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Elementary Sumerian Glossary

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(after M. Civil 1967)

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

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

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

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Guerneville, California USA

Not for Citation

A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a-ah (or ^a**ah**) (Gudea) → **uh**

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

a-ba → **a-ga**

a - bal to pour out water, libate, irrigate

a-bul₅-la → **abul**

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

a-da-ab, **a-dab**₆ (Gudea *Cyl A* 18:18) an OB hymn rubric, a hymn of praise consisting minimally of **sagida**, **sağara** and **urubi** sections; perhaps a kind of drum or clackers

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

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

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

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

a-du₁₀ fresh water, sweet water

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

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

^{kuš}**A.EDIN.LÁ** → ^{kuš}**ummu**₃

a-EN-da → **a-ru**₁₂-**da**

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

a-ga (**a-ba** OS and Emesal) back, rear (of a building); hind quarters; after; later (one) cf. **a-ga-ni-šè**, **a-ba-ni-šè** after him (*En I* 29, 97')

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

a-ga-am a mostly female occupation associated with the **i-du**₈, perhaps 'doorkeeper's helper' (Civil, *CUSAS* 17, 280, q.v. for Semitic etymologies)

a-ga(-aš)-gi₄, (OS **àga-gi**₄) later, (the one) after (Civil, *JNES* 43, 286 n. 12; Selz, *FAOS* 15/1 No. 21 vii 1); cf. **àga-gi₄-a-bé** later, afterwards

a-gù → **ugu**, **úgu**

a-gàr, **a-gar**, **agar**₄(**SIG**₇) agricultural tract, area of field parcels, irrigation district, arable land; meadow (ePSD2) (Michalowski, *CKU* p. 295) (*ugāru*)

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

a-gin₇ how

a-gúb-ba lustration water, holy water

^{kuš}**a-ğá-lá** leather sack (Civil, *ARES* 4 no. 266)

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

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

a-ğî₆(-a) flood, flood wave

A.KA → **ugu, úgu**

A.KA-a - ĝar → **úgu-a - ĝar**

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

a-la → **la-la**

a-lá (a demon)

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

A.LUM → **udu-aslum_x**

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

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

a-mah high water, flood, inundation

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

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

a-na-ĝin₇ how, why; thus, so

a-naĝ libation; drinking water

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

a-níĝin pond, puddle, standing water

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a - ru to dedicate, donate to a deity

a-ru-a temple donation, votive gift

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

a-sig, a-si(-ig)-ga, a-sa-ga clear, clean water (*mû zakûtu*) (syllabic for **sig₅** and **sa₆(g)**), see Bauer, AfO 40/41, 95)

a-sis salty, brackish water

a - sur to pass urine, urinate

a-šà(g), aša₅(g)(GĀNA) field, parcel (for OS **aša₅** see Civil, JCS 25, 171f.; Powell, JCS 25, 178-184)

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

a-še-er → **a-nir**

A.TIR → **eša**

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

a-tu₅-a bath, bathing ritual

a-zu, a-su physician

á, a_x(DA) arm, wing, foreleg (Peterson, diss. 550); branch; side (cf. **da**); (knife) edge; strength, force, military force(s); work-force; work-period/unit (measured in days); (point in) time; wage(s), hire, fee, payment, expenditure (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 81-84); horns, antlers (for **a_x** see Attinger, ZA 87, 112)

á - áĝ to command, give, issue orders or instructions to someone (**-da-**) regarding (**-ši-**)

á-áĝ-ĝá instruction, order; news (Attinger, ZA 87, 115)

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

á-an(-zú-lum) date palm spadix; broom

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

á-áš → **áš**

á - bad to open, spread the arms, wings

á-bad opened, outstretched arms, wings

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

á-dah help, aid; helper

á-dam settlement, habitation

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

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

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

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

á-gú-zi-ga early morning, dawn

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

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

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

á-ĝi₆-ba(-a) at midnight

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

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

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

á - lá to tie the hands, fetter

^{kuš}**á-lá** (a kind of drum, kettledrum) (> *alú*)

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

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

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

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

(^{kuš})**á-si** (leather) strap; ^{urudu}**á-si** copper hinge (Van de Mierop, Crafts 134; Civil, Iraq 23, 162)

á-siĝ slingstone

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

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

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

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

á-šu-ĝiri limbs (lit. 'arms, hands, and feet')

á - tuku to have strength, power

á-tuku powerful, strong, able-bodied

á-u₄-te-na (at) twilight, (in the) evening (coolness)

á-u₄-zal-le daybreak, morning

á-zi-da right arm, side

á-zi(g) high-handed action, violence

á-zi-šè by a violent act, by force

a₅(k) (ak) to do, perform, exercise, act as (often as an auxiliary verb); to make, construct; to make like, make into; to treat. Certain contexts require rdg. **aka** or **kè**, cf. the infinitive **ak-kè-dè**. It can be combined with a pronoun in forms such as **hé-na, i-na**, see AV Wilcke 226. For rdg. **ša₅** perhaps = **ša₄** = the aux. verb ***za** see Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 49ff.; Urnamma Hymn B 52 has

an Ur III (?) var. **ša-ša** for OB **AK-AK**. For a comprehensive treatment see Attinger, ZA 95, 46-64, 208-275; Powell, AV Diakonoff 314-319. The OB signlist Proto-Ea 524-8 lists the values **a₅**, **nà**, **ša₅**, **kè**, and **aka** for the **AK** sign.

ab hole, opening, window, roof vent

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

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

ab-ba-ab-ba grandfather

ab-làl window, opening, pigeon hole

áb cow

áb máh(**AL**) mature cow (ePSD2)

áb-za-za (an exotic animal: water buffalo?, zebu?) (MC 21, 88) (*apsasú*)

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

abrig(**NUN.ME.DU**) (a cultic profession) (an original UD.GAL.NUN variant of → **agrig**) (*abriqqu*)

àbsin, **ab-sín** furrow

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

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

^(giš)**ad** beam, plank, timber; raft (so PDS A/3 6, though Bauer, AfO 40/41, 94 disagrees) See discussion of Marchesi, Or 68, 105-108 for variants ^{giš}**a-ta** and ^{gi}**a-ta**, also Attinger, ZA 95, 260

^(na⁴)**ad** bead, cf. **ad-gú** bead necklace

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

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

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

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

ad-KID reed craftsman, basket and mat weaver (The reading **ad-kub₄** cannot be justified. Steinkeller, Sale Documents 171, therefore suggests that only **adgub_x** (^{ad}**KID**) may be possible, based on Akk. *atkuppu*. CDLI prefers the reading **ad-kup₄**; Mittermayer & Attinger AbZ suggests **adgub[?]**)

ad – ša₄ to sob, groan, wail

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

^{kuš}**ad-tab** reins; leash (Nisaba 15/1, 360)

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

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

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

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

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

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

^{giš}**addu**(**Ú.GÍR**) (reading uncertain, compare ^{giš}**ád**)

ag → **a₅**

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

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

àga-kár/ŠÈ conquest (ePSD2)

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

àga-ri(n) → **aĝarin**

àga-ús, aga-ús constable, gendarme, guard, body-guard; soldier (Lafont, CDLI 2009:5, 9ff.; Schrakamp, AOAT 401 [2014] 696-724) (*ālik urki* 'one who goes behind', see **a-ga**)

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

agar₄ → **a-gār**

agrig(IGL.DUB) steward, housekeeper (ePSD2), var. **abrig(NUN.ME.DU)**. See Civil, JCS 65 [2013] 24f.

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

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

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

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

aĝarin(AMA. dINANNA), àga-ri(-n) mother (creatrix); (fertile) soil; mold, crucible; mixing basin (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 239; Peterson, ZA 2020, 7)

ah, ^aah (in Gudea) → **uh**

ak → **a₅**

àka(ŠID) fleece; tuft of wool (*itqu*)

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

akkil cry, clamor, uproar; acclaim

^{tùg}**aktum(A.SU)** (a garment)

^{giš}**al** mattock, hoe, 'pickaxe'

al - a₅ to hoe, work with the hoe

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

^{giš}**al-ĝar** (a musical instrument) (PSD A/3 147 translates 'a lyre') (Attinger, ZA 95, 270)

^{giš}**al-ĝar-sur/sur₉(-ra)** a musical instrument, probably drumstick (Veldhuis, AfO 44/45, 119f.; Attinger, ZA 95, 270); a tambourine, a small frame drum, or a rattle (Michalowski, apud Pruzsinszki & Shehata, Musiker und ihre Rolle [2010] 225-228)

al-la-nu-um oak; acorn

al-lub^{ku6}, **al-lu₅(b)** (older rdg. **al-lul**) crayfish or crab

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

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

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

alam, alan figure; statue, image. PSD A/3 170a calls **alam** the preferred phonetic form; ePSD2 and CDLI read **alan**. A reading **alaĝ** based on the important reference PEa 845 (Jx) **a-la-âĝ**, is doubted by Krecher [privately circulated correction sheet to his AV Matouš II article] and by J. Bauer, Or ns 43, 129. See also Yoshikawa, ASJ 12, 344-347.

alam-na₄, alam-na stone figure, statue

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

alim-ma honored one (*kabtu*)

am wild bull

am-si elephant

ama mother

ama-a-tu → **ama-tu**

ama-ab, ama-ad parent(s)

ama(-ar) - gi₄ to free, manumit

ama(-ar)-gi₄ manumission, freedom

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

ama-érin(-na) elite troops

AMA.GAN(.ŠA) → šagan_x

AMA.^dINANNA → aġarin, amalu

ama-tu(d), ama-a-tu house-born slave (cf. ama₅)

ama-ugu₍₄₎ mother who has born, one's own true mother (cf. → a-a-ugu)

ama₅, (ama) private quarters of women and young children (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 76-78) (cf. é-mí)

ama₅-kalam-ma storehouse/dwelling-quarters of the land (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 78)

amalu(AMA.^dINANNA) (personal) goddess

amar calf; young of other animals

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

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

ambar marsh, swamp

an sky, heaven; the sky god An

an, an-na high, tall (cf. ùn and ġi₆-ù/un-na)

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

an-bar₇(NE) (Gudea an-ba-ra) noon, noontime heat; midday

an-dùl shade, cover; protection

an-eden-na high plain, steppe

an-ġá and still, even so

an-kára → á-an-kára

an-ki heaven and earth, the universe

an-na upper (opposite ki-ta lower)

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

an-pa heaven's top, zenith

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

an-šár heavenly sphere, whole sky

an-šè up, upwards, up high

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

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

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

an-úr base of heaven, horizon

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

an-za-gàr tower, (fortified) outpost

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

anše-bará-lá pack ass

anše-eden-na onager

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

ANŠE.KUR.RA → sisi

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

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

APIN → àbsin, engar, uru₄

^{giš}**apin** plow

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

apkal → **abgal**

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

ár, ar, a-a-ar praise

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

àr to mill, grind flour

^{na4}**àra** or ^{na4}**kinkin** mill, millstone

àr-dú → **HAR-tud, ir**

arad, árad → **ir**

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

arhuš - a₅(k) to act compassionately toward, show compassion to (e.g. Gilg & Huwawa A 35)

ar-za-na groats

^{giš}**ásal(A.TU.GAB.LIŠ)** Euphrates poplar (*šarbatu*)

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

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

^d**aš-ím-babbar**₍₂₎ a by-name for Nanna-Suen, now being read ^d**dili-ím-babbar**₍₂₎ (Lämmerhirt, *Šulgi F*, p. 74; Steinkeller, AOAT 436 [2016] 615ff.; Delnero, WZKM 108 [2018] 308)

aš-me (metal) sun-disk

aš-te, ašté → **iš-dè**

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

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

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

áš six (Edzard, AV Klein 102)

aša₅ → **a-šà**

ašgab leatherworker

^d**ašnan** (a goddess figure personifying emmer wheat) (see also → ^d**ezinu**)

áya, aya → **a, a-a**

az bear

^{lu}**azlag₂(TÚG), azlag₃₋₆** fuller, washerman (also conventionally read **àšlag**, etc.) Transliteration conventions are in flux; see now ePSD2 and Yuhong, AV Klein 394f. for writings and etymology. Steinkeller, AV Postgate [2017] 552 ad ii 16 reads **ázlag(LÚ.TÚG)** (*ašlāku*)

B

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

ba allotment, distribution, share (cf. **níg-ba**)

ba^{ku6} snail(?)

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

ba-al-gi₍₄₎, **ba-al-gu**₇ (also with fish determinative) turtle (*raqqu*)

ba-an → **bán**

ba-an-du₈(-du₈), ba-an-du₅ (with reed, wood or copper determinative) bucket, pail; sowing basket (cf. Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 74 + n. 26. PSD B, but not ePSD2, considers the two variant writings to be two different words.)

ba-an-gi₄ response, answer

ba-ba(-da/za) porridge

^d**ba-ba**₆ → ^d**ba-Ú**

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

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

^d**ba-Ú** or ^d**ba-ba**₆ chief goddess of Ĝirsu, consort of Ninĝirsu (Marchesi, Or 71 (2002) 161-172 argues for ^d**ba-ú** or the like; Rubio, JCS 62 (2010) 35-39 argues for ^d**ba-ba**₆. Marchesi, like Borger in MZI, points out that the value **ba**₆ does not exist in any signlist. CDLI reads ^d**ba-ba**₆; ETCSL reads ^d**ba-ú**. ^d**ba-Ú** is the safest and more current reading.)

ba-za cripple, dwarf

bà(EŠ) v. to halve; n. half

babbar, **bar**₆-**bar**₆ (= **bábbar**) v. and adj. (to be) white, shining. light, bright

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

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

bàd (city) wall, fortification

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

bàd-si parapet

báhar potter (see Sallaberger Töpfer *passim*)

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

bal-bal-e (an OB hymn type)

^{giš}**bala** spindle; rod, pin (Attinger, NABU 1995/33 n. 1, suggests Auslaut /ĝ/, while ePSD2 and DCCLT prefer /k/, reading **balak**) (*pilakk/qqu*)

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

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

bala(-šè) - a₅ to transport (for trade)

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

balaĝ-di harp player, lamentation singer

^{giš}**ban** → ^{giš}**pan**

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

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

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

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

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

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

bar outside, exterior; outer appearance; body; outer side, back, edge; fleece; opposite of **šà(g)** inside

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

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

bar NOUN-a(k)-a or **bar-PRONOUN-a** because of, instead of, with regard to, e.g. **bar-bi-a** because of this, **bar-ġu₁₀-a** on my behalf, for my sake (e.g. Gudea Cyl B 2:6)

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

bar-da, **bar-dù-a** crosspiece, crossbar

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

bar-ġál unshorn, with unplucked fleece

bar-lá (a canal basin?)

bar-rim₄ arid, dry land

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

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

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

bar-šè out, away, toward the outside

bar-šèġ(-ġá) fog, mist, drizzle

bar-ta away, aside, outside

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

bar - tam to examine, choose, select (periphrastic: **bar-tam - a₅**)

bar-udu sheep's fleece

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

bar₇(NE) to blaze, flame, burn

bára(g) (barag) (para₁₀) conventional translations: dais, throne; sovereign, ruler, king; (pack-)sack. Civil, AV Biggs 21 now reads /**parak**/ and translates: (1) 'curtain of separation' (around the area reserved to the king and royal family or to a deity in a temple); fig. 'royal person, royal abode' (*parakku*); (2) 'a package made with sackcloth' (*bašamu, saqqu*). Attinger NABU 2020/2 reads /**para**/, /**bara**/ is later

bára-mah high dais

bára-si-ga socle

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

'**barig(a)**' → **ba-ri-ga**

bi-iz → **biz**

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

bi₇(d), **bid** n. excrement, dung; anus(?); v. to defecate

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

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

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

bíl-lá → **pe-el-lá**

bíl-lá, **bíl-la** hot

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

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

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

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

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

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

bir₅(**NAM**)^{mušen} locust (Veldhuis, Education 224)

bir₆, **bir**₇, **bir** to rip/break to pieces, shred, tear

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

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

bisaĝ-dub-ba archivist (see **ša**₁₃-**dub-ba**)

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

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

bu(r), **bù(r)**, **bur**, **búr**, **bu**₁₅ (**PAD**) (variant **bu-ús**, Emesal **zé(r)**, **zé-zé**) to pull, rip, tear, pluck out, uproot, extract, extirpate; to drain (water) (Molina, JNES 63, 5-7) Jagersma, Grammar, assumes an Auslaut /**dr**/

bu → **bú**

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

bu-lu-úh/buluh - **si-il** to belch, burp

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

bu-ús → **bu(r)**

bú, **bu**, **pú** to flit, rush about

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

bul (bu₅), to blow, blow up, fill with air

bulug chisel; needle, pin; seal-pin (Civil Oriental Institute website corrections to PSD B); latch-pin(?);

border-marker(?); axis (see Steinkeller, CUSAS 17, p. 27)

bulug-KIN-gur₄ (surgical) lancet

bulug_x(**ŠIMxÙH**), or **šembulug**_x (ePSD2) (a, kind of tree) (as an aromatic, and for readings, see Bunke & Sallaberger, AV Owen 50)

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

bùluĝ, **bulùĝ-ĝá** foster-child

bunga(NITA₍₂₎-**GA**) child

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

bur-gi₄-**a** (a kind of offering)

bur-gul stonecutter, engraver

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

bur-šu-ma old woman, matron, matriarch

bur-zi (a kind of bowl)

^ú**búr** (a kind of grass)

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

búr, **bu**, **bu**₇ to glow, shine

búr-ra(-ah) (an architectural term)

búr-ra-bé openly, publicly

ⁱ⁷**buranun(-na)(UD.KIB.NUN)** Euphrates river

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

bùru(d) (bùr) n. hole, pit, depths; depth (opposite **daĝal** breadth, e.g. Šulgi B 157); v. to make a hole,

pierce, break into, burgle; to be deep, deepen; to penetrate, understand; adj. deep

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

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

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

buru₁₄(ENxKÁR) harvest, crop; harvest time

D

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

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

da(b) → dab₅

DA → á

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

da-gi₄-a, dag-gi₄-a district, ward, city quarter (*bābtu*); cf. **ùsar da-gi₄-a** neighbor (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 242f.)

da-na → danna

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

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

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

da₅ → dab₆

da₁₃-da₁₃ → tag₄

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

dab₅-ba conscripted (in **dumu/lú dab₅-ba** 'conscript' (Steinkeller, Madrid 350 n. 8); used (tool) (Foster, USP p. 36, e.g. BIN 8, 332:1, Nik 2, 61)

dab₆ to go around, circle (*lawû*); to place around (-e) (sometimes read **da₅**; cf. writing **da** in RIME 4.2.13.21 line 93 OB)

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

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

dág(UD)-ga cleaned (said of hides)

dag to move, run about, roam

dag to demolish, overthrow, repulse militarily (ePSD2)

dag-gi₄-a → da-gi₄-a

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

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

daġal-bé broadly, widely

daġal - tag to spread wide

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

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

^{giš}**dal, dal_x(HU)** crosspiece, traverse beam (*tallu*); dividing line (*perku*)

dal to fly

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

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

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

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

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

dam-gàr merchant (*tamkāru*)

dam-ha-ra battle (< *tamhāru*)

dam-ha-ra - **a**₅ to do battle with (-**da**-)

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

dan₆(UŠxTAG₄), **tan**₆ to clean, wash (cloth) (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 83-84; Civil, CUSAS 17, 279f. for writings) (cf. **gáb-dan**₆ cleaner)

dan₆-**na** clean, washed

dar^{mušen} francolin (*ittidû*)

dar to split

dar-ra split, fileted (fish)

dàra, **darah**, **dara**₄ Persian wild goat, bezoar (Steinkeller, SEL 6, 3-7; BSA 8, 50) (PSD A/2 109 reads **tarah** with Proto-Ea 846, while ePSD reads **durah**; Bauer, WO 39 [2009] 255 says /**tarah**/ is an antiquated pronunciation).

dàra-maš wild goat stag

dé to pour; to cast (metal)

dedal(NE), **dè-dal** ashes (ePSD2 reads /**didal**/)

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

de₅(**g**) → **na** - **de**₅(**g**)

de₅-**de**₅-**ga** collected (dead animals or people) (technical term in Girsu and Umma, Heimpel, BSA 8 138 n. 80; Sallaberger, AV Klein 250); cf. also **še de**₅-

de₅-**ga** gleaned barley TCTI 2, 3467:8. The previous conventional reading **ri-ri-ga** is still also seen.

de₆ → **túm**

di → **du** and **du**₁₁

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

di - **dab**₅ to render a verdict

di - **du**₁₁ to sue, go to court, trial, litigate with (-**da**-) (Attinger, *Eléments* 459-464)

di - **ku**₅(**dr**) to judge, render a verdict

di-ku₅ judge; judging (cf. **ki di-ku**₅ place of judgment)

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

di₄-**di**₄(-**lá**) little ones, youngsters, children (reduplicated form of **tur**) See Bartash, JCS 90 [2018] 12-17. W. Farber, MC 2 (1989) 9 reads **du**₁₃-**du**₁₃-**lá**

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

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

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

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

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

dili-bé, **dili-bi-šè** alone, by oneself (compare the OB forms **dili-ġu**₁₀-NE, **dili-zu**-NE, **dili-ni**-NE)

^d**dili-ím-babbar** a by-name (kenning) for ^dnanna-suen

(^{uruda})**dili**(**m**), **dílim**(**d**) spoon; shallow dish, balance-pan (of a scale) (Civil, AV Biggs 23; Steinkeller, AOAT 436 [2016`] 615ff.) (cf. **ti-lim-da**)

^{giš}**dim** post, mast

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

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

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

^{giš}**dimgul** → ^{giš}**dim-gal**

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

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

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

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

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

du to come, go, move (about) Forms include: **du**
imperf. sg.; **ġen** perf. sg.; **su₈(b)** imperf. pl.; **(e)re₇** (OS
er_x(DU.DU), **er**) perf. pl.; **di** present participle
(*atalluku*, Sefati, Love Songs p. 157); **ġe₂₆(n)** in
imperatives (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 134f.;
Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557ff.)

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

DU → **ku₄(r)**, **túm**

du-lum misery, suffering, hardship

du-ri-šè → **da-ri/ri-šè**

dú → **tu(d)**, **tu(r)**

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

DU₃ → **řú**

dù-a(-bi) all (of it/them)

du₅-mu → **dumu**

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

du₆-kù The Holy Hill (a primeval residence of the
great gods (Hruška, WZKM 86, 161-175); the 7th
month in the Nippur calender; a cultic and cosmic
location at Nippur and several other cities (J. Peterson,
Studia Mesopotamica 1 [2014] 324-326)

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

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

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

du₇(d) to batter, gore, attack (for Auslaut cf. Inana
Hymn B 28)

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

du₈(h/r) (**duh**) to release, free, let loose, let go of; to
fall away, hang down, fall free; to wean; to redeem,
ransom; to open, untie, take off; to bake; to caulk,
spread out. Note that ePSD2 distinguishes **du₈** 'bake,
spread, caulk' versus **duh** 'loosen, redeem'.

du₈(b) to equip richly, adorn; to heap up, fill up
(possibly a variant of **dub**)

du₈-du₈-a richly laden, equipped

^(na4)**du₈-ši-a** topaz(?), turquoise(?); turquoise green
(color) Ross, AV Kilmer 233, translates 'faience'
without comment. Laursen & Steinkeller, MC 21, 58
n. 63, translate 'chlorite(?)'

du₉ to churn

du₉(n), dun₅, (sun₅) to be humble; to be subordinate to, under the authority of (cf. the OS adj. **dun-a** subordinate to, in the charge of)

du₉-na (sun₅-na) humble

du₉-na-bé, du₉-né-eš humbly (*ašriš*)

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

du₁₀(b) - bad to stride, run

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

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

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

du₁₀(g), du₁₀-ga good, pleasant, fine, delightful; sweet cf. **lâl(TAxDÜG)** sweet syrup

du₁₀-du₁₀-ga best, finest

^{kuš}**du₁₀-gan** leather bag (for tablets), see Tsouparopoulou, AV Postgate 619f. (*tukkannu*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

du₁₂ to play a musical instrument

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

du₁₄ - mú to incite a quarrel

dub tablet, document

dub to heap up, pour in piles

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

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

dub-zú-KÉŠ contractual document

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

dub-saĝ first (*mahrú*)

dub-sar scribe

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

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

dubsig(ÍL) (or **dupsik**) work basket, corvée basket (often with a wood or reed determinative; previously read **du₁₀**) (*tupšikku*)

dug pot, jar, vessel

^{kuš}**dùg-gan** → ^{kuš}**du₁₀-gan**

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

duh(DU₈), dudda(?) bran, chaff

dul, dul₅(TÚG), dul₉ to cover; to envelop, wrap

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

dumu child, son, daughter; citizen (of a particular city); (member of a class, group, craft) *Emesal* **du₅-mu** (*Bartash*, *JCS* 70 [2018] 366)

dumu-gi₇(-ra) free or 'conditionally free' person (cf. *ASJ* 11, 217), freeborn citizen; manumitted slave (*Civil*, *CUSAS* 17, 254); noble, princely child;

aristocrat (Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 240); native son (Steinkeller, Madrid 350) (Maiocchi, CUSAS 13, 39)

dumu-KA (a kinship term, 'descendent' or the like) (Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 209-212); nephew (Pomponio RSO 64 [1989] 25-37; Marchesi, MC 14 [2011] 177)

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

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

dun to dig

dun to weave

dun(-a) v. and adj. (to be) under the authority of, subordinate to (see **du₉(n)**)

dun₅ → **du₉(n)**

dungu(IM.DIRI) cloud

dur cable, cord (Waetzoldt, BSA 6, 132); umbilicus; bond, link

dur-an-ki(-k) Bond of Heaven and Earth (poetic term for Enlil's temple complex in Nippur)

dúr, **dúr-ru(n)**, **durun_x** → **tuš**

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

^{giš}**dúr** seat (of a chair); bottom board, wooden bottom Cf. **ki-dúr** stool

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

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

^{giš}**dúr-ĝar** chair, throne (*durgar(r)û*) (Steinkeller, JNES 52, 144); ePSD reads ^{giš}**guza(DÚR. ĜAR)** in OB

dùr, **dur₉**, **du₂₄-ùr** (or **dur₉^{ùr}**) donkey stallion

^{urudu}**dur₁₀(ŠEN)** (an ax)

^{urudu}**dur₁₀-al-lub** (a war ax with curved handle or semicircular blade) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 149-151)

^{urudu}**dur₁₀-tab-ba** double-ax (Civil, AuOr 5, 22f.)

dur₅, **dur₅(-ru)** wet, moist, damp; irrigated; fresh (i.e. not dried or as opposed to dry) (*ratbu*)

^{im}**durun(DÚR)-na**, ^{im}**tu-ru-na** oven (Civil, JCS 25, 172-175) cf. **durun-na** baked (bread)

^{gi}**dusu(ÍL)** (read now → **dubsig**)

E

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

e → **du₁₁**

e, **ég(E)**, **e₄(A)** (raised) irrigation ditch, embankment, levee, "a broad earthen wall which accomodated a ditch or small canal running along its top" (Steinkeller, JAOS 115 [1995] 543) (*iku*) (conventionally read **e**, but see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 109-113, 136 n. 2)

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

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

^{kuš}**E.ÍB(-ùr)** (siege-)shield (epsd2 reads ^{kuš}**guru₂₁** or ^{kuš}**guru₂₁^{ur3}** (Attinger, ZA 88, 182 reads ^e**egur_x^{ùr}** = **/egbur/?** < Civil, AuOr 5, 22 n. 12; Bauer, in WO 39, reads **/ebur/**, or possibly **/egur/**. For writing **e-ùr** see CUSAS 33, 126)

e-ki-sur-ra boundary ditch

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

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

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

e-ne-šè/éš → **ì-ne-éš**

e-pa₅(r)(PAP.E) (raised) irrigation ditch

e-sír street

^{kuš}**e-sír**, ^(e)**èsir(LAK 173)** sandals (see Paoletti, AV Attinger 275ff., Civil, Or 56, 237, also Steinkeller, AfO 28, 140f. for the OS writing)

-e-še indicator of direct speech

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

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

é-ba-an, é-pa-na pair

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

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

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

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

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

é-DUB-ba → **é-kišib-ba**

é-duru₅ village, hamlet

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

é-éš-dam → **éš-dam**

é-gal palace

é-gar₈ wall (*igāru*)

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

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

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

é-ka₄ resthouse (Umma)

é-kišib-ba warehouse, storehouse

é-kur (the temple of Enlil in Nippur)

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

é-mar-URU₅, mar-URU/ru₁₀ quiver (Eichler, AV Hallo 90-94; Civil, JCS 55, 52)

é-me-eš summer

é-mí women's quarters (some now read **é-munus** despite the syllabic Gudea Cyl B writing **á-mi**) cf. **ama₅(ĜÁxMÍ)** 'women's quarters' See references apud Schrakamp, AfO 53 [2015] 395

é-muhaldim cookhouse, kitchen

é-níĝ-gur₁₁(GA)-ra treasury (but see discussion under **ĝar** for reading **é-níĝ-ga-ra**)

é-nun inner room, cella (ePSD2) cf. **agrun**

é-PA (now being read **é-ĝidri/u(-k)**, cf. Bramanti, Kaskal 14 [2017] 130f. 'house of the scepter')

é-ri-a → **a-ri-a**

é-su-lum-ma rope box

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

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

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

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

eb oval (structure) (traditionally read **ib**)

ébih(ÉŠ.MAH) heavy rope (*ebīhu*)

eden (edin) plain, steppe, desert

eden-lil haunted steppe

ég → **e**

eger (egir) back, rear (side); behind, after; inheritance (so ePSD2; ePSD1 and ETCSL read **ēgīr**, but Proto-EA 637 shows only the pronunciation **e-gi-ir**)

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

eger-u₄-da(-k) future days

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

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

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

ellag block, ball

eme tongue; language, speech; blade

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

eme-gi₇(ŠÈ)(r) (eme-gir₁₅), eme-gi(r) n. native(?) speech (the main dialect of Sumerian); adj. Sumerian (measures, garments, etc.)

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

eme-sig base speech, slander, calumny

eme-sig - gu₇ to slander, denounce

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

éme(UM.ME)-ga(-lá) wet nurse (Steinkeller, *Third-Millennium Texts* 62; ASJ 3 [1981] 88-90) (*mušēniqtu*)

éme(SAL.ANŠE), eme₆(ANŠE.SAL) female donkey, donkey mare, jenny

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

en-du → **èn-du**

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

ENxKÁR → **enkar(a), šibir, eškiri**

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

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

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

en-nu-ùĝ, en-nu-uĝ₅, en-NUN watch; watchman, guard (cf. MSL XII 101:107, 116:14 contra Krecher, AV Matouš II 37); jail (Civil, CUSAS 17, 253f.) cf. **en-nu-ĝâ - ti(l)** to live under guard (i.e. in prison) e.g. MVN 18, 505:1

en-nu(-ùĝ) - a₅ to guard, watch

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

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

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

èn - tar to ask, question, investigate; to take care of, attend to, tend

engar plowman, farmer; agricultural manager (Bartash, CUSAS 35, 360)

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

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

enim → **inim**

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

enku(dr) fishery inspector/official

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

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

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

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

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

er → **du**

ér, ír tear(s); lament, wail

ér-du₁₀-ga tears of joy

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

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

ér - še₈(š) (šéš) to cry, weep

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

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

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

^{giš}**eren**, ^{giš}**erin** cedar (tree, wood); cedar resin (as an aromatic perfume ingredient)

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

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

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

érim-du evildoer; inimical one

érim-ĝál evil, hostile

èrim, èrin, erim/n₅ storehouse, treasury

^{giš}**erin** → ^{giš}**eren**

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

^(giš)**érin** yoke

^{giš}**érin** → **ĝiš-rín**

^{giš}**és-ad** trap, snare

^{giš}**esi(g)** ebony (Stol, On Trees 534ff.) (*ušû*)

^{na⁴}**esi(g)** diorite, (dolorite)

esir, ésir bitumen (Stol, BiOr 69 [2012] 48-60)

ésir-a-ba-al (a kind of bitumen); water-scooper bitumen, ‘done by a person who scoops the bitumen up with palm leaves from watery wells’ (Stol, BiOr 69 [2012] 56)

ésir-é-a refined(?) bitumen; ‘house bitumen’ (Stol, BiOr 69, 54). Or read **ésir-é-duru₅** ‘wet bitument’(?) (CUSAS 35, 204)

ésir-HÁD dry bitumen (see **HÁD**)

eš, eš₃, three (Edzard, AV Klein 100f.)

eš-bar(-kíĝ), èš-bar(-kíĝ) oracle, divine decision, revelation (*purussā’u*)

eš-bar - kíĝ to provoke an oracle, seek a divine decision (paraphastic: **eš-bar-kíĝ - du₁₁**, Attinger, *Éléments* 507f.) (see also Steinkeller’s caution, RAI 60, 8f.)

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

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

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

eš-gána field surveyor’s measuring-line

eš-gàr (work) assignment; song series, collection

eš - gid → **lú-èš-gid**

ÉŠ.MAH → **ébih**

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

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

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

eše a surface measure = 1/3 **bùr** = 6 **iku** = ca. 2.16 hectares (5.3 acres) (*eblu*)

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

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

eštub^{ku6} (a kind of carp or barb)

ezem, ezen (i.e. **ezeĝ?**) festival

ézinu(ŠE.TIR) (a grain goddess, divine personification of emmer wheat, grain) (also read **éšnan**)

G

ga milk; suckling (as attribute of animals)

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

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

ga-ba-ra-hum rebellion (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 78)

ga-eš₈(KASKAL) (or **ga-raš**) traveling merchant, import-export merchant; collector of tax or customs dues (also wr. **gáčš(KASKAL.GA)** in OS) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 129)

ga-eš₈ a-ab-ba seafaring merchant

ga-eš₈ - bar → **ka-aš - bar**

ga-i-ti-ir-da buttermilk

ga-ki-si(-im)-ma clabber (cf. the yoghurt-like modern Iraqi *lebn*)

ga-lam → **galam**

ga-na Up! Come on! (interjection)

ga-raš^{nisi}, garaš_(1, 4, 5)^{nisi} leek

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

giš-ga-ríg - a₅ to comb

ga-ša-an (Emesal for **nin**)

ga-ti ex-voto (offering)

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

ga'ar(a)(LAK 490) → **ga-àr**

gáb → **gùb**

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

gab₂-dan₆(UŠxTAG₄) cleaner (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19 (1980) 83f.)

gáb-gi(-in) guarantor

gáb-ra → **ga-ba-ra**

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

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

gaba-gi₄ counterpart, adversary

gaba nu-ru-gú unopposable, irresistible

gaba - ri to advance against

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

gaba-šè - du to go before; to confront

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

gaba-šu-ĝar rival, opponent

gada linen garment, cloth (> *kitú*)

gáčš → **ga-eš₈**

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

gag-ĝiš-uru₁₂(UR3) a plaque embedded in the wall outside a door, pierced with a central hole through which a peg was driven into the wall, on which door-closing curtains could hang (Heimpel, Gudea Cyl A Commentary)

gakkul (brewing) vat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

gal₄-la vulva

gal₅-lá (or **galla**) constable (Ur III) (cf. Civil 'prosecutor,' AV Hallo 74, rare after Ur III); a demonic bailiff of the netherworld (post-Ur III)

gal₅-lá-gal chief constable (Ur III)

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

GALAM → **sukud**

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

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

^(ġiṣ)**galam, ga-lam** stair, step (of a ladder) (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 176) (*nakbasu*); ladder, staircase (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 227 n. 20) (*simmiltu*) Cf. also **kun**₄₋₅

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

galla → **gal**₅-**lá**

gam → **gurum**

gàm handle (of a knife), hilt

gambi^{mušen} → **MÍ.ÚS.SÁ**^{mušen}

gan → **géme**

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

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

GAN₂ → **a-šà(g), iku, kár**

ganam₄(**U**₈) ewe, sheep (cf. **u**₈) (Civil, AV Biggs 18)

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

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

gàr - dar to subdue, overcome

gára → **ga-àr**

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

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

gàraš → **ka-aš(-bar)**

garig_(1, 2, x) → **ga-ríg**

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

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

^{giš}**gaz** → **ġiṣ-gaz**, ^{giš}**nàġa**

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

ge(n) → **gi(n)**

géme (OS var. **gan**, OB **gi₄-in**) (dependent) woman; female serf (Maiocchi, CUSAS 13, 36); female slave, servant, worker (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 91-93)

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

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

gi(n), ge(n), gi-in, ge-en to be firm, stable, secure, true; to make right (instrumental string tuning, see Šulgi B); to make firm, confirm, secure, prove, verify, certify, guarantee; to standardize (weights or measures)

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

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

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

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

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

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

gi-dub-ba (reed) stylus

gi-dur umbilical cord

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

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

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

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

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

gi-henbur(GAG), young reed

gi-in → **gi(n)**

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

gi-izi-lá torch

gi-kaskal traveling basket

gi-kid → ^{gi}**kid**

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

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

gi-na → **gi(n)**

GL.NA.AB.DU₇/TUM → **é-šutum_(x)**

gi-nindan → **gi-diš-ninda, nindan**

gi-rin (or ^{gi}**girin_x**) n. flower; fruit, fruit-shaped bead/pearl (MC 21, 84 n. 20); adj. flowered, blooming (Civil, AV Biggs 24f.) (cf. **gurun** fruit)

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

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

gi-šukur-ra → **šukur**

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

gi₄ to return; to remit; to send after, back, over; to send as a messenger; to turn away, aside, back; to bar, close up, lock away, withhold; to be sated; elliptical for **inim** - **gi₄** to answer, respond; to countermand

gi₄-me-a-aš colleague

GI₆ → **gíg, ĝi₆**

gi₇(r) (**gir₁₅**), syllabic **gi(r)** (**gir_x**) native, local, indigenous, domestic, domesticated (Steinkeller, AV Klein 305-310; BSA 8, 64 n. 30) Steinkeller proposes an underlying pronunciation [ʰgír] or [ʰgidʰ]. ePSD2 reads **gir₁₅**. Cf. **ur-gi₇(r)** and **eme-gi₇(r)**. Borger AOAT 305 notes that only the spelling **ge₇** is properly attested in vocabularies, not **gi₇** or **gir₁₅**.

gi₁₆(l/b), gil/b, gilim/b to lie across, bar, block, obstruct (Civil, AV Biggs 24 reads **gili^mb**)

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

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

gi₁₆-gi₁₆-sa jewels(?) (Ludingira 26)

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

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

gíd n. length

gíd, gíd-da adj. long

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

gig (**gib, kib**) wheat (Marchesi, Ebla and the Landscape [2013] 275f., reads **gib(GIG)** '(naked) wheat'; ePSD2 reads **kib**) (*kibtu*)

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

gig-bé bitterly

gíg(GI₆), gi₆(g) black ePSD2 reads **giggi** like **babbar** when simplex, but **gi₆-gi₆** when reduplicated (e.g. TMHnf 5, 164 vi 2). CDLI now prefers to read **ge₆**. See also **ku₁₀** 'dark' and cf. **ġi₆** 'night', all written with the **MI** sign (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32.)

^{giš}**gigir** chariot, wagon

gil/b, gilim/b → **gi₁₆(l/b)**

gín (giġ₄) shekel, a weight measure = 1/60 **ma-na** = 8 gr.); an area measure, 0.6 square meter; an axe(?) cf. **aga, tūn/agà**) Proto Ea 718 supports a pronunciation /**giġ**/, though /**gin**/ seems correct for OS; see Krecher, ZA 63, 199.

gin(KUR) mountain (cf. CDLI P345960 iii 3')

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

gir₄ oven (now being read **kir₁₃**)

gir₄-bil oven-heater, stoker

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

giri₁₇-zal joy, delight; luxury

gissu(n) (gizzu(n)) → **ġissu**

GIŠGAL-di → **ùlu-di**

gizzal → **ġizzal**

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

gu-du buttocks

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

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

gu-kilib → **gu-niġin**

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

gu-sur, gu:sur field assessor (in OS, e.g. CUSAS 33 passim) See ePSD2 **gusur** for other writings

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

gu-šúm cuneiform sign, script, wedge impression

^{giš}**gu-za**, (EPSD2 also ^{giš}**guza(DÚR.ĜAR)**) chair, throne (< *kussû*)

^{giš}**gu-za-bára** dais-seat, throne

gu-za-lá throne bearer, chair bearer

gú pulse, bean (see also → **gú-gal**)

gú(n), gú-un (or **gún^{un}**) load, burden; tax, tribute; yield; (field) rent; talent (a weight = 60 **ma-na** = 28.8 kg. or 63 1/2 lb.)

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

gú necklace (Owen, RA 107, 84f.)

gú - a₅ to submit

gú-(a-)ab-ba seashore

gú-an-šè (**an-šè-gú** in ED IIIa) grand total, all together

gú - dù to hate; to refuse; to neglect

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

^{túg}**gú-è** coat (*nahlaptu*) (also with wood or leather determinatives, see Ferwada, Isin 19f.); cape (Nisaba 15/1, 376)

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

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

gú-gal(-la) chickpea(?) or bread bean(?) (so EPSD2)

gú - gid₂ to spy

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

gú-gur₅(-ru(-uš)) - a₅/du₁₁ to trim, strip, cut off (Attinger, *Eléments* 519-523; Alster, AV Westenholz 67f.)

gú - ĝar to gather, assemble

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

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

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

gú-haš - lá to dress the hair

gú-haš-lá hairdresser

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

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

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

gú - si to gather, assemble

gú-si-a all, all together, assembled

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

gú - šub to neglect

gú-TAR → **gú-haš**

gú-un → **gú(n)**

gú - zi to busy, occupy oneself with

gù voice, sound

gù-an-né-si thunder (ePSD2 now reads **kúrku**)

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

gù-di → **ĝiš-gù-di**

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

gù - dúb to shout, cry, scream

gù - è to emit a cry, sound; to roar

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

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

gù - ra(h) to roar, yell, cry out; to sound a horn (**si**) (*šasû*)

gù - šúm to repeat, echo

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

gu₄(dr), gud(r) bull, ox; cattle

gu₄-áb breeding bull

gu₄-alim bison bull

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

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

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

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

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

gub to stand, stand open, make stand, station; to erect, plant; to serve, be on duty, assist; in phrases **igi PN+ak+a - gub, igi-PRO+a - gub** to be at someone's disposal, service. Plural forms: **su₈(g), šu₄(g)**

gub-ba stationed, on duty, in service

gúb(LI)-ba pure (*ellu*) (Yuhong, NABU 1990/3, 86);
cf. **a-gúb-ba** lustration water, holy water

gùb(-bu), gùbu, gáb, ga-ba left, left side
(cf. **á-gùb-bu**)

gud(r) → **gu₄(dr)**

gùd(Ú.KI.SÌ.GA) nest

gùd - ús to build a nest

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

^{na4}**gug** carnelian

gúg sweet cake

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

gul, gu-ul to crush, grind, break up; to demolish, destroy; cf. **bur-gul**

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

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

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

gun → **gú(n)**

gùn, gùnu to be dappled, spotted, mottled, (multi)colored, colorful, decorated with colorful materials (cf. **še-gu-nu**) Sign is REC 34. See Steinkeller, BSA 8, 69 n. 103 for the **gùn/dar** vs. **si₄** sign contrast.)

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

gunni(KI.IZI) brazier

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

gur → **gur₄**

gur, ^{gi}gur 'kor' (a capacity measure = 5 **barig** = 30 **bán** = 300 **silá** = ca. 250 liters or 66 gallons, OAkk through OB); a container of that capacity (Santag 6, 21; AV Owen 76)

gur-mah (ED IIIa Fara) = 480 **silá** (CUSAS 35, 297)

gur-saĝ-gál (a Lagash I capacity measure = 4 **ul** = 144 **silá** = ca. 121 liters or 32 gallons)

gúr → **gam, gurum**

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

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

gur₄(-ra) fat, fattened, thick; proud

gur₄ → **gur**

gur₄-gur₄, gur₈-gur₈ amphora (for beer) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 53f.; Powell, RLA 7, 506f.; Selz, FAOS 15/2, 405)

gur₅-ru(-uš), gùruš, gú-guru₅ - du₁₁ v. to strip away, cut off (*kasāmu*), tear to pieces; to despoil; adj. **gur₅-a** stripped away (Attinger, *Eléments* 519-525)

gur₅-ru-uš/gùruš - búr to bear the teeth/fangs, gnash the teeth (Civil, AV Biggs 28) (*qarāšu*)

gur₇, guru₇ grain store, granary; grain-heap (as a measure = 3600 **gur** Sarg.); heap, pile (now read **kara₆** in this meaning by Marchesi, LUMMA 111 + n. 569; some others read **kur₁₃**)

^{urudu}**gur₁₀** sickle (cf. **še - gur₁₀** to harvest grain)

gurdub(GÁxGI), gúrdub(GÁxGI₄) a basket measure

gurud(NUN-tenû.KI) to throw

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

gurum-ma bent, curved

gurúm → **kur₇**

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

***guškin** (obsolete rdg. of → **kù-sig**₁₇)

^{giš}**gúšur**(RAB.GAL) or **gušur**_x(GIŠ.RAB.GAL) ‘great clamp’ for immobilizing enemies or miscreants, poetic (see Civil, AV Hallo 43 and cf. ^{giš}**rab**)

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

Ĝ

ĝá shed, barn, enclosure

ĝá → **ĝar**, **bišaĝ**

ĜÁ-dub-ba (a high-ranking official in civil and temple administrations) (*šandabakku*) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 133) Often read **ša₁₃-dub-ba**, ePSD2 now reads **bisaĝ**(PISAN)-**dub-ba** ‘archivist’

ĝá-e, **ĝe₂₆-e** I (= ego) (Krecher, AV Matouš II 39 suggests reading **ĝe_x**(GÁ.E), likewise **ze_x**(ZA.E); alternatively perhaps **ĝe₂₆^e**) (Emesal **mà-e** or **me-e**)

GÁxGI, **GÁxGI₄** → **gurdub**

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

ĝá-nu (i.e. **ĝe₂₆-nu**) → **du/ ĝen** (ventive imperative)

ĝá-nun → **ĝanun**

ĝá-ra → **ĝar**

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

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

ĝál-tag₄-a experienced, educated

ĝalga thought, mind, understanding; counsel (Emesal **ma-al-ga**) Perhaps from Akk. *malku* ‘counsel’.

ĝanba → **ganba**, **šaka(n)ka**

ĝanun(GÁxNUN), **ĝá-nun** storehouse, warehouse

ĝar to put, place, set, situate; to set up, establish, institute; to put in place, appoint; to put down, restrain, oppress, stop; to set aside, remove (with **-ta**); to plate, inlay. Imperf. form: **ĝá-ĝá**. Based on Proto-Ea, Civil now distinguishes two roots, **ĝar** ‘put’ and **gar** ‘pile up(?)’. The Ur III writings or glosses **ĝá-ar** or **ĝá-ra** make the choice of the former explicit; the latter can be seen in such phrases as **níĝ-ga-ra** ‘property’ or **saĝ-níĝ-ga-ra** ‘capital,’ where **ga** is currently read **gur**₁₁.

ĜAR.DU → **nindan**

ĜAR.ÉNSI → **énsi**

ĝarza(PA.AN), **ĝárza**(PA.LUGAL) (divine) rite, ordinance (cf. **biluda**(PA.AN))

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

ĝen, **ĝe₂₆(n)** → **du**

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

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

^(giš)**ĝešbu**(ĜIŠ.ŠUB) (also read **ĝešpu**, **ĝešpa**) javelin (conventionally ‘throw-stick’) or boomerang? (reading uncertain, cf. ^{giš}**ilar**)

ĝešbu(ŠU.BÙLUĜ) (or **ĝešba**, **ĝešpa/u**) fight, fistfight (Civil, CUSAS 17, 261), wrestling match (Sallaberger, Der kultische Kalender I 178 n. 838)

^(giš)**ĝeštin** grape; wine(?) (Badler, BaM 27 (1996) 42 notes: “appears on plant and fruit lists, not in contexts that can definitely be translated as a grape liquid”) See also → **tin** ‘wine’.

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

ĝeštin-HÁD raisin (read probably **ĝeštin-àh**)

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

ĝeštu - a₅ to listen to, pay attention to

ġéštu-bad wide wisdom

ġéštu - ġál to pay attention to

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

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

ġéštu-ga – ru-ġú to bring to (-a) the attention of (Joan Goodnick Westenholz, AV Sjöberg II 296)

ġi₆ night (now being read **ġe₆**; see also **ġíg** and **ku₁₀**)

ġi₆-MAŠ → **ġi₆-sa₉**

ġi₆-pàr, **ġi₆-par₄**, OS **ġipar_x** (**KISAL**) residence of the high priest(ess) (Krebernik & Steinkeller, ZA 75, 46; Steinkeller, Priests and Officials [1996] 109f.)

^{giš}**ġi₆-pàr**, **ġi₆-pàr**, OS **ġipar_x** (**KISAL**) (a fruit tree)

ġi₆-sa₉(MAŠ) midnight

ġi₆-ù-na, **ġi₆-un-na** midnight, night

^{giš}**ġidri**, **ġidru** scepter (see Bramanti, KASKAL 14 [2017] 121-152; for the reading note the personal name **nin-ġidru^{ru}** CUSAS 23, 46 ii 5)

ġin → **du**

ġír to flash (cf. **nim - ġír**)

ġír → **ġiri**

ġír, **ġiri** knife, dagger

ġír(-tab) scorpion

ġír-lá butcher

ġir(-ra) → **ir₉(-ra)**

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

ġiri - dab₅ to take the road, follow the path

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

ġiri - ġar to step, tread upon; to prepare the way, make possible

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

^(giš)**ġiri-gub** footstool

ġiri-KIN - du₁₁ → **ġiri-sag₁₁ - du₁₁**

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

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

ġiri-pad-rá bone

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

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

ġiri - ús to step on, tread on

ġiri - zé-er to slip

^{giš}**ġisal** oar, rudder

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

ġiskim-ti trust, trusted

ġissu(n)(ĜIŠ.MI) shade, shadow; protection (reading with /ġ/ is not completely secure, see Krecher AV Matouš II 46f.)

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

ġiš-ab-ba mangrove (MC 21, 85)

ġiš - bar → **ka-aš - bar**

ġiš-búr snare, trap (ePSD2)

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

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

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

ġiš-gaz pestle (cf. ^{ġiš}**nàġa(GAZ)** mortar)

ġiš-gi canebrake, reed thicket (ePSD reads (^{ġiš})**gi**)

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

ġiš-gi₄-ġál antiphon(?) (an OB hymn rubric)

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

ġiš-gú neckstock (cf. **gú ġiš - ġar/ġál**)

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

ġiš-ġir foot fetters (Molina, JNES 63, 13 + n. 93) (*kuršú*)

ġiš-hé firmament, vault of heaven

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

ġiš-hur drawing, plan; divine design

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

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

ġiš - kéš to dam, block a watercourse

ġiš-kéš-da/rá wier, dam

ġiš-kíġ-ti handiwork; craftsman, skilled worker

ĠİŠ.MI → **ġissu(n)**

ġiš-nú(d) or ^{ġiš}**ġešnu(NÚ)** bed (first reading with ePSD2, the second following Mittermayer & Attinger,

Altbabylonische Zeichenliste No. 364, with Proto-Ea 843) The older reading ^{ġiš}**nú** is still seen (cf. Nisaba 15/1, 402; Civil, CUSAS 17, 234). The word occurs with and without the “determinative,” for example DP 490 i 1-2, ii 1, iv 5; DP 427 i 1-3 (OS), BiOr 42, 20 (Ur III), arguing for the reading ^{ġiš}**ġišnu**. But note the Emesal writing **mu-nú** where **mju** writes the Emegir **ġiš** (see Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 79 n. 1).

ġiš-nu₁₁ (or ^{ġiš}**ġešnu**) light (*nūru*)

ġiš-nu₁₁ → (^{ġiš})**ġišnu(NU₁₁)**

^{na4}**ġiš-nu₁₁-gal, ^{na4}nu₁₁-gal** alabaster (alternative rdgs. include **ġišnu(NU₁₁)**, ^{ġiš}**ġišnu**, ^{ġiš}**ġišnu^{gal}**) (see Veldhuis, Education 20f. ; Marchesi, SEL 16, 10 + n. 29)

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

ġiš-rín balance, scales (*gišrinnu*)

ĠİŠ.RU → **ġešpa, ^{ġiš}ilar**

ġiš-šu manacles, handcuffs

ĠİŠ.ŠUB → ^{ġiš}**ilar**

ġiš - šub to cast lots

ġiš-šub(-ba) lot; share

ġiš - tag to sacrifice

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

ġiš ur-ur-e/šè - lá to engage or compete in combat.

ġiš-ùr (ePSD now reads ^{ġiš}**ġušur**) roof beam, rafter (> *gušūru*)

ġiš-ùr → **gag-ġiš-uru₁₂(UR3)**

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

ġiš, ġiš penis

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

ġiš - du₁₁ to 'do the penis,' copulate

ġišbun, ġišbun_x(KI.KAŠ) banquet, feast, party

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

^{ġiš}**ġišimmar, ġešnimbar** date palm The current reading is in flux. Older sources show /**nimbar**/, /**ninbar**/, /**nimmar**/. Civil, AuOr 5, 28f. + n. 25, reads ^{ġiš}**nimbar**. ePSD2 and Mittermayer & Attinger AbZ read **ġešnimbar**. See also Bauer, WO 39 [2009] 254.

ġišnu(NU₁₁), ġišnu (or **ġiš-nu₁₁**) light (*nūru*); alabaster (Marchesi, SEL 16, 10) (now being read **ġešnu**)

ġitlam, nitadam(MI₂.US₂.DAM) husband; spouse (older PSD reads **munus-nita-dam**; ePSD2 now reads **ġidlam**, q.v. for variant writings) (Emesal **mu-ud-na**)

ġiz(z)al(GIŠ.TÚG.PI.NU₁₁@90.SILÀ) attention; ear

ġiz(z)al - a₅ to pay attention to, attend, heed

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

H

ha-aš

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

ha-la-ba allotted share

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

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

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

^{ġiš}**ha-lu-úb** oak(?) (cf. PSD B 88)

ha-luh → **hu-luh**

ha-mun in **eme-ha-mun** (ELA 142) ‘linguistically different, opposed’ (see Pongratz-Leisten, BaghMitt 37 [2006] 53-54, for discussion and references); ‘bilingual (speech/incantation)’ Krispijn, AV Stol 179

^{ġiš}**ha-šu-úr** a type of cypress(?); Indian juniper(?) (Juniperus polycarpus, Woods, JANER 9, 190f.)

ha-za-núm mayor

^{urudu}**ha-zi(-in)** axe

háb(LAGABxU), háb-ba smelly, malodorous

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

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

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

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

hal-bi ice-house; well-head (Heimpel, Nisaba 15/1, 105 + n. 239) Cf. ePSD2 **halba** and variants ‘to be cold’; ‘frost, ice’

hal-hal fast-flowing

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

HAR-gud → **mur-gu₄**

^{ġiš}**har-har** (a stringed instrument)

HAR-ra → **ur₅(-ra)**

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

HAR-tud (OS) (a kind of domestic servant) (read probably **àr-dú** or possibly **ur₅-dú**; see also **ir**) For readings see now Schrakamp, JCS 65, 209

harub(DAG+KISIM₅xU₂.GIR₂) carob

haš, ha-aš to cut, split open (Civil, AV Sigrist 42); to divert (water) (CUSAS 35, p. 293)

haš(-a) (OS **haš-ša**₄) broken, crippled (limb)

haš₄, **háš** thigh

^(giš)**hašhur**(**MA-gunû**) apple (tree, wood, fruit)
(Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 57)

hé-àm, **hé-a**, **hé** Let it be (so)! (interjection, verbal form, and substantive; cf. **hé-àm - du**₁₁ to accede to, approve, say ‘amen’)

hé-du₇ distinguished (in appearance); ornament

HE₂-**du**₇ architrave (read perhaps **gan-du**₇); ePSD2 puts to **he2-du**₇ and translates ‘architectural feature’

hé-ġál abundance, prosperity

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

hi to mix

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

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

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

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

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

HU-ri₍₂₎-**in** → **u**₁₁-**ri-in**

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

húb, **hub** to heap up; to smite, destroy (in this meaning a better reading is **tu**₁₁, **tu**₁₀)

húb, **húb-bé** acrobat (*huppû*)

húb - sar to run

huġ(ZĪ) (written **ŠĒ-tenû**; still often transliterated **hun**) to hire, rent; to install in office; to be calm, soothed, quieted, pacified, appeased; to be well-disposed toward (Sovegjárto, AV Vargyas [2014] 119ff.) (*agāru, nāhu, muhhu*)

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

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

hul-bé, **hul-bi-šè** evilly, miserably

hul-ġál evil, evildoer

hul - ġig to hate, dislike

hul-ġig hatred, hostility

hul - ti to dwell in wretchedness; to be spoiled

HÚL^{mušen} → **bibra**^{mušen}

húl to rejoice, delight in, be happy

húl(-la) happy, joyous; joy

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

hùl → **ùl**

hun → **huġ**

hur to scratch; to incise, draw

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

HUR → **àr**, **har**, **kikken**, **mur**, **ur**₅

hur-ru-um → **hur**

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

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

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

I

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

i-bí, ì-bí smoke (*qutru*)

i-gi₄-in-zu, i-gi-in-zu, ì-gi₄-in-zu, igi-zu as if, as though; if so, in the event that

^ù**i-li-nu-uš** (a plant)

i-lu cry; wail, lament; song

i-lu - du₁₁ to do, perform, intone an **i-lu** (cf. **ulù-dì** lament singer) (Attinger, *Eléments* 555-563)

i-lu-lam-ma (herder's) work-song

i-lu-šà-ga heart-felt song

i-ne-eš → **ì-ne-éš**

^{giš}**i/ì-ri₉-na** root

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

i-si-iš - ĝar to afflict with grief, deride(?)

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

i-ti → **iti₆**

i^d-utu cry or appeal for justice (Steiner, *AOAT* 253, 407-410)

i-zi (flood-)wave, swells (Heimpel, *RIA* 9, 153f.; Alster, AV Klein 6)

i-zi, iz-zi wall (of a building); fence (cf. **ĝiš-zi**)

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

ì-áb-a butterfat

ì-bí-la → **ibila**

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

ì-du₁₀(-ga) fine, sweet-smelling oil

ì-ĝiš vegetable oil; sesame oil

ì-hi-nun-na, ì-hé-nun-na precious oil

ì-ir-a perfumed, scented oil

ì-li fine(st) oil

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

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

^(lú)**ì-rá-rá** perfumer, ointment mixer (*muraqqû*)

ì-šáh pork fat, lard

ì-šim aromatic oil, perfumed oil

ì-šub → ^{giš}**ù-šub**

ì-ti → **iti₆**

ì-udu sheep-fat, tallow (ePSD2 now reads **lib_x(NL.LU)**) (*lipû*)

ì₅-ĝar → **inim-ĝar**

ì₇(d) (íd) river, canal, channel (Jagersma, *Grammar* §3.4.4, proposes an original pronunciation [**hid**].)

ì₇-ki-sur-ra(-k) boundary canal

ì₇-lú-ru-gú ordeal-river (often divinized)

ía, í five (Edzard, AV Klein 101)

ib → **eb, ub**

íb anger, rage, fury

íb waist, hip(s), loin(s); **íb-íb** hips

íb-lá belt

-ib/ib-ra-aš → **-braš**

ibila, i-bí-la heir (< *aplu*)

ⁱ⁷**idigna** the Tigris river

idim spring, underground waters

idim fierce, wild

^{giš}**ig** door

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

igi-a - gub → **gub**

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

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

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

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

IGI.DU → **igištu**

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

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

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

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

IGI.GAR → **kur₇**

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

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

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

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

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

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

igi - lib/lib₄(IGI) to be sleepless

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

igi-nim upper (land); above

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

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

igi - ri to set eyes upon, gaze at

igi - saĝ₅(LAK 159)/zàĝ(ŠID)/sa₆(g)/sag₁₀(SIG₅) to look into closely, examine, check; to select, sort (*nasāqu, bēru*) (for extended discussion see Waetzoldt, AV Owen 245ff.; cf. Proto-Ea 557)

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

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

igi-te-en meshes of a net

igi-tur - gíd to sneer at, disdain

igi-zu → **i-gi₄-in-zu**

igištu(IGI.DU) foremost (*ašarēdu*) (< **igi-šè-du**)

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

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

ÍL(-ĝá) → **ga₆(ĝ), ĝur**

^{gis}**ilar**(ŠUB), **illar**, **illuru** throw-stick, spear, or javelin (uncertain, see Römer, AfO 40/41, 32-38, also s.v. CAD *tilpānu* 'bow'); basic meaning 'boomerang' (cf. the **RU** sign shape) (see also ^{gis}**ġešbu**)

^(gis)**ildag**, **ildag**₄ poplar(?) (*ildakku*, *adaru*)

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

ilimmu nine (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

im clay, earth (as building material); tablet

im wind; spirit, soul (D. Katz) (can also be read **tum**₉, **tumu**, **tu**₁₅(**m**))

im rain (probably to be read **šeg**₇)

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

IM.A rainstorm(?) (see Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma p. 222) Cf. **šèg**(A.AN), **šeg**₁₄(**IM.A.AN**)

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

im-dub → **in-dub**

im-dù-a, **im-du**₈-**a** mud-brick wall, adobe wall (*pitiqtu*) (Sallaberger, Töpfer p. 12; Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 172))

im-du₈ dew

IM.DUGUD → **mur**₉

IM.DUGUD^{mušen} → **anzu**^{mušen}

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

IM.MI^{mušen} → **ánzu**^{mušen}

im-mir/mer (or better **tum**₉-**mir**) north wind (ePSD2 reads ^{tumu}**mir**)

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

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

im-š(u-rin(-na)) oven; brazier(?)

im-tuku₄ buffeting wind

im-u₁₈-**lu**, **im-ulù** south wind

ím strange, alien, other

imġaġa₁₋₃ → **ZÍZ.AN**

imin seven; 'many, all' (poetic) (Edzard, AV Klein 102f., reads **umin**; Mittelmayer+ AbZ reads **umun**₇)

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

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

in - a₅ to insult, abuse

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

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

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

in(-šè) - dúb to hurl (as) an insult, insult

in-nin₍₉₎ lady, mistress

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

in-nu-ha (a kind of barley)

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

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

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

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

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

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

inim-ĝar legal claim, complaint; oracular utterance (in this meaning ePSD2 reads **i₅-ĝar** > *egirru*)

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

inim - gi₄ to answer, repond; to revoke

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

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

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

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

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

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

ir - si-im to smell, sniff

ír → **ér, túm**

ir, ir₁₁, arad₍₂₎, urdu₍₂₎ male slave, servant. (a) Pre-Sarg. **èr/ir(NÍTA)** or **ir₁₁(NÍTAxKUR)** and **àr-dú**. (b) Sarg. **àr-dú** abandoned in favor of **arad(NÍTA)** or **árad(NÍTAxKUR)**. (c) Sarg. and Ur III **arad/árad** and **ir/ir₁₁** are all possible (Gelb, AV *Diakonoff* 82ff.) CDLI now prefers just **ARAD** or **ÁRAD** everywhere. See recently Michalowski, *Correspondence* 227f. and Selz, AV *Vargyas* 256 n. 90 for forms and discussion. (*wardu*)

ir₇(KASKAL)^{mušen} *uršānu*-dove (Sollberger, AfO 40/41 52f., Ur III *Drehem*); compare **ir₇-saĝ^{mušen}** wild

pidgeon (PSD A/2 195a) for which ePSD2 now reads **irsag(KASKAL)^{mušen}**

ir₉(GÌR)(-ra) powerful, mighty (*gašru*)

iri(URU) → **uru**

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

g^{is}isimu, isimu sprout, shoot

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

iš-dè, aš-te, g^{is}ašte(LAGABxA) chair (*kussû*) (MC 4, p. 90)

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

iškur god of rain, city-god of Karkara

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

iti₆(UD.^dNANNA), i-ti, i-ti moonlight

itima(-k), itim-ma (or **itima^{ma}**) dark chamber, bedchamber, cella

iz-zi → **i-zi**

izi fire

izi - bar₇ to blaze

izi-bar₇-bar₇-ra blazing fire

izi-ĝar torch

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

izi - mú to light a fire

izi - ri to set fire to

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

izi - te(n) to extinguish a fire

K

KA → **du₁₁**, **kiri**, **zú**

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

ka-ka-si-ga phonetic value of a sign ('put into the mouth') (*ša telim*)

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

ka-aš(-bar) (divine) decision

ka-aš(-bar) - bar, **ga-eš₈ - bar**, **giš - bar** to decide, render a (divine) verdict

ka - ba to open the mouth; to talk, speak (Krecher, AV Kutscher II 117f.)

ka - du₈ to open wide the mouth, roar

ka-guru₇(-k) granary superintendent, head grain stores keeper (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 199f.)

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

KA - kéš → **zú - kéš**

KA-kešda → **zú-kešda**

ka-mè opening, beginning of battle

ka - si-il to graze

ka-tab lid, cover

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

ka-téš unity; unified, of one mind

ka-téš-a - sè(g) to unify

ka-téš-a sè-ga unanimous, harmonious

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

KÁ.GAL → **abul**

ka₅-a (some now read **ka₅^a**) fox

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

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

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

kad₅ to fit, tie together

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

kak → **gag**

KAL → **ġuruš**, **rib**, **sig₁₅**, **sun₇**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

kan₄ → **ká(n)**

kankal(KI.KAL) bare, fallow ground

kar quay, wharf; market

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

kar-kid, (OS **kar-kid**₃), **kar-ke**₄ conventionally 'prostitute,' but now understood as a class of women not living under male authority, an independent woman (*harimtu*) (Assante, UF 30, 5-97; cf. Glassner, RAI 47, 151ff.) Compare Attinger, ZA 95, 232f., **kar-ke**₄ or **kar-ke**₄^{ke} 'one who works the quay'; cf. Heimpel, AV Owen 160 n. 8.; ePSD reads simply **kar-kid**₍₃₎)

kár to be bright, shining; to light up, flare up; to provoke, incite (cf. **nu-kár-kár-dè** without provocation); to insult, slander. Written **GAN**₂ (non-*tenû*) in OS; for writing history see Veldhuis, AV Black 382.

kara₆(**GURU**₇) granary, grain store, grain heap (usually read **guru**₇; for this newly suggested reading see Marchesi, LUMMA 111 + n. 569)

karadin → **garadin**

karkara(IM)^{ki} Tall Jidr, a large tell north of Adab (Powell, JNES 39, 42-52)

kaskal road, highway; caravan, expedition

KASKAL^{mušen} → **ir**₇^{mušen}

kaš, **kas** beer (Damerow, CDLJ 2012.2)

kaš-dé-a feast, banquet

kaš₄ running, race

kaš₄, **kaš**₄(-k) runner (cf. **lu-kaš**₄-e)

kaš₄/**kas**₄ - **du**₁₁/e to run; to hasten (Attinger, *Eléments* 578-586)

kéš(d/r) to be bound, tied, joined; to be locked, closed, blocked, stopped, sealed. The root has a /d/ or /r/ Auslaut, and the full finite root may be **kešedr**; cf. OBG 12, 5: **saĝ kéš-šè-ra-ab** = *kišsar* and see Steinkeller, JNES 46, 57. The past participle is written **kéš-da** (**kešda**^{da}) or **kešda**(**KÉŠ**). Cf. ^{gis}**kirid**

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

'to PN's location > to PN,' **ki-bi-ta** 'from there,' **ki-ba** 'here'

KI.A → **ki-duru**₅, **peš**₁₀

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

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

ki-a - za to prostrate oneself, bow down

ki-ba - ĝar to replace, substitute, exchange

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

ki-bé - gi₄, **ki-bi-šè - gi**₄ to return to its original state, put back in place, restore cf. **ša ki-bé gi**₄ to be favorably disposed to again (Michalowski, *Correspondence* 310)

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

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

ki-búr(-ru/re) solution (to a riddle)

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

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

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

ki-e-ne-di, **ki-a-ne-di** game, play, dance (cf. **e-ne - du**₁₁ 'to play, dance')

KI.E.NE.DI.^d**INANNA** → **éšemen**

ki-en-gi(r), **ki-in-gi(r)** Sumer (Steinkeller, AV Klein 308-309, analyzes as **ki-^{en}gi(r)** with pronunciation [**ki-ⁿgir**] understood as 'native place'; cf. **gi**₇(**r**)). Perhaps better **ki-en-ge(r)**

ki-en-gi ki-uri Sumer and Akkad

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

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

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

ki-ĝar grounds, settled place

ki-hul funeral (rites)

ki - hur to scratch, paw at the ground

ki-in-dar crevice (*nigiššu*)

KL.IZI → **gunni**

KL.KAL → **kankal**

ki-lá weight

ki-lagaš^{ki} the state of Lagash

KL.LAM → **ganba, szakanka**

ki-lul-la treacherous, dangerous place

ki-mah grave, cemetery

KL.NE → **gunni**

ki-nú sleeping quarters, resting place, camp; bed

ki-sá (Ur III **ki-sá-a**) platform (so Suter, ZA 87, 6 in a discussion of **sá** 'square' in Gudea. She finds no direct lexical proof for conventional translation 'supporting or retaining wall.' (*kissû*). Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 171 translates 'foundation terrace.' Steinkeller, NABU 2020/104 translates 'retaining wall': "Such walls were often made of baked bricks and thickly coated with bitumen, sunk next to the building's lower course and foundations to protect them from underground water")

ki-sa₆-ga happy place; happiness

ki-sè-ga funerary offerings, rites (ePSD2 now reads **ki-sig₁₀-ga**)

ki-si-ga quiet, silent place

ki-sikil pure place; young woman, maiden

ki - su-ub to kiss the ground, make obeisance (periphrastic: **ki-su-ub - a₅**)

ki-su₇(r), ki-sura₁₂ threshing-floor (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 94)

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

ki-sur-ra boundary, border, place of demarcation; demarcated area, territory, borders of a district (Civil, CUSAS 17, 260) (var. **ki-sur_x(EREN₂)-ra** in the OS royal inscription Ukg 16.) For readings see Schrakamp, AoF 42 (2015) 197

ki-šár(-ra) horizon; everywhere

ki-še-er - tuku to know moderation, have a limit or barrier; to be off-limits (Civil, RAI 41 = BBVO 18, 260)

ki-šú finale, coda, end (of a song)

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

ki - tag to lay, put, leave on the ground; to plant; to found (cf. **tag₄**)

ki - túm to bury

ki-túm grave

ki - tuš to establish or take up residence

ki-tuš seat, residence, dwelling place, habitation (cf. **ki-dúr** stool)

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

KL.UD → **kislah**

ki-ul primeval place

ki-ulutin (a mythical place of original creation)

ki-ùr terrace (in a temple complex, especially that of Nippur which was a site of divine assemblies)

ki-uri^(ki), uri^(ki) the state Akkad (for detailed discussion of this meaning of **URI** see Civil, JCS 65, 54-57)

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

fast; to compact (earth), pack densely, pile up/accumulate (by wind) (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 226 n. 19)

ki-ús dais(?), cultic seat(?)

ki-ús-sa firmly grounded, founded

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

ki-za obeisance, homage

ki-za - túm to refuse obeisance

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

kib → **gig, ùl**

^{gi}**kid** reed mat

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

KÍD.ALAM → **zermuška**

kíd-kíd-da ritual

kíg (kin) to seek, search out

kíg (kin) to work, do a task

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

kíg - a₅ to perform work, labor

kíg - du₁₁ to perform work, labor

kíg-ġá skilled

kíg - gi₄ to send a message

^(lú)**kíg-gi₄-a** messenger, envoy; omen (*têrtu*), as in Ur III **sil_a₄ kíg-gi₄-a** omen-lamb (Heimpel, BSA 7, 132f.)

kíg-nim (cultic) morning meal, service

kíg-sig (cultic) afternoon meal, service

^(na⁴)**kikkin(HAR), kíkkin(HAR.HAR)** millstone, grinding slab Cf. **géme-kikkin** grinder, miller (some

read **kín-kín** or **kinkin_x**, others read **âr-âr** (OB); vars. **kikken**, ^{na⁴}**kikkin-na** (see Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, p. 131f., ePSD qv.)

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

^{urudu}**kin** sickle

kin → **kíg, saga₁₁**

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

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

kír → **kíd**

kír₁₁(MUNUS.SILA₄) female lamb

kír₄ (kiri) hyena (*būšū*)

kír_i (kír₄) nose, muzzle

kír_i-dab₅/dab/tab groom

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

kír_i-zal → **gír_i₁₇-zal**

^{giš}**kírid(KEŠDA)** hair clasp (Farber, AV Reiner [1987] 96-99) (*kirissu*)

kisal courtyard

kisal-luh courtyard sweeper

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

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

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

kiš_i₈ ant

^(giš)**kišig(Ú.GIR₂-gunû)**, ^(giš)**kiš_i₁₆** (a kind of acacia) (*ašāgu*) (Veldhuis, Education 170; Biggs, OIP 99, 69-70). Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 298 now identifies as *shok* (= Arabic *shauk*), a thorny bush, *prosopis farcta*

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

ku → ù - ku

ku-li friend (ePSD now reads gu₅-li)

ku-mul cumin(?)

ku-nu to come (a literary/poetic word)

kú → gu₇

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

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

kù(g) (kug) n. silver, 'money'; adj. silvery (Heimpel)

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

kù-babbar, also kù-bar₆-bar₆ (or -bábbar) (Ur III and earlier esp. in Lagaš texts) silver ('white silver')

kù-dím silversmith, goldsmith

kù-ġál → gú-gal

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

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

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

kù-sig₁₇-huš red gold

kù-zu clever, experienced, expert

ku₄(r) (kur₉) to enter; to make enter, bring in, introduce; to become, turn into (-a), be declared to be; to be made liable for. For a reading ku_x(dr) of the DU sign in OS and Ur III see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21. Written LIL (KWU 147) or ŠE+ŠU (KWU 636) in Ur III and earlier, both read as ku_x in CDLI.) (see Veldhuis, AV Sigris 226-8)

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

ku₅-da (kud-da) turtle or tortise(?) (*kušû*) (see however kúšu)

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

ku₆-a-dé fresh fish

ku₆-izi smoked fish

ku₇(d), ku₇-ku₇ (or kukku) sweet

ku₁₀(g), kukku₅(MI) dark; n. darkness (often reduplicated: ku₁₀-ku₁₀ or kúkku(MI.MI); cf. also ġi₆(MI) 'night') (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32)

ku_x(dr) → ku₄, túm

kud(r) → ku₅

kul handle (of a tool)

kul-aba₄^{ki}, kul-ab₄-ba^{ki} a precinct of greater Uruk (Marchesi, MC 14, 172 n. 99), a small city outside Uruk (Frayne, 2009)

kum → gum

kúm(NE) v. to heat; adj. hot

kum₄(UD)-ma hot (ED IIIb Lagash)

kun tail; outlet, end of a river, canal

kun-zi-da canal storage basin, reservoir

^{gis}kun_{4,5}, kun (syllabic wr.) stairs, ladder (*simmiltu*) (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 176) (ePSD2 reads /kuġ/)

kúnga → anše-kúnga

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

kur-gal Great Mountain (standard epithet of Enlil)

kur-ġi₁₆^{mušen}, kur-ġi₍₄₎^{mušen} (domesticated) goose(?) (> Akk. *kurkû*) (Veldhuis, Education, 263f.)

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

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

kur₄ → **gur**₄

kur₆ → **šuku**

kur₇ inspection (of people) (also read **kurum**₇ or **gúrum**, written both **IGLERÍN** and **IGLGAR**) (Civil, AV Biggs 28; Steinkeller, ASJ 4 [1982] 149-151)

kur₇/**kurum**₇ - **a**₅ to inspect

kúrku(**GŪ.AN.NĒ.SI**) thunder

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

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

kuš skin, hide; leather

KUŠ.A.EDIN.LÁ → ^{kuš}**ūmmu**

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

kūš cubit (a length measure = 1/6 **gi** = ca. 0.5 meter or 20 inches)

kūš (metal) mold; pipe, channel

kuš₇(**SAHAR**) (newest reading is **šūš**, possibly to be distinguished from a different occupational term **sahar**) conventionally equerry, groom, page, personal attendant; 'overseer in the royal overland road service' in Ur III, Heimpel, AV Owen 162 (see also Beal, NABU 1992/2; Steinkeller, Sale Documents 180; Nisaba 15/1, 441 n. 841; Veldhuis, AV Sjöberg 2, 244 'equestrian')

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

L

la-ha, la-he → **lah**₄₋₅

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

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

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

lá minus (in counting, accounting)

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

lag clod (of dirt)

lagab (massive) block, lump (*upqu*)

LAGAB → **gur**₄, **kur**₄, **lúgud**, **nígin**

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

lagas^{ki}, **lagaš**^{ki} the city and state of Lagash (see Attinger, NABU 2007/37 for final sibilant; for detailed discussion of writings see CUSAS 33, 126)

lah₄₋₅ → **túm**

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

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

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

LAK 175 → **hirin_x**

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

lâl-hur wax; model(?)

lam → **lum**

^{giš}**lam** almond (*šiqdu*) See now RLA terebinth for confusion of **LAM**, **LAMxGAL**, **LAMxKUR** readings and meanings

^{giš}**lam-gal** terebinth (nut), pistachio (Stol, On Trees 11ff.) (*buṭuttu*)

^d**amma(r)(KAL)** (some still read ^d**ama**) female protective deity, good genie, 'guardian angel' (Heimpel, NABU 1994 p. 73), cf. **udug**

^{giš}**le-um** writing board(s)

^{giš}**li** juniper (*burāšu*)

li(b) to be happy, glad

li-li-is kettledrum

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

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

lil foolish; **lú-lil-lá** fool (> *lillu* 'fool, idiot')

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

limmu, **limmu_{2/5}** four (Edzard, AV Klein 101)

lipiš (libiš) heart; strong emotion, anger; courage

lipiš - bal to become angry

lipiš-tuku in anger, angrily

lirum physical strength, athletics; cf. **lú-lirum** athlete, wrestler

lu to be or make numerous or abundant, multiply (Akk. *mādu*, *duššū*, *kamāru*) (Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.)

lu-a, **lu-lu-a** numerous

lu → **lù**

lu(g) (lug), **lu₅(g)** or **lu₅(k)** before Ur III to live (referring to animals); to herd, pasture, tend (animals) (Akk. *uzuzzu*, *rabāšu*) The plural root is **sig₇** or **se₁₂** (see Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff. & Third Millennium Texts 35, reading **luk_x** or **lug_x**) (see Attinger, ZA 95, 47f. for distribution of **g/k**)

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

lu(-úb)^{nisi} turnip(?); bean(?) (Akk. *luppu*)

lu-lim → **lulim**

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

lú-bappir, **lú-bàppir** (OS) brewer (see also **lunga**)

lú-bar-ra outsider, foreigner, stranger

lú-dun-a (OS) subordinate, one subordinated to (cf. Maiocchi, CUSAS 13, 239; Michalowski, Correspondence p. 277)

lú-érim(-du/ġál) enemy

lú-éš-gíd, **lú-éš-GÁNA-gíd** surveyor

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

lú-huġ-ġá hired man, hired worker; the constellation Aries

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

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

lú-kar-ra fugitive, refugee

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

lú-ki-inim-ma, **lú-inim-ma** witness

lú-kin-gi₄-a (**lú-kiġ-gi₄-a**) messenger, envoy

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

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

lú-lirum athlete, wrestler

lú-lul treacherous person, traitor

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

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

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

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

lú-TÚG → **ázlag**

lú-túg-du₈ → **túg-du₈**

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

lú-u₅ mounted courier; ‘sea-faring merchant’ (Selz, HANE/M 14, 269; ‘shipping agent’ (Bartash, CUSAS 35, 248:3)

^{kuš}**lu-úb** leather bag (*luppu*)

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

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

lú-uzug₅-ga a sexually impure or unclean person

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

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

lu₅(g) → **lu(g)**

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

lugal king, master; owner

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

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

luh-ha cleaned, refined

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

LUL → **lu(g), nar, šatam**

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

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

lul-ba furtively, treacherously

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

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

lul-da - pà(d) to swear falsely

lulim, lu-lim stag cf. **máš-lulim** hind, female deer

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

^(lu)**lunga₍₃₎ (lumgi₍₃₎)** (wr. **LÚ.ŠIM, ŠIMxNINDA, ŠIMxA, KAŠxNINDA**) brewer The reading remains unclear (previously read **lú-bappir₍₃₎** in early Lagaš texts), probably a genitive construction. (Steinkeller, *Sales Documents* 291; Civil, AV A.Leo Oppenheim 88) Note **lunga** has a final vertical wedge not found with the similar **bappir** sign

M

^{giš}**MA** → ^{giš}**pěš**

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

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

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

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

ma-mu(d), ma-mú(d) dream

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

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

^{gi}**ma-sá(-ab)** (a kind of basket) (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 372f.) Cf. (**du**)**sá-ab** (an oil jar)

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

^(giš)**má** boat

má-addir ferry boat, hired boat

má-dù boat builder

má-gíd boat tow-man

má-GÍN i.e. **má-DÙN-gunù** boat caulker, asphalter, ship-builder (Steinkeller, Sales documents 255)

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

^(lu)**má-lah₄** boat owner, skipper, boatman

^{túg}**ma₆(ME)** (the conventional reading, ePSD2 reads ^{túg}**ba₁₃**) (a fine divine or royal garment) (*nalbašu*)

MAH → **šutur**

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

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

^{giš}**mar** spade, shovel

^(giš)**mar-gíd-da** wagon, cart (abbreviated as **mar**) (Civil, NABU 1989/62)

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

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

^(im)**mar-uru₅/ru₁₀(GUR₈/TE)** mighty storm, hurricane, tempest, west wind, storm wind (Eichler, AV Hallo 90-94). Attinger, ZA 88, 182: ^{mar}**maru_x**. Cf. **a-ma-ru(-k)**

mar-uru₅/ru₁₀ → **é-mar-uru₅/ru₁₀**

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

maš one-half

maš → **máš, sa**

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

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

maš-gaba(-k) offering(?) kid; semi-weaned(?) kid (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 55) (for the genitive cf. **sil₄-gaba**)

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

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

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

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

máš-ġi₆(-k), maš-ġi₆ ominous dream (lit. 'kid of the night'), nocturnal vision

máš-lulim hind, female deer

máš-saġ bellwether (lit. 'lead-sheep'), leader

máš-šu-gíd(-gíd) haruspex, diviner (see **šu - gíd**)

máš-šu-gíd-da kid for exstispicy

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

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

me silence, dumbness, daze

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

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

me-dím bodily members, features

me-lám (hot) divine radiance, brilliance, splendor, aura, halo (now being read **me-lem**₄, see Krecher, ZA 63 [1974] 199)

me-li-e-a Alas! Woe!

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

me-te - **ġál** to be fitting

me-te-na → **ní-te-na**

me-téš/te-eš - **i-i** to praise, extol

mè battle, war

men(ĜÁxME.EN), OS **men**₄(LAGABxME.EN), **men**_x(ĜÁxEN) (a kind of crown or turban, ePSD2 ‘tiara’)

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

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

^{giš}**mes-má-gan-na** Indian rosewood (*dalbergia sissoo*) (*musukkanu*)

mete(TE.ME)-na → **ní-te-na(-k)**

MI → **ġíg**, **ġi**₆, **ku**₁₀, **kúkku**

mi-ri → **mir**

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

^{giš}**mi-ri-za** punting-pole (MC 21, 107) (*parissu*)

mi-tum → ^{giš}**mitum**

mí → **munus**, **zà-mí**

mí - du₁₁, **mí-zi(-dè-eš) - du**₁₁ to treat carefully, gently; to take care of, provide for, cherish, nurture; to adorn, decorate; to flatter, praise, extol rightly (also with special verbal prefix **i-ri-**) (Attinger, Eléments 603-618)

MÍ.ÚS.DAM → **ġitlam**

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

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

MÍ.ÚS.SÁ^{mušen} pelican or crane(?), ePSD2 reads **gambi** ‘crane’ (Veldhuis, Education 242-243)

mìn, **mìn** two (Edzard, AV Klein 100)

mìn-kam-ma-ka with a/the 2nd (something), for a/the second (time) (Marchesi, Or 68, 108-110)

mìn-na-ne-ne, **mìn-a-bi** the two of them, both of them

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

^{im}**mir**, ^{im}**mer** → **im-mir**, **tum**₉-**mir**

^{giš}**mitum**(TUKUL.AN), **mttu**₂(TUKUL. BAD), **mi-tum** divine weapon, mace (also read **mitta** or **midda** and ^{giš}**middu**(TUKUL.AN) or ^{giš}**middu**(TUKUL.BAD), see ePSD2) (*miṭtu*)

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

mu NOUN-a(k)-šè, **mu-PRONOUN-šè** in place of, instead of someone or something, because of

mu-du-lum salted or pickled meat

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

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

mu-ku_x(DU) (older reading **mu-túm**) income

mu-lu (Emesal for **lú**)

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

mu(-šè) - sa₄ to name, call as a name

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

mu-sar-ra inscription

mu-tuku famous, renowned

mu-túm → **mu-ku_x(DU)**

mu-ud-na → **ġitlam**

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

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

mu₇, mu₇-mu₇ incantation (cf. **mu₇** to make a noise or sound, Peterson, AoF 45 [2018] 175f.)

mud blood

mud to create, engender, sire

mud₅-me-ġar joy, rejoicing (*rīšātu*)

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

mul star, constellation

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

mun, mun₄(SIS) n. salt; adj. salty

munu₈, munu_{3/4} malt

munu₈-mú(d) maltster

munus(SAL) woman, female (some read **mí** in certain contexts, but its relationship to **munus** is unclear; for discussion of readings see Attinger, NABU 2020/2); female personal name determinative used, for example, in Old Babylonian legal texts

MUNUS.SILA₄ → **kir₁₁**

mur lung(s); breast

mur-gu₄ cattle feed, fodder (*imrû*)

mur(HAR) - ša₄ to roar, bellow (previously read **ur₅ - ša₄**, ePSD2 reads **murum - ša₄**) (cf. Samit, MC 18, 97)

murgu, múrgu back (part), backbone; shoulder (*arkatu, būdu*)

muru₉(IM.DUGUD) cloud

murub₄(LAK159) n. middle (part), midsection; midst; adj. medium-sized (see ePSD2 for other writings)

muš snake, serpent

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

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

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

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

mùš, múš countenance, appearance, aspect; halo, aura; temple base or emplacement (George, AV Black 113) See also → **suh, súh** 'crown, diadem'

mùš-me face, features, appearance

muš₁₋₃ - **túm** to cease, have an end, stop (work); cf. **mùš nu-túm-mu** unceasing, one who never ceases (to provide for) (Wilcke, Lugalbandaepos p. 130f.). Emesal **muš**₃ – **ga** (e.g. Ur Lament 1ff.) (*naparkū*)

mušen bird

mušen-dù birdcatcher, fowler

mušen-dù-pag bird-catcher (and) cager (an occupation in Presargonic Lagash)

N

na stone, boulder; stones formed for particular uses (Heimpel Gudea Cyl A Commentary.) (cf. → **na**₄)

na → **na**₅

-na → **a**₅

na-an-na besides

na-dè(IZI), **na-de**₅ incense (*qutrīnu*) (Veldhuis, CDLI: CDLN 2003:003)

na - de₅(**g**) a) to clarify, explain, instruct, advise; b) to purify (*elēlu*); c) to clear away/out, separate (animals from herds, especially dead animals); d) to clear out, cut (timber) See most recently Sallaberger, AV Klein 229-253; also Klein, AV Kutscher XVff.; Civil, AV Hallo 74. Many read the verb conventionally as **ri(g)**; note the OS vowel harmony in **i-mi-ri** DP 480 ii 3. Selz, ASJ 17, 260-262, reads /**dri**/. See also → **de**₅(**g**).

na-gada herdsman, shepherd

na-ma-su → **nu-mu-su**

na-me someone, anyone; no one, nothing, none (usually an ellipsis for **lú-na-me** or **níg-na-me**); cf. **ki-na-me-šè** to no other place, **u₄-na-me** never

na - rú(DÙ) to erect a stele (read perhaps **drú**)

na-rú-a stele (some now read **na-dù-a** despite the Akk. loanword *narú*)

ná, ^{giš}**ná** → **nú**, ^{giš}**nú**, **ĝiš-nú(d)**

na₄ (precious) stone (see Ross, AV Kilmer 232f.); determinative for stones and stone objects (cf. **na**)

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

na₄-šú(-k) stone hammer, pounder (Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132f.)

na₄-šú-gul-gul lower millstone (Stol, On Trees 89-92)

^(geš)**na**₅, **na** box (*pitnu*)

na₈ → **naĝ**

nagga → **an-na**

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

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

naĝa alkali-plant, potash, soda; soap (see Postgate, CM 50, 623-627) (*uhūlu*)

naĝa-si-è sprouted alkali-plant

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

^{giš}**nàĝa** mortar, hand-mill (OS, see Selz, FAOS 15/2 557; cf. **ĝiš-gaz** pestle)

naĝar carpenter (/ĝ/ with Attinger+Mittermayer AbZ; ePSD2 prefers **nagar** (Civil, AV Biggs 20) (*naggāru*)

nam being, state, 'that which is' (Krecher, ASJ 9, 86); fate (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 378f.); essence, (essential) nature (< **na-àm** 'that which indeed is' (Steinkeller, RAI 60, 7) Cf. **nam-bi-šè** because of this, for this, as the result of this; **nam NOUN-a(k)-šè** because of something; **nam-ĝu**₁₀ 'what is it to me?' (ironic expression, perhaps derived from **a-na-am-ĝu**₁₀ according to B. Tanos, Analyzing Lit. Sum. 252)

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

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

nam-árad slavery	nam-šita, nam-šia (ĜÁxĜIŠ) a prayer or rite; a generic term for ‘priest’ (Steinkeller, JANER 19 [2019] 118, 136ff.)
nam-dag → nam-tag	nam-šub incantation
nam-dam state of being a spouse, of being married	nam-šul valorous youth(fulness)
nam-du ₁₀ - sa companionship, friendship	nam-tab-ba partnership; companionship
nam-dumu children (collective); childhood (abstract)	nam-tag(-ga), nam-tág(DAG) evil deed, sin; guilt
nam-érim (assertory) oath; evil	nam - tar to decide fate, determine destiny; to determine the essence or existence of a person or a thing (Steinkeller, RAI 60, 7) Cf. older syntax nam-šè - tar to decide ... as a fate
nam-érim - ku ₅ to swear a (declamatory, assertory) oath (concerning -e) (perhaps strengthened with a curse) (Sallaberger, AV Sigrist 159ff.)	nam-tar fate, destiny
nam-ga-eš ₈ (foreign) trade	nam-ti(I), nam-ti-il life
nam-gal greatness	nam-úš death
nam-ĝuruš young men (collective); young manhood (abstract)	nam-zu knowledge, wisdom
nam-kal-ga strength, might	^d namma primeval goddess of the sea, the mother of ^d Enki (previously read ^d nammu , see Frayne, Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods 1, p. 423, for full discussion and previous references)
nam - ku ₅ to curse	^d nanna(r) the moon god, patron of Ur (cf. ^d suen)
nam-lú-u ₁₈ - lu, nam-lú-ùlu humanity, human beings, people, population; humaneness (Enlil Hymn A 32)	nar musician
nam-lugal kingship	ne → nè
nam-mah greatness, majesty	NE → bar ₇ , kúm, šeĝ ₆ also me-lám(NE) and zú - gir _{10(NE)}
nam-nar musician's craft, musicianship; music	NE-NE → níĝin
nam-nin queenship	ne, ne-en, ne-e this (one) (cf. ne-e = níĝ-e = <i>an-[nu-ú]</i> Emesal Vocabulary III 157)
nam-nir(-ĝál) authority, sovereignty, royalty	ne-éš → ì-ne-éš
nam-ra(-ak) booty, plunder; nam-ra-aš - a ₅ to take as booty	ne-ha v. and adj. (to be) calm, peaceful (<i>nēhtu</i>)
nam-sa ₆ - ga goodness; beauty (e.g. said of the goddess ^d Nanaia in RIME 4.2.14.3:3)	ne-me, ne-meš these (<i>annūtu</i>) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 221)
nam-si-sá justice; just qualities, rectitude	ne-mur ashes, hot embers (<i>tumru</i>)
nam-šeš brotherhood, fraternity	

ne - su-ub to kiss (Emesal **še - su-ub**)

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

nesaĝ, ne-saĝ, nì-saĝ first fruits (offering); prime, foremost. The **nesaĝ** sign is LAK 159, distinguished from **murub**₄ only through Ur III.

nì-is-k/qu finest, select (said of equids); a special category of people, see Foster, RA 75 [1981] 190; a military occupation? Abrahams Philippe, BAR International Series 1855 [2008] 3

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

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

nì - búr to show off, make oneself important

nì - dúb to relax, rest

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

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

nì(-gal) - ĝur to be clad in (great) fearsomeness, awesomeness

nì ĝur-ru clad in fearsomeness

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

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

nì silim-eš - du₁₁ to boast

nì-su-ub crazy person; (an ecstatic?)

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

nì-te(ĝ) fear

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

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

nì-te-na(-k), me-te-na, mete(TE.ME)-na his or her own; cf. **nì-te-bi** their own

nì - tuku to revere, respect, have fear of

nì-tuku reverent, respectful

^(lú)**nì-zuh** thief (cf. **nìĝ-zuh-a** theft)

nidba → **nìĝdaba**

nì₉-ĝar → **nìĝar**

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

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

nìgida → **ba-ri/rí-ga**

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

nìĝ-á-ĝar-šè - a₅ to treat seductively or deceitfully (Civil, CUSAS 17, 256f.) (cf. **á - ĝar** and **á - dar**)

nìĝ-á-zi(-ga) violent act (*šēnu*)

nìĝ-ak-a accomplishment

nìĝ-àr-ra groats (*mundu*) (Damerow, CDLJ 2012/2 p. 10 + n. 33 now reads **GAR àr-ra** 'barley groats') cf. RLA 8, 25

nìĝ-ba allotment, distribution, portion; gift

nìĝ-bún(KAxIM)(-na) turtle (*šeleppū*)

nìĝ-buru₁₄ harvest yield

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

níg-dím-ma creation

níg-dù-a (OS **níg-dù**) string of (dried) fruit (Pre-Sargonic, replaced by **še-er-gu** in Late Sargonic, see Civil, Or ns 56, 233ff.); a container for figs and apples (Postgate, BSA 3, 123-124)

níg-du₇ a (theologically) fitting thing (The reading is conventional, but many now read **níg-ul** 'primeval thing.' Cf. **níg-ul-lí-a** in Ean 1 vi 6 and Urnamma 26 ii 1 and see J. Bauer, AV Klein 26f. and AfO 40/41, 94 with J. Cooper, followed by C. Suter, contra Falkenstein GSGL I 60 and 73 [based on syllabic **nu-du** in Gudea Cyl A 3:2] and Edzard, RIME 3/1. Compare the Lagaš I male PN **níg-du₇-pa-è**, where **du**₇ seems to make more sense than **ul**.)

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

níg-GA(-r) possessions, goods, property (Now usually read **níg-gur**₁₁, but see discussion s.v. **gar**. Michalowski, RAI 47, 418, takes as a loan from *makkūru*. See Schrakamp, BiOr 65 [2008] 680 for references.)

níg-galam artfully wrought thing; artfulness

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

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

níg-gur₁₁(GA) → **níg-GA(-r)**

níg-gêštu(g) earring

níg-kas₇ - **a**₅ to make an accounting

níg-kas₇-**a**₅ (**níg-ka**₉-**a**₅) (balanced) account, accounting

níg-ku₅ tax, revenue

níg-ku₅ - **a**₅ to tax, bring in revenue

níg-kúr hostile, hateful thing

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

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

níg-me-gar awed silence (*qūlu*); cheer (*rišātu*)

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

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

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

níg-nam - zu to know all, everything

níg-sa-ha fruit

nì-saĝ → **nesaĝ**

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

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

níg-si-sá justice

níg-ŠID → **níg-kas**₇

níg-šu goods, production

níg-tuku wealthy, rich (person); wealth

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

níg-ú-rum property (Krispijn, AV Veenhof 251ff.)

níg-ul → **níg-du**₇

níg-zi-gál 'thing producing breath,' living thing, creature (*šiknat napištim*); wild animals (*nammaššú*) (Tinney, Nippur Lament p. 167f.) Cf. **zi-ša-gál**

níg-zú-gub lunch, snack

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

niġar(U.UD.LÍL) cella (older reading is **ni₉-ġar** or **niġin-ġar**; recently Zgoll, ZA 87, 190 reads **niġar_x^{ġar}**) (Civil, AV Biggs 26: /ġ/ is uncertain)

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

niġin to circle (about), go around, wander about; to encircle, enclose, surround; to be surrounded with (OB). Reduplicated imperfective form is probably to be read **ni₁₀-ni₁₀**, byform **ni₅-ni₅(NE)**

niġin to total (e.g. DP 248, 3:5) (cf. **šu-niġin**)

niġin, niġin(-na) total, totality, all together

niġin fetus

niġin-ġar → **niġar**

niġin₆^{ki} New reading for older → **NINA^{ki}** (modern Surghul), Lagash cult center of the goddess **^dnanše**

niġir (conventionally read **nimgir**) herald, town crier; bailiff

nim, num fly

nim - ġir to flash lightning

nim-ġir(-ġir) (flashing) lightning

^{giš}nimbar (conventional **^{giš}ġišimmar**) date palm The current reading is in flux. Older sources show /**nimbar**/, /**ni_nbar**/, /**nimmar**/. Civil, AuOr 5, 28f. + n. 25, reads **^{giš}nimbar**. See Bauer, WO 39 [2009] 254.

nimgir → **niġir**

nimin, nin₅ forty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

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

nin-diġir → **ereš-diġir**

^dnin-ġir-su(-k) chief (male) god of the Lagaš state, comparable to the Nippurian god **^dnin-urta**

^dnin-hur-saġ-ġá the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving, patron goddess of Kèš

^dnin-ka₅(LUL), ^dnin-ka₆(PÉŠ) mongoose; rodent(?) (> *šikkû*) (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 67-9)

^dnin-kilim(PÉŠ) (a goddess) (Veldhuis, JCS 54, 67-9) Note ePSD2 translates 'mongoose' for both **^dnin-ka₅** and **^dnin-kilim**

^dnin-líl consort of Enlil, the patron god of Nippur

^dnin-ninna^{mušen} a kind of harrier hawk (see Veldhuis, Education 272-275 for writing variants)

^dnin-SAR a cautious reading for this goddess; some read **^dnin-mú**, now also being read **^dnin-nisi(g)**, cf. Schrakamp, AoF 24 [2015] 197 **^dnin-sig_x(NISIG)**

^dnin-tu(r) the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving

^dnin-urta(-k) weather and farmer god, son of Enlil

nin₉(SAL.KU) sister (this sign is distinguished from the sign **nin(SAL.TÚG)** only after OS)

NINA^{ki} (Tell Surghul) the cult city of the Lagash goddess Nanše, located below Lagaš on the **i₇-niġin₆-šè-du** canal (the sign is **ABxKU₆**, i.e. **NANŠE** now being read **niġin_x^{ki}**, or **niġen₆^{ki}** in ePSD2, based on Proto-Ea 288)

ninda(inda) bread, food (the early **NINDA** sign is a picture of a ration bowl, see Damerow, CDLJ 2012:2 § 3.4, or originally of a bread mold, e.g. Selz, Oxford History of the ANE [2020] 171)

nínda breed bull; seed funnel of the seeder plow

nindaba → **niġdaba**

ninda(n)(NINDA), nindan_x(NINDA.DU) (a length measure = 2 **gi** = 12 **kùš** = ca. 5.94 meters or 19.5 feet) (cf. **gi-diš-ninda(n)** measuring-rod 1 **nindan** long) (Powell, ZA 62, 197-201)

ninkum → **enkum**

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

nir(NUNxNUN) trust; sovereignty, authority; nobility(?)

nir vault, arch (cf. ePSD2 **nir-gam-ma** ‘arch’)

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

NIR-da → **šcr₇-da**

nir - ĝál to trust, have confidence in (-a), rely upon; to evidence/show/give off an aura of authority (Cessarelli, AoF 45 [2018] 66-88)

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

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

^{na4}**nir₇**(ZA.MIR) chalcedony

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

nisi(g)(SAR) vegetable; greenery, vegetation; (post-determinative for garden vegetables, still being read **sar**). Cf. **lú-nisi-ga** ‘vegetable gardener’ YOS 18, 115 iii 24; **lú-nisi** in Presargonic Lagaš texts (< **níĝ-sig₇**, see **sig₇**)

niš twenty (Edzard, AV Klein 104f.)

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

NITA.GA → **bunga**

nitadam → **ĝitlam**

nu not to be (in limited use as a finite verb)

NU to spin (thread) (so ePSD2, but some read **sir₅**)

nu- (old by-form of **lú** which begins a handful of compound nouns)

nu-bànda, nu-bànda^{da} (older **nu-bàn-da**) inspector, overseer; ‘lieutenant’ or better ‘colonel’ in charge of a large ‘battalion’ (Steinkeller, AV Postgate 540)

nu-bar (a kind of priestess) (*kulmašitum*)

^d**nu-dím-mud** (a by-name of Enki)

nu-eš(-k) a priest in the cult of Nippur (> *nēšakku*) (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 226)

nu(-u₈)-gig a kind of consecrated woman, often associated in some way with birthing (*qadištum, ištaritum*); traditionally ‘hierodule’ as an epithet of Inanna (Civil, CUSAS 17, 286ff.) Emesal **mu-gib(GIG), mu-gi₁₇(GIG)-ib**

nu-^(giš)**kiri₆(-k)** orchardman, gardener (also with phonetic indicator in Ur III: **nu-**^{ki}**kiri₆, nu-kiri₆^{ki}**) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 168f.; Powell, ZA 62, 190ff.) Sjöberg, AV Limet 128, argues this is not a genitive compound, but rather a form */**nukarig**/; cf. the **g/b** alternation in the loan *nukaribbu*

nu-kúš-ù the upper and lower sockets that house the upper and lower ends of a door post (Heimpel, Gudea Cyl A Commentary)

nu-me-a ‘though not being’, ‘as if it were’, in a negative conditional clause

nu-mu(-un)-su, nu-ma(-nu)-su, na-ma-su widow The reading is conventional; ePSD2 now reads **nu-mu(-un)-kuš** for which see Cavigneaux, RA 87, 111.

nu-siki, nu-síg fatherless or homeless child, orphan, waif

^{giš}**nu-úr-ma** pomegranate (*nurmû*)

-nu-uš frustrative preformative, introducing an unreal condition

nú(d), nu_x(SA₄) to lie (down), bed down, go to bed; to lay down (e.g. traps, snares, sheaves; see Sjöberg, AV Klein 297); to creep, slither, slide down (e.g. Gilgamesh and Huwawa A 148) Previously read **ná**. For the value **nu_x** see **še₂₁**; Veldhuis, in Education 284, calls **še₂₁** “the inanimate complement of **nú**.”

^{giš}**nú** → **ĝiš-nú**

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

numun seed; descendant (Civil, AV Biggs 30, JCS 65, 41) Not to be read **nuĝun** according to ePSD2, see Heimpel, Gudea Cyl B commentary

^ú**númun(ZI&ZI.LAGAB)** and variants (a type of rush or sedge) (Civil, AV Biggs 30, JCS 65, 41); ‘alfalfa grass’ (ePSD2). Also read **gug₄** with similar meanings

NUN^{ku6} → **agagara**^{ku6}

nun noble, prince; princess (see Temple Hymns 82)

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

nun-bé loudly

nundum(KAxNUN) lip; lip or rim of a vessel

nunuz egg (< ***nuz-nuz**, Civil JCS 65, 33, cf. **nu-ús** = **nus(NUNUZ)** Proto-Ea 727)

^{na4}**nunuz** ovoid bead

nunuz - ĝar to lay eggs

P

pa branch, branches; stick

^d**PA** read ^d**ĝidru** by Bramanti, KASKAL 14 (2017) 128ff.

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

PA.AN → **ĝarza, biluda**

pa-bil_{2,3}-ga male ancestor (Rubio, JCS 64, 6, 10f.)

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

pa-mušen(-na) feathers

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

pa-sa-lá-a tied bundle of sticks

pà(d) to come into view or consideration, be revealed; to reveal, show; to call (up), invoke, swear (by the name of someone); to choose; to find, discover

pa₄(PAP), pa₅(PAP.E) irrigation ditch (*palgu*)

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

pa₄/pa-bil-ga grandfather; paternal uncle; ancestor

^{gi}**pad** (a kind of basket)

pad(r) to break off a piece (*kasāpu*), chip off; to crumble, crush, destroy (*šebēru, pasāsu*) (PSD B now connects, at least in some meanings, with **bu(r)**, q.v.) (Steinkeller, WZKM 77, 191 + n. 18)

pad(r) portion, piece (see also **šuku**)

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

^{túg}**pala_{1,3}** (a divine or royal garment)

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

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

pàr-rim₄ → **bar-rim₄**

pe-el, pél(BÍL) to defile, spoil, dirty (*lu''ú*)

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

peš heart of palm

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

peš - ĝál to be powerful

péš mouse (*humšīru*)

^{giš}**pěš(MA)** fig

peš₅ to card wool

peš₁₀(KI.A) riverbank, seashore; marshy area (Crisostomo, RA 112 [2018] 110) ePSD2 adds reading **piš₁₀** with several additional meanings

pi-lu₅-da → **biluda**

piriĝ lion

pisag, pisan → **bišag**

pu-úh-ru-um assembly (< *puhrum*)

pú(LAGABxU) well, well-pit (see also **túl**)

pú-^{giš}kiri₆ irrigated orchard

puzur₄, puzur₅ (buzur₄₋₅) secret; protection

R

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

-(b)-ra-aš → -braš

ra-gaba, rá-gaba mounted messenger, courier, rider (possibly a eunuch in OB according to Stol, AV Attinger 329ff.)

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

rá-zu → a-rá-zu

^{giš}rab (ePSD2 **raba**) clamp, stock (cf. **gušur_x**)

re₇ → du

ri to lie (heavily) upon, press upon, put (firmly) onto, into; to push; to oppress; to affix, cover with; to found, erect, lay down; to equip with; to mix into (e.g. Santag 6, 21:8) (*ramû*)

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

ri(g) → de₅

ri-ri-ga → de₅-de₅-ga

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

rin → ġiš-rin

ru-gú to face, stand opposite, counter, confront, oppose, 'withstand' (ePSD2)

RU-lugal → ŠUB-lugal

rú(DU₃) to erect, in **na-rú-a** (read **drù**? ePSD2 reads simply **dù** in this meaning)

S

sa sinew, tendon (*šer'ānu, gīdu*); string, cord; net (*šētu*)

sa bundle, bunch (*kiššu*)

sa-al-kad₅ net sack

sa-ga → sa₆-ga, sig₅-ga

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

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

sa-gi bundle of reeds

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

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

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

sa - lá to tie up, bind up, bundle

sa-pàr (sa-bàr), sa-bar (hunting) net

sa-šuš throwing net (also as weapon)

sa-tu mountain (< *šadû*)

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

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

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

sá-du₁₁ (a capacity unit, either 18 or 24 **sila** in Sargonic period, see Powell, RLA 7, 507)

sá-du₁₁(-ga) regular offering or provisions

sá - ĝar to advise, counsel (someone **-ra**)

sá - sè to plot, plan strategy

sa₄ → **mu - sa₄, še₂₁**

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

sa₆(g), ša₆(g) to be or become good, excellent; to be beautiful; to be pleasing to; to be pleased with (**-da-**); cf. **igi-a - sa₆** to be a favorite of (**sa₆** is now the preferred reading, at least for OB and earlier; cf. **sig₅**, i.e. **sag₁₀**)

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

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

sa₇-ga well-formed

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

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

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

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

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

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

sàg → **sig**

sag₈(KAL) → **sig₅**

sag₁₀ → **sig₅**

sag₁₁(KIN) to reap, replaces older reading **gur₁₀** in month name **sze-sag₁₁-ku₅** (ePSD2 reads **sag₁₁**)

sagi cupbearer (also written **sagi-a** in Sargonic texts)

saĝ n. head; front, fore, beginning; front side (in measurements); surface, top; (financial) capital, original amount (CAD *qaqqadu* 6); man, person, human; slave, servant (G. Farber, AV Klein 108-115)

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

saĝ-bar head hair

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

saĝ-du head

saĝ-du₅ → **sa₁₂-du₅**

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

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

saĝ - ĝar (ĝá-ĝá) to proceed, venture against, attack, (dare to) oppose

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

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

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

saĝ-ĝiš-ra-a murder

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

saĝ-il-la proudly, with head held high

saĝ - kal to give preference, prefer

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

saĝ - kéš to organize

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

saĝ-ki forehead, brow

saĝ-ki - gíd to furrow the brow, frown

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

^{giš}**saĝ-kul** bolt, lock; door knob (Heimpel, Gudea Cyl A Commentary)

saĝ-men crown

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

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

saĝ-níĝ-GA-ra financial/business capital; amount available before crediting or debiting The rdg. **-gur₁₁-ra** is still current; for rdg. **-ga-ra** see disc. s.v. **ĝar**

saĝ-rib → **sag-kal**

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

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

saĝ - sè(g) (or now **sig₁₀**) to entrust; to take care of, tend to, attend (*paqādu*)

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

saĝ - šúm to hurry, rush (into combat) against, attack (*hāšū*)

saĝ-šu₄ → **saĝšu**

saĝ-ur-saĝ (a member of the cultic personnel of Inanna, perhaps a "cult warrior" figure who engages in mock combat in her honor? Cf. Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma, p. 225; Attinger, AV Krecher 43f. refs.)

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

saĝ-ús regular, constant, reliable; constant supporter

saĝa chief (temple or palace) administrator (some including ePSD2 read **saĝĝa**, conventional reading is

still **sanga**; cf. **diĝir** versus conventional reading **dingir**) (*šangû*)

saĝšu(ŠU₄+SAĜ), **saĝ-šu₄** helmet, head covering (usually with wool or copper determinative); pot cover (Nisaba 15/1, 404)

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

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

sakar → **u₄-sakar**

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

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

sal-la fine

SAL → **munus, saĝ-munus**

sám, šám price (note contrast of OB verb **sa₁₀** versus noun **sa₁₀-ám**; cf. **sa₁₀** and see discussion in Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-155)

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

sanga → **saĝa**

santak⁽²⁻⁴⁾ (i.e. **saĝtak**) cuneiform wedge (Klein, RA 80, 3f.)

sar garden plot; an area measure = 1/100 **iku** = 1 sq. **nindan** = ca. 38.28 sq. meters = ca. 412 sq. feet

sar to write (on), inscribe

sar to run, chase

SAR → **nisi, u₄-sakar**

sè(g), sè(k) or **si(g)** (all three values are readings of the **sig₁₀(SUM)** sign) to become, act, make like, make into; to be equal, equaled; to set, put, place; to cast (in moulds); to provide with. ePSD and others now also include the writing **si(g)** with this meaning.

se₁₂ → **sig₇**

ses → **šeš, sis**

ses-da piglet (so CDLI, passim, in month name **ses-da-gu**₇, see **zé-eh**)

si (animal) horn; horn (the musical instrument, cf. **si gú** - **ra** to sound a horn); horn-shaped thing; tip, point

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

si, sù(g), si-(g) to be(come) full; to fill or occupy a space, container, area; to cover, put all over, or to completely occupy an area or surface; to store; to pile up (*šapāku*); to inlay, overlay, coat; to sink (a well, post, peg, into the ground); to do fully; to suffice, be enough; to add (interest to) (Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 142 + n. 77) The verb has dual syntax: to fill into (older), to fill with (newer). The reading was traditionally **si(g)**, for which OB examples are attested, but it is now being read **si** without an Auslaut in the meaning 'to fill' at least, with a variant → **sù(g)** (see Attinger, ZA 98, 12 + n. 2). ePSD now links most instances of **si(g), si-ig** with **sè(g)** 'to put, place'. Compare however OB Akk. *ina qātī mullū* 'to put (enemies) into the hands of, hand over' (e.g. RIME 4.3.7.7:75) which similarly combines the ideas of 'to put' and 'to fill'. A dedicated study of these verbs is needed; cf. Lämmerhirt, Šulgi F, p. 63.

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

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

^{giš}**si-ġar** (door) bolt, bar

si-i-tum (Akk.) remainder, balance (of a settled account [ePSD2])

si-ig → **sig**

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

si-il → **KA-tar - si-il, a-nir - si-il**

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

si-im → **šèm**

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

si-im(-si-im) - a₅ to smell, sniff

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

si-muš radiance; (describing animal horns and the horned crown of deities, Peterson, AoF 45 [2018] 178)

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

si-sá just, righteous; just person; straight (CUSAS 33, 187)

^{anše}**si-sí** → **sisi**

si(g) → **sè(g)**

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

si₁₂-si₁₂ → **sig₇**

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

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

SIG → **šed₇**

sig(-ga), si-ga → **a-sig**

sig → **siki**

SÍG.SÛ → ^(túg)**suluhu**

sig (sàg), si-ig to strike, beat upon, beat down, fell; to make tremble, quake. Some now read **sàg** with Proto Ea 490. The verb has dual syntax: to make something beat upon (earlier), to beat with something (later) (connected with **ság - du₁₁** 'to scatter' by ePSD) (cf. Samit, MC 18, 128)

sig₄ (šeg₁₂) brick; brickwork, brick walls (**sig₄** is conventional; the newest reading is **šeg₁₂** for which cf. Emesal **še-eb**)

SIG₄ - gi₄ → še₂₅ - gi₄

sig(-al)-ùr/ur₅-ra baked, fired brick (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 193f.)

sig₅, si-ig, sig to be(come) good, fine, pleasing, beautiful (by-form of **sa₆(g)**); see also **a-sig**)

sig₅(-ga), si(-ig)-ga, sig₁₅(KAL) good, high or best quality, pleasing, beautiful. Now being read **sag₁₀(SIG₅)** and **sag₈(KAL)** for early periods (cf. **sa₆-ga, sa-ga**) (Marchesi, Ebla and its Landscape [2013] 288 n. 54). But a new OB bilingual lexical text gives together both /sig/ and /sag/ pronunciations (Klein & Moussaieff, From the Workshop of the Mesopotamian Scribe [2019] 92)

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

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

sig₇(-ga), sig₁₇, (reduplicated **si₁₂-si₁₂**) green, yellow, tan; verdant (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 56) Cf. **kù-sig₁₇(GI)** and **si₁₂/sig₁₉(SAR)-ga** (references Schrakamp AoF 42 [2015] 196-198). Cf. **nisi(g)(SAR)** greenery

sig₇ (perhaps better **se₁₂** or **si₁₂**) plural of → **ti(l)** and **lu₅(g)**

SIG₇ → a-gàr

SIG₇-a blind, blinded (worker), probably to be read **se₁₂-a** with a by-form of **zé** ‘to tear out’ (see Cooper, CDLI CDLN 2010/5, Steinkeller JCS 65 [2013] 69-71, Heimpel KASKAL 6 [2009] 43-48)

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

sig₇-igi eyebrow; arch, lintel (so ePSD2 but DCCLT and others read **úgur-igi**)

sig₁₅(KAL) → sig₅, KAL einkorn

sig₁₀(SUM) → sè(g)

siki (síg, sík) wool, hair (**siki** is now the most common reading)

siki-ba (síg-ba) wool ration

siki-mug wool of poor/inferior quality (*mukku*) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 57 + n. 133, Waetzoldt, Textilindustrie 56-57)

sikil to be pure, clean, pristine, virginal; to purify

sikil(-la) pure, clean

síl(NUN) → si-il

silá street

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

dug silá a jar of 1 silá capacity

silá₄ male lamb

silá₄-ga(-sub-ba) suckling lamb

silá₄-gaba(-k) offering(?) lamb; semi-weaned(?) lamb (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 55) For the genitive cf. Ukg 1 iv 30 **bar silá₄-gaba-ka-ka**. See also Archi-Pomponio, Drehem No. 40; Selz, FAOS 15/1 p. 379.

silá₁₁(ĝ), siláĝ(ŠID) to knead

silá₁₁-ĝá dough; **níĝ-siláĝ-ĝá** (kneaded) dough

silig → šilig

silim to be well, whole, healthy, safe, at peace, in good condition; to fulfill an office or term; to bring a work to completion (Heimpel)

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

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

silim-ma Be well! (imperative)

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

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

sim → si-im

sim-da → **si-im-da**

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

sipa(d) shepherd; chief shepherd

sír to bind together (*rakāsu*)

sír → **zi(r)**

sir₅(NU) (**šír₅**) to spin wool (see also **NU**)

sis(ŠEŠ) (**ses**) v. and adj. (to be) bitter, brackish, saline
For a reading **zah_x** see Steinkeller, NABU 2007 p. 18;
compare also **mun₄(ŠEŠ)** 'salt, brackish'.

sisi(ANŠE.KUR.RA), ^{anše}**sí-sí** (Ur III) horse

sískur, sízkur (a kind of prayer or rite)

su body; flesh; kin, family (e.g. Gilg. & Huwawa A 144); poetic 'substance' (of the country) (cf. **kuš**)

su → **sù, zu**

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

su(g) (**sug₆**) to replace, repay (cf. **sù(g)** in CUSAS 33, 243 referring to Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 144 n. 84)

su-bar the outside of the body

su-din^{mušen}, **šu₄-din**^{mušen} bat (*sutinnu*) (Veldhuis, Education 281)

su-GAN, sù-GAN (a kind of copper?) (see Reiter, Die Metalle, AOAT 249 [1997] passim)

su-kalam(-ma) well-being of the nation

su-lim awesome light, brilliance

su-si(-ig) flayer (*šusikku*); one who removes hair from a pelt (Such-Gutiérrez, JCS 72 [2020] 3-21)

su - zi(g) to have gooseflesh, become frightened (Cunningham, Analysing Lit. Sumerian 89)

su-zi fear, dread

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

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

sù(d) (**sud**) (or **sù** without Auslaut) to sprinkle, spatter (*elēhu, zarāqu, zalāhu*); to decorate (*ulluhu*); to overlay, adorn (*zānu*) (there is some confusion with **sù(g)**)

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

sù(dr), sud-rá distant, remote (in time or space)

sù(dr)-rá-áĝ, sù-áĝ, sud-áĝ (yellowish) gleam (said of moonlight); amber; electrum? (Civil, JNES 23 [1964] 1ff.)

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

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

sù(g) to be full, filled with (-a) (var. of **si(g)**); to be (richly) equipped or embellished/decorated with; to wear (a beard); to be served food (see **ú - sù(g)**)

su₄ → **si₄**

su₆(KAXSA) (**sum₄** or **sun₄**), (**su₄-un** Shulgi E) beard (**sum₄** is the preferred reading in ePSD2)

su₆ - lá to wear a beard

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

su₈(b) → **du**

su₈(g) → **gub**

su₁₆-na → **sun₅-na**

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

sud → **sù(dr)**

^d**sùd(SU.KUR.RU)** patron city-goddess of Šuruppak

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

sug (reed) marsh

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

sug₆ → **su**

suh, suh₂ (suku₅) crown, diadem (Sallaberger, ZA 100 [2010] 183)

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

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

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

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

suh₅ → **suh**

^(kuš)**suhub₁₋₂**, ^(kuš)**suhub₁₋₂** boots, shoes (Paoletti, AV Attinger 275ff.)

suhur (a feature or style of hair)

suhur^{ku6} (a kind of carp)

suhuš sole of the foot; base, foundation

sukkal (or **sukal**, or most recently **sugal₇**) chancellor, minister (traditionally 'vizier'); envoy, messenger, emissary (Wiggermann, ZA 78, 225ff., Cooper, SARI La9)

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

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

^(tùg)**suluhu(SÍG.SÛ)** 'long fleece,' a kind of sheep and fleece, also a kind of garment made from its wool

sum to give (older reading, now replaced by → **šúm**)

sum^(nisi) garlic, onion (ePSD2 now reads **šúm**) (*šūmū*) (Stol, BSA 3, 57-59; Prentice, AV Black 256)

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

sum₄ → **su₆**

sumun(BAD) (suġun), sun v. and adj. (to be) old

sumur → **súr**

sún(GUL), súmun, ú-sún wild cow

sun₅, sun₅-na (su₁₆-na) humble (probably related to **du₉(n)** which is written with the same **BÚR** sign); but note ePSD2 has **sun₇ (sun₅)** 'to be authoritative, haughty'

sun₇(KAL) to be harsh(?), vain(?), haughty(?), authoritative(?) (CAD *šalṭu*)

sun₇-na imperious(ly), triumphant(ly) (CAD *šalṭiš*)

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

sur half-loaf (OIP 104, 292)

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

súr → **zi(r)**

súr-dù^{mušen} falcon (*surdû*)

sùr, sur ditch, trough; (burial) pit (Molina, AV Charpin, 695)

sur_x(ÉRIN) team; workers, work-gang, troop (Presargonic Lagaš, Umma and Adab) (see Steinkeller, NABU 1990/12; Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178; Keetman, NABU 2018/37; Schrakamp, ZA 100 [2010] 144 n. 8) For Presargonic and Sargonic Isin and Nippur texts read **érin**

Š

-šā (a suffix occurring with the fractions 1/3 and 2/3 in older texts, meaning unknown)

šā(g) (šāg₄) heart, inside, interior, middle; womb; (inner) meaning (e.g. Gudea Cyl A 1:28)

šā - bal to breed

šā-bal-bal-a progeny; generation

šā - dab₅ to feel hurt, be worried

šā-du₁₀ young (of humans and animals), infant (originally 'sweetheart' Gelb RA 66 [1972] 4; JNES 24 [1965] 239ff.)

šā-ga-dū a garment 'fastened on the belly' (> šakattū)

šā-gal fodder; food (*ukullū*)

šā-ge - de₆/túm to decide (ePSD2) cf. šā-ge túm-ma favorite (of a deity); also šā - túm/tùm) (*bibil libbi*)

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

šā-ge-guru_{6,7} one's heart's desire

šā-ge - pā to envision inwardly (conventionally 'choose by/in the heart')

šā-gu₄ plowman's assistant

šā - gur₄ to feel wonderful (see Civil *ad* Ninkasi Hymn 61f.; Karahashi, Compound Verbs 144-148)

šā-gār → šāgār

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

šā-hul-gig hatred

šā - húl to gladden the heart, make happy

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

šā-iri inside the city, city-interior

šā-ka-tab fast, fasting

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

šā-lá mercy, pity

šā-lá - sù(g)/tuku to show mercy, be merciful, gracious toward someone

šā-ne-šā₄ supplication, petition

šā - sig to be depressed, anxious

šā-sig depression, sorrow

šā-sù-ga emptiness, nakedness

šā-sur diarrhea

šā-súr-ra raging, furious heart

šā - šed_{7,8} to cool the heart, calm, soothe

šā-tam royal/official accountant or auditor

šā-túm meadow

šā - túm/tùm to decide (see šā-ge - de₆/túm)

šā-zu midwife (*šabsūtu*)

šā₄ → za, ad - šā₄, še - šā₄

šā₅-šā₅(AK) to break off

šā₆(g) → sa₆(g)

šā₆-ga → sa₆-ga

šā₁₃(GÁ)-dub-ba archivist (ePSD2 reads **bisaġ-dub-ba**, i.e. older **pisan-dub-ba**, but compare the variant šā-dub-ba)

šāb → sab

šābra(PA.AL), **sabra** chief administrator of a household, majordomo; municipal overseer of fields

šāgan_x(AMA.GAN(.ŠA)) bearing, pregnant mother (human and animal) (see now Attinger, ZA 95, 274f.)

for rdg. **ama-šagan_x(GAN)** with or without phonetic indicator) (Nisaba 15/1, 409) ePSD2 reads **ama-gan**

šaġa(LÚxKÁR) prisoner, captive; (one to whom an injustice is done, Krecher, AV Matouš II 57). The sign is originally **LÚxĒŠ**, an image of a person tied with a rope (see CDLI P453401); cf. **é-éš(-k)** 'house of rope' = 'jail'. The sign is also read **heš₅** and variants 'to be oppressed, detained, bound' (ePSD2). See Civil, CUSAS 17, 253; Volk, CUSAS 17, 82f.

šaġa(LÚxKÁR)-a - a₅ to make (into a) prisoner

^(dug)**šaġan** (or **šagan, šakan, šáman**) flask (*šikkattu*)

šaġar(GU₇), **ša-ġar**, **še-ġar** starvation, famine, hunger

šagina(KIŠ.NÍTA), **šakkan₆(ĠĪR.NÍTA)** (military) governor; general, commander

šáh(ŠUL), later **šah(ŠUBUR)** pig (cf. **zé-eh**)

šaka(n)ka(KI.LAM) market (price), value (OB reading also **ġanba** or **ganba** according to EPSD2)

^{dug}**šakir** churn

šám → **sám, sa₁₀**

šandana(k)(GAL.NI) gardener, orchard administrator (CUSAS 35, 300)

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

šár to be or make numerous, multiply, increase

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

šár to slaughter (sheep)

šár-ra-ab-du₈ (a field worker)

šatam(LUL), **ša-tam** accountant (Gallery, AfO 27 [1980] 1-36)

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

še (a surface measure, .01 square meter or 33 square centimeters)

ŠE → **niga**

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

še-ba barley ration, grain ration

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

še-er v. and adj. (to be) bright, radiant (*namāru*); brilliance (*šarūru*) (cf. **še-er-zi**)

še-er-gu, šer₇-gu string of fruit (from late Sarg. on); ring-shaped ornament (OAkk) (Civil, Or 56, 235)

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

še-er-ma-al-bé proudly (Emesal for **nir-ġál-bé** = *etelliš*)

še-er-zi (also just **še-er**) gleam, radiance, brilliance (Römer, BiOr 32, 158-162) (*šarūru*)

še-ga willing, obedient

še-ga-bé, še-ga-ne-ne by mutual agreement, with both (or all) of them in agreement

še-ġar → **šaġar**

še-gín glue (also as a paint medium)

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

še - gur₁₀ to harvest grain

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

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

še-lú coriander (*kisibirru*)

še-numun seed barley, seed grain

še - ša₄ to moan, groan

še-šeġ₉ ripe barley

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

še₈(ERIN) (**šěš**), **šeš₄** to cry (usually **ér** - **še₈**) (redupl. **še₈** - **še₈**)

še₂₁(SA₄) (a) (a writing for **sa₄** = *nabû*); (b) (an error for **nú**, i.e. **nu_x(SA₄)**). See Civil, Iraq 23, 168; Wilcke, LE *ad* 35. Veldhuis, Education 284 calls **še₂₁** an "inanimate complement" of **nú** therefore 'to lie down, rest' (said of animals, ePSD2))

še₂₅ - **gi₄(-gi₄)** to cry out, scream, screech. The old reading is **ši_x(d)**. Read now **še₂₅/šeg₁₀** for **KAxŠID** or **še₂₆/šeg₁₁** for **KAxDÚB**. Gudea texts write **šeg₁₂(SIG₄)**. See Zgoll, AOAT 246, 312f.; Samit, MC 18, 97.

šed₇₋₁₁, **še_{4/12/18}**, **se₁₁(SIG)** v. and adj. (to cool), be cool, cold; to soothe, calm, appease (ePSD2 now reads /**sed**/ with various writings) (*pašāhu*)

šêĝ(A.AN), **šeg₇(IM)** to rain; n. rain (also written **šeg₁₄(IM.A.AN)**, **IM.A**, or **IM.A.A**)

še₆(ĝ)(NE), **šeg₆(NE)** to boil, cook, heat, bake (*bašālu*); to fire pottery (Steinkeller, AV Sigrist 186; Nisaba 15/1, 411 n. 775)

šeg₉ ripe (grain)

šeg₉ wild boar; wild sheep(?)

šeg₉-bar (or **šegbar_x(ŠĜ₉)^{bar}**) Mesopotamian fallow deer (conventionally 'wild ram, sheep,' but see Steinkeller, BSA 8, 50)

šeg₁₀₋₁₁ - **gi₄** → **še₂₅** - **gi₄**

šeg₁₂ → **sig₄**, **še₂₅** - **gi₄**

šem → **šim**

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

^{urudu}**šen** (a kind of kettle or ewer, ePSD2 'cauldron') (for the **šen** and **alal** sign forms see Steinkeller, OA 20 [1981] 243-249) (*ruqqu*)

ŠEN → **dur₁₀**

šen v. & adj. (to be) clean, pure

šen-šen very clean, immaculate

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

šer₇(NIR)-da capital crime/offense, serious "felony"; a corresponding punishment. Civil, AV Hallo 75ff. reads **NIR-da**, Emesal **šēr-da**, **še-er-da** (the **šer₇-da** read by some cannot be proved directly; perhaps Akk. *nērtu* 'murder' was the original source for a word ***ner-da**?)

šer₇-gu → **sze-er-gu**

ŠEŠ → **sis**

šěš brother (probably to be read **ses** at least through OB; cf. **se-ès** = **ŠEŠ** Proto-Ea 623)

šěš-gal elder brother; school monitor

šěš-tab-ba companion, partner

šěš, **šeš₄** to cry → **še₈**

šěš₄, **šěš** to anoint, be anointed, anoint oneself; to (rub on) oil (*pašāhu*)

ši-pa-áĝ → **zi-pa-áĝ**

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

šid to count; to recount, recite, read; to count, number among, reckon as; to do an accounting

šid counting; line count (at the end of tablets)

šika (pot)sherd; fragment (of a tablet?); shell, carapace; (fish) scales; cf. **šika-ku₅-da** broken potsherds (Marchesi, SEL 16, 16) (*išhilšū*)

šilam(TÛRxSAL), OS **šilam_x(TÛR)** (domestic) mother cow (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 69-74)

šilanga → **silag(-ĝá)**

šilig (silig) to cease (usually in negated participle **nu-šilig-e** unceasing); to make cease, annihilate

šim, **šem** an aromatic, a substance having a pleasing odor or fragrance (first element of numerous terms for resins) Cf. perhaps **si-im** to smell.

šembulug(ŠIMxÙH) → **bulug_x**

šim-gam-gam-ma + (an aromatic) (Bunke & Sallaberger, AV Owen 51 (*šumlalû?*); Stol, On Trees 16ff.) (*kukru*)

šim-mú herbalist, ‘aromatics grower’

ŠIMxÙH → **bulug_x**

šim-zi-da, **šim-bi-zi(-da)** mascara, kohl (antimony paste)

^{giš}**šinig** tamarisk (Powell, BSA 6, 106f.; Streck, ZA 94 [2004] 250ff., RLA 13, 428ff.) (*bīnu*)

šir song (J.G. Westenholz, AV Klein 350f.) (*šēru*, *zamāru*)

^{uruda}**šir-šir** (or **šēr-šēr**) chains

šir - ra to strike up a song, sing

šir(-re-eš) - du₁₁ to say (as/in) a song, sing (Attinger, *Eléments* 690-695)

šir-nam-šub (a mainly Emesal hymn type, ‘incantation song’) (Flückiger-Hawker, *Urnamma* p. 260-263)

šita (syllabic **eš-da**) (a kind of priest); (a cultic vessel); (a ritual, Steinkeller JANER 19 [2019] 137ff.) Cf. **nam-šita**

šita-ab-(b)a (a kind of priest)

^(giš)**šita** a weapon, mace? (read instead **útug** in some contexts, ePSD registers both words) (*kakku*)

šitim(DÍM), **šidim** (house) builder, mason, bricklayer (*itinnu*) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 128f.; Civil, AV Biggs 27) (< ***šū-dím?** Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 237)

šu hand; handwriting; handle (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 349 n. 11); pounding stone, muller (Civil, *AuOr Suppl.* 22, 132); responsibility of

šu-a - bal to transfer, transmit, hand over (Civil, JCS 28, 79)

šu-a - gi₄ to return to the charge/control/care of (Sallaberger, AV Klein 249f.), to hand over, turn in, transmit, hand down; to repeat (with or without **-a**)

šu-a - si(g) to pay, put full payment into the hand

šu - ba → **šu - bar**

šu - bad to open the hand; to lay hands on, seize, loot (cf. **šu - ba(r)**)

ŠU.BAD → **zípah**

šu - bal to overturn, alter, change (< *šupēlu*)

šu-bal - a₅ to overturn; to replace, change X into **(-a)** Y (Civil, JCS 28, 79f.) Meanings with and without **ak** are discussed by J. Ebeling, *Analyzing Sumerian Literature* 171ff. (*šupēlu*)

šu - bar, **šu - ba(r)** to release, set free; to forget (the original root is **/badr/**; cf. **šu - bad** and see Krecher, AV Kutscher 111-117)

šu - búr to flatten, pat flat (cf. *Sheep and Grain* 158)

šu-búr(-ra) flat of the hand, open hand, palm

šu-búr(-ra) - ra to slap (varies with **tibir - ra** in Šulgi 25 year formula, probably the same word)

šu - dab₅ to (make the hand) seize; to take with the hand

šu - dag to wander; to abandon (cf. **dag**)

šu-daġal - du₁₁ to effect or accomplish much, make great exertions; to become or make widespread (cf. **šu - du₁₁**)

šu - dū to slander, denounce

šu - dū to bind the hands, restrain (cf. **šu-dū** ‘handcuffs’); to capture (cf. CAD K 129a)

šu - du₇ to do, set, perform, prepare, correctly or perfectly; to complete, perfect; to embellish, adorn

šu-du₇(-a) perfect

šu - du₈ to hold (in the hand); to seize, capture; to guarantee, provide surety for (also written “phonetically” as **šu - du₇**, see Samit, MC 18, 121)

šu-du₈-a guarantor; guarantee

šu-du₈-a - gub to establish a guarantee or surety, to serve as guarantor for

šu - du₁₁ to use the hand; to do, effect; to exert oneself; to accomplish (Attinger, *Eléments* 696-703) Cf. **a šà-ga šu - du₁₁** to inseminate

šu-du₁₁-ga accomplishment, creation

šu-gi₄ old one (a person, animal, or thing, e.g. a millstone)

šu - gi₄ → **šu-a - gi₄**, **šu-ġar - gi₄**

šu - gíd to reach out the hand, take, accept; (to perform an extispicy, cf. **máš-šu-gíd-gíd**)

šu - ġal to be or have available; to be, have, or take in hand or possession

šu - ġar to set the hand to, do something (good, worthy), do a favor, to favor

šu-ġar - gi₄ (also **šu - gi₄**) to avenge, take vengeance on, repay (lit. 'to return, send back what was done')

šu-HA → **šu-ku₆**

šu - hu/ru-uz to burn, roast, set on fire (Civil, AV Biggs 32) (< *šūhuzu*)

šu-i barber

šu-íl-la (an Emesal temple prayer)

šu - kár to insult, denigrate

^{giš}**šu-kár** equipment, tools, implements (*unūtu*); (a musical instrument)

šu-kíġ(KIN) service, assignment

šu-kíġ - dab₅ to do a service; to revere; periphrastic: **šu-kíġ-dab₅ - a₅**

šu-ku₆ (**šu-HA(d)**, **šu-peš(d)** or **šu-ku₆(dr)**) fisherman. The old reading is **šu-ha**; most now read **šu-ku₆**. See major discussion in Englund, BBVO 10, 230-236. In view of the variant **peš(HA-gunū)**, the reading might be **šu-peš₁₁(HA)**, assuming that the problem of the Auslaut is the same as that of **kéšdr**. Conversely, **šu-had_x(PEŠ)** has been proposed. ePSD2 reads */šukud/*.

J. Bauer, ZDMG 146 (1996) 183, hesitantly proposes */šukudr/* in the OS Lagaš texts. Cf. Bauer also in his book AWL p. 375f. and see CAD *šukudakku*.

šu - lá to defile, desecrate (Samit, MC 18, 126); to cause a miscarriage (for which see Civil, CUSAS 17, 264f., also for synonyms)

šu-lá consignment (*qīptu*)

šu - luh to wash the hands; to wash, cleanse; periphrastic: **šu-luh - a₅** to clean (a canal) (Civil, AV Biggs 32 + n. 30)

šu-luh lustration, washing ritual (cf. *šuluhhu*)

šu - mú to make grow, emerge; to pray

šu - níġin to circle around/back, make a round trip

šu-níġin(-na) all encompassing

šu-níġin, **šu+níġin** sub-total (CDLI introduces the non-standard reading **šuniġin(ŠU+NIĠIN₂)**)

šu-níġin, **šu+níġin** grand total (ePSD2 reads **šu-níġin-níġin**; CDLI introduces the non-standard reading **šuniġin₂((ŠU+NIĠIN₂.NIĠIN₂)**)

šu-nir standard (Stepien, JCS 64, 23f.)

šu-pe-el-lá - du₁₁ to defile (Attinger, *Eléments* 710-714)

šu - peš to increase, broaden, expand, spread out (MC 21, 84 n. 20)

šu - ri to lay the hand upon; to wring the hands

šu-ri-a, (OS **šu-ru-a**, **šu-rí**) one-half (Civil, Or 56, 234; Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 142)

šu-si finger

šu si - sá to keep in good order

šu-sùh-a - du₁₁ to produce confusion, disturbance (Attinger, *Eléments* 716-718)

šu - šúm to give, entrust

šu-ta - ri to push with the hand (e.g. ELA 290)

šu - tag (reduplicated **da₁₃-da₁₃**) to touch; to play a musical instrument (e.g. Nanše Hymn 44; see Sjöberg, AV Limet 135); to decorate (Attinger, *Eléments* 722f.)

šu-tag - du₁₁ to decorate, adorn (Attinger, *Eléments* 720-725)

šu - tag₄ to dispatch, send out, send over (Civil, AuOr 8, 109-111 reads. **tak₄**, ePSD reads **taka₄**)

šu - ti to take from (-ši-), accept, receive, get, seize, catch; to reach for (the imperf. root is usually **te(ĝ)**); ePSD now harmonizes the **ti/te** root alternation by reading **teĝ₄(TI)** and **teĝ₃(TE)**) **šu** is locative-terminative object in 3rd mill. texts, but absolutive patient later (Schrakamp, AfO 53 [2015] 356)

ŠU.TUR → **tukum-bi**

^{gišv}**šu-úr-me/mén, šurmen(ŠU.ME.EREN)** cypress (the tree, its wood, or its resin); (as aromatic, see Bunke & Sallaberger, AV Owen 49) (*šurmēnu*)

šu - ùr to smoothe, flatten, level off; to erase, rub out, annihilate (imperfective often written **uru₁₂(UR)** as well as **ùr-ru/re**)

šu-ur₆(-rá) → **šúr**

šu - ús to push (open); to drive (animals) cf. UET 2, suppl 47 i 5; to put pressure on, press (persons), cf. BIN 8, 153:9; ePSD2: a) ‘to push open’; b) ‘to send; to lead away; to fetch’

šu - zi to raise the hand (destructively) against; to incite (someone to do something)

šú (šúš), šu₄ (šuš) to (let) fall upon, spread over, apply, cover (especially with nets); to overwhelm, cast down; to become obscure, dark; to set (said of the sun)

šu₄(g) → **gub**

šub to (let) fall, be felled, fell; to throw down, away; to forsake, abandon, dismiss; to give up, leave off; to remove from (-ta-)

šub-ba fallen, collapsed, demolished; abandoned

ŠUB-lugal royal subordinate, vassal(?) (a class of high-ranking personnel in OS Lagash texts) (see Schrakamp, AOAT 101, 699ff.)

šuba(ZA.MÚŠ), šúba(ZA.MÚŠ), šùba(MÚŠ.ZA or MÚŠxZA) bright, shining, pure; multicolored

^(na4)**šùba(MÚŠxZA), šuba** agate(?) (*šubû*)

šubun → **ĝišbun**

šubur → **subur**

^(giš)**šubur** (a wagon or chariot) (*narkabtu*) (Civil, Or 56 [1987] 238f.)

šùd, šùdu (OB Nippur Proto-Ea 329), n. prayer (*ikribu*); v. to pray

šùd - du₁₁ to say a prayer, pray (Attinger, *Eléments* 726-728)

šùd - ša₄ to pray (previously read **šùd - rá**)

^{gišv}**šudul₄** yoke (see ePSD2 for many variant writings; some still read **šudun**)

šuku(dr) subsistence allotment/plot (**šuku** is the conventional reading, ePSD reads **šúkur**, and some now read **pad(r)**. The value **kur₆** does not exist; see Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Legal Texts 69, also Civil, AV Biggs 29 s.v. **kurum**) (*kurummatu*)

šukur thorn, needle; ^{gišv}**šukur**, ^{urudu}**šukur**, spear, lance; stake

^{gišv}**šukur(IGI.KAK)** reed fence, corral (Civil, AuOr 5, 22; Römer, AfO 40/41, 30ff.; Michalowski, Lamentation p. 75 & Royal Correspondence p. 254)

šul young, youthful one (Marchesi, Or 73, 191-3 (some now read **sul**))

šum to slaughter

^{urudu}**šum** saw

^{urudu}**šum-gam(-me)** curved(?) saw

šúm(SUM) to give; to pay (in commodities or a combination of a metal and commodity); to obligate someone or give someone over to do something (cf. NSGU 189:10) The standard older reading **šum** may also be correct in some contexts; see Zgoll, AOAT 246, 311. The other value of this sign, **si/sè**, may cause confusion; cf. Falkenstein NSGU 189:10.

šúm^(nisi) garlic, onion (conventionally read **sum**) (Stol, BSA 3, 57-59; Prentice, AV Black 256) (*šūmū*)

šúm-sikil^(nisi) onion

šúr to be furious, enraged (ePSD2 prefers **sumur**; **šúr** is one of those words that can show a deleted medial nasal sound, cf. **sumun** and **sun** ‘old’)

šúr, súr adj. & adv. furious, angry, haughty; angrily (Civil, AV Biggs 31 s.v. /**sumur**/) (An older syllabic reading **šu-ur**₆(-r_á) in two Presargonic royal inscriptions (Ean 1) cannot be defended.)

šúr-bé furiously, angrily

šúr-dū^{mušen} falcon

šurim(LAGABxGUD%GUD), **šurim**(LAGABxGUD) dung

šuš, šúš → **šú**

šüş → **kuš**₇

^(úg)**šutur**(MAH) finest quality cloth or garment (Michalowski, Correspondence p. 255) (*tuzzu*)

T

ta(-àm) what? (Emesal for **a-na(-àm)**)

ta-aš why? what for? (Emesal for **a-na-aš**)

tab to be parallel, to lie or lay parallel to; to stack (sheaves); to double; to twist, entwine; to link, join, unite; to clasp, grasp, hold; to lock; to sweep away, devastate, level, flatten (*sapānu*) (cf. Michalowski, MC 15, p. 71; Civil, NABU 1987/49)

tab-ba companion; pair, twin; together; cf. **nam-tab-ba** ‘companionship, partnership’ (*tappū*)

táb, tab to burn, glow

tag, tà to touch, prod; to touch wrongly, profane, spoil; to weave; to overlay, face, embellish; to apply, treat with; to broadcast (seed-grain, see Maekawa, ASJ 15, 112); to land (a boat) at a quay

TAG → **sub**₆, **zíl**

tag₄, **tak**₄, **taka**₄ (reduplicated **da**₁₃-**da**₁₃) to remain, be left over; to leave, leave over, leave for the benefit or use of; to abandon, divorce; to remove (see Civil, AuOr 8, 111 in disc. of **šu - tak**₄)

tah → **dah**

tál(PI) to be broad, wide; to widen, expand; to spread out, lay out (cf. **sal**)

tál(-la) wide

tan₄ → **dan**₆

tar to divide, separate, cut; to determine (Steinkeller, RAI 60, 7, cf. **nam - tar**)

tarah → **dàra**

^{giš}**taskarin** boxwood

^(uzu)**te** cheek

te(ĝ) (imperf.), **ti** (perf.) to approach (cf. Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 114f.) ePSD tries to unite the two stems by reading **têĝ(TE)** and **teĝ₄(TI)** thus eliminating the previously accepted stem alternation, but cf. the vowel of Ur III **šu ba-an-ti-iš**.

te(n), te-en (redupl. **te-en-te**) to cool; to soothe, assuage; to extinguish (a fire); to annihilate

te-en cool, cold; **te-te-en** very cool (Sjöberg, AV Jacobsen [2002] 232; the root was originally **te-me-en** like **sun/sumun**)

te-eš, téš (OB) voice (*rigmu*)

te-eš → **téš**

TE.ME → **ní-te**

temen, te-me(-n) foundation, perimeter, marked-off area; foundation deposit Originally the pegs which mark out the foundation plot, see Dunham, RA 80, 31-64; Civil, AV Biggs 27; Brunke, AV Attinger 40 n. 7, Schaudig, AV Kienast 454ff. For revealing context see RIME 1.1.7.2, 6f. For remnants of linen clothing on Šulgi’s foundation pegs see Steinkeller, NABU 2020/107 with photos (*temennu*)

temen - si(g) to lay a foundation (originally to sink the pegs marking out the foundation, e.g. RIME1 1.7.2 lines 6-7 **úr-bé ki-šè temen ba-si**) 'at its (the temple's) base into the earth he buried (this) foundation deposit'

téš modesty, shame; vigor, pride; (a euphemism for vulva) (cf. **lú téš nu-zu/tuku** shameless person)

téš, te-eš unity, oneness; each one, one another (connect with **diš** 'one')

téš-a, téš-ba, téš-ta together, as one

téš-a sè-ga(-bé) put together as one, acting in unity

téš-bé, téš-bi-šè as one, together, all together

téš-bé - gu₇ → **UR-bé - gu₇**

téš - du₁₁ to shout together, roar(?) (see **te-eš** voice)

ti(l), ti-il v. to live, be alive; to revive; to dwell, reside (the plural root is **sig₇/se₁₂** See Attinger NABU 2020/2 for reading /še/; Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.; Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 135); n. life (cf. **nam-ti(l)**)

ti → **te(ĝ)**

^{uzu}**ti** rib; ^{uzu}**ti-ti** ribs, ribcage

^(giš)**ti** arrow

ti - bal turn sideways, onto the side

ti-gi₄-lu^{mušen}, ti-gid₂^{mušen}-lú (Gudea) (a bird) (Civil, NABU 1987/48; Veldhuis, Education 187; Bauer, AV Klein 19-22) For the related musical instrument see **tigidlu**.

ti-la alive, living, while alive

ti-lim-da/dù a water vessel (ePSD2) (cf. **dilim**)

^{giš}**ti-zú** barbed arrow(?), arrow point(?)

tibir(TAG), tibir(TAGxŠU) usually translated 'fist', but perhaps better 'palm, (cupped) hand' (Civil, AV Biggs 27) (*upnu*) See also → **šu-búr**

tibir - ra to slap, strike with the palm (**tibir** varies with **šu-búr-ra** in Šulgi 25 year formula, presumably the same term)

tibira (dibira) metal and wood craftsman (also involved in the making of statues). Wr. **DUB.NAGAR** through Ur III, then **URUDU.NAGAR** in OB. (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 176; Steinkeller, AV Postgate [2017] 55s; Sjöberg, AV Limet 127f.) (*qurqurru*)

tigi(NAR.BALAĜ), tigi(BALAĜ.NAR) (a kind of drum); (a hymn type, in OB a hymn of praise, which may contain blessings for the king, consisting minimally of **sagida** and **saġara** sections); (in OB a kind of musician (*tigú, tigītu*), cf. F. Vulliet, AV Black 129; Michalowski, AV Bieliński [2019] 459f.)

^{giš}**tigidlu/a(ŠA₃.TAR or DI.TAR)** (a musical instrument named after a bird) (Civil, NABU 1987/48; Veldhuis, Education 187) (see **ti-gi₄-lu^{mušen}**)

til, (ti(l)) in OB legal) v. to be finished, ended, completed, done with; to finish off, bring to an end (cf. the legalistic phrase **inim-bi al-til** this matter is closed); adj. completed, full, entire

tilla crossroads; town square, marketplace

tin wine (Badler, BaM 27 [1996] 42, identified a residue in an excavated pot as that of a "grape liquid, most probably wine," suggesting that wine was known in Mesopotamia as early as the late Uruk period.)

TIN → **kúrun**

^(giš)**tir** forest, (riverine) grove

^d**tir-an-na** rainbow

titab(BARA₂.MUNU₄), titab(GÚG₂.MUNU₄) cooked beer mash (Damerow, CDLJ 2012:2 § 4.12); 'Treber-kuchen' (Sallaberger, AV Attinger 318f.) (*tīāpu*)

tu^{mušen} (tum₁₂) dove, pigeon

tu(d), ù-tu(d) to be born, reborn, begotten; to give birth, engender, beget; to form, create (statues) (some now read **(ù-)dú**) Note Laws of Urnamma epilogue g17: **ki-sikil iri-na ù nu-tu-da hé-me-eš** 'May the maidens of his city be ones unable to give birth!'

tu(r) (tur₃), dú(r) v. to be sick, wounded (Nisaba 15/1, 365); n. sickness; adj. **tu-ra** sick

tu-di-da, tu-di-tum toggle pin, fibula (see Klein, ZA 73, 255-284; Sjöberg, ZA 86, 224f.)

tu-lu to loosen, slacken, relax

^{gis}**tu-lu-bu-um** plane tree or wood

^{im}**tu-ru-na** → ^{im}**durun-na**

tu₆ incantation

tu₇ soup (Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 104f.) (written with the same sign as **útu** tureen)

tu₉ → **túg**

tu₁₀(b)(HÚB), **tu₁₁(b)(HÚBxUD)** to smite, strike, defeat (this meaning has also been associated with the values **hub**, **húb** but ePSD2 keeps them separate)

tu₁₁(b) (var. of **dub** to heap up ?)

túd(SĪG.UZU) to whip

túg, tu₉(g/b) (woolen) garment

túg-A.SU → ^{túg}**aktum**

túg-ba clothing ration

^(li)**túg-du₈** felt maker, fuller (a craftsman making a special type of woven cloth, Sjöberg, AV Limet 128); braider, rope-maker (Nisaba 15/1, 460 n. 868)

túg-du₈-a felt (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 85-93)

túg-mu-dur₇(BU)-ra dirty clothing, rags, mourning garments

túg-níĝ-bàra blanket

túg-šur-gur turban

tuk, tuku (reduplicated **du₁₂-du₁₂**) to acquire, obtain; to have, possess; to marry(**dam-šè - tuku**); to play a musical instrument (cf. reduplicated syllabic variant **du-du** in Dumuzi and Enkimdu 12, Sefati, Love Songs 337)

tuk₄, tuku₄ to tremble, quake, shiver (Foster, RA 75, 189); to buffet, toss about

^{gis}**tukul** mace, weapon, arms (Civl, AV Biggs 33)

tukum-bi, tukumbi, tukum_x(ŠU.TUR)(-bi) if; if not (Heimpel, AV Owen 159 n. 6) For **tukum_x** see Gudea Statue B ix 12 or Lugalzagesi 1, 105.

tukur(LAGAB) important (*kabtu*)

túkur(KAxŠE) to chew, gnaw (*kasāsu*)

túl (public) fountain, well (ePSD2 reads **túl(LAGABxÚ)** and **tu₈(LAGABxTIL)** but note also **pú(LAGABxU)** 'well(-pit)'. The two terms are usually kept separate in the literature, where **pú(LAGABxU)** is distinguished from **túl(LAGABxTIL)**.

túm, tùm to bring in, deliver; to take away (see Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 133) Forms include: **de₆(DU)** perf. sg.; **túm(DU)**, **tùm** imperf. sg.; **lah₄(DU over DU)** or **lah₅(DU.DU)** perf. & imperf. pl. Problems remain, however. In OB there are indications that the sg. forms are **túm** or **tùm** perf. and **túm-mu**, **tùm-mu** imperf. This verb is linked with the verb **ku₄(r)** 'to make enter, bring in' in OS and Ur III (see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21); cf. the Ur III accounting phrase **šà mu-ku_x(TÚM)-ra-ta** 'out of income.' The Emesal equivalent of **túm** is **ir**. See Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557-576 for the following new description: a) bring I = mit sich führen, geleiten 'to lead, escort'. Used only with living persons or animals that can move by themselves. Forms are **túm(DU)** perf.sg., **tùm** imperf. sg., and plural **lah₄** or **lah₅** both perf. & imperf.; b) bring II = liefern 'to deliver (by carrying)'. Forms are **de₆** perf. sg., **tùm**, **túm(-mu)** imperf. sg. V. Meyer-Laurin, ZA 100 (2010) 1-14, considers the situation to be "weitaus komplexer" in OB texts, requiring further study. For the Emesal verbs **ga(-ga)** and **ir**, see Jaques, AV Attinger 193ff.

túm (to be) worthy of, fitting for, suited to (**-a/šè/ra**) (*ana ... šūluku*) (Sallaberger, AV Schretter 573f.; Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 263 + n. 29)

túm-ma (field) produce

tum₉(IM), tumu(IM) wind

tum₉-mar-dú west wind; west

tum₉-mir north wind; north

tum₉-sa₁₂-ti-um east wind; east

tum₉-ùlu south wind; south

tùn (pouch or receptacle); (an ax, often with a wood or copper determinative, probably to be read **àga**)

tùn - bar (or read **àga?**) to split with an ax

tur to be small, young; to diminish, reduce, deduct Cf. the reduplicated substantive **di₄-di₄-lá** (or **du₁₃-du₁₃-lá**) youngsters, little ones, children.

tur, tur-ra small, young; junior, minor (as opposed to adult, Bartash, JCS 70 [2018] 20); brief (cf. **bànda**)

TUR.ŠÈ → **kun₅**

tùr cattle pen, byre

TÙR → **šilam**

tuš to sit, take a seat; to settle, establish residence; to dwell, reside, stay, abide; to take the place of (OS) (Schrakamp, AOAT 401, 707); to besiege, lay siege to (Westenholz, BM 1, 54) The standard grammars state that forms include: **tuš** perf. sg.; **dúr-ru-u(n)** perf. pl., imperf. sg. and pl. or **durun_x(KU.KU)** in Presargonic Lagash texts (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 135; Edzard, Sumerian Grammar p. 78; Steinkeller, Or 48 [1979] 55f. n. 6). But it seems more likely that the distinction is actually **tuš** sg. vs. **dúr(un)** pl. regardless of aspect. The infinitive, for example, is (**tuš-**)**tuš-ù-dè**.

tuš - ĝar → **dúr - ĝar**

U

u ten (Edzard, AV Klein 103); 'many times' (in adverbial expressions like **u-ta**, **u-še₃**, **u-am₃**, see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 70)

u-bar foreigner, resident alien (ePSD2) (*ubāru*)

U.KID (read **šita₄** in → **á-šita₄**)

U.UD.KID → **niĝar**

ú plant, grass; food; grass-fed, free-range (animal)

ú-a food and drink, sustenance; provider (of a temple or land, a common royal epithet) (*zānīmu*)

^{ĝiš}**ú-bíl-la₍₁₋₂₎** charcoal (or 'firewood' in ED texts according to Rubio, JCS 64, 6) (> *upillū*)

ú-du(l), **ú-túl/dúl**, **udul(ÁB.KU)** supervisor of herds, chief shepherd

ú-du₁₁(g) → **udug**

ú-gu/gù - dé to become lost, disappear; to flee, escape

ú-ma-am animals

ú-rum property of (someone), one's own (Krispijn, AV Veenhof 251ff.) cf. **níg-ú-rum**

ú-sal (riverine) meadow, bottom land, lowland (*ušallu*)

ú-sal-la - nú to rest contentedly, live in peace, "lie down in green pastures"

ú-si₄-an(-na) dusk, twilight

ú-sig, **ú-si₁₉** → **uzug₅**

ú - sù(g) to be served food, dine

ú-šim sweet-smelling grasses

ù spoil bank, causeway (Studevant-Nickman, JCS 63, 43-47); high ground(?), island(?) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 132f.)

ù and, also, furthermore, moreover; (as correlative **ù ... ù** either...or, neither...nor) (< Akk. *u*)

ù sleep (*šittu*)

ù(-a), **ù-u₈-a**, **u₈(-a)** Woe! Alas!; lullaby

ù-di → **u₆-di**, **ù-sá**

ù-gul supplication, plea

ù-gul - ĝar to address a plea, pray, plead

ù - ku₍₄₎ to fall asleep, put to sleep (cf. **ù-nu-ku** sleeplessness) (Veldhuis, JCS 60, 30) (*šalālu*)

ù-luh offshoot, (tree) branch; scepter (figurative)
(Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 105 n. 90)

ù-luh(-ha) - sù to send out offshoots, branches (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 88f., 105 n. 90)

ù-ma victory, triumph

ù-mu-un → **umun**

ù-mun, ù-mu-un blood (OB) (*dāmu*)

ù-na ready for battle, ready to attack

ù-na-(a-)du₁₁ letter

ù-nu-ku sleeplessness (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

ù-sá(g) (deep) sleep; a revealing sleep, a revelation
(Zgoll, AV Sjöberg II [2014] 302 + n. 12)

ù-sakar/sar → **u₄-sar**

^{giš}**ù-suh₅(KU)** a species of pine (*ašūhu*) (Powell, BSA 6, 116f.)

ù-sún → **sún**

^{giš}**ù-šub**, ^{giš}**NI-šub** brickmould (see Steinkeller, AuOr 2, 139 for the reading of the variant)

ù-tu(d) → **tu(d)**

u₄(d) (ud) day, daylight; storm; time; time of death (as in the phrase **u₄-da-ni nu-me-a** 'before his time'); at the time of, when (in verbal clauses of the form **u₄ CLAUSE-a-CASE** or in (pronominal) phrases of the form **u₄-(PRONOUN)-CASE**)

u₄-ba then, at this/that time; formerly

u₄-bar₇(NE) midday

u₄-bi-ta since, after that time; as nominal phrase: of earlier days, former time, days gone by (e.g. Ukg 6 iii 20')

u₄-buru₁₄(-ka) (at) harvest time

u₄-da on the day, when, whenever, if; daily; as nominal phrase: of today (e.g. Ukg 6 iii 23'), cf. **u₄-da-ta** after

today; as correlative **u₄-da ... u₄-da** whether ... or (e.g. Ukg 4 19:25/29/38)

u₄-da-tuš jester, bear tamer(?) (D'Agostina, RA 106 [2012] 89-99)

u₄-dè-eš like the daylight

u₄-è sunrise, east (perhaps to be read **utu-è** in contexts with a variant ^d**utu-è**, cf. Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 260)

u₄-kúr-šè at a different time, in the future (OB legal)

u₄-nú(-a) day of the disappearance of the moon

U₄.^dNANNA → **iti₆**

u₄-sakar(SAR) crescent (of the moon); day of the first visibility of the new moon, beginning of the month. Perhaps to be pronounced [**uskar**]; cf. the Akk. loan *uskāru*. (Rubio, JCS 64, 7)

u₄/ù-sar - a₅ to sharpen, make pointed (previously read **u₄-sakar**, but see Civil, JNES 43 (1984) 284; Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 245f.) (*šēlu*)

u₄-sud-rá/da distant (future) days, long time; cf. **u₄-sud-rá-aš/šè** unto distant days, forever

u₄-šú sunset

u₄-šú-uš daily

u₄-tu(-ud)-da day of birth

u₄-ul-lí-a, u₄-ul-la in olden times, in days of old (cf. Akk. *ullū*)

u₄-ul-lí-a-aš unto distant (future) days, forever; a synonym is **ul-šè** forever after

u₄ - zal to pass, said of time; to spend, pass the time (in some activity); let the time pass, waste time, be late

u₄-zal-le(-da) (at) daybreak, dawn, morning (cf. **á-u₄-zal-le**)

u₅^{mušen} wild goose (the iconic bird of Nanše) (Veldhuis, Education 294f.)

u₅ to mount, board; to ride (on); to transport

^(gš)**u**₅ superstructure; cabin (of a boat); high-water (mark)

u₅-**bi**^{mušen} (a bird)

u₆(**g**) awe, awesome vision or sight

u₆-**ga** awesome, awe inspiring, wondrous

u₆-**di**, **ù**-**di** awe, amazement, astonishment, wonder, marvel; daze, stupor (cf. **u**₆-**di**-**da** which inspires awe (OB), cf. **ù**-**sá** sleep)

u₆ - **du**₁₁ to admire, wonder, marvel at, be in awe of; to provoke, inspire awe (Attinger, *Eléments* 739-749)

u₆-**nir**, **é**-**u**₆-**nir** ziggurat (complex) (*ziqqurratu*) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 329-331)

u₈ ewe (see also **lahar**)

u₈(-**a**) → **ù**(-**a**)

u₁₁-**ri**(₂)-**in**, **ù****ri**(**n**) eagle

u₁₈-**lu** → **ù****lu**

u₁₈-**ru** → **uru**₁₆

ub, **ib** corner (angle); niche, recess; shrine; room

ub-**lil**-**lá** open air shrine (in a wall niche) (George, AV Black 114) (*ibratu*)

ub-**šu**-**ukkin**-**na** assembly (esp. poetic)

^{kuš}**ub** (a kind of drum)

ub₄ pit, hole (cf. **ab**)

ubur teat, (human) breast; spout (of a vessel); see also → **akan** ‘udder’

ud₅ → **uzud**(**ÚZ**)

udru^{duru5} (so CDLI, ePSD2: **úd**-**duru**₅) green emmer, ‘soaked emmer’ (ePSD2) For the month name **iti** **ZÍZ**-**A** see Civil, JCS 65 [2013] 31, but see also **zíz**

udu sheep, ram (Keetman NABU 2012/15 argues against modern more exotic pronunciations)

udu-**aslum**_x(**A.LUM**) long-fleeced sheep (*aslu*) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 52)

udu-**siki**(-**k**) sheep raised for wool

^(d)**udug**, **ú**-**du**₁₁(**g**) male genie, spirit (good or evil); demon

údug → **útug**

udun(**U.MU**) oven, kiln

ug the Arabian leopard *nimr* (Heimpel, Gudea Cyl B commentary, conventionally ‘lion’)

ug₅, **ug**₇ → **úš**

uga^{mušen} raven

ugu(**U.KA**), **úgu**(**A.KA**) (or **a-gù**) pate, top (of the head) (*muhhu*); account (Englund, BBVO 10, 72 n. 242; Hilgert, OIP 121, 385)

úgu-**a** - **ġar** to charge to, put to the account of or at the disposal of

úgu-**a** - **tuku** to hold against/over someone

ugu₄(**KU**), **ugu** progenitor (male or female), begetter, engenderer

^{ugu}**ugu**₄-**bi** monkey

ugula foreman, overseer; officer; platoon leader (Schrakamp, AOAT 401, 694)

ugula-**ġešta**/**ġeš**-**da** officer (in charge) of sixty (men) (Steinkeller, ZA 69, 176-187)

úgur(**SIG**₇) lintel (cf. **úgur**-**ig** door lintel, Gudea Cyl A 25:10) (many read simply **sig**₇ or **SIG**₇)

úgur-**igi** eyebrow (*šu'ru*) (so DCCLT; ePSD2 and others read simply **sig**₇-**igi** or **SIG**₇-**igi**)

ùġ people, population (reading **ukù** is obsolete; some maintain the older reading **un** as with **alam/alan** rather than **alaġ**)

ùġ-**da**-**ga** nearby folk, neighbors (lit. 'people at (one's) side') (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 198)

ùĝ-íl bearer, porter

ùĝ-lu-a teeming people, multitude

ùĝ-šár-ra numerous people(s), multitude(s)

uĝnim(KI.KUŠ.LU.ÚB.ĜAR) army (conventionally read **ugnim**; for etymology < **ùĝ-nim** see Selz, AV Römer 317)

uĝnim^{ki} military encampment (Michalowski, MC 15, p. 151; Steinkeller, NABU 2012/42)

uh, úh spittle, slaver, mucus, phlegm; foam (wr. **ah**, ^a**ah** in Gudea) (cf. **uš₁₁**)

uh - du₁₁ to spit Cf. ^a**ah-du₁₁-ga** spittle (of sorcery) Gudea Cyl B 4:16

úh-luh cough (literally 'cleaning out phlegm')

ukkin, ukken, unken assembly (for an etymology see Selz, AV Römer 316f.)

uktin(SIG₇.ALAM) (facial) features (*bunnannu*) (cf. **úludin**)

úku(r) (**ùkur**) poor (person), pauper

úkuš(HÚL) cucumber

ul, ul-lí-a, ul-la adj. remote, distant in time (past or future); ancient, primeval; n. ancient time, antiquity (< *ullûm*) Cf. **u₄-ul-lí-a(-aš)**, **ul-šē** 'forever'

ul a Presargonic capacity measure = 1/4 **gur-saĝ-ĝál** = 36 **sila** = ca. 30 liters or 8 gallons

ul^{uruda} copper rosette (Ur III, e.g. CDLJ 2012:1 §3.11.1)

ul n. joy, happiness, pleasure; bud, flower, blossom (see Steinkeller, *Iranica Antiqua* 37 [2002] 361-365; Flückiger-Hawker, *Urnamma* 201f.); beauty; adj. beautiful

ul - a₅ to rejoice

ul-a, ul-la with joy, joyfully

(^{kuš})**ùl**(KIB), (^{kuš})**hùl**(KIB) reins, leash (Woods, AV Biggs 327f.)

ul₄ to hasten, hurry, be quick; to hurry, harrass (someone), put pressure on (*urruhu*) (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

ul₄-hé base of heaven, horizon (Frayne, RIME 1, 127) (*šupuk šamê*)

ul₄-la-bé quickly

(^{tumu})**ùlu, u₁₈-lu**, south wind; storm; sandstorm

ùlu-di(d) lamentation singer (perhaps derived from **i-lu-di** ?)

uludin(KI.KAL), **úludin**(SIG₇.ALAM) form (*nabnītu*); sign (*ittu*) (previously read /**ulutin**/, cf. also **uktin**)

ulušin(KAŠ.ZÍZ.AN), **ùlušin**(KAŠ.ZÍZ.A.AN) emmer beer

um-ma old (wise) women, alderwoman

um-me-ga(-lá) → **éme-ga(-lá)**

um-me-da, umme(UMxME)-**da** → **éme-da**

um-mi-a master scribe, craftsman, schoolmaster

umah(LAGABx(Ú.A)) swamp, marsh (*mihšu, agammu*)

umbin (human) nail; claw, talon, hoof

umbisaĝ(ŠID) scribe; scholar (Veldhuis, AV Sjöberg 2, 244)

^{kuš}**ummu(d)**(A.EDIN.LÁ) (**ummud**) waterskin (*nādu*)

umun, ù-mu-un lord (Emesal for **en**, also for **nin** in male gods' names, e.g. Nanše B iv 20)

úmun(DE₂) (some read **umum**) knowledge, cleverness; cf. **é-úmun** (music) conservatory (Michalowski, apud Pruzsinszki & Shehata, *Musiker und ihre Rolle ...* [2010] 201-203)

umuš good counsel, advice; discernment, judgment, sense; mind

UN → **kalam, ùĝ**

ùn(BÁD), **un** to be high

ùnu(BÀD)(-na), un(-na) high (cf. **ġi₆-ù/un-na** midnight, **si-ùn-na** high point, zenith, **nin un gal** 'great high queen' CDLI P432234:3) (cf. also → **an(-na)**)

unu(g)^{ki} the city Uruk

únu(TE.UNU), unu₆(TE.AB), únu-gal deity's private chamber, cella, sanctuary; divine dining room, banquet hall

ùnu(d) (chief) cattle herdsman, cowherd

ur beast of prey, dog, lion. In personal names of the type **ur-^dDN** most now translate 'dog of DN' although some have connected this **ur** with the pronoun **ur₅** and translate 'he of, the one of'. In names of the type **^dDN-ur-ġu₁₀** all now read **téš** 'dignity, pride' or the like. For a sense 'servant, slave' see Civil, JCS 65, 48 + n. 95. (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 318; Cavigneaux, CM 19, 48-52)

ur-bar-ra wolf

ur(-bé) - gu₇ to press, clash together, fight in a pack (reading uncertain, cf. **téš-bé & UR.UR**) (M. Green, JCS 30, 153; Michalowski, Lamentation p. 70; A. Cavigneaux, CM 19, 50)

ur-gi(r) (domesticated) dog

ur-gi₇-tur (var, **ur-tur**) puppy

ur-mah lion

ur-saġ hero, warrior

ur-ur, UR%UR single combat, man to man (i.e. hand-to-hand) combat (Cavigneaux, CM 19, 50). Some read **téš-téš**. Note the ePSD reading **lirum₈(UR%UR)**, Borger MZL **liri₈** and cf. **lirum**. Cf. **ġiš ur-ur-e/šè - lá** to engage or compete in combat.

úr leg(s), hip(s), loin(s); lap; private parts; bottom, base, foundation, foot (of a tree or mountain)

ġiš úr tree trunk; log

ùr to sweep over/away, wipe off/away, flatten, level, destroy; to slide, slither, drag; to rub, massage (with oil BIN 8, 335)

ùr roof, ceiling (cf. **ġiš-ùr**) For roof construction methods see Heimpel, CUSAS 5, 173f.

(ú-)ùr → ur₇(NÍNDaxÚ.AŠ)

ur₄ to gather, assemble; to collect (Veldhuis, JCS 65, 179); to pluck (sheep)

ur₅ spirit(s), mood; liver

ur₅(-ra) (interest-bearing) loan (*hubullu*)

ur₅ this, this way, thus, so; negated: never

ur₅-re thus, therefore (lit. 'this-ly' > thusly)

ur₅-gin₇ like this, thus

ur₅ - ša₄ → mur - ša₄

ur₅-šè(-àm) because of this, thus, therefore

ur₅-tuku debtor

ur₅ - ug₇ to despair (Tinney, Nippur Lament 138 *ad* 36)

ur₇(NÍNDaxÚ.AŠ), Ur III (ú-)ùr father-in-law (Civil, CUSAS 17, 235)

uraš earth (> **urta** in the name **^dnin-urta**) (Civil, JCS 65, 57); **^duraš** as divinity, counterpart to **an** (*antu*)

uri → ki-uri

ur^{udu}URI (a large metal container) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 32; Civil, JCS 65, 54)

úri^{ki}(m), uri₅^{ki}(m) the city Ur

ùri(n) gate-post, gate-pole (Heimpel, JNES 46, 208f.); standard

ùri(n) (urin) blood; bloody (cf. Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 251)

ùri(n) → u₁₁-ri-in

uru^(ki), úru city, town; (referring to a specific city?) Most now read **iri** with Edzard, AV Civil 77-79, but see Lambert's strenuous rebuttal, AuOr 10, 256-258. Attinger, ZA 88, 167 n. 11, states that the OB writing **úru** is "in origin certainly the Emesal form of **iri**." Mittermeyer AbZ, reads **eri**, now accepted by many.

uru-bar(-ra) outskirts, suburbs

uru₄ to plow, till

uru₁₆(n)(EN), uru₁₇(ULU₃), u₁₈(ULU₃)-ru high, lofty, giant; powerful, mighty, strong (Ludwig, Išme-Dagan 107-113; Alster, AV Klein 10f.); n. tower (Klein, AV Hallo 126) Cf. **u₁₈-ru-bi** 'its high part', the name of a 3-line rubric at the end of some OB hymns.

urudu, uruda (also **a-ru₁₂(EN)-da** in Presargonic Lagaš) copper (Reiter, AOAT 249, 149ff.) (Perhaps < IE *roudhous, Foster, Umma in the Sargonic Period 33; but see also Yuhong, AV Klein 388f.)

urugal (or **irigal**) netherworld; grave (poetic)

us-ga (a kind of priest?); treasury(?) (previously translated as 'fattening pen') (see Michalowski, Lamentation p. 104f.)

ús to be adjacent to, border on, come or bring up next to (-e); to lie or lean against, upon; to lay down (a nest); to moor (a boat); to follow, go immediately behind, chase after

ús (ePSD2 **uš**) (unit of) length; long side (in measurements)

ús(-sa) second quality, second one

^(an)**usan**(GÚ-*gunû*) → **an-usan** evening

^{kuš}**usàn, ù-sa-an** whip (for construction and parts see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 72)

usar, ušar, ùsar, ùšur friend, neighbor; cf. **ùsar da-gi₄-a** 'neighbor' (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 242f.) (*šē'u, šē'itu*)

ussu eight (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

usu(Á.KAL), **ù-su** physical strength, power; labor-force

uš building lot, foundation (platform)

uš-bar weaver

úš, uš_x(MUNSUB) death; blood (perhaps read **uri₄** and connect with **ùri?**) (Bonecki, SEL 25, 2) (*dāmu*)

úš(TIL), ug₇(TIL), ug₅(BĀD) to die, make die, kill In OS **úš** is used for imperf. sg., **ug₅/ug₇** elsewhere. In Ur III Drehem, **ug₇** is used for a group of dead animals of the same kind, **ug₇-ug₇** for a variety of dead animals (Sallaberger, AfO 40/41, 53; Heimpel, JAOS 119, 523 contra Steinkeller, ZA 71, 25). The **úš** vs. **ug₇** distinction may not have been maintained much beyond the Ur III period after which only **ug₇** is used.

uš₁₁(KAXÚŠ) deadly spittle, venom, poison (cf. **uh** and note that **uš₁₁** also has the value **uh₄**)

ušbar(ÚRXNUN) mother-in-law, father-in-law

úšu thirty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

ušum serpent

ušumgal(GAL+UŠUM), **ušum-gal** great serpent, "dragon" (poetic)

ùšur → **usar**

utah(U+GA) sky, heaven

utu sun(light); ^d**utu** the sun god Utu, city-god of Larsa and Sippar

^(d)**utu-è** sunrise, east (some read **u₄-è** when determinative is lacking)

utu-šú → **u₄-šú**

utu(w)a(LAK 777) breeding ram; stud

útug, údug mace (reading **šíta** is obsolete according to some, but ePSD2 registers both words) (Veldhuis, Education 98-100, equates with **mi-tum/middu**)

útul tureen (written with the same sign as **tu₇** soup)

uz^{mušen} (wild) duck (Veldhuis, Education 303) (the determinative is often omitted to avoid a double **HU** sign). Cf. **bibad**(ÚZ.TUR) duck (Owen, Nisaba 15/1, 364)

uz-ga ePSD2: 'a priest; goods, treasure' The **é-uz-ga** was a building associated with processing of domesticated and wild animals, but not 'fattening shed' (See Englund, CDLJ 2002/1 §4a and Johnson, CDLB 2004/2 §3.2 for discussion and earlier references)

ÚZ → uzud

uzu flesh, meat; determinative for body parts and meat cuts

uzu-a-bala meat broth (*ummar mē šīri*) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 49 + n. 5)

uzud(ÚZ) (female) goat, nanny goat Some maintain the old reading **ūz**; others (e.g. CDLI) hypothesize a form **ud**₅. Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 47, assumes **uzud** loses the second /u/ when another vowel follows, becoming /**uzd**/.

uzud-saĝ bellwether; foremost one, leader

uzug₅, **usug**₅ sexually unclean (syllabic writings exist, especially in Gudea texts, e.g. **ú-sig**, **ú-si**₁₉(**KAxUD**), **ú-zug**₄)

Z

za (precious) stone (for paleography of the **za**₇ sign see CUSAS 33, 309-311)

za An old auxiliary verb appearing in the **dub-dab**₅ - **za** onomatopoeic constructions, for which see Civil, JCS 20, 119ff.; Römer, SKIZ 182f.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff. Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 50, suggests **za** = **ša**₄ = **ša**₅(**AK**). Bauer, AoN 19, 7, suggests 'tönen' or the like. Cf. **ki(-a) - za**

za-am-za-am (a musical instrument)

^(giš)**za-ba-lum** (a variety of juniper?) (< *supālu*)

za-dím, **zadim** lapidary, stone cutter

^{na4}**za-gìn** lapis lazuli (lit. 'mountain stone')

za-gìn lustrous, bright, shining; pure; blue

za-lam(-ĝar) tent

za-pa-áĝ voice, sound; tumult; throat (cf. **zi-pa-áĝ**)

^{giš}**za-ra** pivot stone or cap, door socket

ZA-tenû → **ad**₄

zà(g) (zag) (right) side, shoulder; (outer) edge, outskirts; border, frontier; end, limit, cf. **zà-bi-šè** to its end, completely; **zà-bi-a** beside it

zà(g) owner's mark, emblem (cf. **zà - šú**)

zà(-ĝar-ra) shrine

zà - dib to pass in front, go at the fore, pass by (*etēqu, bā'u*)

zà-du₈ threshold; door jamb (ePSD2) (*sippu*)

zà-gal, **zà-gu-la** seat, chair of honor (Michalowski, Correspondence 443f.; Sjöberg, ZA 65, 219ff.)

zà-hi-li^{nisi} conventionally 'cress,' but Civil, AuOr 5, 30f. translates 'a prickly plant' and Ferwada, Isin 43 translates '(seed of) Vicia ervilia,' i.e. bitter vetch

zà - kéš to bind, fasten; to don, gird on (garments, weapons)

^{giš}**zà-mí** lyre or perhaps harp; see Lawergren & Gurney, Iraq 49, 40ff. (Attinger, NABU 2020/2); a horizontal harp or lute (Michalowski, apud Pruzsinszki & Shehata, Musiker und ihre Rolle ... (2010) 218-224, 228-229) (*sammû*)

zà-mí/me praise; (a type of OB hymn of praise, also a doxology in such a hymn) For discussion of readings see Attinger, NABU 2020/2 (/zamen/)

zà-mí - du₁₁ to say/sing the praises of (Attinger, Éléments 755-761)

zà-mu(-k) end of the year, New Year

zà-še strong thighs, running ability

zà - šú/šu₄ to apply an owner's mark; to brand (Foxvog, ZA 85, 1-3), cf. **zà-šu**₄ branded (person), MAD 1, 278 3 (OAKk)

^{urudu}**zà-šú** branding-iron

zà - tag to push away, shove aside, reject; to overwhelm, overthrow

zà-u tithe, tax (Green, JCS 36, 93-95)

zà - ús to adjoin, border on (Jagersma Grammar §29.4.9)

za₇ → **za**

zabar, zàbar (OS) bronze (Reiter, AOAT 249, 288ff.); bronze vessel, bronze-ware, bronzes; mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)

zabar-dab₅ (a powerful royal official) (Charpin, Clergé d'Ur 236-240; Sallaberger, Der Kultischer Kalender I 211 n. 997; 231 n. 1103 "etwa oberster Mundschenk")

zabar-šu hand-mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)

zadim → **za-dím**

záh, zàh v. to flee, escape; n. fugitive

zal to flow; to melt; to pass (time), spend time (at a place -a, cf. Falkenstein NSGU 69:6)

zalog v. and adj. (to be) pure, shining, bright; to be clean, pristine (cf. **kuš zalog-ga** cleaned hides, CUSAS 13, 286; CUSAS 20, 197 unless to be read **dág-ga**)

zípah(ŠU.BAD) (earlier **zapah**) palm of the hand; span (= ½ **kuš** = ca. 9 3/4 inches) (CDLI reads **šu-bad**) (Civil, AV Biggs 23) (*ūtu*)

zar, zàr (hay)stack, sheaves; heap, mound (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 91f.)

zar - du₈ to heap (sheaves) in stacks

zar(-re-eš) - tab to gather up or pile (grain stalks) into stacks

zar-re-eš - tál/sal to lay out (grain stalks) in stacks

ze(r) → **zi(r)**

zé(r) → **zi(r), bu(r)**

zé-eh, zah, zahda(ŠÁH.ZÉ.DA), ses-da piglet (cf. **šáh**) (*šahû*) (Steinkeller, NABU 2007 p. 18)

zèh (read now → ^{munus} **áš-gàr**)

zermuška/u(KÍD.ALAN) copper smith(?) (see Civil, Practical Vocabulary A (ARES 4, 2008) 128f.)

zi life; breath; throat

zi(d) to be faithful, trusty, steadfast, true, righteous, good, fine

zi(-da) adj. right, rightful, upright, true, faithful; good, fine; n. right (hand or side)

zi(g) to rise, raise; to get excited; to muster, levy, call up, mobilize (workers or troops); to remove, expend; to be excepted, left out (NABU 1994/ 82)

zi-du just, righteous (person)

zi-ga (something) raised (Falkenstein, ZA 59, 93f.); (something) expended, expenditure; mobilization, levy, call-up

zi - gi₄ to calm down

zi(l) → **zíl, si-il**

zi(r), zé(r), ze(r), zi-ir, sír, súr to slip, slide; to efface, erase; to cancel, annul (JAOS 119, 523); to raze, destroy; to break (a bone); to cut or remove plants

zi - ir to be troubled, worried

zi - pa-áĝ/an to draw breaths, breathe

zi-pa-áĝ nostril, airhole; throat(?) (Emesal **ši-pa-áĝ**; cf. **za-pa-áĝ**)

zi - pa to take an oath; to conjure

zi-gúm, zi-kum royal road station, ePSD2 'messenger hostel' (mainly Ur III)

zi-šà breath of life

zi-šà - ĝál to inspire, encourage

zi-šà-ĝál(-la) n. (divine) encouragement, inspiration; life-giving force (John Z. Wee, JNES 73 [2014] 27); adj. life-giving, life-preserving (e.g. Gilgamesh and Huwawa A 114) Cf. **níĝ-zi-ĝál**

zi - túm to betake one's life to, to save one's life, take refuge (cf. Šulgi Hymn A 34)

zi-u₄-sud-rá life of long duration

^{ansē}**ZI-ZI** → **sisi**

zi(d) (zíd) flour (in OS the sign is **ŠÈ-tenû**)

zi - dub to heap up or sprinkle flour (ritually), offer flour

zi-dub-dub offering flour

zi-gu barley flour (Molina, RLA 8, 22-31)

zi-sig₁₅ very fine flour of wheat or mixed grains (Molina, RLA 8, 22-31)

ZÌ.ŠE → **dabin**

zīb - gíd to hold the reins (Civil, AuOr 17-18, 184 n. 18)

zikum(ENGUR) heaven

zil, zi(l) → **si-il**

zil(TAG), zi(l), zil-zil v. and adj. (to be) good, pleasing, beneficent

zíz emmer wheat (Civil, JCS 65, 31, now reads **úd**, for which ePSD however reads **útu** ‘a cereal concoction’.) (see also Marchesi, Ebla and Its Landscape [2013] 282)

ZÍZ.AN (read **imġaġa₃?**) dehulled emmer? See Cohen, NABU 1990/ 134, for discussion of **ZÍZ.A.AN** = **/udra/** = **utrû** (see CAD **kunāšu** LL); for **ZÍZ.A** (OS Nippur) read thus **úd-duru₅** (but CDLI reads the month name **udra^{duru₅}**.) Cf. also **ZÍZ** = **úd** = **tiktum** (a type of flour).

zu (OS also **su**) to know; to know how, be able; to experience (ETCSL); to acknowledge, make known, proclaim; to learn, discover; to inform, teach. Cf. **nam-nar zu-zu-dè** to learn music (Geller, AV Kienast 111)

zu-a, OS **su-a** acquaintance (elliptical for **lú-zu-a**)

zú tooth, fang; point, tine (of a tool or weapon); ivory

zú - bir₉(NE) (also read **gir₁₀**) to laugh

zú - gu₇, zú - ku₅ to bite (off)

zú - gub to bite, eat (Civil, JNES 23, 9)

zú - kéš to put together, gather, assemble, collect, muster, organize, form; cooperate or agree with (previously read **KA - kéš**)

zú-kešda contingent, troop; group, collection; contract (**riksu**) (Civil, CUSAS 17, 257f., considers reading of **KA-KÉŠ** still uncertain)

zú-lum date (Civil, AV Biggs 33 understands the underlying form to be **/zulu^mb/**) (**suluppu**)

zú-si (sheep) plucking

zuh to steal

zuh-a stolen

zukum(NÚMUN) to step (on), tread, trample

zulumhí → **suluhu**

zur to break, raze (var. of **zi-ir?**)

Abbreviations

AfO Archiv für Orientforschung (Berlin/Wien)

Analysing Lit. Sum. J. Ebeling & G. Cunningham, eds., *Analysing Literary Sumerian* (London, 2007)

AOAT Alter Orient und Altes Testament (Neukirchen-Vluyn)

ASJ Acta Sumerologica Japonica (Tokyo)

Attinger, Eléments Pascal Attinger, *Eléments de linguistique sumérienne. Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis. Sonderband* (Fribourg/Göttingen, 1993)

AuOr Aula Orientalis (Barcelona)

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AV Attinger *Altorientalische Studien zu Ehren von Pascal Attinger, Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis 256* (Fribourg, 2012)

AV Biggs *Studies Presented to Robert D. Biggs. Assyriological Studies 27* (Chicago, 2007)

AV Black *Your Praise is Sweet. A Memorial Volume for Jeremy Black* (London, 2010)

AV Birot *Miscellanea Babylonica. Mélanges offerts à Maurice Birot* (Paris, 1985)

AV Cagni *Studi sul Vicino Oriente antico dedicati alla memoria di Luigi Cagni* (Napoli, 2000)

AV Civil *Velles Paraulas. Ancient Near Eastern Studies in Honor of Miguel Civil, Aula Orientalis IX* (Barcelona, 1993)

AV Diakonoff *Societies and Languages of the Ancient Near East. Studies in Honour of I.M. Diakonoff* (Warminster, 1982)

AV During-Caspers *Studies in Commemoration of E.C.I. During-Caspers. BAR International Series 1826* (2008)

AV Falkenstein *Heidelberger Studien zum Alten Orient. Adam Falkenstein zum 17. September 1966* (Wiesbaden, 1967)

AV Hallo *The Tablet and the Scroll. Near Eastern Studies in Honor of William W. Hallo* (Bethesda, 1993)

AV Kantor *Essays in Ancient Civilization Presented to Helene J. Kantor* (SAOC 47, Chicago 1989)

AV Kilmer *Strings and Threads. A Celebration of the Work of Anne Draffkorn Kilmer* (Winona Lake, 2011)

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AV Krecher *Studies in Sumerian Language and Literature. Babel und Bibel 8* (Winona Lake, 2014)

AV Kutscher *kinattūtu ša dārāti. Raphael Kutscher Memorial Volume* (Tel Aviv, 1993)

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AV Sjöberg II *He Has Opened Nisaba's House of Learning. Studies in Honor of Åke Waldemar Sjöberg On the Occasion of his 89th Birthday* (London, 2014)

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AV Wilcke Literatur, Politik und Recht in Mesopotamien. Festschrift für Claus Wilcke. *Orientalia Biblica et Christiana* 14 (Wiesbaden, 2003)

BaM Baghdader Mitteilungen (Berlin)

Borger, AbZ R. Borger, Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste. *AOAT* 33 (1978-)

BSA Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture (Cambridge, MA)

CDLI (UCLA-CDLI) University of California at Los Angeles - Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative

CDLJ Cuneiform Digital Library Journal

Civil, Farmer's Instructions M. Civil, The Farmer's Instructions (Barcelona, 1994)

CM Cuneiform Monographs (Groningen)

CNIP Carsten Niebuhr Institute Publications

CUSAS Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology (Bethesda, 2007-)

Englund, Fischerei Robert K. Englund, Organisation und Verwaltung der Ur III-Fischerei. *Berliner Beiträge zum Vorderen Orient* 10 (Berlin, 1990)

ePSD The Electronic Pennsylvania Sumerian Dictionary (on the Internet)

FAOS Freiburger Altorientalische Studien (Wiesbaden)

Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma E. Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma of Ur in Sumerian Literary Tradition. *Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis* 166 (Fribourg/Göttingen, 1999)

JANER Journal of Near Eastern Religions

JAOS Journal of the American Oriental Society (New Haven)

JCS Journal of Cuneiform Studies (Cambridge, MA)

JESHO Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient (Leiden)

JNES Journal of Near Eastern Studies (Chicago)

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Michalowski, Lamentation Piotr Michalowski, The Lamentation over the Destruction of Sumer and Ur (Winona Lake, 1989)

MSL Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon (Rome)

NABU Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires (Paris)

NSGU (NG 2) A. Falkenstein, Die neusumerische Gerichtsurkunden (Munich, 1956-1957)

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Or *Orientalia* (Rome)

OrAnt *Oriens Antiquus* (Rome)

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PSD The Sumerian Dictionary of the University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1984-1998)

RA *Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale* (Paris)

RAI *Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale*

RIA *Reallexikon der Assyriologie und vorderasiatischen Archäologie* (Berlin)

RIME1 *Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods vol. 1* (Toronto, 2008)

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StOr Studia Orientalia (Helsinki)

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Veldhuis, Education Niek Veldhuis, Elementary Education at Nippur. CM 22 (Groningen, 1997)

Westenholz, ECTJ Aage Westenholz, Early Cuneiform Texts from Jena (Copenhagen, 1975)

WZKM Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes (Vienna)

YNER Yale Near Eastern Researches (New Haven)

YOS Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts (New Haven)

ZA Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und vorderasiatische Archäologie (Berlin/New York)