Elementary Sumerian
Glossary

(after M. Civil 1967)

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A glossary suitable for the first several years of instruction, with emphasis on the vocabulary of easy literary texts, early royal inscriptions, and uncomplicated economic and administrative documents.
a, `à water, fluid; semen, seed; offspring, child; father;
watercourse (cf. e)

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

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

a-ab-ba, a-aba (water of the) sea (cf. ab)
a-ab-ba igi-nim Upper Sea, the Mediterranean
a-ab-ba sig Lower Sea, the Persian Gulf

a-ah (or 'ah) (Gudea) → uh

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

a - bal to pour out water, libate, irrigate

a-bul-la → abul

a-da rivalry, contention, contest, fight (Civil, AuOr 5
(1987) 18 + n. 6)

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

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

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

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

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

a-du₁₀ fresh water, sweet water

a - du₁₁ to water, irrigate, flood (Attinger, Eléments
477-484, reading e₄)

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

kut A.EDIN.LÁ → kut ummu₁

a-EN-da → a-ru₁₂-da

a-eštub kut "carp flood," early (?) flood (Civil, AuOr 15,
52)
a-ga back, rear (of a building), hind quarters; after

a-ga-am, a-ga-ám (etc.) artificial pond or lake for
controlling flood waters (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p.
130f.)
a-ga(-aš)-gi₄, (OS ága-gi₄) later, (the one) after (Civil,
JNES 43, 286 n. 12; Selz, FAOS 15/1 No. 21 vii 1);
ága-gi₄-a-bé later, afterwards

a-gù → A.KA

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

a-gar₃, a-gâr, a-bár lead (the metal) (Reiter, AOAT
249, 119ff.)

a-gin₁ how

a-gúb-ba lustration water, holy water

kut a-gâ-lá leather sack

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

a-ġi₆(-a) flood, flood wave

A.KA → ugu, úgu

A.KA-a - ġar → úgu-a - ġar

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

a-la → la-la

a-lá (a demon)

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

A.LUM → udu-aslumₙ

a-ma-ru(-k), a-má/mar-ru₁₀/uru₉(-k) devastating
flood; the mythical Deluge (see mar-uru₉)
**a-ma-ru-kam** It is urgent! Without fail! (lit. It is (like) water of the tempest!)

**a-mah** high water, flood, inundation

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

**a-na-aš(-âm), a-na-šè(-âm)** why

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

**a-naĝ** libation; drinking water

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

**a-ní** in pond, puddle, standing water

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**a - tu, a - tu** to bathe, wash

**a-tu-a** bath, bathing ritual

**a-zu, a-su** physician

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

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

**á-ág-ğá** instruction, order; news (Attinger, ZA 87, 15)

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

**á-an(-zú-lum)** date palm spadix; broom

**á-an-kára, an-kára, en-kára** (a divine or royal weapon or staff) (Attinger, ZA 87, 182, reads `an-kára)

**á-áś → áš**

**á - bad** to open, spread the arms, wings

**á-bad** opened, outstretched arms, wings

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

**á-dah** help, aid; helper

**á-dam** settlement, habitation

**á - dar** to seize illegally, confiscate

**á-dàra** horns of wild goats, deer antlers (Steinkeller, BSA 63 n. 24) (see dåra)
á - dúb to flap the wings; periphrastic: á-dúb - a₅
á - è to rear, bring up, take care of
á-gú-zì-ga early morning, dawn
á-gúb-bu left arm, side; to the left, on the left
á-ğál mighty, powerful, strong (cf. á-nun-ĝál)
á - ğar to apply force, overpower
á-ği,-ba(-a) at midnight
á-kí-tí (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
kušá-lá (a kind of drum)
á-mè(-k) arm of battle (describing a weapon, poetic)
á-nun(-ĝál) having great power, (most) powerful (cf. á-ĝál)
á-nam-ur-ság heroic arm/strength/weapon (poetic)
á-ság (a demon); (a source of sickness or death) (> asakku)
(kuš)á-si (leather) strap; anu[á]-si copper hinge (van de
Mieroop, Crafts 134; Civil, Iraq 23, 162)
á-sig slingshot
á - sù(dr) to extend the arm(s), spread the wings; to
proceed, march on; to sail
á-še now (anumma)
á-ŠE[maš] swan(?) (Landsberger, MSL 8/2 130)
á-ši-ta(U.KID)-a paraphernalia, implements (Civil,
JAOS 88 (1968) 7)
á-šu-ĝir limbs (lit. "arms, hands, and feet")
á - tuku to have strength, power
á-tuku powerful, strong, able-bodied
á-untu(-n) (at) twilight, (in the) evening (coolness)
á-untu-zal-le daybreak, morning
á-zi-da right arm, side
á-zi(g) high-handed action, violence
á-zi-šé by a violent act, by force
a₅(k), ak to do, perform, exercise, act (often as an
auxiliary verb); to make, construct; to make like, make
into. Certain contexts require rdg. aka or kè. It can be
combined with a pronoun in forms such as hé-na, i-na,
see AV Wilcke 226. For rdg. Ša₅ perhaps = Ša₄ = the
aux. verb *za see Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 49ff.; Urnammu
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.
ab hole, opening, window
ab, ab-ba, a-ab-ba, a-aba sea
ab-ba old man, elder, wise man; father
ab-ba-ab-ba grandfather
ab-lal window, opening, pigeon hole
ABxÁŠ elder (in Sargonic texts, see PSD A/2 133a)
áb cow
áb-za-za (an exotic animal: water buffalo(?), zebu(?))
abgal (apkāl) (a cultic profession); (mythical) sage
abrig(NUN.ME.DU) (a cultic profession) (abrīquu)
âbsin, ab-sín furrow
abul(la), a-bul.-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)
ad beam, plank; raft (so PDS A/3 6, though Bauer, AIF 40/41, 94 disagrees; see discussion of Attinger, ZA 95, 260)

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

ad sound; voice, cry

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

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

ad-KID reed craftsman, basket and mat weaver (The reading ad-kub_i cannot be justified. Steinkeller, Sale Documents 171, therefore suggests that only adgub_i, (‘4KID) may be possible, based on Akk. atkupp_u.)

ad - ša_i to sob, groan, wail

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

kui ad-tab reins

(gi)ad(GiR-gunii), addu boxthorn; thorn (eddettu) (some now read kISig) (see Attinger, ZA 95, 263f. for detailed discussion of readings)

ad_i(ZA-tenii) crippled, lame (kubbulu)

adda/ad_i(LUXUS) (also written LUXUS or ad_i(LUXUS-šeššig) and ad_i(LUX.GAM)) (human) corpse

ádda/ád(UDUXUS) (also written UDUXUS) (animal) carcass

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

gni addu(U.GIR) (reading uncertain, compare gi)ad

ag → a_i

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

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

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

àga-úús, aga-úús constable, guard, bodyguard, soldier

agargara(NUN)(ko6) (a fish or fish spawn)

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

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

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

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

ah, ‘ah (in Gudea) → uh

ak → a_i

àka(SID) fleece; tuft of wool

akan(UBUR) udder, teat, nipple

akkil cry, clamor; acclaim

tugaktum(A.SU) (a garment)

gni al mattock, hoe, "pickaxe"

al - a_i to hoe, work with the hoe

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

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

gni al-ğar-sur/sur-ra (a musical instrument, drumstick?) (Attinger, ZA 95, 270)

al-la-nu-um oak; acorn

al-lub(ko6), al-lu(b) (older rdg. al-lul) (crayfish or crab)
(d) alad(LAMMAxBAD) male guardian angel, male counterpart of → 4amma

alam(ŠIDXA), alal(ABxA) conduit, pipe

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

alim bison (kusarikku)

alim-ma honored one (kabtu)

am wild bull

am-si elephant

ama mother

ama-a-tu → ama-tu

ama-ab, ama-ad parents

ama(-ar) - gi4 to free, manumit

ama(-ar)-gi4 manumission, freedom

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

ama-ērin(-na) elite troops

AMA.GAN(.ŠA) → šagan<sub>e</sub>

AMA.<sup>3</sup>INANNA → aɡarin, amalu

ama-tu(d), ama-a-tu house-born slave (cf. ama<sub>3</sub>)

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

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

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

amalu(AMA.<sup>3</sup>INANNA) (personal) goddess

amar calf; young of other animals

<sup>4</sup>amar-utu(-k) Marduk, patron-deity of Babylon

amaš sheepfold

ambar marsh, swamp

an sky, heaven; the sky god An

an, an-na high, tall (cf. /Register and /Register)

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

an-bar<sub>1</sub> noon, noontime heat

an-dùl shade, cover; protection

an-eden-na high plain, steppe

an-ɡá and still, even so

an-kára → á-an-kára

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

an-pa heaven's top, zenith

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

an-šár heavenly sphere, whole sky

an-ta above, from above, down; in front; prefix (grammatical term)

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

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

an-úr base of heaven, horizon

an-usan, an-ú-sa<sub>1</sub>-an evening

an-za-gàr tower, (fortified) outpost

anše donkey; (equid in general)

anše-bará-lá pack ass

ANŠE.KUR.RA → sisi
anše-kúnga (ANŠE.BARxAN) mule (offspring of a donkey and an onager) (Heimpel, BSA 8, 89-91; RIA Maultier)

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

anzu(d) mušen, ánzu(d) mušen (a mythological lion-headed eagle, symbol of Nin-ĝirsu & Ninurta) (some read an zu mušen rather than an zu mušen)

gšapin plow

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

apkal → abgal

ar-ga-núm (a resin)

ár, ar, a-a-ar praise

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

àr to mill, grind flour

atàra mill, millstone

arad, árad → ir

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

gšásal(A.TU.GAB.LIŠ) Euphrates poplar(?) (šárbatu)

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

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

áš, á-áš, aš curse

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

munnáš-gár female goat (reading zéh is obsolete; Heimpel, BSA 7, 116ff. reads ašgar)

áš six (Edzard, AV Klein 102)

aša₅ → a-šà

ašgab leatherworker

aššan (a goddess figure personifying emmer wheat) (see also ašzinu)

az bear

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

B

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

ba allotment, share

ba₅ snail(?)

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

ba-al-gi₄, ba-al-gu; (also with fish determinative) turtle

ba-an → bán

ba-an-du₆(-du₅), ba-an-du₅ (reed, wood or copper determinative) bucket, pail; sowing basket (cf. Civil, Farmer’s Instructions p. 74 + n. 26, contra PSD B which considers the two variants to be two different words.)

ba-an-gi₄ response, answer

ba-ba(-da/za) porridge

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

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

ba-ú chief godess of Ĝirsu, consort of Nin-ĝirsu (also read ba-ba₅)

ba-za cripple, dwarf
bà(EŠ) v. to halve; n. half

babbar, bar₃-bar₃ (PSD bábar) v. and adj. (to be) white, shining

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

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

bàd (city) wall, fortification

bàd(-da) high (cf. ùn)

bàd-sì parapet

báhar potter (Sallaberger Töpfer passim)

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

bal-a-ri opposite side, shore

bal-bal-e (an OB hymn type)

gîṣbala spindle; rod, pin

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

bala(-sê) - a₃ transport (for trade)

bala(_,sê) harp (some translate "lyre"); (a large drum?); (an OB and later Emesal lamentation, part of the temple liturgy)

bala-g-dî harp player, lamentation singer

gîṣban → gîṣpan

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

bànda, bàn-da (or bànda₃) small(er), young(er), minor, junior; short (time); impetuous, wild (note that Borger, AbZ reads banda₄ rather than Deimel's banda₁, a practice now gaining currency)

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

gîṣbanšur table; offering table, altar

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

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

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

bar alien, strange; cf. lû-bar-ra foreigner, stranger

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

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

bar - a₃ to examine, test, put to trial

bar-da, bar-dû-a crosspiece, crossbar

țiûbar-dul, (a common garment); (describing a goat or a goat hide)

bar-ğál unshorn, with unplucked fleece

bar-lá (a canal basin?)

bar-rim, arid, dry land

țiûbar-sî sash, shawl

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

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

bar-șè out, away, toward the outside

bar-șê(-gá) fog, mist, drizzle

bar-ta away, aside, outside

bar-ta - gub, bar-șè - gub to stand aside, keep away, stay aloof
bar - tam to examine, choose, select (periphrastic: bar-tam - ak)

bar-udo sheep's fleece

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

bar-(NE) to blaze, flame, burn

bára(g) (barag) dais, throne; sovereign, ruler, king; (pack-)sack

bára-mah high dais

bára-si-ga socle

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

bi-iz → biz

bí-za-za frog

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

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

bíl to heat, burn, scorch

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

bíl-lá → pe-el-lá

bíl-lá, bíl-la hot

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


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

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

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

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

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

bir₃, bir₄, bir to rip/break to pieces, shred, tear

biz, bi-iz to drip, drop

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

bu(r), bû(r), bur, bûr, bu₄(PAD) (variant bu-ûs, Emesal zé(r), zé-zé) to pull, rip, tear, pluck out, uproot, extract, extirpate; to drain (water)

bu → bú

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

bu-lu-ûh/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-ûs → bu(r)

bú, bu, pú to flit, rush about

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

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

bulug-KIN-gur₄ (surgical) lancet

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

bûlu₃, bulù₃ to grow up, rear children or young, make grow, ripen; to be great, to elevate

bunga(NITA(2).GA) child

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

bur-gi,-a (a kind of offering)
bur-gul stonecutter, engraver

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

bur-šu-ma old woman, matron, matriarch

bur-zi (a kind of bowl)

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 - bür)

búr, bu, bu; to glow, shine

búr-ra(-ah) (an architectural term)

búr-ra-bé openly, publicly

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

búru (búr) n. hole, pit, depths; depth; v. to make a hole, pierce, break into, burgle; to be deep, deepen; to penetrate, understand

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

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

búr-habrud(-da) (a partridge(?)) (iṣṣur hurri) (Veldhuis, Education 231-233)

búru harvest, crop; harvest time

da, dag side; near (cf. Krecher, ASJ 9, 88 n. 39)

DA → á
**dam-gàr** merchant (*tamkāru*)

**dam-hà-ra** battle (< Akk. *tamhāru*)

**dam-hà-ra - a₃** to do battle with (*-da-*)

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

**dàn.(UŚxTAG₄)** to clean, wash (*Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 83-84*) (cf. *gáb-dàn₆* cleaner)

**dar** (*mule*) 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; SEL 6, 3-7*) *(PSD A/2 109 reads *tarah*, ePSD reads *durah*.)

**dàra-maš** wild goat stag

**dé** to pour

**dè-dal** ashes

**de₅(g)** → **na - de₅(g)**

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

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

**de₅ → túm**

**di** → **du** and **du₁₁**

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

**di - dab₃** to render a verdict

**di - du₁₁** to sue, go to court, trial (*Attinger, Éléments 459-464*)

**di - ku₄(dr)** to judge, render a verdict

**di - ku₃** judge; judging (cf. *ki di - ku₃*)

**di₆-di₆(-lā)** little ones, youngsters, children *(reduplicated form of *tur*) W. Farber, Mesopotamian Civilizations 2 (1989) 9 reads **du₁₃**-**du₁₃-lā**.

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

**dida** sweet-wort

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

**diğir** (conventionally *dingir*) god, goddess

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

**dili-bé, dili-bi-šè** alone, by oneself

**dili(m), diliim** spoon; balance-pan (of a scale)

**gi₅dim** post, mast

**gi₅dim-gal, gi₅dimguₗ** mooring-pole (*tarkullu*)

**dim** to fashion, form, create, build; to make like, make into (*-šè*)

**dim-ma** judgment, discernment (< *ţē mu*)

**gi₅dimguₗ → gi₅dim-gal**

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

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

**diri-bé, diri-šè** overwhelmingly, even more

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

**du** to come, go, move (about) Forms include: **du** imperfect sg.; **ő** perf. sg.; **su₄(b)** imperfect pl.; **e₉** (OS er₉,DU,DU* ) perf. pl.; **di** present participle (*Thomsen, Sumerian Language* p. 134f.; Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557ff.)
DU → ku₄(r)

du₄-lum misery, suffering, hardship

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

DU₁ → rú

dù₃-a(-bi) all (of it/them)

du₃-mu → dumu

du₄ hill, mound, "tell" (often confused with habrud, see Yuhong, AV Klein 374-381, who states that the Auslaut is /l/; ePSD assumes a /d/ (tillu)

du₄-kù The Holy Hill (a primeval residence of the great gods, cf. the Greek Mount Olympus)

du₄-ul (or du₄₄ul) to gather (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 92)

du₄-úr, du₄-ùr (the name of the ziggurat in Ur) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 334-338)

du₄-(dr) to be complete, perfect, unblemished (šuklulu); to be fitting, proper, suited for, becoming to (wasāmu, see Attinger, ZA 88, 182 n. 64)

du₄-(dr?) to batter, gore, attack

du₅ opening (petû) (Yuhong, AV Klein 378)

du₅(h/r) to release, free, let fall away, hang down, fall free; to wean; to redeem, ransom; open, untie, take off; to bake; to caulk (the last two may be separate or different verbs)

du₅(b) to equip richly, adorn; to heap up, fill up (possibly a variant of dub)

du₅-du₅₄-a richly laden, equipped

(med)du₅-ši-a topaz(?)

du₅₃ to churn

du₅₃(n), dун₅₃ (sun.) to be humble; to be subordinate to, under the authority of (cf. the OS adj. dun-a subordinate to, in the charge of)

du₅-na-bé, du₅₃-né-eš humbly (ašriš)

du₅₁₀(b), du₅₁₀-ub knees, lap

du₅₁₀(b) - bad to stride, run

du₅₁₀(b) - gurum to lie down, rest (said of animals)

du₅₁₀(b)-tuku having strong legs (for running)

du₅₁₀(g) (dùg) to be good, pleasing, enjoyable, sweet (fig.)

du₅₁₀(g), du₅₁₀-ga good, pleasant, fine, sweet

du₅₁₀-du₅₁₀-ga best, finest

du₅₁₀-ge-eš finely, sweetly (said of the voice)

du₅₁₀-sa companion, comrade

du₁₁₄(g) (dug₄) to do, use (aux. verb); to act or serve as. Forms include: du₁₁₁ perf. sg.; e perf. pl. & imperf.; di present participle & infinitive (later, rarely, finite imperf.)

du₁₁(g) to say, speak (elliptical for inim - du₁₁) (short form of → tuku, seen especially when reduplicated)

du₁₁₄ quarrel (with /d/ or /dr/ Auslaut, see Attinger, Eléments p. 466f.)

du₁₁₄ - mú to incite a quarrel

dub tablet, document

dub to heap up, pour in piles

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

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

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

dub-sa₅ first (mahrû)
**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)

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

**dug** pot, jar, vessel

**dug-gan** bag *(tukkannu)*

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

**duh, dudda(?)** bran, chaff

**dul, dól, duls**(TÚG) to cover; to envelop, wrap

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

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

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

**dumu-KA** (descendent or the like) *(Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 209-212)*

**dumu-munus** daughter (some read **dumu-mi**; reading **dumu-sal** is obsolete) *(logogram is an Akkadian innovation, not attested before Ur III; see Steinkeller, Or ns 51, 358)*

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

**dun** to dig

**dun** to weave

**dun(-a)** v. and adj. (to be) under the authority of, subordinate to (see **du₈(n))**

**dun₄ → du₄(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), durun₄ → tuš**

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

**gīdúr** seat (of a chair); bottom board, wooden bottom

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

**dúr - ḡar** to take a seat, settle, establish residence (for reading cf. Shulgi F 24 **dír-ra-ni bi-ị-ḡar**)

**gīdúr-ḡar** ornate chair, throne *(durgar(r)ū)*

**dúr, dur₉, du₅-ūr** (or **dur₉**ūr) donkey stallion

**unadu** **dur₁₀**(ŠEN) (an ax)

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

**unadu** **dur₁₀-tab-ba** double-ax *(Civil, AuOr 5, 22f.)*

**duru₃, dur₅(-ru)** wet, moist, damp; irrigated; fresh

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

**gīdusu**(ÍL) *(read now → dubsig)*

**E**

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

**e → du₁₁**
e, eg, e(A) (raised) irrigation ditch, embankment, levee (iku) (conventionally read e, but see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 109-113, 136 n. 2)
e-el-lu, e-li-ru, e-lil-la (a shout of joy, a work cry)

kú E.ÍB (read kú guru1/kuru14?) belt, girdle

kú E.ÍB-úr (sieve-)shield (Attinger, ZA 88, 182 reads e egurxùr = /egbur?/ < Civil, AuOr 5, 22 n. 12)
e-ki-sur-ra boundary ditch
e-ne (older a-ne) he, she
e-ne - du(g) to play, dance (Attinger, Eléments 468-474) (cf. ēšemen)
e-ne - sù(-ud) to copulate (Attinger, Eléments 474-477)
e-ne-šè/ēš → i-ne-ēš
e-pa: (raised) irrigation ditch
e-sir street

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

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

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

é-ba-an, é-pa-na pair

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

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

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

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

é-duru5 village, hamlet

é-ēš jail (Civil, AV Hallo 75)

é-ēš-dam → ĕš-dam

é-gal palace

é-gar5 wall

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

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

é-kur (the temple of Enlil in Nippur)

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

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

é-me-ēš summer

é-muhaldim cookhouse, kitchen

é-ní-gur11(GA)-ra treasury (but see disc. under ġar for rdg. -ga-ra)

é-ri-a → a-ri-a

é-su-lum-ma rope-box

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

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

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

ébih(ÉŠ.MAH) heavy rope (ebīhu)

eden (edin) plain, steppe, desert

eden-lil haunted steppe

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

eger-u-da(-k) future days

égi(MUNUS+GI7), egi(GI7) (or ègir, égir) princess, mistress (Steinkeller, AV Klein 305-310)
égi-zi faithful princess (an OB cultic office, also égi-zí-an-na (egišîtu) (Steinkeller, AV Klein 301ff. and in Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East (Heidelberg, 1996) 122)

eellag block, ball

eeme tongue; language, speech; blade

eeme-gi-(r) (eme-gir) native(?) speech (the main dialect of Sumerian)

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

eeme-sig base speech, slander, calumny

eeme-sig - gu7 to slander, denounce

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

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

ème, eme female donkey, donkey mare

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

dônen-ki(g) god of water, wisdom and magic, patron of the city Eridu

dônen-il the chief earthly god, city-god of Nippur

en-na until, as long as; up to, as far as (spatial)

en-na-me-šè how long?

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

en-nu(-ûg) - a5 to guard, watch

en-te-en winter

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

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

engar plowman, farmer

engiz(EN.ME.GL), éngiz (OS) temple cook

engur depths (synonym of abzu.)

enkara, en/an-kará → á-an-kára

enku(dr) fishery inspector

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

enmen, énmen thirst (ePSD reads now immen)

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

énsi(k) ruler, governor, farmer (iššiakkā) (Jacobsen, AV Civil 113-121; Sjöberg, AV Limet 125; Frayne, RIM Early Periods 1, 15f.) (Emesal ù-mu-un-sí)

ér, īr tear(s); lament, wail

ér-du10-ga tears of joy

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

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

ér - šê(s) (šēš) to cry, weep

ér-gig - šê(s) - ši-ši to weep bitter tears

ér-sâ-hun-ğâ (a type of 1st person Emesal penitential prayer)

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

ereš(NIN), eriš mistress, lady

ereš-diir the human consort of a god (= the female en); the attendant or companion of a goddess (dependent upon the date of the text) (The reading nin-diir is conventional, but the dictionaries now read ereš-diir. See Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma p. 171 and the exhaust-ive discussion by Steinkeller in Priests
Érim evil; enemy (some read ne-ru)

Érim-du evildoer; inimical one

Érim-gáli evil, hostile

Èrim, èrin, erim/n storehouse, treasury

gîš èrin (gērin) cedar (tree, wood)

Èrin workers, work-gang; troop (Ur III and later; for OS read → sur₄) (Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178)

Érim → gîš-rin

gîš ès-ad trap, snare

Ésì(g) ebony

Èsì(g) diorite

Èsir, èsir bitumen

Èsir-a-ba-al (a kind of bitumen)

Èsir-é-a refined(?) bitumen

Èsir-HÁD dry(?) bitumen (see HÁD)

Èš, èš, three (Edzard, AV Klein 100f.)

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

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

Ès-da (a cultic vessel, variant of šita)

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

Èš-dam, è-èš-dam inn, tavern; brothel(?)

Èš-gána field surveyor’s measuring-line

Èš-går assignment; song series, collection

Èš, Èš.MAH → èbih
èš shrine, sanctuary
èš-èš (a regular offering held 2-4 times monthly at the lunar phases) (èššešu)
eša(A.TIR) (a kind or quality of flour, sasqû)
éšemen(K.I.E.N.E.DI.ÈNANA) jump-rope (keppu)
eškiri(U.ENxKÁR), èš-kiri nose-robe, lead-robe (cf. Veldhuis Education 175f.)
eštub (a kind of carp or barb)
ezem, ezen, (ezeg?) festival

Èzînu (grain goddess, divine personification of emmer wheat, grain) (also read ašnan)

G
ga milk; suckling (as attribute of animals)

Ga-àr(a), gára, ga’ara(LAK 490) cream; cheese made without rennet (modern kišk) (see Civil, Or 56 (1987) 234f.; Stol, BSA 7, 104ff. with proposed etymology of E.R. Ellison: ”milled (grated) cheese”; Teuber, BSA 8, 26ff. for origin of ga’ara sign)

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

Ga-ba-ra-hun rebellion (Michalowski, Lamentation p. 78)

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

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

Ga-eš a-ab-ba seafaring merchant

Ga-eš - bar → ka-aš - bar

Ga-i-ti-ir-da buttermilk

Ga-ki-si(-im)-ma clabber (cf. the yoghurt-like modern Iraqi lebn)
ga-na Up! Come on! (interjection)

garašnisi leek

gíga-ríg comb

gasa-an (Emesal for → nin)

galá.(ĝ) in galá.(Íl)-gá (var. ga-an-gá, gan-gá) to
transport (Waetzoldt NABU 1992/16) Relation to íl(-
la) is unclear; they can cooccur. Cf. the phonetic
spelling ití-ga,-ga,-é for standard ití-gan-gan-é,
Steinkeller, Sales Documents 225.

gab → gób

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

gáb-gí(-in) guarantor

gáb-ra → ga-ba-ra

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

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

gaba-gi, counterpart, adversary

gaba nu-ru-gá unopposable, irresistible

gaba - ri to advance against

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

gaba-šé - du to go before; to confront

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

gaba-šu-ĝar rival, opponent

gada linen garment, cloth

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

gakkul (brewing) vat

gal cup

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

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

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

gal-le-eš, gal-bi-šé (synonym of gal-bé)

gal-di (ppl. of gal - du₁₁) greatly accomplished, pre-
emi-nent (ra’bu, tizgâru); cf. gal-gal-di boaster,
boasting(?) (mukâbîrû) (Attinger, Eléments 510ff.)

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

gal₁-la vulva

gal₁-lá (or gala) constable (Ur III) (cf. Civil "prosecu-
tor," AV Hallo 74, rare after Ur III); a demonic bailiff
of the netherworld (post-Ur III)

gal₁-lá-gal chief constable (Ur III)

gala (cultic) hymn/lamentation singer, temple liturgist

GALAM → sukud

galam to rise in stages, steps

galam(-ma) artfully wrought/fashioned, artful, clever,
skillful; stepped, storied (mountains)

galam-kad₃₅ artfully wrought, well formed

galla → gal₁-lá

gam → gurum

gàm handle (of a knife), hilt

gan-tuš resident, tenant (waššábû)
gána field area, agricultural tract, (cultivated) ground or land (Powell, JCS 25, 178-184)

GANA₂ → a-šà(g), iku, kár

ganam₄ ewe (cf. u₈)

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

gâr - dar to subdue, overcome

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

gâraš(KI.KAL.BAD) in ka-gâraš-a mouth/opening of catastrophe (poetic) (pî karašîm)

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

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

gâz( read gâz-na at least for OS) mortar

gazi cassia(?) (kasû)

g(e(n) → gi(n)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

gi-diš-ninda(n) measuring-reed of one nindan length (one gi is normally 1/2 nindan in length)
- **gi** to answer, respond  (A rare /r/ Auslaut is seen in Pohl, TMHnf 1 4:9.)

**gi-me-a-aš** colleague

**GÍ** → **gí, gí**

**gí(r)** (*gír*), **gí(r)** (*gír*) native, local, indigenous, domestic, domesticated (Steinkeller, AV Klein 305-310; BSA 8, 64 n. 30) Steinkeller proposes an underlying pronunciation [*"gír"] or [*"gíd"] ePSD reads *gír*15. Cf. ur-**gí**(r) and eme-gí(r).

**gi₆(A/b), gil/b, gilim/b** to lie across, bar, block

**gi₆**-sa adj. lasting, enduring, permanent; n. treasure (*šukuttu*)

**gi₆**-sa(-aš/šè) - a⁵ to make (into a) lasting (thing)

**gi₆**-gi₆-sa jewels(?) (Ludingira 26)

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

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

**gíd(-da)** long

**gig** wheat

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

**gig-bé** bitterly

**gig(GÍ₆), gí(g)** black ePSD reads *giggi* like *babbar* when simplex, but *gí*₆-*gí*₆ when reduplicated. See **ku**₁₀ and cf. *gí₆* night (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32.)

**gí** *gigir* chariot, wagon

**gil/b, gilim/b → gí₆(A/b)**

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

**gín** (*gí₄*) shekel (a weight = 1/60 *ma-na* = 8 gr.); (an axe? Cf. **aga**, **tûn/ágà**) Proto Ea 718 supports a pronunciation /"gìg/; though /"gin/ seems correct for OS; see Krecher, ZA 63, 199.

**gir** young cow, heifer

**gir₄** oven

**gir₄-bíl** oven-heater, stoker

**giri₁-zal** joy, delight; luxury

**gí** *gisal* oar

**gissu(n)** (*gizzu(n)*) → **gissu**

**GÍŠGAL-di → ûlu-di**

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

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

**gu-du** buttocks

**gu-la** large; larger, greater (see Krecher, Or 47, 384 "groß gegenüber einem anderen") (variant of *gal*-l); both *ma-sá-gal-gal* and *ma-sá-gu-la* occur in DP 51 i 1, iv 5)

**gu-kilib → gu-niḡin**

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

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

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

**gí** *gu-za* chair, throne

**gí** *gu-za-bára* dais-seat, throne

**gú(n)**, **gú-un** (or **gún**₃⁴⁰) load, burden; tax, tribute; talent (a weight = 60 *ma-na* = 28.8 kg.)

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

**gúₐ** to submit

**gú-(a)-ab-ba** seashore

19
gú-an-šè  grand total, all together

gú - dù  to hate; to refuse or neglect

úūgú-è  coat (nahlapu) (also with wood or leather
determinatives, see Ferwada, Isin 19f.)

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

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

gú - ĝar  to gather, assemble

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

gú ĝiš - ĝar/êál to put a neckstock on, make wear a
yoke, subjugate

gú - gid  to spy

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

*gú-gur.(±-ru(-uš)) - a/dù  to trim, cut off
(Attinger, Eléments 519-523)

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

gú-haš - lá  to dress the hair

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

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

gú - si  to gather, assemble

gú-si-a  all, all together, assembled

gú - sè  to devote oneself to

gú - šub  to neglect

gú-TAR → gú-haš

gú - zi  to busy, occupy oneself with

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

*gú - du  to make noise, give voice, cry out; to chant
(Attinger, Eléments 526-536)

gú - dúb  to shout, cry, scream

gú - è  to emit a cry, sound; to roar

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

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

*gú - ra(h)  to roar, yell, cry out  (šasû)

*gú - súm  to repeat, echo

*gu  marsh-carp (arsuppu) (better estub?)

gu,dr, gud(r)  bull, ox; cattle

*gu-alim  bison bull

gu,ši-dili  battering-ram  (Sjöberg, AV Klein 296)

*gu  to eat; to have the use of; to consume (by some means)

*gu,ud  to jump, dance

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

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

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

gud(r) → gu,dr
gùd nest
gùd - ús to build a nest
gudu, (g) (an ordinary kind of priest) (the older rdg. gúda is still seen) (paššitu)
nàg gug carnelian
gúg sweet cake
gukkal fat-tailed sheep (< *kun-gal) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 51)
gul, gu-ul to destroy
gul, gu-ul to add, augment, make great(er) (verbal by-form of gal)
GUL.BU (a tree and its wood; some connect with Akk. dulbu plane tree) (Powell, BSA 6, 112f.)
gum, kum (read naĝ, nağa, in some meanings) to crush, pulverize, smash, beat to pieces (cf. gaz)
gún, gûnu to be dappled, spotted, mottled, (multi)colored, colorful, decorated with colorful materials (cf. še-gu-nu) Sign is REC 34. See Steinkeller, BSA 8, 68 n. 103 for the gún/dar vs. si₄ sign contrast.)
gûnThe return to, go around; to return; to roll
gur, gur₄ to turn, go around; to return; to roll
gur → gur₄
gur "kor" (a capacity measure = 30 bán = 300 silà = ca. 250 liters in Ur III and OB)
gur-saĝ-gâl (a Lagash I capacity measure = 4 ul = 144 silà = ca. 121 liters)
gûr → gam
gûr to bear, carry; to be clad with
gur₄, kur₄, gur to be thick, enlarged, swollen; to be proud, (self-)important; to fatten (animals)
gur₄(-ra) fat, fattened; proud
gur₄ → gur
gur₄-gur₄, gur₄-gur₄ amphor (for beer) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 53f.; Powell, RLA 7, 506f.; Selz, FAOS 15/2, 405)
gûr₄-ru(-uš), gûruš, gû-guru₅ - du₁₁ to strip away, cut off (kasānu); to despoil; adj. gur₄-a stripped away (Attinger, Eléments 519-525)
gûr₄-ru-uš/gûruš - bûr to bear the fangs, gnash the teeth
gûr₅, gûru₅ grain store, granary; grain-heap (as a measure); heap, pile
unâda gur₁₀ sickle (cf. še - gur₁₀ to harvest grain)
gurud (NUN-tenû.KI) to throw
gurum (gûr), gur to bend, bow down, crouch; to lay low, kill (older reading gam)
gurûm → kur₇
gurun fruit; fruitfulness, ripeness, lusciousness, abundance
*guškin (obsolete rdg. of → kû-sig₁₇)
gušur(GIŠ.RAB.GAL) great clamp (for immobilizing enemies/miscreants, poetic; see Civil, AV Hallo 43 and cf. gišrab)
 Ĝ
ĝâ shed, barn, enclosure (or the like)
ĝâ → ĝar
ĜÁ-dub-ba (a high-ranking official in civil and temple administrations) (sandabakku) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 133)
gâ-e I (Krecher, AV Matouš II 39 suggests reading ĝe₄(GÁ.E), likewise ze₄(ZA.E); alternatively perhaps ĝe₂₆°) (Emesal mà-e or me-e)
ĝâ-la - dag/tag₄ to stop, leave off work, cease; cf. ĝâ-la
nu-dag-ge (that which) is unceasing, incessant
GÁ-RA → GAR

GÁL to exist, be present; to cause to be, produce, provide; to be in the care or possession of (-da-)
GÁL - TAG to open (often elliptically just GÁL in imperatives)

GALGA thought, mind, understanding; counsel
GÁNBA market price, value
GÁNUN, GÁ-NUN storehouse, warehouse

GÁR to put, place, set, situate; to set up, establish; to put down, restrain, oppress, stop; to set aside; to plate, inlay. Imperf. form: GÁ-GÁ. Based on Proto-Ea, Civil now distinguishes two roots, GAR "put" and GAR "pile up(?)." The Ur III writings or glosses GÁ-ÁR or GÁ-RA make the choice of the former explicit; the latter can be seen in such phrases as NI-GÁ-RA "property" or SA-GÁ-NI-GA-RA "capital," where GA is currently read GUR₁₁.

GAR.DU → NINDAN

GÁRZA (divine) rite, ordinance (cf. BILUDA)
GÉN → DU

GÉSH(D) sixty (Steinkeller, ZA 69, 176-187; Edzard, AV Klein 106) (cf. UGULA-GÉSTA/GÉS-DA)
GÉS-U seventy; six hundred (Edzard, AV Klein 106)

GÉSPA(ĜIŠ.SUB) javelin (conventionally "throw-stick") (reading uncertain, cf. ÉGAR)
GÉŠTIIN grape; wine(?) (Badler, BM 27 (1996) 42 notes: "appears on plant and fruit lists, not in contexts that can definitely be translated as a grape liquid")
GÉŠTIN-BIL-LÁ vinegar (lit. spoiled wine, see PE-EL-LÁ)
GÉŠTIN-HÁD raisin (read probably -ÂH)
GÉŠTU(G) - A ear; intelligence, mind, understanding, reason
GÉŠTU(G) - A to listen to, pay attention to
GÉŠTU-BAD wide wisdom

GÉŠTU - GAR to pay attention to, pay heed to, listen to
GÉŠTU - GUB to decide to do, plan
GÉK₉ night (see also GIG and KU₁₀)
GÉK₉-MAŠ → GÉK₉-SÁ

GÉK₉-PÁR, GÉK₉-PÁR, older GEPÁR₁, (KISAL) residence of the high priest(ess) (Krebernik & Steinke, ZA 75, 46; Steinke, Priests and Officials (1996) 109f.)

GÉK₉-SÁ(MAŠ) midnight
GÉK₉-Ú-NA, GÉK₉-UN-NA midnight, night
GÉK₉-ÊDRI, GÉK₉-ÊDRU scepter
GÉN → DU

GÉR to flash (cf. NIM - GÉR)
GÉR, GÉRI knife, dagger
GÉR(-TAB) scorpion
GÉR-LÁ butcher

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

GÉR - DAB₃ to take the road, follow the path
GÉR - DU₁₁ to use the foot (hapax in Gilgameš and Enkidu 165f.) (Attinger, Éléments 537)

GÉR - GAR to step, tread upon; to prepare the way, make possible
GÉR - GUB to step in/into, set foot on/in; to stand there
GÉR - KIN - DU₁₁ → GÉRI-SÁG₁₁ - DU₁₁

GÉR-KÚR - DAB₃ to take a wrong path, an unfamiliar path; to leave, abandon
GÉR-LÁM (a small basket or container for fruits, eggs, fish) (Landsberger, Date Palm 37; Attinger, AV Schretter 70)
ĝir-pad-rá bone

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

ĝir-sè-ga domestic servant, menial

ĝiri - ús to step on, tread on

ĝiri - zé-er to slip

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

ĝiskim-ti trust, trusted

ĝissu(n) (ĝizzu(n)) shade, shadow; protection (reading with /ג/ is not completely secure, see Krecher AV Matouš II 46f.)

ĝiš tree; wood, timber, piece of wood, log; yoke (some read ĝeš)

ĝiš - bar → ka-aš - bar

ĝiš-búr snare, trap

ĝiš - dú to bring an offering (Sjöberg, AV Limet 139)

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

ĝiš-gi canebrake, reed thicket

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

ĝiš-gi-gal antiphon(?) (an OB hymn rubric)

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

ĝiš-gú neckstock

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

ĝiš-hé firmament, vault of heaven

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

ĝiš-hur drawing, plan; divine design

ĝiš-ká-na(-k) door-frame (giškanakku)

ĝiš - kéš to dam, block a watercourse

ĝiš-kéš-da wier, dam

ĝiš-kiğ-ti handiwork; craftsman

ĝiš-nú → ĝiš-nú

ĝiš-nú₁₁ → ĝišnú₁₁(NU₁₁), ĝišnú₁₁

 nâk ĝiš-nú₁₁-gal, nân ĝiš-nú₁₁-gal alabaster (alternative rdgs. include ĝišnú₁₁(NU₁₁), ĝišnú₁, ĝišnu₁₁ (see Veldhuis, Education 20f.; Marchesi, SEL 16, 10 + n. 29)

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

ĝiš-rín balance, scales (gišrinnu)

ĜIŠ.RU → ĝešpa, ĝišilar

ĝiš-šu manacles, handcuffs

ĜIŠ.SUB → ĝišilar

ĝiš - šub to cast lots

ĝiš-šub(-ba) lot; share

ĝiš - tag to sacrifice

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

ĝiš-úr (read ĝušur,?) roof beam

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

ĝiš, ĝiš penis

ĝiš - dú to "insert the penis," copulate, mate

ĝiš - du₁₁ to "do the penis," copulate

ĝišbun, ĝišbun₁₁(KI.KAŠ) banquet, feast, party

ĝišgal (astral) station(?) (manzāzu) (cf. Lugale I 24)
gišimmar → gišnimbar

ĝišnu₄(NU₁₁), ĝišnuₓ (or ĝiš-nuₑ₁₁) light (nūru); alabaster (Marchesi, SEL 16, 10)

ĝitlam, nitadam(MI₂,US₂,DAM) husband; spouse (PSD reads munus-nita-dam; ePSD prefers ĝitlam) (ES: mu-ud-na)

ĝizzal attention

ĝizzal - a₃ to pay attention to, attend, heed

ĝuruš young man, man; adult male worker, laborer

H

ha-la share, portion (see hal)

ha-lam to be lost, forgotten; to destroy, annihilate (Emesal gel-le-êğ)

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

gišha-lu-úb oak(?) (cf. PSD B 88)

ha-luh → hu-luh

gišha-su-úr (a type of cypress)

ha-za-núm mayor

unuha-zi(-in) axe

habrud(a) (wr. LAGARxU, DUₓU, KIxU) hole, burrow (hurr) (Yuhong, AV Klein 374-384).

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

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

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

hal-hal fast-flowing

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

HAR-gud → mur-guₑ₁₁

gišhar-har (a stringed instrument)

HAR-ra → ur₂(-ra)

har-ra-an road, highway (harrānu)

HAR-tud (OS) (a kind of domestic servant) (read probably ăr-dū; see also ir)

harub(DAG+KISIMₓU₂,GIR₂) carob

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

haš₄, hāš thigh

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

hé-ām, hé-a Let it be (so)! (interjection, verbal form, and substantive; cf. hé-ām - duₑ₁₁ to accede to, approve)

hé-du₇ distinguished (in appearance), ornament

HE₂-du₇ (read perhaps gan-du₇) architrave

hé-gál abundance, prosperity

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

hi to mix

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

ɡišHU (a container) (Bauer, AV Klein 27)

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

HU-ri(₂), in → u₁₁-ri-in

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

húb, hub to heap up; to smite, destroy (in this meaning better reading is tuₑ₁₁, tuₑ₁₀)

hób - sar to run
huğ (still regularly written hun) to hire; to install in office; to be calm, soothed, quieted; to be well-disposed toward

to ruin, damage, destroy

evil, bad; adv. evilly

evilly, miserably

evil, evildoer

to hate, dislike

hatred, hostility

to dwell in wretchedness; to be spoiled

HÚL → bibra

rejoice, delight in, be happy

happy, joyous; joy

happily, joyfully

to rejoice, delight in, be happy

happy, joyous; joy

happily, joyfully

to hate, dislike

hatred, hostility

to dwell in wretchedness; to be spoiled

HÚL → bibra

rejoice, delight in, be happy

happy, joyous; joy

happily, joyfully

to scratch; to incise, draw

hole

highlands, foothills, mountains, mountain range

stepped, storied mountain (the ziggurrat in Ur or Nippur) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 331-332)

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

to sprout, come forth; to praise

smoke (qutru)
i-li fine(st) oil

i-ne-éš/es, i-ne-éš, ne-éš (ne-še), e-ne-éš now, finally (Sjöberg, JCS 25, 131)

i-nun(-na) (clarified) butter, ghee (Stol, BSA 7, 101-103)

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

i-sáh pork-fat, lard

i-šim aromatic oil, perfumed oil

i-sub → Ḃu-šub

i-ti → iti

i-udu sheep-fat, tallow

i(d) (id) river, canal, channel

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

i-lù-ru-gú ordeal-river (often divinized)

ia, i five (Edzard, AV Klein 101)

ib waist, hips, loins

ib anger, rage, fury

ib-lá belt

-ib/ib-ra-aš → -braš

ibila, i-bí-la heir

i7 digna the Tigris

idim spring, underground waters

idim fierce, wild

gîg door

igi eye; sight, vision, view; face, countenance; front

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

igi - bar to look at, gaze at, regard (Krecher, AV Kutscher 108-111)

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

igi-du harbinger, vanguard, one who goes at the fore (cf. palî)

igi - du to see, look at; to experience

igi-ésir (a kind of bitumen, perhaps "surface crude bitumen") (pan ittî) (Civil, NABU 1989/62)

igi - gál to see, look upon, look into; to comprehend

igi-gál outlook, view; comprehension, intelligence, wisdom; wise person

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

IGI.GAR → kur;

igi - gid to look angrily at (nekelmû)

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

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

igi - lib/lib, (IGI) to be sleepless

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

igi-nim upper (land); above

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

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

igi - ri to set eyes upon, gaze at

igi - sa/gía(ŜID) to examine, check; to select (nasāqu, bêru) (Proto Ea 557)

igi - sè(g) to look at, inspect
igi-šè before, in(to) the presence of; often in the phrases igi PN-ak-šè or igi-PRO-šè

igi-te-en meshes of a net

igi-tur - gíd to sneer at, distain

igi-zu → i-igi-in-zu

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

íl to lift, raise, bear, carry; to bear (fig.), endure

ÍL(-gâ) → ga6(ĝ)

gîlildag poplar

ídum(m) clan

gîllar(ŠUB), illar, illuru throw-stick, spear, or javelin (?) (see Römer, AfO 40/41, 32-38) (cf. gîlgešpa)

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

ilimmu nine (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

im clay, earth; tablet

im wind (can also be read → tum, tumu, tu15(m))

im rain (probably to be read šegâ)

im(-ma) previous year (in OS; later writing is mu-im-ma, cf. šaddagda)

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

im-babbar gypsum

im-dû-a, im-dû-a mud-brick wall (pîtiqtu) (cf. Sallaberger, Töpfer p. 12)

im-duš dew

IM.DUGUD → muru9

IM.DUGUDmulen → anzu mulen

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

IM.MI mulen → anzu mulen

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

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

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

im-šu-rin(-na) oven; brazier(?)

im-tuku, buffeting wind

im-u15-lu, im-ulû south wind

im strange, alien, other

imga4a1,3 → ZÍZ.AN

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

in straw, chaff (cf. in-nu)

in insult, taunt, invective (pištu)

in - a to insult, abuse

in-dî(TI), in-di road, course, way

in-dub(-ba), im-dub (heap of earth serving as a boundary marker) (substantivized verbal form)

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

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

in-ninlady, mistress

in-nu straw (cf. in)

in-nu-ha (a kind of barley)

înanna(-k) goddess of passion, love and war, city-goddess of Uruk (reading înana has become common, but Attinger, NABU 2007/37 favors the traditional reading with double /n/)

inim (or enim) word; matter, affair
inim - bal to exchange words, converse, have a dialogue; to interpret

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

inim-ĝá̄l-la legal claim (OB)

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

inim-ĝar legal claim, complaint; oracular utterance (in this meaning perhaps read i₃-ĝar > Akk. egirru)

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

inim - gi to answer, repond; to revoke

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

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

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

ir smell, scent, fragrance

ir - si-im to smell, sniff

ir → ēr

ir, ir₁₁, arad, árad male slave, servant. (a) Pre-Sarg. ēr/ir(NÍTA) or ir₁₁(NÍTAXKUR) and ãr-ðú. (b) Sarg. ãr-ðú abandoned in favor of arad(NÍTA) or árad(NÍTAXKUR). (c) Sarg. and Ur III arad/árad and ir/ir₁₁ are all possible. See Gelb, AV Diakonoff 82ff. (ardu)

ir-(KASKAL)múten uršānu-dove (Sollberger, AfO 40/41 52f., Ur III Drehem); compare ir-ṣag múten wild pidgeon(?) (PSD A/2 195a)

iri(URU) → uru

irigal (or urugal) netherworld; grave (poetic)

gī-isimu, isimu sprout, shoot

iš(î) mountain, mountainous country

išib incantation priest (< Akk. āšipu)

iškur god of rain, patron of Karkara

iti₄(UD.îNANNA), i-ti, i-ti moonlight

itima(-k), itim-ma (or itima₄) dark chamber, bedchamber, cella

itu(d) month; itu-da monthly

iz-zi → i-zi

izi fire

izi - bar; to blaze

izi-bar,-bar,-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 - sè(g) to set fire to

izi - te(n) to extinguish a fire

K

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

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

ka-aš(-bar) (divine) decision

ka-aš(-bar) - bar, ga-eš₅ - bar, giš - bar to decide, render a (divine) verdict
ka - ba to open the mouth; to talk, speak (cf. Krecher, AV Kutscher II 117f.)

ka - du₅ to open wide the mouth, roar

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

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

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

KA-kešda contingent, group, collection

ka-mè opening, beginning of battle

ka - si-il to graze

ka-tab lid, cover

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

ka-téš unity; unified, of one mind

ka-téš-a - sè(g) to unify

ka-téš-a sè-ga unanimous, harmonious

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

KÁ.GAL → abul

ka₃-a (some now read ka₄*) fox

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

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

kadra(NI.Š.A.), kádra(NI.ŠA) present to a superior), offering (cf. Attinger, ZA 87, 115, reading kádra*)

kak → gag

KAL → , sig₁₅, sun⁷

kal to be precious, dear, valuable

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

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

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

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

kankal(KI. KAL) bare, fallow ground

kar quay, wharf; market

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

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

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

karadin → garadin

kaskal road, highway; caravan, expedition

KASKAL múlen → ir₇, múlen

kaš, kas beer

kaš-dé-a feast, banquet

kaš₄/kas₄ - du₁₁ to run; to hasten (Attinger, Eléments 578-586)

kês(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 kešdr; cf. OBGT 12, 5: saq kêsš-ša-ra-ab = kisšar and see Steinkeller, JNES 46, 57. The past participle is written kês-da (kešda⁴*) or kešda(KÉŠ). Cf. giškîrid(KESDA)
ki place; ground, earth; (a term for the netherworld); place where (as relative pronoun); used before a GN to designate a state, e.g. *ki Lagaš* 
*the state of Lagaš*; used to express spatial ideas with PN's or pronouns, e.g. *ki PN-ak-šè* "to PN's location > to PN," *ki-bi-ta* "from there," *ki-ba* "here"

KI.A → *ki-duru₅, peš₁₀*

*ki-a-naḡ* place of (funerary) libations

*ki(g) - áā* to love

*ki-ba - ĝar* to replace, substitute, exchange

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

*ki-bé - gi₁, ki-bi-šè - gi₄* to return to its original state, restore

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

*ki-búr* solution (to a riddle)

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

KI.DÚR → *ki-tuš*

*ki-duru₃* wet place (in a field) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 69)

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

K.I.E.NE.DI.⁽⁴^INANNA⁾ → *ēšemen*

*ki-en-gi(r), ki-in-gi(r)* Sumer (Steinkeller, AV Klein 308-309, analyzes as *ki-"gi(r)* with pronunciation *[ki-"gir]* (cf. *gi₁(r))*

*ki-en-gi* ki-uri Sumer and Akkad

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

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

*ki - 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*)

KI.KAL → *kankal*

*ki-lá* weight

*ki-lul-la* treacherous, dangerous place

*ki-mah* grave, cemetery

*ki-nú* sleeping quarters, resting place, camp; bed

*ki-sá* platform (so Suter, ZA 87, 6 in a discussion of *sá* "square" in Gudea. She finds no direct lexical proof for conventional translation "supporting wall.") (*kisú*)

*ki-sa, -ga* happy place; happiness

*ki-sè-ga* funeral offerings, rites

*ki-si-ga* quiet, silent place

*ki-sikil* pure place; young woman, maiden

*ki-su-ub* to kiss the ground, make obeisance (periphrastic: *ki-su-ub - a₅*)

*ki-su(₃), ki-sura₁₂* threshing-floor (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 94)

*ki-sur-ra* boundary, border, place of demarcation; demarcated area, territory

*ki-šár(-ra)* horizon; everywhere

*ki-še-er - tuku* to know moderation, have a limit or barrier; to be off-limits (Civil, RAI 41 = BBVO 18, 260)

*ki-šú* finale, coda, end (of a song)

*ki - tag* to lay, put, leave on the ground; to plant; to found (cf. *tag₄*)

*ki - túm* to bury

*ki-túm* grave

*ki - tuš* to establish, take up residence
ki-tuš seat, residence, dwelling place, habitation
ki-u,-ba formerly, once when, "once upon a time"

KI.UD → kislah

ki-ul primeval place
ki-ulutin (a mythical place of original creation)

ki-ùr terrace (in a temple complex, especially that of Nippur - a site of divine assemblies)

ki-uri (ki) the state Akkad

ki(-a/e) - ús to (make) lie on the ground, touch, press the ground; to found, ground, make fast
ki-úss-sa firmly grounded, founded
ki - za to prostrate oneself, make obeisance
ki-za obeisance, homage
ki-za - tún to refuse obeisance

KIB (dedicatory) clay nail

kid reed mat

kid, kir to pinch off, cut off
kid-kid-da ritual

kiğ (kin) to seek, search out

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

kiğ - a₅ to perform work, labor
kiğ - du₁₁ to perform work, labor
kiğ-ğá skilled

kiğ - gi₄ to send a message

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

kiğ-nim (cultic) morning meal, service
kiğ-sig (cultic) afternoon meal, service

kikkin(HAR), kikkin(HAR.HAR) millstone, grinding slab Cf. géme-kikkin grinder, miller (some read kíkkin or kinkin, others read ār-ār (OB); vars. kikken, nākikkin-na (see Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, p. 131f.)

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

kin → kiğ

kin-gal leader, expert; dining hall

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

kir → kíd

kiri, kir₄ nose, muzzle

kiri-dab/dab groom

kiri šu - ġál to show reverence, make the gesture of reverence (the hand held up to the nose), make obeisance; periphrastic: kiri-šu-ğál - a₅

kiri-zal → gir₁₇-zal

kìlib(KEŠDA) hair clasp (Farber, AV Reiner (1987) 96-99) (kìrissu)

kìlib-luh courtyard sweeper

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

kişib seal, seal impression; sealed document

kişib - ra to impress a seal

kiş₄ ant

kiş₄-sig(Ú.GIR₂-gumû), (kiş₁₆) (a kind of acacia) (aša₂gu) (Veldhuis, Education 170; Biggs, OIP 99, 69-70)

kiš₄-biš₂-GIR₄-(gumû), (kiš₄₁₇ → (gii₄)ád
ku-li friend (ePSD now reads gu₅-li)

ku-mul cumin(?)

ku-nu to come (a literary word)

kú → gu₇

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

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

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kù(g) to be sacred, holy; to sanctify

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

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

kù-dím silversmith, goldsmith

kù-gál → gú-gal

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

ku₁-NE(-a) (a type of precious metal) (Reiter, AOAT 249, 85)

kù-sig₄(GL), kù-sí(g)(ZI) gold (the reading guškin is obsolete) (Civil, JCS 28, 183f.)

kù-sig₁-huš red gold

kù-zu clever, experienced, expert

ku₄(r) to enter; to make enter, bring in; to become, turn into, be declared to be; to be made liable for (for a reading ku₄(dr) of the DU sign in OS and Ur III see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21)

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

ku₅-dá (kud-da) turtle, tortoise

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

ku₆-a-dé fresh fish

ku₆-izi smoked fish

ku₇(d), ku₇-ku₇ sweet

ku₁₇(g), kukku black, dark; darkness (often reduplicated: ku₁₇-ku₁₈ or kúkku; see also gig) (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32)

ku₄(dr) → ku₄, túm

kul handle (of a tool)

kum → gum

kúm v. to heat; adj. hot

kun tail; mouth of a river, canal

kun-zi-da canal storage basin, reservoir

gš₇ kun₄,₃ stairs, ladder

kūnga → anše-kūnga

kur mountain; foreign land; netherworld

kur-gal Great Mountain (standard epithet of Enlil)

kur-gi₄,₅(mulēn), kur-gi₄₄(mulēn) (domesticated) goose(?) (> Akk. kurkû) (Veldhuis, Education, 263f.)

kur-kur₄/kur₄ torrent, waves (agû); triumph

kūr to be different, strange, foreign; to change, alter; to be hostile, inimical

kur₄ → gur₄

kur₆ → šuku

kur₇ inspection (also readkurum₇ or gûrum, written both IGLERIN and IGL.GAR)

kur₇/kurum₇ → a₇ to inspect

kurun, kúrun (an alcoholic drink, probably a beer)

kurušda small-cattle breeder (some read gurušda or gurušta)

kuš skin, hide; leather

KUŠ.A.EDIN.LÁ → kušummu
kúš to be(come) tired, weary, exhausted; to be troubled; to sigh; to ponder, deliberate; to rest, relax, be calm, calmed, soothed

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

kúš mould

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

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

L

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

la-la, a-la (male) prime, vigor, fullness, appeal, handsomeness

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

lá minus (in counting, accounting)

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

lag clod (of dirt)

lagab (massive) block, lump

LAGAB → gur₄, kur₄, lúgud, niğin

lagar, lagal, lagar (SAL.HÚB) "vizier," a high-ranking priest(ess) or official (Wiggermann, ZA 78, 225ff.)

lagas², lagas³ the city and state of Lagash (see Attinger, NABU 2007/37 for final sibilant)

lah₄₅ → túm

lahar ewe

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

lâl-hur wax; model(?)

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

lam → lum

gîkam almond

gîkam-gal pistachio (bututtu)

gîkê-um writing board(s)

gîkî juniper(?) (burâšu)

li(b) to be happy, glad

li-li-is kettledrum

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

lîl foolish (> lîlu fool, idiot)

lîl air; nothingness; phantom (cf. eden-lîl haunted steppe, lû-lîl incubus > lîlâ)

limmu, limmu₂₅ four (Edzard, AV Klein 101)

lipiš heart; strong emotion, anger

lipiš - bal to become angry

lipiš-tuku in anger, angrily

lirum physical strength, athletics; cf. lû-lirum athlete, wrestler

lu to be or make numerous or abundant, multiply (Akk. mādu, duššû, kamāru) (Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.)
lu(g), lu(g), also lu(k) before Ur III to live (referring to animals); to herd, pasture, tend (animals) (Akk. uzuzzu, rabāṣu) The plural root is sig; or se₁₂ (see Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff., Third Millennium Texts 35, reading luk, or lug, (see Attinger, ZA 95, 47f. for distribution of g/k)

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

lu(-úb)ₙᵋ turnip(?); bean(?) (Akk. lu(ppu))

lu-lim → lulim

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

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

lú-bar-ra outsider, foreigner, stranger

lú-érim(-du/ğāl) enemy

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

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

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

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

lú-kar-ra fugitive, refugee

lú-kaš-e runner

lú-ki-inim-ma, lú-ninim-ma witness

lú-kin-gi-e-a messenger

lú-kür(-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 eres-diğer priestess; (an ecstatic priest?) (see lumahhu, mahrhū)

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

lú-ni-zuh (or lû-ni-zuh ?) thief

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

lú-tûg-du₈ → túg-du₈

lú-u₅ mounted courier

kûl-lûb leather bag (luppu)

lú-ulu, lú-u₁₅-lu men, people; human beings, humanity, mankind (< *lû-lû)

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

lú-uzu-ga a sexually impure or unclean person

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

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

lu₅(g) → lu(g)

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

lugal king, master; owner

lûgud(-da) short, small

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

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

LUL → lu(g), nar

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

lul lie, falsehood; treachery, danger
lul-ba furtively, treacherously

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

lul-da, lul-du falsely (lul-da < *lul-du-a like nī-ga < *ni-gu-a)

lul-da - pà(d) to swear falsely

lulim, lu-lim stag

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

lunga (lungi) brewer The reading remains unclear (usually read lù-bappir, or lù-bappir in Pre-Sarg. Lagāš texts), probably a genitive construction. (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 291)

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

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

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

ma-mu(d), ma-mú(d) dream

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

ma-nu (a kind of tree/wood used for cabinetry and fuel, perhaps cornal or willow(?) (e’ru) (Powell, BSA 6, 102f.)

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

má boat

má-addir ferry boat, hired boat

má-dù boat builder

má-gid boat tow-man

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

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

má-lah boat owner, skipper, boatman

nī-ma6 (conventional reading, perhaps better nīs6ba13) (a fine divine or royal garment) (nalbašu)

MAH → šutur

mah (to be) high, lofty, exalted, great, august

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

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

mar spade, shovel

mar-tu (or mar-dù) Amorite; West(ern)


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

maš one-half

maš → máš

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

maš-dà (maš-da) gazelle (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 50)
maš-gaba(-k) offering(?) kid; (semi-weaned(?)) kid, Steinkeller, BSA 8, 55) (for the genitive see sila-gaba)

maš-gán(a) tent; tent-ground, camp

máš, maš kid; (male) goat

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

máš-anše herd, (wild) animals

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

máš-sağ bellwether, leader

máš-su-gíd(-gid) haruspex, diviner

maškim commissioner, deputy, inspector, bailiff

me divine power, attribute, office

me silence, dumbness, daze

me, -m to be (copula)

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

me-dím bodily members, features

me-lám divine radiance, Brilliance, splendor, aura, halo (some now read me-lem)

me-li-e-a Alas! Woe!

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

me-te - ĝál to be fitting

me-te-na → ni-te-na

me-tēš/te-eš - i-i to praise, extol

mē battle, war

men (a kind of crown or turban)

mes (strong, vigorous) youth, young man
gīmes (a native tree/wood used to make furniture) (Van de Mierooop, BSA 6, 159f.) (mēsu)

mi-ri → mir
gīmi-ri-tum (a stringed instrument)

mi-tum → gīmitum

mī → munus

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

MÍ.ÚS.DAM → ĝitlam

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

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

MÍ.ÚS.SÁmuin pelican or crane(?) (read gambi?) (Veldhuis, Education 242-243)

min, min two (Edzard, AV Klein 100)

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

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

imir, īmer → im-mir, tum-er-mir

gīmitum(TUKUL.AN), mi-tum divine weapon, mace (also read mitta, midda, etc.) Cf. mitum(TUKUL.BAD) and other similar writings (mīffu)

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

mu NOUN-ak-šè, mu-PRONOUN-šè because of, in place of, someone or something

mu-gub(-ba) assigned lines, writing exercise, model tablet
mu-im-ma (in the) previous year (wr. im-ma in OS)

mu-lu (Emesal form of lú)

mu - pà(d) to reveal, call the name, invoke, name someone (cf. mu lugal(-la) - pà(d) to swear by the king's name)

mu(-šē) - sa₄ to name, call as a name

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

mu-sar-ra inscription

mu-tuku famous, renowned

mu-ud-na → ĝītim

mú to grow; to ignite; to incite (Auslaut may be /r/ or /dr/; cf. OS munu₄,mú(d) maltster)

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

mu₄, mu-nu₄; incantation

mud blood

mud to create, engender, sire

muds-me-ĝar joy, rejoicing (rīšātu)

muḥaldim (muḥaltim) cook, kitchen chief (nuḥatimmu) (See Sjöberg, AV Limet 131f. for extended discussion.)

mul star, constellation

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

mun n. salt; adj. salty

munu₄₃, munu₄₃/₄ malt

munu₄₃-mú(d) maltster

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

mur lung(s); breast

mur-gu₄ fodder (imrū)

murgu back, backbone; shoulder

murub₄(IM.DUGUD) cloud

murub₄ middle (part), midsection; midst

muš snake, serpent

muš-ĝir "dagger-snake" or "scorpion-snake" (a mythical or literary serpent)

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

mūš - bûr to loosen the hairdo, let free the hair

mūš, mūš countenance, appearance, aspect; halo, aura; (a kind of crown)

muš₄₃ - tūm to cease, have an end, stop (work) (Wīlke, Lugalbandaepos p. 130f.)

mušen bird

mušen-dû birdcatcher, fowler

N

na stone, boulder (cf. na₄)

-na → a₅

na-an-na besides

na-dē(IZI), na-de₅ incense (quţrīnu) (Veldhuis, CDLI: CDLN 2003:003)

na - de₇(g) a) to clarify, explain, instruct, advise; b) to purify (elētu); 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 still read the verb conventionally as rī(g); Selz, ASJ 17, 260-262, reads /drī/. See also de₆(g).

na-gada herdsman, shepherd

37
na-ma-su → nu-mu-su

nam-me someone, anyone; no one, nothing, none (usually ellipsis for lú-na-me or ni-na-me); cf. ki-na-mešè to no other place, u4-na-me never

na - rú(DÙ) to erect a stele (read perhaps drú)

na-rú-a stele

ná, giš ná → nú, giš nú

na₄ precious stone (cf. na)

na₄-ār grinding slab (Ur III) (some read na₄-kikkîn) (but cf. Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132)

na₄-šu(-k) stone hammer, pounder (Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132f.)

na₅ → na₇

na₇ to drink, give to drink (reduplicated na₄-na₅)

na₇-ku₅ a side pond or water reservoir for flood control (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 133f.)

na₇ alkali-plant, soda; soap

na₇-si-è sprouted alkali-plant

na₇, na₇, to grind, mill (cf. gaz, gum)

gi₇na₇ mortar, hand-mill (OS, cf. Selz, FAOS 15/2 557)

na₇ar carpenter

nam being, state, "that which is" (Krecher, ASJ 9, 86); fate (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 378f.) Cf. also nam-bi-šè because of this; nam NOUN-ak-šè because of something; nam-ğu₁₀ "what is it to me?" (ironic)

nam-, nám- (abstract noun formative)

nam-ārad slavery

nam-dag → nam-tag

nam-du₁₀-sa companionship, friendship

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

nam-érîm (assertory) oath; evil

nam-érîm - ku₅ to swear an oath (perhaps strengthened with a curse)

nam-ga-e₄ (foreign) trade

nam-gal greatness

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

nam-kal-ga strength, might

nam - ku₅ to curse

nam-lú-u₁₄-lu, nam-lú-ulu humanity, human beings, people, population

nam-lugal kingship

nam-mah greatness, majesty

nam-nar musician's craft, musicianship; music

nam-nin queenship

nam-nir-ĝâl authority, sovereignty, royalty

nam-ra(-ak) booty, plunder

nam-šèš brotherhood, fraternity

nam-štā (a prayer or rite)

nam-šub incantation

nam-şul valorous youth(fulness)

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

nam-tar fate, destiny

nam-tî(l), nam-tî-il life

nam-ûš death
nam-zu knowledge, wisdom

d’anna(r) the moon god, patron of Ur

nar musician

ne → nè

NE → bar₇₈, kúm, šeg₇. Cf. also me-lám(NE) and zú - gir₁₀(NE)

NE-NE → nígin

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

ne-éš → i-ne-éš

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

ne-mur ashes, hot embers (tumru)

ne - su-ub to kiss

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

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

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

nî fear, fearsomeness (see major study by Cunningham in Analysing Lit. Sum. 70ff.)

nî self (especially with possessive pronouns, e.g. ni-bi-šè or ni-ba by itself; one's own (with pronouns, e.g. é ni-za your own house); character, nature(?) (cf. Shulgi B 10, 77) (Cunningham, Analysing Literary Sumumerian 70ff.)

nî - bûr to show off, make oneself important

nî - dûb to relax, rest

ni-gal great fearsomeness, awesomeness

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

nî gûr-ru clad in fearsomeness

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

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

nî silim-eš - du₁₁ to boast

nî-su-ub crazy person; (an ecstatic?)

nî - te(ḡ) to grow afraid, be afraid of (-da-)

nî-te(ḡ) fear

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

nî-te self; cf. nî-te-nê by himself, herself

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

nî - tuku to revere, respect, have fear of

nî-tuku reverent, respectful

nî(ḡ) (nîg) thing; that which (impersonal relative pronoun); (abstract noun formative)

nî-á-zi(-ga) violent act (šēnu)

nî-ak-a accomplishment

nî-âr-ra groats

nî-ba allotment, portion; gift

nî-bûn(KAxIM) turtle

nî-buru₁₄ harvest yield

nî-dab, appropriation

nî-du-a string of (dried) fruit (Pre-Sargonic; replaced by še-er-gu in Late Sargonic. See Civil, Or ns 56, 233ff.)

nî-du₁ a (theologically) fitting thing (The reading is conventional, but many now read nî-ul "primeval thing." Cf. nî-ul-li-a in Ean 1 vi 6 and Urmamma 26 ii 1 and see J. Bauer, AV Klein 26f. and AfO 40/41, 94
with J. Cooper, followed by C. Suter, contra
Falkenstein GSGL I 60 and Edzard, RIME 3/1.)

**ni-črim** (or **ni-ne-ru**) evil (thing), fraudulent action

**ni-GA(-r)** possessions, goods, property  (Until recently read **ni-gur**11, but see disc. s.v. ġar. Michalowski, RAI 47, 418, takes as a loan from *makkāru*.)

**ni-galam** artfully wrought thing; artfulness

**ni-gi-na** truth, right; law, justice

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

**ni-gur**11 (GA) → **ni-GA(-r)**

**ni-kas**7 - a5 to make an accounting

**ni-kas**7-a5 (ni-ka7-a5) (balanced) account, accounting

**ni-ku**5 tax, revenue

**ni-ku**5 - a5 to tax, bring in revenue

**ni-kur** hostile, hateful thing

**ni-lám** (a kind of garment)

**ni-me-ĝar** awed silence (*qālu*); cheer (*rišātu*)

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

**ni-na-me** something; nothing (with negated verb)

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

**ni-nam - zu** to know all, everything

**ni-sa-ha** fruit

**ni-sağ** → **nesağ**

**ni-sám/sám** price (*šimu*) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 161)

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

**ni-si-sá** justice

**ni-ŠID** → **ni-kas**

**ni-šu** goods, production

**ni-tuku** wealthy, rich (person); wealth

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

**ni-ul** → **ni-du**

**ni-zi-ĝal** living thing, creature (*šiknat napištim*); wild animals (*nammaššū*) (Tinney, Nippur Lament p. 167f.)

**ni-zú-gub** lunch, snack

( overturn **ni-zuh** thief

**ni-zuh-a** stolen thing, theft

**ni-ĝar** cella (older reading is **niţin-ĝar**; recently Zgoll, ZA 87, 190 reads *niţar*šīm)

**niţa** grain-fed, grain-fattened (< *ni-šu7-a like lul-da < *lul-du-a or bar-da < *bar-du-a*)

**niţada(PAD.4INANNA)** (or **nindaba, nidba**) (food) offering (see CAD nindabû LL for writings)

**niţin** to circle (about), go around, wander about; to encircle, enclose, surround; to be surrounded with (OB). Reduplicated imperfective form is probably to be read **niţin-ni10**, byform **niţin-ni5** (NE).

**niţin(-na)** total, totality, all together

**niţin-ĝar** → **niţa-ĝar**

**niţir** (conventionally written **nimtîr** herald, town crier; bailiff

**nim, num** fly

**nim - ġir** to flash lightning

**nim-ĝir(-ţir)** (flashing) lightning

**gišnimbar** (old *gishimmari* date palm The current reading is in flux. Older sources show /nimbar/,
/ninbar/, /nimmar/. Civil, AuOr 5, 28f. + n. 25, reads #ninbar.

nimgir → nīgīr

ninmin, nin: forty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)
nin lady, mistress, queen; sister (Pre-Sarg. for later nin.) For meaning in male divine names see Heimpel, AV Jacobsen II (2002) 155-160. (Cf. ereš) (ES ga-ša-an, also ū-mu-un in male gods' names, e.g. Nanšē B iv 20)
nin-diĝir → ereš-diĝir
dnin-ĝir-su(-k) chief god of the Lagaš state
dnin-hur-saĝ-gà the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving
dnin-kilim mongoose
dnin-lil consort of Enlil the patron god of Nippur
dnin-nina uomoen (a kind of harrier) (see Veldhuis, Education 272-275 for writing variants)
dnin-tu(d) the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving

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

NINAki (now being read nīgin,ki based on Proto-Ea 288)

ninda bread, food

nīnda bread bull; seed funnel of the seeder plow

nindaba → niĝdaba

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

nikum → enkum

ninnu fifty (Edzard, AV Klein 106, reads final vowel as long: /ninnû/)
nir trust; sovereignty, authority, noblity (?) (vault, arch?)
nir(-ra) clean (grain) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 95)

NIR-da → šer-da

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

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

nir-gāl-bê (ES še-er-ma-al-bê) proudly (etelliš)

nir(?) (ZA.MIR) chalcedony

dnisaba (or nidaba) goddess of reed and writing

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

niš twenty (Edzard, AV Klein 104f.)
nīta(h), nīta(h) male, man (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 82-84)

NIT.A.GA → bunga

nitadam → ĝitlam

nu not to be (in limited use as a finite verb)
nu- (old by-form of lú which begins a handful of compound nouns)

nu-bànda inspector, overseer; lieutenant

nu-bar (a kind of priestess) (kulmašītum)

nu-ēš(-k) (a priest in the cult of Nippur) (> nēšakkā) (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 226)

nu(-u)-gig (a kind of consecrated woman, often associated in some way with birthing) (qadišātum, ištarītum), (conventionally "hierodule" as an epithet of Inanna) (Emesal nu-gib(GIG), nu-gi(1)(GIG)-ib)

nu(-giš)kiri(-k) orchardman, gardener (also with phonetic indicator in Ur III: nu-âkiri, nu-kiri,k)

Steinkeller, Sale Documents 168f.; Powell, ZA 62,
Sjöberg, AV Limet 128, argues this is not a genitive compound, but rather a form */nukarig*/; cf. the g/b alternation in the loan nukaribbu.

nu-mu(-un)-su, na-ma-su widow
Rdg. is conventional; newest reading is nu-mu(-un)-kuš for which see Cavigneaux, RA 87, 111.

nu-siki, nu-sig fatherless or homeless child, orphan, waif

nu-úr-ma pomegranate (nurmû)

nú(d), nu,(SA) to lie (down), go to bed; to lay down (e.g. traps, snares; see Sjöberg, AV Klein 297); to creep, slither Conventionally read ná. For the value nu, see še₂i; see also Veldhuis, Education 284, who calls še₂i "the inanimate complement of nú."

giš nuúr-ma pomegranate (nurmû)

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péš mouse (*humširu*)

ğı péš(MA) fig

peš, to card wool

peš(KIA) riverbank, seashore

pi-lu-da → biluda

piriš lion

pisağ (conventionally read pisan) box, container (often with reed or wood determinative)

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

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

pú well (see also túl)

pú-gir kiš irrigated orchard

puzur, buzur secret

R

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

-(b)-ra-aš → -braš

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

rá-zu → a-rá-zu

ğı rab clamp, stock (cf. gušur)

re, → du

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

rí to blow; to drift; to convey

ri(g) → deš

ri-ri-ga → deš-deš-ga

rib, ri(b) great, surpassing, huge

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

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

S

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

sa-al-kad3 net sack

sa-ga → sa-e-ga, sig-e-ga

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

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

sa-gaz - a3 to perform migrant labor (?); to commit murder (?) (cf. A. Westenholz, ECTJ No. 8)

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

sa-pâr (sa-bâr), sa-bar (hunting) net

sa-šuš throwing net (also as weapon)

sa-tu mountain (< Akk. *šadu*

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

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

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

sá-du11(-ga) regular offering

sá - sé to plot, plan strategy
\[ sa_{4} \rightarrow mu - sa_{3}, \, se_{21} \]

\[ sa_{5}(g), \, sa_{6}(g) \rightarrow \text{to slaughter (sheep, goats)} \quad \text{(reading uncertain, cf. perhaps sìg/sàg to strike, also šár to slaughter sheep)} \]

\[ sa_{6}(g), \, ša_{6}(g) \rightarrow \text{to be good, beautiful; to be pleasing to} \quad \text{(cf. igi-a - sa_{5} to be a favorite of); to be pleased with (-da-)} \quad \text{(sa_{6} is now the preferred reading, at least for OB and earlier)} \]

\[ sa_{6}(-ga), \, ša_{6}(-ga) \rightarrow \text{good, beautiful, pleasing} \]

\[ sa_{7}(g) \rightarrow \text{to be well-formed, perfectly formed, beautifully created (probably connect with sa6)} \]

\[ sa_{7}(-ga) \rightarrow \text{well-formed} \]

\[ sa_{10} \rightarrow \text{to buy (with -šî-); to sell (with -ta/ra-, secondary development). Originally and in math. the meaning was "to measure out grains as equivalents for other goods" (cf. sā). See Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-162. Older reading šám is often still seen. Cf. sám.} \]

\[ sa_{12}(-du_{5} \text{ or sa}_{-du_{5})} \rightarrow \text{field or land registrar (šassukku) (Falkenstein, NSGU III 153)} \]

\[ ñâg \rightarrow sig \]

\[ sag(KAL), \, sag_{10} \rightarrow sig_{5} \]

\[ sagi \rightarrow \text{cupbearer} \]

\[ saq \rightarrow \text{head; front, fore, beginning; surface; man, person, human being; slave, servant (G. Farber, AV Klein 108-115)} \]

\[ saq \rightarrow \text{first, foremost, principal; prime, first rate; first-born; } \]

\[ saq-bar \rightarrow \text{head hair} \]

\[ saq-bi-šē - ñ to go to the fore, be foremost, most excellent \]

\[ saq-du \rightarrow \text{head} \]

\[ saq-du_{5} \rightarrow sa_{12}(-du_{5}) \]

\[ saq - du_{11} \rightarrow \text{to achieve, complete, create with great care (Attinger, Élémens 653-655)} \]

\[ saq - ḡar (ḡá-ḡá) \rightarrow \text{to proceed, venture against, attack, (dare to) oppose} \]

\[ saq-gaz - a_{5} \rightarrow \text{to commit murder} \]

\[ saq-gig(-ga) \rightarrow \text{Black Headed Ones (native designation for the Sumerians)} \]

\[ saq-ḡiš - ra \rightarrow \text{to commit murder, kill} \]

\[ saq-ḡiš-ra-a \rightarrow \text{murder} \]

\[ saq-il \rightarrow \text{to lift, raise, hold the head high, be proud} \]

\[ saq-il-la \rightarrow \text{proudly, with head held high} \]

\[ saq - kal \rightarrow \text{to give preference, prefer} \]

\[ saq-kal \rightarrow \text{first rank, preeminence, foremost (some read saq-rib, others cautiously prefer saq-KAL)} \]

\[ saq - kēš \rightarrow \text{to organize} \]

\[ saq-kēš - a_{5} \rightarrow \text{to pay attention to (-šē/-ē), heed} \]

\[ saq-ki \rightarrow \text{forehead} \]

\[ saq-ki - gid \rightarrow \text{to furrow the brow, frown} \]

\[ saq-ki-zalag - bar \rightarrow \text{to look upon with a shining countenance} \]

\[ gi\text{saq-kul} \rightarrow \text{bolt, lock} \]

\[ saq-men \rightarrow \text{crown} \]

\[ saq-munus \rightarrow \text{(grown) woman, female (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 130f., reads saq-SAL; others read saq-mí)} \]

\[ saq-nita \rightarrow \text{(grown) man, male (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 130f.)} \]

\[ saq-ni-GA-ra \rightarrow \text{financial/business capital; amount available before crediting or debiting. The rdg. -gur_{11}-ra is still current; for rdg. -ga-ra see disc. s.v. ġar.} \]

\[ saq(-e-ēš) - rig; \rightarrow \text{to give, present, grant} \]

\[ saq - sē(g) \rightarrow \text{to entrust; to take care of, tend to, attend} \]

\[ saq - sig \rightarrow \text{to be brought low, down, be in despair} \]
**sağ** - **šúm** to hurry, rush (into combat) against, attack

**sağ-šu₄** → **sağšu**

**sağ-ur-sağ** (a member of the cultic personnel of Inanna, perhaps a "cult warrior" figure who engages in mock combat in her honor? Cf. Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma, p. 225)

**sağ-ús** regular, constant, reliable; constant supporter

**ság** - **du₁** to scatter, disturb, dislodge, disrupt, dissipate, dissipate, diminish (Attinger, Eléments, 655-664)

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

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

**sahar** dirt, soil; dust, powder; ore

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

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

SAL → munus, tál

**sám, šám** price (cf. **sa₄₀** and see discussion in Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-155)

**saman** lead rope

**sanga** → **sağa**

**santag**(2-4) (i.e. ** сахар**ak) cuneiform wedge

**sar** garden plot; (an area measure = 1/100 īku = 1 sq. nindan = ca. 38.28 sq. meters)

**sar** to write (on), inscribe

**sar** to run, chase

SAR → **nisi, u₄-sakar**

**sè(g), sè(k), sì(g)** to become, act, make like, make into; to be equal, equalled; to set, put; to cast (in moulds); to provide with

**se₁₂** → **sig₇**

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

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

**sì(g)** (**si₅**₄) to be(come) full; to fill a space, container, area; to cover, put all over, or to completely occupy an area or surface; 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).

**sí(g)** to be(come) silent

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

**gī**si- gà** bolt, bar

**si-ig** → **sig**

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

**si-im** → **šèm**

**si-im** to smell (Perhaps connect with šim? Cf. **ir - si-im**)

**si-im-(si-im)** - **a₅** to smell, sniff

(unda) **si-im-da, sim-da** owner’s mark, emblem, brand; branding-iron (< Akk. **šīmu**t) (Foxvog, ZA 85, 5-6)

**si-mūš** radiance

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

**si-sá** just, righteous; just person

**sì(g)** → **sè(g)**
si₄, su₄, sa₃ red, reddish, brown (the sign is REC 48, i.e. SI-gunû)

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

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

sig(-ga), si-ga → a-sig

síg 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 (older), to beat with something (newer)

sig₄ brick; brickwork, brick walls (Reading is conventional; PSD A/3 143b and ePSD now read šeg₁₂)

SIG₄ - gi₄ → še₂₅ - gi₄

sig₄, si-ig, sig to be(come) good, fine, pleasing, beautiful (by-form of sa₄(g); see also a-sig)

sig₄(-ga), si(-ig)-ga, sig₁₅(KAL) good, high or best quality, pleasing, beautiful. ePSD now prefers to read sag₁₀- sag₄(KAL) (cf. sa₄-ga, sa-ga)

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-sig₁₄(GI))

sig₇ (perhaps better se₁₂ or si₁₂) plural of → tî(l) and lu₃(g)

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

SIG₇-igi → úgur-igi

sig₁₅(KAL) → sig₅

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

siki-ba (sig-ba) wool ration

siki-mug wool of poor/inferior quality (mukku) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 57 + n. 133, Waetzoldt, Textilindustrie 56-57)

sikil to be pure, clean, virginal; to purify

sikil(-la) pure, clean

sîl(NUN) → si-il

sila street

sila (a capacity measure = 0.842 liter or ca. 9/10 quart)

sila₄ male lamb

sila₋₄-ga(-sub-ba) sucking lamb

sila₋₄-gaba(-k) offering(?) lamb; semi-weaned(?) lamb (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 55) For the genitive cf. Ukg 1 iv 30 bar sîla₋₄-gaba-ka-ka. See also Archi-Pomponio, Drehem No. 40; Selz, FAOS 15/1 p. 379.

sila₋₁₋₄(g), sîla₋₁₋₄(SI) to knead

sîla₋₁₋₄-ĝá dough

silig → šilig

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

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

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

silim-ma Be well! (imperative)

simug smith

sim₄ mukku swallow (sinuntu) (Veldhuis, Education 279-280)

sipad shepherd; chief shepherd

sir → zi(r)
sir₃, šir₃ to spin wool
sis(ŠES) bitter, brackish (water); saline (soil)
sisi(ANŠE.KUR.RA), anši-sí (Ur III) horse
siskur, sizkur (a kind of prayer or rite)

su body; kin, family (e.g. Gilg. & Huwawa A 144); substance (of the country) (cf. kuš)

su(b), su-ub, sub, sub₉(TAG) to rub, wipe, scrub, polish; to reap; to smear on (ASJ 11, 213; 8, 12); to suck, suckle

su(g) to replace, repay

su(g) → sù(g)

su-bar the outside of the body

su-din₉, šu₉-din₉ bat (sutinnu) (Veldhuis, Education 281)

su-GAN, sù-GAN (a kind of copper?)

su-kalam(-ma) well-being of the nation

su-lim awesome light, brilliance

su - zi(g) to have goose flesh, become frightened

su-zi fear, dread

su-zi - ri to lay fear upon, strike fear into

sù(d) to sprinkle, spatter

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

sù(dr), sud-rá distant, remote

sù(g) (sug₉), su(g) to be empty, deserted; to be naked

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

sù(g), su(g) to sink (as of boats)

sù(g) to be equipped or embellished with; to wear (a beard); to be served food (see ú - sù(g))

sud-rá-āg (yellowish) gleam (said of moonlight); amber; electrum(?)

su₄ → si₄

su₇ (sum₄) beard

su₇ - lá to wear a beard

su₇(b) → du

su₇(g) → gub

sud → sù(dr)

šu₄n(EN.ZU) one of the two names of the moon god (cf. šu₇nanna), patron of the city Ur

sug (reed) marsh

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

suh, suh₃ to tear, rip, pluck out; to select, choose (nasāqu)

suh-(b)₉a, suh₉-ha selected, select, first quality; elite (troops)

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

sùh-sah₉ - za to make a crunching sound (an onomatopoetic construction; see M. Civil, JCS 20, 117ff.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff.)

ku₄sùh₃ub boot, shoe

suḥur (a feature or style of hair)

suḥur₉b₉ (a kind of carp)

suḥuš sole of the foot; base, foundation

sukkal vizier, chancellor; envoy, messenger (Wiggermann, ZA 78 (1988) 225ff.)

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

sum to give (older reading, now replaced by → šúm)

sum onion (ePSD now reads šúm)

sum-sikil garlic(?)

sumun (i.e. suğun), sun (to be) old

sún, ú-sún, súmun wild cow

sun, humble (probably a by-form of du₉(n))

sun -(KAL) to be harsh(?), vain(?)

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

súr, šúr, sumur furious, fear-inspiring

súr → zi(r)

súr, sur ditch, trough

sur,(ÉRIN) team; workers, work-gang, troop (OS) (see Steinkeller, NABU 1990/12; Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178) Cf. érin

Š

-ša (a suffix occurring with the fractions 1/3 and 2/3 in older texts)

šà(g) (šag₄) heart, inside, interior, middle; womb; meaning

šà - bal to breed

šà-bal-bal-a progeny; generation

šà - dab₅ to feel hurt, be worried

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

šà-gal fodder; food (ukullû)

šà-ğar → šağar

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

šà - ge-guruₜ₃ one's heart's desire

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

šà - gu₄ plowman's assistant

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

šà - hu₇ (wr. conventionally hun) to soothe the heart, appease, calm down

šà-hul-gig hatred

šà - húl to gladden the heart, make happy

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

šà-ka-tab fast, fasting

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

šà-lá-sû(d) merciful, gracious

šà - sig to be depressed, anxious

šà-sig depression, sorrow

šà-sú-ga emptiness, nakedness

šà-sur diarrhea

šà-súr-ra raging, furious heart

šà - šed₇₈ to cool the heart, calm, soothe

šà-tûm meadow

šà - tûm/tûm to decide

šà-zu midwife (šabsûtu)
ša₄ → ad - ša₄, še - ša₄

ša₄(g) → sa₄(g)

šaₒ-ga → saₒ-ga

šab (a kind of container)

šabra, sabra municipal overseer of fields

ša₄га(ЛУxKÁR) prisoner(?); (one to whom an injustice is done, see Krecher, AV Matouš II 57)

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

ša₄ɡar(GU₃), ša₄-ɡar, še-ɡar starvation, famine, hunger

šagina governor; general

šáh, šah pig

dušakir churn

šám → sám, sa₁₀

šandan(a)(GAL.NI) gardener

šár to be or make numerous, multiply

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

šár to slaughter (sheep)

šár-ra-ab-du₈ (a field worker)

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

šed₇₇-₁₁, še₄₁₂/₁₈, se₁₁(SIG) to cool, be cool, cold; to soothe, calm, appease

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-ɡál-bé = etellīš)

še-er-zí gleam, radiance, brilliance

še-ga willing, obedient

še-ga-bé, še-ga-ne-ne by mutual agreement, with both (or all) of them in agreement

še-ɡar → šaɡar

še-giši sesame (see BSA 2 passim)

še-li pine or juniper seeds (kikkirânu)

še-LÚ coriander (kisibirru)

še-nunum seed barley, seed grain

še - ša₄ to moan, groan

še-še₂₆/gur₁₀ to harvest grain

še-ɡiši sesame (see BSA 2 passim)

še-li pine or juniper seeds (kikkirânu)

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

še₂₆ (še₂₆) to cry (cf. ér - še₂₆)

še₂₂₁(SA₄) (a writing for sa₄ = nabû); (b) (an error for nú, i.e. nu₄(SA₄). See Civil, Ira³ 23, 168; Wilcke, LE ad 35. Veldhuis, Education 284 calls še₂₁ an "inanimate complement" of nú.

še₂₅ - gi₄ to cry out, scream, screech. The old reading is ši.(d). Read now še₂₅/še₂₁₀ for KAxŠID or še₃₂/šeg₁₁ for KAxDÚB. Gudea texts write šeg₁₂(SIG). See Zgoll, AOAT 246, 312f.

šed₇₇₋₁₁, še₄₁₂/₁₈, se₁₁(SIG) to cool, be cool, cold; to soothe, calm, appease
šèg(A.AN), šèg(IM) to rain; n. rain (also written IM.A.AN, IM.A, or IM.A.A)

šèg, to boil, cook, heat, bake (bašālu)

šèg, ripe (grain)

šèg, wild boar; wild sheep(?)

šèg-bar (or šègbar, ŠÈGŠ) Mesopotamian fallow deer (conventionally "wild ram, sheep," but see Steinkeller, BSA 8, 50)

šèg (10-11) - gi₄ → šè₂₅ - gi₄

šèm, si-im (a kind of drum)

šèn (a kind of kettle or ewer)

ŠÈN → dur₁₀

šèn v. & adj. (to be) clean, pure

šèn-šèn very clean, immaculate

šèn-šèn battle (cf. the same sign read dur₁₀)

šèr-(NIR)-da capital crime/offense, serious "felony"; a corresponding punishment. Civil, AV Hallo 75ff. reads NIR-da, Emesal šèr-da, šè-er-da (the šèr-da read by some cannot be proved directly; perhaps Akk. nērtu "murder" was the original source for a word *ner-da?)

ŠÈŠ → sis

šèš brother (to be read šes or ses in OS at least)

šèš-gal elder brother; school monitor

šèš → šèš

šèš₁₁, šèš to anoint, anoint oneself

ši-pa-āg → zi-pa-āg

šìbir(U.ÈNxKÁR) (shepherd's) staff (šìbirru) (Veldhuis, Education 175f.)

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

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

ŠÌD.ŠÌD feathers

šìka potsherd; shell, carapace; (fish) scales; cf. šìka-kù-da broken potsherds

šìlìam (wild) cow

šìlìanga → šìlāg(-gā)

šìlig (silig) to cease (usually in negated participle nu-shìlig-e unceasing); to make cease, annihilate

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

šìm-zì-da, šìm-bì-zì(-da) mascara, kohl (antimony paste)

šìnig tamarisk (bīnu) (Powell, BSA 6, 106ff.)

šìr song (J.G. Westenholz, AV Klein 350ff.) (šēru, zamāru)

šìr - ra to strike up a song, sing

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

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

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

šìta-ab(-b)a (a kind of priest)

šìta (obsolete, read now utúg mace)

šìtim, šìdim house builder, mason (itînnu) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 128ff.)

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

šù-a-bal to transfer, transmit, hand over (Civil, JCS 28, 79)
šu-a - gi₄ to hand over, turn in, transmit, hand down; to repeat (with or without -a)

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

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

ŠU.BAD → zapah

šu - bal to overturn, alter, change

šu-bal - a₃ to overturn; to replace, change X into Y (Civil, JCS 28, 79f.)

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

šu - dab₃ to (make the hand) seize; to take (with) the hand

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

šu-daqal - du₁₁ to effect or accomplish much, make great exertions (cf. šu - du₁₁)

šu - dû to slander, denounce

šu - dû to capture (cf. CAD K 129a)

šu - du₁₁ to do, set, perform, prepare, correctly or perfectly; to complete, perfect; to embellish, adorn

šu-du₃(-a) perfect

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

šu-du₅-a guarantor

šu-du₅-a - gub to establish a guarantee or surety, to serve as guarantor for

šu - du₁₁ to use the hand; to do, effect; to exert oneself; to accomplish (Attinger, Eléments 696-703)

šu-du₁₁-ga accomplishment, creation

šu - ġar to set the hand to, do something (good, worthy), do a favor, favor

šu-ğar - gi₄ (also šu - gi₄) to avenge, take vengeance on, repay (lit. "to return, send back what was done")

šu-ğar old one (person or animal)

šu - gi₄ → šu-a - gi₄, šu-ğar - gi₄

šu - gid to reach out the hand, take, accept; to perform an extispicy, cf. māš-šu-gid-gid

šu-HA(d) (or šu-peš(d) or šu-kud₆(dr)) fisherman. The old reading is šu-ha; many now read šu-kud₆. See major discussion in Englund, BBVO 10, 230-236. In view of the variant peš(HA-gunû), the reading might be šu-peš₆(HA), assuming that the problem of the Auslaut is the same as that of kēšdr. ePSD reads /šukud/. J. Bauer, ZDMG 146 (1996) 183, hesitantly proposes /šukudr/ in the OS Lagaš texts. Cf. also Bauer, AWL p. 375f. and CAD šukudakku.

šu - hu/ru-uz to burn, roast

šu-i barber

šu-il-la (an Emesal temple prayer)

šu - kár to insult, denigrate

gīšu-kár equipment, tools, implements (unītu); (a musical instrument)

šu-kīg service, assignment

šu-kīg - dab₃ to do a service; to revere; periphrastic: šu-kīg-dab₃ - a₃

šu - lá to defile, desecrate

šu - luh to wash the hands; to wash, cleanse; periphrastic: šu-luh - a₅ to clean (a canal)

šu-luh lustration, washing ritual

šu - mû to make grow, emerge; to pray

šu - núgin to circle around/back, make a round trip

šu-núgin(-na) all encompassing

šu-núgin, šu+núgin sub-total

šu+núgin grand total
šu-nir standard

šu-pe-el-lá - du₁₁ to defile (Attinger, Eléments 710-714)

šu - peš to increase, broaden, expand

šu - ri to lay the hand upon; to wring the hands

šu-ri-a, (OS šu-ru-a, šu-ri) one-half (Civil, Or 56, 234; Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 142)

šu-si finger

šu si - sá to keep in good order

šu-sùh-a - du₁₁ to produce confusion, disturbance (Attinger, Eléments 716-718)

šu - šúm to give, entrust

šu - tag to touch; to play a musical instrument (e.g. Nanše Hymn 44; see Sjöberg, AV Limet 135); to decorate (Attinger, Eléments 722ff.)

šu-tag - du₁₁ to decorate, adorn (Attinger, Eléments 720-725)

šu - ti to take from (-ši -), accept, receive, get, seize, catch; to reach for (the imperf. root is usually te(ğ))

šu-tur inscription

giššu-úr-me/mén, šurmen(ŠU.ME.EREN) cypress (the tree, its wood, or its resin)

šu - úr to erase, rub out, annihilate (imperf. often written uru₁₂(ÜR) as well as ür-ru/re)

šu-ur₁₀(-rá) → šúr

šu - ús to push (open)

šu - zi to raise the hand (destructively) against

šú (šūš), šu₄ (šuš) to (let) fall upon, spread over, cover (especially with nets); to overwhelm, cast down; to become obscure, dark

šub to (let) fall, be felled, fell; to throw down, away; to forsake, abandon, dismiss; to give up, leave off

šub-ba fallen, collapsed, demolished, abandoned

ŠUB-lugal royal subordinate, vassal(?) (a class of workers in Presargonic texts)

šuba bright, shining

šubu → ḣišbun

šubur slave (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 89f.)

šūd, šu₁₂ n. prayer; v. to pray

šúd - du₁₁ to say a prayer, pray (Attinger, Eléments 726-728)

šúd - rá to pray

giššudul(₄) yoke (some read šudun)

šuku(dr) food portion, subsistence allotment (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.) (kurummatu)

šukur thorn, needle

giššukur reed fence, corral (Civil, AuOr 5, 22; Römer, AFO 40/41, 30ff.; Michalowski, Lamentation p. 75)

giššukur, ūnduššukur, spear, lance

šul noble, valiant, young man (or the like) (some now read sul)

šum to slaughter

ūnduššum saw

ūnduššum-gam curved(?) saw

šūm(SUM) to give; to pay (in commodities or a combination of a metal and commodity) The standard older reading sum may also be correct in some contexts; see Zgoll, AOAT 246, 311.

šūr to be furious, enraged
šúr, šu-ur,(-rá) furious, angry, haughty; angrily
šúr-bé furiously, angrily
šúr-dú[mašen] falcon
šurim[LAGABxGUD:GUD], šùrim[LAGABx GUD] dung
šuš, šúš → šú
šùš → kuš,
šutur(MAH) quality cloth

T

ta(-àm) what?
tab to be parallel, lie parallel to; to double; to twist, entwine; to link, join, unite; to lock; to sweep away, devastate (sapànu) (cf. Michalowski, Lamentation p. 71; Civil, NABU 1987/49)
tab-ba companion; pair, twin; together
táb, tab to burn, glow
tag to touch, prod; to touch wrongly, profane, spoil; to weave; to overlay, face, embellish; to apply, treat with; to broadcast (seed-grain, cf. Maekawa, ASJ 15, 112)
TAG → sub

tag, tak, 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)
tál(SAL) to be broad, wide; to widen, expand; to spread out, lay out
tál(-la) wide
tàn, → dan

tar to divide, separate, cut Cf. nam - tar
gl taskarin boxwood

(um) te check
te(ğ) (imperf.), ti (perf.) to approach (cf. Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 114f.)
te(n), te-en (redupl. te-en-te) to cool; to soothe, assuage; to extinguish (a fire); to annihilate

te-en cool, cold; te-te-en very cool (Sjöberg, AV Jacobsen (2002) 232; root was originally te-me-en like sun/sumun)
te-eš → téš
tE.ME → ní-te
temen, te-me(-n) foundation (originally the pegs which mark out the foundation plot; see Dunham, RA 80, 31-64)
temen - si(g) to lay a foundation (originally to sink the pegs marking out the foundation)
téš modesty, shame; vigor, pride; (a euphemism for vulva) (cf. téš nu-zu 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 sé-ga(-bé) put together as one, acting in unity
téš-bé, téš-bi-šè as one, all together
téš-bé - gu → UR-bé - gu

téš - du to shout together, roar(?)
ti(l), ti-il to live, be alive; to dwell (the plural root is sig/se (Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.; Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 135)
ti → te(ğ)
un (ti-ti) rib(s)
(gli) ti arrow
ti-gi-lu[mašen], ti-gid[mašen]-lù (Gudea) (a bird) (Civil, NABU 1987/48; Veldhuis, Education 187; Bauer, AV
Klein 19-22) For the related musical instrument see tigidlu.

ti-la alive, living, while alive

ti-bal turn sideways, onto the side

gti-ti-zú barbed arrow(?), arrow point(?)

tibir, tibir palm of the hand

tibir – ra to slap

tibira (dibira) metal and wood craftsman (also involved in the making of statues). Wr. DUB.NAGAR through Ur III, then URUDU.NAGAR in OB. (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 176; Sjöberg, AV Limet 127f.) (gurguru)

tigi (a kind of drum); (an OB hymn type, a hymn of praise consisting minimally of sagida and saγara sections)

gti-gidiulu/a(ŠA3.TAR or DI.TAR) (a musical instrument named after a bird) (Civil, NABU 1987/48; Veldhuis, Education 187) (see ti-γi4-γu

ili to be finished, ended, completed; to finish off, bring to an end

ntilla crossroads; marketplace

tin wine (Badler, BaM 27 (1996) 42, has determined that a residue in an excavated pot is that of a "grape liquid, most probably wine," suggesting that wine was indeed known in Mesopotamia.)

(gis)tir forest, (riverine) grove

dtir-an-na rainbow

titab cooked beer mash

tu[mai7] dove, pigeon

tu(d), ù-tu(d) to be born, begotten; to give birth, engender, beget; to form, create (statues) (some now read (ù-)dû)

tu(r) to be 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

ggi tu-lu-bu-um plane tree or wood

imu tu-ru-na → imdurun-na

tu[ig] incantation

tu[ig] (g/b) to smite, strike, defeat (this meaning has also been associated with the values hub, húb but PSD keeps them separate)

tu[ig] (b) (var. of dub to heap up ?)

túd to whip
	úg, tu[ig]/(g/b) (woolen) garment

túg-ASU → túgaktum

túg-ba clothing ration

(la) túg-du[ig] felt maker, fuller (a craftsman making a special type of woven cloth, Sjöberg, AV Limet 128)

túg-du[ig] felt (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 85-93)

túg-mu-dur,(BU)-ra dirty clothing, rags, mourning garments

túg-ni-ba[ig] blanket

túg-šu-gur turban

tuk, tuku (reduplicated du12-du12) to acquire, obtain; to have, possess; to marry; to play a musical instrument

tuk[ig], tuku, to tremble, quake, shiver (Foster, RA 75, 189); to buffet

ggi tukul mace, weapon, arms

tukum-bi, tukumbi if

túkur(KAxŠE) to chew, gnaw (kasāsu)
túl (public) fountain, well

túm, tūm to bring in, deliver; to take away (see Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 133) Forms include:
\( \text{de},(\text{DU}) \) perf. sg.; \( \text{túm(DU)}, \text{tūm} \) imperf. sg.; \( \text{lah}_{4}(\text{DU over DU}) \) or \( \text{lah}_{4},(\text{DU.DU}) \) perf. & imperf. pl.
Problems remain, however. In OB there are indications that the sg. forms are \( \text{túm} \) or \( \text{tūm} \) perf. and \( \text{túm-mu} \) imperf. There may be a link between this sign and \( \text{ku},(r) \) in OS and Ur III (see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21); cf. the Ur III accounting phrase \( \text{ša mu-TUM-ra-ta} \) "out of income." The Emesal equivalent of \( \text{túm} \) is \( \text{ir} \).
See Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557-576 for the following new description: a) bring I = mit sich führen, geleiten. Used only with living persons or animals that can move by themselves. Forms are \( \text{túm(DU)} \) perf. sg., \( \text{tūm} \) imperf. sg., and plural \( \text{lah}, \) or \( \text{lah}_{4} \) perf. & imperf.; b) bring II = liefern "to deliver." Forms are \( \text{de} \), perf. sg., \( \text{tūm} \) imperf. sg.

túm (to be) worthy of, fitting for (\( \text{-a} / \text{šè} / \text{ra} / \text{ana ... šūluku} \)), but cf. Sallaberger, AV Schretter 573f.

túm-ma (field) produce

tum(IM), tumu(IM) wind

tum-\( _{5} - \text{mar-dú} \) west wind; west

tum-\( _{5} \)-mir north wind; north

tum-\( _{5} \)-̣ulu south wind; south

tūn (pouch or receptacle); (an ax, often with a wood or copper determinative, probably to be read \( \text{āga} \))

tūn - bar (or read \( \text{āgā} ? \)) to split with an ax

tur to be small, young; to diminish, reduce, deduct  Cf. the reduplicated substantive \( \text{di},-\text{di},-\text{lā} \) (or \( \text{du}_{13},-\text{du}_{13},-\text{lā} \)) youngsters, little ones, children.

tur small, young; brief (cf. \( \text{bānda} \))

TUR.ŠÈ \( \rightarrow \text{kun}_{5} \)

tūr cattle pen, byre

tuš to sit, take a seat; to settle, establish residence; to dwell, stay, abide Forms include: \( \text{tuš} \) perf. sg. and pl.; \( \text{dūr-ru-u(n)} \) imperf. sg. and pl., also \( \text{durun},(\text{DUR.DUR}) \) in Presargonic Lagash texts. (See Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 270.)

tuš - \( \text{ĝar} \) \( \rightarrow \text{dūr - ğar} \)

U

u ten (Edzard, AV Klein 103); "many times" (in adverbial expressions like \( \text{u-ta, u-šē}, \text{u-am}_{3} \), see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 70)

U.KID (read \( \text{šīta}, \) in \( \rightarrow \text{ā-šīta}, \) )

U.UD.KID \( \rightarrow \text{nīr-ĝar} \)

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) (\( \text{zāninu} \))

ú-du(l) supervisor of herds, chief shepherd

ú-du\( _{11}(g) \) \( \rightarrow \text{udug} \)

ú-gu/gū - dé to become lost, disappear; to flee, escape

ú-ma-am animals

ú-rum property (of someone)

ú-sal (riverine) meadow

ú-sal-la - nú to rest contentedly, live in peace, "lie down in green pastures"

ú-si\( _{4}-\text{an(-na)} \) dusk, twilight

ú-sig \( \rightarrow \text{uzug}_{5} \)

ú - sū(g) to be served food, dine

ú-šim sweet-smelling grasses

ù high ground(?), island(?) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 132f.)

ù and, also, furthermore, moreover; (as correlative \( \text{ù ... ù} \) either...or, neither...nor ) (loan from Akkadian \( \text{u} \) )

ù sleep

ù(-a), ù-u\( _{2}, \text{u}_{6}(-a) \) Woe! Alas!; lullaby

55
ù-di → u₄-di, ù-sá
ù-gul supplication, plea
ù-gul ḡar to address a plea, pray
ù - ku₄ to fall asleep, put to sleep (cf. ù-nu-ku sleeplessness)
ù-luh offshoot, (tree) branch; scepter (fig.) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 105 n. 90)
ù-luh(-ha) - sù to send out offshoots, branches (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 88f. + p. 105 n. 90)
ù-ma victory, triumph
ù-mu-un → umun
ù-na ready for battle
ù-na-(a-)du₁₁ letter
ù-nu-ku sleeplessness (Civil, AV Hallo 74)
ù-sá(g) (deep) sleep
ù-sakar/sar → u₄-sar
gīù-suh₃ (a species of pine) (ašāhu) (Powell, BSA 6, 116f.)
ù-sún → sún
gīù-šub, gī-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-bar₃ midday
u₄-bi-ta since, after that time; as nominalized phrase: earlier days, former time, days gone by

u₄-buru₄(-ka) (at) harvest time
u₄-da on the day, when, whenever, if; today; daily
u₄-dē-eš like the daylight
u₄-è sunrise, east (perhaps to be read utu-è in contexts with a variant ʿutu-è, cf. Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 260)

u₄-nū(-a) day of the disappearance of the moon
U₄₃.NANNA → iti₆

u₄-sakar(SAR) crescent (of the moon); day of the first visibility of the new moon, beginning of the month. Perhaps to be pronounced [uskar]; cf. the Akk. loan uskāru.

u₄/ù-sar - a₃ to sharpen, make pointed (previously read u₄-sakar, but see Civil, JNES 43 (1984) 284; Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 245f.) (šēlu)

u₄-sud-rá/da distant (future) days, long time; cf. u₄-sud-rá-aš/šè unto distant days, forever

u₄-šú sunset; u₄-šū-uš daily
u₄-tu(-ud)-da day of birth
u₄-ul-li-a, u₄-ul-la in olden times, in days of old (cf. Akk. ullû)

u₄-ul-li-a-aš unto distant (future) days, forever

u₄-zal to pass, said of time; to spend, pass the time (in some activity); let the time pass, waste time, be late
u₄-zal-le(-da) (at) daybreak, dawn, morning (cf. á-u₄-zal-le)

u₄-mullen wild goose (the iconic bird of Nanše) (Veldhuis, Education 294f.)

u₅ to mount, board; to ride on; to transport
u₅ superstructure; cabin (of a boat); high-water (mark)

u₅-br₅mullen (a bird)

u₅(g) awe, awesome vision, sight
u₅-ga awesome, awe inspiring


**u₆-di, ù-di** awe, amazement, astonishment, wonder, marvel; daze, stupor (cf. ù-sā)

**u₆ - du₆** to admire, wonder, marvel at, be in awe of; to provoke, inspire awe (Attinger, Eléments 739-749)

**u₆-nir, é-u₆-nir** zigurat (complex) (ziqqurratu) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 329-331)

**u₈ ewe** (see also lahar)

**u₈(-a) → ù(-a)**

**u₁₁-riₖ-in, ùriₖ(n)** eagle

**u₁₈-lu → ùlu**

**u₁₈-ru → uru₁₆**

**ub** corner (angle); niche; shrine; room

**ub-lil-lá** open air shrine (in a wall niche)

**ub-šu-ukkin-na** assembly (esp. poetic)

**kuš** (a kind of drum)

**ub₄** pit, hole (cf. ab)

**ubur** teat; spout (of a vessel); see also → akan

**ud₅ → uzud(ÚZ)**

**udu** sheep, ram

**udu-aslum₆(A.LUM)** long-fleeced sheep (aslu) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 52)

**(d)udug, ū-du₄**(g) male genie, spirit (good or evil); demon

**udun** oven, kiln

**ug** lion

**ug₅, ug₇ → ūš**

**uga** (mulen) raven

**uğnim** army (conventionally read uğnim; for etymology see Selz, AV Römer 317)

**ugu, úgu** (A.KA) (or a-ğū) pate, top (of the head) (muḫhu); 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

**ugu₆, ugu** progenitor (male or female), begetter, engenderer

**ug₆u₆-bi** monkey

**ugula** foreman, overseer, officer

**ugula-ţešta/ţeš-da** officer (in charge) of sixty (men) (Steinkeller, ZA 69, 176-187)

**úgur(SIG₇)** lintel (cf. úgur-ig door lintel, Gudea Cyl A 25:10)

**úgur-igi** eyebrow (šu'ru)

**ùğ** people, population (reading ukù is obsolete; some maintain the older reading un as with alam/alan rather than alač)

**úg-da-ga** nearby folk, neighbors (lit. "people at (one's) side") (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 198)

**ùğ-îl** bearer, porter

**ùğ-lu-a** teeming people, multitude

**ùğ-şár-ra** numerous people(s), multitude(s)

**uh, ūh** spittle, slaver, mucus, phlegm; foam (wr. ah, ᵃah in Gudea) (cf. uš₁₁)

**ub - du₁₁** to spit. Cf. ᵃah-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)** features (bunnamu) (cf. úlutin)

**úku₇(r)** poor (person)
úkuš(HÚL) cucumber

ul, ul-li-a adj. remote in time (past or future), ancient, primeval; n. ancient time, antiquity (< Akk. ullah) (cf. u, ul-li-a)

ul a Presargonic capacity measure = 1/4 gur-sag-gal = 36 sīla = ca. 30 liters

ul n. joy, happiness, pleasure; bud, flower, blossom (see Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma 201f.); beauty; adj. beautiful

ul-a, ul-la with joy, joyfully

ul to rejoice

ul to hasten, hurry, be quick; tr. to hurry, harrass, put pressure on (urruhu) (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

ul-hē base of heaven

ul-la-bē quickly

ùlu, u18-ulu, imùlu south wind; storm, sandstorm

ùlu-di lamentation singer (perhaps derived from i-lu-di?)

ulušin(KAŠ.ZÍZ.A.AN) emmer beer

úlutin(SIG7.ALAM) form (nabnītu) (cf. uktin)

umma old (wise) women, alderwoman

umme-da, umme(UMxME)-da → éme-da

um-mi-a master scribe, craftsman, schoolmaster

umah(LAGABxÚ.A) swamp (mihṣu, agammu)

umbin (human) nail, claw, talon, hoof

umbisaši(ŞID) scribe

kūššummu(d)(A.EDIN.LÁ) (ummud) waterskin (nādu)

umun, ū-mu-un lord (Eames for en, also for nin in male gods' names, e.g. Nanše B iv 20)

úmun, umum knowledge, cleverness

umuš good counsel, advice; discernment, judgment, sense; mind

UN → kalam, ūğ

ùn(BAD3)(-na) high (cf. ǧi,-ū/un-na midnight, si-ūn-na high point, zenith) (see also an(-na))

unu(g)š the city Uruk

unu, unu, ūnu-gal deity's private chamber, cella, sanctuary; divine dining room, banquet hall

unu(d) (chief) cattle herdsman, cowherd

ur beast of prey, dog, lion; in personal names of the type x-ur-ğu₁₀ champion(?), (mighty) man/person(?) (connect with ur₃?) (some now read téš) (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 318; Cavigneaux, CM 19, 48-52)

ur-bar-ra wolf

ur(-bē) - gu; to press, clash together, fight in a pack (reading uncertain, cf. téš-bē & UR.UR) (M. Green, JCS 30, 153; Michalowki, Lamentation p. 70; A. Cavigneaux, CM 19, 50)

ur-gi(r) (domesticated) dog

ur-gi-tur (var, ur-tur) puppy

ur-mah lion

ur-saš hero, warrior

ur-ur, URxUR single combat, man to man (i.e. hand-to-hand) combat (Cavigneaux, CM 19, 50)

ǧiš ur-ur-e/shè - lá to engage or compete in combat

úr leg(s), hip(s), loin(s); lap; private parts; bottom, base, foundation, foot (of a tree)

ḡišúr tree trunk; log

ūr to sweep over/away, wipe off/away, flatten, level, destroy; to slide, slither, drag

ūr roof, ceiling (cf. ǧiš-ūr)

ur₄ to gather, assemble
ur₃ spirit(s), mood; liver
ur₃(-ra) (interest-bearing) loan
ur₃ this, this way, thus, so; negated: never
ur₃-gin₇ like this, thus
ur₃ - ša₄ to roar, bellow
ur₃-šé(-ām) because of this, thus, therefore
ur₃-tuku debtor
ur₃ - ug₇ to despair (Tinney, Nippur Lament 138 ad 36)
ur₇ father-in-law
uri → ki-uri

Uri (a large metal container) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 32)
úri₇(m), uri₄(m) the city Ur
úri₇(n) gate-post, gate-pole (Heimpel, JNES 46, 208f.); standard
úri₇(n) (urin) blood, bloody (cf. Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 251)
úri₇(n) → u₁₁-ri-in

Uru₅, 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."

uru₅-bar(-ra) outskirts, suburbs
uru₄ to plow, till

uru₄(n)(EN), uru₄(ULU₃), uru₄(ULU₃)-ru high, lofty, giant; powerful, mighty, strong (Ludwig, Išme-Dagan 107-113; Alster, AV Klein 10f.)

Urudu, uruda (also a-ru₁₂(EN)-da in Presargonic Lagaš) copper (Reiter, AOAT 249, 149ff.) (Perhaps < IE *roudrous, Foster, Umma in the Sargonic Period 33; but see also suggestion of Yuhong, AV Klein 388f.)

urugal (or irigal) netherworld; grave (poetic)
us-ga (a kind of priest?); treasury(?) (conventionally translated as "fattening pen") (see Michalowski, Lamentation p. 104f.)
ús to be adjacent to, border on, come or bring up next to (-e); to lie or lean against, upon ; to follow, go immediately behind, chase

kut₄ usàn, ú-sa-an whip (for construction and parts see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 72)
ús (uṣ?) length, long side (in measurements)

usar, uṣar, úsar, úšur friend, neighbor; cf. úšar da-gl₁-a "neighbor" (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 242f.)
ussu eight (Edzard, AV Klein 103)
usu, ú-su physical strength, power; labor-force
uṣ building lot, foundation platform
uṣ-bar weaver
úṣ death; (blood(?) perhaps read uri₄ and connect with úri?)

úṣ(TIL), ug₅(TIL), ug₅(BĀD) to die In OS úṣ is used for imperf. sg., ug₅/ug₇ elsewhere. In Ur III Drehem, ug₅ is used for a group of dead animals of the same kind, ug₇ for a variety of dead animals (Sallaberger, AoF 40/41, 53; Heimpel, JAOS 119, 523 contra Steinkeller, ZA 71, 25). The úṣ vs. ug₅ distinction may not have been maintained much beyond the Ur III period.

ùš₄(KAjaxÚŠ) deadly spittle, venom, poison (cf. uh and note that ùš₄ also has the value uh₄)

uṣar mother-in-law
úṣu thirty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

uṣum serpent

uṣumgal(GAL+UŠUM), uṣum-gal great serpent, "dragon" (poetic)
utu sunlight; the sun god Utu, city-god of Larsa

(ûtù-ê) sunrise, east (some read úr-ê when determinative is lacking)

útug, údug mace (reading šita is obsolete)

uzumûn (wild) duck (Veldhuis, Education 303) (the determinative is often omitted to avoid a double HU sign)

ÚZ → uzud

uzu flesh, meat

uzu-a-bala meat broth (ummar mé širî) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 49 + n. 5)

uzud(ÚZ) (female) goat Some maintain the old reading ûz; others hypothesize a form uû. Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 47, assumes uzud loses the second /u/ when another vowel follows, becoming /uzd/.

uzud-saâ bellwether; foremost one, leader

uzug, usug sexually unclean (syllabic writings exist, especially in Gudea texts, e.g. ū-sig)

Z

za (precious) stone

za An old auxiliary verb appearing in the dub-dab, -za onomatopoeic constructions, for which see Civil, JCS 20, 119ff.; Römer, SKIZ 182f.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff. Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 50, suggests za = ša = ša₃(AK). Bauer, AoN 19, 7, suggests "tönen" or the like.

za-am-za-am (a musical instrument)

gîk za-ba-lum (a variety of juniper?)

za-dim, zadim lapidary

nak za-gin lapis lazuli

za-gin blue; lustrous, bright, shining, pure

za-lam(-îr) tent

za-pa-åg voice, sound; tumult; throat (cf. zi-pa-åg)

gîk za-ra pivot stone or cap, door socket

ZA-înû → ad₄

zâ(g) (zag) (right) side, shoulder; (outer) edge, outskirts; border, frontier; end, limit

zâ(g) owner's mark, emblem (cf. zà - šû)

zâ(-şar-ra) shrine

zà - dib to pass in front, go at the fore

zà-du₄ threshold

zà-gu-la seat of honor

zâ-hi-liî conventionally "cress," but Civil, AuOr 5, 30ff. translates "(a prickly plant)" and Ferwada, Inš 43 translates "(seed of) Vicia ervilia," i.e. bitter vetch

zà - kéš to bind, fasten, gird on (garments, weapons)

gîk zà-mî lyre (or perhaps harp; see Lawergren & Gurney, Iraq 49, 40ff.)

zà-mî/me praise; (an OB hymn type, a hymn of praise)

zà-mî - du₄ to say/sing the praises of (Attinger, Eléments 755-761)

zà-mu(-k) end of the year, New Year

zà-šè strong thighs, running ability

zà - šû/šû₃ to apply an owner's mark; to brand (Foxvog, ZA 85, 1-3)

una za-šû branding-iron

zà - tag to push away, shove aside, reject; to overwhelm, overthrow

zabar, zâbar (OS) bronze (Reiter, AOAT 249, 288ff.); bronze vessel, bronze-ware, bronzes; mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)
zabar-dab (a powerful royal official) (Charpin, Clergé d'Ur 236-240; Sallabarger, Der Kultischer Kalender I 211 n. 997; 231 n. 1103 "etwa oberster Mundsenken")

zabar-šu hand-mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)

zadim → za-dim

zāh, zāh v. to flee, escape; n. fugitive

zal to flow; to melt; to pass (time)

zalag (reduplicated zazalag) (to be) pure, shining, bright

zapah(ŠU.BAD) span (= ½ kūš = ca. 9 3/4 inches)

zar, zār (hay)stack, sheaves; heap, mound (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 91f.)

zar(-re-eš) - tab to gather up or pile (grain stalks) into stacks

zar-re-eš - tál to lay out (grain stalks) in stacks

zé(-er) → zi(-ir), bu(r)

zēh (read now → munus aš-gār)

zi life; breath; throat

zi(d) to be faithful, trusty, steadfast, true, righteous, good, fine

zi(-da) adj. right, upright, true, faithful, good; n. right (hand or side)

zi(g) to rise, raise; to get excited; to remove, expend; to be excepted, left out (NABU 1994/ 82)

zi-du just, righteous (person)

zi-ga mobilization, levy; (something) raised

zi - gi4 to calm down

zi(-ir), zé(-er), sīr, sūr to slip, slide; to efface, erase; to cancel, annul (JAOS 119, 523); to raze, destroy; (to cut or remove plants)

zi - ir to be troubled, worried

zi - pa-āg/ān to draw breaths, breathe

zi-pa-āg nostril, airhole; throat(?) (Emesal ši-pa-āg; cf. za-pa-āg)

zi - pā to take an oath; to conjure

zi-qūm royal road station (Ur III)

zi-šā breath of life

zi-šā - ġāl to inspire, encourage

zi-šā - ġāl (divine) encouragement, inspiration

zi - tūm to betake one's life to, to save one's life, take refuge

zi-u-sud-rā life of long duration

ancient ZI-ZI → sisi

zi(d) (zid) flour

zi - dub to heap up, sprinkle flour (ritually), offer flour

zi-dub-dub offering flour

zi-sig coarse flour (hišiltum)

ZI.ŠE → dabin

zib - gid to hold the reins (Civil, AuOr 17-18, 184 n. 18)

zikum(ENGUR) heaven

zíz emmer wheat

ZÍZ.AN (read imgaša,?) dehulled emmer (?) See Cohen, NABU 1990/ 134, for disc. of ZÍZ.A.AN = /udra/ = utrū (see CAD kunāšu LL); for ZÍZ.A (OS Nippur) read thus ūd-duruš. Cf. ZÍZ = ūd = iktum (a type of flour).

zure, OS also su to know; to know how, be able; to acknowledge, make known, proclaim; to learn, discover; to inform, teach

zu-a, OS su-a acquaintance ( elliptical for lú-zu-a)

zù tooth; point, tine (of a tool or weapon)
zú - bir₄(NE) (also read gir₁₆) to laugh

zú - gu₃, zú - ku₅ to bite (off)

zú - gub to bite, eat (Civil, JNES 23, 9)

zú-lum date

zuh to steal

zuh-a stolen

zukum(NÚMUN) to step, tread

zulmhí → suluhu

zur to break, raze (var. of zi-ir?)
Abbreviations

AfO Archiv für Orientforschung (Berlin/Wien)


AOAT Alter Orient und Altes Testament (Neukirchen-Vluyn)

ASJ Acta Sumerologica Japonica (Tokyo)


AuOr Aula Orientalis (Barcelona)

AV Birot Miscellanea Babylonica. Mélanges offerts à Maurice Birot Paris, 1985)


AV Kutscher kinattūtu ša dārāti. Raphael Kutscher Memorial Volume (Tel Aviv, 1993)


AV Matouš Festschrift Lubor Matouš. Az Eötvös Tudományegyetem Ökori Történeti tanszékeinek kiadványai 25 (Budapest, 1978)


AV Schretter Von Sumer bis Homer. AOAT 325 (2004)


BaM Baghdader Mitteilungen (Berlin)

Borger, AbZ R. Borger, Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste. AOAT 33 (1978-)

BSA Bulletin on Sumerian Argriculture (Cambridge, MA)

CDLI (UCLA-CDLI) University of California at Los Angeles - Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative

CM Cuneiform Monographs (Groningen)

Civil, Farmer's Instructions M. Civil, The Framers Instructions (Barcelona, 1994)


ePSD The Electronic Pennsylvania Sumerian Dictionary (on the Internet)

FAOS Freiburger Altorientalische Studien (Wiesbaden)


JAOCS 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)

Michalowski, Lamentation 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)

Or  Orientalia (Rome)

OrAnt  Oriens Antiquus (Rome)


RA  Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale (Paris)

RAI  Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale

RIA  Reallexikon der Assyriologie und vorderasiatischen Archäologie (Berlin)

Sallaberger, Töpfer  W. Sallaberger, Der Babylonische Töpfer und seine Gefäße (Ghent, 1996)

SEL  Studi Epigrafici e Linguistici (Rome)

Selz, UGASL  Untersuchungen zur Götterwelt des altsumerischen Stadtstaates von Lagaš (Philadelphia, 1995)

Steinkeller, Sale Documents  Piotr Steinkeller, Sale Documents of the Ur-III-Period. FAOS 17 (Stuttgart, 1989)


Veldhuis, Education  Niek Veldhuis, Elementary Education at Nippur. CM 22 (Groningen, 1997)

Westenholz, ECTJ  Aage Westenholz, Early Cuneiform Texts from Jena (Copenhagen, 1975)

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)