, 2nd – 2nd person: semantic problem);
- no 1st person singular objects, except with imperative forms (Akkadian problem: ventive coincides with 1st singular dative);
- motion toward 1st or 2nd person requires ventive (Sumerian and/or Akkadian restriction).

This scheme gives a total of 292 regular entries. They agree with the 292 regular entries of the OI recension, but the latter are ordered differently. The complete set can be reconstructed mechanically *ab ovo* by two straightforward computer programs: the first builds the Akkadian grid structure (columns 6-11 of the listing in Appendix A) according to the above ordering of topics, and the second translates this into the Sumerian morphology (both being unique). Finally, one replaces the latter by its somewhat ambiguous phonetic or cuneiform rendering (see Section 5 for such ambiguities). Appendix B lists the reconstructed synthetic morphology and compares it with the texts.

8.4   OBGT VII: directional prefixes /m/, /ba/ and /mma/.

Here are four paragraphs offering all combinations of the Akkadian G- and Gt-stems, without and with ventive (see Section 8.2 and Appendix A for more extended listings):

VII§13	in-ši-du = *illakšum* = "he goes to him",	G
VII§17	am₃-ši-du = *illakaššum* = "he comes to him",	G + ventive
VII§23	ba-ši-du = *ittallakšum* = "he goes away to him",	Gt
VII§19	am₃-ma-ši-du = *ittallakaššum* = "he comes away to him".	Gt + ventive

With motion toward a 2nd person object the ventive is mandatory, so the quadruplet reduces to a pair

VII§21	mu-e-ši-du = *illakakkum* = "he comes to you",		G + ventive
VII§20	am₃-mu-e-ši-du = *ittallakakkum* = "he comes away to you",		Gt + ventive

Since these prefixes are concerned with the direction of motion, I shall call them "directional". The examples make it abundantly clear that in these paradigms Akkadian ventives are mirrored by Sumerian forms containing a morpheme /m/. The Akkadian t-stem matches Sumerian /ba/, and the combination of Akkadian ventive and t-stem is mirrored by forms containing /mma/. This leads to the inescapable conclusion that /mma/ < /m/-/ba/. Evidently, both /m/ and /ba/ can be word-initial, so the morphemes should be set up as /m/, /ba/ and /mma/.

But as cuneiform writing has problems with consonant clusters, auxiliary vowels must be inserted before word-initial double consonants. Then, the vowel a is preferred in the present tense, the vowel i in the preterite, see the listing in Section 8.2. Note that amma- is written am₃-ma- (not am-ma-), and that am₃ seems to be used for writing a vocalic m (see the next paragraph). Under certain circumstances, im- is written i-im-, emphasizing the presence of an initial i, but this i is distinguished from the i₃ used for the conjugation prefix. This, as well as the absence of prosthetics before ba or m+vowel, argues against the speculation that in the view of the OB grammarians those vowels reflect the conjugation prefixes /ã/ and /i₃/. An extra i- is written systematically with preterite tense ventive forms in both recensions and also in the Nippur text N3513+N3592, but not in the presence of the separative /ba/, where im-ma- is used. I do not understand the rationale behind the choice of the prosthetic vowel and the differentiation between im- and i-im-; it may depend on phonetic issues, such as vowel harmony and stress or pitch, rather than on morphemic ones.

In my opinion the variegated spellings of the ventive — am₃, im (before consonants), and mu (before the e of the 2nd person) in OBGT VII, while OBGT VI prefers ma, whereas OBGT VIII and IX oscillate between ma and mu — reflect problems with the cuneiform writing system. In particular, I take them to suggest that the Sumerian ventive /m/ at least sometimes was pronounced as a syllabic m (like the m in English "bottom"). Compare in particular the alternative rendering of morphological /gen/-/m/ = *alkam* = "come!" of VII§1 by gen-am₃ in the Ur and by ga₂-nu-um in the OI recension (the latter restored with the help of VII§34). See Section 12.4 and the comments by Black (1991: 155-156)[3].

8.5   OBGT VII: the ventive /m/ and the first person pronoun /mu/.

The beginning of the Oriental Institute recension of OBGT VII is broken off. The Ur recension (UET 7, 100) offers the following six ventive paragraphs (I quote the first lines only, see Table 1 in Section 2.1 for the remainder):

VII §1	gen-am₃ = *alkam* = "come!"		G, ventive
§2	gen-am₃-še = *alkaššum* = "come to him!",		G, ventive, 3rd
§3	gen-am₃-mu-še = *alkam ana ṣēriya* = "come to me!"		G, ventive, 1st
§4	gen-am₃-ma = *atlakam* = "come away!"		Gt, ventive
§5	gen-am₃-ma-še = *atlakaššum* = "come away to him!"		Gt, ventive, 3rd
§6	gen-am₃-ma-mu-še = *atlakam ana ṣēriya* = "come away to me!"		Gt, ventive, 1st

Note the Akkadian emphatic idiom *ana ṣēriya* (literally: "to my back") that is used to distinguish the 1ˢᵗ person from the mere ventive. See also its analogous use in Section 10.4.2, VIII§11, 12 and IX§21, 22. A comparison of the six paragraphs demonstrates that the Sumerian form in §6 morphologically must be analyzed /gen/-/m/-/ba/-/mu/-/še/. The first m corresponds to the ventive, the second to an assimilated /ba/, indicating a change of direction ("away"), and the third to a 1ˢᵗ person pronoun /mu/. This shows that the OB grammarian makes a pointed syntactic distinction between the ventive and the 1ˢᵗ person, in §6 separating them by the morpheme /ba/.[4] Admittedly, such a clear morphological distinction is made only in UET 7, 100. The slightly damaged other Ur text UET 7, 101 seems to telescope the imperative of §6 into gen-am₃-mu-še, thus using identical forms in §3 and §6. Also the OI text (where §3 is broken off) offers a telescoped version in §6, namely ga₂-nam-mu-še. Perhaps the full spelling represents the theoretical and the telescoped one the spoken version. But note that the unilingual Nippur paradigm N3513+N3592, which employs the same full morphology as UET 7, 100 and consistently spells mma + 1ˢᵗ person with three m, in iv 1 renders the equivalent of §6 as ga₂-⸢nam⸣-ma-mu-ši, that is with a *phonetical* spelling of the verbal base.

Clearly, the treatment is not entirely consistent across different forms and recensions. But it appears that the OI and Ur recensions in non-indicative constructions, in distinction to indicative ones, tend to prefer contracted forms. This is conspicuous in the treatment of the 1ˢᵗ person plural pronoun /me/:

VII§67	ḫe₂-me-du	*li-il-li-kam ni-a-ši*	may he come to us!	G,	ventive,	Ni
VII§68	ḫe₂-em-me-du	*li-it-tal₂-kam ni-a-ši*	may he come away to us!	Gt,	ventive,	Ni
VII§69	am₃-me-du	*i-il-la-kam ni-a-ši*	he comes to us	G,	ventive,	Ps
VII§70	am₃-ma-me-du	*it-tal₂-la-kam ni-a-ši*	he comes away to us	Gt,	ventive,	Ps

The morphology in §67 and §69 is /m/-/me/, while in §68 and §70 it is /m/-/ba/-/me/. In the non-indicative paragraphs §67 and §68 the multiple m are contracted (from two to one in §67, from three to two in §68), but not so in the indicative §69 and §70.

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[4] I mechanically translate the Akkadian Gt and the Sumerian /ba/ with "away". Bert Kouwenberg objected to such an interpretation of the t-infix, and wrote: "For instance, the way you translate *atlakam* 'come away to me' can hardly count as correct English, but as a means to clarify the meaning of a Sumerian word it may be quite efficient, even though no Englishman would ever say it (I think) (and even though I do not think it is the correct interpretation)." This tempted me to google the phrase "come away to me", and I came up with many instances, mostly in amorous context, in particular in a lovely poem. I cannot resist the temptation to reprint it in full:

ALOHA MY ALOHA by Mainlander

My sweet Hawaiian spirit sang to me,
Of her Islands far across the sea
I'm so very, very, far and she so very near,
The Hawaiian trade winds are what I hold so dear.
"Come to me O'mainlander, come from across the sea,
I will share my Aloha spirit, come away to me."
Hawaii is calling me, I hear the trade winds whisper, the waves of the ocean deep,
lull me with a warm enduring sleep, as she so endearingly whispers.
The Islands of Aloha are whispering their message of love,
The islands are calling out to me,
Sending a sweet, sweet Aloha from up above.

This paradigm shows that the structural differences between the OB view and modern grammars are considerable. According to Edzard (2003: 93)[6], 1st person (sg. or pl.) automatically requires ventive, and the 1st singular terminative is muši(*sic*), where m is the mandatory ventive. This clearly is at variance with the placement of the ventive-m in the above examples from OBGT VII, §1-6. The mu of mu-še there must be the 1st singular pronoun. Genetically, the m of the 1st person might be identical to the ventive-m, but syntactically, it is kept separate by OB grammatical theory and is placed in a different "slot" (see Section 6 for that notion).

8.6   OBGT VII: the stative inserts.

The Oriental Institute recension (but not that from Ur) contains eight paragraphs going beyond the complete grid; they must be inserts, illustrating some exceptional features. Six of them cover stative prefixes (al-, a-, an-), here rendered in Akkadian by ordinary present tense constructions: VII§11 al-du = *illak* = "he goes", §14 an-du = *illak* = "he goes", §15 an-ši-du = *illakšum* = "he goes to him(n-ši)", and analogous plural forms: VII§44 al-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš = *illaku* = "they go", §47 an-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš = *illaku* = "they go" , §48 a[n-ši-su$_8$-b]e$_2$-eš = *illakušum* = "they go to him". Note that in §14 the n of an-du does not serve as a pronoun, and similarly in §47, and since elsewhere (OBGT VI§35) also writings without n occur, the alternative spellings a-, an- may indicate nasalization. Therefore, whether or not we have nasalization, rather than keeping two morphemes /a/, /an/, I normalize them as a single morpheme /ã/.

These morphemes here are mirrored by Akkadian present tense constructions. But that they have a stative interpretation is shown by Akkadian stative renderings occurring elsewhere, such as for /ã/ in VI§29-35 (see Section 9.4.1), and for /al/ in OBGT III. Incidentally, the pairing of lines such as OBGT III 151: al-ḫul$_2$-ḫu[l$_2$-en] = [*u$_2$-bu-ṭa*]-*a-ku* = "I am convulsed with laughter" and III 152: nu-ḫul$_2$-ḫul$_2$-[en] = [*u$_2$-l*]*a u$_2$-bu-ṭa-a-ku* = "I am not convulsed with laughter", may suggest that /al/ and /nu/ were regarded as opposites with affirmative and negative function, respectively.

I conjecture that these inserts are concerned not only with Sumerian, but also with a subtle aspect of Akkadian grammar, namely whether the verb *alākum* admits a stative. What is at issue here is whether *alik* in passages such as *alik ḫarrāna* "he knows the route" (Gilgameš Y, vi 24) should be taken with GAG[9] §77f as a stative ("he has been going") or rather as the construct state of the verbal noun *alikum* ("one who has been going"). The latter interpretation almost certainly is the correct one. Apparently the Akkadian stative is avoided with non-resultative verbs. Mostly, it is used to render transitive verbs intransitive (*šakin* = he/it is placed), but occasionally, it is used transitively (*a-kil-a-ti* = you are devouring, AHW[1] p. 26).

The regular stative morpheme /ã/ is treated systematically in OBGT VI, see Section 9.3. The morpheme /al/ is peculiar and in the paradigms OBGT VI-X occurs only once more in OBGT VIII, where it is contrasted with the plain /i$_3$/ and with /ã/:

VIII§34	i$_3$-⌜gu$_7$⌝-e	⌜*i-ik-kal*⌝	he eats
VIII§35	al-gu$_7$-⌜e⌝	[*i*]-*ik*-⌜*kal*⌝	he eats
VIII§36	an-[g]u$_7$	*a*-⌜*ki-il*⌝	he is eating

Interestingly, /al/ here is rendered by the Akkadian present tense, but /ã/ by the stative. The paradigms do not permit to ascertain the precise scope of /al/, but just as in the unilingual texts, in the few forms occurring in the paradigms no qualifiers are inserted between /al/ and the verbal base. Therefore, it may be significant that the paradigm OBGT VII offers paragraphs with indirect objects for the prefix /ã/, but not so for the otherwise parallel /al/.

8.7   OBGT VII: the *ittallak niāti* inserts.

These inserts (VII§71 present, §74 preterite) are particularly curious. In OBGT VII they are the only paragraphs showing Akkadian accusatives. Moreover, they are the only paragraphs of this paradigm that use non-ventive forms with 1st or 2nd person objects.

Edzard (2003: 93)[6] claimed that 1st person (sg. or pl.) automatically requires ventive. In OBGT VII this is true for motion *toward* the 1st person (as well as for motion toward the 2nd person), but *not* for motion away from. The latter point is made explicit in these curious ablative inserts.

As already mentioned, OBGT VII does not use the terminative case marker /ši/ with plural objects.

The regular paragraphs of the grid combine the Akkadian dative with the Akkadian and Sumerian ventive:

VII§69	am₃-me-du	*i-il-la-kam ni-a-ši*	he comes to us
	am₃-me-du-un	*ta-al-la-kam ni-a-ši*	you come to us
	mu-e-ne-du	*i-il-la-kam ku-nu-ši*	he comes to you(pl.)
	mu-e-ne-du-un	*a-al-la-kam ku-nu-ši*	I come to you(pl.)
VII§70	am₃-ma-me-du	*it-tal₂-la-kam ni-a-ši*	he comes away to us
	am₃-ma-me-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-la-kam ni-a-ši*	you come away to us
	am₃-mu-e-ne-du	*it-tal₂-la-kam ku-nu-ši*	he comes away to you(pl.)
	am₃-mu-e-ne-du-un	*at-tal₂-la-kam ku-nu-ši*	I come away to you(pl.)

The immediately following insert on the other hand offers non-ventive forms combined with exceptional Akkadian accusatives. Thus, we have the present tense forms

VII§71	ba-me-du	*it-tal₂-lak ni-a-ti*	he goes away from us
	ba-me-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-lak ni-a-ti*	you go away from us
	ba-e-ne-du	*it-tal₂-lak ku-nu-ti*	he goes away from you(pl.)
	ba-e-ne-du-un	*at-tal₂-lak ku-nu-ti*	I go away from you(pl.)

and the regular preterite tense forms §72-73 are followed by the insert

VII§74	ba-m[e]-gen	*it-ta-lak ni-a-ti*	he went away from us
	ba-[me-g]en-en	*ta-at-ta-lak ni-a-ti*	you went away from us
	ba-[e-n]e-gen	*it-⌈ta⌉-lak ku-nu-ti*	he went away from you(pl.)
	b[a-e-n]e-gen-en	*at-ta-lak ku-nu-ti*	I went away from you(pl.)

The interpretation of the Akkadian accusative as an ablative is due to Jacobsen (1960)[13], (1963)[14].

Since OBGT VII does not use the terminative case morpheme /ši/ with plural objects, in the absence of the ventive the direction of the motion thus remains unspecified. In consequence ba-ne-du then defaults to motion *toward* the 3rd person object:

| VII§88 | ba-ne-du | *it-tal₂-lak šu-nu-ši* | he goes away to them. |

But ba-me-du cannot denote motion *toward* a 1st person object (this would require the ventive, as in §70), therefore it must default to motion *away from*.

What is the likely motivation for these inserts? I suspect an important purpose was to highlight the difference in interpretation between ba-me-du and the deceptively similar ba-ne-du.

Furthermore, the insert highlights that the terminative /ši/ implies motion *toward* the person(s), while the unmarked case (which I take to be a locative; in imperative forms it is marked with /a/) used with plural objects is neutral with regard to direction. In other words, with verbs of motion the locative can denote both the start and the end point of the motion and thus can have both ablative and terminative function. See also the discussion of the terminative case in Sections 5 and 6.4.

9   OBGT VI and X: transitive verbs.

The paradigms OBGT VI and X cover the verbs gar = *šakānum* = "to place, to put" and gub = *izuzzum, uzuzzum* = "to stand", respectively. They treat central concerns of Sumerian verbal morpho-syntax, in particular the so-called conjugation prefixes, the pronouns and cases, and stative and causative constructions.

These two paradigms are not as systematically structured as OBGT VII, are not nearly as complete, and also seem to contain more scribal errors. They share a common grid structure, at least its systematic part, but X offers only the first line of each paragraph. In Appendix A the lines of X are cross-referenced to the corresponding paragraphs of VI. We note that with the exception of the last five lines, all lines of X are matched in order to a paragraph of VI. Both paradigms have didactic additions, but VI has more. The existence of an underlying strict common grid structure had escaped Black (1991: 12-14)[3], who had described the two paradigms as "diffuse". Recognition of this grid structure, combined with the subsequent analytic separation of the inserts from the systematic grid, had been the crucial ingredient for the understanding of the paradigms. This common grid is organized according to aspect and tense, in the order: Non-indicative (imperative, volitive, precative), stative, preterite.

Curiously, the two verbs are treated almost exactly in parallel, and both, not only gar "to put", but also gub "to stand", mostly are constructed transitively. This is not visible in the Akkadian column, since it consistently omits reference to a direct object, but the Sumerian has forms such as X 7: gub-ma-ab = *izizzam* = "stand here!", with an impersonal direct object /b/. How should one interpret the latter? According to the common grid this line is parallel to VI§7: gar-ma-ab = *šuknam* = "place it(b) here!". Perhaps one should interpret gub, with Sumerian direct object /b/, as "to stand" = "to put them (viz. the feet)", but this fails in X 19: gub-ni = *i-zi-iz*, Akk. "stand!", Sum. "stand him!". Apparently, gub can be used in the sense "to put up", "to erect", but in standard Akkadian one then prefers to use the Š-stem *ušuzzum*, if this meaning is intended. See also Edzard's note (2003: 71)[6] on gub. Correspondingly, my English translations of OBGT X in Appendix A are very hesitant.

The most interesting differences between OBGT VI and X concern inserts with N-stem imperatives (VI§22-26), irregular constructions with Gt-stems (VI§27-28), and Nt-stem forms with stative function (VI§56-57 and §64-65), all of them absent in X. Together with some other peculiarities the differences are listed in Section 9.1.1.

My discussion concentrates on OBGT VI. The systematic grid of that paradigm is contained in paragraphs VI§1-20, 29-55, 58-63, 72-76, see the overview of the Sumerian forms in Section 9.1. With the exception of VI§17-18, §31 and §72 (possibly accidental omissions in X), these systematic parts are covered by both texts.

Here are some remarks on details of the structure of the systematic grid. Most of its entries conform to the pattern described in Section 6 and need no individual discussion.

The most striking aspect of this paradigm is the systematic layout of the conjugation prefixes in the segment covering stative and indicative forms (VI§29-71). This layout is graphically visible in the overview of Section 9.1. It is organized according to Akkadian categories: Akkadian statives are matched to Sumerian forms beginning with a- or ba-, straight Akkadian indicatives separately to forms beginning with i- or mu-, Akkadian t-stems to forms beginning with ba-, ventive t-stems to forms beginning with imma-, and ventives to forms beginning with ma-. This will be discussed in detail in Section 9.3. The initial parts both of the non-indicative and of the stative and indicative sections (§1-12 and §29-71 respectively) have a strict Akkadian grid structure, see the overview in Section 9.1. The

paragraphs alternate between G- and Š-stems. The G-Š-pairs are arranged in three groups: the first covering forms without indirect objects, the second with 3rd person accusatives and the third with 3rd person datives. The paragraphs with 1st and 2nd person indirect objects are incomplete and more loosely grouped. One wonders whether those paragraphs had been added as afterthoughts. Apparently some entries were omitted because of problems on the Akkadian side, where the dative of the 1st person singular coincides with the ventive. Also, the non-ventive 1st person accusative *-anni* morphologically is a ventive and therefore cannot combine with the ventive. Such problems cause gaps in an Akkadian-based grid. However, they should not affect the Sumerian side. Note that according to my reconstruction of the OB understanding of Sumerian grammar, the ventive and indirect pronouns are kept separate and belong to different "slots" (see Section 6 for the notion and compare Section 8.5 for the same phenomenon), so according to OB grammatical theory the Sumerian ventive /m/ and a 1st person dative /ma/ should combine as /m/-/ma/, and the ventive and a 1st person subordinative /mu/ should combine as /m/-/mu/. The paradigm omits the corresponding paragraphs.

The variable Sumerian rendering of Akkadian cases is interesting. In the indicative section the Akkadian accusative throughout is rendered by the Sumerian comitative (da, di). In the non-indicative section, the causative paragraphs render the Akkadian accusative by the Sumerian subordinative (3rd /ni/, 1st /mu/, 2nd /ri/), while the non-causative paragraphs render it by the Sumerian comitative (/da/), with the exception of an imperative form in VI§17, see Section 12.3. The Akkadian dative is rendered by the Sumerian dative (3rd /na/ or /nna/, 1st /ma-ra/, 2nd /ra/), apart from VI§70-71, where the terminative (/ši/) is used.

Admittedly, some problems must be left open. For example, the direct object marker /b/ often is absent, and the paradigms do not allow to discriminate whether this is due to phonetic issues, or whether self-evident markers are optional, or whether there is a difference in meaning ("place it" versus "place yourself").

9.1   OBGT VI: the grid structure of the paradigm.

Non-indicative forms of OBGT VI.

	Non-Ventive				Ventive			
	Imperative	Volitive	Precative		Imperative	Volitive	Precative	
§1:	gar-ra	ga-gar	ḫe₂-gar	§7:	gar-ma-ab	ga-am₃-gar	ḫe₂-em-gar	G
§2:	gar-bi₂-ib₂	ga-bi₂-ib₂-gar	ḫe₂-bi₂-ib₂-gar	§8:	gar-ma-ni-ib₂	ga-mu-ni-ib₂-gar	ḫu-mu-ni-ib₂-gar	Š
§3:	gar-ra-an-da	ga-an-da-gar	ḫe₂-en-da-gar	§9:	gar-ma-˹da˺-ab	ga-am₃-da(!)-gar	ḫe₂-em-˹da˺-gar	G 3A
§4:	gar-ra-ni-ib₂	ga-ni-ib₂-gar	ḫe₂-ni-ib₂-gar	§10:	gar-ma-ni-˹ib₂˺	ga-ma-ni-ib₂-[gar]	ḫe₂-ma-ni-ib₂-[gar]	Š 3A
§5:	gar-ra-na-˹ab˺	ga-na-ab-[gar]	ḫe₂-na-ab-[gar]	§11:	gar-mu-un-na-[ab]	ga-mu-un-na-a[b-ga]r	ḫu-mu-u[n-na-ab]-gar	G 3D
§6:	gar-ra-na-ni-ib₂	ga-na-ni-ib₂-gar	ḫe₂-na-ni-ib₂-gar	§12:	gar-mu-n[a-ni]-ib₂	ga-mu-[na-ni-i]b₂-gar	ḫu-mu-˹na-ni˺-ib₂-gar	Š 3D
§13:	gar-ma-ra[5]	ga-ra-ab-gar	ḫa-[r]a-ab-gar	§15:	—	g[a]-mu-ra-ab-gar	[ḫ]u-mu-ra-ab-gar	G ½D
§14:	—	g[a-r]a-ni-ib₂-gar	ḫ[a-r]a-ni-ib₂-gar	§16:	—	ga-mu-ra-ni-ib₂-gar	ḫu-mu-ra-ni-ib₂-gar	Š ½D
§17:	gar-mu-un	ga-e-˹da˺-gar	˹ḫe₂˺-e-da-gar	§18:	—	[ga]-mu-e-da-gar	[ḫ]e₂-mu-e-da-gar	G ½A
§19:	[gar]-mu-ub	[ga]-ri-ib₂-gar	[ḫe₂]-ri-ib₂-gar	§20:	—	[g]a-mu-ri-ib₂-gar	[ḫ]u-mu-ri-ib₂-gar	Š ½A

Stative and indicative forms of OBGT VI.

Stative (suffix conjugation)	Preterite (infix conjugation)					
	ø (i₃- prefix)	ø (mu- prefix)	t-stem	t-stem + ventive	ventive	
§29: an-gar	§36: i₃-gar[6]	§44: mu-un-gar	§50: ˹ba-an˺-gar	§58: ˹im-ma-an˺-gar	§66: ˹ma˺-an-gar	G
§30: ba-ab-gar	*[7]	§45: mu-ni-in-gar	§51: ˹ba˺-ni-in-gar	§59: ˹im-ma-ni-in˺-gar	§67: ˹ma-ni-in-gar˺	Š
§31: an-da-gar	§40: in-da-gar[8]	§46: mu-un-da-gar[9]	§52: ba-[d]a-an-gar	§60: im-ma-˹da˺-an-gar	§68: ˹ma-da-an-gar˺	G 3A
§32: ba-da-ab-gar	§41: in-[di-n]i-ib₂-gar	§47: mu-di-ni-ib₂-gar	§53: ˹ba-di-ni-ib₂˺-gar	§61: ˹im-ma-di-ni-ib₂˺-gar	§69: ˹ma-di-ni-ib₂-gar˺	Š 3A
§33: an-na-gar	§42: in-˹na˺-an-gar	§48: mu-na-an-gar	§54: ˹ba-na˺-an-gar	§62: im-ma-na-an-gar	§70: ˹ma-ši-in-gar˺	G 3D
§34: an-na-ni-˹ib₂˺-gar[10]	§43: in-na-ni-in-gar	§49: mu-na-ni-in-gar	§55: ba-˹na˺-ni-˹in˺-gar	§63: im-ma-na-ni-in-gar	§71: ˹ma-ši-ni˺-[in]-˹gar˺	Š 3D
§72: a-ra-gar	§73: i-˹ra-an-gar˺	§74: mu-˹ra-an(!)-gar˺	—	§76: ˹im-ma-ra-an-gar˺[11]	§75: ˹ma-ra-an-gar˺	G 2D
—	i-ra-ni-˹in-gar˺	˹mu-ra-ni-in-gar˺	—	im-˹ma-ra-ni-in-gar˺	˹ma-ra˺-ni-in-˹gar˺	Š 2D

The last column gives the stem (G or Š), and the person and case of the Akkadian object (A accusative, D dative). A comparison with OBGT X makes clear that §73-76 should be regarded as pairs of paragraphs with G- and Š-forms, respectively, collapsed into a single paragraph.

---

[5] See Section 9.2.1.

[6] Expected: in-gar.

[7] Expected: i₃-bi₂-in-gar, with infix conjugation. The text instead has three paragraphs §37: bi₂-in-gar, §38: bi₂-ib₂-gar, §39: mi-ni-in-gar, the second and the third with suffix(!) conjugation, with the parallels X 27: bi₂-in-gub, X 28: bi₂-ib₂-gub, X 29: mi-ni-ib₂-gub. See Section 9.4.2.

[8] Expected i₃-da-an-gar or in-da-an-gar, in analogy to §52, 60, 68.

[9] Expected: mu-da-an-gar or mu-un-da-an-gar, probably phonetic metathesis.

[10] Expected: ba-na-ab-gar, in analogy to the pair §31-32. The parallel X 24 has an-na-ni-ib₂-gub, instead of the expected ba-na-ab-gub. See Section 9.4.1.

[11] With Black p. 29 we have interchanged the Sumerian lines 218 and 220.

9.1.1   Some peculiarities of OBGT VI and X.

A number of structural peculiarities are common to both VI and X. In particular, separative constructions (Akkadian t-stems, Sumerian /ba/ prefix) in the grid occur in the preterite tense, but not with stative and Ni forms. The 1st person object is only spottily covered. A few present tense forms occur, but only outside of the grid.

The Akkadian translation does not reference direct objects and does not make a distinction between the infixed 3rd person subject markers /b/ and /n/. Both texts mostly use /n/. With regard to the paragraphs where VI prefers /b/, the corresponding lines of X show a varied use: in VI§41 and §47 both texts use /b/, but in VI§53, 61, 69, the corresponding lines in X use /n/. VI§39 uses /n/ for an intransitive subordinate subject, the parallel text uses /b/.

After the base, imperatives insert the vowel -a-, but not before a labial. Because of this differentiation I believe that this vowel – contrary to the view of several modern grammars – is a phonological rather than a morphological feature. Presumably this -a- renders a weak vowel (i.e. a mere schwa). Thus VI§2: gar-bi$_2$-ib$_2$, X 2: gub-bi$_2$-ib$_2$ reflect the morphology BASE-/bi$_2$/-/b/, while VI§4: gar-ra-ni-ib$_2$, X 4: gub-an-ni-ib$_2$ reflect the morphology BASE-/ni/-/b/. Note that gar and gub insert the auxiliary vowel -a- in different fashions. See also the comments at the end of Section 12.4.

Curiously, in two lines of OBGT X, both with a non-causative accusative construction, a different Akkadian verb is used (*qu''û*, to wait, AHW[1] p. 931, CAD[4] p. 328):

| X 3 | =VI§3 | gub-an-da | *qi$_2$(!)-i-šu* | wait with him! or: wait on him! | Ni | G | | 3A |
| X 9 | =VI§9 | gub-ma-da-ab | *qi$_2$-ya-aš-šu* | wait with him here! or: wait on him here! | Ni | G | V | 3A |

We list the following structural irregularites and insertions. Unless expressly noted, they are common to both VI and X; the sections where they are discussed are indicated in the last column:

VI§21	two imperatives with direct objects (gar-bi, gar-ni).	4.2, 7.1
VI§22-26	N-stem imperatives (omitted in X).	9.4.3
VI§27-28	Gt-stem imperatives, irregular Sumerian forms with -ta- (omitted in X).	9.4.4
VI§34	unexpected stative forms (an-na-ni-ib$_2$-gar instead of ba-na-ab-gar).	9.4.1
VI§35	stative forms with unusual infix conjugation.	9.4.1
VI§37	alternative version of §36 with bi$_2$-prefix.	9.4.2
VI§38-39	irregular forms, using suffix conjugation in a section with infix conjugation.	9.4.2
VI§56-57, VI§64-65	Nt-stem preterite tense forms, using suffix conjugation, apparently with stative function (omitted in X).	9.4.5
VI§72	stative forms, with irregular paragraph structure (omitted in X).	9.2.1
VI§73-76	X splits these irregular paragraphs into two lines each (non-causative + causative), so the VI versions should be regarded as merged pairs of incomplete paragraphs.	
VI§77-83	one-line paragraphs with present tense forms, N-, G-, Š-stems, some with dative objects; X omits parallels to VI§78-80, but adds 5 more lines with present tense forms at the end.	9.4.6

9.2 OBGT VI: the non-indicative forms.

The non-indicative (Ni) part of OBGT VI (§1-20) is clearly structured and lacks inserts. It can be seen from the listing in Section 9.1 that the forms with no object or a 3rd person object are rigorously ordered, alternating between G- and Š-stems, and between no object, accusative object and dative object. The forms with 1st and 2nd person objects give the impression of having been added as afterthoughts.

The systematic parts of OBGT VI present a very "modern" aspect of linguistics: transformational grammar! For example, let us start with the basic paragraphs §1-6, 13, 14, 17, 19, then we can generate the derived paragraphs §7-12, 15, 16, 18, 20 by the ventive transformation, that is, by inserting the ventive marker /m/, plus some minor phonetic modifications; see the listing of the Sumerian forms in Section 9.1.

9.2.1 OBGT VI: differentiation between ventive and 1st person dative.

In the paradigms OBGT VI and X there are only three occurrences of 1st person datives: VI§13: gar-ma-ra = *šuknam* = "place (it) for me!", the parallel X 13: gub-ma-ra = *izizzam* = "stand for me!", and VI§72: ma-gar = *šaknam* = "he is placed for me".

A thorough discussion seems to be needed. It is necessary to pay close attention to the grid structure. What is at issue here is that in Akkadian the 1st person singular dative and the ventive coincide, and thus Akkadian cannot make a distinction between "place it here!" and "place it for me!", both *šuknam*, nor between "he is placed here" and "he is placed for me", both *šaknam*. On the other hand, as it seems that the Sumerian prefixes /ã/ and /m/ are mutually exclusive, there is no Sumerian counterpart to *šaknam* in the sense of "he is placed here". The distinction between ventive and dative is not visible in the Akkadian of the first line, but must rely on the Sumerian lines two and three of the respective paragraphs, which have either ventives or 2nd person datives.

In the following discussion we shall juxtapose and compare three paragraphs: the plain ventive (VI§7), the non-ventive with 1st and 2nd person datives (VI§13), and the corresponding ventive paragraph (VI§15). See the listings in Section 9.1 and in Appendix A for the context.

VI§7 belongs to a ventive section of the paradigm (VI§7-12), where all paragraphs have clear ventives in lines 2 and 3. In particular:

VI§7	gar-ma-ab	*šu-uk-nam*	place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	
	ga-am₃-gar	*(luškunam)*	let me place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	
	ḫe₂-em-gar	*(liškunam)*	let him place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	

Here, the m of gar-ma-ab must be a ventive /m/. In the second and third line the direct object /b/ seems to have been assimilated to the preceding ventive /m/ (unless the constructions are meant to be reflexive: "let me place myself here!").

On the other hand, VI§13 belongs to a non-ventive section (VI§13-14) and has dative constructions in lines 2 and 3, hence line 1 should contain a dative construction as well:

VI§13	gar-ma-ra	*šu-u[k-na]m*	place (it? yourself?) for me(ma-ra)!	Ni	G		1D
	ga-ra-ab-gar	*(luškukkum)*	let me place it(b) for you(ra)!	Ni	G		2D
	ḫa-[r]a-ab-gar	*(liškukkum)*	let him place it(b) for you(ra)!	Ni	G		2D

This paragraph must be contrasted with the corresponding VI§15 in the ventive section (VI§15-16):

| VI§15 | g[a]-mu-ra-ab-gar | *l[u-u]š-ku-na-ak-ku[m]* | let me place it(b) for you(ra) here(m)! | Ni | G | V | 2D |
| | [ḫ]u-mu-ra-ab-gar | *(liškunakkum)* | let him place it(b) for you(ra) here(m)! | Ni | G | V | 2D |

We note that in the paradigm the first line gar-ma-ra of VI§13 ist placed in the *non-ventive* section, and not in the *ventive* VI§15, where the corresponding 1st person entry is missing (it should contain

"place it for me here", which however cannot be expressed in Akkadian). It follows that the OB grammarian regarded gar-ma-ra not merely as some dative construction, but as a *non-ventive* dative construction. Thus, in the opinion of the OB grammarian the m of ma here is *not a ventive-m* but a 1st person dative-m. This is contrary to the opinion of most modern grammarians, who regard the /m/ of the dative /ma/ as a mandatory ventive. In other words, the OB grammarian differentiates between the Sumerian ventive and the 1st person dative and uses -ma-ra (probably to be read as -mra-) for the 1st person dative. Black (1991: 19)[3] had been tempted to emend gar-ma-ra to gar-ma-ab, but OBGT X confirms the writing -ma-ra by offering the parallel forms:

> X 7:   gub-ma-ab = *i-zi-iz-za-am* = stand it here!
>
> X 13:   gub-ma-ra = *i-zi-iz-za-am* = stand for me!

The unilingual evidence suggests that ordinarily the 1st person dative is written merely ma. I conjecture that in VI§13 ma-ra may have been used for emphasis and clarity.

As far as I see, the only other 1st person Sumerian dative in the OBGT paradigms occurs in VI§72, a paragraph with stative forms and dative personal objects (omitted in OBGT X):

VI§72	⌜ma-gar⌝	⌜*ša-ak-nam*⌝	he(ø) is placed for me(ma)	St	G		1D
	⌜a-ra-gar⌝	⌜*ša-ak-na-ak(?)-kum*⌝	he(ø) is placed for you(ra)	St	G		2D
	a-⌜ra-gar-re-en⌝	⌜*ša-ak-na-ak-kum*⌝	I(en) am placed for you(ra)	St	G		2D

This paragraph presents some tricky problems. The first line seems to have a non-stative Sumerian form in the midst of Sumerian and Akkadian stative constructions. The second and third lines clearly are stative constructions with a 2nd person dative object, both in Sumerian and Akkadian, and the Sumerian forms are non-ventive. Therefore one expects that the first line offers a stative construction with a 1st person dative object (and, most likely, a 3rd person subject): "he is placed for me". This implies a conjectured morphology */ã/-/ma/-/gar/, and ma-gar might be a defective writing for this, rather than an erroneous repetition of the non-stative ventive construction occurring in VI§66: ma-gar = (*aškunam*) = "I placed (it) here".

On the Akkadian side, we have three stative constructions. The third line corresponds exactly to the Sumerian: "I am placed for you" (*šaknāku* + *kum*). The second Akkadian line is problematic. The (damaged) text seems to have the ventive form "he is placed for you here" (*šaknam* + *kum*). Black (1991: 36)[3] proposed to emend it to *šakikkum* (= *šakin* + *kum*), which corresponds to the second Sumerian line "he is placed for you". The Akkadian of the first line is ambivalent, either with ventive "he is placed here", or with 1st person dative "he is placed for me". The latter interpretation corresponds to what we would expect both from the Sumerian and the Akkadian stative datives of lines two and three.

In view of all this I believe – even if the stative prefix /ã/ is absent in the writing – that the form ma-gar represents the OB grammarian's best effort to fill a stative cell of the grid with a 1st person dative.

9.2.2   OBGT VI: the causative pronominal prefixes.

The clearest correspondence between Sumerian and Akkadian transitive causative constructions is obtainable from the Ni section of OBGT VI, as follows:

> VI§2:   gar-**bi$_2$**-ib$_2$ = *šuškin* = make **someone** place it!
>
> VI§4:   gar-ra-**ni**-ib$_2$ = *šuškiššu* = make **him** place it!
>
> VI§19:   gar-**mu**-ub = *šuškinanni* = make **me** place it!
>
>   ga-**ri**-ib$_2$-gar = *(lušaškikka)* = let me make **you** place it!

The four pronouns used in causative function by the paradigms thus are: /bi$_2$/ (3rd non-human), /ni/ (3rd human), /mu/ (1st), /ri/ (2nd). Additional evidence for the causative use of /ri/ can be found in Section 10.5.2. There is a complication: in the paradigms, /ni/ sometimes is mirrored by an Akkadian -*šu*, sometimes not. The seeming exceptions are cases where the writing bi$_2$ has been changed to ni by dissimilation after labial + vowel. For the evidence of the paradigms see Section 9.2.3 and the more detailed discussion in Huber (2007: 13-14)[11].

This dissimilation was first claimed by Falkenstein (1949: 205-207)[8] for unilingual texts, but negated by later authors (e.g., Edzard 2003: 102, to quote the most recent discussion)[6]. Note that the dissimilation acts only on bi$_2$, not on bi; what confuses the situation is that some unilingual texts use the two signs interchangeably. In the paradigms there are no instances of labial + vowel followed by bi$_2$ (nor are there in ETCSL[7], where a search turned up only a single, rather atypical and irrelevant instance: ur-za-ba-bi$_2$-tum, a kind of musical instrument).

Note that in the paradigms /ni/ is the only among the above four pronouns that occurs in second position (i.e., after an indirect object), and one wonders why. A possible reason is that the Akkadian causative construction cannot discriminate between them. But in analogous situations concerning the infixed primary subject the paradigms seem to alternate haphazardly between /n/ and /b/, see the comments in Section 9.1.1. Perhaps in Sumerian the unique choice of /ni/ is mandatory? A possible reason for the non-use of /bi$_2$/ is that, unless an indefinite agent is to be emphasized, a different, agent-less passive construction is preferred (comparable to the English differentiation between "he had someone repair it" and "he had it repaired"). The paradigms offer a few agentless passive constructions in Section 9.4.3; perhaps VI§25 might be adduced in favor of such an interpretation.

Intransitive causatives are rare and show a different construction; an example is given in Section 7.2, and they are further discussed in Section 9.4.2.

9.2.3   OBGT VI: dissimilation of bi$_2$ to ni after labial + vowel.

The clearest evidence for this dissimilation is furnished by the Ni section of OBGT VI. The paragraphs VI§1-6 and VI§7-12 are strictly parallel: the second group is generated from the first by the ventive transformation, that is by insertion of the ventive marker /m/. VI§2 and VI§4 have an impersonal and a personal subordinate subject, respectively:

| VI§2 | gar-bi$_2$-ib$_2$ | ⌜*šu*⌝-*uš-ki-in* | make someone(bi$_2$) place it(b)! | Ni | Š | | |
| VI§4 | gar-ra-ni-ib$_2$ | [*šuškiššu*][12] | make him(ni) place it(b)! | Ni | Š | | 3A |

The ventive transformation results in identical Sumerian forms VI§8 and VI§10::

| VI§8 | gar-ma-ni-ib$_2$ | *šu-uš-ki-nam* | make someone(bi$_2$!) place it(b) here(m)! | Ni | Š | V | |
| VI§10 | gar-ma-ni-⌜ib$_2$⌝ | [*šu-uš-ki-na-a*]*š-šu* | make him(ni) place it(b) here(m)! | Ni | Š | V | 3A |

In §8 one would have expected *gar-ma-bi$_2$-ib$_2$. The same phenomenon, that is dissimilation of bi$_2$ to ni after labial + vowel, is in evidence also elsewhere. Though, the evidence of the other paradigms is not as clear-cut, since their underlying grid is not as rigorous as in OBGT VI. Here are a few examples, first a group with non-indicative forms:

IX§3	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-bi$_2$-⌜ib$_2$⌝	*šu-uk-ši-*⌜*id*⌝	make someone reach!	Ni	Š		
IX§7	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-⌜mi-ib$_2$⌝	⌜*šu-uk-ši-dam*⌝	make someone reach here!	Ni	Š	V	
IX§12	sa$_2$ ⌜du$_{11}$-ga-ba⌝-ni-ib$_2$	*šu-ta-ak-ši-id(!)*	make someone reach away!	Ni	Št		
IX§16	⌜sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga⌝-a[m$_3$-ma]-⌜ni-ib$_2$⌝	⌜*šu-ta*⌝-*ak-š*[*i-dam*]	make someone reach away here!	Ni	Št	V	

This group illustrates the assimilation of bi$_2$ to /m/ (in IX§7), and the dissimilation of bi$_2$ to ni (in IX§12 after /ba/ and in IX§16 after /mma/).

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[12] Restoration of the Akkadian in §4 is certain in view of the parallelism of §1-6 with §7-12.

Then a group with indicative forms:

IX§30	⌈sa₂ ma⌉-ni-ib₂-du₁₁	*u₂-ša-ak-ši-dam*	somebody made someone reach here	Pt	Š	V	
IX§24	⌈sa₂ ba⌉-ni-ib₂-du₁₁	*uš-ta-ak-⌈ši⌉-id*	somebody made someone reach away	Pt	Št		
IX§39	sa₂ im-ma-ni-in-du₁₁	*uš-ta-ak-ši-dam*	he made someone(bi₂) reach away here	Pt	Št	V	

This group illustrates the dissimilation of bi₂ to ni (in IX§30 after /ma/, in IX§24 after /ba/, and in IX§39 after /mma/).

9.3   OBGT VI: regular indicative forms and the conjugation prefixes.

Apart from a few disturbances by inserts, the central part of the paradigm, with 3rd person objects, is strictly organized. But again, the forms with 1st and 2nd person objects are treated only spottily (there is only a single instance of a 1st person, in the irregular paragraph VI§72), and they give the impression of having been added as afterthoughts.

This systematic central part of the grid, ranging from VI§29-71, provides an admirably clear segmentation of the so-called "conjugation prefixes", somewhat different from the modern views. This part of the grid treats the indicative forms in six separate groups of six paragraphs each, see the table in Section 9.1.

From the point of view of the Akkadian grid structure each group covers the six possible combinations of non-causative and causative, no object, accusative object and dative object: G, Š, G-3A, Š-3A, G-3D, Š-3D. Note the regular alternation between G- and Š-stems, and accusative and dative. The six groups themselves are concerned with, in this order:

§29-34:	Stative	prefixes /ã/, /ba/
§36-43:	Preterite	prefix /i₃/
§44-49:	Preterite	prefix /mu/
§50-55:	Preterite + t-stem	prefix /ba/
§58-63:	Preterite + t-stem + ventive	prefix /mma/ (written im-ma-)
§66-71:	Preterite + ventive	prefix /m/ (written ma-)

Apart from an insert inside of the /i₃/-group (§37-39), the inserts are between the groups (§35, §56-57, §64-65).

In distinction to the other five groups, the stative group on the Sumerian side uses *suffix* conjugation. The stative group distinguishes between the regular stative prefix /ã/, written a- or an- (which may suggest nasalisation), and the stative/passive /ba/, with forms such as §29 an-gar = *šakin* = "he(ø, suffixed) is placed", and §30 ba-ab-gar = *šuškun* = "he(ø, suffixed) was placed by someone(b)". Immediately after the regular stative group there is an interesting insert with *infix* conjugation, presumably indicating transitive preterite tense constructions: §35 ab-gar = *šakin* = "someone(b) had been placing it", a-gar = "I(ø) had been placing it", e-gar = "you(ã-e > e) had been placing it". Similar constructions occur in IX§37, see Section 10.5.4. The Akkadian stative is indifferent with regard to tense.

The /i₃/-prefix group (§36-43) contains an insert with /bi₂/-prefixes in its midst. This gives a total of nine conjugation prefixes:

stative (/ã/, (/al/), /ba/),   main (/i₃/, /bi₂/, /mu/),   directional (/m/, /ba/, /mma/).

Apparently the nine prefixes are considered to be mutually exclusive – at least they are treated as such in our paradigms – but possibly their number should be reduced. Note that /al/ does not occur in OBGT VI. While it can be rendered by an Akkadian stative, it is somewhat special (compare the

comments made in Section 8.6) and possibly should not have been included in the above enumeration; therefore I enclosed it in parentheses. While the paradigm treats /mma/ as a separate prefix, it is a combination of /m/ and /ba/ (see the discussion in Section 8.4).

In the paradigms /ba/ has at least three distinguishable uses: separative (passim, mirrored by Akkadian t-stems), stative/passive (in VI§29-34, mirrored by Š-stem statives, see Section 9.4.1), and straight passive (in the insert VI§22-26, mirrored by N-stems, see Section 9.4.3). The question is whether – in the view of an OB grammarian – there are two distinct, homophonous morphemes /ba/, one with separative, the other with passive meaning, or whether there is a single morpheme having disjoint scopes (to be mirrored by disparate Akkadian morphologies). The Nt-stem inserts (see Section 9.4.5) combine the separative and the passive uses and may argue in favor of the latter alternative.

9.3.1   On the use of the conjugation prefixes.

This discussion is based on the paradigms and by necessity is somewhat speculative – absence of a feature in the paradigms does not imply its non-existence.

The nine conjugation prefixes seem to be mutually exclusive. Apparently, indicative forms must use one of them, with /i$_3$/ being a kind of default prefix. Non-indicative forms need not use any, but can only use directional prefixes.

The three **directional prefixes** /m/, /ba/ and /mma/ present the fewest problems. They have already been discussed in Section 8.4. Even though /mma/ is regarded as a composite of /m/ and /ba/, the three apparently are treated as separate and independent prefixes. For verbs of motion ("to go", "to run"), the meaning of the directional prefixes is made clear by the paradigms, especially OBGT VII. For other verbs, such as for gar = *šakānum* = "to put", the interpretation of forms such as

VI§59	⌜im-ma-ni-in⌝-gar	*uš-ta-aš-ki-nam*	he(n) caused someone(bi$_2$>ni) to put it away(ba) here(m)

is less certain. I opted for a mechanical rendering of /m/ by "here" and /ba/ by "away".

Among the **stative prefixes**, the alternative writing a- and an- of the regular stative prefix suggests nasalization. Whether or not this is so, I standardize it as /ã/. There is no discernible difference of meaning between /ã/ and /al/, except that the latter does not seem to precede pronominal prefixes.

With transitive verbs the stative prefix /ã/ can be used both intransitively (with suffix conjugation, VI§29) and transitively (with infix conjugation, VI§35 and IX§37), where the infix conjugation suggests a transitive preterite tense interpretation. With intransitive verbs, the Sumerian stative constructions are matched to Akkadian present tense constructions – apparently Akkadian avoids statives of intransitive verbs. The Akkadian stative is indifferent with regard to tense.

The prefix /ba/ is used for stative/passive constructions, in Akkadian rendered by Š-stem statives. For some curious constructions see Section 9.4.1 and Section 9.4.5.

The **main prefixes** /i$_3$/, /bi$_2$/ and /mu/ leave open problems. The Akkadian translations do not distinguish between them. The prefix /i$_3$/ has the widest range of usage, both with transitive and intransitive constructions, and it seems to act as a default prefix, to be used when the basic, unmodified meaning of the verb is intended. In the paradigms, /mu/ is used exclusively with transitive constructions, mostly with the preterite tense, but there is also a single occurrence with the present tense:

VIII§14	⌜kas$_4$ mu-ši-ib$_2$⌝-be$_2$	*i-la-⌜sum$_2$⌝-šum*	he(ø) runs to him(n-ši)

The mu- here is *not* the ventive, the ventive version occurs two paragraphs further down as:

VIII§16	⌜kas$_4$ am$_3$-ši⌝-i[b$_2$-b]e$_2$	[*i-la-s*]*u-ma-aš-šum*	he(ø) runs to him(n-ši) here(m)

The morphology of VIII§14 appears to be /mu/-/n/-/ši/-/b/-/e/-/e/, and that of VIII§16 /m/-/n/-/ši/-/b/-/e/-/e/, where /b/ references the direct object kas$_4$, /e/ is the *marû*-base of du$_{11}$, and the assimilated second /e/ refers to the transitive subject. Note that the /mu/-prefix always is spelled mu, whereas the ventive /m/ admits a variety of different spellings.

According to OBGT VI, VIII and IX, the prefix /bi$_2$/ can alternate with /i$_3$/, see Sections 9.4.2 and 10.1. In distinction to the other prefixes, there are no instances of /bi$_2$/ with an indirect object. But /bi$_2$/ can be followed by the homophonic/homographic subordinate subject marker /bi$_2$/; the combination then is dissimilated: bi$_2$-bi$_2$ > bi$_2$-ni > mi-ni. Constructions such as bi$_2$-in-gar and bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar are ambivalent. They treat the personal infix /n/ preferentially as the active subject ("he(n) placed it"), whereas the impersonal infix /b/ preferentially is treated as a subordinate subject suffering the action ("he(ø) had it(b) placed"). See Section 9.4.2 for details.

I wonder whether the prefixes /mu/ and /bi$_2$/, while not exactly parallel, might have opposite functions, the former referring in an unspecified fashion to "me/here", the second to "them/there". But this is pure speculation.

9.4   OBGT VI: inserts and other irregularities.

Both OBGT VI and OBGT X contain inserts, but VI has more. Some can be recognized because they do not occur in X, but some only because they go beyond the grid.

9.4.1   OBGT VI: unexpected stative constructions.

The regular stative section (VI§29-34) uses suffix conjugation and thus, presumably, intransitive constructions, and in the first five paragraphs alternates between the prefixes /ã/ and /ba/:

VI§29	an-gar	*ša-ki-in*	he(ø) is placed	St	G		
VI§30	ba-ab-gar	⌈*šu*⌉-*uš-ku-un*	he(ø) was placed by someone(b)	St	Š		
VI§31	an-da-gar	*ša-ki-iš-šu*	he is placed with(da) him(n)	St	G		3A
VI§32	ba-da-ab-gar	*šu(!)-uš-ku-un-šu(!)*	he was placed with him by someone	St	Š		3A
VI§33	an-na-gar	⌈*ša*⌉-*ki-iš-šum*	he is placed for him(na)	St	G		3D

Note that the -n- in VI§29 has no morphological function and implies nasalization.

In the sixth paragraph VI§34 one would expect three-participant constructions

    ba-na-ab-gar   = *šuskunšum*   = he(ø) was placed for him(na) by someone(b),
    ba-na-ab-gar-re-en = *šuškunakšum* = I(en) was placed for him(na) by someone(b),
    ba-na-ab-gar-re-en = *šuškunassum* = you(en) were placed for him(na) by someone(b),

with suffixed subjects. Instead, the text has

VI§34	an-na-ni-⌈ib$_2$⌉-gar	*šu-uš-ku-un-šum*	he was placed for him (by someone)	St	Š		3D
	an-na-ni-⌈ib$_2$⌉-gar-re-en	*(šuškunakšum)*	I was placed for him (by someone)	St	Š		3D
	an-na-ni-⌈ib$_2$⌉-gar-re-en	*(šuškunassum)*	you were placed for him (by someone)	St	Š		3D

The English translations here render the Akkadian version.

Remarkably, OBGT X shows the identical anomaly: it first offers forms parallel to VI§29-33 (accidentally skipping §31), and then with X 24: an-na-ni-ib$_2$-gub it offers a form parallel to VI§34.

The Sumerian constructions have four(!) participants, one participant too many for intransitivity. On the face of it, we seem to have a present tense transitive construction with suffix conjugation. A present tense interpretation is made feasible by the fact that OBGT VI uses the *ḫamṭu* base /gar/ with the present tense also in VI§77-83 (see Section 9.4.6). Admittedly, one then would expect the first line to end in -re. With such a four participant interpretation we would have a dative 3rd person object(na), a subordinate transitive subject(ni), an impersonal direct object(b), and a suffixed personal subject he/I/you(ø/en/en). The Sumerian of the first line of the paragraph involves three different 3rd persons,

and for improved clarity I base the following discussion on the second line, whose meaning then would be: "I(en) cause him$_1$(ni) to place someone(b) for him$_2$(na)". This does not match the meaning implied by the Akkadian version: "I was placed for him". Therefore, I prefer an alternative preterite tense interpretation with *infix* conjugation, implying that the roles of subject and direct object must be reversed. In other words, I prefer to analyze this second line as: "someone(b) caused him$_1$(ni) to place me(en) for him$_2$(na)". If this is so, then the constructions indeed are transitive, but the suffixed pronouns, while being logical subjects, grammatically are direct objects. With this grammatical interpretation (but not if we take the suffixed pronouns as subjects) we actually get the expected meaning, namely that the logical subject (he/I/you) is the person that was placed.

VI§35 is an insert, which curiously offers stative constructions with infix conjugation. Comparative full listings, including the parallel entries of OBGT X, of the regular paragraph and the insert are instructive:

VI§29	an-gar	*ša-ki-in*	he(ø) is placed	St	G		
	an-gar-re-en	*(šaknaku)*	I am placed	St	G		
	an-gar-re-en	*(šaknata)*	you are placed	St	G		
X 20	an-gub	*na-zu-uz*	he is standing	St	G		

The morphology is /ã/-/-/gar/-/ø/, /ã/-/gar/-/en/, /ã/-/gar/-/e/-/en/.

VI§35	ab-gar	*ša-ki-in*	someone(b) had been placing it	St	G		
	a-gar	*(šaknaku)*	I(ø) had been placing it	St	G		
	e-gar	*(šaknata)*	you(e < ã-e) had been placing it	St	G		
X 25	ab-gub	*na-zu-uz*	it has been stood	St	G		

The morphology is /ã/-/b/-/gar/-/ø/, /ã/-/ø/-/gar/-/ø/, /ã/-/e/-/gar/-/ø/.

Only the first lines are translated (*ša-ki-in, na-zu-uz*). The forms in VI§35 and X 25 presumably must be interpreted as transitive preterites: "someone had been placing it", "I had been placing it", "you had been placing it". An analogous transitive construction with infix conjugation occurs in IX§37, see Section 10.5.4.

Furthermore it is interesting to contrast the stative/passive paragraph

VI§30	ba-ab-gar	⌜*šu*⌝-*uš-ku-un*	he(ø) was placed by someone(b)	St	Š		
	ba-ab-gar-re-en	*(šuškunaku)*	I(en) was placed by someone(b)	St	Š		
	ba-ab-gar-re-en	*(šuškunata)*	you(en) were placed by someone(b)	St	Š		

with a causative paragraph to be treated in the next section:

VI§38	bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar	*u$_2$(!)-ša-aš-ki-in*	he(ø) had it(b) placed	Pt	Š		
	bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar-re-en	*(ušaškin)*	I(en) had it(b) placed	Pt	Š		
	bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar-re-en	*(tušaškin)*	you(en) had it(b) placed	Pt	Š		

In view of the suffix conjugation all Sumerian forms appear to be preterite tense intransitive causative constructions. In both paragraphs the primary subject is suffixed, the subordinate subject (b) infixed. But the constructions have a different deep structure. In the first, the subordinate subject does the placing, in the second it is the thing or person being placed. I believe that the paradigms here illustrate differentiations of focus, comparable to the English differences between "someone placed him", "he was placed by someone", "someone had him placed", and the like.

The stative/passive constructions employed in this section of the paradigm are somewhat awkward, since neither their Sumerian nor their Akkadian corresponds to a genuine agent-less stative/passive, but rather to a passive with an explicit (Sumerian) or implicit (Akkadian) agent. I believe the reason for this is that the grid of the paradigm forced a regular alternation between Akkadian G and Š stems. See also the comments on the agent-less VI§56: ba-gar = *ittaškan* = "he was put away" in Section 9.4.5.

Furthermore, I should mention that two remarkable stative constructions with suffix conjugation occur in VIII§13: kas$_4$ ab-be$_2$ = *ilasum* = "he runs" and in IX§33: sa$_2$ an-e = *ikaššad* = "he reaches", the first

transitive (/an/-/b/-/e/-/e/) with a direct object /b/ referring to kas$_4$, the second intransitive (/an/-/e/-/ø/). See Section 10.5.3 for a more detailed discussion.

9.4.2   OBGT VI: the bi$_2$-inserts and intransitive constructions.

After the non-causative /i$_3$/-prefix paragraph with infix conjugation

VI§36	i$_3$-gar	*iš-ku-un*	he(n, elided) placed it(ø)	Pt	G		

one would have expected a causative /i$_3$/-prefix paragraph, also with infix conjugation. I would have reconstructed it as

       i$_3$-bi$_2$-in-gar = *ušaškin* = he(n) made someone(bi$_2$) place it(ø).

This expected form is found by taking the parallel entry §45: mu-ni-in-gar in the /mu/-prefix section, then undoing the bi$_2$ > ni dissimilation and finally replacing mu- by i$_3$-. It is curious that such a paragraph was omitted.[13] Instead, there is a three-paragraph insert:

VI§37	bi$_2$-in-gar	*iš-ku-un*	he(n) placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
	bi$_2$-⌈gar⌉	*(aškun)*	I(ø) placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
	bi$_2$-gar	*(taškun)*	you(e, assimilated) placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
VI§38	bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar	*u$_2$(!)-ša-aš-ki-in*	he(ø) had it(b) placed	Pt	Š		
	bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar-re-en	*(ušaškin)*	I(en) had it(b) placed	Pt	Š		
	bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar-re-en	*(tušaškin)*	you(en) had it(b) placed	Pt	Š		
VI§39	mi-ni-in-gar	*u$_2$-ša-aš-ki-in*	he had him(n) placed by someone(ni<bi$_2$)	Pt	Š		
	mi-ni-in-gar-re-en	*(ušaškin)*	I(en) had him(n) placed by someone(ni<bi$_2$)	Pt	Š		
	mi-ni-in-gar-re-en	*(tušaškin)*	you(en) had him(n) placed by someone(ni<bi$_2$)	Pt	Š		

My English translations are somewhat conjectural and shall be explained below.

OBGT X 27-29 offers a parallel passage: bi$_2$-in-gub, bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gub, mi-ni-ib$_2$-gub, all three translated as *uš-zi-iz* "someone made it stand". A comparison with VI§37 indicates that the Akkadian translation in X 27 must be a scribal error for *iz-zi-iz*. Note also that X 29 has "someone(b)" instead of "him(n)".

I believe that these three paragraphs are a didactic insert, designed to illustrate three contrasts.

The first contrast is between VI§36: i$_3$-gar and VI§37: bi$_2$-in-gar, both with infix conjugation and both translated *iškun*. It shows that the prefixes /i$_3$/ and /bi$_2$/ must be very nearly synonymous.

The second contrast ist between VI§37: bi$_2$-in-gar = *iškun*, with infix conjugation, and VI§38: bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar = *ušaškin* , with suffix conjugation. The (Akkadian) preterite tense and the (Sumerian) suffix conjugation together imply intransitivity, and therefore the infixed /b/ denotes a subordinate subject. In this construction the subordinate subject is the patient rather than the agent, see also the remarks at the end of Section 6.3. The existence of intransitive constructions of transitive verbs is confirmed by other occurrences in OBGT VIII and IX, see Section 7.2 and further comments in Section 10.

The deceptively similar Sumerian forms in the first lines of VI§37 and §38 also may highlight a possible peculiarity of the Sumerian ergative construction, namely that the impersonal /b/ is shunned as the primary subject of simple transitive verb phrases. Presumably, then an agentless stative/passive construction is preferred ("it was placed" instead of "someone placed it"), see in particular the analogous contrast of the transitive ba-an-gar with the intransitive ba-ab-gar and the agent-less ba-gar discussed in Section 9.4.5. But /b/ can be used as the primary subject in composite constructions, as in VI§47: mu-di-ni-ib$_2$-gar = *ušaškiššu* = "someone(b) caused him$_1$(ni) to place it with him$_2$(di)".

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[13] A search through ETCSL[7] gave several good instances of this construction, for example i$_3$-bi$_2$-gu$_7$ "you fed them", literally: "you made them(bi$_2$) eat" (c536.D.78).

The third contrast is between VI§38: bi_2-ib_2-gar and VI§39: mi-ni-in-gar, both with suffix conjugation and both translated *ušaškin*. Note that the parallel X 29: mi-ni-ib_2-gub has an impersonal infixed pronoun. How should one interpret the mi-ni- of VI§39 and X 29?

Arguing solely on the basis of the paradigms, I conclude that §39: mi-ni-in-gar cannot be a mere phonetic variant of §45: mu-ni-in-gar (also *ušaškin*), since the former uses suffix conjugation and the latter infix conjugation. Nor does the OB grammarian interpret the m of mi as a ventive. But, given that §39 occurs in an insert with /bi_2/-prefix forms, one might have bi_2-ni- > mi-ni-. This agrees with the opinion of modern grammarians, which is based on a distributional argument (in the unilingual texts the occurrences of mi-ni- would serve as the missing *bi_2-ni- forms); compare Postgate (1974: 21-22)[19] and the discussion in Thomsen (1984: 177)[21]. However, /ni/ cannot be a definite personal pronoun here, because then the Akkadian would have to refer to it by a pronoun, and the translation would be *ušaškiššu* or *ušaškiššum*, not *ušaškin*. The conclusion is that mi-ni hides a doubly dissimilated bi_2-bi_2 > bi_2-ni > mi-ni. Thus, mi-ni-in-gar with suffix conjugation seems to express a double causative, or better: a construction with two subordinate subjects, such as: "he/I/you had him(n) placed by someone(bi_2)", with the focus on the infixed /n/, being the subordinate subject suffering the action, and /ni/ < /bi_2/ referring to the subordinate agent. According to this interpretation the subordinate intransitive subject (b, n) and the subordinate agent (bi_2, ni) belong to different slots and can occur together. At the same time, this confirms that there are two homophonous (or homographic) morphemes /bi_2/, a conjugation prefix and a pronominal prefix. Incidentally, this kind of homophony has been considered, but rejected, by Attinger (1993: 272-273)[2].

This insert of OBGT VI shows that we will have to offer differential interpretations of three Sumerian forms corresponding to Akkadian *iškun*: §44: mu-un-gar, §36: i_3-gar, §37: bi_2-in-gar, and of four forms corresponding to *ušaškin*: §45: mu-ni-in-gar, *i_3-bi_2-in-gar, §38: bi_2-ib_2-gar, §39: mi-ni-in-gar. They must express nuances of meaning not available in Akkadian, such as "he had it placed (by someone)" against "he had someone place it", with the focus on different participants. Without a sentence context such nuances are difficult to figure out. Correspondingly, my above translations are tentative.

The prefix /bi_2/ is rare. In OBGT VI, apart from an isolated present tense form (VI§83: bi_2-ib_2-gar-⌜re⌝ = ⌜u_2-ša-aš⌝-ka-an = "he(e) causes it(b) being placed", and its parallel X 69: ⌜bi_2⌝-ib_2-⌜gub-be_2⌝= ⌜uš⌝-za-a-az = "he makes it stand"), it occurs only in the above insert, but there are several occurrences in other paradigms with different verbal bases. Here is a listing of all preterite tense forms:

VI§37	bi_2-in-gar	*iš-ku-un*	he(n) placed it(ø)
VI§38	bi_2-ib_2-gar	*u_2(!)-ša-aš-ki-in*	he(ø) had it(b) placed
X 27	bi_2-in-gub	*uš-zi-iz*[14]	he put it up, or: he stood
X 28	bi_2-ib_2-gub	*uš-zi-iz*	he made it stand
VIII§32	bi_2-in-⌜gu_7⌝	⌜*i*⌝-*ku-ul*	he ate
VIII§28	⌜bi_2-ib_2-gu_7⌝	[*u_2-ša-ki-il*]	he fed (he made someone eat)
VIII§18	kas_4 bi_2-in-⌜du_{11}⌝	*il-sum_2*	he ran
IX§27	sa_2 bi_2-i[n-d]u_{11}	⌜*ik-šu*⌝-*ud*	he reached
IX§28	sa_2 b[i_2-ib_2-du_{11}]	[*u_2-ša-ak*]-*ši-id(!)*	he(ø) made someone reached

Note in particular the last three instances, which are imbedded in a grid, and where, exactly as in OBGT VI, the prefix /bi_2/ is used instead of /i_3/, see Section 10.1.

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[14] Scribal error for *iz-zi-iz,* cf. VI§37.

9.4.3   OBGT VI: N-stems.

The regular non-indicative part of OBGT VI does not contain separative constructions (i.e. with the Sumerian /ba/ prefix or Akkadian t-stems). But there are inserts (omitted in OBGT X) playing with variations of such constructions. Curiously, the basic underlying theme (gar-ba-ab = *šitkan* = "put it(b) away(ba)!", ga-ba-ab-gar = *luštakan* = "let me put it away!") is absent.

The first insert uses Akkadian N-stems, indicating passive constructions.

VI§22	gar-ba	*na-aš-ki-in*	hide!	Ni	N		
	ga-ba-gar	*(lunnaškin)*	let me hide!	Ni	N		
	ḫa-ba-gar	*(linnaškin)*	let him hide!	Ni	N		
VI§23	gar-ba-na-ab	*na-aš-ki-in-šum*	have it(b) hidden for him!	Ni	N		3D
	ga-ba-na-gar	*(lunnaškinšum)*	let me hide for him!	Ni	N		3D
	ḫa-ba-na-gar	*(linnaškinšum)*	let him hide for him!	Ni	N		3D
VI§24	gar-⌈am₃⌉-ma	*na-aš-ki-nam*	hide here!	Ni	N	V	
	[ga-a]m₃-ma-gar	*(lunnaškinam)*	let me hide here!	Ni	N	V	
	[ḫe₂-e]m-ma-gar	*(linnaškinam)*	let him hide here!	Ni	N	V	
VI§25	gar-am₃-ma-še-[eb₂]	*na-aš-ki-na-aš-šu[m]*	have it(b) hidden here toward him!	Ni	N	V	3D
	ga-am₃-ma-še-eb₂-gar	*(lunnaškinaššum)*	let me have it(b) hidden here toward him!	Ni	N	V	3D
	ḫe₂-em-ma-še-eb₂-gar	*(linnaškinaššum)*	let him have it(b) hidden here toward him!	Ni	N	V	3D
VI§26	gar-am₃-ma-še	*na-aš-ki-na-aš-šu*	hide here toward him!	Ni	N	V	3A
	ga-am₃-ma-še-gar	*(lunnaškinaššum)*	let me hide here toward him!	Ni	N	V	3A
	ḫe₂-em-ma-še-gar	*(linnaškinaššum)*	let him hide here toward him!	Ni	N	V	3A

The Sumerian side uses throughout the morpheme /ba/. Together with the passive indicated by the Akkadian N-stem, this suggests a translation "have (it) put away". The lack of the Sumerian impersonal direct object /b/ in several paragraphs may suggest intransitive constructions, for example in VI§22: "put away (yourself)!", that is "hide (yourself)!". Since the English verb "to hide" also has the same dual transitive/intransitive uses, I have chosen it for my tentative English translations.

The Sumerian parts of VI§25 and VI§26 contain causative and non-causative intransitive constructions, compare the analogous VIII§9 and VIII§7 in Section 7.2. The b in VI§25 denotes the intransitive subordinate subject, suffering the action. In both paragraphs the Sumerian terminative case then should have been mirrored by the Akkadian dative pronoun -*šum*; the -*šu* in §26 thus appears to be an error. Apart from that error, the Akkadian of the two paragraphs is identical; they may serve to illustrate that Akkadian, in distinction to Sumerian, has difficulties discriminating between causative and non-causative passives.

9.4.4   OBGT VI: curious -ta- forms.

Another insert with separative constructions (there is no parallel passage in OBGT X) contains curious -ta- forms:

VI§27	gar-ba-ta	*ši-⌈it⌉-[k]a-an*	put away!	Ni	Gt		
	ga-ba-ta-ga[r]	*(luštakan)*	let me put away!	Ni	Gt		
	⌈ḫa-ba-ta-gar⌉	*(lištakan)*	let him put away!	Ni	Gt		
VI§28	gar-⌈ba-na⌉-ta	*ši-it-ka-[aš-š]um*	put away for him(na)!	Ni	Gt		3D
	ga-ba-na-ta-gar	*(luštakaššum)*	let me put away for him!	Ni	Gt		3D
	ḫa-ba-na-ta-gar	*(lištakaššum)*	let him put away for him!	Ni	Gt		3D

These are the only non-indicative paragraphs of OBGT VI with Akkadian t-stems. The t-stems imply an "away from" interpretation, which is confirmed by the Sumerian directional prefix /ba/. On the Sumerian side, /ta/ is delicate to explain on the basis of the paradigms. On the basis of its position it appears to be an oblique case morpheme. If so, VI§28 is the unique paragraph with two indirect objects; note the order -na-ta, with the personal /na/ first and an indefinite/impersonal /ta/ second: "place (it) for him(na) away from them(ta)!". Even in the absence of an explicit Sumerian personal pronoun referring to an indirect object, the absence of an Akkadian pronoun in VI§27 implies

impersonal reference. According to Thomsen (1984: 230)[21] /ta/ is an ablative-instrumental prefix with inanimate reference (the reference /b/ would have been elided or suppressed in our case). Rather unexpectedly, in all six forms the Sumerian direct object marker /b/ is absent, so perhaps they should be interpreted intransitively: "place (yourself)"?

Initially, I had wondered whether all six occurrences of TA in these two paragraphs might be scribal errors for the somewhat similar sign AB, which would give perfectly acceptable Sumerian counterparts to the Akkadian verbal forms. This hypothetical error is made unlikely by the form sa_2 ⌈du_{11}⌉-ga-ab-ta = *ki-iš-ša-ad* = "reach away" occurring in IX§11, where TA cannot possibly be a mere scribal error for AB, but where the expected /ba/ is absent (on the basis of the Akkadian and the other two Sumerian lines one would expect sa_2 du_{11}-ga-ba-ab). It would seem that in this line the Akkadian separative is encoded in the Sumerian /ta/, rather than in the ordinarily used /ba/. The Akkadian forms of VI§27-28 are exactly parallel to those of IX§11 and IX§13, and there all Sumerian forms, apart from the first line of IX§11, have the expected writing -ba-ab- and -ba-na-ab- with AB:

IX§11	sa_2 ⌈du_{11}⌉-ga-ab-ta	*ki-iš-ša-ad(!)*	reach away!	Ni	Gt		
	⌈sa_2⌉ ga-ba-ab-du_{11}	*(luktašad)*	let me reach away!	Ni	Gt		
	sa_2 ḫa-ba-ab-du_{11}	*(liktašad)*	let him reach away!	Ni	Gt		
IX§13	[sa_2 du_{11}-g]a-ba-na-⌈ab⌉	*ki-iš-ša-⌈az-zum⌉*	reach away for him!	Ni	Gt		3D
	[sa_2 ga-ba-n]a-ab-du_{11}	*(luktašazzum)*	let me reach away for him!	Ni	Gt		3D
	[sa_2 ḫa-ba-n]a-ab-du_{11}	*(liktašazzum)*	let him reach away for him!	Ni	Gt		3D

The first line of IX§11 is remarkable because, in distinction to the first line of VI§13 and to lines two and three of both paragraphs, it lacks the /b/ referring to the direct object (sa_2). It is even more remarkable that the Akkadian uses the separative Gt-stem, while the Sumerian lacks the expected corresponding separative prefix /ba/. It seems as if the direction of reaching exceptionally is encoded in the indirect object /b/-/ta/. This suggests a literal translation "reach away from them". By the way, the first line of IX§11 offers the only instance of an explicit impersonal indirect object /b/ contained in these paradigms.

See also the comments on X 73 near the end of Section 9.4.6 for another possible occurrence of /ta/.

9.4.5   OBGT VI: Nt-stems.

Two inserts with exceptional Akkadian Nt-stems apparently serve to illustrate agent-less passives that did not fit into the Akkadian straitjacket of the grid. As Black (1991: 28-29)[3] pointed out, the rarest theme in the paradigms is the Nt. These inserts (OBGT VI§56-57, §64-65), with non-ventive and ventive forms respectively, are appended to the regular non-ventive and ventive t-stem groups (VI§50-55 and VI§58-63). Parallel paragraphs in OBGT X are absent.

VI§56	ba-gar	⌈it-ta⌉-aš-ka-[an]	he/it was put away	Pt	Nt		
	⌈ba-gar⌉-re-en	⌈at-ta⌉-aš-ka-[an]	I was put away	Pt	Nt		
	⌈ba⌉-gar-re-en	⌈ta⌉-at-ta-aš-[ka-an]	you were put away	Pt	Nt		
VI§57	ba-na-gar	⌈it⌉-ta-aš-ka-an-⌈šum⌉	he/it was put away for him	Pt	Nt		3D
	⌈ba-na-gar⌉-re-en	*(attaškanšum)*	I was put away for him	Pt	Nt		3D
	⌈ba-na-gar-re⌉-en	*(tattaškanšum)*	you were put away for him	Pt	Nt		3D

VI§64	im-ma-⌈an⌉-gar[15]	⌈it-ta⌉-aš-ka-nam	he/it was put away here	Pt	Nt	V	
	im-ma-⌈gar-re⌉-en	*(attaškanam)*	I was put away here	Pt	Nt	V	
	⌈im-ma⌉-gar-re(!)-en	*(tattaškanam)*	you were put away here	Pt	Nt	V	
VI§65	i[m-m]a-⌈na⌉-gar	⌈it-ta⌉-aš-ka-na-aš-šum	he/it was put away here for him(na)	Pt	Nt	V	3D
	[im-ma]-⌈na-gar⌉-re-en	*(attaškanaššum)*	I was put away here for him(na)	Pt	Nt	V	3D
	i[m-m]a-⌈na-gar-re-en⌉	*(tattaškanaššum)*	you were put away here for him(na)	Pt	Nt	V	3D

Note that VI§56 exceptionally has Akkadian translations for all three lines.

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[15] Black p. 29: the infixed /n/ must be in error.

In addition, also the irregular paragraph VI§76 must be mentioned, since it juxtaposes three t-stems, including an Nt:

VI§76	⌈im-ma-ra-an-gar⌉[16]	⌈iš-ta⌉-ak-na-[ak-k]um	he(n) put (it) away here for you(ra)	Pt	Gt	V	2D
	im-⌈ma-ra-ni-in-gar⌉	⌈uš-ta-aš-ki-na-ak-kum⌉	he(n) made him(ni) put (it) away here for you(ra)	Pt	Št	V	2D
	⌈im-ma-ra-gar⌉	⌈it-ta-aš-ka-na-ak-kum⌉	he/it was put away here for you(ra)	Pt	Nt	V	2D

The first two lines are parallel to the two line paragraphs VI§74 and VI§75 (see Section 9.1 and Appendix A), while the third line is a 2nd person parallel to the 3rd person of the first line of VI§65.

These paragraphs deserve a detailed discussion. In the regular grid of OBGT VI the prefix /ba/ occurs in two seemingly very different, disjoint uses: one is classified by its inclusion in the stative group (§29-34) as a stative prefix with stative/passive meaning, mirrored by Akkadian passive Š-stem statives, and the other in the t-stem groups (§50-55 and §58-63) as a directional prefix with separative meaning. The inserted paragraphs are appended to the latter groups, but have suffix instead of infix conjugation. With Black I interpret the curious Akkadian forms as preterites of the Nt. In view of the suffix conjugation the Sumerian forms are meant to be intransitive. Hence, for all practical purposes the forms amount to stative/passives. In addition, a slightly different third use of /ba/, already discussed above in Section 9.4.3, occurs in the insert VI§22-26, where it is mirrored by straight passive N-stems.

Note the subtle differences between the transitive entry VI§50: ba-an-gar = *ištakan* = "he(n) put it(ø) away", and the intransitive entries VI§30: ba-ab-gar = *šuškun* = "he(ø) was put by someone(b)" in the stative group of the regular grid and VI§56: ba-gar = *ittaškan* = "he(ø) was put away" in the insert.

What was the reason for including such inserts? I can only speculate. First, I note that the grid of OBGT VI appears to be based on Akkadian. It alternates regularly between G-stems and Š-stems (see Section 9.1), but in the stative group the causative Š-stems play an awkward role. There, the Akkadian *šuškun* presumably means the result of the verbal action: "he/it was put *by someone*". In the paradigm this is mirrored by the Sumerian ba-ab-gar, with /b/ referencing "someone". While this corresponds exactly to the Akkadian, it does not render a straight agent-less passive. I presume that this was the reason for resorting to the unusual Nt-stem inserts — namely to concoct an Akkadian equivalent to the Sumerian agent-less stative/passive ba-gar.

Second, the question is whether the OB grammarians interpreted /ba/ as two separate, homophonous morphemes, one with separative and the other with passive function, or as a single morpheme with two disjoint scopes. Conceivably, the Nt-inserts might be used as an argument in favor of the second interpretation: by combining the passive function of the N-stem with the separative function of the t-stems these inserts would bridge the gap between seemingly disjoint scopes. Note that the two uses of /ba/ have in common that both indicate a move out of the area of immediate control, either spatial or conceptual, roughly comparable to the English "off".

9.4.6 OBGT VI + X: present tense forms.

The sections with present tense forms appear to have been appended to the paradigms OBGT VI and X as afterthoughts. There is only partial overlap between OBGT VI and X. Curiously, the verb gub "to stand", like gar "to put", appears to be construed transitively, compare the remarks made near the beginning of Section 9. Exceptionally, all paragraphs comprise only a single line, and I am therefore quoting them both by line and by paragraph numbers. My grammatical interpretations and translations

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[16] Irregular paragraph structure. With Black p. 29 I have interchanged the first and third Sumerian lines. The parallel paragraphs make it clear that an infixed /n/ belongs into the first, but not into the third line.

are tentative. They are hampered by the lack of a structured grid and by the absence of complete paragraphs.

06N221	VI§77	ab-gar-re	⌈iš-ša-ak-ka-an⌉	it is being put	Ps	N		
06N222	VI§78	an-gar-re	iš-ša-ak-ka-an	he is being put	Ps	N		
06N223	VI§79	an-na-gar-re	iš-ša-ak-ka-an-šum	he is being put for him(na)	Ps	N		3D
06N224	VI§80	an-na-ab-gar-re	i-ša-ak-ka-an-šum[17]	someone puts it(b) for him(na), or: it(b) is being put for him(na)	Ps	G		3D
06N225	VI§81	in-gar-re	i-ša-ak-ka-an	he puts	Ps	G		
06N226	VI§82	in-da-gar-re	i-ša-ak-ka-an-šu	he puts with him(da)	Ps	G		3A
06N227	VI§83	bi₂-ib₂-gar-⌈re⌉	⌈u₂-ša-aš⌉-ka-an	he(e) causes it(b) being placed	Ps	Š		

10N066	=VI§77	⌈ab-gub-be₂⌉	⌈iz⌉-za-a-az	he is standing it	Ps	G		
10N067	=VI§81	⌈in-gub⌉-be₂	⌈iz-za⌉-a-az	he stands	Ps	G		
10N068	=VI§82	⌈in-da-gub-be₂⌉	⌈iz⌉-za-a-az-zu	he stands with him	Ps	G		3A
10N069	=VI§83	⌈bi₂⌉-ib₂-⌈gub-be₂⌉	⌈uš⌉-za-a-az	he makes it stand	Ps	Š		
10N070		in-di-ni-ib₂-gub-⌈be₂⌉	⌈uš⌉-za-a-az-⌈zu⌉	he makes it stand with him	Ps	Š		3A
10N071		in-na-ab-gub-be₂	iz-za-a-az-zum	he stands for him	Ps	G		3D
10N072		in-na-ni-ib₂-gub-be₂	uš-za-a-az-zum	he makes him stand for him	Ps	Š		3D
10N073		ba-ra-gub-be₂	in-na-an-zi-i⌈z⌉	he steps off	Ps	N		
10N074		⌈ma⌉-ni-ib₂-gub-be₂	uš-za-az-za-am	he makes it stand here	Ps	Š	V	

Note that VI§77 has an Akkadian N-stem, while the seemingly parallel X 66 appears to have a G-stem (possibly an error). The Akkadian forms are present tense, and therefore it is curious that the text seems to use *ḫamṭu*-bases. In the Sumerian forms the final -e must mark a 3rd person subject, either transitive with an infixed direct object, or intransitive with an infixed subordinate subject. The latter situation applies in particular to the causative VI§83, compare the comments made near the end of Sections 6.2 and 7.2. But I believe that it also holds for the stative forms of VI§77-80 (prefix /ã/), where the Sumerian is mirrored by an Akkadian present tense passive N-stem. My translations above render the Akkadian, literal translations of my tentative understanding of the Sumerian forms sound unpleasantly stilted (VI§78: "someone has him being put", etc., where the primary subject /e/ "someone" is suffixed, and the subordinate subject /n/ "he", which suffers the action, is infixed; this /n/ is spelled out in VI§78, but elided in VI§79).

The Sumerian and Akkadian constructions of X 73 are curious and puzzling. They have been termed "completely mystifying" by Black (1991: 30)[3]. The Akkadian N-stem would seem to imply a present tense passive interpretation, such as: "he/it is being stood up". But note that CAD[4] (*uzuzzu*, p. 392) knows only a non-passive, ingressive interpretation of this N-stem: "to step up", "to take a stand".

Unfortunately, the Sumerian form seems to disagree with the Akkadian. Elsewhere in our paradigms /ra/ is exclusively used for the 2nd person dative object, and one therefore would translate the Sumerian as "he stands away for you". But on the Akkadian side there is no place for a 2nd person dative object. Perhaps the text here conflates two entries?

However, modern grammars suggest a better solution. They indicate that /ra/ also is an alternate of /ta/, with the meaning "away from", see Thomsen (1984: 232)[21] and Jagersma (2010: Section 19.3, p. 454)[15]. Thus, we can translate the Sumerian as "he/it stands away (from it)". Taking also the Akkadian into account, we find that an ingressive translation "he steps aside" or "he steps off" is compatible with both languages.

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[17] The single *š* may be an error; this paragraph probably continues the N-stem passives of §77-79.

10 OBGT VIII and IX: two-part verbs.

The paradigms OBGT VIII and IX are the shortest, most loosely structured, least complete and least disciplined among our five paradigms. They illustrate three topics: (i) two-part verbs, (ii) transitive and intransitive constructions of the same verb, and (iii) intransitive causatives. Some clearly identifiable examples of these features have already been discussed in Section 7.2.

The OB grammarians here do not favor us with strictly organized paradigmatic grids supplemented by inserts, as in OBGT VII and VI+X, that would highlight their structural understanding of Sumerian grammar. The lack of discipline shows up by the fact that grammatical constructions sometimes fluctuate inside paragraphs: there are changes between cases, between transitive and intransitive, or between *ḫamṭu* and *marû*. Occasionally, they choose alternative Sumerian renderings of analogous Akkadian structures, as for example the paragraphs VIII§7 and VIII§9 pointed out in Section 10.1. In order to see whether the grammatical features described in the preceding sections apply and whether there are additional new features, we are forced to discuss large parts of the texts paragraph by paragraph, and sometimes line by line, in Sections 10.4 and 10.5.

The first 23 paragraphs of OBGT VIII cover the two-part verb kas_4 ... du_{11} = *lasāmum* = to run. In Sumerian ordinarily it is constructed transitively as "running – I do it", with the impersonal pronoun /b/ referring to the direct object kas_4. With 23 paragraphs, this is the shortest paradigm. After them the text offers 15 more paragraphs with unrelated forms of gu_7 = *akālum* = to eat, often irregular and abbreviated (see Section 12.2 for them).

The first 49 paragraphs of OBGT IX cover the two-part verb sa_2 ... du_{11} = *kašādum* = to reach. In Sumerian ordinarily it is constructed transitively as "reaching – I do it", with the impersonal pronoun /b/ referring to the direct object sa_2. In Sumerian the person or thing being reached is treated as an indirect object in the dative or locative, not as the direct object, as one might expect from our understanding of the verb's meaning, while in Akkadian the accusative or dative is used, see Section 10.6. The final 9 paragraphs of OBGT IX are unrelated and cover non-indicative forms of 9 different verbs.

VIII has 12 non-indicative and 11 indicative paragraphs, IX has 22 non-indicative and 27 indicative paragraphs. Only the initial parts exhibit recognizable grid structures (with a few gaps), see Section 10.1. The two paradigms order the paragraphs differently, but the 12 non-indicative paragraphs of VIII can be put into onto-to-one correspondence with 12 of the 22 non-indicative paragraphs of IX (the added paragraphs of IX mostly offer t-stem forms).

Transitive constructions. A majority of the 23+49=72 paragraphs use transitive constructions. Clearly recognizable as transitive are preterite tense constructions with infix conjugation, and non-indicative non-causative forms with an explicit direct object /b/. Of special interest are five present tense paragraphs (VIII§13-17) with suffix conjugation and infixed direct objects /b/. There are a few instances where the construction looks intransitive, but where the direct object /b/ appears to have been hidden by assimilation to an adjacent ventive-m (VIII§2, VIII§15, IX§6).

Intransitive non-causative constructions. There are three non-indicative occurrences (VIII§7, VIII§11, IX§21; in the last two the construction inexplicably is switched to transitive inside the paragraph) and four present tense occurrences (IX§33-36).

Intransitive causative constructions. There are three non-indicative (VIII§9, VIII§12, IX§22) and four preterite tense constructions (VIII§22, VIII§23, IX§28, IX§43).

In the following subsections the parts thought to be intransitive are highlighted.

10.1 OBGT VIII + IX: systematic treatment of 3rd person forms.

OBGT VIII and IX mess up the paragraphs with 1st and 2nd person pronouns and with present tense forms. However, they provide a reasonably systematic coverage of non-indicative and preterite tense forms without and with 3rd person objects, covering roughly three fifths of the available material. Here are tabular outlines; I include them because they had assisted me with the identification of exceptional forms and inserts. OBGT VIII arranges the non-indicative forms in a systematic grid, alternating between non-ventive and ventive forms, whose structure I have adopted somewhat arbitrarily also for OBGT IX, which alternates between non-causative and causative, and also for the preterite tense forms.

Non-indicative forms, either no object or 3rd person object.

From texts:	VIII kas$_4$	IX sa$_2$	Sumerian morphology	Akkadian morphology			
du$_{11}$-ga-ab	§1	§1	dug$_4$ b	Ni	G		
*du$_{11}$-ga-ba-ab[18]		§11	dug$_4$ ba b	Ni	Gt		
du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$	§2	§6	dug$_4$ m b	Ni	G	V	
du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-ma-ab		§15	dug$_4$ m ba b	Ni	Gt	V	
du$_{11}$-ga-bi$_2$-ib$_2$	§3	§3	dug$_4$ bi$_2$ b	Ni	Š		
du$_{11}$-ga-ba-ni-ib$_2$		§12	dug$_4$ ba bi$_2$ b	Ni	Št		
du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-mi-ib$_2$	(§3a)[19]	§7	dug$_4$ m bi$_2$ b	Ni	Š	V	
du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-ma-ni-ib$_2$		§16	dug$_4$ m ba bi$_2$ b	Ni	Št	V	
du$_{11}$-ga-ni-ib$_2$	§4	§2	dug$_4$ ni b	Ni	Š		3A
(du$_{11}$-ga-ba-ni-ib$_2$)		≈§12[20]	dug$_4$ ba ni b	Ni	Št		3A
du$_{11}$-ga-ma-ni-ib$_2$	§5	§8	dug$_4$ m ni b	Ni	Š	V	3A
(du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-ma-ni-ib$_2$)		≈§16[21]	dug$_4$ m ba ni b	Ni	Št	V	3A
du$_{11}$-ga-na-ab	§6	§4	dug$_4$ na b	Ni	G		3D
du$_{11}$-ga-ba-na-ab		§13	dug$_4$ ba na b	Ni	Gt		3D
du$_{11}$-ga-mu-na-ab	(§7)	§9	dug$_4$ m na b	Ni	G	V	3D
du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-ma-na-ab		§17	dug$_4$ m ba na b	Ni	Gt	V	3D
du$_{11}$-ga-na-ni-ib$_2$	§8	§5	dug$_4$ na ni b	Ni	Š		3D
du$_{11}$-ga-ba-na-ni-ib$_2$		§14	dug$_4$ ba na ni b	Ni	Št		3D
du$_{11}$-ga-mu-na-ni-ib$_2$	(§9)	§10	dug$_4$ m na ni b	Ni	Š	V	3D
du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-mu-na-ni-ib$_2$		§18	dug$_4$ m ba na ni b	Ni	Št	V	3D

The 3A-forms render the Akkadian accusative by the Sumerian subordinative. VIII§7 and VIII§9 are put in parentheses; they provide interesting alternative forms, namely the intransitive constructions du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-še and du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-ma-ši-ib$_2$, respectively, discussed in Section 7.2.

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[18] The text here offers the irregular form du$_{11}$-ga-ab-ta, but the volitive ga-ba-ab-du$_{11}$ and the precative ḫa-ba-ab-du$_{11}$ have the expected regular forms with -ba-ab.
[19] Accidentally omitted in the text.
[20] Because of dissimilation bi$_2$ > ni the omitted Sumerian form is identical to that of IX§12.
[21] Because of dissimilation bi$_2$ > ni the omitted Sumerian form is identical to that of IX§16.

Preterite tense forms, either no object or 3rd person object.

From texts:	VIII kas$_4$	IX sa$_2$	Sumerian morphology	Akkadian morphology			
bi$_2$-in-du$_{11}$	§18	§27	bi$_2$ n dug$_4$	Pt	G		
ba-an-du$_{11}$		§23	ba n dug$_4$	Pt	Gt		
mu-un-du$_{11}$	§19	§29	m n dug$_4$	Pt	G	V	
im-ma-an-du$_{11}$		§38	m ba n dug$_4$	Pt	Gt	V	
bi$_2$-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$		§28	bi$_2$ b dug$_4$	Pt	Š		
ba-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$		§24	ba bi$_2$ b dug$_4$	Pt	Št		
ma-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$		§30	m bi$_2$ b dug$_4$	Pt	Š	V	
im-ma-ni-in-du$_{11}$		§39	m ba bi$_2$ n dug$_4$	Pt	Št	V	
			mu ni b dug$_4$	Pt	Š		3A
			ba ni b dug$_4$	Pt	Št		3A
			m ni b dug$_4$	Pt	Š	V	3A
			m ba ni n dug$_4$	Pt	Št	V	3A
mu-na-an-du$_{11}$		§48	mu na n dug$_4$	Pt	G		3D
ba-an-na-du$_{11}$[22]		§25	ba na n dug$_4$	Pt	Gt		3D
(ma-na-an-du$_{11}$)		≈§48	m na n dug$_4$	Pt	G	V	3D
im-ma-na-an-du$_{11}$		§40	m ba na n dug$_4$	Pt	Gt	V	3D
mu-na-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$		§49	mu na ni b dug$_4$	Pt	Š		3D
ba-na-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$		§26	ba na ni b dug$_4$	Pt	Št		3D
(ma-na-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$)		≈§49	m na ni b dug$_4$	Pt	Š	V	3D
im-ma-na-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$		§41	m ba na ni b dug$_4$	Pt	Št	V	3D

The Akkadian grid is copied over from the table with the non-indicative forms. Highlighted is an exceptional intransitive construction. The four 3A-forms (with subordinative personal pronouns) are absent; their Sumerian versions would be homographic to the four preceding forms (with subordinative impersonal pronouns), apart from the first, where IX§28 offers an exceptional intransitive construction,. For two paragraphs (IX§48 and IX§49) the Sumerian ventive forms for all practical purposes coincide with the non-ventive ones (note that OBGT IX interchangeably uses both ma- and mu- for the ventive).

It is remarkable that the /i$_3$/-prefix does not occur in the above list. In its place we find the /bi$_2$/-prefix. Note that in OBGT VI the /bi$_2$/-prefix occurs as an insert inside the /i$_3$/-prefix group, and that OBGT VI includes VI§36: i$_3$-gar and VI§37: bi$_2$-in-gar, both *iškun*, as alternatives, see Section 9.4.2. This suggests that /bi$_2$/ and /i$_3$/ may be interchangeable.

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[22] Either metathesis ba-na-an-du$_{11}$ > ba-an-na-du$_{11}$, or elision of the infixed n.

10.2 OBGT VIII: the structure of §1-23.

The following is a streamlined layout of the first 23 paragraphs of OBGT VIII, with tentative completions in parentheses. In this layout, ordinarily only the first line of each paragraph is quoted, apart from the non-indicative paragraphs §10-12, where both the imperative and the volitive forms are quoted. Constructions that I consider to be intransitive are highlighted. The last three columns indicate the inferred grid by giving the grammatical structure of the Akkadian entries.

	Ni		Present		Preterite	Stem		Obj
§1:	⌈kas₄⌉ du₁₁-ga-ab	§13:	⌈kas₄ ab⌉-be₂	§18:	kas₄ bi₂-in-⌈du₁₁⌉	G		
§2:	[kas₄ d]u₁₁-⌈ga⌉-am₃	§15:	kas₄ am₃-me	§19:	⌈kas₄⌉ mu-un-du₁₁	G	V	
§3:	kas₄ du₁₁-ga-bi₂-ib₂					Š		
§3a:	(kas₄ du₁₁-ga-am₃-mi-ib₂)					Š	V	
§4:	kas₄ du₁₁-ga-ni-ib₂					Š		3A
§5:	kas₄ du₁₁(!)-ga-ma-ni-ib₂					Š	V	3A
§6:	kas₄ du₁₁-⌈ga⌉-na-ab	§14:	⌈kas₄ mu-ši-ib₂⌉-be₂			G		3D
§7:	⌈kas₄ du₁₁-ga⌉-am₃-še	§16:	⌈kas₄ am₃-ši⌉-i[b₂-b]e₂			G	V	3D
§8:	kas₄ ⌈du₁₁-ga⌉-na-ni-ib₂					Š		3D
§9:	kas₄ du₁₁-⌈ga-am₃⌉-ma-ši-ib₂					Š	V	3D
§10a:	kas₄ du₁₁-ga-mu-ub (kas₄ ga-ri-ib₂-du₁₁)					Š Š		1A 2A
§10b:	(kas₄ du₁₁-ga-am₃-mu-ub) kas₄ ga-mu-ri-i[b₂-d]u₁₁					Š Š	V V	1A 2A
§11:	⌈kas₄ du₁₁-ga⌉-[mu]-še ⌈kas₄ ga-mu-e-ši-ib₂-be₂⌉	§17:	kas₄ am₃-mu-e-ši-ib₂-be₂	§20:	kas₄ mu-ri-in-du₁₁	G G	V V	1D 2D
				§21:	⌈kas₄ im⌉-ma-ri-i[n-d]u₁₁	Gt	V	2D
§12:	⌈kas₄ du₁₁-ga-am₃-mu-še-eb₂⌉ ⌈kas₄ ga-am₃-ma-r[i-ib₂]-du₁₁			§22:	⌈kas₄⌉ mu-ri-ib₂-[du₁₁]	Š Š	V V	1D 2D
				§23:	kas₄ im-ma-r[i-ib₂-du₁₁]	Št	V	2D

The beginning Ni-paragraphs (§1-12) regularly alternate between non-ventive and ventive ones, with the exception of §11-12, where the motion toward a 1ˢᵗ or 2ⁿᵈ person requires the ventive.

There are two serious irregularities: First, the ventive counterpart of §3 is missing, probably a scribal oversight; in the above list it has been restored as §3a. Second, the first line of §10 is non-ventive, while the second and third lines are ventive constructions, so it looks as if a non-ventive paragraph (§10a) and a ventive paragraph (§10b) had been telescoped into one. Note that OBGT IX provides a non-ventive parallel IX§20 to §10a, but omits a ventive version. Note the switch between *ḫamṭu* and *marû* inside of §11 that does not occur in the causative counterpart §12.

The indicative constructions are covered only spottily, without a clear grid structure. 1ˢᵗ person objects occur only with Ni-constructions. The Sumerian oblique cases seem to vary somewhat haphazardly between dative, terminative, locative and locative-2. Note that the preterite tense analogues of §14 and §16 are missing. Note also that VIII §13-17 have Akkadian present tense, Sumerian *marû* base and use suffix conjugation, while §18-23 have Akkadian preterite tense, Sumerian *ḫamṭu* base, but curiously, §18-21 use infix, while §22-23 seem to use suffix conjugation (see the full listing of these paragraphs in Appendix A).

10.3 OBGT IX: the structure of §1-49.

The paragraphs of OBGT IX are in a somewhat careless order, and there are errors and gaps. In distinction to OBGT VIII, which favored an alternation between non-ventive and ventive forms, OBGT IX favors an alternation between G and Š. The following table tries to bring the paragraphs into a more systematic arrangement. Some of the gaps (to be discussed below) are indicated in parentheses. Constructions that I consider to be intransitive are highlighted.

Structure of the paradigm (with omissions indicated in parentheses, see below)**.**

			no indirect object		accusative pronoun		dative pronoun	
		Obj	G	Š	G	Š	G	Š
Ni		3	§1	§3		§2	§4	§5
Ni	V	3	§6	§7		§8	§9	§10
Ni	t	3	§11	§12		(§12*)	§13	§14
Ni	V t	3	§15	§16		(§16*)	§17	§18
Ni		1/2			§19	§20		
Ni	V	1/2					§21	§22
Pt		3	§27	§28			§48	§49
Pt	V	3	§29	§30			(§48*)	(§49*)
Pt	t	3	§23	§24			§25	§26
Pt	V t	3	§38	§39			§40	§41
Pt	V t	2					§42	§43
Pt		2			§44	§45		
Pt	V	2			§31, §46	§32, §47		
Ps			§33					
Ps	V		§34					
Ps	V	2			§35			
Ps	V t	2			§36			
St			§37					

Non-indicative section (§1-22). This is in fairly good order. There is a mix-up between §2 and §3. If we judge on the basis of the Sumerian forms, then the simplest explanation is that these two paragraphs erroneously had been interchanged. The confusion is not lessened by the fact that the Akkadian of §2 is not a translation of the causative Sumerian form, but is a unique (and therefore probably erroneous) G-form with accusative pronoun.

In §19, the Akkadian 1st person seems to be an accusative (and so may be the Sumerian), but the second and third lines clearly have Sumerian datives (there is no Akkadian version there). So §19 may properly belong into the empty cell with G and the dative pronoun (with an ethical dative, not requiring the ventive). But then it should not precede §20.

There are several gaps. My tentative explanations are as follows.

(i) The counterparts §12* and §16* of §12 and §16 with accusative pronouns are absent. But if we add accusative personal pronouns to §12 and §16, we obtain identical Sumerian forms (because of dissimilation $bi_2 > ni$ after labial + vowel), the differences are only in the Akkadian. Maybe these paragraphs were omitted because of this.

(ii) Of the two empty non-ventive cells with dative pronouns, the first is at least partially filled by §19 (where the second and third lines have dative pronouns, see above), and with the second, there may be semantic problems.

Indicative section (§23-49). The ordering of the paragraphs is rather curious, with the t-stems first. It seems that the compiler after §30 initially had switched to 1st and 2nd person (§31, §32), and then to a spotty coverage of present tense (§33-36) and a unique stative form (§37). Then he added the forgotten t-stem ventive forms (§38-43) and some more 2nd person forms (§44-47). Finally, he added §48 and §49 as afterthoughts. The ventive analogues of these two paragraphs are absent, perhaps because the Sumerian of §48 and §49 uses the ambiguous mu-prefix; note that §29-§32 use ma- for the ventive, but the immediately preceding §46-§47 use mu-. The tablet ends with unrelated paragraphs (§50-58) covering Ni-forms of nine different verbs.

With the exception of §32 (where it refers to an indirect object), Akkadian accusatives in causative constructions all seem to refer to the subordinate subject. Note that in §21 the Sumerian case prefix is changed inside the paragraph from -mu-še- ("toward me") to -mu-ra- ("for you"). Also here, 1st and 2nd person dative objects use the ventive.

This paradigm seems to suggest that with the verb *kašādum* the Akkadian accusative and dative are used ambigously and interchangeably. With non-causative constructions, for 3rd person objects this text always uses the Akkadian dative, but for 1st and 2nd person objects, it uses either dative or accusative (see Section 10.6). I have not been able to discern a rule governing the choice of Akkadian case; semantic differences between the use of *kašādum* with accusative and dative cannot show up in the paradigm. The Sumerian case is mostly dative, occasionally terminative. In a few other cases it is locative /a/ or locative-2 /ri/. The locative concerns IX§35-36 (Akk. accusative), the locative-2 concerns IX§46 (Akk. accusative) and IX§42, with the parallels VIII§20 and §21 (the last three Akk. dative).

10.4 OBGT VIII + IX: comparative discussion of the Ni-forms.

The non-indicative constructions are ordered systematically, and all 12 Ni-paragraphs of OBGT VIII have close counterparts in OBGT IX. The Ni-paragraphs of OBGT VIII do not have Akkadian t-stems, while most of the additional paragraphs of IX offer t-stems.

10.4.1 No object or 3rd person objects.

The morphological interpretation of most paragraphs is straightforward, see Section 10.1. I follow the order of OBGT VIII and group parallel constructions together, and I precede the displayed paragraphs with the Sumerian morphology taken from Section 10.1.

VIII§1, IX§1:   /dug$_4$/-/-/b/
　　　　IX§11:   /dug$_4$/-/-/ba/-/b/

VIII§1	⌜kas$_4$⌝ du$_{11}$-ga-ab	*lu-sum$_2$*	run!	Ni	G	
	kas$_4$ g[a-a]b-du$_{11}$	*(lulsum)*	let me run!	Ni	G	
	⌜kas$_4$⌝ [ḫ]e$_2$-ib$_2$-⌜du$_{11}$⌝	*(lilsum)*	let him run!	Ni	G	
IX§1	⌜sa$_2$⌝ du$_{11}$-ga-[ab]	[ku-š]u-ud	reach!	Ni	G	
	⌜sa$_2$⌝ ga-ab-[du$_{11}$]	*(lukšud)*	let me reach!	Ni	G	
	sa$_2$ ḫe$_2$-eb$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(likšud)*	let him reach!	Ni	G	
IX§11	sa$_2$ ⌜du$_{11}$⌝-ga-ab-ta	*ki-iš-ša-ad(!)*	reach away!	Ni	Gt	
	⌜sa$_2$⌝ ga-ba-ab-du$_{11}$	*(luktašad)*	let me reach away!	Ni	Gt	
	sa$_2$ ḫa-ba-ab-du$_{11}$	*(liktašad)*	let him reach away!	Ni	Gt	

Note the curious -ta in IX§11. Expected is du$_{11}$-ga-ba-ab, in analogy to the volitive and precative forms. See also the curious -ta- forms in OBGT VI, discussed in Section 9.4.4. In distinction to VI§27-28, -ta here cannot be a scribal error for -ab.

The corresponding ventive entries are:

VIII§2, IX§6:   /dug$_4$/-/-/m/-/b/
　　　　IX§15:   /dug$_4$/-/-/m/-/ba/-/b/

VIII§2	[kas$_4$ d]u$_{11}$-⌜ga⌝-am$_3$	*lu-us-ma-am*	run here!	Ni	G	V
	[kas$_4$ ga]-am$_3$-du$_{11}$	*(lulsumam)*	let me run here!	Ni	G	V
	⌜kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$⌝-em-⌜du$_{11}$⌝	*(lilsumam)*	let him run here!	Ni	G	V
IX§6	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-me(?)	⌜ku-uš-dam⌝	reach here!	Ni	G	V
	sa$_2$ ga-am$_3$-d[u$_{11}$]	*(lukšudam)*	let me reach here!	Ni	G	V
	sa$_2$ ḫe$_2$-e[m]-du$_{11}$	*(likšudam)*	let him reach here!	Ni	G	V
IX§15	[sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-a]m$_3$-⌜ma-ab⌝	⌜ki-iš-ša-dam⌝	reach away here!	Ni	Gt	V
	⌜sa$_2$ ga-am$_3$-ma-ab-du$_{11}$⌝	*(luktašdam)*	let me reach away here!	Ni	Gt	V
	⌜sa$_2$ ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ab-du$_{11}$⌝	*(liktašdam)*	let him reach away here!	Ni	Gt	V

Note that in VIII§2 and IX§6 the /b/ referencing the direct object kas$_4$ seems to be absent, suggesting intransitive constructions – unless b is hidden by assimilation to m. The fact that IX§15 has /b/ suggests assimilation: in IX§15 the morphology clearly is /dug$_4$/-/m/-/ba/-/b/, which makes us to expect /dug$_4$/-/m/-/b/ in VIII§2 and IX§6 (remember that DU$_{11}$ = DUG$_4$). See also the comments on VI§7 in Section 9.2.1.

The following five paragraphs give causative counterparts to the above six:

VIII§3, IX§3:   /dug$_4$/-/-/bi$_2$/-/-/b/
　　　　IX§12:   /dug$_4$/-/-/ba/-/bi$_2$/-/-/b/

VIII§3	kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-ga-bi$_2$-ib$_2$	*šu-ul-si$_2$-⌜im⌝*	make someone run!	Ni	Š	
	kas$_4$ ga-bi$_2$-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lušalsim)*	let me make someone run!	Ni	Š	
	kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$-bi$_2$-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lišalsim)*	let him make someone run!	Ni	Š	
IX§3	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-bi$_2$-⌜ib$_2$⌝	*šu-uk-ši-⌜id⌝*	make someone reach!	Ni	Š	
	sa$_2$ ga-bi$_2$-ib$_2$-[d]u$_{11}$	*(lušakšid)*	let me make someone reach!	Ni	Š	
	⌜sa$_2$⌝ ḫe$_2$-bi$_2$-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lišakšid)*	let him make someone reach!	Ni	Š	
IX§12	sa$_2$ ⌜du$_{11}$-ga-ba⌝-ni-ib$_2$	*šu-ta-ak-ši-id(!)*	make someone reach away!	Ni	Št	
	⌜sa$_2$ ga-ba-ni⌝-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(luštakšid)*	let me make someone reach away!	Ni	Št	
	[sa$_2$ ḫa-b]a-⌜ni⌝-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lištakšid)*	let him make someone reach away!	Ni	Št	

In IX§12 we have dissimilation bi$_2$ > ni. The corresponding ventive entries are:

IX§7:   /dug$_4$/-/m/-/bi$_2$/-/b/
IX§16:   /dug$_4$/-/m/-/ba/-/bi$_2$/-/b/

IX§7	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-⌈mi-ib$_2$⌉	⌈šu-uk-ši-dam⌉	make someone reach here!	Ni	Š		V
	sa$_2$ ga-am$_3$-mi-i[b$_2$-d]u$_{11}$	(lušakšidam)	let me make someone reach here!	Ni	Š		V
	sa$_2$ ḫe$_2$-em-mi-⌈ib$_2$⌉-du$_{11}$	(lišakšidam)	let him make someone reach here!	Ni	Š		V
IX§16	⌈sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga⌉-a[m$_3$-ma]-⌈ni-ib$_2$⌉	⌈šu-ta⌉-ak-š[i-dam]	make someone reach away here!	Ni	Št		V
	⌈sa$_2$ ga-am$_3$-ma-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$⌉	(luštakšidam)	let me make someone reach away here!	Ni	Št		V
	⌈sa$_2$ ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$⌉	(lištakšidam)	let him make someone reach away here!	Ni	Št		V

Note that the morphology in IX§7 is -/m/-/bi$_2$/- > -mmi-, and in IX§16 -/m/-/ba/-/bi$_2$/- > -mmani-. In OBGT VIII the ventive counterpart to VIII§3 is missing. Apart from kas$_4$ in place of sa$_2$, the Sumerian would be identical to that of IX§7 (probably a scribal oversight, see Section 10.2, §3a).

The next four paragraphs nicely illustrate the ventive transformation:

VIII§4,   IX§2:   /dug$_4$/-/ni/-/b/

VIII§4	kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-ga-ni-ib$_2$	⌈šu⌉-ul-⌈si$_2$⌉-im-šu	make him run!	Ni	Š		3A
	kas$_4$ ga-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	(lušalsimšu)	let me make him run!	Ni	Š		3A
	kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	(lišalsimšu)	let him make him run!	Ni	Š		3A
IX§2	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-ni-ib$_2$	ku-šu-uz-⌈zu⌉[23]	make him reach!	Ni	Š		3A
	⌈sa$_2$⌉ ga-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	(lušakšizzu)	let me make him reach!	Ni	Š		3A
	sa$_2$ ḫe$_2$-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	(lišakšizzu)	let him make him reach!	Ni	Š		3A

The text omits the t-stem version; because of dissimilation bi$_2$ > ni the omitted Sumerian form is identical to that of IX§12.

VIII§5,   IX§8:   /dug$_4$/-/m/-/ni/-/b/

VIII§5	kas$_4$ du$_{11}$(!)-ga-ma-ni-ib$_2$	šu-u[l]-si$_2$-ma-aš-šu	make him run here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
	kas$_4$ ga-ma-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	(lušalsimaššu)	let me make him run here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
	kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$-⌈ma-ni⌉-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	(lišalsimaššu)	let him make him run here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
IX§8	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-mu-ni-i[b$_2$]	[š]u-uk-ši-da-aš-šu	make him(ni) reach here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
	sa$_2$ ga-mu-ni-ib$_2$-[du$_{11}$]	(lušakšidaššu)	let me make him(ni) reach here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
	⌈sa$_2$⌉ ḫu-mu-ni-i[b$_2$-d]u$_{11}$	(lišakšidaššu)	let him make him(ni) reach here!	Ni	Š	V	3A

Note the variation between -ma- and -mu- in the writing of the ventive /m/, and between ḫe- and ḫu-. The text omits the t-stem version; because of dissimilation bi$_2$ > ni the omitted Sumerian form is identical to that of IX§16.

Here are six paragraphs with non-causative dative (or homographic locative) constructions, first three non-ventive, then three ventive paragraphs.

VIII§6,   IX§4:   /dug$_4$/-/na/-/b/
          IX§13:   /dug$_4$/-/ba/-/na/-/b/

VIII§6	kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-⌈ga⌉-na-ab	lu-sum$_2$-šum	run for him!	Ni	G		3D
	kas$_4$ ⌈ga-na⌉-ab-du$_{11}$	(lulsumšum)	let me run for him!	Ni	G		3D
	kas$_4$ ḫ[e$_2$-n]a-⌈ab-du$_{11}$⌉	(lilsumšum)	let him run for him!	Ni	G		3D
IX§4	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-na-ab	ku-šu-⌈uz-zum⌉	reach for him(na)!	Ni	G		3D
	sa$_2$ ga-na-ab-du$_{11}$	(lukšuzzum)	let me reach for him!	Ni	G		3D
	sa$_2$ ḫe$_2$-na-ab-⌈du$_{11}$⌉	(likšuzzum)	let him reach for him!	Ni	G		3D
IX§13	[sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-g]a-ba-na-⌈ab⌉	ki-iš-ša-⌈az-zum⌉	reach away for him!	Ni	Gt		3D
	[sa$_2$ ga-ba-n]a-ab-du$_{11}$	(luktašazzum)	let me reach away for him!	Ni	Gt		3D
	[sa$_2$ ḫa-ba-n]a-ab-du$_{11}$	(liktašazzum)	let him reach away for him!	Ni	Gt		3D

These first three paragraphs show regular transitive non-ventive dative (or locative) constructions.

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[23] Error, read šukšizzu, cf. §8.

The next three paragraphs add the ventive. With the verb "to run" (but not with "to reach") they change the dative (or locative) to the terminative:

VIII§7,   IX§9:   /dug$_4$/-/m/-/na/-/b/
           IX§17:   /dug$_4$/-/m/-/ba/-/na/-/b/

VIII§7	⌜kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-ga⌝-am$_3$-še	*lu-us-ma-aš-šum*	run toward him(še) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	3D
	kas$_4$ ga-am$_3$-ši-du$_{11}$	*(lulsumaššum)*	let me run toward him(ši) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	3D
	kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$-em-ši-du$_{11}$	*(lilsumaššum)*	let him run toward him(ši) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	3D
IX§9	⌜sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-mu-na⌝-ab	*[ku-u]š-da-aš-šum*	reach for him(na) here!	Ni	G	V	3D
	[sa$_2$ ga-mu-na-ab]-du$_{11}$	*(lukšudaššum)*	let me reach for him(na) here!	Ni	G	V	3D
	[sa$_2$ ḫu-mu-na-ab-d]u$_{11}$	*(likšudaššum)*	let him reach for him(na) here!	Ni	G	V	3D
IX§17	⌜sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga⌝-a[m$_3$-ma-na-ab]	*[k]i-⌜iš-ša-da⌝-aš-šum*	reach away for him here!	Ni	Gt	V	3D
	⌜sa$_2$ ga-am$_3$⌝-[ma-na-ab-d]u$_{11}$	*(luktašdaššum)*	let me reach away for him here!	Ni	Gt	V	3D
	s[a$_2$ ḫe$_2$-em-ma]-na-a[b-d]u$_{11}$	*(liktašdaššum)*	let him reach away for him here!	Ni	Gt	V	3D

In VIII§7 the /b/ referencing the direct object kas$_4$ is absent (its place would have been at the end of the first line and just before du$_{11}$ in the second and third line). A comparison with IX§9 and the non-ventive forms (VIII§6, IX§4) confirms that the verb here is constructed intransitively.

The following three paragraphs give the corresponding non-ventive causative forms, all regular transitive constructions:

VIII§8,   IX§5:   /dug$_4$/-/na/-/ni/-/b/
           IX§14:   /dug$_4$/-/ba/-/na/-/ni/-/b/

VIII§8	kas$_4$ ⌜du$_{11}$-ga⌝-na-ni-ib$_2$	*šu-ul-si$_2$-im-šum*	make him(ni) run for him!	Ni	Š		3D
	kas$_4$ ⌜ga-na⌝-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lušalsimšum)*	let me make him(ni) run for him!	Ni	Š		3D
	kas$_4$ ⌜ḫe$_2$-na⌝-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lišalsimšmu)*	let him make him(ni) run for him!	Ni	Š		3D
IX§5	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-na-ni-⌜ib$_2$⌝	*⌜šu-uk-ši-iz-zum⌝*	make him(ni) reach for him(na)!	Ni	Š		3D
	sa$_2$ ga-na-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lušakšizzum)*	let me make him(ni) reach for him(na)!	Ni	Š		3D
	sa$_2$ ḫe$_2$-na-ni-ib$_2$-⌜du$_{11}$⌝	*(lišakšizzum)*	let him make him(ni) reach for him(na)!	Ni	Š		3D
IX§14	[sa$_2$ du$_{11}$]-⌜ga-ba-na⌝-ni-ib$_2$	*šu-ta-ak-⌜ši-iz-zum⌝*	make him(ni) reach away(ba) for him(na)!	Ni	Št		3D
	⌜sa$_2$ ga-ba-na-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$⌝	*(luštakšizzum)*	let me make him(ni) reach away(ba) for him!	Ni	Št		3D
	⌜sa$_2$ ḫa-ba-na-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$⌝	*(lištakšizzum)*	let him make him(ni) reach away(ba) for him!	Ni	Št		3D

The next three paragraphs give the corresponding ventive versions:

VIII§9,   IX§10:   /dug$_4$/-/m/-/na/-/ni/-/b/
           IX§18:   /dug$_4$/-/m/-/ba/-/na/-/ni/-/b/

VIII§9	kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-⌜ga-am$_3$⌝-ma-ši-ib$_2$	*šu-ul-si$_2$-ma-aš-šum*	have someone(b) run toward him here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
	kas$_4$ ga-am$_3$-ma-⌜ši⌝-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lušalsimaššum)*	let me have someone(b) run toward him here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
	kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ši-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lišalsimaššum)*	let him have someone(b) run toward him here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
IX§10	[sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-mu-na-ni-ib$_2$]	*⌜šu⌝-*ta-ak*^{24}-ši-da-aš-šum*	make him(ni) reach for him(na) here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
	[sa$_2$ ga-mu-na-ni-ib$_2$-d]u$_{11}$	*(lušakšidaššum)*	let me make him(ni) reach for him(na) here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
	[sa$_2$ ḫu-mu-na-ni-ib$_2$-d]u$_{11}$	*(lišakšidaššum)*	let him make him(ni) reach for him(na) here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
IX§18	⌜sa$_2$ du$_{11}$⌝-ga-am$_3$-mu-⌜na-ni-ib$_2$⌝	*⌜šu-ta-ak-ši⌝-da-aš-šum*	make him reach away for him here!	Ni	Št	V	3D
	sa$_2$ ga-⌜am$_3$-mu-na-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$⌝	*(luštakšidaššum)*	let me make him reach away for him here!	Ni	Št	V	3D
	sa$_2$ ḫ[e$_2$-em-mu-n]a-⌜ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$⌝	*(lištakšidaššum)*	let him make him reach away for him here!	Ni	Št	V	3D

Note that VIII§9, like the non-causative VIII§7, has an intransitive construction; the added /b/ references the intransitive subordinate subject. The other two paragraphs display the standard transitive subordinate subject /ni/. The double-m in VIII§9 would seem to indicate the presence of a separative /ba/, but this must be an error (or sloppy writing), the context of VIII§6-9 has the plain Akkadian Š-stem.

10.4.2 1st or 2nd person objects.

The remaining Ni-paragraphs VIII§10-12 and IX§19-22 are concerned with 1st and 2nd person objects. VIII§10-12 and IX§20-22 follow the structure of VIII§4-9. Not unexpectedly, they omit the non-ventive dative constructions of VIII§6 and VIII§8. But there are serious problems with scribal errors. In particular, VIII telescopes two paragraphs into one, and IX omits a paragraph. Moreover, the constructions sometimes seem to vary in a sloppy fashion between transitive and intransitive, and between locative and terminative.

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[24] Error, read *uk*.

IX§19 poses serious interpretational problems.

IX§19	s[a₂ du₁₁-ga-m]u-⌈un⌉	ku-uš-da-an-ni	reach me!	Ni	G		1A
	s[a₂ ga-ra-ab]-⌈du₁₁⌉	(lukšudka)	may I reach for you!	Ni	G		2D
	⌈sa₂⌉ [ḫa]-⌈ra-ab-du₁₁⌉	(likšudka)	may he reach for you!	Ni	G		2D

In the first line the Akkadian imperative has a clear 1st person accusative, but the Sumerian version is unclear. The second and third lines lack an Akkadian version, but offer clear Sumerian datives. Based on them, one would expect du₁₁-ga-ma-ab in line 1, with a 1st person dative /ma/; du₁₁-ga-mu-ub would result in a causative interpretation, see the paragraphs discussed next. Perhaps an accusative and a dative paragraph have been telescoped into one. The -n of the Sumerian imperative in IX§19 is problematic. An analogous construction occurs in VI§17: gar-mu-un = *šu-uk-na-an-ni* = "place me!", see the discussion in Section .

VIII§10	kas₄ du₁₁-ga-mu-ub	šu-ul-si₂-ma-an-ni	make me run (here?)!	Ni	Š		1A
	kas₄ ga-mu-ri-i[b₂-d]u₁₁	(lušalsimakka)	let me make you run here!	Ni	Š	V	2A
	kas₄ ḫu-mu-ri-ib₂-⌈du₁₁⌉	(lišalsimakka)	let him make you run here!	Ni	Š	V	2A
IX§20	sa₂ du₁₁-ga-mu-⌈ub⌉	šu-*ta-ak*[25]-ši-da-ni	make me reach!	Ni	Š		1A
	sa₂ ga-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	(lušakšidka)	let me make you reach!	Ni	Š		2A
	sa₂ ḫe₂-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	(lišakšidka)	let him make you reach!	Ni	Š		2A

These two paragraphs are not exactly parallel. There is at least one scribal error, and they seem to be distorted by other scribal oversights. I believe that in VIII§10 ventive and non-ventive forms have been telescoped into a single paragraph (the second and third lines of the non-ventive version of VIII§10 should be analogous to the second and third lines of IX§20), and in IX the ventive counterpart of IX§20 has been omitted. Thus, I propose to emend this passage to:

VIII§10a	kas₄ du₁₁-ga-mu-ub	šu-ul-si₂-ma-an-ni	make me run!	Ni	Š		1A
	kas₄ ga-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	(lušalsimka)	let me make you run!	Ni	Š		2A
	kas₄ ḫe₂-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	(lišalsimka)	let him make you run!	Ni	Š		2A
IX§20a	sa₂ du₁₁-ga-mu-ub	šu-uk-ši-da-an-ni	make me reach!	Ni	Š		1A
	sa₂ ga-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	(lušakšidka)	let me make you reach!	Ni	Š		2A
	sa₂ ḫe₂-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	(lišakšidka)	let him make you reach!	Ni	Š		2A

VIII§10b	kas₄ du₁₁-ga-mu-ub	šu-ul-si₂-ma-an-ni	make me run here!	Ni	Š	V	1A
	kas₄ ga-mu-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	(lušalsimakka)	let me make you run here!	Ni	Š	V	2A
	kas₄ ḫu-mu-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	(lišalsimakka)	let him make you run here!	Ni	Š	V	2A
IX§20b	sa₂ du₁₁-ga-mu-ub	šu-uk-ši-da-an-ni	make me reach here!	Ni	Š	V	1A
	sa₂ ga-mu-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	(lušakšidakka)	let me make you reach here!	Ni	Š	V	2A
	sa₂ ḫu-mu-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	(lišakšidakka)	let him make you reach here!	Ni	Š	V	2A

The source of the problem may sit in identical first lines. On the Akkadian side it is not possible to distinguish between ventive and non-ventive 1st person accusatives, and on the Sumerian side the expected 1st person ventive would have the morphology /dug₄/-/m/-/mu/-/b/ and hence be spelled fully as du₁₁-ga-am₃-mu-ub, but the double-m might be contracted, resulting in identical first lines.

The following paragraphs are concerned with 1st and 2nd person Akkadian datives. First the non-causative forms:

VIII§11	⌈kas₄ du₁₁-ga⌉-[mu]-še	[lu-u]s-ma-am a-na ⌈ṣe-ri-ya⌉	run toward me here!	Ni	G	V	1D
	⌈kas₄ ga-mu-e-ši-ib₂-be₂⌉	(lulsumakkum?)	let me run toward you here!	Ni	G	V	2D
	⌈kas₄ ḫe₂-mu-e-ši-ib₂-be₂⌉	(lilsumakkum?)	let him run toward you here!	Ni	G	V	2D
IX§21	sa₂ du₁₁-ga-mu-še₃	ku-uš-dam a-na ṣe-ri-ya	reach toward me here!	Ni	G	V	1D
	sa₂ ga-mu-ra-ab-du₁₁	(lukšudakkum?)	let me reach to you here!	Ni	G	V	2D
	⌈sa₂ ḫu⌉-mu-ra-ab-⌈du₁₁⌉	(likšudakkum?)	let him reach to you here!	Ni	G	V	2D

Note the *marû*-base e in VIII§11 used for the volitive and the precative, while the analogous paragraph IX§21 apparently uses the *ḫamṭu*-base (for the *marû*-base one there would have expected the spelling -ra-ab-be₂ in the second and third line, in analogy to VIII§11). Note moreover the switch from the terminative /ši/ to the dative /ra/ inside of IX§21, and the switch from intransitive to transitive

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[25] Error, read *uk*

constructions in both paragraphs. In view of the *ana ṣēriya*, the expected morphology of the first lines of both paragraphs is /dug$_4$/-/m/-/mu/-/ši/, that is ventive /m/ followed by the 1st person /mu/, and the single m of the text is an error or sloppy writing. The morphology of the second line of VIII§11 is /ga/-/m/-/e/-/ši/-/b/-/e/: volitive /ga/ + ventive /m/ + 2nd person pronoun /e/ + terminative /ši/ + direct object /b/ + *marû*-base /e/, and that of the second line of IX§21 is /ga/-/m/-/ra/-/b/-/dug$_4$/.

Now the causative forms:

VIII§12	⌈kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-mu(?)-še-eb$_2$(?)⌉	⌈šu-ul-si$_2$⌉-[ma-a]m a-na ⌈ṣe-ri-ya⌉	make someone run toward me here!	Ni	Š	V	1D
	⌈kas$_4$ ga⌉-am$_3$-ma-r[i-ib$_2$]-du$_{11}$	*(lušalsimakkum? or -ka?)*	let me make someone run to you here!	Ni	Š	V	2D
			or: let me make you run here!				
	⌈kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$⌉-am$_3$-ma-⌈ri-ib$_2$⌉-du$_{11}$	*(lišalsimakkum? or -ka?)*	let him make someone run to you here!	Ni	Š	V	2D
			or: let him make you run here!				
IX§22	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-mu-še-eb$_2$(!)	*šu-uk-ši-dam <a-na ṣe-ri-ya>*	make someone reach toward me here!	Ni	Š	V	1D
	sa$_2$ ga-mu-ri-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lušakšidakkum? or -ka?)*	let me make someone reach to you here!	Ni	Š	V	2D
			or: let me make you reach here!				
	⌈sa$_2$ ḫu⌉-mu-ri-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lišakšidakkum? or -ka?)*	let him make someone reach to you here!	Ni	Š	V	2D
			or: let him make you reach here!				

A comparison of VIII§11 and IX§21 with VIII§12 and IX§22 shows that all four imperatives are constructed intransitively. The non-causatives volitives and precatives in VIII§11 and IX§21 are constructed transitively, with a direct object /b/. But the causative volitives and precatives in VIII§12 and IX§22 are ambiguous. Either they are construed transitively, in which case /ri/ is a 2nd person subordinative, or they they are construed intransitively, in which case /ri/ is to be interpreted as a locative-2. In view of the analogous, clearly intransitive construction in VIII§9 I favor the locative interpretation. Note the switch from terminative /ši/ to locative-2 /ri/ inside both paragraphs. The double-m in the volitive and precative forms of VIII§12 seems to suggest separative constructions (ventive /m/ + separative /ba/, so that the Akkadian in line 1 should be emended to an Št-form), but more likely, it merely is a sloppy(?) alternative spelling of the more common Sumerian orthography used in IX§22.

Note the emphatic idiom *ana ṣēriya* in VIII§11, 12 and IX§21, 22, which also is used in VII§3, 6, 36 and 39, all with 1st person imperatives and the terminative case.

10.5 OBGT VIII + IX: comparative discussion of the indicative forms.
The grids underlying the indicative forms of these two paradigms are rather defective, see Sections 10.2 and 10.3. Again, I have somewhat arbitrarily rearranged the paragraphs into groups in order to facilitate the comparison between related forms of OBGT VIII and IX.

10.5.1 Preterite tense, no object or 3rd person objects.
The morphological interpretation of most paragraphs is straightforward, see Section 10.1.

VIII§18	kas$_4$ bi$_2$-in-⌈du$_{11}$⌉	*il-sum$_2$*	he ran	Pt	G		
	⌈kas$_4$⌉ bi$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(alsum)*	I ran	Pt	G		
	kas$_4$ bi$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(talsum)*	you ran	Pt	G		
IX§27	sa$_2$ bi$_2$-i[n-d]u$_{11}$	⌈ik-šu⌉-ud	he reached	Pt	G		
	sa$_2$ b[i$_2$-du$_{11}$]	*(akšud)*	I reached	Pt	G		
	sa$_2$ b[i$_2$-du$_{11}$]	*(takšud)*	you reached	Pt	G		
IX§28	sa$_2$ b[i$_2$-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$]	[u$_2$-ša-ak]-ši-id(!)	he(ø) made someone reached	Pt	Š		
	sa$_2$ bi$_2$-i[b$_2$-du$_{11}$-en]	*(ušakšid)*	I made someone reached	Pt	Š		
	sa$_2$ bi$_2$-ib$_2$-[du$_{11}$-en]	*(tušakšid)*	you made someone reached	Pt	Š		

Note the curious distinction between the non-causative construction bi$_2$-in-BASE with infix conjugation and the causative construction bi$_2$-ib$_2$-BASE with suffix conjugation. Presumably, the former is meant to be transitive, the latter intransitive. In the latter case, the intransitive subordinate subject ("someone") is denoted by the b of -ib$_2$-. The same constructions, with the identical

substitution of the bi_2-prefix for the i_3-prefix, occur also in OBGT VI, see the discussion of VI§37-39 in Section 9.4.2.

VIII§19	⌈kas$_4$⌉ mu-un-du$_{11}$	*il-[s]u-ma-am*	he ran here	Pt	G	V	
	kas$_4$ mu-du$_{11}$	*(alsumam)*	I ran here	Pt	G	V	
	kas$_4$ mu-e-du$_{11}$	*(talsumam)*	you ran here	Pt	G	V	
IX§29	sa$_2$ ma-an-du$_{11}$	*ik-⌈šu⌉-dam*	he reached here	Pt	G	V	
	sa$_2$ ma-du$_{11}$	*(akšudam)*	I reached here	Pt	G	V	
	sa$_2$ ma-du$_{11}$	*(takšudam)*	you reached here	Pt	G	V	
IX§30	⌈sa$_2$ ma⌉-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*u$_2$-ša-ak-ši-dam*	somebody made someone reach here	Pt	Š	V	
	sa$_2$ ma-ni-du$_{11}$	*(ušakšidam)*	I made someone reach here	Pt	Š	V	
	sa$_2$ ma-ni-du$_{11}$	*(tušakšidam)*	you made someone reach here	Pt	Š	V	

Note that the ventive is written mu- in VIII§19, but ma- in IX§29-30.

IX§23	sa$_2$ ba-an-du$_{11}$	*ik-ta-ša-ad*	he reached away	Pt	Gt		
	⌈sa$_2$⌉ ba-du$_{11}$	*(aktašad)*	I reached away	Pt	Gt		
	sa$_2$ ⌈ba⌉-du$_{11}$	*(taktašad)*	you reached away	Pt	Gt		
IX§24	⌈sa$_2$ ba⌉-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*uš-ta-ak-⌈ši⌉-id*	somebody(b) made someone(bi$_2$) reach away	Pt	Št		
	sa$_2$ ⌈ba-ni⌉-du$_{11}$	*(uštakšid)*	I made someone reach away	Pt	Št		
	⌈sa$_2$ ba⌉-ni-du$_{11}$	*(tuštakšid)*	you made someone reach away	Pt	Št		
IX§38	sa$_2$ im-ma-an-du$_{11}$	*ik-ta-aš-da-am*	he(n) reached away here	Pt	Gt	V	
	sa$_2$ im-ma-du$_{11}$	*ak-ta-aš-da-am*	I reached away here	Pt	Gt	V	
	sa$_2$ im-ma-du$_{11}$	*(takdašdam)*	you reached away here	Pt	Gt	V	
IX§39	sa$_2$ im-ma-ni-in-du$_{11}$	*uš-ta-ak-ši-dam*	he(n) made someone(bi$_2$) reach away here	Pt	Št	V	
	sa$_2$ im-ma-ni-du$_{11}$	*uš-ta-ak-ši-dam*	I made someone(bi$_2$) reach away here	Pt	Št	V	
	sa$_2$ im-ma-ni-du$_{11}$	*(tuštakšidam)*	you made someone(bi$_2$) reach away here	Pt	Št	V	

Note the difference between the impersonal subject /b/ in IX§24 and the personal subject /n/ in IX§39.
Also note the dissimilation bi_2 > ni in IX§30, IX§24 and IX§39.

IX§48	sa$_2$ m[u-na-a]n-du$_{11}$	*ik-šu-zum*	he reached for him	Pt	G		3D
	⌈sa$_2$⌉ m[u-n]a-⌈du$_{11}$⌉	*(akšuzum)*	I reached for him	Pt	G		3D
	⌈sa$_2$⌉ [mu-n]a-⌈du$_{11}$⌉	*(takšuzum)*	you reached for him	Pt	G		3D
IX§49	⌈sa$_2$⌉ mu-na-ni⌉-[ib$_2$-du$_{11}$]	*[u$_2$-š]a-ak-ši-zum*	somebody made him reach for him	Pt	Š		3D
	⌈sa$_2$ mu-na-ni-du$_{11}$⌉	*(ušakšizum)*	I made him reach for him	Pt	Š		3D
IX§25	⌈sa$_2$⌉ ba-an-na-du$_{11}$	*ik-ta-ša-az-zum*	he reached away for him	Pt	Gt		3D
	[sa$_2$] ba-na-du$_{11}$	*(aktašazzum)*	I reached away for him	Pt	Gt		3D
	[sa$_2$] ba-na-du$_{11}$	*(taktašazzum)*	you reached away for him	Pt	Gt		3D
IX§26	⌈sa$_2$ ba-na-ni⌉-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*uš-ta-ak-ši-iz-zum*	somebody made him reach away for him	Pt	Št		3D
	⌈sa$_2$ ba-na-ni⌉-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$[26]	*(uštakšizzum)*	I made him reach away for him	Pt	Št		3D
	⌈sa$_2$ ba⌉-na-ni-du$_{11}$	*(tuštakšizzum)*	you made him reach away for him	Pt	Št		3D

Note the metathesis ba-na-an-du$_{11}$ > ba-an-na-du$_{11}$ in IX§25.

IX§40	sa$_2$ im-ma-na-an-du$_{11}$	*ik-ta-aš-da-aš-šum*	he reached away for him here	Pt	Gt	V	3D
	sa$_2$ im-ma-na-du$_{11}$	*(aktašdaššum)*	I reached away for him here	Pt	Gt	V	3D
	sa$_2$ im-ma-na-du$_{11}$	*(taktašdaššum)*	you reached away for him here	Pt	Gt	V	3D
IX§41	sa$_2$(!) im-ma-na-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*uš-ta-ak-ši-da-aš-šum*	someone made him reach away for him here	Pt	Št	V	3D
	sa$_2$ im-ma-na-ni-du$_{11}$	*(uštakšidaššum)*	I made him(ni) reach away for him here	Pt	Št	V	3D
	⌈sa$_2$ im⌉-ma-na-n[i-d]u$_{11}$	*(tuštakšidaššum)*	you made him(ni) reach away for him here	Pt	Št	V	3D

All constructions are regular.

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[26] -ib$_2$- seems to be an error.

10.5.2 Preterite tense, 2nd person objects.

The forms with 2nd person objects present some noticeable features, in particular paragraphs with identical Akkadian but differing Sumerian renderings.

IX§44	sa₂ i-ra-an-du₁₁	ik-šu(!)-ud-ka	he(n) reached you	Pt	G		2A
	sa₂ i-ra-du₁₁	(akšudka)	I reached you	Pt	G		2A
IX§45	sa₂ i-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	u₂-ša-ak-ši-id(!)-ka	somebody(b) made you reach	Pt	Š		2A
	sa₂ i-ri-du₁₁	(ušakšidka)	I made you reach	Pt	Š		2A
IX§46	sa₂ mu-ri-in-du₁₁	ik-šu-da-ka	he(n) reached you here	Pt	G	V	2A
	sa₂ mu-ri«-in»-du₁₁	(akšudakka)	I reached you here	Pt	G	V	2A
IX§47	sa₂ mu-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	u₂-ša-ak-ši-da-⌜ka⌝	somebody(b) made you reach here	Pt	Š	V	2A
	sa₂ mu-ri-du₁₁	(ušakšidakka)	I made you reach here	Pt	Š	V	2A
IX§31	sa₂ ma-ra-an-du₁₁	ik-šu-da-ak-ka	he(n) reached for you here	Pt	G	V	2A
	sa₂ ma-ra-du₁₁	(akšudakka)	I reached for you here	Pt	G	V	2A
IX§32	sa₂ ma-ra-ni-ib₂-du₁₁	u₂-[ša]-ak-ši-da-ka	someone(b) made him(ni) reach you(ra) here	Pt	Š	V	2A
	⌜sa₂ ma-ra⌝-ni-d[u₁₁]	(ušakšidakka)	I(ø) made him(ni) reach you(ra) here	Pt	Š	V	2A

The morphology – transitive constructions with infix conjugation – is straightforward. The use of the cases is curious. Akkadian uses the accusative throughout. Sumerian mostly uses a 2nd person dative /ra/, but in IX§46 a locative-2 /ri/. In IX§45 and §47 /ri/ is a 2nd person subordinative. Note the different Sumerian rendering of identical Akkadian forms: IX§46 vs. IX§31 and IX§47 vs. IX§32. But note that in IX§47 the Akkadian accusative refers to a subordinate subject (the person doing the reaching), in IX§32 to an indirect object (the person being reached). My English translations are tentative.

VIII§20	kas₄ mu-ri-in-du₁₁	⌜il⌝-su-ma-[kum]	he ran to you here	Pt	G	V	2D
	kas₄ mu-ri-d[u₁₁]	(alsumakkum)	I ran to you here	Pt	G	V	2D
VIII§21	⌜kas₄ im⌝-ma-ri-i[n-d]u₁₁	il-ta-as₂-ma(!)-[kum]	he ran away to you here	Pt	Gt	V	2D
	⌜kas₄ im-ma⌝-ri-⌜du₁₁⌝	(altasmakkum)	I ran away to you here	Pt	Gt	V	2D
IX§42	s[a₂ im-m]a-ri-in-du₁₁	ik-ta-aš-da-kum	he reached away for you here	Pt	Gt	V	2D
	sa₂ i[m-m]a-ri-du₁₁	(aktašdakkum)	I reached away for you here	Pt	Gt	V	2D

These three paragraphs must be contrasted with the following three, which present the corresponding causative forms:

VIII§22	⌜kas₄⌝ mu-ri-ib₂-[du₁₁]	u₂-šal-si₂-ma-ku[m]	he made someone run to you here	Pt	Š	V	2D
	⌜kas₄ mu-ri-ib₂⌝-[du₁₁-en]	(ušalsimakkum)	I made someone run to you here	Pt	Š	V	2D
VIII§23	kas₄ im-ma-r[i-ib₂-du₁₁]	⌜uš-tal₂⌝-si₂-ma-k[um]	he made someone run away to you here	Pt	Št	V	2D
	kas₄ im-ma-r[i-ib₂-du₁₁-en]	(uštalsimakkum)	I made someone run away to you here	Pt	Št	V	2D
IX§43	sa₂ ⌜im-ma-ri⌝-ib₂-du₁₁	uš-ta-ak-ši-da-ku[27]	he made someone reach away for you here	Pt	Št	V	2D
	sa₂ im-ma-ri-ib₂-du₁₁<-en>	(uštakšidakkum)	I made someone reach away for you here	Pt	Št	V	2D

The infixed /b/ in the second lines of VIII§22 and IX§43 imply suffix conjugation, and hence the constructions are intransitive, the subordinate subject /b/ possibly refers to kas₄ rather than to a semantically equivalent "someone", and /ri/ must be a 2nd person locative-2. The use of the cases is interesting also here. Throughout the six paragraphs, Sumerian uses the 2nd person locative-2 /ri/. Akkadian uses the dative, confirming that /ri/ is not used as a subordinative.

10.5.3 Present tense constructions.

The following paragraphs have present tense constructions.

VIII§13	⌜kas₄ ab⌝-be₂	i-⌜la⌝-sum₂	he runs	Ps	G		
	⌜kas₄⌝ ab-be₂-en	(alassum)	I run	Ps	G		
	⌜kas₄ ab-be₂-en	(talassum)	you run	Ps	G		
IX§33	sa₂ an-e	i-ka-aš-ša-ad	he reaches	Ps	G		
	⌜sa₂ an⌝-e-en	a-ka-aš-ša-ad	I reach	Ps	G		
	⌜sa₂⌝ an-e-en	(takaššad)	you reach	Ps	G		
VIII§15	kas₄ am₃-me	i-l[a-su-m]a-am	he runs here	Ps	G	V	
	kas₄ am₃-[m]e-en	(alassumam)	I run here	Ps	G	V	
	kas₄ am₃-[m]e-en	(talassumam)	you run here	Ps	G	V	
IX§34	⌜sa₂⌝ am₃-e	i-ka-aš-ša-dam	he reaches here	Ps	G	V	
	sa₂ am₃-e-en	(akaššadam)	I reach here	Ps	G	V	
	sa₂ am₃-e-en	(takaššadam)	you reach here	Ps	G	V	

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[27] Perhaps error for -ka or -kum.

These four paragraphs are puzzling. We are not assisted by a systematic grid structure, and my interpretations correspondingly are somewhat tentative.

In the first line of VIII§13, we morphologically have /ã/-/b/-/e/-/e/, that is a transitive stative construction, with stative prefix /ã/, direct object /b/ referring to kas$_4$, *marû*-base /e/ and a contracted second /e/ referring to a transitive 3rd person subject. In the second and third line we have 1st and 2nd person subjects /en/.

In IX§33 we appear to have intransitive stative constructions: /ã/-/e/-/ø/, /ã/-/e/-/en/, /ã/-/e/-/en/.

 One might be tempted to interpret the ventive versions VIII§15 and IX§34 also as statives, namely beginning with /ã/-/m/-, that is (prefix /ã/) + (ventive /m/). But the ventive /m/ never seems to be preceded by another prefix. Compare the analogous constructions VII§14: an-du = *illak* = "he goes", which there is listed as an alternative to the regular VII§12: i$_3$-du = *illak*, and VII§16: am$_3$-du = *illakam* = "he comes". Therefore, I believe that the construction of VIII§15 is meant to be transitive (/m/-/b/-/e/-/e/, with ventive /m/, assimilated /b/ referring to the direct object kas$_4$, *marû*-base /e/, and a contracted second /e/ referring to a transitive 3rd person subject), while in IX§34 we have intransitive /m/-/e/-/ø/, /m/-/e/-/en/, /m/-/e/-/en/. The writing am$_3$-e would seem to indicate a syllabic m followed by the vowel e (i.e. two syllables), possibly chosen to avoid the misleading monosyllabic spelling me-e.

VIII§14	⌈kas$_4$ mu-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$⌉	*i-la-*⌈*sum$_2$*⌉*-šum*	he runs to him	Ps	G		3D
	kas$_4$ mu-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$-en	*(alassumšum)*	I run to him	Ps	G		3D
	kas$_4$ mu-ši-ib$_2$-⌈be$_2$⌉-en	*(talassumšum)*	you run to him	Ps	G		3D
VIII§16	⌈kas$_4$ am$_3$-ši⌉-i[b$_2$-b]e$_2$	[*i-la-s*]*u-ma-aš-šum*	he runs toward him here	Ps	G	V	3D
	[kas$_4$] ⌈am$_3$-ši-ib$_2$⌉-be$_2$-en	*(alassumaššum)*	I run toward him here	Ps	G	V	3D
	⌈kas$_4$⌉ am$_3$-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$-en	*(talassumaššum)*	you run toward him here	Ps	G	V	3D

Note the distinction between non-ventive and ventive: in VIII§14 the morphology is /mu/-/n/-/ši/-/b/-/e/-/e/, where /mu/ is the conjugation prefix, while in VIII§16 it is /m/-/n/-/ši/-/b/-/e/-/e/, with /am$_3$/ representing the ventive.

IX§35	sa$_2$ [m]u-e-a	*i-ka-aš-ša-da(!)-ka*	he reaches you here	Ps	G	V	2A
	sa$_2$ mu-e-a-en	*(akaššadakka)*	I reach you here	Ps	G	V	2A
IX§36	⌈sa$_2$ im⌉-mu-e-a	*ik-ta-aš-<ša>-da-ak-ka*	he reaches you away here	Ps	Gt	V	2A
	sa$_2$ im-mu-e-a-en	*(aktaššadakka)*	I reach you away here	Ps	Gt	V	2A

The morphology of §35 is supposed to be /m/-/e/-/a/-/e/-/ø/ and /m/-/e/-/a/-/e/-/en/, while in §36 we have /m/-/ba/-/e/-/a/-/e/-/ø/ and /m/-/ba/-/e/-/a/-/e/-/en/. Here the first /e/ is the 2nd person pronoun, /a/ is the locative morpheme, followed by the *marû*-base /e/ of du$_{11}$, the two contracted into a single /a/. Note that in distinction to OBGT VII and the next example VIII§17 the present tense here uses the writing im-mu-, not am$_3$-mu-.

A comparison of IX§34: sa$_2$ am$_3$-e (/m/-/e/-/ø/, where the ventive /m/ is followed by the *marû*-base /e/) and IX§35: sa$_2$ mu-e-a (/m/-/e/-/a/-/e/-/ø/, where the ventive /m/ is followed by the 2nd person /e/) is interesting. It suggests that the *marû*-base /e/ and the 2nd person /e/ phonetically are different. In Section 5 I had suggested that the 2nd person pronoun might hide an original *we. Note that the transitional vowel u is not conditioned by an immediately preceding ventive /m/, also /m/-/ba/-/e/ turns into mmue, as is shown by many forms occurring in OBGT VII, such as VII§20: am$_3$-mu-e-ši-du = *it-ta-al-la-ka-ak-kum* = "he comes away to you", morphologically /m/-/ba/-/e/-/ši/-/du/.

VIII§17	kas$_4$ am$_3$-mu-e-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$	*i-l[a-s]u-ma-ku[m]*	he runs away toward you here	Ps	G	V	2D
	kas$_4$ am$_3$-mu-e-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$-en	*(alassumakkum)*	I run away toward you here	Ps	G	V	2D

In view of the double m the Sumerian morphology appears to be /m/-/ba/-/e/-/ši/-/b/-/e/-/e/ and -/b/-/e/-/en/ respectively, that is direct object /b/ and *marû*-base /e/ followed by the transitive subject /e/ or /en/. But the Akkadian has G, not Gt. Either the Akkadian or the Sumerian seems to be in error.

The choice between transitive and intransitive constructions does not seem to follow any recognizable rules, see the grid structures displayed in Sections 10.2 and 10.3, and compare in particular VIII§13 and IX§33. Though, with the exception of IX§28 and IX§33 all intransitive examples of two-part verbs are construed with the ventive (but not all ventive forms are treated as intransitives).

10.5.4 A stative construction with infix conjugation.

OBGT IX contains an isolated paragraph with stative forms using infix conjugation:

IX§37	sa$_2$ an-du$_{11}$	*ka-ši-id(!)*	he had been reaching it	St	G	
	sa$_2$ a-du$_{11}$	*(kašdaku)*	I had been reaching it	St	G	
	sa$_2$ e-du$_{11}$	*(kašdata)*	you(e < ã-e) had been reaching it	St	G	

This is a remarkable case of a Sumerian stative with infix conjugation, that is, of a transitive preterite tense construction (note also the *ḫamṭu*-base). The morphology is /ã/-/n/-/dug$_4$/, /ã/-/ø/-/dug$_4$/, /ã/-/e/-/dug$_4$/. See also the analogous construction in VI§35, mentioned in Section 9.4.1. These constructions should be compared to the present tense stative constructions occurring in VIII§13 and IX§33, see Section 10.5.3.

10.6 Dative or accusative?

In OBGT IX the verb sa$_2$ ... du$_{11}$ = *kašādum* = "to reach" shows a curious use of cases. In standard Akkadian the person or thing to be reached is construed as a direct object in the accusative case. In Sumerian it is construed with sa$_2$ as the direct object, and the person to be reached is treated as an indirect object, mostly in the dative or locative. In particular, if that indirect object is 3rd person (in the Sumerian column construed throughout as a dative or locative), then it is treated as a 3rd person dative also in the Akkadian column.

Occasionally, also 2nd person objects are treated as Akkadian datives:

| IX§42 | s[a$_2$ im-m]a-ri-in-du$_{11}$ | *ik-ta-aš-da-kum* | he reached away for you here | Pt | Gt | V | 2D |

But mostly, they are treated as Akkadian accusatives. Here is a listing of relevant occurrences, with a dative /ra/ in §31 and §44, a locative /a/ in §35 and §36 and a locative-2 /ri/ in §46:

IX§31	sa$_2$ ma-ra-an-du$_{11}$	*ik-šu-da-ak-ka*	he reached you here	Pt	G	V	2A
IX§35	sa$_2$ [m]u-e-a	*i-ka-aš-ša-da(!)-ka*	he reaches you here	Ps	G	V	2A
IX§36	⌜sa$_2$ im⌝-mu-e-a	*ik-ta-aš-<ša>-da-ak-ka*	he reaches you away here	Ps	Gt	V	2A
IX§44	sa$_2$ i-ra-an-du$_{11}$	*ik-šu(!)-ud-ka*	he reached you	Pt	G		2A
IX§46	sa$_2$ mu-ri-in-du$_{11}$	*ik-šu-da-ka*	he reached you here	Pt	G	V	2A

There are only few 1st person examples. There is a clear terminative case combining with an Akkadian dative:

| IX§21 | sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-mu-še$_3$ | *ku-uš-dam a-na ṣe-ri-ya* | reach toward me here! | Ni | G | V | 1D |

In the other 1st person examples an Akkadian accusative pairs with an unclear Sumerian form, and the Akkadian accusative there might have been meant to reflect a Sumerian comitative, see the discussion in Section 12.3.

One wonders why the text vacillates between the use of Akkadian datives and accusatives. In particular there is no discernible reason for using the dative in IX§42, but the accusative in IX§46.

10.7 What did we gain from working through OBGT VIII and IX?

Because of the somewhat haphazard organization of the paradigms OBGT VIII and IX we were practically forced to discuss them paragraph-by-paragraph, paying attention to illuminating parallelisms between the two paradigms. In my opinion, the main insights we have gained from our tedious working through these two texts concern:

(i) transitive and intransitive constructions of the same verb (VIII§6-9, discussed in Section 7.2),

(ii) fully conjugated present tense transitive constructions (discussed in Section 10.5.3),

(iii) use of -ea- for the 2nd person locative (in IX§35-36, discussed in Section 10.5.3),

(iv) use of the ablative case marker /ta/ as an alternative to the separative prefix /ba/ (in IX§11, see Section 9.4.4),

(v) splitting of /ri/ into two homophonous or homographic morphemes: a 2nd person subordinate subject and a 2nd person indirect object (see Section 6.4),

(vi) the phonological difference between the *marû*-base /e/, and the 2nd person pronoun /e/, when immediately preceded by the ventive /m/, documented by the writing am$_3$-e in IX§34 against mu-e-a in IX§35 (discussed in Section 10.5.3),

 (vii) alternative spellings of -ma- and -mu- for the ventive (in VIII§5 and IX§8, and in VIII§19 and IX§29, with opposite choices in the two paradigms, see Section 12.4).

11 N3513+N3592: a unilingual paradigm.

The unilingual paradigm N3513+N3592 is interesting, because it helps with the interpretation of the tenses. It covers forms of the verb gen/du = *alākum* and it comprises four columns (i) - (iv), all ventive with 1st and 2nd person objects: (i) plural objects, prefix /m/, (ii) plural objects, prefix /mma/, (iii) singular objects, prefix /m/, (iv) singular objects, prefix /mma/. In particular it offers a number of constructions with the negative prefixes nu- and na-.

We first note that, as illustrated in several passages of OBGT III, the Sumerian prefixes nu- and na- are mirrored by the Akkadian negative particles *ula* and *la*, respectively. Before verbs *ula* is a straight "not", while *la* is used in a prohibitive sense:

III 86	ab-dim$_2$-me-en	*e-pi-eš*	I make it
87	nu-ub-dim$_2$-me-en	*u$_2$-la e-pi-eš*	I do not make it
88	ḫe$_2$-ib$_2$-dim-me	*li-pu-uš*	may he make it
89	na-ab-dim-me	*la i-pi-eš*	may he not make it

The Sumerian of III 86 seems to have a stative construction with prefix /ã/. Note also the 3rd person transitive suffix /e/, expected in III 89, but not in the precative III 88, see the remarks in Section 6.2.

It suffices to discuss column (iii) of N3513+N3592, ventive forms with singular 1st and 2nd person objects. Broken-off signs are not marked, since the other columns permit unambiguous restoration, see the complete listing in Appendix A.

	iii singular obj. — m		Person Subj	Obj	Asp	Neg/ Proh
1	ga$_2$-am$_3$-mu-ši	come to me	2	1	Imp	
2	ga-mu-e-ši-gen	may I come to you	1	2	Vol	
3	am$_3$-mu-ši-du-u$_3$-un	you come to me	2	1	Ps	
4	mu-e-ši-du-un	I come to you	1	2	Ps	
5	na-am$_3$-mu-ši-du-un	may you not come to me	2	1	Ps	Proh
6	na-mu-e-ši-du-un	may I not come to you	1	2	Ps	Proh
7	nu-um-mu-ši-du-un	you do not come to me	2	1	Ps	Neg
8	nu-mu-e-ši-du-un	I do not come to you	1	2	Ps	Neg
9	i-im-mu-ši-gen-en	you came to me	2	1	Pt	
10	nu-um-mu-ši-gen-en	you did not come to me	2	1	Pt	Neg
11	mu-e-ši-gen-en	I came to you	1	2	Pt	
12	nu-mu-e-ši-gen-en	I did not come to you	1	2	Pt	Neg
13	i-im-mu-ši-gen	he came to me	3	1	Pt	
14	nu-um-mu-ši-gen	he did not come to me	3	1	Pt	Neg
15	mu-e-ši-gen	he came to you	3	2	Pt	
16	nu-mu-e-ši-gen	he did not come to you	3	2	Pt	Neg
17	am$_3$-mu-ši-du	he comes to me	3	1	Ps	
18	na-am$_3$-mu-ši-du	he may not come to me	3	1	Ps	Proh
19	nu-um-mu-ši-du	he does not come to me	3	1	Ps	Neg
20	mu-e-ši-du	he comes to you	3	2	Ps	
21	na-mu-e-ši-du	he may not come to you	3	2	Ps	Proh
22	nu-mu-e-ši-du	he does not come to you	3	2	Ps	Neg
23	ḫe$_2$-em-mu-ši-du	he may come to me	3	1	Prec	
24	ḫe$_2$-mu-e-ši-du	he may come to you	3	2	Prec	

The interesting fact is that the prefix na- is used with what we have called "present tense", but is avoided with the "preterite tense". Since you cannot prohibit a finished action, the conclusion is that the former tense refers to an unfinished or future action, the latter to a finished action.

12   Varia.

12.1 OBGT IV: more on sa$_2$ ... du$_{11}$ = *kašādum*.

A segment of OBGT IV nicely illuminates some insights we had gained from the main paradigms.

iii 2	sa$_2$ ba-[a-du$_{11}$]	[*ak-ta-ša-ad*]	I reached away	cf. IX§23
3	sa$_2$ la-ba-a-d[u$_{11}$]	[*u$_2$-ul ak-ta-ša-ad*]	I did not reach away	
4	sa$_2$ ba-e-d[u$_{11}$]	[*ta-ak-ta-ša-ad*]	you reached away	cf. IX§23
5	sa$_2$ la-ba-e-d[u$_{11}$]	[*u$_2$-ul ta-ak-ta-ša-ad*]	you did not reach away	
6	sa$_2$ ab-be$_2$-e-ne	*i-ka-a*[*š-ša-du*]	they are reaching	cf. VIII§13
7	sa$_2$ nu-ub-be$_2$-e-ne	*u$_2$-ul i-k*[*a-aš-ša-du*]	they are not reaching	and IX§33
8	sa$_2$ ba-an-ne-eš	*ik-ta-aš*-[*du*]	they had him reached away	
9	sa$_2$ nu-un-ne-eš	*u$_2$-ul ik-*[*šu-du*]	they had him not reached	

iv 2	[sa$_2$ am$_3$]-⌜e⌝	*i-ka-aš-ša-dam*	he reaches here	cf. IX§34
3	[sa$_2$ nu-um]-⌜e⌝	*u$_2$-ul i-ka-aš-ša-dam*	he does not reach here	
4	⌜sa$_2$⌝ ab-du$_{11}$	*ka-ši-id*[28]	someone had been reaching it	cf. IX§37

Note that in this paradigm the lines alternate between positive and negative statements. The Sumerian of lines iii 2-5 has regular preterite constructions with *ḫamṭu* base, with the infix referring to the singular subject; the invisible direct object is suffixed. Unfortunately the Akkadian is lost.

The Sumerian of lines iii 6-7 has *marû* base /e/ with suffixed plural subjects. The constructions are transitive (suffix /ene/), with an infix /b/ referring to the direct object sa$_2$. The Sumerian of these lines appears to have stative constructions (prefix /ã/), the Akkadian straight present tense.

Lines iii 8-9 are curious. The Akkadian side has straight Gt and G plural preterite forms; they could be either transitive or intransitive. In view of the suffix /eš/ the Sumerian side has plural intransitive constructions with base /e/, and the infixed /n/ thus ought to be a subordinate subject, suffering the action (presumed morphology /ba/-/n/-/e/-/eš/ and /nu/-/i$_3$/-/n/-/e/-/eš/, respectively). In view of the Akkadian preterite tense, one expects a *ḫamṭu* base on the Sumerian side, and according modern grammars, the plural *marû* and *ḫamṭu* bases both are /e/. (My schematic rendering of the Sumerian /ba/ and the Akkadian t-stem by "away" may be convenient, but hardly is correct semantically, especially not in iii 8. Perhaps the t-stem means "to reach back"?)

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[28] Text: ši-id-ka

12.2 OBGT VIII: the paragraphs §24-38.

This section offers an unsystematic collection of forms of the verb gu₇ = *akālu* = to eat. Most paragraphs do not follow the standard convention, which varies the subject but leaves the other grammatical components constant.

VIII§24	[g]u₇-[a]	[*a*]-*ku*-⸢*ul*⸣	eat!	Ni	G		
	ga-[gu₇]	[*lu*]-⸢*ku*⸣-*ul*	let me eat!	Ni	G		
	⸢ḫe₂⸣-[gu₇]	(*likul*)	let him eat!	Ni	G		
VIII§25	⸢gu₇⸣-[bi₂]-⸢ib₂⸣	⸢*šu*⸣-*ki-il*	feed! (make someone eat something!)	Ni	Š		
	⸢gu₇-ni⸣-[ib₂]	⸢*šu*⸣-[*ki*]-⸢*il-šu*⸣	feed him! (make him eat something!)	Ni	Š		3A
	[gu₇-ma-ni]-⸢ib₂⸣	[*š*]*u*-[*ki*]-*la-aš*-[*šu*]	feed him here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
VIII§26	[gu₇-mu-ub]	[*šu-ki-l*]*a-an-n*[*i*]	feed me! (make me eat something!)	Ni	Š		1A
	[...]	[*x x x-a*]*n*-[*ni*]		Ni	?		1A
	[ga-ma-r]a-⸢ni-ib₂⸣-[gu₇]	[*lu-ša-ki-l*]*a-ak-k*[*a*]	let me feed you here!	Ni	Š	V	2A
VIII§27	[i₃]-⸢gu₇⸣	[*i-ku*]-*ul*	he ate	Pt	G		
VIII§28	⸢bi₂-ib₂-gu₇⸣	[*u₂-ša-ki-il*]	he fed	Pt	Š		
	[x x x (x)]...	[*u₂-ša-ki*]-⸢*il-šu*⸣	he fed him	Pt	Š		3A
	[...]	[*u₂-ša-ak*]-⸢*ka-al*⸣-*šu*	he feeds him	Ps	Š		3A
VIII§29	ba-g[u₇]	[*i-ta-k*]*al*	he ate away	Pt	Gt		
	ba-⸢ni-ib₂-gu₇⸣	[*uš-ta*]-⸢*ki-il*⸣	somebody made someone eat away	Pt	Št		
	ba-[di]-⸢ni⸣-[ib₂-g]u₇	[*uš-ta-k*]*i*-⸢*il-šu*⸣	somebody made him eat away with him	Pt	Št		3A
VIII§30	⸢im⸣-[ma-an-g]u₇	⸢*i-ta-ak-lam*⸣	he ate away here	Pt	Gt	V	
	[im-ma-ni-ib₂]-⸢gu₇⸣	⸢*uš*⸣-[*ta*]-⸢*ki-lam*⸣	somebody made someone eat away here	Pt	Št	V	
VIII§31	im-⸢ma⸣-di²⁹-ni(!)-ib₂- gu₇	⸢*uš*⸣-*ta-ki-la-aš-šu*	somebody made him eat away here with him	Pt	Št	V	3A
VIII§32	bi₂-in-⸢gu₇⸣	⸢*i*⸣-*ku-ul*	he ate	Pt	G		
VIII§33	mu-un-⸢gu₇⸣	⸢*i*⸣-*ku-ul*	he ate	Pt	G		
VIII§34	i₃-⸢gu₇⸣-e	⸢*i-ik-kal*⸣	he eats	Ps	G		
VIII§35	al-gu₇-⸢e⸣	[*i*]-*ik*-⸢*kal*⸣	he eats	Ps	G		
VIII§36	an-[g]u₇	*a*-⸢*ki-il*⸣	he is eating	St	G		
VIII§37	b[a-a]b-[g]u₇	*u₂*-[...]		St	Š		
VIII§38	[x x (x)]-⸢gu₇(?)-e(?)⸣	[*a(?)*]-⸢*ak(?)-kal-ka(?)*⸣		Ps	G		2A

The better preserved forms all seem to be unproblematic and constructed regularly. But note the identical Akkadian renderings of different Sumerian forms in §32-33 and in §34-35. Both §35 and §36 contain Sumerian statives, the first is rendered by an Akkadian present tense construction, the second by an Akkadian stative (perhaps a transitive preterite – he was eating it?). Note VIII§28 and VIII§32, which give another example of bi₂-in-BASE versus bi₂-ib₂-BASE (see Sections <u>9.4.2</u> and <u>10.5</u>).

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²⁹ Black p. 19; text has -an-.

12.3 Baffling forms: unclear 1st person Sumerian imperatives.

The paradigms, especially OBGT VIII and IX, contain a fair number of Sumerian and Akkadian forms whose interpretation is uncertain or ambiguous: either the morphology is unclear and possibly admits more than one interpretation, or, even if the morphology is clear, the paradigms may not suffice to establish the intended meaning in the absence of oral comments or of a sentence context. But I believe that by now almost all forms admit at least one convincing interpretation compatible with the assumed internal consistency of the paradigms under scrutiny, in particular the approximate semantic equivalence of corresponding Sumerian and Akkadian expressions, and the grammatical structures inferred from them.

As of now, only some imperatives with 1st person reference, contained in VI§17 and IX§19, still are problematic and present baffling obstacles to my morphological understanding. The issue resides in the terminal -n and had been observed but skirted by Black(1991: 95)[3]. It must be discussed in the context of the paradigms. Note that OBGT X lacks counterparts to VI§17-18.

VI§17	gar-mu-un	*šu-uk-na-an-ni*	place me!	Ni	G		1A
	ga-e-⌈da⌉-gar	*(luškukka)*	let me place him/myself with you(e-da)!	Ni	G		2A
	⌈ḫe₂⌉-e-da-gar	*(liškukka)*	let him place him/himself with you(e-da)!	Ni	G		2A
VI§18	[ga]-mu-e-da-gar	⌈*lu-uš*⌉*-ku-na-ak-kum*[30]	let me place myself(ø) here with you(e-da)!	Ni	G	V	2A
	[ḫ]e₂-mu-e-da-gar	*(liškunakka)*	let him place me(ø) here with you(e-da)!	Ni	G	V	2A
VI§19	[gar]-mu-ub	*šu-uš-ki-na-an-ni*	make me(mu) place it(b)!	Ni	Š		1A
	[ga]-ri-ib₂-gar	*(lušaškikka)*	may I make you(ri) place it(b)!	Ni	Š		2A
	[ḫe₂]-ri-ib₂-gar	*(lišaškikka)*	may he make you(ri) place it(b)!	Ni	Š		2A

IX§19	s[a₂ du₁₁-ga-m]u-⌈un⌉	*ku-uš-da-an-ni*	reach me!	Ni	G		1A
	s[a₂ ga-ra-ab]-⌈du₁₁⌉	*(lukšudka)*	may I reach you!	Ni	G		2D
	⌈sa₂⌉ [ḫa]-⌈ra-ab-du₁₁⌉	*(likšudka)*	may he reach you!	Ni	G		2D
IX§20	sa₂ du₁₁-ga-mu-⌈ub⌉	*šu-*ta-ak*[31]-ši-da-ni*	make me reach!	Ni	Š		1A
	sa₂ ga-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	*(lušakšidka)*	let me make you reach!	Ni	Š		2A
	sa₂ ḫe₂-ri-ib₂-du₁₁	*(lišakšidka)*	let him make you reach!	Ni	Š		2A
IX§21	sa₂ du₁₁-ga-mu-še₃[32]	*ku-uš-dam a-na ṣe-ri-ya*	reach toward me here!	Ni	G	V	1D
	sa₂ ga-mu-ra-ab-du₁₁	*(lukšudakkum)*	let me reach to you here!	Ni	G	V	2D
	⌈sa₂ ḫu⌉-mu-ra-ab-⌈du₁₁⌉	*(likšudakkum)*	let him reach to you here!	Ni	G	V	2D

An Akkadian version is given for the first line of VI§17 and at first blush appears to have a straight 1st person accusative object: "place me!". The second and third lines of VI§17 show a Sumerian comitative /da/ and apparently mean "let me/him place him with you!", with the invisible direct object /n/ assimilated to -gar. It is also possible that the lack of a direct object /n/ means that they are meant reflexively: "let me/him place myself/himself with you!". Note that the Sumerian comitative regularly is mirrored by the Akkadian accusative. Also the layout of OBGT VI (see Section 9.1) implies that all three lines of VI§17 ought to offer accusatives on the Akkadian and comitatives on the Sumerian sides. Hence, the meaning of the first line supposedly is in both languages: "place (him/it/yourself?) with me!". Note that morphologically, the Akkadian 1st person accusative pronoun *-an-ni* is a ventive construction, but not necessarily so semantically.

Conceivably, while the Sumerian form gar-mu-un does not literally correspond to the expected comitative construction ("with me"), it may render a semantically equivalent construction with ventive /m/: "place him(n) here(m)!". However, the fact that gar-mu-un is placed in the *non-ventive* VI§17, rather than in the *ventive* VI§18 (which lacks the first line), argues against this interpretation, and in favor of a scribal error (emend gar-mu-un to gar-mu-da "place yourself with me").

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[30] Error for *-ka*?

[31] read *uk*

[32] Sic! This seems to be the only occurrence of še₃ in these paradigms.

The grammatical interpretation of the deceptively similar imperative in IX§19 is even more problematic. The Sumerian of the second and third line of IX§19 has a 2nd person dative object -ra-. Presumably, these forms should be interpreted as "may I/he reach you!". Note that with *kašādum* a 2nd person Akkadian direct object mostly is mirrored by a Sumerian dative object (see Section 10.6). In the first line of IX§19, in analogy to the other two lines, one therefore would expected sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-ma-ab = "reach me!", with a 1st person dative /ma/ and a direct object /b/ referring to sa$_2$. Note that du$_{11}$-ga-mu-ub would result in a causative interpretation, as given in IX§20. A human 3rd person direct object is not involved at all, and therefore the final -n in the first line does not seem to make sense. According to the photographs the Oriental Institute has made available to me, the surface of the tablet is heavily damaged, and possibly the word has been misread in MSL IV. One might be tempted to emend the reading of the final sign to -da and to assume that the Akkadian accusative *kušdanni* mirrors a Sumerian comitative sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-mu-da (omitting the reference to the direct object sa$_2$), both meaning "reach with me!".

A tempting interpretation, fitting both VI§17 and IX§19, as well as the Akkadian forms, is to assume that in both imperatives -m- renders a ventive, and that -n is meant as a *1st person direct object marker*, borrowed from the /en/ of the *suffixed* pronoun series, perhaps in order to avoid the awkward void 1st person pronoun /ø/ of the infixed series. The main arguments against this interpretation (and in favor of an error of the OB grammarian) are that the imperatives in question are placed in the non-ventive paragraphs, and that the Sumerian of the second and third lines treats the 2nd person not as a direct object, but uses oblique cases, the comitative and the dative. See also the last paragraph of Section 6.2 and compare the discussion of the direct object markers in Jagersma (2010: Section 15.2.3, p. 363)[15].

12.4 The prefix /mu/, the ventive, and auxiliary vowels.

In distinction to the modern grammars the bilingual paradigms differentiate between the main conjugation prefix /mu/ and the ventive /m/. The former always is written mu- and never is mirrored by an Akkadian ventive. On the other hand, the Akkadian ventive always is mirrored by a Sumerian element containing an /m/. Confusingly, this ventive /m/ occasionally is spelled mu-. Note that there are distributional differences: the main prefix /mu/ occurs only with transitive indicative forms, but not with non-indicative forms.

In the grid of OBGT VI, with a transitive verb and infix conjugation, the section with indicative forms differentiates pointedly between the prefix /mu/, written mu-, and the ventive /m/, written ma-:

    mu-:   mu-un-gar = *iškun*   = he put it   non-ventive (VI §44-49)
    ma-:   ma-an-gar = *iškunam* = he put it here   ventive (VI §66-71)

The identical differentiation between -mu- and -ma- occurs both in VI and in the parallel lines of X.

The Sumerian ventive /m/ can be complemented by a variety of vowels. In OBGT VII, with an intransitive verb and suffix conjugation, unwriteable (perhaps also unspeakable) consonant clusters involving the Sumerian ventive /m/ are resolved by a prefixed vowel: -am$_3$- in the present tense, -i-im- or -im- in the preterite. Here, -am$_3$- may simply be the cuneiform rendering of a vocalic m, while the i of -im- presumably is spoken. See Section 8.4 for more details.

Elsewhere the choice of vowels for resolving consonant clusters near a ventive /m/ looks haphazard. The non-indicative section of the same text VI oscillates between -am$_3$-, -em-, -ma- and -mu-. Here are a few selected excerpts. They not only show the oscillation between the vowels a and u, but also that in morphologically identical constructions sometimes the vowel is skipped and bi$_2$ is assimilated to a preceding ventive m (as in IX§7, where the morphology is /dug$_4$/-/m/-/bi$_2$/-/b/), and sometimes it is

separated from it by a vowel (as in VI§8 and X 8, where the morphology is /gar/-/m/-/bi$_2$/-/b/ and /gub/-/m/-/bi$_2$/-/b/ respectively):

VI§8	gar-**ma**-ni-ib$_2$	*šu-uš-ki-nam*	make someone(bi$_2$!) place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	
	ga-**mu**-ni-ib$_2$-gar	*(lušaškinam)*	let me make someone(bi$_2$!) place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	
	ḫu-**mu**-ni-ib$_2$-gar	*(lišaškinam)*	let him make someone(bi$_2$!) place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	
VI§10	gar-**ma**-ni-⌈ib$_2$⌉	*[šu-uš-ki-na-a]š-šu*	make him(ni) place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	3A
	ga-**ma**-ni-ib$_2$-[gar]	*(lušaškinaššu)*	let me make him(ni) place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	3A
	ḫe$_2$-**ma**-ni-ib$_2$-[gar]	*(lišaškinaššu)*	let him make him(ni) place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	3A
X 8	gub-**mu**-ni-ib$_2$	*šu-zi-iz-za-am*	make someone(bi$_2$!) set it(b) up here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	
X 10	gub-**ma**-ni-ib$_2$	*šu-zi-iz-za-aš-šu*	make him(ni) set it(b) up here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	3A
IX§7	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-**am$_3$**-⌈mi-ib$_2$⌉	⌈*šu-uk-ši-dam*⌉	make someone reach here!	Ni	Š	V	

The preference for -mu- in VI§8 and -ma- in VI§10 may be intentional (the -ma- in the first line of VI§8 may be an oversight). The two paragraphs have a different deep structure; the lack of an Akkadian -*šu* in VI§8 and parallelism to the non-ventive forms in VI§2 and §4 implies that in VI§8 the -ni- really is a dissimilated -bi$_2$-, see Section 9.2.3.

Hence, we might conjecture that /m/-/ni/-/b/ > -ma-ni-ib$_2$, but /m/-/bi$_2$/-/b/ > -mu-ni-ib$_2$. However, this conjecture is thrown in doubt by the following two paragraphs, where VIII uses ma- and IX mu- for morphologically identical forms:

VIII§5	kas$_4$ du$_{11}$(!)-ga-**ma**-ni-ib$_2$	*šu-u[l]-si$_2$-ma-aš-šu*	make him run here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
	kas$_4$ ga-**ma**-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lušalsimaššu)*	let me make him run here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
	kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$-⌈**ma**-ni⌉-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lišalsimaššu)*	let him make him run here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
IX§8	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-**mu**-ni-i[b$_2$]	*[š]u-uk-ši-da-aš-šu*	make him(ni) reach here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
	sa$_2$ ga-**mu**-ni-ib$_2$-[du$_{11}$]	*(lušakšidaššu)*	let me make him(ni) reach here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
	⌈sa$_2$⌉ ḫu-**mu**-ni-i[b$_2$-d]u$_{11}$	*(lišakšidaššu)*	let him make him(ni) reach here!	Ni	Š	V	3A

What adds to the confusion, is that in the following two paragraphs the paradigms show opposite preferences: here, VIII uses mu- and IX ma- for morphologically identical forms:

VIII§19	⌈kas$_4$⌉ **mu**-un-du$_{11}$	*il-[s]u-ma-am*	he ran here	Pt	G	V	
	kas$_4$ **mu**-du$_{11}$	*(alsumam)*	I ran here	Pt	G	V	
	kas$_4$ **mu**-e-du$_{11}$	*(talsumam)*	you ran here	Pt	G	V	
IX§29	sa$_2$ **ma**-an-du$_{11}$	⌈*ik-šu*⌉-*dam*	he reached here	Pt	G	V	
	sa$_2$ **ma**-du$_{11}$	*(akšudam)*	I reached here	Pt	G	V	
	sa$_2$ **ma**-du$_{11}$	*(takšudam)*	you reached here	Pt	G	V	

Apparently, the confusing oscillation between mu-, ma- and other spellings concerns only the ventive. The conjugation prefix /mu/ consistently is written mu- and is mirrored by a non-ventive Akkadian form. It therefore ought to be kept separate from the occasional homographic combination of the ventive /m/ with the auxiliary vowel u, mirrored by an Akkadian ventive. The haphazard choice of vowels to be written or skipped near the ventive suggests that these vowels are weak or non-existent. Possibly the ventive /m/ in these paradigms was pronounced as a vocalic m.

Note that also in other contexts the choice of ancillary vowels looks arbitrary. After a naked imperative, the texts systematically add a vowel. Both tablets of the Ur recension use -i- (line 19: gen-ni = *alik* = "go!"), while the OI recension systematically uses -a- (VII§7: gen-na, VI§1: gar-ra, X 1: gub-ba, and all 9 verbs of IX§50-58). In OBGT VI and X imperative forms consistently insert an -a- after the base, but not before a labial, see Section 9.1.1. Probably these vowels have no morphemic purpose and may correspond to a mere schwa.

12.5 On homography and homophony.

As a rule, the cuneiform writing system prevents us from separating homophony from homography. In the OB paradigms I am aware of only two instances where occasional spelling variations appear to indicate variances in pronunciation, and thereby make possible such a separation. Thus, the suffixed 1st and 2nd person pronouns both are spelled -en, except in one text, where the 2nd person is distinguished by the spelling -e-en (Section 6.2). The 3rd person dative and the (conjectural) locative both are spelled -na-, but occasionally, the dative is written with a double-n. Morphologically, the structure underlying the locative is the 3rd person marker /n/ followed by the locative marker /a/, while in the case of the dative /n/ is followed by the dative marker /ra/, assimilated n-ra > n-na > na (Section 6.4).

In addition to the just mentioned /en/ and /na/, there are three other reasonably clear instances of homophony/homography: $/bi_2/$, /ri/ and /mu/.

The grammatical element $/bi_2/$ has two uses: as a subordinative impersonal subject marker and as a conjugation prefix. Apparently, the two can occur together and must be kept separate (Section 9.4.2). Note that our texts seem to distinguish the spelling bi_2 from bi (for a rare occurrence of the latter see Section 4.2).

The 2nd person pronoun /ri/ occurs in two uses: subordinate subject and locative-2 indirect object. According to their usage in the paradigms (Section 6), subordinative subject and indirect object markers appear to belong to different "slots", so the OB grammarians would regard the two /ri/ as homophonous rather than as identical (Section 6.4).

The paradigms exhibit a clear separation between the conjugation prefix /mu/, the 1st person pronoun /mu/ and the ventive /m/, which also can be written mu (Sections 8.5 and 12.4).

Spurious homophony can be caused by structural differences between Sumerian and Akkadian grammar. For example, transitive subjects, direct objects and intransitive subordinate subjects are kept separate in Akkadian, but may be identical from the point of view of ergative Sumerian (Section 6.2). In this case, I believe that the OB grammarians were aware that the homophony was apparent only.

The prefix /ba/ has two seemingly disjoint meanings: separative and stative/passive. But maybe the semantic range of /ba/ is similar to that of the English "off", namely implying a move out of the area of immediate control. If this is so, there would be identity between the two /ba/ rather than homophony. Possibly the OB grammarians shared this interpretation (Section 9.4.5).

13 Summary and conclusions.

The paradigms under discussion give a surprisingly detailed comparison of Akkadian and Sumerian verbal morpho-syntax. They comprise several layers: an Akkadian based grid presenting the basic Sumerian verbal structures, several inserts covering features transcending the grid, and a few accidental irregularities.

The OB grammarians must have been aware of the agglutinative character of the Sumerian constructions and the paradigms are compatible with an assumed basic Sumerian morphology comprising six "slots" in the order: (1) conjugation prefix, (2) indirect object, (3) subordinate subject, (4) direct object, (5) verbal base, (6) subject. There are minor modifications to this scheme to cover intransitivity and split ergativity. The forms can be preceded by a particle expressing a wish (ga-, ḫe-) or a negation (nu-, na-). See Section 6. The conjugated Akkadian forms are somewhat coarser and do not fully correspond to the Sumerian versions.

Evidently, the OB grammarians considered the aspects and tenses (imperative, volitive, precative, stative, preterite and present tense) of Akkadian and Sumerian to be more or less coextensive – this is implicit in the grid structure of OBGT VI and VII. Though, there are substantial discrepancies between the Akkadian and the Sumerian notions of the stative (see Section 6.5). The paradigms nicely show that the Sumerian verbal system is split ergative (Sections 6.2 and 7). They give an admirably clear segmentation of the so-called conjugation prefixes (Sections 6.5 and 9.3), somewhat different from the still controversial modern views.

Unexpectedly, the OB grammatical understanding conspicuously separates the prefix /mu/, the ventive /m/, and the 1st person pronoun /mu/ (Sections 8.5 and 12.4), and it even manages to discriminate between the non-ventive 1st person dative and the ventive, which in Akkadian coincide (Section 9.2.1). With regard to the case system, the paradigms split the Akkadian dative into a Sumerian dative, terminative and locative (Section 6.4), and the Akkadian accusative into a Sumerian comitative (Section 6.4), ablative (Section 8.7) and subordinative (the latter concerning the subordinate subject, or underlying agent, of a causative construction, with an interesting differentiation between transitive and intransitive constructions, Sections 7.2 and 9.4.2).

The paradigms document an interesting dissimilation of bi_2 to ni after labial + vowel (Section 9.2.3). They almost disentangle the thorny details of what Edzard (2003: 98)[6] has called the "complex of directive and locative 2", covering aspects of the subordinative and locative (Sections 6.3 and 6.4).

It is remarkable that the paradigms seem to put special emphasis on precisely those aspects that still are controversial in modern Sumerian grammars. Apparently, they were regarded as difficult 4000 years ago. Were these questions controversial already then?

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15 Index of passages cited.

The OBGT texts III to X here are referenced under the numbers 03 to 10.

Appendix A

Sumerian Verbal Paradigms: The Texts.

Contents

The grammatical texts OBGT VI-X cover verbal paradigms for various types of verbs:

- an intransitive verb (OBGT VII: gen | du | re$_7$ | su$_8$ = *alākum* = "to go"),

- transitive verbs (OBGT VI: gar = *šakānum* = "to put", and OBGT X: gub = *izuzzum* = "to stand", here also treated transitively: "to set up"),

- composite transitive verbs (OBGT VIII: kas$_4$ … du$_{11}$ = *lasāmum* = "to run", and OBGT IX: sa$_2$ … du$_{11}$ = *kašādum* = "to reach", where kas$_4$ and sa$_2$ are treated as direct objects of the auxiliary verb du$_{11}$; roughly "to do a running", "to do a reaching").

Some of the texts fill the space remaining at the end of the tablet with forms belonging to miscellaneous other verbs.

The transliterations are based on MSL IV (1956), utilizing some corrections by Black (1991). A few erroneous restorations were corrected. The English translations often are very tentative.

The unilingual paradigm N3513+N3592 is taken from Black (1991: 155-158).

The Oriental Institute texts (A24185 to A24189) comprise the following number of lines:

OBGT VI	= A24187	227
OBGT VII	= A24189	318
OBGT VIII	= A24188	91
OBGT IX	= A24185	163
OBGT X	= A24186	74
total		873

Among the five texts, OBGT VII is very tightly organized, OBGT VI and X are somewhat less so, and OBGT VIII and IX are the least disciplined.

I believe now to understand practically everything of OBGT VII, apart from minor phonetical or graphical problems. There are a few more open problems in the paradigms VI and VIII-X, but I believe to have now understood the syntax (but not necessarily the semantics) of almost all forms.

The following streamlined listings of the texts originally had been prepared as a prerequisite for the structural analysis on the basis of MSL IV (1956) and Black (1991). I numbered the paragraphs, added tentative translations and gave preliminary determinations of the morphological structures. While the structural analysis, as given in the rightmost columns, ordinarily reflects the Akkadian forms and should suffice to explicate their meanings, the translations try to render the Sumerian ones, which often are more detailed. Later on, repeated efforts were made to update and correct these listings in view of the results emerging from my analysis of the paradigms, but I am sure that some oversights have remained.

OBGT VI. Verbal Paradigm:gar = *šakānum* = to put

Column 1 gives the line number 06Nxxx according to the publication in MSL IV, OBGT VI.

Column 2 gives the paragraph number.

Column 3 gives the Sumerian forms.

Column 4 gives the Akkadian forms.

Column 5 gives my suggested translation (which sometimes is tentative).

Columns 6-9 give my morphological analysis. They generally reflect the Akkadian forms.
        Column 6:   aspect (Non-indicative, Present, Preterite, Stative)
        Column 7:   the Akkadian stem (G, Gt, N, Nt, Š, Št)
        Column 8:   ventive or non-ventive (V or blank)
        Column 9:   person of the object and case (Dative or Accusative, blank if there is no object)

Inserts are highlighted.

06N000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
06N001	VI§1	gar-ra	*šu(!)-*⌜*ku*⌝*-un*	place (it, or yourself?)!	Ni	G		
06N002	VI§1	ga-gar	*lu-uš-ku-un*	let me place (it, or myself?)!	Ni	G		
06N003	VI§1	ḫe₂-gar	*li-*⌜*iš*⌝*-ku-un*	let him place (it, or himself?)!	Ni	G		
06N004	VI§2	gar-bi₂-ib₂	⌜*šu*⌝*-uš-ki-in*	make someone(bi₂) place it(b)!	Ni	Š		
06N005	VI§2	ga-bi₂-ib₂-gar	*lu-ša-aš-ki-in*	let me make someone place it!	Ni	Š		
06N006	VI§2	ḫe₂-bi₂-ib₂-gar	*li-š[a-aš-ki-in]*	let him make someone place it!	Ni	Š		
06N007	VI§3	gar-ra-an-da	[*šu-ku-uš-šu*]	place (it, or yourself?) with him(n-da)!	Ni	G		3A
06N008	VI§3	ga-an-da-gar	[*lu-uš-ku-uš-šu*]	let me place (it, or myself?) with him!	Ni	G		3A
06N009	VI§3	ḫe₂-en-da-gar	[*li-iš-ku-uš-šu*]	let him place (it, or himself?) with him!	Ni	G		3A
06N010	VI§4	gar-ra-ni-ib₂	[*šuškiššu*][33]	make him(ni) place it(b)!	Ni	Š		3A
06N011	VI§4	ga-ni-ib₂-gar	[*lušaškiššu*]	let me make him place it!	Ni	Š		3A
06N012	VI§4	ḫe₂-ni-ib₂-gar	[*lišaškiššu*]	let him make him place it!	Ni	Š		3A

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[33] Restoration of the pronoun is certain in view of the parallelism of §§1-6 with §§7-12 (non-ventive versus ventive forms); §10 has gar-ma-ni-ib₂ = [*šu-uš-ki-na-a*]*š-šu*.

06N000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
06N013	VI§5	gar-ra-na-˹ab˺	*šu-ku-˹uš˺-šum*	place it(b) for him(na)!	Ni	G		3D
06N014	VI§5	ga-na-ab-[gar]	*(luškuššum)*	may I place it(b) for him(na)!	Ni	G		3D
06N015	VI§5	ḫe₂-na-ab-[gar]	*(liškuššum)*	may he place it(b) for him(na)!	Ni	G		3D
06N016	VI§6	gar-ra-na-ni-ib₂	*šu-uš-ki-iš-šum*	make him(ni) place it(b) for him(na)!	Ni	Š		3D
06N017	VI§6	ga-na-ni-ib₂-gar	*(lušaškiššum)*	may I make him(ni) place it(b) for him(na)!	Ni	Š		3D
06N018	VI§6	ḫe₂-na-ni-ib₂-gar	*(lišaškiššum)*	may he make him(ni) place it(b) for him(na)!	Ni	Š		3D
06N019	VI§7	gar-ma-ab	*šu-uk-nam*	place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	
06N020	VI§7	ga-am₃-gar[34]	*(luškunam)*	let me place it(b)/myself(ø) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	
06N021	VI§7	ḫe₂-em-gar	*(liškunam)*	let him place it(b)/himself(ø) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	
06N022	VI§8	gar-ma-ni-ib₂	*šu-uš-ki-nam*	make someone(bi₂!) place it(b) here(m)![35]	Ni	Š	V	
06N023	VI§8	ga-mu-ni-ib₂-gar	*(lušaškinam)*	let me make someone(bi₂!) place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	
06N024	VI§8	ḫu-mu-ni-ib₂-gar	*(lišaškinam)*	let him make someone(bi₂!) place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	
06N025	VI§9	gar-ma-˹da˺-ab	*šu-uk-na-[a]š-šu*	place it(b) with him(da) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	3A
06N026	VI§9	ga-am₃-da(!)-gar	*(luškunaššu)*	let me place it(b)/myself(ø) with him here!	Ni	G	V	3A
06N027	VI§9	ḫe₂-em-˹da˺-gar	*(liškunaššu)*	let him place it(b)/himself(ø) with him here!	Ni	G	V	3A
06N028	VI§10	gar-ma-ni-˹ib₂˺	*[šu-uš-ki-na-a]š-šu*	make him(ni) place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	3A
06N029	VI§10	ga-ma-ni-ib₂-[gar]	*(lušaškinaššu)*	let me make him(ni) place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	3A
06N030	VI§10	ḫe₂-ma-ni-ib₂-[gar]	*(lišaškinaššu)*	let him make him(ni) place it(b) here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	3A
06N031	VI§11	gar-mu-un-na-[ab]	*[šu-uk-na-aš-šu]m*	place it(b) for him(na) here(m)![36]	Ni	G	V	3D
06N032	VI§11	ga-mu-un-na-a[b-ga]r	*l[u-uš-ku-n]a-aš-šu[m]*	let me place it(b) for him(na) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	3D
06N033	VI§11	ḫu-mu-u[n-na-ab]-gar	*(liškunaššum)*	let him place it(b) for him(na) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	3D
06N034	VI§12	gar-mu-n[a-ni]-ib₂	*šu-uš-ki-na-aš-šum*	make him(ni) place it(b) for him(na) here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	3D
06N035	VI§12	ga-mu-[na-ni-i]b₂-gar	*(lušaškinaššum)*	let me make him place it for him here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
06N036	VI§12	ḫu-mu-˹na-ni˺-ib₂-gar	*(lišaškinaššum)*	let him make him place it for him here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
06N037	VI§13	gar-ma-ra	*šu-u[k-na]m*	place (yourself?) for me(ma-ra)!	Ni	G		1D
06N038	VI§13	ga-ra-ab-gar	*(luškukkum)*	let me place someone(b) for you(ra)!	Ni	G		2D
06N039	VI§13	ḫa-[r]a-ab-gar	*(liškukkum)*	let him place someone(b) for you(ra)!	Ni	G		2D
06N040	VI§14	g[a-r]a-ni-ib₂-gar	*lu-ša-aš-ki-i[k-kum]*	may I make him(ni) place it(b) for you(ra)!	Ni	Š		2D
06N041	VI§14	ḫ[a-r]a-ni-ib₂-gar	*(lišaškikkum)*	may he make him(ni) place it(b) for you(ra)!	Ni	Š		2D
06N042	VI§15	g[a]-mu-ra-ab-gar	*l[u-u]š-ku-na-ak-ku[m]*	may I place it(b) for you(ra) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	2D
06N043	VI§15	[ḫ]u-mu-ra-ab-gar	*(liškunakkum)*	may he place it(b) for you(ra) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	2D
06N044	VI§16	ga-mu-ra-ni-ib₂-gar	*lu-ša-aš-ki-na-ak-kum*	may I make him(ni) place it(b) here(m) for you(ra)!	Ni	Š	V	2D
06N045	VI§16	ḫu-mu-ra-ni-ib₂-gar	*(lišaškinakkum)*	may he make him place it here for you!	Ni	Š	V	2D

[34] Probably /b/ assimilated to -m-.

[35] Difference to §10: a comparison with §2 suggests that -ni- here is a dissimilation of -bi₂-.

[36] Why the -nn-?

06N000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
06N046	VI§17	gar-mu-un	*šu-uk-na-an-ni*	Akkadian: place me! Sumerian: place him here! (?)	Ni	G		1A
06N047	VI§17	ga-e-⌜da⌝-gar	*(luškukka)*	let me place him(n) with you(e-da)!	Ni	G		2A
06N048	VI§17	⌜ḫe₂⌝-e-da-gar	*(liškukka)*	let him place him(n) with you(e-da)!	Ni	G		2A
06N049	VI§18	[ga]-mu-e-da-gar	⌜*lu-uš*⌝-*ku-na-ak-kum*[37]	let me place myself(ø) here with you(e-da)!	Ni	G	V	2A
06N050	VI§18	[ḫ]e₂-mu-e-da-gar	*(liškunakka)*	let him place me(ø) here with you(e-da)!	Ni	G	V	2A
06N051	VI§19	[gar]-mu-ub	*šu-uš-ki-na-an-ni*	make me(mu) place it(b)![38]	Ni	Š		1A
06N052	VI§19	[ga]-ri-ib₂-gar	*(lušaškikka)*	may I make you(ri) place it(b)!	Ni	Š		2A
06N053	VI§19	[ḫe₂]-ri-ib₂-gar	*(lišaškikka)*	may he make you(ri) place it(b)!	Ni	Š		2A
06N054	VI§20	[g]a-mu-ri-ib₂-gar	*lu-ša-aš-ki-na-ak-kum*[39]	may I make you(ri) place it(b) here!	Ni	Š	V	2A
06N055	VI§20	[ḫ]u-mu-ri-ib₂-gar	*(lišaškinakka)*	may he make you(ri) place it(b) here!	Ni	Š	V	2A
06N056	VI§21	gar-bi	*šu-ku-un*	place it(b)!	Ni	G		
06N057	VI§21	gar-ni	*(šukun)*	place him(n)!	Ni	G		
06N058	VI§22	gar-ba	*na-aš-ki-in*	hide![40]	Ni	N		
06N059	VI§22	ga-ba-gar	*(lunnaškin)*	let me hide!	Ni	N		
06N060	VI§22	ḫa-ba-gar	*(linnaškin)*	let him hide!	Ni	N		
06N061	VI§23	gar-ba-na-ab	*na-aš-ki-in-šum*	have it(b) hidden for him!	Ni	N		3D
06N062	VI§23	ga-ba-na-gar	*(lunnaškinšum)*	let me hide for him!	Ni	N		3D
06N063	VI§23	ḫa-ba-na-gar	*(linnaškinšum)*	let him hide for him!	Ni	N		3D
06N064	VI§24	gar-⌜am₃⌝-ma	*na-aš-ki-nam*	hide here!	Ni	N	V	
06N065	VI§24	[ga-a]m₃-ma-gar	*(lunnaškinam)*	let me hide here!	Ni	N	V	
06N066	VI§24	[ḫe₂-e]m-ma-gar	*(linnaškinam)*	let him hide here!	Ni	N	V	
06N067	VI§25	gar-am₃-ma-še-[eb₂]	*na-aš-ki-na-aš-šu[m]*	have it(b) hidden here toward him!	Ni	N	V	3D
06N068	VI§25	ga-am₃-ma-še-eb₂-gar	*(lunnaškinaššum)*	let me have it(b) hidden here toward him!	Ni	N	V	3D
06N069	VI§25	ḫe₂-em-ma-še-eb₂-gar	*(linnaškinaššum)*	let him have it(b) hidden here toward him!	Ni	N	V	3D
06N070	VI§26	gar-am₃-ma-še	*na-aš-ki-na-aš-šu*[41]	hide here toward him!	Ni	N	V	3A
06N071	VI§26	ga-am₃-ma-še-gar	*(lunnaškinaššum)*	let me hide here toward him!	Ni	N	V	3A
06N072	VI§26	ḫe₂-em-ma-še-gar	*(linnaškinaššum)*	let him hide here toward him!	Ni	N	V	3A
06N073	VI§27	gar-ba-ta[42]	*ši-*⌜*it*⌝*-[k]a-an*	put away!	Ni	Gt		
06N074	VI§27	ga-ba-ta-ga[r]	*(luštakan)*	let me put away!	Ni	Gt		
06N075	VI§27	⌜ḫa-ba-ta-gar⌝	*(lištakan)*	let him put away!	Ni	Gt		

[37] Error for *-ka*?

[38] Guess. What is the difference to §17?

[39] Error for *-ka*.

[40] Extremely tentative.

[41] *-šu* must be an error for *-šum.*

[42] in VI§27-28, -ta- may be an error for -ab-.

06N000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
06N076	VI§28	gar-⌈ba-na⌉-ta[43]	ši-it-ka-[aš-š]um	put away for him(na)!	Ni	Gt		3D
06N077	VI§28	ga-ba-na-ta-gar	(luštakaššum)	let me put away for him!	Ni	Gt		3D
06N078	VI§28	ḫa-ba-na-ta-gar	(lištakaššum)	let him put away for him!	Ni	Gt		3D
06N079	VI§29	an-gar	ša-ki-in	he(ø) is placed	St	G		
06N080	VI§29	an-gar-re-en	(šaknaku)	I am placed	St	G		
06N081	VI§29	an-gar-re-en	(šaknata)	you are placed	St	G		
06N082	VI§30	ba-ab-gar	⌈šu⌉-uš-ku-un	he(ø) was placed by someone(b)	St	Š		
06N083	VI§30	ba-ab-gar-re-en	(šuškunaku)	I(en) was placed by someone(b)	St	Š		
06N084	VI§30	ba-ab-gar-re-en	(šuškunata)	you(en) were placed by someone(b)	St	Š		
06N085	VI§31	an-da-gar	ša-ki-iš-šu	he is placed with(da) him(n)	St	G		3A
06N086	VI§31	⌈an⌉-da-gar-re-en	ša-ak-na-ak-šu(text:-ku)	I(en) am placed with(da) him(n)	St	G		3A
06N087	VI§31	⌈an⌉-da-gar-re-en	ša-ak-na-as-su$_2$	you(en) are placed with(da) him(n)	St	G		3A
06N088	VI§32	ba-da-ab-gar	šu(!)-uš-ku-un-šu(!)	he was placed with him by someone	St	Š		3A
06N089	VI§32	ba-da-ab-gar-re-en	(šuškunakšu)	I was placed with him by someone	St	Š		3A
06N090	VI§32	ba-da-ab-gar-re-en	(šuškunassu)	you were placed with him by someone	St	Š		3A
06N091	VI§33	an-na-gar	⌈ša⌉-ki-iš-šum	he is placed for him(na)	St	G		3D
06N092	VI§33	an-na-gar-re-en	(šaknakšum)	I am placed for him(na)	St	G		3D
06N093	VI§33	an-na-gar-re-en	(šaknassum)	you are placed for him(na)	St	G		3D
06N094	VI§34	an-na-ni-⌈ib$_2$⌉-gar	šu-uš-ku-un-šum	someone(b) made him(ni) place him(ø) for him(na)	St	Š		3D
06N095	VI§34	an-na-ni-⌈ib$_2$⌉-gar-re-en	(šuškunakšum)	someone(b) made him(ni) place me(en) for him(na)	St	Š		3D
06N096	VI§34	an-na-ni-⌈ib$_2$⌉-gar-re-en	(šuškunassum)	someone(b) made him(ni) place you(en) for him(na)	St	Š		3D
06N097	VI§35	ab-gar[44]	ša-ki-in	someone(b) had been placing it	St	G		
06N098	VI§35	a-gar	(šaknaku)	I(ø) had been placing it	St	G		
06N099	VI§35	e-gar	(šaknata)	you(e < ã-e) had been placing it	St	G		
06N100	VI§36	i$_3$-gar[45]	iš-ku-un	he placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
06N101	VI§36	i$_3$-gar	(aškun)	I placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
06N102	VI§36	i$_3$-gar	(taškun)	you placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
06N103	VI§37	bi$_2$-in-gar[46]	iš-ku-un	he(n) placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
06N104	VI§37	bi$_2$-⌈gar⌉	(aškun)	I(ø) placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
06N105	VI§37	bi$_2$-gar	(taškun)	you(ø) placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
06N106	VI§38	bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar[47]	u$_2$(!)-ša-aš-ki-in	he(ø) had it(b) placed	Pt	Š		

[43] Note the order: ba-na-ta!

[44] Note the infix conjugation, which suggests a transitive preterite tense interpretation.

[45] One expects in-gar in the first line, but the -n- is absent also in X 26 and VIII §27.

[46] Irregular variant to §36.

[47] Irregular; note suffix conjugation.

06N000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
06N107	VI§38	bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar-re-en	*(ušaškin)*	I(en) had it(b) placed	Pt	Š		
06N108	VI§38	bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gar-re-en	*(tušaškin)*	you(en) had it(b) placed	Pt	Š		
06N109	VI§39	mi-ni-in-gar[48]	*u$_2$-ša-aš-ki-in*	he had him(n) placed by someone(bi$_2$)	Pt	Š		
06N110	VI§39	mi-ni-in-gar-re-en	*(ušaškin)*	I(en) had him(n) placed by someone(bi$_2$)	Pt	Š		
06N111	VI§39	mi-ni-in-gar-re-en	*(tušaškin)*	you(en) had him(n) placed by someone(bi$_2$)	Pt	Š		
06N112	VI§40	in-da-gar[49]	*iš-ku-un-šu*	he placed with him(da)	Pt	G		3A
06N113	VI§40	[in]-da-gar	*(aškunšu)*	I placed with him	Pt	G		3A
06N114	VI§40	in-[d]a-gar	*(taškunšu)*	you placed with him	Pt	G		3A
06N115	VI§41	in-[di-n]i-ib$_2$-gar	*u$_2$-ša-aš-k[i-i]š-šu(!)*	someone(b) caused him(ni) to place with him(di)	Pt	Š		3A
06N116	VI§41	in-d[i-n]i-gar	*(ušaškiššu)*	I caused him(ni) to place with him(di)	Pt	Š		3A
06N117	VI§41	in-d[i]-ni-gar	*(tušaškiššu)*	you caused him(ni) to place with him(di)	Pt	Š		3A
06N118	VI§42	in-⌜na⌝-an-gar	*iš-ku-un-šum*	he(n) placed it for him(na)	Pt	G		3D
06N119	VI§42	i[n-n]a-gar	*(aškunšum)*	I placed it for him(na)	Pt	G		3D
06N120	VI§42	[i]n-na-e-gar[50]	*(taškunšum)*	you placed it for him(na)	Pt	G		3D
06N121	VI§43	in-na-ni-in-gar	*u$_2$-ša-aš-ki-iš-šum*	he(n) caused him(ni) to place for him(na)	Pt	Š		3D
06N122	VI§43	in-na-ni-gar	*(ušaškiššum)*	I caused him(ni) to place for him(na)	Pt	Š		3D
06N123	VI§43	in-na-ni-gar	*(tušaškiššum)*	you caused him(ni) to place for him(na)	Pt	Š		3D
06N124	VI§44	mu-un-gar	*iš-ku-un*	he(n) placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
06N125	VI§44	mu-gar	*(aškun)*	I placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
06N126	VI§44	mu-gar	*(taškun)*	you placed it(ø)	Pt	G		
06N127	VI§45	mu-ni-in-gar	*u$_2$-ša-aš-ki-in*	he(n) caused someone(bi$_2$) to place it(ø)	Pt	Š		
06N128	VI§45	mu-ni-gar	*(ušaškin)*	I caused someone(bi$_2$) to place it(ø)	Pt	Š		
06N129	VI§45	mu-ni-gar	*(tušaškin)*	you caused someone(bi$_2$) to place it(ø)	Pt	Š		
06N130	VI§46	mu-un-da-gar[51]	*iš-ku-un-šu*	he(n) placed (it) with him(da)	Pt	G		3A
06N131	VI§46	mu-da-gar	*aš-ku-un-šu*	I placed (it) with him(da)	Pt	G		3A
06N132	VI§46	mu-da-gar	*ta-aš-ku-un-šu*	you placed (it) with him(da)	Pt	G		3A
06N133	VI§47	mu-di-ni-ib$_2$-gar	*u$_2$-ša-aš-ki-iš-š[u]*	they(b) caused him(ni) to place (it) with him(di)	Pt	Š		3A
06N134	VI§47	mu-di-ni-gar	*(ušaškiššu)*	I caused him(ni) to place (it) with him(di)	Pt	Š		3A
06N135	VI§47	mu-di-ni-gar	*(tušaškiššu)*	you caused him(ni) to place (it) with him(di)	Pt	Š		3A
06N136	VI§48	mu-na-an-gar	*iš-ku-un-šum*	he(n) placed (it) for him(na)	Pt	G		3D
06N137	VI§48	mu-na-gar	*(aškunšum)*	I placed (it) for him(na)	Pt	G		3D
06N138	VI§48	mu-na-gar	*(taškunšum)*	you placed (it) for him(na)	Pt	G		3D
06N139	VI§49	mu-na-ni-in-gar	*u$_2$-ša-aš-ki-iš-šum*	he(n) caused him(ni) to place (it) for him(na)	Pt	Š		3D

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[48] Irregular; note suffix conjugation.
[49] Expected i$_3$-da-an-gar or in-da-an-gar.
[50] Note the rare -e-.
[51] Expected: mu-da-an-gar or mu-un-da-an-gar

06N000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
06N140	VI§49	⌜mu⌝-na-ni-gar	(ušaškiššum)	I caused him(ni) to place for (it) him(na)	Pt	Š		3D
06N141	VI§49	⌜mu-na⌝-ni-gar	(tušaškiššum)	you caused him(ni) to place (it) for him(na)	Pt	Š		3D
06N142	VI§50	⌜ba-an⌝-gar	iš-ta-ka-an	he(n) put away	Pt	Gt		
06N143	VI§50	⌜ba⌝-gar	(aštakan)	I put away	Pt	Gt		
06N144	VI§50	ba-gar	(taštakan)	you put away	Pt	Gt		
06N145	VI§51	⌜ba⌝-ni-in-gar	uš-ta-aš-ki-in	he(n) caused someone(bi$_2$) to put away	Pt	Št		
06N146	VI§51	ba-ni-gar	(uštaškin)	I caused someone(bi$_2$) to put away	Pt	Št		
06N147	VI§51	⌜ba-ni-gar⌝	(tuštaškin)	you caused someone(bi$_2$) to put away	Pt	Št		
06N148	VI§52	ba-[d]a-an-gar	[i]š-ta-ka-an-šu	he(n) put away with him(da)	Pt	Gt		3A
06N149	VI§52	⌜ba-da-gar⌝	(aštakanšu)	I put away with him(da)	Pt	Gt		3A
06N150	VI§52	⌜ba-da⌝-gar	(taštakanšu)	you put away with him(da)	Pt	Gt		3A
06N151	VI§53	⌜ba-di-ni-ib$_2$⌝-gar	uš-⌜ta⌝-aš-ki-in-šu	they(b) caused him(ni) to put away with him(di)	Pt	Št		3A
06N152	VI§53	⌜ba-di-ni-gar⌝	(uštakinšu)	I caused him(ni) to put away with him(di)	Pt	Št		3A
06N153	VI§53	⌜ba-di-ni-gar⌝	(tuštakinšu)	you caused him(ni) to put away with him(di)	Pt	Št		3A
06N154	VI§54	⌜ba-na⌝-an-gar	⌜iš-ta⌝-ka-an-šum	he(n) put (it) away for him(na)	Pt	Gt		3D
06N155	VI§54	⌜ba-na-gar⌝	(aštakanšum)	I put (it) away for him(na)	Pt	Gt		3D
06N156	VI§54	ba-na-gar	(taštakanšum)	you put (it) away for him(na)	Pt	Gt		3D
06N157	VI§55	ba-⌜na⌝-ni-⌜in⌝-gar	uš-ta-aš-ki-in-šum	he(n) caused him(ni) to put (it) away for him(na)	Pt	Št		3D
06N158	VI§55	⌜ba-na⌝-ni-gar	(uštaškinšum)	I caused him(ni) to put (it) away for him(na)	Pt	Št		3D
06N159	VI§55	ba-⌜na⌝-ni-gar	(tuštaškinšum)	you caused him(ni) to put (it) away for him(na)	Pt	Št		3D
06N160	VI§56	ba-gar	⌜it-ta⌝-aš-ka-[an]	he/it was put away	Pt	Nt		
06N161	VI§56	⌜ba-gar⌝-re-en	⌜at-ta⌝-aš-ka-[an]	I was put away	Pt	Nt		
06N162	VI§56	⌜ba⌝-gar-re-en	⌜ta⌝-at-ta-aš-[ka-an]	you were put away	Pt	Nt		
06N163	VI§57	ba-na-gar	⌜it⌝-ta-aš-ka-an-⌜šum⌝	he/it was put away for him	Pt	Nt		3D
06N164	VI§57	⌜ba-na-gar⌝-re-en	(attaškanšum)	I was put away for him	Pt	Nt		3D
06N165	VI§57	⌜ba-na-gar-re⌝-en	(tattaškanšum)	you were put away for him	Pt	Nt		3D
06N166	VI§58	⌜im-ma-an⌝-gar	iš-ta-ak-nam	he(n) put away here	Pt	Gt	V	
06N167	VI§58	[im-m]a-gar	aš-ta-ak-nam	I put away here	Pt	Gt	V	
06N168	VI§58	⌜im-ma⌝-gar	(taštaknam)	you put away here	Pt	Gt	V	
06N169	VI§59	⌜im-ma-ni-in⌝-gar	uš-ta-aš-ki-nam	he(n) caused someone(bi$_2$) to put away here	Pt	Št	V	
06N170	VI§59	⌜im-ma-ni⌝-gar	(uštaškinam)	I caused someone(bi$_2$) to put away here	Pt	Št	V	
06N171	VI§59	im-⌜ma-ni⌝-gar	(tuštaškinam)	you caused someone(bi$_2$) to put away here	Pt	Št	V	
06N172	VI§60	im-ma-⌜da⌝-an-gar	iš-ta-ak-na-aš-šu	he(n) put away here with him(da)	Pt	Gt	V	3A
06N173	VI§60	im-⌜ma⌝-da-⌜gar⌝	(aštaknaššu)	I put away here with him(da)	Pt	Gt	V	3A
06N174	VI§60	im-⌜ma⌝-da-gar	(taštaknaššu)	you put away here with him(da)	Pt	Gt	V	3A
06N175	VI§61	⌜im-ma-di-ni-ib$_2$⌝-gar	uš-ta-aš-ki-na-aš-šu	they(b) caused him(ni) to put away here with him(di)	Pt	Št	V	3A

06N000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
06N176	VI§61	im-ma-⌈di⌉-ni-gar	(uštaškinaššu)	I caused him(ni) to put away here with him(di)	Pt	Št	V	3A
06N177	VI§61	im-ma-[d]i-ni-gar	(tuštaškinaššu)	you caused him(ni) to put away here with him	Pt	Št	V	3A
06N178	VI§62	im-ma-na-an-gar	iš-ta-ak-na-aš-šum	he(n) put away here for him(na)	Pt	Gt		3D
06N179	VI§62	im-ma-na-gar	(aštaknaššum)	I put away here for him(na)	Pt	Gt		3D
06N180	VI§62	im-ma-na-gar	(taštaknaššum)	you put away here for him(na)	Pt	Gt		3D
06N181	VI§63	im-ma-na-ni-in-gar	uš-ta-aš-ki-na-aš-šum	he(n) caused him(ni) to put away for him(na)	Pt	Št	V	3D
06N182	VI§63	im-ma-na-ni-gar	(uštaškinaššum)	I caused him(ni) to put away for him(na)	Pt	Št	V	3D
06N183	VI§63	im-ma-na-ni-gar	(tuštaškinaššum)	you caused him(ni) to put away for him(na)	Pt	Št	V	3D
06N184	VI§64	im-ma-⌈an⌉-gar[52]	⌈it-ta⌉-aš-ka-nam	he/it was put away here	Pt	Nt	V	
06N185	VI§64	im-ma-⌈gar-re⌉-en	(attaškanam)	I was put away here	Pt	Nt	V	
06N186	VI§64	⌈im-ma⌉-gar-re(!)-en	(tattaškanam)	you were put away here	Pt	Nt	V	
06N187	VI§65	i[m-m]a-⌈na⌉-gar	⌈it-ta⌉-aš-ka-na-aš-šum	he/it was put away here for him(na)	Pt	Nt	V	3D
06N188	VI§65	[im-ma]-⌈na-gar⌉-re-en	(attaškanaššum)	I was put away here for him(na)	Pt	Nt	V	3D
06N189	VI§65	i[m-m]a-⌈na-gar-re-en⌉	(tattaškanaššum)	you were put away here for him(na)	Pt	Nt	V	3D
06N190	VI§66	⌈ma⌉-an-gar	⌈iš⌉-ku-nam	he(n) put (it) here	Pt	G	V	
06N191	VI§66	⌈ma-gar⌉	(aškunam)	I put (it) here	Pt	G	V	
06N192	VI§66	⌈ma-gar⌉	(taškunam)	you put (it) here	Pt	G	V	
06N193	VI§67	⌈ma-ni-in-gar⌉	⌈u₂-ša⌉-aš-ki-nam	he(n) caused someone(bi₂) to put (it) here	Pt	Š	V	
06N194	VI§67	⌈ma-ni-gar⌉	(ušaškinam)	I caused someone(bi₂) to put (it) here	Pt	Š	V	
06N195	VI§67	⌈ma-ni-gar⌉	(tušaškinam)	you caused someone(bi₂) to put (it) here	Pt	Š	V	
06N196	VI§68	⌈ma-da-an-gar⌉	⌈iš-ku⌉-na-aš-⌈šu⌉	he(n) put (it) with him(da) here	Pt	G	V	3A
06N197	VI§68	⌈ma-da-gar⌉	(aškunaššu)	I put (it) with him(da) here	Pt	G	V	3A
06N198	VI§68	⌈ma-da-gar⌉	(taškunaššu)	you put (it) with him(da) here	Pt	G	V	3A
06N199	VI§69	⌈ma-di-ni-ib₂-gar⌉	⌈u₂-ša⌉-aš-ki-na-aš-šu	someone(b) caused him(ni) to put it with him(di) here	Pt	Š	V	3A
06N200	VI§69	⌈ma-di-ni-gar⌉	(ušaškinaššu)	I caused him(ni) to put it with him(di) here	Pt	Š	V	3A
06N201	VI§69	⌈ma-di-ni-gar⌉	(tušaškinaššu)	you caused him(ni) to put it with him(di) here	Pt	Š	V	3A
06N202	VI§70	⌈ma-ši-in-gar⌉	⌈iš-ku-na-aš⌉-šum	he(n) put (it) to him(ši) here	Pt	G	V	3D
06N203	VI§70	⌈ma-ši-gar⌉	(aškunaššum)	I put (it) to him(ši) here	Pt	G	V	3D
06N204	VI§70	⌈ma-ši-gar⌉	(taškunaššum)	you put (it) to him(ši) here	Pt	G	V	3D
06N205	VI§71	⌈ma-ši-ni⌉-[in]-⌈gar⌉	⌈u₂-ša-aš-ki-na-aš-šum⌉	he(n) caused him(ni) to put (it) to him(ši) here	Pt	Š	V	3D
06N206	VI§71	⌈ma-ši-ni-gar⌉	(ušaškinaššum)	I caused him(ni) to put (it) to him(ši) here	Pt	Š	V	3D
06N207	VI§71	⌈ma-ši-ni-gar⌉	(tušaškinaššum)	you caused him(ni) to put (it) to him(ši) here	Pt	Š	V	3D
06N208	VI§72	⌈ma-gar⌉	⌈ša-ak-nam⌉	he(ø) is placed for me(ma)	St	G		1D
06N209	VI§72	⌈a-ra-gar⌉	⌈ša-ak-na-ak(?)-kum⌉	he(ø) is placed for you(ra)[53]	St	G		2D

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[52] Black p. 29: the infixed -n- must be in error.

06N000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
06N210	VI§72	a-⌈ra-gar-re-en⌉	⌈ša-ak-na-ak-kum⌉	I(en) am placed for you(ra)[54]	St	G		2D
06N211	VI§73	i-⌈ra-an-gar⌉[55]	⌈iš-ku-un-kum⌉	he(n) placed (it) for you(ra)	Pt	G		2D
06N212	VI§73	i-ra-⌈gar⌉	*(aškunkum)*	I placed (it) for you(ra)	Pt	G		2D
06N213	VI§73	i-ra-ni-⌈in-gar⌉	⌈u_2-ša-aš⌉-ki-ik-[kum]	he(n) made him(ni) place (it) for you(ra)	Pt	Š		2D
06N214	VI§74	mu-⌈ra-an(!)-gar⌉	⌈iš⌉-[ku]-⌈un⌉-[kum]	he(n) placed (it) for you(ra)	Pt	G		2D
06N215	VI§74	⌈mu-ra-ni-in-gar⌉	⌈u_2-ša-aš-ki-ik-kum⌉	he(n) made him(ni) place (it) for you(ra)	Pt	Š		2D
06N216	VI§75	⌈ma-ra-an-gar⌉	⌈iš-ku-na-ak-kum⌉	he(n) placed (it) here for you(ra)	Pt	G	V	2D
06N217	VI§75	⌈ma-ra⌉-ni-in-⌈gar⌉	⌈u_2-ša-aš-ki-na-ak-kum⌉	he(n) made him(ni) place (it) here for you(ra)	Pt	Š	V	2D
06N218	VI§76	⌈im-ma-ra-an-gar⌉[56]	⌈iš-ta⌉-ak-na-[ak-k]um	he(n) put (it) away here for you(ra)	Pt	Gt	V	2D
06N219	VI§76	im-⌈ma-ra-ni-in-gar⌉	⌈uš-ta-aš-ki-na-ak-kum⌉	he(n) made him(ni) put (it)away here for you(ra)	Pt	Št	V	2D
06N220	VI§76	⌈im-ma-ra-gar⌉	⌈it-ta-aš-ka-na-ak-kum⌉	he/it was put away here for you(ra)	Pt	Nt	V	2D
06N221	VI§77	ab-gar-re	⌈iš-ša-ak-ka-an⌉	it is being put	Ps	N		
06N222	VI§78	an-gar-re	iš-ša-ak-ka-an	he is being put	Ps	N		
06N223	VI§79	an-na-gar-re	iš-ša-ak-ka-an-šum	he is being put for him(na)	Ps	N		3D
06N224	VI§80	an-na-ab-gar-re	i-ša-ak-ka-an-šum[57]	he puts it(b) for him(na)	Ps	G		3D
06N225	VI§81	in-gar-re	i-ša-ak-ka-an	he puts	Ps	G		
06N226	VI§82	in-da-gar-re	i-ša-ak-ka-an-šu	he puts with him(da)	Ps	G		3A
06N227	VI§83	bi_2-ib_2-gar-⌈re⌉	⌈u_2-ša-aš⌉-ka-an	he(e) causes it(b) being placed	Ps	Š		

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[53] The Akkadian may have to be interpreted as *šaknam+kum*. The ventive is only in the Akkadian.

[54] The Akkadian may have to be interpreted as *šaknaku+kum*.

[55] Note the use of i rather than i_3.

[56] Irregular paragraph structure. With Black p. 29 I have interchanged the Sumerian of the lines 218 and 220. The parallel paragraphs VI§74 and VI§75 make it clear that an infixed /n/ belongs into the first, but not into the third line; the third line is parallel to the first line of VI§65.

[57] The single *š* may be an error; this paragraph probably continues the N-stem passives of §77-79.

OBGT VII.Verbal Paradigm: gen | du | re₇ | su₈ = *alākum* = to go

Column 1 gives the line number 07Nxxx according to the publication in MSL IV, OBGT VII, and the line number 07Uxxx according to UET 7. For the latter numbering see Black (1991: 137-143), right hand side. UET 7,100 ranges from U001-U083, UET 7,101 from U001-U190. If the two UET texts agree (or seem to agree), I give the better preserved one. If not, I give first 101, then 100.

Column 2 gives the paragraphs numbered in the sequence of OBGT VII; note that there are some differences between the ordering in OBGT VII and the UET texts.

Column 3 gives the Sumerian forms.

Column 4 gives the Akkadian forms.

Column 5 gives my suggested translation (which sometimes is tentative).

Columns 6-11 give my morphological analysis. They reflect the Akkadian forms, with the exception of a few forms where Sumerian statives are rendered by the Akkadian present tense.

      Column 6:   person of the object and case (Dative or Accusative, blank if there is no object)
      Column 7:   the Akkadian stem (G or Gt)
      Column 8:   ventive or non-ventive (V or blank)
      Column 9:   aspect (Non-indicative, Present, Preterite, Stative)
      Column 10:   number of subject (Singular or Plural)
      Column 11:   number of object (Singular or Plural, blank if there is no object)

Inserts are highlighted.

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N001	VII§1	[ga₂-nu-um]	[*al-kam*]	come!		G	V	Ni	S	
07U001		gen-am₃	*al-kam*							
07N002		[ga-am₃-gen]	[*lu-ul-li-kam*]	may I come!		G	V	Ni	S	
07U002		ga-am₃-gen	*lu-ul-li-kam*							
07N003		[ḫe₂-em-du]	[*li-il-li-kam*]	may he come!		G	V	Ni	S	
07U003		ḫe₂-em-du	*li-il-li-kam*							
07N004	VII§2	[ga₂-a-mu-un-še]	[*al-ka-aš-šum*]	come to him!	3D	G	V	Ni	S	S
07U004		gen-am₃-še	*al-ka-aš-šum*							

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N005 07U005		[ga-am₃-ši-gen] ga-am₃-ši-gen	[*lu-ul-li-ka-aš-šum*] *lu-ul-li-ka-aš-šum*	may I come to him!	3D	G	V	Ni	S	S
07N006 07U006		[ḫe₂-em-ši-du] ḫe₂-em-ši-du	[*li-li-ka-aš-šum*] *li-li-ka-aš-šum*	may he come to him!	3D	G	V	Ni	S	S
07N007 07U007	VII§3	[ga₂-a-mu-še] gen-am₃-mu-še	[*al-kam a-na ṣe-ri-ya*] *al-kam a-na ṣe-ri-ya*	come to me!	1D	G	V	Ni	S	S
07N008 07U008		[ga-mu-e-ši-gen] ga-mu-e-ši-gen	[*lu-ul-li-ka-ak-kum*] *lu-ul-li-ka-ak-kum*	may I come to you!	2D	G	V	Ni	S	S
07N009 07U009		[ḫe₂-mu-e-ši-du] ḫe₂-mu-e-ši-du	[*li-li-ka-ak-kum*] *li-li-ka-kum*	may he come to you!	2D	G	V	Ni	S	S
07N010 07U010	VII§4	[ga₂-nam-ma] gen-am₃-ma	[*at-la-kam*] *at-la-kam*	come away!		Gt	V	Ni	S	
07N011 07U011		[ga-am₃-ma-gen] ga-am₃-ma-gen	[*lu-ut-ta-al-kam*] *lu-ut-ta-al-kam*	may I come away!		Gt	V	Ni	S	
07N012 07U012		[ḫ]e₂-em-ma-du ḫe₂-em-ma-du	[*li-it-ta-al-kam*] *li-it-ta-al-kam*	may he come away!		Gt	V	Ni	S	
07N013 07U013	VII§5	[g]a₂-nam-ma-an-še gen-am₃-ma-še	[*at-la-ka*]*š-šum* *at-la-ka-aš-šum*	come away to him!	3D	Gt	V	Ni	S	S
07N014 07U014		ga-am₃-ma-ši-gen ga-am₃-ma-ši-gen	*lu-ut-tal₂-kaš-šum* *lu-ut-ta-al-ka-aš-šum*	may I come away to him!	3D	Gt	V	Ni	S	S
07N015 07U015		ḫe₂-em-ma-ši-du ḫe₂-em-ma-ši-du	*li-it-tal₂-kaš-šum* *li-it-ta-al-ka-aš-šum*	may he come away to him!	3D	Gt	V	Ni	S	S
07N016 07U016	VII§6	ga₂-nam-mu-še ⌜gen-am₃-mu⌝-še gen-am₃-ma-mu-še	*at-la-kam a-na ṣe-ri-ya* *at-la-kam a-na ṣe-ri-ya* *at-la-kam a-na ṣe-ri-ya*	come away to me!	1D	Gt	V	Ni	S	S
07N017 07U017		ga-am₃-mu-e-ši-gen ga-am₃-mu-e-ši-gen	*lu-ut-tal₂-ka-ak-ku*[*m*] *lu-ut-ta-al-ka-ak-kum*	may I come away to you!	2D	Gt	V	Ni	S	S
07N018 07U018		ḫe₂-em-mu-e-ši-du ḫe₂-em-mu-e-ši-du	*li-tal₂-ka-ak-kum* *li-it-ta-al-ka-ak-kum*	may he come away to you!	2D	Gt	V	Ni	S	S
07N019 07U019	VII§7	gen-na gen-ni	*a-*[*lik*] *a-lik*	go!		G		Ni	S	
07N020 07U020		ga-gen ga-gen	*lu-ul-*[*lik*] *lu-ul-lik*	may I go!		G		Ni	S	
07N021 07U021		ḫe₂-du ḫe₂-du ḫe₂ «-en»-du	*li-i*[*l*]*-lik* *li-il-lik* *li-il-lik*	may he go!		G		Ni	S	
07N022 07U022	VII§8	gen-na-an-⌜še⌝ gen-en-ši	*a-li*[*k*]*-šum* *a-lik-šum*	go to him!	3D	G		Ni	S	S

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N023 07U023		ga-an-ši-gen ga-en-ši-gen	*lu-ul-lik-šum* *lu-ul-lik-šum*	may I go to him!	3D	G		Ni	S	S
07N024 07U024		⌈ḫe₂-en⌉-ši-du ḫe₂-en-ši-⌈du⌉ ḫe₂-en-ši-du	*li-⌈il⌉-lik-šum* ⌈li-il-lik-šum⌉ *li-lik- šum*	may he go to him!	3D	G		Ni	S	S
07N025 07U025	VII§9	[gen]-⌈ba⌉ gen-ba	*at-lak* *at-la-ak*	go away!		Gt		Ni	S	
07N026 07U026		g[a-ba-gen] ga-ba-gen	[*lu*]-*ut-ta-lak* *lu-ut-ta-la-ak*	may I go away!		Gt		Ni	S	
07N027 07U027		ḫa-⌈ba⌉-[du] ḫa-ba-du	[*li-(it)*]-*ta-lak* *li-it-ta-la-ak*	may he go away!		Gt		Ni	S	
07N028 07U028	VII§10	gen-ba-an-[še] gen-ba-ši	[*at-la*]*k-š*[*um*] *at-la-ak-šum*	go away to him!	3D	Gt		Ni	S	S
07N029 07U029		ga-ba-ši-gen ga-ba-ši-gen	⌈*lu-ut-ta*⌉-[*lak-šum*] *lu-ut-ta-la-ak-šum*	may I go away to him!	3D	Gt		Ni	S	S
07N030 07U030		ḫa-ba-ši-du ḫa-ba-ši-du	*li-ta-⌈lak-šum⌉* *li-it-ta-la-ak-šum*	may he go away to him!	3D	Gt		Ni	S	S
07N031	VII§11	al-du	*i-⌈il⌉-lak*	he goes		G		St	S	
07N032		al-du-un	*a-al-lak*	I go		G		St	S	
07N033		al-du-un	*tal₂-lak*	you go		G		St	S	
07N034 07U047	VII§12	i₃-du i₃-du	*i-il-lak* *i-la-ak*	he goes		G		Ps	S	
07N035 07U048		i₃-du-un i₃-du-un	*a-al-lak* *a-la-ak*	I go		G		Ps	S	
07N036 07U049		i₃-du-un i₃-du-un	*tal₂-lak* ⌈*ta*⌉-*la-ak*	you go		G		Ps	S	
07N037 07U050	VII§13	in-ši-du in-ši-du	⌈*i-il*⌉-*lak-šum* ⌈*i*⌉-[*la-ak-šum*]	he goes to him	3D	G		Ps	S	S
07N038 07U051		in-ši-du-un in-ši-du-un	*a-al-lak-šum* *a*-⌈*la*⌉-[*ak-šum*]	I go to him	3D	G		Ps	S	S
07N039 07U052		in-ši-du-un in-ši-du-un	*tal₂-lak-šum* *ta*-⌈*la*⌉-[*ak-šum*]	you go to him	3D	G		Ps	S	S
07N040	VII§14	an-du	⌈*i-il*⌉-*lak*	he goes		G		St	S	
07N041		an-du-un	⌈*a*⌉-*al-lak*	I go		G		St	S	
07N042		an-du-un	⌈*tal₂*⌉-*lak*	you go		G		St	S	
07N043	VII§15	an-ši-du	*i-⌈il-lak⌉-šum*	he goes to him	3D	G		St	S	S
07N044		an-ši-du-un	*a-al-lak-šum*	I go to him	3D	G		St	S	S

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N045		an-ši-⌈du⌉-un	*tal₂-lak-šum*	you go to him	3D	G		St	S	S
07N046 07U031	VII§16	am₃-du am₃-du	*i-il-la-kam* *i-la-kam*	he comes		G	V	Ps	S	
07N047 07U032		am₃-du-un am₃-du-un	*a-⌈al⌉-la-kam* *a-al-la-kam*	I come		G	V	Ps	S	
07N048 07U033		am₃-du-un am₃-du-un	*tal₂-la-kam* *ta-al-la-kam*	you come		G	V	Ps	S	
07N049 07U034	VII§17	am₃-ši-du am₃-ši-du	*i-il-la-kaš-šum* *i-il-la-ka-aš-šum*	he comes to him	3D	G	V	Ps	S	S
07N050 07U035		am₃-ši-du-un am₃-ši-du-un	*a-al-la-kaš-šum* *a-la-ka-aš-šum*	I come to him	3D	G	V	Ps	S	S
07N051 07U036		am₃-ši-du-un am₃-ši-du-un	*tal₂-la-kaš-šum* *ta-al-la-ka-aš-šum*	you come to him	3D	G	V	Ps	S	S
07N052 07U039	VII§18	am₃-ma-du am₃-ma-du	*it-tal₂-la-kam* *it-ta-al-la-kam*	he comes away		Gt	V	Ps	S	
07N053 07U040		am₃-ma-du-un am₃-ma-du-un	*at-tal₂-la-kam* *at-ta-la-kam*	I come away		Gt	V	Ps	S	
07N054 07U041		⌈am₃⌉-ma-du-un am₃-ma-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-la-kam* *ta-at-ta-al-la-kam*	you come away		Gt	V	Ps	S	
07N055 07U042	VII§19	[am₃-ma]-⌈ši⌉-du am₃-ma-ši-du	*it-tal₂-la-kaš-šum* *it-ta-al-la-ka-aš-šum*	he comes away to him	3D	Gt	V	Ps	S	S
07N056 07U043		[am₃-ma-ši-d]u-un am₃-ma-ši-du-un	*at-tal₂-la-kaš-šum* *at-ta-al-la-ka-aš-šum*	I come away to him	3D	Gt	V	Ps	S	S
07N057 07U044		[am₃-ma-ši]-du-un am₃-ma-ši-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-la-kaš-šum* *ta-at-ta-la-ka-aš-šum*	you come away to him	3D	Gt	V	Ps	S	S
07N058 07U045	VII§20	[am₃-mu-e]-ši-du am₃-mu-e-ši-du	*it-tal₂-la-ka-ak-kum* *it-ta-al-la-ka-ak-kum* *it-ta-al-la-ka-aš-šum* (error)	he comes away to you	2D	Gt	V	Ps	S	S
07N059 07U046		[am₃-mu-e-š]i-du-un am₃-mu-e-ši-du-un am₃-mu-e-ši-du-un	*at-tal₂-la-ka-ak-kum* *at-ta-al-la-ka-ak-kum* *ta-at-ta-la-ka-aš-šum* (error)	I come away to you	2D	Gt	V	Ps	S	S
07N060 07U037	VII§21	[mu-e-ši]-du mu-e-ši-du	*i-il-la-ka-ak-kum* *i-la-ka-ak-kum*	he comes to you	2D	G	V	Ps	S	S
07N061 07U038		[mu-e-ši]-du-un mu-e-ši-du-un	*a-al-la-ka-ak-kum* *a-la-ka-ak-kum*	I come to you	2D	G	V	Ps	S	S
07N062 07U053	VII§22	[ba]-du ba-du	*it-tal₂-lak* *it-ta-al-la-ak*	he goes away		Gt		Ps	S	

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N063 07U054		[ba-d]u-un ba-du-un	*at-tal₂-lak* *at-ta-al-la-ak*	I go away		Gt		Ps	S	
07N064 07U055		[ba-d]u-un ba-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-lak* *ta-at-ta-la-ak*	you go away		Gt		Ps	S	
07N065 07U056	VII§23	[ba-š]i-du [b]a-ši-[d]u	*it-tal₂-lak-šum* *it-ta-al-la-ak-šum*	he goes away to him	3D	Gt		Ps	S	S
07N066 07U057		[ba-ši]-du-un [b]a-ši-du-un	*at-tal₂-lak-šum* *at-ta-al-la-ak-šum*	I go away to him	3D	Gt		Ps	S	S
07N067 07U058		[ba-ši]-du-un [b]a-ši-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-lak-šum* *ta-at-ta-al-lak-šum*	you go away to him	3D	Gt		Ps	S	S
07N068 07U075	VII§24	[i]n-gen i₃-gen	*il-lik* *il-lik*	he went		G		Pt	S	
07N069 07U076		⌜in-gen⌝-en i₃-gen-en	*al-lik* *al-lik*	I went		G		Pt	S	
07N070 07U077		⌜in-gen⌝-en i₃-gen-en	*tal₂-lik* *ta-al-lik*	you went		G		Pt	S	
07N071 07U078	VII§25	⌜in-ši⌝-gen in-ši-gen	⌜*il*⌝-*lik*-⌜*šum*⌝ *il-lik-šum*	he went to him	3D	G		Pt	S	S
07N072 07U079		⌜in⌝-ši-gen-en in-ši-gen-en	*al-lik*-⌜*šum*⌝ *al-lik-šum*	I went to him	3D	G		Pt	S	S
07N073 07U080		⌜in-ši-gen⌝-en in-ši-gen-en	*tal₂-lik-šum* *ta-al-lik-šum*	you went to him	3D	G		Pt	S	S
07N074 07U059	VII§26	[i-i]m-⌜gen⌝ i-im-gen	*il-li-kam* *il-li-kam*	he came		G	V	Pt	S	
07N075 07U060		[i-i]m-⌜gen-en⌝ i-im-gen-en	*al-li-kam* *al-li-kam*	I came		G	V	Pt	S	
07N076 07U061		⌜i-im-gen-en⌝ i-im-gen-en	*tal₂-li-kam* *ta-al-li-*⌜*kam*⌝	you came		G	V	Pt	S	
07N077 07U062	VII§27	[i]-⌜im-ši⌝-gen i-im-ši-gen	⌜*il*⌝-*li-kaš-šum* *il-li-ka-aš-šum*	he came to him	3D	G	V	Pt	S	S
07N078 07U063		[i]-im-ši-gen-en i-im-ši-gen-en	⌜*al*⌝-*li-kaš-šum* *al-li-*⌜*ka*⌝-*aš-šum*	I came to him	3D	G	V	Pt	S	S
07N079 07U064		[i-i]m-ši-gen-⌜en⌝ i-im-ši-gen-en	*tal₂-li-kaš-šum* *ta-al-li-ka-aš-šum*	you came to him	3D	G	V	Pt	S	S
07N080 07U067	VII§28	[im-m]a-⌜gen⌝ im-ma-gen	*it-tal₂-kam* *it-ta-al-kam*	he came away		Gt	V	Pt	S	
07N081 07U068		[im-m]a-gen-en im-ma-gen-en	*at-tal₂-kam* *at-ta-al-kam*	I came away		Gt	V	Pt	S	

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N082 07U069		[im-ma]-gen-en im-ma-gen-en	*ta-⌈at⌉-tal₂-kam* [*ta-at*]-*ta-al-kam* *at-at-ta-al-kam* (error)	you came away		Gt	V	Pt	S	
07N083 07U070	VII§29	i[m-ma-š]i-gen im-ma-ši-gen	*it-*[*t*]*al₂-kaš-šum* *it-ta-al-ka-aš-šum*	he came away to him	3D	Gt	V	Pt	S	S
07N084 07U071		⌈im-ma⌉-[ši-g]en-⌈en⌉ im-ma-ši-gen-en	*at-*[*t*]*al₂-kaš-šum* *at-ta-al-ka-aš-šum*	I came away to him	3D	Gt	V	Pt	S	S
07N085 07U072		im-m[a-ši-gen-e]n im-ma-ši-gen-en	⌈*ta-at*⌉-*tal₂-kaš-*⌈*šum*⌉ *ta-at-ta-al-ka-aš-šum*	you came away to him	3D	Gt	V	Pt	S	S
07N086 07U073	VII§30	im-mu-[e-ši-gen] im-mu-e-ši-gen im-mu-e-ši-gen	[*it-tal₂-ka*]-⌈*ak-kum*⌉ [*it*]-⌈*ta*⌉-*al-ka-ak-k*[*um*] *it-ta-al-ka-ak-šum* (error)	he came away to you	2D	Gt	V	Pt	S	S
07N087 07U074		im-mu-[e-ši]-gen-en ⌈im-mu-e⌉-ši-⌈gen⌉-[en] im-mu-e-ši-gen-en	*at-tal₂-ka-ak-k*[*um*] *at-ta-al-ka-ak-kum* *at-ta-al-ka-ak-šum* (error)	I came away to you	2D	Gt	V	Pt	S	S
07N088 07U065	VII§31	mu-e-⌈ši⌉-gen mu-e-ši-gen	*il-*⌈*li*⌉-*ka-ak-k*[*um*] *il-li-ka-ak-kum*	he came to you	2D	G	V	Pt	S	S
07N089 07U066		mu-e-ši-gen-en mu-e-ši-gen-[en] mu-e-ši-du-un (error)	⌈*al-li-ka*⌉-*ak-kum* *al-li-ka-ak-kum* *al-li-ka-ak-kum*	I came to you	2D	G	V	Pt	S	S
07N090 07U081	VII§32	ba-gen ba-gen	*it-ta-*⌈*lak*⌉ *it-ta-la-ak*	he went away		Gt		Pt	S	
07N091 07U082		ba-g[en]-en ba-gen-en	*at-ta-*⌈*lak*⌉ *at-ta-la-ak*	I went away		Gt		Pt	S	
07N092 07U083		ba-g[en]-en ba-gen-en	⌈*ta-at*⌉-*ta-*⌈*lak*⌉ *ta-at-ta-la-ak*	you went away		Gt		Pt	S	
07N093 07U084	VII§33	ba-ši-gen ba-⌈ši-gen⌉	⌈*it-ta*⌉-*lak-šum* ⌈*it*⌉-[*ta*]-⌈*la*⌉-*ak-šum*	he went away to him	3D	Gt		Pt	S	S
07N094 07U085		ba-ši-[g]en-en ba-ši-gen-[en]	*at-ta-lak-šum* [*at-ta*]-⌈*la*⌉-*ak-šum*	I went away to him	3D	Gt		Pt	S	S
07N095 07U086		ba-ši-[g]en-en ba-ši-gen-[en]	*ta-at-ta-lak-šum* [*ta-at*]-⌈*ta*⌉-*la-ak-šum*	you went away to him	3D	Gt		Pt	S	S
07N096 07U088	VII§34	⌈ga₂⌉-nu-u[m-z]e₂-en gen-am₃-ze₂-en	*al-ka-a-nim* [*al*]-⌈*ka-nim*⌉	come(pl.)!		G	V	Ni	P	
07N097 07U089		ga-a[m₃-r]e₇-en-de₃-en ga-am₃-re₇-en-de₃-en	*i ni-il-li-ka*[*m*] *i ni-li-kam*	may we come!		G	V	Ni	P	

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N098 07U090		ḫe$_2$-em-[su$_8$]-be$_2$-eš ḫe$_2$-em-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	li-il-li-ku-⸢nim⸣ li-li-ku(text: ka)-nim	may they come!		G	V	Ni	P	
07N099 07U091	VII§35	⸢ga$_2$⸣-a-⸢mu⸣-u[n]-še-en-ze$_2$-en gen-am$_3$-ši-ze$_2$-en	al(!)-ka-ni-iš-šu[m] ⸢al⸣-ka-ni-iš-šum	come(pl.) to him!	3D	G	V	Ni	P	S
07N100 07U092		⸢ga⸣-am$_3$-[ši-r]e$_7$-en-de$_3$-en ga-am$_3$-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	i ni-il-li-kaš-⸢šum⸣ i ni-li-ka-aš-šum	may we come to him!	3D	G	V	Ni	P	S
07N101 07U093		ḫe$_2$-em-⸢ši-su$_8$⸣-be$_2$-eš ḫe$_2$-em-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	li-il-li-ku-ni-šum li-li-ku-ni-iš-šum	may they come to him!	3D	G	V	Ni	P	S
07N102 07U094	VII§36	ga$_2$-a-mu-še-en-ze$_2$-en gen-mu-še-en-ze$_2$-en	al-ka-a-nim a-na ṣe-ri-ya al-ka-nim a-na ṣe-⸢ri⸣-ya	come(pl.) to me!	1D	G	V	Ni	P	S
07N103 07U095		ga-mu-e-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en ga-mu-e-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	i ni-il-li-ka-ak-kum i ⸢ni⸣-li-ka-ak-kum	may we come to you!	2D	G	V	Ni	P	S
07N104 07U096		ḫe$_2$-mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš ḫe$_2$-mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	li-il-li-ku-ni-ik-ku[m] li-li-ku-ni-kum	may they come to you!	2D	G	V	Ni	P	S
07N105 07U097	VII§37	ga$_2$-nam-ma-ze$_2$-en gen-am$_3$-ma-ze$_2$-en	at-la-ka-a-nim ⸢at-la⸣-ka-nim	come(pl.) away!		Gt	V	Ni	P	
07N106 07U098		ga-am$_3$-ma-⸢re$_7$-en⸣-de$_3$-en ga-am$_3$-ma-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	i ni-it-tal$_2$-kam i ni-it-ta-al-kam	may we come away!		Gt	V	Ni	P	
07N107 07U099		⸢ḫe$_2$⸣-em-ma-⸢su$_8$⸣-be$_2$-eš ḫe$_2$-em-ma-⸢su$_8$⸣-be$_2$-eš	li-it-tal$_2$-ku-nim li-it-ta-al-ku-nim	may they come away!		Gt	V	Ni	P	
07N108 07U100	VII§38	ga$_2$-nam-an-še-en-ze$_2$-en gen-am$_3$-an-ši-en-ze$_2$-en gen-am$_3$-ma-ši-en-ze$_2$-en	at-la-ka-ni-iš-šum ⸢at-la-ka⸣-ni-⸢iš⸣-šum	come(pl.) away to him!	3D	Gt	V	Ni	P	S
07N109 07U101		ga-am$_3$-ma-⸢ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$⸣-en ga-am$_3$-ma-ši-⸢re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en⸣ ga-am$_3$-a-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	i ni-it(!)-tal$_2$-kam-šum ⸢i ni-it-ta-al⸣-[ka]-aš-[šum] i ni-it-ta-al-ka-šum	may we come away to him!	3D	Gt	V	Ni	P	S
07N110 07U102		ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ši-⸢su$_8$-be$_2$⸣-eš ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	li-it-tal$_2$-ku-ni-iš-šum ⸢li-it-ta-al⸣-ku-ni-šum li-it-ta-al-ku-ni-iš-šum	may they come away to him!	3D	Gt	V	Ni	P	S
07N111 07U106	VII§39	ga$_2$-nam-⸢mu-še-en-ze$_2$-en⸣ gen-am$_3$-mu-še-en-ze$_2$-en	⸢at-la-ka⸣-nim a-na ‹ṣe›-ri-ya at-la-ka-nim a-na ṣe-ri-ya	come(pl.) away to me!	1D	Gt	V	Ni	P	S
07N112 07U107		ga-am$_3$-mu-e-⸢ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en⸣ ga-am$_3$-mu-e-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	[i ni-it]-⸢tal$_2$-ka-ak⸣-kum i ni-it-ta-al-ka-ak-kum	may we come away to you!	2D	Gt	V	Ni	P	S
07N113 07U108		ḫe$_2$-em-mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš ḫe$_2$-em-mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	⸢li-it-tal$_2$-ku-ni⸣-ik-kum li-it-ta-al-ku-ni-kum	may they come away to you!	2D	Gt	V	Ni	P	S
07N114 07U109	VII§40	gen-na-an-ze$_2$-en gen-ne$_2$-ze$_2$-en	al-⸢ka⸣ al-⸢ka⸣	go(pl.)!		G		Ni	P	

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N115 07U110		ga-re₇-en-de₃-en ga-re₇-en-de₃-en	i ⌜ni-il⌝-lik i ni-il-[lik]	may we go!		G		Ni	P	
07N116 07U111		ḫe₂-en-su₈-be₂-eš ḫe₂-su₈-be₂-eš	li-⌜il-li-ku⌝ li-il-li-[ku]	may they go!		G		Ni	P	
07N117 07U112	VII§41	gen-na-an-še-en-ze₂-en gen-ne₂-ši-ze₂-en	al-ka-a-šum al-ka-⌜šum⌝	go(pl.) to him!	3D	G		Ni	P	S
07N118 07U113		ga-an-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en ga-am₃(!)-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en	i ni-lik-šum i ni-il-lik-⌜šum⌝	may we go to him!	3D	G		Ni	P	S
07N119 07U114		ḫe₂-en-ši-su₈-be₂-eš ḫe₂-en-ši-su₈-be₂-eš	li-il-li-ku-šum li-il-li-ku-šum	may they go to him!	3D	G		Ni	P	S
07N120 07U115	VII§42	gen-ba-an-ze₂-en gen-ba-ze₂-en	at-la-ka at-la-ka	go(pl.) away!		Gt		Ni	P	
07N121 07U116		ga-ba-⌜re₇-en⌝-de₃-en ga-ba-re₇-en-de₃-en	i ni-⌜it-ta⌝-lak i ni-it-ta-la-ak	may we go away!		Gt		Ni	P	
07N122 07U117		ḫa-ba-su₈-⌜be₂⌝-eš ḫa-ba-su₈-be₂-eš	li-⌜it⌝-tal₂-ku li-it-ta-al-ku«-šum»	may they go away!		Gt		Ni	P	
07N123 07U118	VII§43	gen-ba-an-še-en-ze₂-en gen-ba-ši-ze₂-en	at-la-ka-a-šum at-la-ka-šum	go(pl.) away to him!	3D	Gt		Ni	P	S
07N124 07U119		ga-ba-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en ga-ba-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en	i ni-it-ta-lak-šum i ni(text: li)-it-ta-la-ak-šum	may we go away to him!	3D	Gt		Ni	P	S
07N125 07U120		⌜ḫa-ba⌝-ši-su₈-be₂-eš ḫa-ba-ši-su₈-be₂-eš	li-it-tal₂-ku-šum li-it-ta-al-ku-šum	may they go away to him!	3D	Gt		Ni	P	S
<mark>07N126</mark>	<mark>VII§44</mark>	<mark>al-⌜su₈⌝-be₂-eš</mark>	<mark>i-il-la-ku</mark>	<mark>they go</mark>		<mark>G</mark>		<mark>St</mark>	<mark>P</mark>	
<mark>07N127</mark>		<mark>⌜al⌝-su₈-be₂-en-de₃-en</mark>	<mark>ni-il-lak</mark>	<mark>we go</mark>		<mark>G</mark>		<mark>St</mark>	<mark>P</mark>	
<mark>07N128</mark>		<mark>al-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en</mark>	<mark>ta-al-la-ka</mark>	<mark>you(pl.) go</mark>		<mark>G</mark>		<mark>St</mark>	<mark>P</mark>	
07N129 07U137	VII§45	i₃-⌜su₈⌝-be₂-eš i₃-su₈-⌜be₂-eš⌝	i-il-la-ku [i-il-la-ku]	they go		G		Ps	P	
07N130 07U138		i₃-su₈-be₂-en-de₃-en i₃-su₈-be₂-en-de₃-en	ni-il-lak [ni-il-la-ak]	we go		G		Ps	P	
07N131 07U139		i₃-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en i₃-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en	ta-al-la-ka ta-⌜al⌝-[la-ka]	you(pl.) go		G		Ps	P	
07N132 07U140	VII§46	⌜in⌝-ši-su₈-be₂-eš in-ši-su₈-be₂-eš	i-il-la-⌜ku⌝-šum i-il-la-⌜ku⌝-[šum]	they go to him	3D	G		Ps	P	S
07N133 07U141		⌜in⌝-ši-su₈-be₂-en-de₃-en in-ši-su₈-be₂-en-de₃-en	ni-il-lak-šum ni-il-la-ak-[šum]	we go to him	3D	G		Ps	P	S
07N134 07U142		⌜in⌝-ši-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en in-ši-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en	ta-al-la-ka-šum ta-al-la-ka-[šum]	you(pl.) go to him	3D	G		Ps	P	S

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N135	VII§47	an-「su$_8$」-be$_2$-eš	*i-il-la-ku*	they go		G		St	P	
07N136		an-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*n[i-i]l-lak*	we go		G		St	P	
07N137		an-s[u$_8$-be$_2$]-en-ze$_2$-en	「*tal$_2$-la*」*-ka*	you(pl.) go		G		St	P	
07N138	VII§48	a[n-ši-su$_8$-b]e$_2$-eš	*i-il-la-ku-šum*	they go to him	3D	G		St	P	S
07N139		[an-ši-s]u$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-il-lak-šum*	we go to him	3D	G		St	P	S
07N140		[an-ši-su$_8$]-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	*tal$_2$-la-ka-a-šum*	you(pl.) go to him	3D	G		St	P	S
07N141 07U121	VII§49	[am$_3$-s]u$_8$-be$_2$-eš am$_3$-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*i-il-la-ku-nim* *i-il-la-ku-nim*	they come		G	V	Ps	P	
07N142 07U122		[am$_3$-su$_8$]-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en am$_3$-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-il-la-kam* *ni-il-la-kam*	we come		G	V	Ps	P	
07N143 07U123		[am$_3$-s]u$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en 「am$_3$-su$_8$-be$_2$」-en-ze$_2$-en	*tal$_2$-la-ka-nim* *ta-al-la-ka-nim*	you(pl.) come		G	V	Ps	P	
07N144 07U124	VII§50	am$_3$-[ši-s]u$_8$-be$_2$-eš 「am$_3$」-[ši]-「su$_8$-be$_2$-eš」	*i-il-la-ku-ni-šum* *i-*「*il*」*-la-ku-ni-*「*šum*」	they come to him	3D	G	V	Ps	P	S
07N145 07U125		am$_3$-「ši-su$_8$」-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en am$_3$-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-「en-de$_3$-en」	*ni-il-la-ka-aš-*「*šum*」 「*ni-il-la-ka-aš-šum*」	we come to him	3D	G	V	Ps	P	S
07N146 07U126		am$_3$-ši-「su$_8$-be$_2$」-en-ze$_2$-en am$_3$-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	*tal$_2$-la-ka-ni-šum* *ta-al-la-ka-ni-iš-*「*šum*」	you(pl.) come to him	3D	G	V	Ps	P	S
07N147 07U129	VII§51	am$_3$-ma-「su$_8$」-be$_2$-eš am$_3$-ma-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*it-*「*tal$_2$-la*」*-ku-nim* *it-ta-al-la-ku-nim*	they come away		Gt	V	Ps	P	
07N148 07U130		「am$_3$」-ma-su$_8$-[b]e$_2$-en-de$_3$-en am$_3$-ma-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-<en>	*ni-*「*it*」*-tal$_2$-la-kam* *ni-it-ta-al-la-ak*	we come away		Gt	V	Ps	P	
07N149 07U131		「am$_3$」-ma-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en am$_3$-ma-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-at-tal$_2$-la-ka-nim* *ta-at-ta-al-la-ka-<nim>*	you(pl.) come away		Gt	V	Ps	P	
07N150 07U132	VII§52	am$_3$(!)-ma-ši-「su$_8$-be$_2$」-eš am$_3$-ma-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*it-tal$_2$-la-*「*ku*」*-ni-iš-šum* *it-ta-*「*al*」*-la-[ku]-ni-iš-šum*	they come away to him	3D	Gt	V	Ps	P	S
07N151 07U133		am$_3$(!)-ma-ši-「su$_8$-be$_2$」-en-de$_3$-en 「am$_3$」-ma-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-it-tal$_2$-la-ka-aš-šum* *ni-it-ta-al-la-ka-aš-šum*	we come away to him	3D	Gt	V	Ps	P	S
07N152 07U134		am$_3$-ma-ši-「su$_8$-be$_2$-en」-ze$_2$-en [am$_3$]-「ma-ši-su$_8$」-[be$_2$-en]-「ze$_2$-en」	*ta-at-tal$_2$-la-ka-ni-šum* *ta-at-ta-*「*al*」*-la-ka-ni-iš-šum*	you(pl.) come away to him	3D	Gt	V	Ps	P	S
07N153 07U135	VII§53	am$_3$-mu-e-ši-[su$_8$-b]e$_2$-eš 「am$_3$」-[mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš]	「*it-tal$_2$*」*-la-ku-ni-ik-kum* [*it*]-「*ta*」*-al-*「*la-ku*」*-ni-ik-kum*	they come away to you	2D	Gt	V	Ps	P	S
07N154 07U136		「am$_3$-mu」-e-ši-「su$_8$-be$_2$」-en-de$_3$-en 「am$_3$-mu-e」-[ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en]	*ni-it-tal$_2$-la-ka-ak-kum* [*ni-it*]-「*ta*」*-al-la-ka-*「*kum*」	we come away to you	2D	Gt	V	Ps	P	S
07N155 07U127	VII§54	「mu-e」-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*i-il-la-ku-ni-ik-kum* *i-il-la-ku-ni-ik-kum*	they come to you	2D	G	V	Ps	P	S

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N156 07U128		mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-⌈il-la⌉-ka-ak-kum* *ni(text: i)-il-la-ka-ak-kum*	we come to you	2D	G	V	Ps	P	S
07N157 07U143	VII§55	ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*it-tal$_2$-⌈la⌉-ku* *⌈it⌉-ta-al-⌈la⌉-[ku]*	they go away		Gt		Ps	P	
07N158 07U144		ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-⌈de$_3$⌉-en ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-it(!)-tal$_2$-lak* *ni-it-⌈ta-al⌉-[la-ak]*	we go away		Gt		Ps	P	
07N159 07U145		ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-at-tal$_2$-la-⌈ka⌉* *ta-at-[ta-al-la-ka]*	you(pl.) go away		Gt		Ps	P	
07N160 07U146	VII§56	ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*it-tal$_2$-la-ku-šum* *it-ta-al-⌈la⌉-[ku]-⌈šum⌉*	they go away to him	3D	Gt		Ps	P	S
07N161 07U147		ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-it-tal$_2$-lak-šum* *ni-it-ta-⌈al-la⌉-ak-šum*	we go away to him	3D	Gt		Ps	P	S
07N162 07U148		ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-at-tal$_2$-la-ka(text: ak)-šum* *ta-at-ta-la-ka-šum*	you(pl.) go away to him	3D	Gt		Ps	P	S
07N163 07U165	VII§57	i$_3$-re$_7$-eš i$_3$-re$_7$-eš	*il-li-ku* *il-li-ku*	they went		G		Pt	P	
07N164 07U166		i$_3$-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en i$_3$-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-il-lik* *ni-il-lik*	we went		G		Pt	P	
07N165 07U167		i$_3$-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en i$_3$-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-al-li-ka* *ta-al-li-ka*	you went		G		Pt	P	
07N166 07U168	VII§58	in-ši-re$_7$-eš [in]-ši-re$_7$-eš	*il-li-ku-šum* *il-li-⌈ku⌉-šum*	they went to him	3D	G		Pt	P	S
07N167 07U169		⌈in⌉-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en [in]-⌈ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en⌉	*ni-il-lik-šum* *⌈ni⌉-[il]-⌈lik-šum⌉*	we went to him	3D	G		Pt	P	S
07N168 07U170		in-ši-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en [in-ši-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en]	*ta-al-li-ka-šum* *⌈ta⌉-al-li-ka-šum*	you went to him	3D	G		Pt	P	S
07N169 07U149	VII§59	i-im-re$_7$-eš i-im-re$_7$-eš	*il-li-ku-nim* *il-li-ku-nim*	they came		G	V	Pt	P	
07N170 07U150		i-im-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en i-im-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-il-li-kam* *ni-il-li-kam*	we came		G	V	Pt	P	
07N171 07U151		i-im-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en i-im-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-al-li-ka-nim* *ta-al-li-ka-<nim>*	you came		G	V	Pt	P	
07N172 07U152	VII§60	i-im-ši-re$_7$-eš i-im-ši-re$_7$-eš	*il-li-ku-ni-šum* *il-li-ku-ni-iš-šum*	they came to him	3D	G	V	Pt	P	S
07N173 07U153		i-im-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en i-im-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-il-li-ka-aš-šum* *ni-il-li-ka-aš-šum*	we came to him	3D	G	V	Pt	P	S
07N174 07U154		i-im-ši-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en i-im-ši-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en	*tal$_2$-li-ka-ni-šum* *ta-al-li-ka-ni-šum*	you(pl.) came to him	3D	G	V	Pt	P	S

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N175 07U157	VII§61	im-ma-⌜re₇⌝-eš im-ma-re₇-eš	it-tal₂-⌜ku-nim⌝ it-ta-al-ku-nim	they came away		Gt	V	Pt	P	
07N176 07U158		⌜im⌝-ma-re₇-⌜en-de₃⌝-[en] im-ma-re₇-en-de₃-en	[ni-it-tal₂-kam] ni-it-ta-al-ka-<am₃>	we came away		Gt	V	Pt	P	
07N177 07U159		im-m[a-re₇-en-ze₂-en] im-ma-re₇-en-ze₂-en	[ta-at-tal₂]-⌜ka-nim⌝ ta-at-ta-al-ka-nim	you(pl.) came away		Gt	V	Pt	P	
07N178 07U160	VII§62	[im]-⌜ma-ši-re₇⌝-eš im-ma-ši-re₇-eš	⌜it⌝-tal₂-ku-ni-šum it-ta-al-ku-ni-iš-šum	they came away to him	3D	Gt	V	Pt	P	S
07N179 07U161		im-ma-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en [im]-ma-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en	ni-⌜it⌝-tal₂-k[a-a]š-šum ni-it-ta-al-ka-aš-šum	we came away to him	3D	Gt	V	Pt	P	S
07N180 07U162		im-ma-ši-re₇-⌜en-ze₂⌝-en [im]-ma-ši-re₇-en-ze₂-en	ta-at-ta[l₂-ka-ni-šu]m ta-at-ta-al-ka-ni-iš-šum	you(pl.) came away to him	3D	Gt	V	Pt	P	S
07N181 07U163	VII§63	im-mu-e-ši-⌜re₇⌝-eš im-mu-e-ši-re₇-eš	it-tal₂-ku-ni-⌜ik-kum⌝ it-ta-al-ku-ni-ik-kum	they came away to you	2D	Gt	V	Pt	P	S
07N182 07U164		i[m-m]u-e-ši-⌜re₇⌝-en-de₃-en im-mu-e-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en	ni-it-tal₂-ka-ak-kum ni-it-ta-al-ka-ak-kum	we came away to you	2D	Gt	V	Pt	P	S
07N183 07U155	VII§64	mu-[e-ši-r]e₇-eš mu-e-ši-re₇-eš	il-li-ku-ni-ik-kum il-li-ku-ni-ik-kum	they came to you	2D	G	V	Pt	P	S
07N184 07U156		mu-e-š[i-re₇-e]n-de₃-en mu-e-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en	ni-il-li-ka-ak-kum ni-il-li-ka-ak-kum	we came to you	2D	G	V	Pt	P	S
07N185 07U171	VII§65	ba-r[e₇]-eš [ba]-⌜re₇⌝-eš	it-tal₂-ku it-ta-al-ku	they went away		Gt		Pt	P	
07N186 07U172		ba-re₇-en-[de₃-en] ⌜ba⌝-re₇-[en]-⌜de₃-en⌝	[n]i-it-ta-lak ni-it-ta-la-ak	we went away		Gt		Pt	P	
07N187 07U173		ba-re₇-en-z[e₂-en] ba-re₇-[en-ze₂]-⌜en⌝	[ta-a]t-ta-lak⁵⁸ ta-at-ta-al-ka	you(pl.) went away		Gt		Pt	P	
07N188 07U174	VII§66	ba-ši-re₇-eš ⌜ba-ši⌝-[re₇-eš]	[it-tal₂-k]u-šum it-ta-al-ku-šum	they went away to him	3D	Gt		Pt	P	S
07N189 07U175		ba-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en ba-ši-[re₇-en-de₃-en]	ni-i[t-ta-la]k-⌜šum⌝ ni-it-ta-la-ak-šum	we went away to him	3D	Gt		Pt	P	S
07N190 07U176		ba-ši-re₇-en-ze₂-en ba-ši-re₇-⌜en⌝-[ze₂-en]	ta-at-tal₂-ka«-aš»-šum ⌜ta⌝-at-ta-al-ka-šum	you(pl.) went away to him	3D	Gt		Pt	P	S
07N191 07U178	VII§67	⌜ga₂⌝-a-me-a gen-am₃-me	al-kam ni-a-ši al-⌜kam ni-a-ši⌝-im	come to us!	1D	G	V	Ni	S	P

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⁵⁸ error for -al-ka.

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N192 07U179		ga-mu-e-ne-gen ga-mu-e-ne-gen	*lu-ul-li-kam ku-ʾnuʾ-ši* *lu-ul-ʾli-kam ku-nuʾ-ši-ʾimʾ*	may I come to you(pl.)!	2D	G	V	Ni	S	P
07N193 07U181		ḫe₂-me-du ḫe₂-me-du	*li-il-li-kam ni-a-ši* *li-ʾil-liʾ-ka ni-a-ši-im*	may he come to us!	1D	G	V	Ni	S	P
07N194 07U180		ʾḫuʾ-mu-e-ne-du ḫe₂-mu-e-ne-du	*li-il-li-kam ku-nu-ši* *li-ʾilʾ-[li-kam] ʾku-nu-ši-imʾ*	may he come to you(pl.)!	2D	G	V	Ni	S	P
07N195 07U182	VII§68	ga₂-nam-me-a gen-am₃-<ma>-me	*at-la-kam ni-a-ši* *at-ʾlaʾ-ka ni-a-ši-im*	come away to us!	1D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P
07N196 07U183		ga-ʾam₃(!)-muʾ-e-ne-gen ga-am₃-mu-e-ne-gen	*lu-ut-tal₂-kam ku-nu-ši* *lu-ʾutʾ-ta-al-kam ku-nu-ši-im*	may I come away to you(pl.)!	2D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P
07N197 07U185		ʾḫe₂ʾ-em-me-du ḫe₂-em-me-du	*li-it-tal₂-kam ni-a-ši* *li-it-ta-al-kam ni-a-ši-im*	may he come away to us!	1D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P
07N198 07U184		ʾḫe₂ʾ-em-mu-e-ne-du ḫe₂-mu-e-ne-du	*li-it-tal₂-kam ku-nu-ši* *li-it-ta-al-kam ku-nu-ši-im*	may he come away to you(pl.)!	2D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P
07N199 07U186	VII§69	am₃-me-du am₃-me-du	*i-il-la-kam ni-a-ši* *i-il-la-kam ni-a-ši-im*	he comes to us	1D	G	V	Ps	S	P
07N200 07U187		am₃-me-du-un am₃-me-du-un	*ta-al-la-kam ni-a-ši* *ʾta-alʾ-la-kam ni-a-ši-im*	you come to us	1D	G	V	Ps	S	P
07N201 07U188		mu-e-ne-du mu-e-ne-du	*i-il-la-kam ku-nu-ši* *ʾi-ilʾ-la-kam ku-nu-ši-im*	he comes to you(pl.)	2D	G	V	Ps	S	P
07N202 07U189		mu-e-ne-du-un mu-e-ne-ʾduʾ-[un]	*a-al-la-kam ku-nu-ši* *[a-al]-ʾlaʾ-kam ku-nu-ši-im*	I come to you(pl.)	2D	G	V	Ps	S	P
07N203 07U190	VII§70	am₃-ma-me-du am₃-ʾmaʾ-[me-du]	*it-tal₂-la-kam ni-a-ši* *[it-ta-al]-ʾlaʾ-ka ni-a-ši-im*	he comes away to us	1D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
07N204		am₃-ma-me-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-la-kam ni-a-ši*	you come away to us	1D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
07N205		am₃-mu-e-ne-du	*it-tal₂-la-kam ku-nu-ši*	he comes away to you(pl.)	2D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
07N206		am₃-mu-e-ne-du-un	*at-tal₂-la-kam ku-nu-ši*	I come away to you(pl.)	2D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
07N207	VII§71	ba-me-du	*it-tal₂-lak ni-a-ti*	he goes away from us	1A	Gt		Ps	S	P
07N208		ba-me-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-lak ni-a-ti*	you go away from us	1A	Gt		Ps	S	P
07N209		ba-e-ne-du	*it-tal₂-lak ku-nu-ti*	he goes away from you(pl.)	2A	Gt		Ps	S	P
07N210		ba-e-ne-du-un	*at-tal₂-lak ku-nu-ti*	I go away from you(pl.)	2A	Gt		Ps	S	P
07N211	VII§72	i-im-ʾmeʾ-gen	*il-li-kam ni-a-ši*	he came to us	1D	G	V	Pt	S	P
07N212		i-im-ʾmeʾ-gen-en	*tal₂-li-kam ni-a-ši*	you came to us	1D	G	V	Pt	S	P
07N213		mu-e-ʾneʾ-gen	*il-li-kam ku-nu-ši*	he came to you(pl.)	2D	G	V	Pt	S	P
07N214		mu-e-n[e-g]en-en	*al-li-kam ku-nu-ši*	I came to you(pl.)	2D	G	V	Pt	S	P
07N215	VII§73	im-[ma-me]-gen	*it-tal₂-kam ni-a-ši*	he came away to us	1D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P
07N216		im-[ma-me-g]en-en	*ta-at-tal₂-kam ni-a-ši*	you came away to us	1D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N217		im-m[u-e-n]e-gen	*it-tal$_2$-kam ku-nu-ši*	he came away to you(pl.)	2D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P
07N218		im-m[u-e-n]e-gen-en	*at-tal$_2$-kam ku-nu-ši*	I came away to you(pl.)	2D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P
07N219	VII§74	ba-m[e]-gen	*it-ta-lak ni-a-ti*	he went away from us	1A	Gt		Pt	S	P
07N220		ba-[me-g]en-en	*ta-at-ta-lak ni-a-ti*	you went away from us	1A	Gt		Pt	S	P
07N221		ba-[e-n]e-gen	*it-⌜ta⌝-lak ku-nu-ti*	he went away from you(pl.)	2A	Gt		Pt	S	P
07N222		b[a-e-n]e-gen-en	*at-ta-lak ku-nu-ti*	I went away from you(pl.)	2A	Gt		Pt	S	P
07N223	VII§75	[ga$_2$-a-me-a-e]n-ze$_2$-en	*al-ka-nim ni-a-ši*	come(pl.) to us!	1D	G	V	Ni	P	P
07N224		[ga-mu-e-n]e-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	*i ni-li-kam ku-nu-ši*	may we come to you(pl.)!	2D	G	V	Ni	P	P
07N225		[ḫe$_2$-em-me]-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*li-li-ku-nim ni-a-ši*	may they come to us!	1D	G	V	Ni	P	P
07N226		[ḫu-m]u-e-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*li-li-ku-nim ku-nu-ši*	may they come to you(pl.)!	2D	G	V	Ni	P	P
07N227	VII§76	[ga$_2$]-⌜nam⌝-me-<a>-en-ze$_2$-en	*at-la-ka-nim ni-a-ši*	come(pl.) away to us!	1D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P
07N228		[ga]-⌜am$_3$-mu-e-ne-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en⌝	*i ni-it-<tal$_2$>-⌜kam ku-nu-ši⌝*	may we come away to you(pl.)!	2D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P
07N229		[ḫe$_2$]-em-me-⌜su$_8$-be$_2$-eš⌝	*l[i-it-tal$_2$-ku-ni n]i-⌜a-ši⌝*	may they come away to us!	1D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P
07N230		[ḫ]e$_2$-e[m-mu-e-ne]-⌜su⌝-be$_2$-eš	*⌜li-it-tal$_2$⌝-[ku-ni ku-n]u-ši*	may they come away to you(pl.)!	2D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P
07N231	VII§77	[am$_3$-m]e-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*⌜il⌝-la-ku-⌜nim ni-a-ši⌝*	they come to us	1D	G	V	Ps	P	P
07N232		a[m$_3$-m]e-⌜su$_8$⌝-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	*tal$_2$-la-ka-nim ni-a-ši*	you(pl.) come to us	1D	G	V	Ps	P	P
07N233		⌜mu-e-ne-su$_8$⌝-be$_2$-eš	*i-⌜il⌝-<la>-ku-nim ku-nu-ši*	they come to you(pl.)	2D	G	V	Ps	P	P
07N234		⌜mu-e-ne-su$_8$⌝-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-il-la-kam ku-nu-ši*	we come to you(pl.)	2D	G	V	Ps	P	P
07N235	VII§78	am$_3$-ma-me-⌜su$_8$⌝-be$_2$-eš	*il-tal$_2$-la-ku-nim ni-a-ši*	they come away to us	1D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
07N236		⌜am$_3$-ma-me-su$_8$⌝-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-at-tal$_2$-la-⌜ka-nim⌝ ni-a-ši*	you(pl.) come away to us	1D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
07N237		⌜am$_3$-mu-e-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$⌝-eš	*it-tal$_2$-la-ku-nim ku-nu-ši*	they come away to you(pl.)	2D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
07N238		am$_3$-mu-e-ne-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-d[e$_3$-en]	*[ni-i]t-⌜tal$_2$-la⌝-kam ku-⌜nu⌝-ši*	we come away to you(pl.)	2D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
07N239	VII§79	⌜i-im⌝-me-re$_7$-eš	*⌜il-li⌝-[ku-nim n]i-a-ši*	they came to us	1D	G	V	Pt	P	P
07N240		⌜i⌝-[im]-me-⌜re$_7$⌝-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta[l$_2$-l]i-⌜ka-nim⌝ ni-a-ši*	you(pl.) came to us	1D	G	V	Pt	P	P
07N241		mu-e-⌜ne-re$_7$⌝-eš	*⌜il-li-ku-nim⌝ ku-nu-ši*	they came to you(pl.)	2D	G	V	Pt	P	P
07N242		[m]u-e-⌜ne⌝-re$_7$-en-⌜de$_3$⌝-en	*ni-il-li-kam ku-nu-ši*	we came to you(pl.)	2D	G	V	Pt	P	P
07N243	VII§80	[i]m-me-⌜re$_7$-eš⌝	*⌜it⌝-tal$_2$-ku-nim ni-a-ši*	they came away to us	1D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
07N244		[i]m-me-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-e[n]	*[ta-a]t-tal$_2$-ka-nim ni-a-ši*	you(pl.) came away to us	1D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
07N245		[im-m]u-e-ne-re$_7$-eš	*it-tal$_2$-ku-nim ku-nu-ši*	they came away to you(pl.)	2D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
07N246		[im-m]u-e-ne-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-⌜it⌝-tal$_2$-kam ku-nu-ši*	we came away to you(pl.)	2D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
07N247	VII§81	⌜ga$_2$-a⌝-ne-a	*al-kam šu-nu-ši*	come to them!	3D	G	V	Ni	S	P
07N248		[ga-a]m$_3$-ne-gen	*lu-ul-li-kam šu(!)-nu-ši*	may I come to them!	3D	G	V	Ni	S	P
07N249		ḫ[e$_2$-e]m-ne-du	*li-il-li-kam šu-nu-ši*	may he come to them!	3D	G	V	Ni	S	P
07N250	VII§82	ga$_2$-[nam-ma]-ne-a	*at-la-kam šu-nu-ši*	come away to them!	3D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P
07N251		ga-a[m$_3$-m]a-ne-gen	*lu-ut-tal$_2$-kam šu-nu-ši*	may I come away to them!	3D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P
07N252		ḫ[e$_2$-em-m]a-ne-du	*li-it-tal$_2$-kam šu-nu-ši*	may he come away to them!	3D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N253	VII§83	[gen]-ne-a	*a-lik šu-nu-ši*	go to them!	3D	G		Ni	S	P
07N254		[ga]-ne-gen	*lu-ul-lik šu-nu-ši*	may I go to them!	3D	G		Ni	S	P
07N255		[ḫe₂]-ne-du	*li-li[k] šu-nu-ši*	may he go to them!	3D	G		Ni	S	P
07N256	VII§84	[gen-ba]-ne-a	*at-l[a-a]k šu-nu-ši*	go away to them!	3D	Gt		Ni	S	P
07N257		[ga-ba]-ne-gen	*l[u-ut]-ta-lak šu-nu-ši*	may I go away to them!	3D	Gt		Ni	S	P
07N258		[ḫa-ba-n]e-[du]	*[l]i-it-ta-lak šu-nu-ši*	may he go away to them!	3D	Gt		Ni	S	P
07N259	VII§85	[in⁵⁹-ne]-du	*i-il-lak šu-nu-ši*	he goes to them	3D	G		Ps	S	P
07N260		[in-ne-d]u-un	*a-al-lak šu-nu-ši*	I go to them	3D	G		Ps	S	P
07N261		[in-ne-du]-un	*ta-al-lak šu-nu-ši*	you go to them	3D	G		Ps	S	P
07N262	VII§86	[am₃-n]e-du	*i-il-la-kam šu-nu-ši*	he comes to them	3D	G	V	Ps	S	P
07N263		a[m₃-n]e-du-un	*a-al-la-kam šu-nu-ši*	I come to them	3D	G	V	Ps	S	P
07N264		am₃-[n]e-du-un	*tal₂-la-kam šu-nu-ši*	you come to them	3D	G	V	Ps	S	P
07N265	VII§87	am₃-ma-ne-⌈du⌉	⌈*it-tal₂-la-kam*⌉ *šu-nu-ši*	he comes away to them	3D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
07N266		am₃-ma-ne-du-un	*at-t[al₂-la-ka]m šu-nu-ši*	I come away to them	3D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
07N267		am₃-ma-ne-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-⌈la-kam⌉ šu-nu-ši*	you come away to them	3D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
07N268	VII§88	ba-ne-du	*it-tal₂-lak šu-nu-ši*	he goes away to them	3D	Gt		Ps	S	P
07N269		ba-ne-du-un	*at-tal₂-lak šu-nu-ši*	I go away to them	3D	Gt		Ps	S	P
07N270		ba-ne-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-lak šu-nu-ši*	you go away to them	3D	Gt		Ps	S	P
07N271	VII§89	in-ne-gen	*il-lik šu-nu-ši*	he went to them	3D	G		Pt	S	P
07N272		in-ne-gen-en	*al-lik šu-nu-ši*	I went to them	3D	G		Pt	S	P
07N273		in-ne-gen-en	*tal₂-⌈lik⌉ šu-nu-ši*	you went to them	3D	G		Pt	S	P
07N274	VII§90	i-im-ne-gen	*il-li-kam šu-nu-ši*	he came to them	3D	G	V	Pt	S	P
07N275		i-im-ne-gen-en	*al-li-kam šu-nu-ši*	I came to them	3D	G	V	Pt	S	P
07N276		i-im-ne-gen-⌈en⌉	*tal₂-li-kam šu-nu-ši*	you came to them	3D	G	V	Pt	S	P
07N277	VII§91	im-ma-ne-gen	*it-tal₂-kam šu-nu-ši*	he came away to them	3D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P
07N278		im-ma-ne-gen-en	*at-tal₂-kam šu-nu-ši*	I came away to them	3D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P
07N279		im-ma-ne-gen-en	*ta-at-tal₂-kam šu-nu-ši*	you came away to them	3D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P
07N280	VII§92	ba-ne-gen	*it-ta-lak šu-nu-ši*	he went away to them	3D	Gt		Pt	S	P
07N281		ba-ne-gen-en	*at-ta-lak šu-nu-ši*	I went away to them	3D	Gt		Pt	S	P
07N282		ba-ne-gen-en	*ta-at-ta-lak šu(!)-nu-ši*	you went away to them	3D	Gt		Pt	S	P
07N283	VII§93	ga₂-a-ne-a-en-ze₂-en	*al-ka-nim šu-nu-ši*	come(pl.) to them!	3D	G	V	Ni	P	P
07N284		ga-am₃-ne-re₇-en-de₃-en	*i ni-li-kam šu-nu-ši*	may we come to them!	3D	G	V	Ni	P	P
07N285		ḫe₂-em-ne-su₈-be₂-eš	*li-il-li-ku-nim šu-nu-ši*	may they come to them!	3D	G	V	Ni	P	P
07N286	VII§94	ga₂-nam-<ma>-ne-a-en-ze₂(!)-en	*at-la-ka-nim šu-nu-⌈ši⌉*	come(pl.) away to them!	3D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P
07N287		ga-am₃-ma-ne-re₇-<en>-de₃-en	*i ni-it-tal₂-kam šu-nu-š[i]*	may we come away to them!	3D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P

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⁵⁹ sic, in view of §97. MSL IV restored an- in lines 259-261

07?000	OBGT	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
07N288		ḫe₂-em-ma-ne-su₈-be₂-eš	li-ʿitʾ-tal₂-ku-nim šu-[nu-ši]	may they come away to them!	3D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P
07N289	VII§95	gen-ne-a-en-ze₂-en	al-ka šu-[nu-ši]	go(pl.) to them!	3D	G		Ni	P	P
07N290		ga-ne-re₇-en-de₃-en	ʿi ni-likʾ [šu-nu-š]i	may we go to them!	3D	G		Ni	P	P
07N291		[ḫe₂-ne-su₈-be₂-eš]	[li-il-li]-ʿku šu-nu-šiʾ	may they go to them!	3D	G		Ni	P	P
07N292	VII§96	[gen-ba-ne-a-en-ze₂-en]	[at-la-k]a ʿšu-nu-šiʾ	go(pl.) away to them!	3D	Gt		Ni	P	P
07N293		[ga-ba-ne-re₇-en-de₃-en]	[i ni-i]t-ʿta-lak šu-nu-šiʾ	may we go away to them!	3D	Gt		Ni	P	P
07N294		[ḫa-ba-ne-su₈-be₂-e]š	li-ʿit-tal₂-ku šu-nu-šiʾ	may they go away to them!	3D	Gt		Ni	P	P
07N295	VII§97	[in-ne-s]u₈-be₂-eš	i-ʿla-kuʾ šu-nu-ši	they go to them	3D	G		Ps	P	P
07N296		in-ʿneʾ-su₈-be₂-en-de₃-en	ni-ʿlak šu-nu-šiʾ	we go to them	3D	G		Ps	P	P
07N297		in-ne-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en	ta-la-ka [šu-n]u-ši	you(pl.) go to them	3D	G		Ps	P	P
07N298	VII§98	am₃-ne-su₈-be₂-eš	i-il-la-ku-ni[m šu-n]u-ši	they come to them	3D	G	V	Ps	P	P
07N299		am₃-ne-ʿsu₈-be₂ʾ-en-de₃-en	ni-la-kam š[u-n]u-ši	we come to them	3D	G	V	Ps	P	P
07N300		am₃-ne-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en	tal₂-la-ka-nim š[u-nu-š]i	you(pl.) come to them	3D	G	V	Ps	P	P
07N301	VII§99	am₃-ma-ne-su₈(!)-be₂-eš	it-tal₂-la-ku-nim šu-n[u-ši]	they come away to them	3D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
07N302		am₃-ma-ne-su₈(!)-be₂-en-ʿde₃ʾ-en	ni-it-tal₂-la-kam šu-nu-[ši]	we come away to them	3D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
07N303		am₃-ma-ne-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en	ta-at-tal₂-la-ka-nim šu-[nu-ši]	you(pl.) come away to them	3D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
07N304	VII§100	ba-ne-ʿsu₈ʾ-be₂-eš	it-tal₂-la-ku šu-nu-[ši]	they go away to them	3D	Gt		Ps	P	P
07N305		ba-ne-su₈(!)-be₂-en-ʿde₃ʾ-en	ni-it-tal₂-lak šu-nu-š[i]	we go away to them	3D	Gt		Ps	P	P
07N306		ba-ne-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en	ta-at-tal₂-la-ka šu-nu-š[i]	you(pl.) go away to them	3D	Gt		Ps	P	P
07N307	VII§101	in-ne-re₇(!)-eš	il-li-ku šu-nu-ši	they went to them	3D	G		Pt	P	P
07N308		in-ne-re₇(!)-en-de₃-en	ni-lik šu-nu-ši	we went to them	3D	G		Pt	P	P
07N309		in-ne-ʿre₇ʾ-en-ze₂-en	tal₂-li-ʿkaʾ šu-nu-ši	you(pl.) went to them	3D	G		Pt	P	P
07N310	VII§102	ʿiʾ-im-ne-re₇(!)-eš	il-li-ku-nim šu-nu-ši	they came to them	3D	G	V	Pt	P	P
07N311		[i-i]m-ne-re₇(!)-en-de₃-en	ni-il-li-kam šu-nu-ši	we came to them	3D	G	V	Pt	P	P
07N312		[i-im-n]e-re₇-en-ze₂-en	tal₂-li-ka-nim šu-nu-ši	you(pl.) came to them	3D	G	V	Pt	P	P
07N313	VII§103	[im-ma-n]e-ʿre₇ʾ-eš	it-tal₂-ku-nim šu-nu-ši	they came away to them	3D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
07N314		[im-ma-ne-re₇]-en-de₃-en	ni-it-tal₂-kam šu-nu-ši	we came away to them	3D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
07N315		[im-ma-ne-re₇-en-ze₂-e]n	ta-at-tal₂-ka-nim šu-nu-ši	you(pl.) came away to them	3D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
07N316	VII§104	[ba-ne-re₇-eš]	[i]t-tal₂-ku šu-nu-ši	they went away to them	3D	Gt		Pt	P	P
07N317		[ba-ne-re₇-en-de₃-en]	[ni-it-t]a-lak šu-nu-ši	we went away to them	3D	Gt		Pt	P	P
07N318		[ba-ne-re₇-en-ze₂-en]	[ta-at-tal₂-ka šu]-ʿnu-šiʾ	you(pl.) went away to them	3D	Gt		Pt	P	P

OBGT VIII. Verbal Paradigm: kas₄ … du₁₁ = *lasāmum* = to run

Column 1 gives the line number 08Nxxx according to the publication in MSL IV, OBGT VIII.

Column 2 gives the paragraph number.

Column 3 gives the Sumerian forms.

Column 4 gives the Akkadian forms.

Column 5 gives my suggested translation (which sometimes is tentative).

Columns 6-9 give my morphological analysis. They generally reflect the Akkadian forms.

Column 6: aspect (Non-indicative, Present, Preterite, Stative)
Column 7: the Akkadian stem (G, Gt, N, Nt, Š, Št)
Column 8: ventive or non-ventive (V or blank)
Column 9: person of the object and case (Dative or Accusative, blank if there is no object)

08N000	VIII	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
08N001	VIII§1	⌜kas₄⌝ du₁₁-ga-ab	*lu-sum₂*	run!	Ni	G		
08N002	VIII§1	kas₄ g[a-a]b-du₁₁	*(lulsum)*	let me run!	Ni	G		
08N003	VIII§1	⌜kas₄⌝ [ḫ]e₂-ib₂-⌜du₁₁⌝	*(lilsum)*	let him run!	Ni	G		
08N004	VIII§2	[kas₄ d]u₁₁-⌜ga⌝-am₃[60]	*lu-us-ma-am*	run here!	Ni	G	V	
08N005	VIII§2	[kas₄ ga]-am₃-du₁₁	*(lulsumam)*	let me run here!	Ni	G	V	
08N006	VIII§2	⌜kas₄ ḫe₂⌝-em-⌜du₁₁⌝	*(lilsumam)*	let him run here!	Ni	G	V	
08N007	VIII§3	kas₄ du₁₁-ga-bi₂-ib₂	*šu-ul-si₂-⌜im⌝*	make someone run!	Ni	Š		
08N008	VIII§3	kas₄ ga-bi₂-ib₂-du₁₁	*(lušalsim)*	let me make someone run!	Ni	Š		
08N009	VIII§3	kas₄ ḫe₂-bi₂-ib₂-du₁₁	*(lišalsim)*	let him make someone run!	Ni	Š		
08N010	VIII§4	kas₄ du₁₁-ga-ni-ib₂	⌜šu⌝-ul-⌜si₂⌝-im-šu	make him run!	Ni	Š		3A
08N011	VIII§4	kas₄ ga-ni-ib₂-du₁₁	*(lušalsimšu)*	let me make him run!	Ni	Š		3A
08N012	VIII§4	kas₄ ḫe₂-ni-ib₂-du₁₁	*(lišalsimšu)*	let him make him run!	Ni	Š		3A
08N013	VIII§5	kas₄ du₁₁(!)-ga-ma-ni-ib₂	*šu-u[l]-si₂-ma-aš-šu*	make him run here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
08N014	VIII§5	kas₄ ga-ma-ni-ib₂-du₁₁	*(lušalsimaššu)*	let me make him run here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
08N015	VIII§5	kas₄ ḫe₂-⌜ma-ni⌝-ib₂-du₁₁	*(lišalsimaššu)*	let him make him run here!	Ni	Š	V	3A

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[60] Note that the /b/ referencing the direct object kas₄ seems to be absent (unless m-b > m).

08N000	VIII	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
08N016	VIII§6	kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-⌜ga⌝-na-ab	*lu-sum$_2$-šum*	run for him!	Ni	G		3D
08N017	VIII§6	kas$_4$ ⌜ga-na⌝-ab-du$_{11}$	*(lulsumšum)*	let me run for him!	Ni	G		3D
08N018	VIII§6	kas$_4$ ḫ[e$_2$-n]a-⌜ab-du$_{11}$⌝	*(lilsumšum)*	let him run for him!	Ni	G		3D
08N019	VIII§7	⌜kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-ga⌝-am$_3$-še[61]	*lu-us-ma-aš-šum*	run toward him(še) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	3D
08N020	VIII§7	kas$_4$ ga-am$_3$-ši-du$_{11}$	*(lulsumaššum)*	let me run toward him(ši) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	3D
08N021	VIII§7	kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$-em-ši-du$_{11}$	*(lilsumaššum)*	let him run toward him(ši) here(m)!	Ni	G	V	3D
08N022	VIII§8	kas$_4$ ⌜du$_{11}$-ga⌝-na-ni-ib$_2$	*šu-ul-si$_2$-im-šum*	make him run for him!	Ni	Š		3D
08N023	VIII§8	kas$_4$ ⌜ga-na⌝-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lušalsimšum)*	let me make him run for him!	Ni	Š		3D
08N024	VIII§8	kas$_4$ ⌜ḫe$_2$-na⌝-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lišalsimšmu)*	let him make him run for him!	Ni	Š		3D
08N025	VIII§9	kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-⌜ga-am$_3$⌝-ma-ši-ib$_2$[62]	*šu-ul-si$_2$-ma-aš-šum*	have someone(b) run toward him here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
08N026	VIII§9	kas$_4$ ga-am$_3$-ma-⌜ši⌝-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lušalsimaššum)*	let me have someone(b) run toward him here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
08N027	VIII§9	kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ši-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lišalsimaššum)*	let him have someone(b) run toward him here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
08N028	VIII§10	kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-ga-mu-ub	*šu-ul-si$_2$-ma-an-ni*	make me run (here?)!	Ni	Š		1A
08N029	VIII§10	kas$_4$ ga-mu-ri-i[b$_2$-d]u$_{11}$	*(lušalsimakka)*	let me make you run here!	Ni	Š	V	2A
08N030	VIII§10	kas$_4$ ḫu-mu-ri-ib$_2$-⌜du$_{11}$⌝	*(lišalsimakka)*	let him make you run here!	Ni	Š	V	2A
08N031	VIII§11	⌜kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-ga⌝-[mu]-še	*[lu-u]s-ma-am a-na ⌜ṣe-ri-ya⌝*	run toward me here!	Ni	G	V	1D
08N032	VIII§11	⌜kas$_4$ ga-mu-e-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$⌝[63]	*(lulsumakkum)*	let me run toward you here!	Ni	G	V	2D
08N033	VIII§11	⌜kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$-mu-e-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$⌝	*(lilsumakkum)*	let him run toward you here!	Ni	G	V	2D
08N034	VIII§12	⌜kas$_4$ du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-mu(?)-še-eb$_2$(?)⌝	⌜*šu-ul-si$_2$*⌝-*[ma-a]m a-na* ⌜*ṣe-ri-ya*⌝	make someone run toward me here!	Ni	Š	V	1D
08N035	VIII§12	⌜kas$_4$ ga⌝-am$_3$-ma-r[i-ib$_2$]-du$_{11}$[64]	*(lušalsimakkum? or -ka?)*	let me make someone run to you here! or: let me make you run here!	Ni	Š	V	2D
08N036	VIII§12	⌜kas$_4$ ḫe$_2$⌝-am$_3$-ma-⌜ri-ib$_2$⌝-du$_{11}$	*(lišalsimakkum? or -ka?)*	let him make someone run to you here! or: let him make you run here!	Ni	Š	V	2D
08N037	VIII§13	⌜kas$_4$ ab⌝-be$_2$	*i-*⌜*la*⌝*-sum$_2$*	he runs	Ps	G		
08N038	VIII§13	⌜kas$_4$⌝ ab-be$_2$-en	*(alassum)*	I run	Ps	G		
08N039	VIII§13	⌜kas$_4$ ab⌝-be$_2$-en	*(talassum)*	you run	Ps	G		
08N040	VIII§14	⌜kas$_4$ mu-ši-ib$_2$⌝-be$_2$	*i-la-*⌜*sum$_2$*⌝*-šum*	he runs to him	Ps	G		3D
08N041	VIII§14	kas$_4$ mu-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$-en	*(alassumšum)*	I run to him	Ps	G		3D
08N042	VIII§14	kas$_4$ mu-ši-ib$_2$-⌜be$_2$⌝-en	*(talassumšum)*	you run to him	Ps	G		3D
08N043	VIII§15	kas$_4$ am$_3$-me	*i-l[a-su-m]a-am*	he runs here	Ps	G	V	
08N044	VIII§15	kas$_4$ am$_3$-[m]e-en	*(alassumam)*	I run here	Ps	G	V	
08N045	VIII§15	kas$_4$ am$_3$-[m]e-en	*(talassumam)*	you run here	Ps	G	V	

[61] Note that the /b/ referencing the direct object kas$_4$ is absent.
[62] The double-m seems to be an error, the context of §6-9 requires the plain Š-stem.
[63] Why *marû*-base?
[64] Which is intended: du$_{11}$ or e?

08N000	VIII	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
08N046	VIII§16	⌜kas$_4$ am$_3$-ši⌝-i[b$_2$-b]e$_2$	[i-la-s]u-ma-$aš$-$šum$	he runs toward him here	Ps	G	V	3D
08N047	VIII§16	[kas$_4$] ⌜am$_3$-ši-ib$_2$⌝-be$_2$-en	($alassumaššum$)	I run toward him here	Ps	G	V	3D
08N048	VIII§16	⌜kas$_4$⌝ am$_3$-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$-en	($talassumaššum$)	you run toward him here	Ps	G	V	3D
08N049	VIII§17	kas$_4$ am$_3$-mu-e-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$	i-l[a-s]u-ma-ku[m]	he runs away toward you here[65]	Ps	G	V	2D
08N050	VIII§17	kas$_4$ am$_3$-mu-e-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$-en	($alassumakkum$)	I run away toward you here	Ps	G	V	2D
08N051	VIII§17	kas$_4$ am$_3$-mu-e-ši-ib$_2$-be$_2$-en[66]	-	-	Ps	G	V	2D
08N052	VIII§18	kas$_4$ bi$_2$-in-⌜du$_{11}$⌝	il-sum_2	he ran	Pt	G		
08N053	VIII§18	⌜kas$_4$⌝ bi$_2$-du$_{11}$	($alsum$)	I ran	Pt	G		
08N054	VIII§18	kas$_4$ bi$_2$-du$_{11}$	($talsum$)	you ran	Pt	G		
08N055	VIII§19	⌜kas$_4$⌝ mu-un-du$_{11}$	il-[s]u-ma-am	he ran here	Pt	G	V	
08N056	VIII§19	kas$_4$ mu-du$_{11}$	($alsumam$)	I ran here	Pt	G	V	
08N057	VIII§19	kas$_4$ mu-e-du$_{11}$	($talsumam$)	you ran here	Pt	G	V	
08N058	VIII§20	kas$_4$ mu-ri-in-du$_{11}$	⌜il⌝-su-ma-[kum]	he ran to you here	Pt	G	V	2D
08N059	VIII§20	kas$_4$ mu-ri-d[u$_{11}$]	($alsumakkum$)	I ran to you here	Pt	G	V	2D
08N060	VIII§21	⌜kas$_4$ im⌝-ma-ri-i[n-d]u$_{11}$	il-ta-as_2-ma(!)-[kum]	he ran away to you here	Pt	Gt	V	2D
08N061	VIII§21	⌜kas$_4$ im-ma⌝-ri-⌜du$_{11}$⌝	($altasmakkum$)	I ran away to you here	Pt	Gt	V	2D
08N062	VIII§22	⌜kas$_4$⌝ mu-ri-ib$_2$-[du$_{11}$]	u_2-$šal$-si_2-ma-ku[m]	he made someone run to you here	Pt	Š	V	2D
08N063	VIII§22	⌜kas$_4$ mu-ri-ib$_2$⌝-[du$_{11}$-en][67]	($ušalsimakkum$)	I made someone run to you here	Pt	Š	V	2D
08N064	VIII§23	kas$_4$ im-ma-r[i-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$]	⌜$uš$-tal_2⌝-si_2-ma-k[um]	he made someone run away to you here	Pt	Št	V	2D
08N065	VIII§23	kas$_4$ im-ma-r[i-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$-en]	($uštalsimakkum$)	I made someone run away to you here	Pt	Št	V	2D
08N066	VIII§24	[g]u$_7$-[a]	[a]-ku-⌜ul⌝	eat!	Ni	G		
08N067	VIII§24	ga-[gu$_7$]	[lu]-⌜ku⌝-ul	let me eat!	Ni	G		
08N068	VIII§24	⌜ḫe$_2$⌝-[gu$_7$]	($likul$)	let him eat!	Ni	G		
08N069	VIII§25	⌜gu$_7$⌝-[bi$_2$]-⌜ib$_2$⌝	⌜$šu$⌝-ki-il	feed! (make someone eat something!)	Ni	Š		
08N070	VIII§25	⌜gu$_7$-ni⌝-[ib$_2$]	⌜$šu$⌝-[ki]-⌜il-$šu$⌝	feed him! (make him eat something!)	Ni	Š		3A
08N071	VIII§25	[gu$_7$-ma-ni]-⌜ib$_2$⌝	[$š$]u-[ki]-la-$aš$-[$šu$]	feed him here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
08N072	VIII§26	[gu$_7$-mu-ub]	[$šu$-ki-l]a-an-n[i]	feed me! (make me eat something!)	Ni	Š		1A
08N073	VIII§26	[...]	[x x x-a]n-[ni]		Ni	?		1A
08N074	VIII§26	[ga-ma-r]a-⌜ni-ib$_2$⌝-[gu$_7$]	[lu-$ša$-ki-l]a-ak-k[a]	let me feed you here!	Ni	Š	V	2A
08N075	VIII§27	[i$_3$]-⌜gu$_7$⌝	[i-ku]-ul	he ate	Pt	G		
08N076	VIII§28	⌜bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gu$_7$⌝	[u_2-$ša$-ki-il]	he fed	Pt	Š		
08N077	VIII§28	[x x x (x)]...	[u_2-$ša$-ki]-⌜il-$šu$⌝	he fed him	Pt	Š		3A

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[65] The Sumerian seems to have -ba-, the Akkadian G, not Gt. Error?
[66] Erroneous duplication of the preceding line.
[67] The traces of -ib$_2$- imply suffix conjugation, despite the infix conjugation in §20.

08N000	VIII	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
08N078	VIII§28	[...]	[u_2-$ša$-ak]-⌈ka-al⌉-$šu$	he feeds him	Ps	Š		3A
08N079	VIII§29	ba-g[u_7]	[i-ta-k]al	he ate away	Pt	Gt		
08N080	VIII§29	ba-⌈ni-ib$_2$-gu$_7$⌉	[$uš$-ta]-⌈ki-il⌉	somebody made someone eat away	Pt	Št		
08N081	VIII§29	ba-[di]-⌈ni⌉-[ib$_2$-g]u$_7$	[$uš$-ta-k]i-⌈il-$šu$⌉	somebody made him eat away with him	Pt	Št		3A
08N082	VIII§30	⌈im⌉-[ma-an-g]u$_7$	⌈i-ta-ak-lam⌉	he ate away here	Pt	Gt	V	
08N083	VIII§30	[im-ma-ni-ib$_2$]-⌈gu$_7$⌉	⌈$uš$⌉-[ta]-⌈ki-lam⌉	somebody made someone eat away here	Pt	Št	V	
08N084	VIII§31	im-⌈ma⌉-di[68]-ni(!)-ib$_2$-gu$_7$	⌈$uš$⌉-ta-ki-la-$aš$-$šu$	somebody made him eat away here with him	Pt	Št	V	3A
08N085	VIII§32	bi$_2$-in-⌈gu$_7$⌉	⌈i⌉-ku-ul	he ate	Pt	G		
08N086	VIII§33	mu-un-⌈gu$_7$⌉	⌈i⌉-ku-ul	he ate	Pt	G		
08N087	VIII§34	i$_3$-⌈gu$_7$⌉-e	⌈i-ik-kal⌉	he eats	Ps	G		
08N088	VIII§35	al-gu$_7$-⌈e⌉	[i]-ik-⌈kal⌉	he eats	Ps	G		
08N089	VIII§36	an-[g]u$_7$	a-⌈ki-il⌉	he is eating	St	G		
08N090	VIII§37	b[a-a]b-[g]u$_7$	⌈u_2⌉-[...]		?	Š?		
08N091	VIII§38	[x x (x)]-⌈gu$_7$(?)-e(?)⌉	[a(?)]-⌈ak(?)-kal-ka(?)⌉		Ps	G		2A

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[68] Black p. 19; text has -an-.

OBGT IX. Verbal Paradigm: sa₂ … du₁₁ = *kašādum* = to reach

Column 1 gives the line number 09Nxxx according to the publication in MSL IV, OBGT IX.

Column 2 gives the paragraph number.

Column 3 gives the Sumerian forms.

Column 4 gives the Akkadian forms.

Column 5 gives my suggested translation (which sometimes is tentative).

Columns 6-9 give my morphological analysis. They generally reflect the Akkadian forms.

        Column 6:   aspect (<u>N</u>on-indicative, <u>Pres</u>ent, <u>Pret</u>erite, <u>S</u>tative)

        Column 7:   the Akkadian stem (<u>G</u>, <u>Gt</u>, <u>N</u>, <u>Nt</u>, <u>Š</u>, <u>Š</u>t)

        Column 8:   ventive or non-ventive (<u>V</u> or blank)

        Column 9:   person of the object and case (<u>D</u>ative or <u>A</u>ccusative, blank if there is no object)

09N000	IX	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
09N001	IX§1	⌜sa₂⌝ du₁₁-ga-[ab]	[*ku-š*]*u-ud*	reach!	Ni	G		
09N002	IX§1	⌜sa₂⌝ ga-ab-[du₁₁]	*(lukšud)*	let me reach!	Ni	G		
09N003	IX§1	sa₂ ḫe₂-eb₂-du₁₁	*(likšud)*	let him reach!	Ni	G		
09N004	IX§2	sa₂ du₁₁-ga-ni-ib₂	*ku-šu-uz-*⌜*zu*⌝[69]	make him reach!	Ni	Š		3A
09N005	IX§2	⌜sa₂⌝ ga-ni-ib₂-du₁₁	*(lušakšizzu)*	let me make him reach!	Ni	Š		3A
09N006	IX§2	sa₂ ḫe₂-ni-ib₂-du₁₁	*(lišakšizzu)*	let him make him reach!	Ni	Š		3A
09N007	IX§3	sa₂ du₁₁-ga-bi₂-⌜ib₂⌝	*šu-uk-ši-*⌜*id*⌝	make someone reach!	Ni	Š		
09N008	IX§3	sa₂ ga-bi₂-ib₂-[d]u₁₁	*(lušakšid)*	let me make someone reach!	Ni	Š		
09N009	IX§3	⌜sa₂⌝ ḫe₂-bi₂-ib₂-du₁₁	*(lišakšid)*	let him make someone reach!	Ni	Š		
09N010	IX§4	sa₂ du₁₁-ga-na-ab	*ku-šu-*⌜*uz-zum*⌝	reach for him(na)!	Ni	G		3D
09N011	IX§4	sa₂ ga-na-ab-du₁₁	*(lukšuzzum)*	let me reach for him!	Ni	G		3D
09N012	IX§4	sa₂ ḫe₂-na-ab-⌜du₁₁⌝	*(likšuzzum)*	let him reach for him!	Ni	G		3D
09N013	IX§5	sa₂ du₁₁-ga-na-ni-⌜ib₂⌝	⌜*šu-uk-ši-iz-zum*⌝	make him(ni) reach for him(na)!	Ni	Š		3D
09N014	IX§5	sa₂ ga-na-ni-ib₂-du₁₁	*(lušakšizzum)*	let me make him(ni) reach for him(na)!	Ni	Š		3D
09N015	IX§5	sa₂ ḫe₂-na-ni-ib₂-⌜du₁₁⌝	*(lišakšizzum)*	let him make him(ni) reach for him(na)!	Ni	Š		3D

[69] Error, read *šukšizzu,* cf. §8.

09N000	IX	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
09N016	IX§6	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-me(?)	⌜ku-uš-dam⌝	reach here!	Ni	G	V	
09N017	IX§6	sa$_2$ ga-am$_3$-d[u$_{11}$]	(lukšudam)	let me reach here!	Ni	G	V	
09N018	IX§6	sa$_2$ ḫe$_2$-e[m]-du$_{11}$	(likšudam)	let him reach here!	Ni	G	V	
09N019	IX§7	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-am$_3$-⌜mi-ib$_2$⌝	⌜šu-uk-ši-dam⌝	make someone reach here!	Ni	Š	V	
09N020	IX§7	sa$_2$ ga-am$_3$-mi-i[b$_2$-d]u$_{11}$	(lušakšidam)	let me make someone reach here!	Ni	Š	V	
09N021	IX§7	sa$_2$ ḫe$_2$-em-mi-⌜ib$_2$⌝-du$_{11}$	(lišakšidam)	let him make someone reach here!	Ni	Š	V	
09N022	IX§8	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-mu-ni-i[b$_2$]	[š]u-uk-ši-da-aš-šu	make him(ni) reach here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
09N023	IX§8	sa$_2$ ga-mu-ni-ib$_2$-[du$_{11}$]	(lušakšidaššu)	let me make him(ni) reach here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
09N024	IX§8	⌜sa$_2$⌝ ḫu-mu-ni-i[b$_2$-d]u$_{11}$	(lišakšidaššu)	let him make him(ni) reach here!	Ni	Š	V	3A
09N025	IX§9	⌜sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-mu-na⌝-ab	[ku-u]š-da-aš-šum	reach for him(na) here!	Ni	G	V	3D
09N026	IX§9	[sa$_2$ ga-mu-na-ab]-du$_{11}$	(lukšudaššum)	let me reach for him(na) here!	Ni	G	V	3D
09N027	IX§9	[sa$_2$ ḫu-mu-na-ab-d]u$_{11}$	(likšudaššum)	let him reach for him(na) here!	Ni	G	V	3D
09N028	IX§10	[sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-mu-na-ni-ib$_2$]	⌜šu⌝-*ta-ak*-ši-da-aš-šum[70]	make him(ni) reach for him(na) here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
09N029	IX§10	[sa$_2$ ga-mu-na-ni-ib$_2$-d]u$_{11}$	(lušakšidaššum)	let me make him(ni) reach for him(na) here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
09N030	IX§10	[sa$_2$ ḫu-mu-na-ni-ib$_2$-d]u$_{11}$	(lišakšidaššum)	let him make him(ni) reach for him(na) here!	Ni	Š	V	3D
09N031	IX§11	sa$_2$ ⌜du$_{11}$⌝-ga-ab-ta[71]	ki-iš-ša-ad(!)	reach away!	Ni	Gt		
09N032	IX§11	⌜sa$_2$⌝ ga-ba-ab-du$_{11}$	(luktašad)	let me reach away!	Ni	Gt		
09N033	IX§11	sa$_2$ ḫa-ba-ab-du$_{11}$	(liktašad)	let him reach away!	Ni	Gt		
09N034	IX§12	sa$_2$ ⌜du$_{11}$⌝-ga-ba⌝-ni-ib$_2$[72]	šu-ta-ak-ši-id(!)	make someone reach away!	Ni	Št		
09N035	IX§12	⌜sa$_2$ ga-ba-ni⌝-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	(luštakšid)	let me make someone reach away!	Ni	Št		
09N036	IX§12	[sa$_2$ ḫa-b]a-⌜ni⌝-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	(lištakšid)	let him make someone reach away!	Ni	Št		
09N037	IX§13	[sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-g]a-ba-na-⌜ab⌝	ki-iš-ša-⌜az-zum⌝	reach away for him!	Ni	Gt		3D
09N038	IX§13	[sa$_2$ ga-ba-n]a-ab-du$_{11}$	(luktašazzum)	let me reach away for him!	Ni	Gt		3D
09N039	IX§13	[sa$_2$ ḫa-ba-n]a-ab-du$_{11}$	(liktašazzum)	let him reach away for him!	Ni	Gt		3D
09N040	IX§14	[sa$_2$ du$_{11}$]-⌜ga-ba-na⌝-ni-ib$_2$	šu-ta-ak-⌜ši-iz-zum⌝	make him(ni) reach away(ba) for him(na)!	Ni	Št		3D
09N041	IX§14	⌜sa$_2$ ga-ba-na-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$⌝	(luštakšizzum)	let me make him(ni) reach away(ba) for him!	Ni	Št		3D
09N042	IX§14	⌜sa$_2$ ḫa-ba-na-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$⌝	(lištakšizzum)	let him make him(ni) reach away(ba) for him!	Ni	Št		3D
09N043	IX§15	[sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-a]m$_3$-⌜ma-ab⌝	⌜ki-iš-ša-dam⌝	reach away here!	Ni	Gt	V	
09N044	IX§15	⌜sa$_2$ ga-am$_3$-ma-ab-du$_{11}$⌝	(luktašdam)	let me reach away here!	Ni	Gt	V	
09N045	IX§15	⌜sa$_2$ ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ab-du$_{11}$⌝	(liktašdam)	let him reach away here!	Ni	Gt	V	
09N046	IX§16	⌜sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga⌝-a[m$_3$-ma]-⌜ni-ib$_2$⌝[73]	⌜šu-ta⌝-ak-š[i-dam]	make someone reach away here!	Ni	Št	V	
09N047	IX§16	⌜sa$_2$ ga-am$_3$-ma-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$⌝	(luštakšidam)	let me make someone reach away here!	Ni	Št	V	

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[70] Error, read *uk*.

[71] Expected: du$_{11}$-ga-ba-ab.

[72] Dissimilation -bi$_2$- > -ni-.

[73] Dissimilation -bi$_2$- > -ni-.

09N000	IX	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
09N048	IX§16	⌜sa$_2$ ḫe$_2$-em-ma-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$⌝	*(lištakšidam)*	let him make someone reach away here!	Ni	Št	V	
09N049	IX§17	⌜sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga⌝-a[m$_3$-ma-na-ab]	[k]*i*-⌜*iš-ša-da*⌝-*aš-šum*	reach away for him here!	Ni	Gt	V	3D
09N050	IX§17	⌜sa$_2$ ga-am$_3$⌝-[ma-na-ab-d]u$_{11}$	*(luktašdaššum)*	let me reach away for him here!	Ni	Gt	V	3D
09N051	IX§17	s[a$_2$ ḫe$_2$-em-ma]-na-a[b-d]u$_{11}$	*(liktašdaššum)*	let him reach away for him here!	Ni	Gt	V	3D
09N052	IX§18	⌜sa$_2$ du$_{11}$⌝-ga-am$_3$-mu-⌜na-ni-ib$_2$⌝	⌜*šu-ta-ak-ši*⌝-*da-aš-šum*	make him reach away for him here!	Ni	Št	V	3D
09N053	IX§18	sa$_2$ ga-⌜am$_3$-mu-na-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$⌝	*(luštakšidaššum)*	let me make him reach away for him here!	Ni	Št	V	3D
09N054	IX§18	sa$_2$ ḫ[e$_2$-em-mu-n]a-⌜ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$⌝	*(lištakšidaššum)*	let him make him reach away for him here!	Ni	Št	V	3D
09N055	IX§19	s[a$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-m]u-⌜un⌝[74]	*ku-uš-da-an-ni*	reach me!	Ni	G		1A
09N056	IX§19	s[a$_2$ ga-ra-ab]-⌜du$_{11}$⌝	*(lukšudka)*	may I reach you!	Ni	G		2D
09N057	IX§19	⌜sa$_2$⌝ [ḫa]-⌜ra-ab-du$_{11}$⌝	*(likšudka)*	may he reach you!	Ni	G		2D
09N058	IX§20	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-mu-⌜ub⌝	*šu-*ta-ak**[75]*-ši-da-ni*	make me reach!	Ni	Š		1A
09N059	IX§20	sa$_2$ ga-ri-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lušakšidka)*	let me make you reach!	Ni	Š		2A
09N060	IX§20	sa$_2$ ḫe$_2$-ri-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lišakšidka)*	let him make you reach!	Ni	Š		2A
09N061	IX§21	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-mu-še$_3$[76]	*ku-uš-dam a-na ṣe-ri-ya*	reach toward me here!	Ni	G	V	1D
09N062	IX§21	sa$_2$ ga-mu-ra-ab-du$_{11}$	*(lukšudakkum)*	let me reach to you here!	Ni	G	V	2D
09N063	IX§21	⌜sa$_2$ ḫu⌝-mu-ra-ab-⌜du$_{11}$⌝	*(likšudakkum)*	let him reach to you here!	Ni	G	V	2D
09N064	IX§22	sa$_2$ du$_{11}$-ga-mu-še-eb$_2$(!)	*šu-uk-ši-dam <a-na ṣe-ri-ya>*	make someone reach toward me here!	Ni	Š	V	1D
09N065	IX§22	sa$_2$ ga-mu-ri-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lušakšidakkum? or -ka?)*	let me make someone reach to you here! or: let me make you reach here!	Ni	Š	V	2D
09N066	IX§22	⌜sa$_2$ ḫu⌝-mu-ri-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*(lišakšidakkum? or -ka?)*	let him make someone reach to you here! or: let him make you reach here!	Ni	Š	V	2D
09N067	IX§23	sa$_2$ ba-an-du$_{11}$	*ik-ta-ša-ad*	he reached away	Pt	Gt		
09N068	IX§23	⌜sa$_2$⌝ ba-du$_{11}$	*(aktašad)*	I reached away	Pt	Gt		
09N069	IX§23	sa$_2$ ⌜ba⌝-du$_{11}$	*(taktašad)*	you reached away	Pt	Gt		
09N070	IX§24	⌜sa$_2$ ba⌝-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*uš-ta-ak-⌜ši⌝-id*	somebody(b) made someone(bi$_2$) reach away	Pt	Št		
09N071	IX§24	sa$_2$ ⌜ba-ni⌝-du$_{11}$	*(uštakšid)*	I made someone reach away	Pt	Št		
09N072	IX§24	⌜sa$_2$ ba⌝-ni-du$_{11}$	*(tuštakšid)*	you made someone reach away	Pt	Št		
09N073	IX§25	⌜sa$_2$⌝ ba-an-na-du$_{11}$[77]	*ik-ta-ša-az-zum*	he reached away for him	Pt	Gt		3D
09N074	IX§25	[sa$_2$] ba-na-du$_{11}$	*(aktašazzum)*	I reached away for him	Pt	Gt		3D
09N075	IX§25	[sa$_2$] ba-na-du$_{11}$	*(taktašazzum)*	you reached away for him	Pt	Gt		3D
09N076	IX§26	⌜sa$_2$ ba-na-ni⌝-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*uš-ta-ak-ši-iz-zum*	he made him reach away for him	Pt	Št		3D
09N077	IX§26	⌜sa$_2$ ba-na-ni⌝-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$[78]	*(uštakšizzum)*	I made him reach away for him	Pt	Št		3D

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[74] Expected du$_{11}$-ga-ma-ab (du$_{11}$-ga-mu-ub would result in a causative interpretation, see the next paragraph). The -n is unexplained. Probably error.

[75] read **uk**

[76] Sic! This seems to be the only occurrence of še$_3$ in these paradigms.

[77] Error for ba-na-an-du$_{11}$.

09N000	IX	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
09N078	IX§26	⌜sa₂ ba⌝-na-ni-du₁₁	(tuštakšizzum)	you made him reach away for him	Pt	Št		3D
09N079	IX§27	sa₂ bi₂-i[n-d]u₁₁	⌜ik-šu⌝-ud	he reached	Pt	G		
09N080	IX§27	sa₂ b[i₂-du₁₁]	(akšud)	I reached	Pt	G		
09N081	IX§27	sa₂ b[i₂-du₁₁]	(takšud)	you reached	Pt	G		
09N082	IX§28	sa₂ b[i₂-ib₂-du₁₁]⁷⁹	[u₂-ša-ak]-ši-id(!)	he(ø) made someone reached	Pt	Š		
09N083	IX§28	sa₂ bi₂-i[b₂-du₁₁-en]	(ušakšid)	I made someone reached	Pt	Š		
09N084	IX§28	sa₂ bi₂-ib₂-[du₁₁-en]	(tušakšid)	you made someone reached	Pt	Š		
09N085	IX§29	sa₂ ma-an-du₁₁	ik-⌜šu⌝-dam	he reached here	Pt	G	V	
09N086	IX§29	sa₂ ma-du₁₁	(akšudam)	I reached here	Pt	G	V	
09N087	IX§29	sa₂ ma-du₁₁	(takšudam)	you reached here	Pt	G	V	
09N088	IX§30	⌜sa₂ ma⌝-ni-ib₂-du₁₁	u₂-ša-ak-ši-dam	somebody made someone reach here	Pt	Š	V	
09N089	IX§30	sa₂ ma-ni-du₁₁	(ušakšidam)	I made someone reach here	Pt	Š	V	
09N090	IX§30	sa₂ ma-ni-du₁₁	(tušakšidam)	you made someone reach here	Pt	Š	V	
09N091	IX§31	sa₂ ma-ra-an-du₁₁⁸⁰	ik-šu-da-ak-ka	he reached you here	Pt	G	V	2A
09N092	IX§31	sa₂ ma-ra-du₁₁	(akšudakka)	I reached you here	Pt	G	V	2A
09N093	IX§32	sa₂ ma-ra-ni-ib₂-du₁₁	u₂-[ša]-ak-ši-da-ka	someone(b) made him(ni) reach you(ra) here	Pt	Š	V	2A
09N094	IX§32	⌜sa₂ ma-ra⌝-ni-d[u₁₁]	(ušakšidakka)	I(ø) made him(ni) reach you(ra) here	Pt	Š	V	2A
09N095	IX§33	sa₂ an-e	i-ka-aš-ša-ad	he reaches	Ps	G		
09N096	IX§33	⌜sa₂ an⌝-e-en	a-ka-aš-ša-ad	I reach	Ps	G		
09N097	IX§33	⌜sa₂⌝ an-e-en	(takaššad)	you reach	Ps	G		
09N098	IX§34	⌜sa₂⌝ am₃-e	i-ka-aš-ša-dam	he reaches here	Ps	G	V	
09N099	IX§34	sa₂ am₃-e-en	(akaššadam)	I reach here	Ps	G	V	
09N100	IX§34	sa₂ am₃-e-en	(takaššadam)	you reach here	Ps	G	V	
09N101	IX§35	sa₂ [m]u-e-a	i-ka-aš-ša-da(!)-ka	he reaches you here	Ps	G	V	2A
09N102	IX§35	sa₂ mu-e-a-en	(akaššadakka)	I reach you here	Ps	G	V	2A
09N103	IX§36	⌜sa₂ im⌝-mu-e-a	ik-ta-aš-<ša>-da-ak-ka	he reaches you away here	Ps	Gt	V	2A
09N104	IX§36	sa₂ im-mu-e-a-en	(aktaššadakka)	I reach you away here	Ps	Gt	V	2A
09N105	IX§37	sa₂ an-du₁₁	ka-ši-id(!)	he had been reaching it	St	G		
09N106	IX§37	sa₂ a-du₁₁	(kašdaku)	I had been reaching it	St	G		
09N107	IX§37	sa₂ e-du₁₁	(kašdata)	you(e < ã-e) had been reaching it	St	G		
09N108	IX§38	sa₂ im-ma-an-du₁₁	ik-ta-aš-da-am	he reached away here	Pt	Gt	V	
09N109	IX§38	sa₂ im-ma-du₁₁	ak-ta-aš-da-am	I reached away here	Pt	Gt	V	
09N110	IX§38	sa₂ im-ma-du₁₁	(takdašdam)	you reached away here	Pt	Gt	V	

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⁷⁸ -ib₂- seems to be an error.
⁷⁹ One should either have suffix conjugation here, or else the -ib₂- in 09N084 is an error!
⁸⁰ cf. §46.

09N000	IX	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
09N111	IX§39	sa$_2$ im-ma-ni-in-du$_{11}$	*uš-ta-ak-ši-dam*	he(n) made someone(bi$_2$) reach away here	Pt	Št	V	
09N112	IX§39	sa$_2$ im-ma-ni-du$_{11}$	*uš-ta-ak-ši-dam*	I made someone(bi$_2$) reach away here	Pt	Št	V	
09N113	IX§39	sa$_2$ im-ma-ni-du$_{11}$	*(tuštakšidam)*	you made someone(bi$_2$) reach away here	Pt	Št	V	
09N114	IX§40	sa$_2$ im-ma-na-an-du$_{11}$	*ik-ta-aš-da-aš-šum*	he reached away for him here	Pt	Gt	V	3D
09N115	IX§40	sa$_2$ im-ma-na-du$_{11}$	*(aktašdaššum)*	I reached away for him here	Pt	Gt	V	3D
09N116	IX§40	sa$_2$ im-ma-na-du$_{11}$	*(taktašdaššum)*	you reached away for him here	Pt	Gt	V	3D
09N117	IX§41	sa$_2$(!) im-ma-na-ni-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*uš-ta-ak-ši-da-aš-šum*	someone made him(ni) reach away for him here	Pt	Št	V	3D
09N118	IX§41	sa$_2$ im-ma-na-ni-du$_{11}$	*(uštakšidaššum)*	I made him(ni) reach away for him here	Pt	Št	V	3D
09N119	IX§41	⌜sa$_2$ im⌝-ma-na-n[i-d]u$_{11}$	*(tuštakšidaššum)*	you made him(ni) reach away for him here	Pt	Št	V	3D
09N120	IX§42	s[a$_2$ im-m]a-ri-in-du$_{11}$	*ik-ta-aš-da-kum*	he reached away for you here	Pt	Gt	V	2D
09N121	IX§42	sa$_2$ i[m-m]a-ri-du$_{11}$	*(aktašdakkum)*	I reached away for you here	Pt	Gt	V	2D
09N122	IX§43	sa$_2$ ⌜im-ma-ri⌝-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*uš-ta-ak-ši-da-ku*[81]	he made someone reach away for you here	Pt	Št	V	2D
09N123	IX§43	sa$_2$ im-ma-ri-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$<-en>[82]	*(uštakšidakkum)*	I made someone reach away for you here	Pt	Št	V	2D
09N124	IX§44	sa$_2$ i-ra-an-du$_{11}$[83]	*ik-šu(!)-ud-ka*	he reached you	Pt	G		2A
09N125	IX§44	sa$_2$ i-ra-du$_{11}$	*(akšudka)*	I reached you	Pt	G		2A
09N126	IX§45	sa$_2$ i-ri-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*u$_2$-ša-ak-ši-id(!)-ka*	somebody made you reach	Pt	Š		2A
09N127	IX§45	sa$_2$ i-ri-du$_{11}$	*(ušakšidka)*	I made you reach	Pt	Š		2A
09N128	IX§46	sa$_2$ mu-ri-in-du$_{11}$[84]	*ik-šu-da-ka*	he reached you here	Pt	G	V	2A
09N129	IX§46	sa$_2$ mu-ri«-in»-du$_{11}$	*(akšudakka)*	I reached you here	Pt	G	V	2A
09N130	IX§47	sa$_2$ mu-ri-ib$_2$-du$_{11}$	*u$_2$-ša-ak-ši-da-⌜ka⌝*	somebody made you reach here	Pt	Š	V	2A
09N131	IX§47	sa$_2$ mu-ri-du$_{11}$	*(ušakšidakka)*	I made you reach here	Pt	Š	V	2A
09N132	IX§48	sa$_2$ m[u-na-a]n-du$_{11}$	*ik-šu-zum*	he reached for him	Pt	G		3D
09N133	IX§48	⌜sa$_2$⌝ m[u-n]a-⌜du$_{11}$⌝	*(akšuzum)*	I reached for him	Pt	G		3D
09N134	IX§48	⌜sa$_2$⌝ [mu-n]a-⌜du$_{11}$⌝	*(takšuzum)*	you reached for him	Pt	G		3D
09N135	IX§49	⌜sa$_2$ mu-na-ni⌝-[ib$_2$-du$_{11}$]	*[u$_2$-š]a-ak-ši-zum*	someone made him reach for him	Pt	Š		3D
09N136	IX§49	⌜sa$_2$ mu-na-ni-du$_{11}$⌝	*(ušakšizum)*	I made him reach for him	Pt	Š		3D
09N137	IX§50	tuš-a	*ši-ib*	sit!	Ni	G		
09N138	IX§50	ga-⌜tuš⌝	*(lušib)*	let me sit!	Ni	G		
09N139	IX§50	⌜ḫe$_2$-tuš⌝	*(lišib)*	let him sit!	Ni	G		
09N140	IX§51	⌜zi⌝-ga	⌜*ti*⌝*-bi*	get up!	Ni	G		
09N141	IX§51	⌜ga⌝-zi	*(lutbi)*	let me get up!	Ni	G		
09N142	IX§51	⌜ḫe$_2$⌝-zi	*(litbi)*	let him get up!	Ni	G		

[81] Perhaps error for *-ka* or *-kum*. Needs collation.
[82] Suffix conjugation!
[83] Note the use of i rather than i$_3$.
[84] cf. §31.

09N000	IX	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
09N143	IX§52	⌜be₅⌝-a	t[i]-ṣi	shit!	Ni	G		
09N144	IX§52	⌜ga-be₅⌝	(luṣṣi?)	let me shit!	Ni	G		
09N145	IX§52	⌜ḫe-be₅⌝	(liṣṣi?)	let him shit!	Ni	G		
09N146	IX§53	dur₂-dur₂-a	ṣi₂-⌜ri-it⌝	fart!	Ni	G		
09N147	IX§53	ga- dur₂-⌜dur₂⌝	⌜lu-uṣ⌝-ri-⌜it⌝	let me fart!	Ni	G		
09N148	IX§53	ḫe₂-dur₂-dur₂	(liṣrit)	let him fart!	Ni	G		
09N149	IX§54	⌜ul₄⌝-la(!)	ḫu-mu-⌜uṭ⌝	make haste!	Ni	G		
09N150	IX§54	ga-ul₄	(luḫmuṭ)	let me make haste!	Ni	G		
09N151	IX§54	ḫe₂-ul₄	(liḫmuṭ)	let him make haste!	Ni	G		
09N152	IX§55	ku-nu-a	qi₂-ri-ib	get close!	Ni	G		
09N153	IX§55	ga-ku-nu	lu-uq(!)-ri-ib	let me get close!	Ni	G		
09N154	IX§55	ḫe₂-⌜ku⌝-nu	(liqrib)	let him get close!	Ni	G		
09N155	IX§56	[g]u₇-a	a-ku-ul	eat!	Ni	G		
09N156	IX§56	[g]a-⌜gu₇⌝	lu-ku-ul	let me eat!	Ni	G		
09N157	IX§56	[ḫ]e₂-⌜gu₇⌝	⌜li-ku⌝-ul	let him eat!	Ni	G		
09N158	IX§57	[na]g-a	⌜ši-ti⌝	drink!	Ni	G		
09N159	IX§57	ga-⌜nag⌝	(lušti)	let me dring!	Ni	G		
09N160	IX§57	ḫe₂-⌜nag⌝	(lišti)	let him drink!	Ni	G		
09N161	IX§58	gub-ba	[i]-⌜zi⌝-iz	stand!	Ni	G		
09N162	IX§58	ga-gub	⌜lu-zi⌝-iz	let me stand!	Ni	G		
09N163	IX§58	ḫe₂-gub	⌜li-iz⌝-zi-iz	let him stand!	Ni	G		

OBGT X. Verbal Paradigm: gub = *izuzzum, uzuzzum* = to stand

Column 1 gives the line number 10Nxxx according to the publication in MSL IV, OBGT X.

Column 2 gives the paragraph number of the corresponding paragraph in OBGT VI.

Column 3 gives the Sumerian forms.

Column 4 gives the Akkadian forms.

Column 5 gives my suggested translation (which sometimes is tentative).

Columns 6-9 give my morphological analysis. They generally reflect the Akkadian forms.
> Column 6:   aspect (Non-indicative, Present, Preterite, Stative)
> Column 7:   the Akkadian stem (G, Gt, N, Nt, Š, Št)
> Column 8:   ventive or non-ventive (V or blank)
> Column 9:   person of the object and case (Dative or Accusative, blank if there is no object)

Note that some paragraphs of OBGT VI lack a corresponding line in OBGT X: VI§17-18, §22-28, §31, §56-57, §64-65, §72, §78-80.
VI§31 seems to be an accidental omission, perhaps also §17-18 and §72, the other gaps correspond to inserts of OBGT VI.

10N000	→VI	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
10N001	=VI§1	gub-ba	*i-zi-iz*	stand!	Ni	G		
10N002	=VI§2	gub-bi₂-ib₂	*šu-zi-iz*	make someone(bi₂) set it(b) up!	Ni	Š		
10N003	=VI§3	gub-an-da	*qi₂(!)-i-šu*[85]	wait with him! or: wait on him!	Ni	G		3A
10N004	=VI§4	gub-an-ni-ib₂	*šu-zi-iz-zu*	make him(ni) set it(b) up!	Ni	Š		3A
10N005	=VI§5	gub-mu-na-⌜ab⌝[86]	*i-zi-iz-zum*	stand here for him!	Ni	G		3D
10N006	=VI§6	gub-mu-na-ni-ib₂[87]	*šu-zi-iz-zum*	make him stand here for him!	Ni	Š		3D
10N007	=VI§7	gub-ma-ab	*i-zi-iz-za-am*	stand it here!	Ni	G	V	
10N008	=VI§8	gub-mu-ni-ib₂	*šu-zi-iz-za-am*	make someone(bi₂!) set it(b) up here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	
10N009	=VI§9	gub-ma-da-ab	*qi₂-ya-aš-šu*	wait with him here! or: wait on him here!	Ni	G	V	3A
10N010	=VI§10	gub-ma-ni-ib₂	*šu-zi-iz-za-aš-šu*	make him(ni) set it(b) up here(m)!	Ni	Š	V	3A
10N011	=VI§11	gub-mu-un-na-⌜ab⌝	*i-zi-iz-za-aš-šum*	stand it here for him!	Ni	G	V	3D

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[85] See AHWB *qu''û*, to wait.
[86] Error for gub-an-na-ab.
[87] Error for gub-an-na-ni- ib₂.

10N000	→VI	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
10N012	=VI§12	gub-mu-na-ni-ib$_2$	*šu-zi-iz-za-aš-šum*	make him stand it here for him!	Ni	Š	V	3D
10N013	=VI§13	gub-ma-ra	*i-zi-iz-za-am*	stand for me(m-ra)!	Ni	G	V	1D
10N014	=VI§14	ga-ra-⌈ni⌉-ib$_2$-gub	*lu-uš-zi-iz-kum*	may I make him stand it for you!	Ni	Š		2D
10N015	=VI§15	ga-⌈mu⌉-ra-ab-gub	*lu-uz-zi-za-ak-kum*	may I stand it for you here!	Ni	G	V	2D
10N016	=VI§16	ga-mu-ra-ni-ib$_2$-gub	*lu-uš-zi-za-ak-kum*	may I make him stand it for you here!	Ni	Š	V	2D
10N017	=VI§19	gub-mu-ub	*šu-zi-iz-za-an-ni*	make me stand it!	Ni	Š	V	1A
10N018	=VI§20	ga-mu-ri-ib$_2$-gub	*lu-uš-zi-za-ak-ka*	may I make you stand it here!	Ni	Š	V	2A
10N019	=VI§21	gub-ni	*i-zi-iz*	stand!	Ni	G		
10N020	=VI§29	an-gub	*na-zu-uz*	he is standing	St	G		
10N021	=VI§30	ba-ab-gub	*šu-zi-iz*[88]	somebody had made him stand	St	Š		
10N022	=VI§32	ba-da-ab-gub	*šu-zu-uz-zu*	somebody had made him stand with him	St	Š		3A
10N023	=VI§33	an-na-gub	*na-zu-uz-zum*	he is standing for him	St	G		3D
10N024	=VI§34	an-na-ni-ib$_2$-gub	*šu-zu-uz-zum*	somebody had made him stand for him	St	Š		3D
10N025	=VI§35	ab-gub	*na-zu-uz*	it has been stood	St	G		
10N026	=VI§36	i$_3$-gub	*iz-zi-iz*	he stood	Pt	G		
10N027	=VI§37	bi$_2$-in-gub	*uš-zi-iz*[89]	he put it up, or: he stood	Pt	G		
10N028	=VI§38	bi$_2$-ib$_2$-gub	*uš-zi-iz*	someone made it stand	Pt	Š		
10N029	=VI§39	mi-ni-ib$_2$-gub	*uš-zi-iz*	someone made it stand	Pt	Š		
10N030	=VI§40	in-da-gub	*iz-zi-iz-zu*	he stood with him	Pt	G		3A
10N031	=VI§41	in-di-ni-ib$_2$-gub	*uš-zi-iz-zu*	somebody made him stand with him	Pt	Š		3A
10N032	=VI§42	in-na-an-gub	*iz-zi-iz-zum*	he stood for him	Pt	G		3D
10N033	=VI§43	in-na-ni-in-gub	*uš-zi-iz-zum*	he made him stand for him	Pt	Š		3D
10N034	=VI§44	mu-un-gub	*⌈iz⌉-zi-iz*	he stood	Pt	G		
10N035	=VI§45	mu-ni-in-gub	*uš-zi-iz*	he made someone stand	Pt	Š		
10N036	=VI§46	mu-un-da-gub[90]	*iz-zi-iz-zu*	he stood with him	Pt	G		3A
10N037	=VI§47	mu-di-ni-ib$_2$-gub	*uš-zi-iz-zu*	somebody made him stand with him	Pt	Š		3A
10N038	=VI§48	mu-na-an-gub	*iz-zi-iz-zum*	he stood for him	Pt	G		3D
10N039	=VI§49	mu-na-ni-in-gub	*uš-zi-iz-zum*	he made him stand for him	Pt	Š		3D
10N040	=VI§50	ba-an-gub	*it-ta-zi-iz*	he stood away	Pt	Gt		
10N041	=VI§51	ba-ni-in-gub(!)	*uš-ta-zi-iz*	he made someone stand away	Pt	Št		
10N042	=VI§52	ba-da-an-gub	*it-ta-zi-iz-<zu>*	he stood away with him	Pt	Gt		3A
10N043	=VI§53	ba-di-ni-in-gub	*uš-ta-zi-iz-zu*	he made him stand away with him	Pt	Št		3A
10N044	=VI§54	ba-na-an-gub	*it-ta-zi-iz-zum*	he stood away for him	Pt	Gt		3D
10N045	=VI§55	ba-na-ni-in-gub	*uš-ta-zi-iz-zum*	he made him stand away for him	Pt	Št		3D

[88] Error for *šu-zu-uz*.
[89] Probably error for *iz-zi-iz,* cf. VI §37.
[90] Error for mu-da-an-gub.

10N000	→VI	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation of the Sumerian forms	Asp	Stem	Vent	Obj
10N046	=VI§58	im-ma-gub	*it-ta-zi-iz-za-am*	he stood away here	Pt	Gt	V	
10N047	=VI§59	im-ma-ni-in-gub	*uš-ta-zi-iz-za-am*	he made someone stand away here	Pt	Št	V	
10N048	=VI§60	im-ma-da-an-gub	*it-ta-zi-iz-za-aš-šu*	he stood away here with him	Pt	Gt	V	3A
10N049	=VI§61	im-ma-di-ni-in-gub	*uš-ta-zi-iz-za-⌈aš-šu⌉*	he made him stand away here with him	Pt	Št	V	3A
10N050	=VI§62	im-⌈ma-na-an⌉-gub	*it-ta-zi-iz-za-aš-šum*	he stood away here for him	Pt	Gt	V	3D
10N051	=VI§63	im-⌈ma-na-ni-in⌉-gub	*uš-⌈ta-zi-iz⌉-za-aš-šum*	he made him stand away here for him	Pt	Št	V	3D
10N052	=VI§66	⌈ma-an-gub⌉	⌈*iz*⌉-*zi-za-am*	he stood here	Pt	G	V	
10N053	=VI§67	⌈ma-ni-in-gub⌉	⌈*uš*⌉-*zi-za-am*	he made someone stand here	Pt	Š	V	
10N054	=VI§68	⌈ma-da-an-gub⌉	⌈*iz*⌉-*zi-za-aš-šu*	he stood with him here	Pt	G	V	3A
10N055	=VI§69	⌈ma-di-ni-in-gub⌉	⌈*uš-zi-za-aš-šu*⌉	he made him stand here with him	Pt	Š	V	3A
10N056	=VI§70	⌈ma-ši⌉-[in]-⌈gub⌉	*iz-zi-⌈iz-zum⌉*[91]	he stood toward him	Pt	G	V	3D
10N057	=VI§71	⌈ma⌉-ši-⌈ni-in-gub⌉	*uš-zi-⌈iz-zum⌉*[92]	he made him stand here toward him	Pt	Š	V	3D
10N058	=VI§73	i-⌈ra-an-gub⌉[93]	⌈*iz-zi-iz-kum*⌉	he stood for you	Pt	G		2D
10N059	=VI§73"	⌈i⌉-ra-ni-in-gub	⌈*uš*⌉-*zi-iz-⌈kum⌉*	he made him stand for you	Pt	Š		2D
10N060	=VI§74	⌈mu-ra⌉-an-gub	*iz-zi-⌈iz-kum⌉*	he stood for you	Pt	G		2D
10N061	=VI§74'	mu-⌈ra⌉-ni-in-gub	⌈*uš*⌉-*zi-iz-kum*	he made him stand for you	Pt	Š		2D
10N062	=VI§75	ma-⌈ra⌉-an-gub	*iz-⌈zi⌉-za-ak-kum*	he stood for you here	Pt	G	V	2D
10N063	=VI§75'	⌈ma-ra-ni-in⌉-gub	*uš-zi-za-ak-kum*	he made him stand here for you	Pt	Š	V	2D
10N064	=VI§76	⌈im-ma-ra-an-gub⌉	⌈*it-ta-zi-za*⌉-*ak-kum*	he stood away for you here	Pt	Gt	V	2D
10N065	=VI§76'	im-⌈ma-ra-ni-in⌉-gub	⌈*uš-ta-zi*⌉-*za-[a]k-kum*	he made him stand away for you here	Pt	Št	V	2D
10N066	=VI§77	⌈ab-gub-be₂⌉	⌈*iz*⌉-*za-a-az*	he is standing it	Ps	G		
10N067	=VI§81	⌈in-gub⌉-be₂	⌈*iz-za*⌉-*a-az*	he stands	Ps	G		
10N068	=VI§82	⌈in-da-gub-be₂⌉	⌈*iz*⌉-*za-a-az-zu*	he stands with him	Ps	G		3A
10N069	=VI§83	⌈bi₂-ib₂-⌈gub-be₂⌉	⌈*uš*⌉-*za-a-az*	he makes it stand	Ps	Š		
10N070		in-di-ni-ib₂-gub-⌈be₂⌉	⌈*uš*⌉-*za-a-az-⌈zu⌉*	he makes it stand with him	Ps	Š		3A
10N071		in-na-ab-gub-be₂	*iz-za-a-az-zum*	he stands for him	Ps	G		3D
10N072		in-na-ni-ib₂-gub-be₂	*uš-za-a-az-zum*	he makes him stand for him	Ps	Š		3D
10N073		ba-ra-gub-be₂	*in-na-an-zi-i⌈z⌉*	he steps off	Ps	N		
10N074		⌈ma⌉-ni-ib₂-gub-be₂	*uš-za-az-za-am*	he makes it stand here	Ps	Š	V	

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[91] Error for *iz-zi-za-aš-šum.*
[92] Error for *uš-zi-za-aš-šum.*
[93] Note the use of i rather than i₃.

N3513+N3592. Unilingual Paradigm: gen | du = *alākum* = to go

Taken from Black (1991: 155-158). In col. iv, lines 13-22 are messed up: l. 13 and 14 are duplicated: l. 13 = l. 19 and l. 14 = l. 17. Below, the forms to be expected in lines 13 and 14 are restored, in the text they are lacking. To agree with the ordering of the first three columns, lines 15 to 22 should be listed in order 16, 15, 19, 17, 18, 22, 20, 21, as given in the listing below. In the final columns , the persons and aspects (Imperative, Volitive, Present, Preterite, Precative) are given, and whether the form is Negative or Prohibitive. An English translation of column iii is given in Section 11.

	i plural obj. — m	ii plural obj. — mma	iii singular obj. — m	iv singular obj. — mma	Person Subj	Obj	Asp	Neg/ Proh
1	⌜ga$_2$⌝-am$_3$-[me-ši]	[ga$_2$-nam-ma-me-ši]	⌜ga$_2$-am$_3$⌝-mu-ši	ga$_2$-⌜nam⌝-ma-mu-ši	2	1	Imp	
2	ga-mu-e-ne-ši-[gen]	[ga-am$_3$-mu-e-ne-ši-gen]	ga-mu-e-ši-gen	ga-am$_3$-mu-e-ši-gen	1	2	Vol	
3	am$_3$-me-ši-du-⌜u$_3$⌝-[un]	[am$_3$-ma-me-ši-du-u$_3$-un]	am$_3$-mu-ši-du-u$_3$-un	am$_3$-ma-mu-ši-du-u$_3$-un	2	1	Ps	
4	mu-e-ne-ši-[du-un]	[am$_3$-mu-e-ne-ši-du-un]	mu-e-ši-du-un	am$_3$-mu-e-<ši>-du-un	1	2	Ps	
5	na-am$_3$-me-ši-du<-un>	[na-am$_3$-ma-me-ši-du-un]	[na]-am$_3$-mu-ši-du-un	na-am$_3$-ma-mu-ši-du-un	2	1	Ps	Proh
6	na-mu-e-ne-[ši-du-un]	[na-am$_3$-mu-e-ne-ši-du-un]	[na-mu-e]-ši-du-un	na-am$_3$-mu-e-ši-du-un	1	2	Ps	Proh
7	nu-um-me-ši-[du-un]	[nu-um-ma-me-ši-du-un]	[nu-um-mu]-ši-du-un	nu-um-ma-mu-ši-du-un	2	1	Ps	Neg
8	nu-mu-e-ne-ši-du-[un]	[nu-um-mu-e-ne-ši-du-un]	[nu-mu-e]-ši-du-un	nu-um-mu-e-ši-du-un	1	2	Ps	Neg
9	[i]-⌜im⌝-me-ši-gen-en	im-m[a-me-ši-gen-en]	⌜i-im⌝-[mu]-ši-gen-en	im-ma-mu-ši-gen-en	2	1	Pt	
10	nu-um-me-ši-gen-en	nu-um-ma-[me-ši-gen-en]	nu-um-mu-ši-gen-en	nu-um-ma-mu-ši-gen-en	2	1	Pt	Neg
11	mu-e-ne-ši-gen-en	im-mu-⌜e⌝-n[e-ši-gen-en]	mu-e-ši-gen-en	im-mu-e-ši-[gen-en]	1	2	Pt	
12	nu-mu-e-ne-ši-gen-en	⌜nu⌝-um-mu-⌜e⌝-[ne-ši-gen-en]	⌜nu⌝-mu-⌜e⌝-ši-gen-en	nu-um-mu-⌜e⌝-[ši-gen-en]	1	2	Pt	Neg
13	i-im-me-ši-gen	⌜im⌝-ma-me-š[i-gen]	i-im-mu-ši-gen	<im-ma-mu-ši-gen>	3	1	Pt	
14	nu-um-me-ši-gen	nu-um-ma-me-[ši-gen]	nu-um-mu-ši-gen	<nu-um-ma-mu-ši-gen>	3	1	Pt	Neg
15	mu-⌜e⌝-ne-ši-gen	im-mu-e-[ne-ši-gen]	mu-e-ši-gen	16 im-mu-[e-ši-gen]	3	2	Pt	
16	nu-mu-e-ne-ši-gen	⌜nu⌝-um-[mu-e-ne-ši-gen]	nu-mu-e-ši-gen	15 nu-um-[mu-e-ši-gen]	3	2	Pt	Neg
17	am$_3$-(A)-me-ši-du	am$_3$-ma-[me-ši-du]	am$_3$-mu-ši-du	19 am$_3$-m[a-mu-ši-du]	3	1	Ps	
18	na-am$_3$-me-ši-du	na-am$_3$-ma-me-ši-du	na-am$_3$-mu-ši-du	17 na-a[m$_3$-ma-mu-ši-du]	3	1	Ps	Proh
19	nu-um-me-ši-du	nu-um-[ma-me-ši-du]	nu-um-⌜mu⌝-ši-du	18 nu-um-m[a-mu-ši-du]	3	1	Ps	Neg
20	mu-e'(UN)-ne-ši-du	am$_3$-mu-e-ne-ši-du	⌜mu⌝-e-ši-du	22 im-m[u-e-ši-du]	3	2	Ps	
21	na-mu-e'(UN)-ne-ši-du	na-am$_3$-⌜mu-e-ne⌝-ši-du	na-⌜mu⌝-e-ši-du	20 na-a[m$_3$-mu-e-ši-du]	3	2	Ps	Proh
22	nu-mu-e'(UN)-ne-ši-du	nu-um-mu-e-ne-ši-du	nu-mu-e-ši-du	21 nu-um-m[u-e-ši-du]	3	2	Ps	Neg
23	ḫe$_2$-em-me-ši-du	ḫe$_2$-em-ma-⌜me⌝-ši-du	ḫe$_2$-em-mu-ši-[du]	<ḫe$_2$-em-ma-mu-ši-du>	3	1	Prec	
24	[ḫe$_2$]-mu-e-ne-ši-du	[ḫe$_2$]-em-mu-e-ne-ši-du	[ḫe$_2$]-mu-e-ši-⌜du⌝	<ḫe$_2$-em-mu-e-ši-du>	3	2	Prec	

Appendix B

Synthetic reconstruction of the morphology of OBGT VII.

See Section 8.3; the Akkadian and Sumerian morphology columns were created by a computer program. The plural locative marker is written a in imperative forms, ° elsewhere.

Column 1 gives line numbers of the synthetic reconstruction.

Column 2 gives the paragraph numbers of the OI recension of OBGT VII.

Column 3 gives the line numbers of the OI and the UET versions (as in Appendix A).

Column 4 gives the computer reconstruction of the Sumerian morphology.

Columns 5-7 are taken from Appendix A.

Columns 8-14 give the computer reconstruction of the Akkadian morphology (see Section 8.3).

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	From Appendix A			Akkadian morphology						
				Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
1	§1	N001 U001	gen m	[ga$_2$-nu-um] gen-am$_3$	[*al-kam*] *al-kam*	come!	2	-	G	V	Ni	S	-
2		N002 U002	ga m gen	[ga-am$_3$-gen] ga-am$_3$-gen	[*lu-ul-li-kam*] *lu-ul-li-kam*	may I come!	1	-	G	V	Ni	S	-
3		N003 U003	he m du	[ḫe$_2$-em-du] ḫe$_2$-em-du	[*li-il-li-kam*] *li-il-li-kam*	may he come!	3	-	G	V	Ni	S	-
4	§2	N004 U004	gen m nši	[ga$_2$-a-mu-un-še] gen-am$_3$-še	[*al-ka-aš-šum*] *al-ka-aš-šum*	come to him!	2	3D	G	V	Ni	S	S
5		N005 U005	ga m nši gen	[ga-am$_3$-ši-gen] ga-am$_3$-ši-gen	[*lu-ul-li-ka-aš-šum*] *lu-ul-li-ka-aš-šum*	may I come to him!	1	3D	G	V	Ni	S	S
6		N006 U006	he m nši du	[ḫe$_2$-em-ši-du] ḫe$_2$-em-ši-du	[*li-li-ka-aš-šum*] *li-li-ka-aš-šum*	may he come to him!	3	3D	G	V	Ni	S	S
7	§3	N007 U007	gen m muši	[ga$_2$-a-mu-še] gen-am$_3$-mu-še	[*al-kam a-na șe-ri-ya*] *al-kam a-na șe-ri-ya*	come to me!	2	1D	G	V	Ni	S	S
8		N008 U008	ga m weši gen	[ga-mu-e-ši-gen] ga-mu-e-ši-gen	[*lu-ul-li-ka-ak-kum*] *lu-ul-li-ka-ak-kum*	may I come to you!	1	2D	G	V	Ni	S	S
9		N009 U009	he m weši du	[ḫe$_2$-mu-e-ši-du] ḫe$_2$-mu-e-ši-du	[*li-li-ka-ak-kum*] *li-li-ka-kum*	may he come to you!	3	2D	G	V	Ni	S	S
10	§4	N010 U010	gen m ba	[ga$_2$-nam-ma] gen-am$_3$-ma	[*at-la-kam*] *at-la-kam*	come away!	2	-	Gt	V	Ni	S	-
11		N011 U011	ga m ba gen	[ga-am$_3$-ma-gen] ga-am$_3$-ma-gen	[*lu-ut-ta-al-kam*] *lu-ut-ta-al-kam*	may I come away!	1	-	Gt	V	Ni	S	-

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	From Appendix A			Akkadian morphology						
				Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
12		N012 U012	he m ba du	[ḫ]e₂-em-ma-du ḫe₂-em-ma-du	[li-it-ta-al-kam] li-it-ta-al-kam	may he come away!	3	-	Gt	V	Ni	S	-
13	§5	N013 U013	gen m ba nši	[g]a₂-nam-ma-an-še gen-am₃-ma-še	[at-la-ka]š-šum at-la-ka-aš-šum	come away to him!	2	3D	Gt	V	Ni	S	S
14		N014 U014	ga m ba nši gen	ga-am₃-ma-ši-gen ga-am₃-ma-ši-gen	lu-ut-tal₂-kaš-šum lu-ut-ta-al-ka-aš-šum	may I come away to him!	1	3D	Gt	V	Ni	S	S
15		N015 U015	he m ba nši du	ḫe₂-em-ma-ši-du ḫe₂-em-ma-ši-du	li-it-tal₂-kaš-šum li-it-ta-al-ka-aš-šum	may he come away to him!	3	3D	Gt	V	Ni	S	S
16	§6	N016 U016	gen m ba muši	ga₂-nam-mu-še ⌜gen-am₃-mu⌝-še gen-am₃-ma-mu-še	at-la-kam a-na-ṣe-ri-ya at-la-kam a-na-ṣe-ri-ya at-la-kam a-na-ṣe-ri-ya	come away to me!	2	1D	Gt	V	Ni	S	S
17		N017 U017	ga m ba weši gen	ga-am₃-mu-e-ši-gen ga-am₃-mu-e-ši-gen	lu-ut-tal₂-ka-ak-ku[m] lu-ut-ta-al-ka-ak-kum	may I come away to you!	1	2D	Gt	V	Ni	S	S
18		N018 U018	he m ba weši du	ḫe₂-em-mu-e-ši-du ḫe₂-em-mu-e-ši-du	li-tal₂-ka-ak-kum li-it-ta-al-ka-ak-kum	may he come away to you!	3	2D	Gt	V	Ni	S	S
19	§7	N019 U019	gen	gen-na gen-ni	a-[lik] a-lik	go!	2	-	G	-	Ni	S	-
20		N020 U020	ga gen	ga-gen ga-gen	lu-ul-[lik] lu-ul-lik	may I go!	1	-	G	-	Ni	S	-
21		N021 U021	he du	ḫe₂-du ḫe₂-du ḫe₂«-en»-du	li-i[l]-lik li-il-lik li-il-lik	may he go!	3	-	G	-	Ni	S	-
22	§8	N022 U022	gen nši	gen-na-an-⌜še⌝ gen-en-ši	a-li[k]-šum a-lik-šum	go to him!	2	3D	G	-	Ni	S	S
23		N023 U023	ga nši gen	ga-an-ši-gen ga-en-ši-gen	lu-ul-lik-šum lu-ul-lik-šum	may I go to him!	1	3D	G	-	Ni	S	S
24		N024 U024	he nši du	⌜ḫe₂-en⌝-ši-du ḫe₂-en-ši-⌜du⌝ ḫe₂-en-ši-du	li-⌜il⌝-lik-šum ⌜li-il-lik-šum⌝ li-lik- šum	may he go to him!	3	3D	G	-	Ni	S	S
25	§9	N025 U025	gen ba	[gen]-⌜ba⌝ gen-ba	at-lak at-la-ak	go away!	2	-	Gt	-	Ni	S	-
26		N026 U026	ga ba gen	g[a-ba-gen] ga-ba-gen	[lu]-ut-ta-lak lu-ut-ta-la-ak	may I go away!	1	-	Gt	-	Ni	S	-
27		N027 U027	he ba du	ḫa-⌜ba⌝-[du] ḫa-ba-du	[li-(it)]-ta-lak li-it-ta-la-ak	may he go away!	3	-	Gt	-	Ni	S	-
28	§10	N028 U028	gen ba nši	gen-ba-an-[še] gen-ba-ši	[at-la]k-š[um] at-la-ak-šum	go away to him!	2	3D	Gt	-	Ni	S	S
29		N029 U029	ga ba nši gen	ga-ba-ši-gen ga-ba-ši-gen	⌜lu-ut-ta⌝-[lak-šum] lu-ut-ta-la-ak-šum	may I go away to him!	1	3D	Gt	-	Ni	S	S

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	From Appendix A			Akkadian morphology						
				Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
30		N030 U030	he ba nši du	ḫa-ba-ši-du ḫa-ba-ši-du	li-ta-ᵗlak-šumᵗ li-it-ta-la-ak-šum	may he go away to him!	3	3D	Gt	-	Ni	S	S
31	§16	N046 U031	m du	am₃-du am₃-du	i-il-la-kam i-la-kam	he comes	3	-	G	V	Ps	S	-
32		N047 U032	m du en	am₃-du-un am₃-du-un	a-ᵗalᵗ-la-kam a-al-la-kam	I come	1	-	G	V	Ps	S	-
33		N048 U033	m du e-en	am₃-du-un am₃-du-un	tal₂-la-kam ta-al-la-kam	you come	2	-	G	V	Ps	S	-
34	§17	N049 U034	m nši du	am₃-ši-du am₃-ši-du	i-il-la-kaš-šum i-il-la-ka-aš-šum	he comes to him	3	3D	G	V	Ps	S	S
35		N050 U035	m nši du en	am₃-ši-du-un am₃-ši-du-un	a-al-la-kaš-šum a-la-ka-aš-šum	I come to him	1	3D	G	V	Ps	S	S
36		N051 U036	m nši du e-en	am₃-ši-du-un am₃-ši-du-un	tal₂-la-kaš-šum ta-al-la-ka-aš-šum	you come to him	2	3D	G	V	Ps	S	S
37	§21	N060 U037	m weši du	[mu-e-ši]-du mu-e-ši-du	i-il-la-ka-ak-kum i-la-ka-ak-kum	he comes to you	3	2D	G	V	Ps	S	S
38		N061 U038	m weši du en	[mu-e-ši-]du-un mu-e-ši-du-un	a-al-la-ka-ak-kum a-la-ka-ak-kum	I come to you	1	2D	G	V	Ps	S	S
39	§18	N052 U039	m ba du	am₃-ma-du am₃-ma-du	it-tal₂-la-kam it-ta-al-la-kam	he comes away	3	-	Gt	V	Ps	S	-
40		N053 U040	m ba du en	am₃-ma-du-un am₃-ma-du-un	at-tal₂-la-kam at-ta-la-kam	I come away	1	-	Gt	V	Ps	S	-
41		N054 U041	m ba du e-en	ᵗam₃ᵗ-ma-du-un am₃-ma-du-un	ta-at-tal₂-la-kam ta-at-ta-al-la-kam	you come away	2	-	Gt	V	Ps	S	-
42	§19	N055 U042	m ba nši du	[am₃-ma]-ᵗšiᵗ-du am₃-ma-ši-du	it-tal₂-la-kaš-šum it-ta-al-la-ka-aš-šum	he comes away to him	3	3D	Gt	V	Ps	S	S
43		N056 U043	m ba nši du en	[am₃-ma-ši-d]u-un am₃-ma-ši-du-un	at-tal₂-la-kaš-šum at-ta-al-la-ka-aš-šum	I come away to him	1	3D	Gt	V	Ps	S	S
44		N057 U044	m ba nši du e-en	[am₃-ma-ši-]du-un am₃-ma-ši-du-un	ta-at-tal₂-la-kaš-šum ta-at-ta-la-ka-aš-šum	you come away to him	2	3D	Gt	V	Ps	S	S
45	§20	N058 U045	m ba weši du	[am₃-mu-e-]ši-du am₃-mu-e-ši-du	it-tal₂-la-ka-ak-kum it-ta-al-la-ka-ak-kum it-ta-al-la-ka-aš-šum (error)	he comes away to you	3	2D	Gt	V	Ps	S	S
46		N059 U046	m ba weši du en	[am₃-mu-e-š]i-du-un am₃-mu-e-ši-du-un am₃-mu-e-ši-du-un	at-tal₂-la-ka-ak-kum at-ta-al-la-ka-ak-kum ta-at-ta-la-ka-aš-šum (error)	I come away to you	1	2D	Gt	V	Ps	S	S
47	§12	N034 U047	i du	i₃-du i₃-du	i-il-lak i-la-ak	he goes	3	-	G	-	Ps	S	-
48		N035 U048	i du en	i₃-du-un i₃-du-un	a-al-lak a-la-ak	I go	1	-	G	-	Ps	S	-

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	From Appendix A			Akkadian morphology						
				Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
49		N036 U049	i du e-en	i_3-du-un i_3-du-un	*tal₂-lak* ⌈*ta*⌉-*la-ak*	you go	2	-	G	-	Ps	S	-
50	§13	N037 U050	i nši du	in-ši-du in-ši-du	⌈*i-il*⌉-*lak-šum* ⌈*i*⌉-[*la-ak-šum*]	he goes to him	3	3D	G	-	Ps	S	S
51		N038 U051	i nši du en	in-ši-du-un in-ši-du-un	*a-al-lak-šum* *a-*⌈*la*⌉-[*ak-šum*]	I go to him	1	3D	G	-	Ps	S	S
52		N039 U052	i nši du e-en	in-ši-du-un in-ši-du-un	*tal₂-lak-šum* *ta-*⌈*la*⌉-[*ak-šum*]	you go to him	2	3D	G	-	Ps	S	S
53	§22	N062 U053	ba du	[ba]-du ba-du	*it-tal₂-lak* *it-ta-al-la-ak*	he goes away	3	-	Gt	-	Ps	S	-
54		N063 U054	ba du en	[ba-d]u-un ba-du-un	*at-tal₂-lak* *at-ta-al-la-ak*	I go away	1	-	Gt	-	Ps	S	-
55		N064 U055	ba du e-en	[ba-d]u-un ba-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-lak* *ta-at-ta-la-ak*	you go away	2	-	Gt	-	Ps	S	-
56	§23	N065 U056	ba nši du	[ba-š]i-du [b]a-ši-[d]u	*it-tal₂-lak-šum* *it-ta-al-la-ak-šum*	he goes away to him	3	3D	Gt	-	Ps	S	S
57		N066 U057	ba nši du en	[ba-ši]-du-un [b]a-ši-du-un	*at-tal₂-lak-šum* *at-ta-al-la-ak-šum*	I go away to him	1	3D	Gt	-	Ps	S	S
58		N067 U058	ba nši du e-en	[ba-ši]-du-un [b]a-ši-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-lak-šum* *ta-at-ta-al-lak-šum*	you go away to him	2	3D	Gt	-	Ps	S	S
59	§26	N074 U059	m gen	[i-i]m-⌈gen⌉ i-im-gen	*il-li-kam* *il-li-kam*	he came	3	-	G	V	Pt	S	-
60		N075 U060	m gen en	[i-i]m-⌈gen-en⌉ i-im-gen-en	*al-li-kam* *al-li-kam*	I came	1	-	G	V	Pt	S	-
61		N076 U061	m gen e-en	⌈i-im-gen-en⌉ i-im-gen-en	*tal₂-li-kam* *ta-al-li-*⌈*kam*⌉	you came	2	-	G	V	Pt	S	-
62	§27	N077 U062	m nši gen	[i]-⌈im-ši⌉-gen i-im-ši-gen	⌈*il*⌉-*li-kaš-šum* *il-li-ka-aš-šum*	he came to him	3	3D	G	V	Pt	S	S
63		N078 U063	m nši gen en	[i-]im-ši-gen-en i-im-ši-gen-en	⌈*al*⌉-*li-kaš-šum* *al-li-*⌈*ka*⌉-*aš-šum*	I came to him	1	3D	G	V	Pt	S	S
64		N079 U064	m nši gen e-en	[i-i]m-ši-gen-⌈en⌉ i-im-ši-gen-en	*tal₂-li-kaš-šum* *ta-al-li-ka-aš-šum*	you came to him	2	3D	G	V	Pt	S	S
65	§31	N088 U065	m weši gen	mu-e-⌈ši⌉-gen mu-e-ši-gen	*il-*⌈*li*⌉-*ka-ak-k*[*um*] *il-li-ka-ak-kum*	he came to you	3	2D	G	V	Pt	S	S
66		N089 U066	m weši gen en	mu-e-ši-gen-en mu-e-ši-gen-[en] mu-e-ši-du-un (error)	⌈*al-li-ka*⌉-*ak-kum* *al-li-ka-ak-kum* *al-li-ka-ak-kum*	I came to you	1	2D	G	V	Pt	S	S
67	§28	N080 U067	m ba gen	[im-m]a-⌈gen⌉ im-ma-gen	*it-tal₂-kam* *it-ta-al-kam*	he came away	3	-	Gt	V	Pt	S	-

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	From Appendix A		Suggested translation	Akkadian morphology						
				Sumerian	Akkadian		Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
68		N081 U068	m ba gen en	[im-m]a-gen-en im-ma-gen-en	*at-tal₂-kam* *at-ta-al-kam*	I came away	1	-	Gt	V	Pt	S	-
69		N082 U069	m ba gen e-en	[im-ma-]gen-en im-ma-gen-en	*ta-ᵊat⁊-tal₂-kam* [*ta-at*]-*ta-al-kam* *at-at-ta-al-kam* (error)	you came away	2	-	Gt	V	Pt	S	-
70	§29	N083 U070	m ba nši gen	i[m-ma-š]i-gen im-ma-ši-gen	*it-*[*t*]*al₂-kaš-šum* *it-ta-al-ka-aš-šum*	he came away to him	3	3D	Gt	V	Pt	S	S
71		N084 U071	m ba nši gen en	ᵊim-ma⁊-[ši-g]en-ᵊen⁊ im-ma-ši-gen-en	*at-*[*t*]*al₂-kaš-šum* *at-ta-al-ka-aš-šum*	I came away to him	1	3D	Gt	V	Pt	S	S
72		N085 U072	m ba nši gen e-en	im-m[a-ši-gen-e]n im-ma-ši-gen-en	ᵊta-at⁊-*tal₂-kaš-*ᵊšum⁊ *ta-at-ta-al-ka-aš-šum*	you came away to him	2	3D	Gt	V	Pt	S	S
73	§30	N086 U073	m ba weši gen	im-mu[-e-ši-gen] im-mu-e-ši-gen im-mu-e-ši-gen	[*it-tal₂-ka*]-ᵊak-kum⁊ [*it*]-ᵊta⁊-*al-ka-ak-k*[*um*] *it-ta-al-ka-ak-šum* (error)	he came away to you	3	2D	Gt	V	Pt	S	S
74		N087 U074	m ba weši gen en	im-mu[-e-ši-]gen-en ᵊim-mu-e⁊-ši-ᵊgen⁊-[en] im-mu-e-ši-gen-en	*at-tal₂-ka-ak-kum* *at-ta-al-ka-ak-kum* *at-ta-al-ka-ak-šum* (error)	I came away to you	1	2D	Gt	V	Pt	S	S
75	§24	N068 U075	i gen	[i]n-gen i₃-gen	*il-lik* *il-lik*	he went	3	-	G	-	Pt	S	-
76		N069 U076	i gen en	ᵊin-gen⁊-en i₃-gen-en	*al-lik* *al-lik*	I went	1	-	G	-	Pt	S	-
77		N070 U077	i gen e-en	ᵊin-gen⁊-en i₃-gen-en	*tal₂-lik* *ta-al-lik*	you went	2	-	G	-	Pt	S	-
78	§25	N071 U078	i nši gen	ᵊin-ši⁊-gen in-ši-gen	ᵊil⁊-*lik-*ᵊšum⁊ *il-lik-šum*	he went to him	3	3D	G	-	Pt	S	S
79		N072 U079	i nši gen en	ᵊin⁊-ši-gen-en in-ši-gen-en	*al-lik-*ᵊšum⁊ *al-lik-šum*	I went to him	1	3D	G	-	Pt	S	S
80		N073 U080	i nši gen e-en	ᵊin-ši-gen⁊-en in-ši-gen-en	*tal₂-lik-šum* *ta-al-lik-šum*	you went to him	2	3D	G	-	Pt	S	S
81	§32	N090 U081	ba gen	ba-gen ba-gen	*it-ta-*ᵊlak⁊ *it-ta-la-ak*	he went away	3	-	Gt	-	Pt	S	-
82		N091 U082	ba gen en	ba-g[en]-en ba-gen-en	*at-ta-*ᵊlak⁊ *at-ta-la-ak*	I went away	1	-	Gt	-	Pt	S	-
83		N092 U083	ba gen e-en	ba-g[en]-en ba-gen-en	ᵊta-at⁊-*ta-*ᵊlak⁊ *ta-at-ta-la-ak*	you went away	2	-	Gt	-	Pt	S	-
84	§33	N093 U084	ba nši gen	ba-ši-gen ba-ᵊši-gen⁊	ᵊit-ta⁊-*lak-šum* ᵊit⁊-[*ta*]-ᵊla⁊-*ak-šum*	he went away to him	3	3D	Gt	-	Pt	S	S
85		N094 U085	ba nši gen en	ba-ši[-g]en-en ba-ši-gen-[en]	*at-ta-lak-šum* [*at-ta*]-ᵊla⁊-*ak-šum*	I went away to him	1	3D	Gt	-	Pt	S	S

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				Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
86		N095 U086	ba nši gen e-en	ba-ši[-g]en-en ba-ši-gen-[en]	*ta-at-ta-lak-šum* [*ta-at*]-⌈*ta*⌉-*la-ak-šum*	you went away to him	2	3D	Gt	-	Pt	S	S
87	§34	N096 U088	gen m enzen	⌈ga₂⌉-nu-u[m-z]e₂-en gen-am₃-ze₂-en	*al-ka-a-nim* [*al*]-⌈*ka-nim*⌉	come(pl.)!	2	-	G	V	Ni	P	-
88		N097 U089	ga m re enden	ga-a[m₃-r]e₇-en-de₃-en ga-am₃-re₇-en-de₃-en	*i ni-il-li-ka[m]* *i ni-li-kam*	may we come!	1	-	G	V	Ni	P	-
89		N098 U090	he m sub eš	ḫe₂-em-[su₈]-be₂-eš ḫe₂-em-su₈-be₂-eš	*li-il-li-ku-*⌈*nim*⌉ *li-li-ku(text: ka)-nim*	may they come!	3	-	G	V	Ni	P	-
90	§35	N099 U091	gen m nši enzen	⌈ga₂⌉-a-⌈mu⌉-u[n-]še-en-ze₂-en gen-am₃-ši-ze₂-en	*al(!)-ka-ni-iš-šu[m]* ⌈*al*⌉-*ka-ni-iš-šum*	come(pl.) to him!	2	3D	G	V	Ni	P	S
91		N100 U092	ga m nši re enden	⌈ga⌉-am₃[-ši-r]e₇-en-de₃-en ga-am₃-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en	*i ni-il-li-kaš-*⌈*šum*⌉ *i ni-li-ka-aš-šum*	may we come to him!	1	3D	G	V	Ni	P	S
92		N101 U093	he m nši sub eš	ḫe₂-em-⌈ši-su₈⌉-be₂-eš ḫe₂-em-ši-su₈-be₂-eš	*li-il-li-ku-ni-šum* *li-li-ku-ni-iš-šum*	may they come to him!	3	3D	G	V	Ni	P	S
93	§36	N102 U094	gen m muši enzen	ga₂-a-mu-še-en-ze₂-en gen-mu-še-en-ze₂-en	*al-ka-a-nim a-na še-ri-ya* *al-ka-nim a-na še-*⌈*ri*⌉-*ya*	come(pl.) to me!	2	1D	G	V	Ni	P	S
94		N103 U095	ga m weši re enden	ga-mu-e-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en ga-mu-e-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en	*i ni-il-li-ka-ak-kum* *i* ⌈*ni*⌉-*li-ka-ak-kum*	may we come to you!	1	2D	G	V	Ni	P	S
95		N104 U096	he m weši sub eš	ḫe₂-mu-e-ši-su₈-be₂-eš ḫe₂-mu-e-ši-su₈-be₂-eš	*li-il-li-ku-ni-ik-ku[m]* *li-li-ku-ni-kum*	may they come to you!	3	2D	G	V	Ni	P	S
96	§37	N105 U097	gen m ba enzen	ga₂-nam-ma-ze₂-en gen-am₃-ma-ze₂-en	*at-la-ka-a-nim* ⌈*at-la*⌉-*ka-nim*	come(pl.) away!	2	-	Gt	V	Ni	P	-
97		N106 U098	ga m ba re enden	ga-am₃-ma-⌈re₇-en⌉-de₃-en ga-am₃-ma-re₇-en-de₃-en	*i ni-it-tal₂-kam* *i ni-it-ta-al-kam*	may we come away!	1	-	Gt	V	Ni	P	-
98		N107 U099	he m ba sub eš	⌈ḫe₂⌉-em-ma-⌈su₈⌉-be₂-eš ḫe₂-em-ma-⌈su₈⌉-be₂-eš	*li-it-tal₂-ku-nim* *li-it-ta-al-ku-nim*	may they come away!	3	-	Gt	V	Ni	P	-
99	§38	N108 U100	gen m ba nši enzen	ga₂-nam-an-še-en-ze₂-en gen-am₃-an-ši-en-ze₂-en gen-am₃-ma-ši-en-ze₂-en	*at-la-ka-ni-iš-šum* ⌈*at-la-ka*⌉-*ni-*⌈*iš*⌉-*šum*	come(pl.) away to him!	2	3D	Gt	V	Ni	P	S
100		N109 U101	ga m ba nši re enden	ga-am₃-ma-⌈ši-re₇-en-de₃⌉-en ga-am₃-ma-ši-⌈re₇-en-de₃-en⌉ ga-am₃-a-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en	*i ni-it(!)-tal₂-kam-šum* ⌈*i ni-it-ta-al*⌉-[*ka*]-*aš*-[*šum*] *i ni-it-ta-al-ka-šum*	may we come away to him!	1	3D	Gt	V	Ni	P	S
101		N110 U102	he m ba nši sub eš	ḫe₂-em-ma-ši-⌈su₈-be₂⌉-eš ḫe₂-em-ma-ši-su₈-be₂-eš ḫe₂-em-ma-ši-su₈-be₂-eš	*li-it-tal₂-ku-ni-iš-šum* ⌈*li-it-ta-al*⌉-*ku-ni-šum* *li-it-ta-al-ku-ni-iš-šum*	may they come away to him!	3	3D	Gt	V	Ni	P	S
102	§39	N111 U106	gen m ba muši enzen	ga₂-nam-⌈mu-še-en-ze₂-en⌉ gen-am₃-mu-še-en-ze₂-en	⌈*at-la-ka*⌉-*nim a-na <še>-ri-ya* *at-la-ka-nim a-na še-ri-ya*	come(pl.) away to me!	2	1D	Gt	V	Ni	P	S
103		N112 U107	ga m ba weši re enden	ga-am₃-mu-e-⌈ši-re₇-en-de₃-en⌉ ga-am₃-mu-e-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en	[*i ni-it*]-⌈*tal₂-ka-ak*⌉-*kum* *i ni-it-ta-al-ka-ak-kum*	may we come away to you!	1	2D	Gt	V	Ni	P	S

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	From Appendix A			Akkadian morphology						
				Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
104		N113 U108	he m ba weši sub eš	ḫe₂-em-mu-e-ši-su₈-be₂-eš ḫe₂-em-mu-e-ši-su₈-be₂-eš	⌜li-it-tal₂-ku-ni⌝-ik-kum li-it-ta-al-ku-ni-kum	may they come away to you!	3	2D	Gt	V	Ni	P	S
105	§40	N114 U109	gen enzen	gen-na-an-ze₂-en gen-ne₂-ze₂-en	al-⌜ka⌝ al-⌜ka⌝	go(pl.)!	2	-	G	-	Ni	P	-
106		N115 U110	ga re enden	ga-re₇-en-de₃-en ga-re₇-en-de₃-en	i ⌜ni-il⌝-lik i ni-il-[lik]	may we go!	1	-	G	-	Ni	P	-
107		N116 U111	he sub eš	ḫe₂-en-su₈-be₂-eš ḫe₂-su₈-be₂-eš	li-⌜il-li-ku⌝ li-il-li-[ku]	may they go!	3	-	G	-	Ni	P	-
108	§41	N117 U112	gen nši enzen	gen-na-an-še-en-ze₂-en gen-ne₂-ši-ze₂-en	al-ka-a-šum al-ka-⌜šum⌝	go(pl.) to him!	2	3D	G	-	Ni	P	S
109		N118 U113	ga nši re enden	ga-an-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en ga-am₃(!)-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en	i ni-lik-šum i ni-il-lik-⌜šum⌝	may we go to him!	1	3D	G	-	Ni	P	S
110		N119 U114	he nši sub eš	ḫe₂-en-ši-su₈-be₂-eš ḫe₂-en-ši-su₈-be₂-eš	li-il-li-ku-šum li-il-li-ku-šum	may they go to him!	3	3D	G	-	Ni	P	S
111	§42	N120 U115	gen ba enzen	gen-ba-an-ze₂-en gen-ba-ze₂-en	at-la-ka at-la-ka	go(pl.) away!	2	-	Gt	-	Ni	P	-
112		N121 U116	ga ba re enden	ga-ba-⌜re₇-en⌝-de₃-en ga-ba-re₇-en-de₃-en	i ni-⌜it-ta⌝-lak i ni-it-ta-la-ak	may we go away!	1	-	Gt	-	Ni	P	-
113		N122 U117	he ba sub eš	ḫa-ba-su₈-⌜be₂⌝-eš ḫa-ba-su₈-be₂-eš	li-⌜it⌝-tal₂-ku li-it-ta-al-ku«-šum»	may they go away!	3	-	Gt	-	Ni	P	-
114	§43	N123 U118	gen ba nši enzen	gen-ba-an-še-en-ze₂-en gen-ba-ši-ze₂-en	at-la-ka-a-šum at-la-ka-šum	go(pl.) away to him!	2	3D	Gt	-	Ni	P	S
115		N124 U119	ga ba nši re enden	ga-ba-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en ga-ba-ši-re₇-en-de₃-en	i ni-it-ta-lak-šum i ni(text: li)-it-ta-la-ak-šum	may we go away to him!	1	3D	Gt	-	Ni	P	S
116		N125 U120	he ba nši sub eš	⌜ḫa-ba⌝-ši-su₈-be₂-eš ḫa-ba-ši-su₈-be₂-eš	li-it-tal₂-ku-šum li-it-ta-al-ku-šum	may they go away to him!	3	3D	Gt	-	Ni	P	S
117	§49	N141 U121	m sub eš	[am₃-s]u₈-be₂-eš am₃-su₈-be₂-eš	i-il-la-ku-nim i-il-la-ku-nim	they come	3	-	G	V	Ps	P	-
118		N142 U122	m sub enden	[am₃-su₈]-be₂-en-de₃-en am₃-su₈-be₂-en-de₃-en	ni-il-la-kam ni-il-la-kam	we come	1	-	G	V	Ps	P	-
119		N143 U123	m sub enzen	[am₃-s]u₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en ⌜am₃-su₈-be₂⌝-en-ze₂-en	tal₂-la-ka-nim ta-al-la-ka-nim	you(pl.) come	2	-	G	V	Ps	P	-
120	§50	N144 U124	m nši sub eš	am₃[-ši-s]u₈-be₂-eš ⌜am₃⌝-[ši]-⌜su₈-be₂-eš⌝	i-il-la-ku-ni-šum i-⌜il⌝-la-ku-ni-⌜šum⌝	they come to him	3	3D	G	V	Ps	P	S
121		N145 U125	m nši sub enden	am₃-⌜ši-su₈⌝-be₂-en-de₃-en am₃-ši-su₈-be₂-⌜en-de₃-en⌝	ni-il-la-ka-aš-⌜šum⌝ ⌜ni-il-la-ka-aš-šum⌝	we come to him	1	3D	G	V	Ps	P	S
122		N146 U126	m nši sub enzen	am₃-ši-⌜su₈-be₂⌝-en-ze₂-en am₃-ši-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en	tal₂-la-ka-ni-šum ta-al-la-ka-ni-iš-⌜šum⌝	you(pl.) come to him	2	3D	G	V	Ps	P	S

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	From Appendix A Sumerian	From Appendix A Akkadian	Suggested translation	Akkadian morphology Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
123	§54	N155 U127	m weši sub eš	⌜mu-e⌝-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš / mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*i-il-la-ku-ni-ik-kum* / *i-il-la-ku-ni-ik-kum*	they come to you	3	2D	G	V	Ps	P	S
124		N156 U128	m weši sub enden	mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en / mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-⌜il-la⌝-ka-ak-kum* / *ni(text: i)-il-la-ka-ak-kum*	we come to you	1	2D	G	V	Ps	P	S
125	§51	N147 U129	m ba sub eš	am$_3$-ma-⌜su$_8$⌝-be$_2$-eš / am$_3$-ma-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*it-⌜tal$_2$-la⌝-ku-nim* / *it-ta-al-la-ku-nim*	they come away	3	-	Gt	V	Ps	P	-
126		N148 U130	m ba sub enden	⌜am$_3$⌝-ma-su$_8$-[b]e$_2$-en-de$_3$-en / am$_3$-ma-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-<en>	*ni-⌜it⌝-tal$_2$-la-kam* / *ni-it-ta-al-la-ak*	we come away	1	-	Gt	V	Ps	P	-
127		N149 U131	m ba sub enzen	⌜am$_3$⌝-ma-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en / am$_3$-ma-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-at-tal$_2$-la-ka-nim* / *ta-at-ta-al-la-ka*	you(pl.) come away	2	-	Gt	V	Ps	P	-
128	§52	N150 U132	m ba nši sub eš	am$_3$(!)-ma-ši-⌜su$_8$-be$_2$⌝-eš / am$_3$-ma-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*it-tal$_2$-la-⌜ku⌝-ni-iš-šum* / *it-ta-⌜al⌝-la-[ku]-ni-iš-šum*	they come away to him	3	3D	Gt	V	Ps	P	S
129		N151 U133	m ba nši sub enden	am$_3$(!)-ma-ši-⌜su$_8$-be$_2$⌝-en-de$_3$-en / ⌜am$_3$⌝-ma-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-it-tal$_2$-la-ka-aš-šum* / *ni-it-ta-al-la-ka-aš-šum*	we come away to him	1	3D	Gt	V	Ps	P	S
130		N152 U134	m ba nši sub enzen	am$_3$-ma-ši-⌜su$_8$-be$_2$-en⌝-ze$_2$-en / [am$_3$]-⌜ma-ši-su$_8$⌝-[be$_2$-en]-⌜ze$_2$-en⌝	*ta-at-tal$_2$-la-ka-ni-šum* / *ta-at-ta-⌜al⌝-la-ka-ni-iš-šum*	you(pl.) come away to him	2	3D	Gt	V	Ps	P	S
131	§53	N153 U135	m ba weši sub eš	am$_3$-mu-e-ši-[su$_8$-b]e$_2$-eš / ⌜am$_3$⌝-[mu-e-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš]	*⌜it-tal$_2$⌝-la-ku-ni-ik-kum* / *[it]-⌜ta⌝-al-⌜la-ku⌝-ni-ik-kum*	they come away to you	3	2D	Gt	V	Ps	P	S
132		N154 U136	m ba weši sub enden	⌜am$_3$-mu⌝-e-ši-⌜su$_8$-be$_2$⌝-en-de$_3$-en / ⌜am$_3$-mu-e⌝-[ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en]	*ni-it-tal$_2$-la-ka-ak-kum* / *[ni-it]-⌜ta⌝-al-la-ka-⌜kum⌝*	we come away to you	1	2D	Gt	V	Ps	P	S
133	§45	N129 U137	i sub eš	i$_3$-⌜su$_8$⌝-be$_2$-eš / i$_3$-su$_8$-⌜be$_2$-eš⌝	*i-il-la-ku* / *[i-il-la-ku]*	they go	3	-	G	-	Ps	P	-
134		N130 U138	i sub enden	i$_3$-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en / i$_3$-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-il-lak* / *[ni-il-la-ak]*	we go	1	-	G	-	Ps	P	-
135		N131 U139	i sub enzen	i$_3$-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en / i$_3$-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-al-la-ka* / *ta-⌜al⌝-[la-ka]*	you(pl.) go	2	-	G	-	Ps	P	-
136	§46	N132 U140	i nši sub eš	⌜in⌝-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš / in-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*i-il-la-⌜ku⌝-šum* / *i-il-la-⌜ku⌝-[šum]*	they go to him	3	3D	G	-	Ps	P	S
137		N133 U141	i nši sub enden	⌜in⌝-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en / in-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-il-lak-šum* / *ni-il-la-ak-[šum]*	we go to him	1	3D	G	-	Ps	P	S
138		N134 U142	i nši sub enzen	⌜in⌝-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en / in-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-al-la-ka-šum* / *ta-al-la-ka-[šum]*	you(pl.) go to him	2	3D	G	-	Ps	P	S
139	§55	N157 U143	ba sub eš	ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš / ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	*it-tal$_2$-⌜la⌝-ku* / *⌜it⌝-ta-al-⌜la⌝-[ku]*	they go away	3	-	Gt	-	Ps	P	-
140		N158 U144	ba sub enden	ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-⌜de$_3$⌝-en / ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-it(!)-tal$_2$-lak* / *ni-it-⌜ta-al⌝-[la-ak]*	we go away	1	-	Gt	-	Ps	P	-
141		N159 U145	ba sub enzen	ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en / ba-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-at-tal$_2$-la-⌜ka⌝* / *ta-at-[ta-al-la-ka]*	you(pl.) go away	2	-	Gt	-	Ps	P	-

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	From Appendix A		Suggested translation	Akkadian morphology						
				Sumerian	Akkadian		Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
142	§56	N160 U146	ba nši sub eš	ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	it-tal_2-la-ku-$šum$	they go away to him	3	3D	Gt	-	Ps	P	S
				ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-eš	it-ta-al-⌜la⌝-[ku]-⌜$šum$⌝								
143		N161 U147	ba nši sub enden	ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	ni-it-tal_2-lak-$šum$	we go away to him	1	3D	Gt	-	Ps	P	S
				ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	ni-it-ta-⌜al-la⌝-ak-$šum$								
144		N162 U148	ba nši sub enzen	ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	ta-at-tal_2-la-ka($text: ak$)-$šum$	you(pl.) go away to him	2	3D	Gt	-	Ps	P	S
				ba-ši-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	ta-at-ta-la-ka-$šum$								
145	§59	N169 U149	m re eš	i-im-re$_7$-eš	il-li-ku-nim	they came	3	-	G	V	Pt	P	-
				i-im-re$_7$-eš	il-li-ku-nim								
146		N170 U150	m re enden	i-im-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ni-il-li-kam	we came	1	-	G	V	Pt	P	-
				i-im-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ni-il-li-kam								
147		N171 U151	m re enzen	i-im-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en	ta-al-li-ka-nim	you came	2	-	G	V	Pt	P	-
				i-im-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en	ta-al-li-ka-<nim>								
148	§60	N172 U152	m nši re eš	i-im-ši-re$_7$-eš	il-li-ku-ni-$šum$	they came to him	3	3D	G	V	Pt	P	S
				i-im-ši-re$_7$-eš	il-li-ku-ni-$iš$-$šum$								
149		N173 U153	m nši re enden	i-im-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ni-il-li-ka-$aš$-$šum$	we came to him	1	3D	G	V	Pt	P	S
				i-im-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ni-il-li-ka-$aš$-$šum$								
150		N174 U154	m nši re enzen	i-im-ši-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en	tal_2-li-ka-ni-$šum$	you(pl.) came to him	2	3D	G	V	Pt	P	S
				i-im-ši-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en	ta-al-li-ka-ni-$šum$								
151	§64	N183 U155	m weši re eš	mu-[e-ši-r]e$_7$-eš	il-li-ku-ni-ik-kum	they came to you	3	2D	G	V	Pt	P	S
				mu-e-ši-re$_7$-eš	il-li-ku-ni-ik-kum								
152		N184 U156	m weši re enden	mu-e-š[i-re$_7$-e]n-de$_3$-en	ni-il-li-ka-ak-kum	we came to you	1	2D	G	V	Pt	P	S
				mu-e-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ni-il-li-ka-ak-kum								
153	§61	N175 U157	m ba re eš	im-ma-⌜re$_7$⌝-eš	it-tal_2-⌜ku-nim⌝	they came away	3	-	Gt	V	Pt	P	-
				im-ma-re$_7$-eš	it-ta-al-ku-nim								
154		N176 U158	m ba re enden	⌜im⌝-ma-re$_7$-⌜en-de$_3$⌝-[en]	[ni-it-tal_2-kam]	we came away	1	-	Gt	V	Pt	P	-
				im-ma-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ni-it-ta-al-ka-<am>								
155		N177 U159	m ba re enzen	im-m[a-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en]	[ta-at-tal_2]-⌜ka-nim⌝	you(pl.) came away	2	-	Gt	V	Pt	P	-
				im-ma-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en	ta-at-ta-al-ka-nim								
156	§62	N178 U160	m ba nši re eš	[im]-⌜ma-ši-re$_7$⌝-eš	⌜it⌝-tal_2-ku-ni-$šum$	they came away to him	3	3D	Gt	V	Pt	P	S
				im-ma-ši-re$_7$-eš	it-ta-al-ku-ni-$iš$-$šum$								
157		N179 U161	m ba nši re enden	im-ma-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ni-⌜it⌝-tal_2-k[a-a]$š$-$šum$	we came away to him	1	3D	Gt	V	Pt	P	S
				[im]-ma-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ni-it-ta-al-ka-$aš$-$šum$								
158		N180 U162	m ba nši re enzen	im-ma-ši-re$_7$-⌜en-ze$_2$⌝-en	ta-at-ta[l_2-ka-ni-$šu$]m	you(pl.) came away to him	2	3D	Gt	V	Pt	P	S
				[im]-ma-ši-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en	ta-at-ta-al-ka-ni-$iš$-$šum$								
159	§63	N181 U163	m ba weši re eš	im-mu-e-ši-⌜re$_7$⌝-eš	it-tal_2-ku-ni-⌜ik-kum⌝	they came away to you	3	2D	Gt	V	Pt	P	S
				im-mu-e-ši-re$_7$-eš	it-ta-al-ku-ni-ik-kum								
160		N182 U164	m ba weši re enden	i[m-m]u-e-ši-⌜re$_7$⌝-en-de$_3$-en	ni-it-tal_2-ka-ak-kum	we came away to you	1	2D	Gt	V	Pt	P	S
				im-mu-e-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	ni-it-ta-al-ka-ak-kum								
161	§57	N163 U165	i re eš	i$_3$-re$_7$-eš	il-li-ku	they went	3	-	G	-	Pt	P	-
				i$_3$-re$_7$-eš	il-li-ku								

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
				From Appendix A					Akkadian morphology				
162		N164	i re enden	i_3-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-il-lik*	we went	1	-	G	-	Pt	P	-
		U166		i_3-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-il-lik*								
163		N165	i re enzen	i_3-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-al-li-ka*	you went	2	-	G	-	Pt	P	-
		U167		i_3-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-al-li-ka*								
164	§58	N166	i nši re eš	in-ši-re$_7$-eš	*il-li-ku-šum*	they went to him	3	3D	G	-	Pt	P	S
		U168		[in]-ši-re$_7$-eš	*il-li-⌈ku⌉-šum*								
165		N167	i nši re enden	⌈in⌉-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-il-lik-šum*	we went to him	1	3D	G	-	Pt	P	S
		U169		[in]-⌈ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en⌉	*⌈ni⌉-[il]-⌈lik-šum⌉*								
166		N168	i nši re enzen	in-ši-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-al-li-ka-šum*	you went to him	2	3D	G	-	Pt	P	S
		U170		[in-ši-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en]	*⌈ta⌉-al-li-ka-šum*								
167	§65	N185	ba re eš	ba-r[e$_7$-]eš	*it-tal$_2$-ku*	they went away	3	-	Gt	-	Pt	P	-
		U171		[ba]-⌈re$_7$⌉-eš	*it-ta-al-ku*								
168		N186	ba re enden	ba-re$_7$-en-[de$_3$-en]	*[n]i-it-ta-lak*	we went away	1	-	Gt	-	Pt	P	-
		U172		⌈ba⌉-re$_7$-[en]-⌈de$_3$-en⌉	*ni-it-ta-la-ak*								
169		N187	ba re enzen	ba-re$_7$-en-z[e$_2$-en]	*[ta-a]t-ta-lak*[94]	you(pl.) went away	2	-	Gt	-	Pt	P	-
		U173		ba-re$_7$-[en-ze$_2$]-⌈en⌉	*ta-at-ta-al-ka*								
170	§66	N188	ba nši re eš	ba-ši-re$_7$-eš	*[it-tal$_2$-k]u-šum*	they went away to him	3	3D	Gt	-	Pt	P	S
		U174		⌈ba-ši⌉-[re$_7$-eš]	*it-ta-al-ku-šum*								
171		N189	ba nši re enden	ba-ši-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-i[t-ta-la]k-⌈šum⌉*	we went away to him	1	3D	Gt	-	Pt	P	S
		U175		ba-ši-[re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en]	*ni-it-ta-la-ak-šum*								
172		N190	ba nši re enzen	ba-ši-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-at-tal$_2$-ka«-aš»-šum*	you(pl.) went away to him	2	3D	Gt	-	Pt	P	S
		U176		ba-ši-re$_7$-⌈en⌉-[ze$_2$-en]	*⌈ta⌉-at-ta-al-ka-šum*								
173	§81	N247	gen m nea	⌈ga$_2$-a⌉-ne-a	*al-kam šu-nu-ši*	come to them!	2	3D	G	V	Ni	S	P
174		N248	ga m ne° gen	[ga-a]m$_3$-ne-gen	*lu-ul-li-kam šu(!)-nu-ši*	may I come to them!	1	3D	G	V	Ni	S	P
175		N249	he m ne° du	ḫ[e$_2$-e]m-ne-du	*li-il-li-kam šu-nu-ši*	may he come to them!	3	3D	G	V	Ni	S	P
176	§67	N191	gen m mea	⌈ga$_2$⌉-a-me-a	*al-kam ni-a-ši*	come to us!	2	1D	G	V	Ni	S	P
		U178		gen-am$_3$-me	*al-⌈kam ni-a-ši⌉-im*								
177		N193	he m me° du	ḫe$_2$-me-du	*li-il-li-kam ni-a-ši*	may he come to us!	3	1D	G	V	Ni	S	P
		U181		ḫe$_2$-me-du	*li-⌈il-li⌉-ka ni-a-ši-im*								
178		N192	ga m wene° gen	ga-mu-e-ne-gen	*lu-ul-li-kam ku-⌈nu⌉-ši*	may I come to you(pl.)!	1	2D	G	V	Ni	S	P
		U179		ga-mu-e-ne-gen	*lu-ul-⌈li-kam ku-nu⌉-ši-⌈im⌉*								
179		N194	he m wene° du	⌈ḫu⌉-mu-e-ne-du	*li-il-li-kam ku-nu-ši*	may he come to you(pl.)!	3	2D	G	V	Ni	S	P
		U180		ḫe$_2$-mu-e-ne-du	*li-⌈il⌉-[li-kam] ⌈ku-nu-ši-im⌉*								
180	§82	N250	gen m ba nea	ga$_2$-[nam-ma]-ne-a	*at-la-kam šu-nu-ši*	come away to them!	2	3D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P
181		N251	ga m ba ne° gen	ga-a[m$_3$-m]a-ne-gen	*lu-ut-tal$_2$-kam šu-nu-ši*	may I come away to them!	1	3D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P
182		N252	he m ba ne° du	ḫ[e$_2$-em-m]a-ne-du	*li-it-tal$_2$-kam šu-nu-ši*	may he come away to them!	3	3D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P

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[94] error for *-al-ka*.

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	From Appendix A			Akkadian morphology						
				Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
183	§68	N195 U182	gen m ba mea	ga₂-nam-me-a gen-am₃-<ma>-me	*at-la-kam ni-a-ši* *at-⌜la⌝-ka ni-a-ši-im*	come away to us!	2	1D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P
184		N196 U183	he m ba me° du	⌜ḫe₂⌝-em-me-du ḫe₂-em-me-du	*li-it-tal₂-kam ni-a-ši* *li-it-ta-al-kam ni-a-ši-im*	may he come away to us!	3	1D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P
185		N197 U185	ga m ba wene° gen	ga-⌜am₃(!)-mu⌝-e-ne-gen ga-am₃-mu-e-ne-gen	*lu-ut-tal₂-kam ku-nu-ši* *lu-⌜ut⌝-ta-al-kam ku-nu-ši-im*	may I come away to you(pl.)!	1	2D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P
186		N198 U184	he m ba wene° du	⌜ḫe₂⌝-em-mu-e-ne-du ḫe₂-mu-e-ne-du	*li-it-tal₂-kam ku-nu-ši* *li-it-ta-al-kam ku-nu-ši-im*	may he come away to you(pl.)!	3	2D	Gt	V	Ni	S	P
187	§83	N253	gen nea	[gen]-ne-a	*a-lik šu-nu-ši*	go to them!	2	3D	G	-	Ni	S	P
188		N254	ga ne° gen	[ga]-ne-gen	*lu-ul-lik šu-nu-ši*	may I go to them!	1	3D	G	-	Ni	S	P
189		N255	he ne° du	[ḫe₂]-ne-du	*li-li[k] šu-nu-ši*	may he go to them!	3	3D	G	-	Ni	S	P
190	§84	N256	gen ba nea	[gen-ba]-ne-a	*at-l[a-a]k šu-nu-ši*	go away to them!	2	3D	Gt	-	Ni	S	P
191		N257	ga ba ne° gen	[ga-ba]-ne-gen	*l[u-ut]-ta-lak šu-nu-ši*	may I go away to them!	1	3D	Gt	-	Ni	S	P
192		N258	he ba ne° du	[ḫa-ba-n]e-[du]	*[l]i-it-ta-lak šu-nu-ši*	may he go away to them!	3	3D	Gt	-	Ni	S	P
193	§86	N262	m ne° du	[am₃-n]e-du	*i-il-la-kam šu-nu-ši*	he comes to them	3	3D	G	V	Ps	S	P
194		N263	m ne° du en	a[m₃-n]e-du-un	*a-al-la-kam šu-nu-ši*	I come to them	1	3D	G	V	Ps	S	P
195		N264	m ne° du e-en	am₃-[n]e-du-un	*tal₂-la-kam šu-nu-ši*	you come to them	2	3D	G	V	Ps	S	P
196	§69	N199 U186	m me° du	am₃-me-du am₃-me-du	*i-il-la-kam ni-a-ši* *i-il-la-kam ni-a-ši-im*	he comes to us	3	1D	G	V	Ps	S	P
197		N200 U187	m me° du e-en	am₃-me-du-un am₃-me-du-un	*ta-al-la-kam ni-a-ši* *⌜ta-al⌝-la-kam ni-a-ši-im*	you come to us	2	1D	G	V	Ps	S	P
198		N201 U188	m wene° du	mu-e-ne-du mu-e-ne-du	*i-il-la-kam ku-nu-ši* *⌜i-il⌝-la-kam ku-nu-ši-im*	he comes to you(pl.)	3	2D	G	V	Ps	S	P
199		N202 U189	m wene° du en	mu-e-ne-du-un mu-e-ne-⌜du⌝-[un]	*a-al-la-kam ku-nu-ši* *[a-al]-⌜la⌝-kam ku-nu-ši-im*	I come to you(pl.)	1	2D	G	V	Ps	S	P
200	§87	N265	m ba ne° du	am₃-ma-ne-⌜du⌝	*⌜it-tal₂-la-kam⌝ šu-nu-ši*	he comes away to them	3	3D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
201		N266	m ba ne° du en	am₃-ma-ne-du-un	*at-t[al₂-la-ka]m šu-nu-ši*	I come away to them	1	3D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
202		N267	m ba ne° du e-en	am₃-ma-ne-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-⌜la-kam⌝ šu-nu-ši*	you come away to them	2	3D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
203	§70	N203 U190	m ba me° du	am₃-ma-me-du am₃-⌜ma⌝-[me-du]	*it-tal₂-la-kam ni-a-ši* *[it-ta-al]-⌜la⌝-ka ni-a-ši-im*	he comes away to us	3	1D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
204		N204	m ba me° du e-en	am₃-ma-me-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-la-kam ni-a-ši*	you come away to us	2	1D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
205		N205	m ba wene° du	am₃-mu-e-ne-du	*it-tal₂-la-kam ku-nu-ši*	he comes away to you(pl.)	3	2D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
206		N206	m ba wene° du en	am₃-mu-e-ne-du-un	*at-tal₂-la-kam ku-nu-ši*	I come away to you(pl.)	1	2D	Gt	V	Ps	S	P
207	§85	N259	i ne° du	[in⁹⁵-ne]-du	*i-il-lak šu-nu-ši*	he goes to them	3	3D	G	-	Ps	S	P
208		N260	i ne° du en	[in-ne-d]u-un	*a-al-lak šu-nu-ši*	I go to them	1	3D	G	-	Ps	S	P
209		N261	i ne° du e-en	[in-ne-du]-un	*ta-al-lak šu-nu-ši*	you go to them	2	3D	G	-	Ps	S	P
210	§88	N268	ba ne° du	ba-ne-du	*it-tal₂-lak šu-nu-ši*	he goes away to them	3	3D	Gt	-	Ps	S	P

[95] sic, in view of §97. MSL IV restored an- in lines 259-261

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	From Appendix A			Akkadian morphology						
				Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
211		N269	ba ne° du en	ba-ne-du-un	*at-tal₂-lak šu-nu-ši*	I go away to them	1	3D	Gt	-	Ps	S	P
212		N270	ba ne° du e-en	ba-ne-du-un	*ta-at-tal₂-lak šu-nu-ši*	you go away to them	2	3D	Gt	-	Ps	S	P
213	§90	N274	m ne° gen	i-im-ne-gen	*il-li-kam šu-nu-ši*	he came to them	3	3D	G	V	Pt	S	P
214		N275	m ne° gen en	i-im-ne-gen-en	*al-li-kam šu-nu-ši*	I came to them	1	3D	G	V	Pt	S	P
215		N276	m ne° gen e-en	i-im-ne-gen-⌜en⌝	*tal₂-li-kam šu-nu-ši*	you came to them	2	3D	G	V	Pt	S	P
216	§72	N211	m me° gen	i-im-⌜me⌝-gen	*il-li-kam ni-a-ši*	he came to us	3	1D	G	V	Pt	S	P
217		N212	m me° gen e-en	i-im-⌜me⌝-gen-en	*tal₂-li-kam ni-a-ši*	you came to us	2	1D	G	V	Pt	S	P
218		N213	m wene° gen	mu-e-⌜ne⌝-gen	*il-li-kam ku-nu-ši*	he came to you(pl.)	3	2D	G	V	Pt	S	P
219		N214	m wene° gen en	mu-e-n[e-g]en-en	*al-li-kam ku-nu-ši*	I came to you(pl.)	1	2D	G	V	Pt	S	P
220	§91	N277	m ba ne° gen	im-ma-ne-gen	*it-tal₂-kam šu-nu-ši*	he came away to them	3	3D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P
221		N278	m ba ne° gen en	im-ma-ne-gen-en	*at-tal₂-kam šu-nu-ši*	I came away to them	1	3D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P
222		N279	m ba ne° gen e-en	im-ma-ne-gen-en	*ta-at-tal₂-kam šu-nu-ši*	you came away to them	2	3D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P
223	§73	N215	m ba me° gen	im-[ma-me]-gen	*it-tal₂-kam ni-a-ši*	he came away to us	3	1D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P
224		N216	m ba me° gen e-en	im-[ma-me-g]en-en	*ta-at-tal₂-kam ni-a-ši*	you came away to us	2	1D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P
225		N217	m ba wene° gen	im-m[u-e-n]e-gen	*it-tal₂-kam ku-nu-ši*	he came away to you(pl.)	3	2D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P
226		N218	m ba wene° gen en	im-m[u-e-n]e-gen-en	*at-tal₂-kam ku-nu-ši*	I came away to you(pl.)	1	2D	Gt	V	Pt	S	P
227	§89	N271	i ne° gen	in-ne-gen	*il-lik šu-nu-ši*	he went to them	3	3D	G	-	Pt	S	P
228		N272	i ne° gen en	in-ne-gen-en	*al-lik šu-nu-ši*	I went to them	1	3D	G	-	Pt	S	P
229		N273	i ne° gen e-en	in-ne-gen-en	*tal₂-⌜lik⌝ šu-nu-ši*	you went to them	2	3D	G	-	Pt	S	P
230	§92	N280	ba ne° gen	ba-ne-gen	*it-ta-lak šu-nu-ši*	he went away to them	3	3D	Gt	-	Pt	S	P
231		N281	ba ne° gen en	ba-ne-gen-en	*at-ta-lak šu-nu-ši*	I went away to them	1	3D	Gt	-	Pt	S	P
232		N282	ba ne° gen e-en	ba-ne-gen-en	*ta-at-ta-lak šu(!)-nu-ši*	you went away to them	2	3D	Gt	-	Pt	S	P
233	§93	N283	gen m nea enzen	ga₂-a-ne-a-en-ze₂-en	*al-ka-nim šu-nu-ši*	come(pl.) to them!	2	3D	G	V	Ni	P	P
234		N284	ga m ne° re enden	ga-am₃-ne-re₇-en-de₃-en	*i ni-li-kam šu-nu-ši*	may we come to them!	1	3D	G	V	Ni	P	P
235		N285	he m ne° sub eš	ḫe₂-em-ne-su₈-be₂-eš	*li-il-li-ku-nim šu-nu-ši*	may they come to them!	3	3D	G	V	Ni	P	P
236	§75	N223	gen m mea enzen	[ga₂-a-me-a-e]n-ze₂-en	*al-ka-nim ni-a-ši*	come(pl.) to us!	2	1D	G	V	Ni	P	P
237		N225	he m me° sub eš	[ḫe₂-em-me]-su₈-be₂-eš	*li-li-ku-nim ni-a-ši*	may they come to us!	3	1D	G	V	Ni	P	P
238		N224	ga m wene° re enden	[ga-mu-e-n]e-re₇-en-de₃-en	*i ni-li-kam ku-nu-ši*	may we come to you(pl.)!	1	2D	G	V	Ni	P	P
239		N226	he m wene° sub eš	[ḫu-m]u-e-ne-su₈-be₂-eš	*li-li-ku-nim ku-nu-ši*	may they come to you(pl.)!	3	2D	G	V	Ni	P	P
240	§94	N286	gen m ba nea enzen	ga₂-nam-<ma>-ne-a-en-ze₂(!)-en	*at-la-ka-nim šu-nu-⌜ši⌝*	come(pl.) away to them!	2	3D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P
241		N287	ga m ba ne° re enden	ga-am₃-ma-ne-re₇-<en>-de₃-en	*i ni-it-tal₂-kam šu-nu-š[i]*	may we come away to them!	1	3D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P
242		N288	he m ba ne° sub eš	ḫe₂-em-ma-ne-su₈-be₂-eš	*li-⌜it⌝-tal₂-ku-nim šu-[nu-ši]*	may they come away to them!	3	3D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P
243	§76	N227	gen m ba mea enzen	[ga₂]-⌜nam⌝-me-<a>-en-ze₂-en	*at-la-ka-nim ni-a-ši*	come(pl.) away to us!	2	1D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P
244		N229	he m ba me° sub eš	[ḫe₂]-em-<ma>-me-⌜su₈-be₂-eš⌝	*l[i-it-tal₂-ku-ni n]i-⌜a-ši⌝*	may they come away to us!	3	1D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P
245		N228	ga m ba wene° re enden	[ga]-⌜am₃-mu-e-ne-re₇-en-de₃-en⌝	*i ni-it-<tal₂>-⌜kam ku-nu-ši⌝*	may we come away to you(pl.)!	1	2D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P
246		N230	he m ba wene° sub eš	[ḫ]e₂-e[m-mu-e-ne]-⌜su₈⌝-be₂-eš	*⌜li-it-tal₂⌝-[ku-ni ku-n]u-ši*	may they come away to you(pl.)!	3	2D	Gt	V	Ni	P	P
247	§95	N289	gen nea enzen	gen-ne-a-en-ze₂-en	*al-ka šu-[nu-ši]*	go(pl.) to them!	2	3D	G	-	Ni	P	P
248		N290	ga ne° re enden	ga-ne-re₇-en-de₃-en	*⌜i ni-lik⌝ [šu-nu-š]i*	may we go to them!	1	3D	G	-	Ni	P	P
249		N291	he ne° sub eš	[ḫe₂-ne-su₈-be₂-eš]	*[li-il-li]-⌜ku šu-nu-ši⌝*	may they go to them!	3	3D	G	-	Ni	P	P

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	From Appendix A			Akkadian morphology						
				Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
250	§96	N292	gen ba nea enzen	[gen-ba-ne-a-en-ze₂-en]	[*at-la-k*]*a* ⌜*šu-nu-ši*⌝	go(pl.) away to them!	2	3D	Gt	-	Ni	P	P
251		N293	ga ba ne° re enden	[ga-ba-ne-re₇-en-de₃-en]	[*i ni-i*]*t*-⌜*ta-lak šu-nu-ši*⌝	may we go away to them!	1	3D	Gt	-	Ni	P	P
252		N294	he ba ne° sub eš	[ḫa-ba-ne-su₈-be₂-e]š	*li*-⌜*it-tal₂-ku šu-nu-ši*⌝	may they go away to them!	3	3D	Gt	-	Ni	P	P
253	§98	N298	m ne° sub eš	am₃-ne-su₈-be₂-eš	*i-il-la-ku-ni*[*m šu-n*]*u-ši*	they come to them	3	3D	G	V	Ps	P	P
254		N299	m ne° sub enden	am₃-ne-⌜su₈-be₂⌝-en-de₃-en	*ni-la-kam š*[*u-n*]*u-ši*	we come to them	1	3D	G	V	Ps	P	P
255		N300	m ne° sub enzen	am₃-ne-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en	*tal₂-la-ka-nim š*[*u-nu-š*]*i*	you(pl.) come to them	2	3D	G	V	Ps	P	P
256	§77	N231	m me° sub eš	[am₃-m]e-su₈-be₂-eš	⌜*il*⌝-*la-ku-*⌜*nim ni-a-ši*⌝	they come to us	3	1D	G	V	Ps	P	P
257		N232	m me° sub enzen	a[m₃-m]e-⌜su₈⌝-be₂-en-ze₂-en	*tal₂-la-ka-nim ni-a-ši*	you(pl.) come to us	2	1D	G	V	Ps	P	P
258		N233	m wene° sub eš	⌜mu-e-ne-su₈⌝-be₂-eš	*i-*⌜*il*⌝-<*la*>-*ku-nim ku-nu-ši*	they come to you(pl.)	3	2D	G	V	Ps	P	P
259		N234	m wene° sub enden	⌜mu-e-ne-su₈⌝-be₂-en-de₃-en	*ni-il-la-kam ku-nu-ši*	we come to you(pl.)	1	2D	G	V	Ps	P	P
260	§99	N301	m ba ne° sub eš	am₃-ma-ne-su₈(!)-be₂-eš	*it-tal₂-la-ku-nim šu-n*[*u-ši*]	they come away to them	3	3D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
261		N302	m ba ne° sub enden	am₃-ma-ne-su₈(!)-be₂-en-⌜de₃⌝-en	*ni-it-tal₂-la-kam šu-nu-*[*ši*]	we come away to them	1	3D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
262		N303	m ba ne° sub enzen	am₃-ma-ne-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en	*ta-at-tal₂-la-ka-nim šu-*[*nu-ši*]	you(pl.) come away to them	2	3D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
263	§78	N235	m ba me° sub eš	am₃-ma-me-⌜su₈⌝-be₂-eš	*il-tal₂-la-ku-nim ni-a-ši*	they come away to us	3	1D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
264		N236	m ba me° sub enzen	⌜am₃-ma-me-su₈⌝-be₂-en-ze₂-en	*ta-at-tal₂-la-*⌜*ka-nim*⌝ *ni-a-ši*	you(pl.) come away to us	2	1D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
265		N237	m ba wene° sub eš	⌜am₃-mu-e-ne-su₈-be₂⌝-eš	*it-tal₂-la-ku-nim ku-nu-ši*	they come away to you(pl.)	3	2D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
266		N238	m ba wene° sub enden	am₃-mu-e-ne-su₈-be₂-en-d[e₃-en]	[*ni-i*]*t*-⌜*tal₂-la*⌝-*kam ku-*⌜*nu*⌝-*ši*	we come away to you(pl.)	1	2D	Gt	V	Ps	P	P
267	§97	N295	i ne° sub eš	[in-ne-s]u₈-be₂-eš	*i-*⌜*la-ku*⌝ *šu-nu-ši*	they go to them	3	3D	G	-	Ps	P	P
268		N296	i ne° sub enden	in-⌜ne⌝-su₈-be₂-en-de₃-en	*ni-*⌜*lak šu-nu-ši*⌝	we go to them	1	3D	G	-	Ps	P	P
269		N297	i ne° sub enzen	in-ne-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en	*ta-la-ka* [*šu-n*]*u-ši*	you(pl.) go to them	2	3D	G	-	Ps	P	P
270	§100	N304	ba ne° sub eš	ba-ne-⌜su₈⌝-be₂-eš	*it-tal₂-la-ku šu-nu-*[*ši*]	they go away to them	3	3D	Gt	-	Ps	P	P
271		N305	ba ne° sub enden	ba-ne-su₈(!)-be₂-en-⌜de₃⌝-en	*ni-it-tal₂-lak šu-nu-š*[*i*]	we go away to them	1	3D	Gt	-	Ps	P	P
272		N306	ba ne° sub enzen	ba-ne-su₈-be₂-en-ze₂-en	*ta-at-tal₂-la-ka šu-nu-š*[*i*]	you(pl.) go away to them	2	3D	Gt	-	Ps	P	P
273	§102	N310	m ne° re eš	⌜i⌝-im-ne-re₇(!)-eš	*il-li-ku-nim šu-nu-ši*	they came to them	3	3D	G	V	Pt	P	P
274		N311	m ne° re enden	[i-i]m-ne-re₇(!)-en-de₃-en	*ni-il-li-kam šu-nu-ši*	we came to them	1	3D	G	V	Pt	P	P
275		N312	m ne° re enzen	[i-im-n]e-re₇-en-ze₂-en	*tal₂-li-ka-nim šu-nu-ši*	you(pl.) came to them	2	3D	G	V	Pt	P	P
276	§79	N239	m me° re eš	⌜i-im⌝-me-re₇-eš	⌜*il-li*⌝-[*ku-nim n*]*i-a-ši*	they came to us	3	1D	G	V	Pt	P	P
277		N240	m me° re enzen	⌜i⌝-[im]-me-⌜re₇⌝-en-ze₂-en	*ta*[*l₂-l*]*i-*⌜*ka-nim*⌝ *ni-a-ši*	you(pl.) came to us	2	1D	G	V	Pt	P	P
278		N241	m wene° re eš	mu-e-⌜ne-re₇⌝-eš	⌜*il-li-ku-nim*⌝ *ku-nu-ši*	they came to you(pl.)	3	2D	G	V	Pt	P	P
279		N242	m wene° re enden	[m]u-e-⌜ne⌝-re₇-en-⌜de₃⌝-en	*ni-il-li-kam ku-nu-ši*	we came to you(pl.)	1	2D	G	V	Pt	P	P
280	§103	N313	m ba ne° re eš	[im-ma-n]e-⌜re₇⌝-eš	*it-tal₂-ku-nim šu-nu-ši*	they came away to them	3	3D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
281		N314	m ba ne° re enden	[im-ma-ne-re₇]-en-de₃-en	*ni-it-tal₂-kam šu-nu-ši*	we came away to them	1	3D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
282		N315	m ba ne° re enzen	[im-ma-ne-re₇-en-ze₂-e]n	*ta-at-tal₂-ka-nim šu-nu-ši*	you(pl.) came away to them	2	3D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
283	§80	N243	m ba me° re eš	[i]m-<ma>-me-⌜re₇-eš⌝	⌜*it*⌝-*tal₂-ku-nim ni-a-ši*	they came away to us	3	1D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
284		N244	m ba me° re enzen	[i]m-<ma>-me-re₇-en-ze₂-e[n]	[*ta-a*]*t-tal₂-ka-nim ni-a-ši*	you(pl.) came away to us	2	1D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
285		N245	m ba wene° re eš	[im-m]u-e-ne-re₇-eš	*it-tal₂-ku-nim ku-nu-ši*	they came away to you(pl.)	3	2D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
286		N246	m ba wene° re enden	[im-m]u-e-ne-re₇-en-de₃-en	*ni-*⌜*it*⌝-*tal₂-kam ku-nu-ši*	we came away to you(pl.)	1	2D	Gt	V	Pt	P	P
287	§101	N307	i ne° re eš	in-ne-re₇(!)-eš	*il-li-ku šu-nu-ši*	they went to them	3	3D	G	-	Pt	P	P

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	From Appendix A			Akkadian morphology						
				Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
288		N308	i ne° re enden	in-ne-re$_7$(!)-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-lik šu-nu-ši*	we went to them	1	3D	G	-	Pt	P	P
289		N309	i ne° re enzen	in-ne-⌈re$_7$⌉-en-ze$_2$-en	*tal$_2$-li-⌈ka⌉ šu-nu-ši*	you(pl.) went to them	2	3D	G	-	Pt	P	P
290	§104	N316	ba ne° re eš	[ba-ne-re$_7$-eš]	[*i*]*t-tal$_2$-ku šu-nu-ši*	they went away to them	3	3D	Gt	-	Pt	P	P
291		N317	ba ne° re enden	[ba-ne-re$_7$-en-de$_3$-en]	[*ni-it-t*]*a-lak šu-nu-ši*	we went away to them	1	3D	Gt	-	Pt	P	P
292		N318	ba ne° re enzen	[ba-ne-re$_7$-en-ze$_2$-en]	[*ta-at-tal$_2$-ka šu*]-⌈*nu-ši*⌉	you(pl.) went away to them	2	3D	Gt	-	Pt	P	P

For the sake of completeness, the morphology of the inserts of OBGT VII was manually constructed, and the lines are shown below.

#	OI §	line	Sumerian morphology	From Appendix A			Akkadian morphology						
				Sumerian	Akkadian	Suggested translation	Subj	Obj	Stem	Vent	Asp	NSub	NObj
	§11	N031	al du	al-du	*i-⌈il⌉-lak*	he goes	3	-	G	-	St	S	-
		N032	al du en	al-du-un	*a-al-lak*	I go	1	-	G	-	St	S	-
		N033	al du e-en	al-du-un	*tal$_2$-lak*	you go	2	-	G	-	St	S	-
	§14	N040	ã du	an-du	⌈*i-il*⌉*-lak*	he goes	3	-	G	-	St	S	-
		N041	ã du en	an-du-un	⌈*a*⌉*-al-lak*	I go	1	-	G	-	St	S	-
		N042	ã du e-en	an-du-un	⌈*tal$_2$*⌉*-lak*	you go	2	-	G	-	St	S	-
	§15	N043	ã nši du	an-ši-du	*i-⌈il-lak⌉-šum*	he goes to him	3	3D	G	-	St	S	S
		N044	ã nši du en	an-ši-du-un	*a-al-lak-šum*	I go to him	1	3D	G	-	St	S	S
		N045	ã nši du e-en	an-ši-⌈du⌉-un	*tal$_2$-lak-šum*	you go to him	2	3D	G	-	St	S	S
	§44	N126	al sub es	al-⌈su$_8$⌉-be$_2$-eš	*i-il-la-ku*	they go	3	-	G	-	St	P	-
		N127	al sub enden	⌈al⌉-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-il-lak*	we go	1	-	G	-	St	P	-
		N128	al sub enzen	al-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	*ta-al-la-ka*	you(pl.) go	2	-	G	-	St	P	-
	§47	N135	ã sub es	an-⌈su$_8$⌉-be$_2$-eš	*i-il-la-ku*	they go	3	-	G	-	St	P	-
		N136	ã sub enden	an-su$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*n*[*i-i*]*l-lak*	we go	1	-	G	-	St	P	-
		N137	ã sub enzen	an-s[u$_8$-be$_2$-]en-ze$_2$-en	⌈*tal$_2$-la*⌉*-ka*	you(pl.) go	2	-	G	-	St	P	-
	§48	N138	ã nši sub es	a[n-ši-su$_8$-b]e$_2$-eš	*i-il-la-ku-šum*	they go to him	3	3D	G	-	St	P	S
		N139	ã nši sub enden	[an-ši-s]u$_8$-be$_2$-en-de$_3$-en	*ni-il-lak-šum*	we go to him	1	3D	G	-	St	P	S
		N140	ã nši sub enzen	[an-ši-su$_8$]-be$_2$-en-ze$_2$-en	*tal$_2$-la-ka-a-šum*	you(pl.) go to him	2	3D	G	-	St	P	S
	§71	N207	ba me° du	ba-me-du	*it-tal$_2$-lak ni-a-ti*	he goes away from us	3	1A	Gt	-	Ps	S	P
		N208	ba me° du e-en	ba-me-du-un	*ta-at-tal$_2$-lak ni-a-ti*	you go away from us	2	1A	Gt	-	Ps	S	P
		N209	ba wene° du	ba-e-ne-du	*it-tal$_2$-lak ku-nu-ti*	he goes away from you(pl.)	3	2A	Gt	-	Ps	S	P
		N210	ba wene° du en	ba-e-ne-du-un	*at-tal$_2$-lak ku-nu-ti*	I go away from you(pl.)	1	2A	Gt	-	Ps	S	P
	§74	N219	ba me° gen	ba-m[e]-gen	*it-ta-lak ni-a-ti*	he went away from us	3	1A	Gt	-	Pt	S	P
		N220	ba me° gen e-en	ba-[me-g]en-en	*ta-at-ta-lak ni-a-ti*	you went away from us	2	1A	Gt	-	Pt	S	P
		N221	ba wene° gen	ba-[e-n]e-gen	*it-⌈ta⌉-lak ku-nu-ti*	he went away from you(pl.)	3	2A	Gt	-	Pt	S	P
		N222	ba wene° gen en	b[a-e-n]e-gen-en	*at-ta-lak ku-nu-ti*	I went away from you(pl.)	1	2A	Gt	-	Pt	S	P