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

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(à) 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; Klein, AV Cagni 568 n. 29))

a-da-ab (an OB hymn rubric, a hymn of praise consisting minimally of sagida, saĝara 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 - a₉/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)

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

kut A.EDIN.LÁ → kus ummu₃

a-EN-da → a-ru₁₂-da

a-eštub₄ "carp flood," early(?) flood (Civil, AuOr 15, 52)

a-ga back, rear (of a building), hind quarters; after

a-ga-am, a-ga-âm (etc.) artificial pond or lake for controlling flood waters (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 130f.); (an occupation)

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

a-gû → A.KA

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

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

a-gin₇ how

a-gúb-ba lustration water, holy water

kut a-ĝâ-lá leather sack

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

a-ĝi₆(-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-lû-a roiled, disturbed, cloudy, muddy water

A.LUM → udu-aslum₇

a-ma-ru(-k), a-má/mar-ru₁₀/uru₉(-k) devastating flood; the mythical Deluge (see mar-uru₃)
**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(-àm)** what, whatever (interrogative and relative)

**a-na-aš(-àm), a-na-šè(-àm)** 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** pond, puddle, standing water

**a-nír** lament; grief (Emanual a-še-er)

\[\text{a-nun-na(-k)}\] (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 - ra** to dedicate, donate to a deity

**a-ru-a** temple donation, votive gift

**a-ru_{12}(EN)-da** (Pre-Sarg. and Sarg.) copper

**a-sig, a-si(-ig)-ga, a-sa-ga** clear, clean water (mû zakîtu) (syllabic for sig, and sa, see Bauer, AF 40/41, 95)

**a-sis** salty, brackish water

**a-šá(g), aša(g)(GÁNA** field, parcel (for OS aša; see Civil, JCS 25, 171f.; Powell, JCS 25, 178-184)

**a šà-ga šu - du_{11}** to inseminate, engender (later elliptically just šu - du_{11})

**a-še-er → a-nír**

**A.TIR → eša**

**a - tu, (OS) a - tu_{17}(A.TU_{3})** to bathe, wash

**a-tu_{3}-a** bath, bathing ritual

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

**á, a_{4}(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 - ág** to command, give orders or instructions to someone (-da-) regarding (-ši-)

**á-ág-gá** 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-áš → áš**

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

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

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

**á-dah** help, aid; helper

**á-dam** settlement, habitation

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

**á-dára** horns of wild goats, deer antlers (Steinkeller, BSA 63 n. 24) (see dāra)
á - dúb to flap the wings; periphrastic: á-dúb - a₅

á - è to rear, bring up, take care of

á-gú-zi-ga early morning, dawn

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

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

á - ğar to apply force, overpower

á-ğí₄-ba(-a) at midnight

á-ki-tì (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

á-łá (a kind of drum)

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

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

á-nam-ur-sag hero's arm/strength/weapon (poetic)

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

(kat)á-sì (leather) strap; ā-sì copper hinge (Van de Mieroop, Crafts 134; Civil, Iraq 23, 162)

á-sig slingstone

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

á-še now (anumma)

á-ŞE₄-sûen swan (?) (Landsberger, MSL 8/2 130)

á-šita₄(U.KID)(-a) paraphernalia, implements (Civil, JAOS 88 (1968) 7)

á-šu-ğir limbs (lit. "arms, hands, and feet")

á - tuku to have strength, power

á-tuku powerful, strong, able-bodied

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

á-u₄-zal-le daybreak, morning

á-zi-da right arm, side

á-zi(g) high-handed action, violence

á-zi-šè by a violent act, by force

a₅(k), ak to do, perform, exercise, act (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. ŝa₄ perhaps = ša₄ = the aux. verb *za see Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 49ff.; Urnamma Hymn B 52 has an Ur III (? var. ša-ša for OB AK-AK. For a comprehensive treatment see Attinger, ZA 95, 46-64, 208-275; Powell, AV Diakonoff 314-319.

ab hole, opening, window

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

ab-ba, ab-ba(AbxĀŚ) old man, elder, wise man; father; witness

ab-ba-ab-ba grandfather

ab-lål window, opening, pigeon hole

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) (abriquu)

àbsin, ab-sín furrow

ábul(la), a-bul₄-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, ad-da father; forefather, great great-grandfather (so PSD)
ad sound; voice, cry
ad - gi4 to advise, take counsel with (-da-), consult; to discuss; to echo, respond
ad-gi4 advice, counsel; advisor, counselor
ad-KID reed craftsman, basket and mat weaver (The reading ad-kub4 cannot be justified. Steinkeller, Sale Documents 171, therefore suggests that only adgub4 may be possible, based on Akk. atkuppu.)
ad - ša4 to sob, groan, wail
ad-ša4 wailing, lamenting (nissatu); sound (of an instrument or song)
ku4 ad-tab reins
(ad(GÍR-gunû), addu boxthorn; thorn (eddettu) (some now read kîšig) (see Attinger, ZA 95, 263f. for detailed discussion of readings)
ad4(ZA-tenû) crippled, lame (kubbulu)
adda/ad, (LÚxÚŠ) (also written LÚ.ÚŠ or ad, (LÚ-šêššigxÚŠ) and ad, (LÚ.GAM)) (human) corpse (Veldhuis, AV Sigrist 224-6)
ádda/ád(UDUxÚŠ) (also written UDU.ÚŠ or GUDx ÚŠ) (animal) carcass (Veldhuis, AV Sigrist 224-6)
addir river-crossing, ford; toll, fare, rent, hire (RLA 8, 157 Miete) (cf. mà-addir ferry boat)
gi4áddu(U.GÍR) (reading uncertain, compare gi4 ad)
ag "a5
aga (a kind of crown, "tiara, diadem"); (an axe)
àga-gi4,a-bé later, afterwards (see a-ga(-aš)-gi4)
àga-kár/ŠÈ - si to conquer, defeat (cf. àga - kár to defeat) (Klein, AV Tadmor 310f.; Steinkeller, WZKM 77, 188f. + n. 17)
àga-ús, aga-ús constable, guard, bodyguard, soldier
agargara(NUN)(kb66) (a fish or fish spawn)
agrun(É.NUN) (a sacred building or room); (an epithet of the abzu) (Attinger, ZA 95, 268)
áğ to measure out, mete out; to pay (esp. in grain)
ágh - gi4 to kill (Jacobsen & Kramer, JNES 12, 185 n. 68)
ağrig steward (PSD A/3 translates "housekeeper")
ah, "ah (in Gudea) → uh
ak "a5
àka(ŠID) fleece; tuft of wool
akan(UBUR) udder, teat, nipple
akkil cry, clamar; acclaim
üagaktum(A.SU) (a garment)
ûgi4al mattock, hoe, "pickaxe"
al - a5 to hoe, work with the hoe
al - du11 to desire, want; to request, ask for, demand (Attinger, Eléments 429-438)
ûgi4al-gar (a musical instrument) (PSD A/3 147 translates: (a lyre)) (Attinger, ZA 95, 270)
ûgi4al-gar-sur/sur4(-ra) (a musical instrument, probably drumstick) (Veldhuis, AfO 44/45, 119f.; Attinger, ZA 95, 270)
al-la-nu-um oak; acorn
al-lubkb66, al-lu3(b) (older rdg. al-lul) (crayfish or crab)
alad(LAMMxAxBAD) male guardian angel, male counterpart of → 4lama

alam, alal(ȘIDxA), alal(ABxA) conduit, pipe

alam, alan figure; statue. PSD A/3 170a calls alam the preferred phonetic form. A reading ala2 based on the important reference PEn 845 (Jx) a-la-āg, is doubted by Kriecher [privately circulated correction sheet to his AV Matouš II article] and by J. Bauer, Or ns 43, 129. See also Yoshikawa, ASJ 12, 344-347.

alim bison (kusarikku)

alim-ja honored one (kapbtu)

am wild bull

am-si elephant

ama mother

ama-a-tu → ama-tu

ama-ab, ama-ad parents

ama(-ar) - gi4 to free, manumit

ama(-ar)-gi4 manumission, freedom

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

ama-érin(-na) elite troops

AMA.GAN(ȘA) → šagan,š

AMA.4INANNA → ağaarin, amalu

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

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

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

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

amalu(AMA.4INANNA) (personal) goddess

amar calf; young of other animals

4amara-utu(-k) Marduk, patron-deity of Babylon

amaš sheepfold

ambar marsh, swamp

an sky, heaven; the sky god An

an, an-na high, tall (cf. ūn and ĝi6/ū/un-na)

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

an-bar, noon, noontime heat

an-dül shade, cover; protection

an-eden-na high plain, steppe

an-ğá and still, even so

an-kára → â-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-sa11-an evening

an-za-gâr tower, (fortified) outpost

anše donkey; (equid in general)

anše-bará-lá pack ass

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

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

anzu(d)mušen, ánzu(d)mušen (a mythological lion-headed eagle, symbol of Ningirsu & Ninurta) (also with phonetic indicator asanzumušen, older reading 'anzumušen)

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

àr to mill, grind flour

nəlàra mill, millstone

àr-dú → HAR-tud, ir

arad, árad → ir

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

gšalsal(A.TU.GABLÍŠ) Euphrates poplar(?) (šarbatu)

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

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

āš, á-āš, aš curse

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

as-gār female goat (reading zèh is obsolete; Heimpel, BSA 7, 116ff. reads asgár)

aš six (Edzard, AV Klein 102)

aša₅ → a-šà

ašgab leatherworker

dašnan (a goddess figure personifying emmer wheat) (see also dēzinu)

az bear

azlag₅(LÚ.TÚG), azlag₃₋₆ fuller, washerman (also conventionally read əšlag, etc.; see Yuhong, AV Klein 394f. for writings and etymology) (aslāku)

B

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

ba allotment, share

ba₅-kuf snail(?)

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

ba-al-gi₄, ba-al-gu₅ (also with fish determinative) turtle

ba-an ← bán

ba-an-du₄(-du₅), ba-an-du₄ (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-da-ra dagger, a ceremonal kind of knife (Akk. patru > Sum. ba-da-ra back-loaned > Akk. patarru) (PSD B 18 'rod, prod' is not correct; see Civil, Oriental Institute website corrections to PSD) (Civil, AV Biggs 18)

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

ba-da-ra
"baú" chief goddess of Ĝirsu, consort of Ninĝirsu (also read "ba-ba") (see Marchesi, Or 71 (2002) 161-172)

**ba-za** cripple, dwarf

**bà(EŠ)** v. to halve; n. half

**babbar, bar₆-bar₆** (PSD bàbar) 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-si** parapet

**bàhar** 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)

**gībala** 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)

**balaģ** harp (some translate 'lyre'); (a large drum?); (an OB and later eme-sal lamentation, part of the temple liturgy) (Civil, AV Biggs 18; Veldhuis, AFO 44/45, 120) (*balangu*)

**balaģ-di** harp player, lamentation singer

**gībān** → **gīpān**

**bán, ba-an** (later with wood determinative) (a container and capacity measure = 6 *sila* in Pre-

Sargonic texts, 10 *sila* thereafter) (Steinkeller, Or 51, 359f.)

**bānda, bānd-da** (or bānda²⁸) small(er), young(er), minor, junior; short (time); impetuous, wild (note that Borger, AbZ reads bānda; rather than Deimel's bānda₁, a practice now current)

**bānda** young one, child, infant; offspring, progeny; attendant

**gībanšur** 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 - a** to examine, test, put to trial

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

**gīnbardul** (a common garment); (describing a goat or a goat hide)

**bar-ğáI** unshorn, with unplucked fleece

**bar-lá** (a canal basin?)

**bar-rim₄** arid, dry land

**gīnbarsí** sash, shawl

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

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

**bar-šè** out, away, toward the outside
bar-šē(-gā) fog, mist, drizzle

bar-ta away, aside, outside

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

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

bar-udu sheep's fleece

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

bar-(NE) to blaze, flame, burn

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

bára(mah) high dais

bára-si-ga socle

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

bi-iz → biz

bí-za-za frog

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

bibra(HUL)men (a bird); (a bird-shaped cup) (Veldhuis, Education 224)

bil to heat, burn, scorch

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

bil-lá → pe-el-lá

bil-lá, bil-la hot

bil-lá-bé, bil-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)

bir₃ to bake (bricks, pottery) (pronunciation is uncertain)

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

bir₄, bir₅, 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), bú(r), bur, bûr, bu(PAD) (variant bu-ús, Emesal zé(r), zé-zé) to pull, rip, tear, pluck out, uproot, extract, extirpate; to drain (water)

bu → bú

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

bu-lu-úh/buluh - si-il to belch, burp

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

bu-ús → bu(r)

bú, bu, pú to flit, rush about

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

bul (bu₃), to blow, blow up, fill with air

bulug chisel; needle, pin; seal-pin (Civil Oriental Institute website corrections to PSD B); latch-pin(?); border-marker(?); axis
**bulug-KIN-gur**₄ (surgical) lancet

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

**būluğ, buluğ-gá** foster-child

**bunga**(NITA₁₇₉,GA) child

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

**bur-gi₄-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-zí** (a kind of bowl)

**bury** (a kind of grass)

**būr**, **bu**, **bu**₇ to glow, shine

**būr-ra(-ah)** (an architectural term)

**būr-ra-bé** openly, publicly

**buranun**(NA) Euphrates

**būru**₄ (area measure = 18 iku = 1800 sar = ca. 63,510 sq. meters) (Yuhong, AV Klein 391)

**būru(d)** (būr) n. hole, pit, depths; depth; v. to make a hole, pierce, break into, burstle; to be deep, deepen; to penetrate, understand; adj. deep

**buru₄**(mula) (a bird of prey or a vulture, OS); raven (Ur III onward) (Veldhuis, Education 226-228)

**buru₅**(mula) (a small bird that lives in flocks, possibly a sparrow); locust (OB and later) (Veldhuis, Education 229-231)

**buru₄**₄**(mula)** partridge(?) (iṣṣur hurri) (Veldhuis, Education 231-233)

**buru₄**₄ harvest, crop; harvest time

**D**

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

**DA → á**

**da-ga-an, da-ga-na, daggans(KI.GIŠGAL)** bedroom, private room (Krecher, ASJ 9, 88 n. 39; Civil, AV Biggs 18) (*dakkanu*)

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

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

**da-ri/ri-šè** forever

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

**dab₃**, **dab, dab/da₃(b)** to fasten onto (-a), hold onto, detain; to seize, take (with -e/a), to be attached to, employed at (-da) (often elliptical for šu - dab₃)

**dabin(ZI.ŠE)** barley meal or flour

**dadag** v. and adj. (to be) (cultrically) pure, (legally) exonerated

**dag** to move, run about, roam

**dag-gi₄-a → da-gi₄-a**

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

**dağal-bé** broadly

**dağal - tag** to spread wide

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

**dal, dal₄(HU)** crosspiece, traverse beam (tallu)
dal to fly

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

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

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

dam spouse, wife, husband

dam-bàn-da secondary or junior wife, concubine

dam-gàr merchant (tamkâru)

dam-ha-ra battle (< Akk. tamhâru)

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

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

dan(UŠxTAG4) to clean, wash (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 83-84) (cf. gáb-dan, cleaner)

dar mušen francolin (ittidû)

dar to split

dar-ra split, filed (fîsh)

dàra, darah, dara, dàra 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)

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, litigate with (-da-)

(di)₅(-dr) to judge, render a verdict

di₅(ku₃) judge; judging (cf. ki di₅-ku₃)

di₅(l) smaller (Civil, OrAnt 21 (1982) 12)


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

dida sweet-wort

dili individual; individually, singly; several, various, many; miscellaneous (Lagaš 1) (< dili-dili)

di₅(gir) (conventionally dingir) god, goddess

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

dili₅-bé, dili₅-bi₅-sè alone, by oneself

dili₅(m), dili₅im spoon; shallow dish, balance-pan (of a scale) (Civil, AV Biggs 23)

g₅␲₇dim post, mast

g₅␲₇dim-gal, g₅␲₇dimgul mooring-pole (tarkullu)

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

dim₅-ma judgment, discernment (< fëmu)

(g₅␲₇)dimgul → (g₅␲₇)dim-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 imperf. sg.; ĝen perf. sg.; su(b) imperf. pl.; (e)re; (OS er(DU.DU)) perf. pl.; di present participle; ĝe26(n) in imperatives (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 134f.; Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557ff.)

DU → ku(r)

du-lum misery, suffering, hardship

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

DÚ → ku(r)

du-a-bi all (of it/Them)

du-s(-bi) to gather (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 92)

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

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

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

du(-dr?) to batter, gore, attack

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

du₉(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)

du₉(b) to equip richly, adorn; to heap up, fill up (possibly a variant of dub)

du₉-du₈-a richly laden, equipped

(₉₄)du₉-ši-a topaz(?)

du₁₃ to churn

du₁₃(n), dū₁₃, (sun₂) 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 (sun₂-na) humble

du₅-na-bé, du₅-né-eš humbly (ašriš)

du₁₀(b), du₁₀-ub knees, lap

du₁₀(b) - bad to stride, run

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

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

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

du₁₀(g), du₁₀-ga good, pleasant, fine, sweet

du₁₀-ga best, finest

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

du₁₀-sa companion, comrade

du₁₀-sa companion, comrade

du₁₁(g) (dug) to do, use (aux. verb); to act or serve as. Forms include: du₁₁ perf. sg. ; e perf. pl. & imperf.; di present participle & infinitive (later, rarely, finite imperf.)

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

du₁₂ (short form of → tuku, seen especially when reduplicated)
du₄₁ quarrel (with /d/ or /dr/ Auslaut, see Attinger, Eléments p. 466f.)

du₄₁ - mú to incite a quarrel

dub tablet, document

dub to heap up, pour in piles

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

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

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

dub-sa和睦 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 dupšig) work basket, corvée basket (often with a wood or reed determinative; previously read dusu) (tupšikkstu)

dug pot, jar, vessel

kūdug-gan bag (tukkannu)

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

duh, dudda(?) bran, chaff

dul, dul₄(TÚG) to cover; to envelop, wrap

dum-dam - za to complain (nazâmû); 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-mî; 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 du₅ₙ)

dun₅ → du₅ₙ

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, dûr-ru(n), durun₅ → tuš

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

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

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

dûr - ġar to take a seat, settle, establish residence (for reading cf. Shulgi F 24 dûr-ra-ni bi-i-ḡar)

gišdûr-ḡar ornate chair, throne (dûrgar(r)u)

dûr₅₅, dur₉₅, du₉₅-ûr (or du₉₅-ûr) donkey stallion

urudu dûr₉₅(ŠEN) (an ax)
urudu, duru, 10-al-lub (a war ax with curved handle or semicircular blade) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 149-151)

urudu, duru, 10-tab-ba double-ax (Civil, AuOr 5, 22f.)

duru, duru(-ru) wet, moist, damp; irrigated; fresh

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

dusu(ÍL) (read now → dubsig)

E

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

e → du₁₁

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

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

E.ÍB (read gur₂₁/kuru₁₄?) belt, girdle

E.ÍB-ùr (siege-)shield (Attinger, ZA 88, 182 reads egeur₃²⁰ = /egbur/? < Civil, AuOr 5, 22 n. 12)

e-ki-sur-ra boundary ditch

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

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

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

e-ne-šē/ēš → i-ne-ēš

e-pa₁ (raised) irrigation ditch

e-sīr street

E-sīr, (ē)sīr(LAK 173) sandals (see Civil, Or 56, 237, also Steinkeller, AfO 28, 140f. for the OS writing)

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

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

é-ba-an, é-pa-na pair

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

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

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

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

é-duru₃ village, hamlet

é-ēš(-k) jail (Civil, AV Hallo 75)

é-ēš-dam → ēš-dam

é-gal palace

é-gar₈ wall

é-gi₃-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-URU₅, mar-URU/ru₉ quiver (Eichler, AV Hallo 90-94; Civil, JCS 55, 52)

é-me-eš summer

é-muḥaldim cookhouse, kitchen

é-ni-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(GL.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+GI₂), égi(GI₁) (or égir, égir) princess,
mistress (Steinkeller, AV Klein 305-310)

égi-zi faithful princess (an OB cultic office, also égi-
zi-an-na) (egisītu) (Steinkeller, AV Klein 301ff. and
in Priests and Officials in the Ancient Near East
(Heidelberg, 1996) 122)
ellag block, ball
eme tongue; language, speech; blade
eme-gi(r) (eme-gir₁₁₃) native(?) speech (the main
dialect of Sumerian)
eme-sal fine speech (the women's dialect of Sumerian,
used in laments and temple liturgies and for direct
speech of goddesses)
eme-sig base speech, slander, calumny
eme-sig - gu₁ to slander, denounce
ém-e-da or emeda(UMxME.DA) nursemaid
(Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 62; ASJ 88-90)
ém-e-ga wet nurse (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium
Texts 62; ASJ 88-90)
ème, eme₆ female donkey, donkey mare

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

d²en-ki(g/k) god of water, wisdom and magic, patron of
the city Eridu
d²en-lil the chief earthly god, city-god of Nippur
en-na until, as long as; up to, as far as (spatial); as
much as (in extent or amount)
en-na-me-sè how long?
en-nu-uğ, en-nu-uğ, en-NUN watch; watchman,
guard (cf. MSL XII 101:107, 116:14 contra Krecher,
AV Matouš II 37)
en-nu(-uğ) - a₅ to guard, watch
en-te-en winter
èn-du song (zamāru) (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.GI₁), éngiz (OS) temple cook
engur depths (synonym of abzu.)
enkara, en/an-kará → á-an-kára
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.LI₁), énsi (OS) dream interpreter
énsi(k) ruler, governor; farmer (iššiakku) (Jacobsen,
AV Civil 113-121; Sjöberg, AV Limet 125; Frayne,
RIM Early Periods 1, 15f.) (Emesal à-mu-un-si)
ér, ír tear(s); lament, wail
érdugá tears of joy

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

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

ér-še(š) (šéš) to cry, weep

érgig-še(š)še(ši-ši) to weep bitter tears

ér-sha-hun-gá (a type of 1st person Emesal penitential prayer)

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

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

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

érim evil; enemy (some read ne-ru)

érim-du evildoer; inimical one

érim-gá evil, hostile

érim, erin, erim/n, storehouse, treasury

gèrèn (èrin) cedar (tree, wood)

èrin workers, work-gang; troop (Ur III and later; for OS read → sur,) (Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178; Steinkeller, NABU 1990/12)

èrin → giš-rín

gès-ad trap, snare

gèsi(g) ebony

èsi(g) diorite

esir, ésir bitumen

ésir-a-ba-al (a kind of bitumen)

ésir-é-a refined(?) bitumen

ésir-HÁD dry(?) bitumen (see HÁD)

ês, eš three (Edzard, AV Klein 100f.)

eš-bar, eš-bar oracle, divine decision, revelation

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

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

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

éš-dam, é-éš-dam inn, tavern; brothel(?)

éš-gána field surveyor's measuring-line

éš-gár assignment; song series, collection

ÉŠ.MAH → ébih

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

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

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

éšemen(KI.E.NE.DI.ÈNANA) jump-rope (keppu)

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

éštub (a kind of carp or barb)

ezem, ezen, (ezeg?) festival

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

G
**ga** milk; suckling (as attribute of animals)

**ga-ár(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-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. *gáeš(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-sí-(im)-ma** clabber (cf. the yoghurt-like modern Iraqi *lebn*)

**ga-na** Up! Come on! (interjection)

**ga-rašnisi** leek

**gá** *ga-ríg* comb

**ga-sa-an** (Eumesal for → *nin*)

**ga₄(̄) in ga₄(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 *iti-ga₄-ga₄* for standard *iti-gan-gan-è*, Steinkeller, Sales Documents 225.

**gáb** → **gáb**

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

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

**gáb-gi(-in)** guarantor

**gáb-ra → ga-ba-ra**

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

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

**gaba-arnings** counterpart, adversary

**gaba nu-ru-gú** unopposable, irresistible

**gaba - ri** to advance against

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

**gaba-šé - du** to go before; to confront

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

**gaba-šu-ĝar** rival, opponent

**gada** linen garment, cloth

**gal**(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-šè** (synonym of *gal-bé*)

**gal-di** (plp. of *gal - du₄₁)* greatly accomplished, pre-eminent, excellent, excelling (*ra'bu, tizqāru*); cf. **gal-gal-di** boaster, boasting(?) (*mukabbiru* (Attinger, Eléments 510ff.)

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

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

Gal-lá-gal chief constable (Ur III)

gala (cultic) hymn/lamentation singer, temple liturgist

GALAM → sukud

(šam) galam, ga-lam ladder, staircase, stair, step (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 227 n. 20) (similitu)

galam to (make) rise in stages, steps

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

galam-kad₃⁄₅ artfully wrought, well formed

galla → gal-lá

gam → gurum

GANA₂ → a-šà(g), iku, kár

ganam₄ ewe, sheep (cf. u₄) (Civil, AV Biggs 18)

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

gàr - dar to subdue, overcome

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

Gáraš(KL.KAL.BAD) disaster, catastrophe in ka-gáraš-a mouth/opening of catastrophe (poetic) (Civil, AV Biggs 19) (pi karašim)

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

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

gū, gaz ( read št nāga at least for OS) mortar

gazi cassia(?) (kasū)

gē(n) → gi(n)

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

Géme-är-är female miller (some read géme-kikken)

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

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

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

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

Gì-dišt-ninda(n) measuring-reed of one ninda length (one Gi is normally 1⁄2 ninda in length)

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

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

Gì-dub-ba (reed) stylus

gi-dur umbilical cord

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

Gì-gid flute or double-oboe (like the Gk. aulos)

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

Gì-gur reed basket
gi-henbur (GAG), young reed

gi-izi-lá torch

gi-kaskal traveling basket

gi-kid → ʰkid

gi-muš steering-oar, punting-pole (?) (Powell, BSA 6, 117f.)

gi-na → gi(n)

GI.NA.AB.DU₇/TUM → ʾešutum₈

gi-nindan → gi-dišt-ninda, nindan

gi-rin (or ʰgirin₉) n. flower; adj. flowered, blooming (Civil, AV Biggs 24f.) (cf. gurun fruit)

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

gi-sun mature, old reed

gi-šukur-ra → šukur

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

gi₄ to return; to remit; to send after, back, over; to send as a messenger; to turn away, aside, back; to bar, close up, lock away, withhold; to be sated; elliptical for inim - gi₄ to answer, respond (A rare /r/ Auslaut is seen in Pohl, TMHnf 1 4:9.)

gi₄-me-a-aš colleague

GL₆ → gi₄, ʰgi₄

gi₄(r) (gir₁₅), gi₄(r) (gir₅) native, local, indigenous, domestic, domesticated (Steinkeller, AV Klein 305-310; BSA 8, 64 n. 30) Steinkeller proposes an underlying pronunciation ["gir"] or ["gid"]. ePSD reads ʰgir₁₅. Cf. ur-gi₄(r) and eme-gi₄(r).

gi₁₁₀(l/b), gil/b, gilim/b to lie across, bar, block, obstruct (Civil, AV Biggs 24 reads gilim⁰b)

gi₁₁₀-sa adj. lasting, enduring, permanent; n. treasure (šukutta)

gi₁₁₀-sa(-aš/še) - a₅ to make (into a) lasting (thing)

gi₁₁₀-sa-(šè) - a₅ to make (into a) lasting (thing)

gi₁₁₀-sa-sa jewels (?) (Ludingira 26)

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

gid 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 șû(d))

gid(-da) long

gidim (i.e. g/kid/tim) ghost (Civil, AV Biggs 24) (eṭemmu)

gig wheat

gi₇ to be sore, painful, sick, weak; to be bad, evil, bitter, hateful; to be interdicted, "taboo"

gie-bé bitterly

gig(GL₇), gi₇(g) black ePSD reads giggi like babbar when simplex, but gi₇₉ when reduplicated. See ku₁₀ and cf. gi₉₆ night (Civil, EBLA 1975-1985, 155 n. 32.)

giegi₄ chariot, wagon

gil/b, gilim/b → gi₁₁₀(l/b)

giegi₄ entwined reed cords, cables (used as construction material) (Waetzoldt, BSA 6, 132-134)

gin (giegi₄) shekel (a weight = 1/60 ma-na = 8 gr.); (an axe? Cf. ağa, tùn/agà) Proto Ea 718 supports a pronunciation /giegi₄/, though /gin/ seems correct for OS; see Krecher, ZA 63, 199.

gir young cow, heifer

gir₁ oven

gir₁-bil oven-heater, stoker

giri₇-zal joy, delight; luxury

giesal oar

gissu(n) (gizzu(n)) → ʰgissu

GIŠGAL-di → ʰulu-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)a; both ma-sá-gal-gal and ma-sá-gu-la occur in DP 51 i 1, iv 5)

gu-kilib → gu-nígin

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

gu-ul (variant of both gal and gul)

gu-súm cuneiform sign, script, wedge impression

gí, gu-za chair, throne

gú, gu-za-bára dais-seat, throne

gú(n), gu-un (or guón) 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.)

gú - a, to submit

gú-(a-)ab-ba seashore

gú-an-sè grand total, all together

gú - dù to hate; to refuse or neglect

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

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

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

gú-gal (kú-gál in Ur III) (chief) water regulator, canal inspector (gugallu) (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 233)

gú - ġar to gather, assemble

gú (ki-sè) - ġar to lower the head, prostrate oneself, submit

gú ġišt - ġar/ḡál 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, du, to trim, strip, 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 kíšè - lá to fall prostrate

gú - si to gather, assemble

gú-sí-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

gú voice, sound

gú - dé 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 (šasú)
**gù - šúm** to repeat, echo

**gu₄ᵃᵇ** marsh-carp (*arsuppu*) (better *eštu*b³ᵃᵇ?)

**gu₄(dr), gud(r)** bull, ox; cattle

**gu₄-alim** bison bull

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

**gu₄-si-dili** battering-ram  (Sjöberg, AV Klein 296)

**gu₇** (conventionally read *kú*) to eat; to have the use of; to consume (by some means)

**gu₄-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: *su₄(g), šu₄(g)* (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 134)

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

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

**gud(r)** → **gu₄(dr)**

**gud** nest

**gùd - ùs** to build a nest

**gudu₄(g)** (an ordinary kind of priest) (the older rdg. *gúda* is still seen) (*paššu*)

**nad** *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. *dulba* plane tree) (Powell, BSA 6, 112f.)

**gum, kum** (read *nağ*, *nağa*, in some meanings) to crush, pulverize, smash, beat to pieces (cf. *gaz*)

**gùn, 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 *gûn/dar* vs. *si₄* sign contrast.)

**gûn, gûn-na, gûn-gûn** (multi)colored, dappled variegated, speckled

**gur, gur₄** to turn, go around; to turn away; to return; to roll

**gur → gur₄**

**gur "kor"** (a capacity measure = 30 *bán* = 300 *silà* = ca. 250 liters in Ur III and OB)

**gur-sa-gál** (a Lagash I capacity measure = 4 *ul* = 144 *silà* = ca. 121 liters)

**gûr** → **gam**

**gûr** to bear, carry; to be clad with

**gur₅, kur₅, gur** to be thick, enlarged, swollen; to be proud, (self-)important; to fatten (animals)

**gur₅(-ra)** fat, fattened; proud

**gur₄ → gur**

**gur₅-ru(-uš), gûruš, gû-guru₅** - *du₄* to strip away, cut off (*kasâmu*), tear to pieces; to despoil; adj. *gur₅-a* stripped away (Attinger, Eléments 519-525)

**gur₅-ru-uš/gûruš - bûr** to bear the teeth/fangs, gnash the teeth (Civil, AV Biggs 28) (*qarâšu*)

**gur₅, guru₃** grain store, granary; grain-heap (as a measure); heap, pile (now read *kara₆* in this meaning by Marchesi, LUMMA 111 + n. 569)
unuhurudurud_{10} sickle (cf. še - gur_{10} to harvest grain)

gurud(NUN-tamû.KI) to throw

gurum (gûr), gur to bend, bow down, crouch; to lay low, kill (older reading gam)
gurum → kur_{7}

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

*guškin (obsolete rdg. of → kû-sig_{17})

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

Ĝ ġá shed, barn, enclosure (or the like)

ĝá → ĝar

ĜÁ-dub-ba (a high-ranking official in civil and temple administrations) (sandabakku) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 133)

ĝá-e I (Krecher, AV Matouš II 39 suggests reading ĝê.(GÁ.E), likewise ze.(ZÁ.E); alternatively perhaps ĝê_{26}(?) (Emesal mái-e or me-e)

ĝá-la - dag/tag_{4} to stop, leave off work, cease; cf. ĝá-la nu-dag-ge (that which) is unceasing, incessant

ĝá-nu (i.e. ĝê_{26}-nu) → du/ ĝen (ventive imperative)

ĝá-ra → ĝar

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

ĝál - tag_{4} to open (often elliptically just ĝál in imperatives)

ĝałga thought, mind, understanding; counsel

ĝanba market price, value

ĝanun, ĝá-nun storehouse, warehouse

ĝar to put, place, set, situate; to set up, establish; to put down, restrain, oppress, stop; to set aside; to plate, inlay. Imperf. form: ĝá-ĝá. Based on Proto-Ea, Civil now distinguishes two roots, ĝar "put" and ĝar "pile up(?)". The Ur III writings or glosses ĝá-ar or ĝá-ra make the choice of the former explicit; the latter can be seen in such phrases as ni-ga-ra "property" or saŋ-ni-ga-ra "capital," where ga is currently read ĝur_{11}.

ĜAR.DU → nindan

ĝarza (divine) rite, ordinance (cf. biluda)

ĝen, ĝê_{26}(n) → du

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

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

ĝešpa(ĜIŠ.ŠUB) javelin (conventionally "throw-stick") (reading uncertain, cf. giš ilar)

ĝeštin grape; wine(?) (Badler, BaM 27 (1996) 42 notes: “appears on plant and fruit lists, not in contexts that can definitely be translated as a grape liquid”)

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

ĝeštin-HÁD raisin (read probably -âh)

ĝeštu(g)_{1-3} ear; intelligence, mind, understanding, reason

ĝeštu(g) - aš to listen to, pay attention to

ĝeštu-bad wide wisdom

ĝeštu - ĝar to pay attention to, pay heed to, listen to

ĝeštu - gub to decide to do, plan

ĝiš night (see also giš and ku_{10})

ĝiš-MAŠ → ĝiš-sa_{9}

ĝiš-pâr, ĝiš-par_{4}, OS ĝipar_{4} (KISAL) residence of the high priest(ess) (Krebernik & Steinkeller, ZA 75, 46; Steinkeller, Priests and Officials (1996) 109f.)

ĝiš-sa_{9} (MAŠ) midnight
ği₄-ù-na,.cgi₄-un-na midnight, night

ği₄ gidri, ġidru scepter

ği₄ → du

ği to flash (cf. nim - ġi₄)

ği, ġi₄ki knife, dagger

ği₄(-tab) scorpion

ği₄-lá butcher

ği₄, ġi₄ki (also ġi₄ in Gudea) foot; path, way; conveying/ routing official, "via" (in Ur III administrative texts, cf. Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 117 n. 20; Owen, JNES 33, 174 ad 91:7)

ği₄ - dab₄ to take the road, follow the path

ği₄ - du₁₁ to use the foot (hapax in Gilgameš and Enkidu 165f.) (Attinger, Eléments 537)

ği₄ - ġar to step, tread upon; to prepare the way, make possible

ği₄ - gub₄ to step in/into, set foot on/into; to stand there

ği₄-KIN - du₁₁ → ġi₄ri-sag₁₁ - du₁₁

ği₄-kúr - dab₄ to take a wrong path, an unfamiliar path; to leave, abandon

ği₄-lam (a small basket or container for fruits, eggs, fish) (Landsberger, Date Palm 37; Attinger, AV Schretter 70)

ği₄-pad-rá bone

ği₄-saga₁₁(KIN) - du₁₁ to trample under foot, crush (reading secured by syllabic -sa-ga in Shulgi X 88; see Attinger, Eléments 538-540)

ği₄-sè-ga domestic servant, menial

ği₄ - ús to step on, tread on

ği₄ - zé-er to slip

ği₄skim sign, mark; signal (Ur III) (Civil, AuOr 8, 110 and AV W. Lambert 109)

ği₄skim-ti trust, trusted

ğı₄ssu(n) (ġizzu(n)) shade, shadow; protection (reading with ġi₄ is not completely secure, see Krecher AV Matouš II 46f.)

ği₄š tree; wood, timber, piece of wood, log; yoke (some read ġe₄š)

ği₄š - bar → ka-aš - bar

ği₄š-búr snare, trap

ği₄š - dú to bring an offering (Sjöberg, AV Limet 139)

ği₄š-gana, ġi₄š-gan-na wooden pestle; (door) bolt, bar

ği₄š-gi canebrake, reed thicket

ği₄š-gi₄-na, ġi₄š-gin-(na) warp-beam of a loom; (a writing for ġi₄š-gana)

ği₄š-gi₄-gál antiphon(?); (an OB hymn rubric)

ği₄š-gid-da spear, lance (Römer, AFo 40/41, 24-28)

ği₄š-gú neckstock

ği₄š-gu₄-di (or ġi₄š-gu₄-di ?) lute(?); musical instrument in general(?)

ği₄š-hé firmament, vault of heaven

ği₄š - hur to incise, draw, make a plan or drawing

ği₄š-hur drawing, plan; divine design

ği₄š-ká-na(-k) door-frame (gi₄škanakku)

ği₄š - ké₄š to dam, block a watercourse

ği₄š-ké₄š-da wier, dam

ği₄š-kíg₄š-ti handiwork; craftsman

ği₄š-nú → ği₄š-nu₄

ği₄š-nu₁₁ → ġi₄šnu,(NU₁₁), ği₄šnu₄, ği₄šnu₄, ği₄šnu₄, ği₄šnu₄, ği₄šnu₄, ği₄šnu₄, ği₄šnu₄, ği₄šnu₄, ği₄šnu₄ (see
Veldhuis, Education 20f. ; Marchesi, SEL 16, 10 + n. 29)

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

ğiš-rin balance, scales (ğišrinnu)

ĞİŠ.RU → ğišpa,  gsi{l}ar

ğiš-šu manacles, handcuffs

ĞİŠ.ŞUB →  gsi{l}ar

ğiš - şub to cast lots

ğiš-şub(-ba) lot; share

ğiš - tag to sacrifice

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

ğiš-ûr (read ğušur,?) roof beam

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

ğiš, ğiš penis

ğiš - dü to "insert the penis," copulate, mate

ğiš - du₁ to "do the penis," copulate

ğışbun, ğişbun,(KL,KAŞ) banquet, feast, party

ğışgal (astral) station(?) (manzāzu) (cf. Lugale I 24)

 gsi{š}immar →  gsi{m}imar

ğışnu₃(NU₁₁), ğišnu₄ (or ğiš-nu₁₁) light (nūru); alabaster (Marchesi, SEL 16, 10)

ğıtîlam, nitadam(MI₃,US₃,DAM) husband; spouse (PSD reads munus-nita-dam; ePSD prefers ğıtîlam) (ES: mu-ud-na)

ğızzal attention

ğızzal - a₃ to pay attention to, attend, heed

ğuruš (young) man; able man, adult male worker, laborer (Civil, AV Biggs) (etlu)

H

ha-la share, portion (see hal)

ha-لام to be lost, forgotten; to destroy, annihilate (Emesal gel-le-êğ) (Civil, AV Biggs 19) (halāqu)

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

 gsi{h}a- lu-úb oak(?) (cf. PSD B 88)

ha-luh → hu-luh

 gsi{h}a-šu-ûr (a type of cypress)

ha-za-nûm mayor

unadâ ha-zi(-in) axe

habrud(a) (wr. LAGARxU, DU₄xU, KLxU) hole, burrow (kurru) (Yuhong, AV Klein 374-384).

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

HÂD dry, dried (reading probably àh) (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-gu₄

 gsi{h}ar-har (a stringed instrument)

HAR-ra → ur₅(-ra)

har-ra-an road, highway (Civil, AV Biggs 19) (harrânu)

HAR-tud (OS) (a kind of domestic servant) (read probably àr-dû; see also ir)
harub(DAG+KISIM₅xU₂.GIR₃) carob
haš, ha-aš to cut, split open (Civil, AV Sigrist 42)
haš(-a) (OS haš-ša₄) broken, crippled (limb)
haš₄, hāš thigh
gihašṣur apple (tree, wood, fruit) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 57)
hé-àm, hé-a Let it be (so)! (interjection, verbal form, and substantive; cf. hé-àm - duₑ₁ to accede to, approve)
hé-du₇ distinguished (in appearance), ornament
hé-ĝál abundance, prosperity
hé-nun, hi-nun abundant, luxuriant; abundance
hi to mix
hi-li (female) sexual charm, allure, appeal; ripeness, physical prime; luxuriance; wig
huš fierce, furious, terrifying, terrible; fiery, red-yellow
huš(-la) happy, joyous; joy
húl-bi-šē, húl-la-bé, húl-la-e happily, joyfully
hun → huğ
hur to scratch; to incise, draw
hur, hur-ru-um hole
HUR → àr, har, kikken, mur, ur₅
hur-saḡ mountain range, highlands, foothills, mountains (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 223-232)
hur-saḡ-galam-ma stepped, storied mountain (the ziggurat in Ur or Nippur) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 331-332)
I
i, i-i (by-form of è) to sprout, come forth; to praise
i-bí, i-bí smoke (qutru)
i-li-nu-uš (a plant)
i-lu cry; wail, lament; song
i-lu - duₑ₁ to perform, intone an i-lu (cf. ulù-di lament singer) (Attinger, Elément 555-563)
**i-lu-lam-ma** (herder's) work-song

**i-lu-šà-ga** heart-felt song

**i-ne-eš → i-ne-ēš**

*gi*/*ri-*na* root

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

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

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

**i-ti → iti₆**

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

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

**i-zi, iż-zi** wall; fence (cf. *giš-zzi*)

**i, ia** oil; fat, tallow; butter

**i-áb-a** butterfat

**i-bi-za** financial loss

**i-du,₁₀(-ga)** fine, sweet-smelling oil

**i-ši, in-zu, igi-zu** as if, as though (but cf. Alster ASJ 9, 34)

**i-ši** vegetable oil; sesame oil

**i-hi-nun-na** precious oil

**i-ir-a** perfumed, scented oil

**i-li** fine(st) oil

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

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

**(i)-rā-rā** perfumer, ointment mixer (*muraqqū*)

**i-šāh** pork-fat, lard

**i-šim** aromatic oil, perfumed oil

**i-šub → ū-šub**

**i-ti → iti₆**

**i-udu** sheep-fat, tallow

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

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

**i-lú-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-āš → -braš**

**ibila, i-bí-la** heir

**idigna** the Tigris

**idim** spring, underground waters

**idim** fierce, wild

*gi*/*ig* door

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

**igi-a - gub → gub**

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

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

**igi(-šè) - du** to go at the fore, precede
igi-du harbinger, vanguard, one who goes at the fore (cf. ūalā)

igi - du₇ to see, look at; to experience

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

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

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

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

IGL.GAR → kur₇

igi - gid₂ to look angrily at (nekelmū)

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

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

igi - lib/lib₄(IGI) to be sleepless

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

igi-nim upper (land); above

igi-nu-du₈ (in Pre-Sarg. Lagash, a class of menial workers who could be bought and sold)

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

igi - ri to set eyes upon, gaze at

igi - saq₄(LAK 159)/zāq(SID) to examine, check; to select (nasāq, āru) (Proto Ea 557)

igi - sē(g) to look at, inspect

igi-śē before, in(to) the presence of; often in the phrases īgi PN-ak-śē or īgi-PRONOUN-śē

igi-te-en meshes of a net

igi-tur - gid to sneer at, distain

igi-zu → i-gi₄-in-zu

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

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

ĪL(-gā) → ga₄(ġ)

ģīīldag poplar

īldu(m) clan

ģīīlar(ŠUB), illary, illuru throw-stick, spear, or javelin (?) (see Römer, AfO 40/41, 32-38) (cf. ēgēṣpa)

īldag, ildag₄, poplar(?)(ildakku, adaru)

īlimmu nine (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

im clay, earth; tablet

im wind (can also be read → tum₇, tumu, tu₁₇(m))

im rain (probably to be read šeg₇)

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-dub → in-dub

im-dū-a, im-du₈-a mud-brick wall (pitiqtu) (cf. Sallaberger, Töpfer p. 12)

im-du₈ dew

IM.DUGUD → muru₉

IM.DUGUD₉ → anzu₉

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

IM.MI₉ → ānu₉

im-mir/mer (or better tum₉-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 4 buffeting wind
im-u₄-lu, im-ulù south wind
im strange, alien, other
imīga₂₂ → 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 - a₅ 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) (Sjöberg, Or 39 [1970] 81) (pîlku)
in - dub to define a district (probably a back-formation from in-dub) (palâku)
in(-šë) - dûb to hurl (as) an insult, insult
in-nin(₉) lady, mistress
in-nu straw (cf. in)
in-nu-ha (a kind of barley)

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

imin (or enim) word; matter, affair
imin - bal to exchange words, converse, have a dialogue; to interpret
imin - du₁₁ to say, speak, tell (Attinger, Eléments 490-501) (previously: mountain, mountainous country) (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 219-222)

while retaining the older dimensional marking in the verbal chain.
inim-ĝal-la legal claim (OB)
inim - ġar 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 i-ĝar > Akk. egirrû)
inim - gi(n) to confirm, make firm, guarantee
inim - gi₄ to answer, repond; to revoke
inim-inim-ma incantation; counsel(?) (cf. Cooper ad Curse of Agade 30 & 70)
inim - kûr to (try to) alter the words; to vindicate, go back to court concerning
inim-ma - së(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-nun princely fragrance; perfume (cf. Ukg 4 x 11-13)
ir - si-im to smell, sniff
ir → ér

ir, ir₁₁, arad, árad male slave, servant. (a) Pre-Sarg. ér/îr(NīTA) or ir₂₂(NĪTAXKUR) and ár-dû. (b) Sarg. ár-dû abandoned in favor of arad(NĪTA) or árad(NĪTAXKUR). (c) Sarg. and Ur III arad/árad and ir/îr₁₁ are all possible. See Gelb, AV Diakonoff 82ff. (ardu)

ir-(KASKAL)ₐ₄₀₃ uršânu-dove (Sollberger, AF 40/41 52ff., Ur III Drehem); compare irṣ-sagₐ₄₀₃ wild pigeon(?) (PSD A/2 195a)
ir(ÛRÛ) → uru
irigal (or urugal) netherworld; grave (poetic)

gisimu, isimu sprout, shoot
iš(i) sand dune (baṣṣu); (previously: mountain, mountainous country) (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 219-222)
išib incantation priest (< Akk. āšipu)

diškur god of rain, patron of Karkara

iti,(UD.ŠNANNA), i-ti, i-ti moonlight

itima(-k), itim-ma (or itima₄₅) dark chamber, bedchamber, cella

itu(d) month; itu-da monthly

iz-zi → i-zi

izi fire

izi - bar, to blaze

izi-bar-₇-bar-ra blazing fire

izi-₇ gar 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

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

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

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

KA-keša 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-tēš unity; unified, of one mind

ka-tēš-a - sè(g) to unify

ka-tēš-a sè-ga unanimous, harmonious

kā(n) gate (read perhaps ākan/kan; see Attinger ZA 88, 182) (cf. ġiš-ká-na)

KÁ.GAL → abul

ka-a (some now read ka₅) 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); "geeichtes Gefäß" (Sallaberger, Töpfer p. 102)

kadra(NÌ.ŠÀ.A), kádra(NÌ.ŠÀ) 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, AfO 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-kid,3) conventionally "prostitute," but now understood as a class of women not living under male authority, an independent woman (harîmutu) (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. GANÀ2 (non-tenû) in OS.

kara(GURU7) granary, grain store, grain heap (for reading see Marchesi, LUMMA 111 + n. 569)

karadin → garadin

kaskal road, highway; caravan, expedition

KASKAL mušen → ir7 mušen

kaš, kas beer

kaš-dè-a feast, banquet

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

kêš(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. OBG12, 5: saḫ kēš-šē-ri-ab = kišṣar and see Steinkeller, JNES 46, 57. The past participle is written kēš-da (kesda) or kēšda(KES). Cf. ści kirid(KEŠDA)

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 Lagaši "the state of Lagaš";

used to express spatial ideas with PN's or pronouns, e.g. ki PN-ak-šē "to PN's location > to PN," ki-bi-ta "from there," ki-ba "here"

K.L.A → ki-duru5, peš10

ki-a-nağ place of (funerary) libations

ki(g) - áğ to love

ki-ba - ĝar to replace, substitute, exchange

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

ki-bé - gi, ki-bi-šè - gi, to return to its original state, restore

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

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

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

KI.E.NE.DI. INANNA → ėšemen

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

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.")(kisū)

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

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

ki-shár(-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-sú 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-u₄-ba formerly, once when, "once upon a time"

KI.UD → kislah

ki-ul primeval place

ki-ulutin (a mythical place of original creation)

ki-úr 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; to compact (earth), pack densely, pile up/accumulate (by wind) (Steinkeller, AV Biggs 226 n. 19)

ki-ús dais(?), cultic seat(?)

ki-ús-sa firmly grounded, founded

ki - za to prostrate oneself, make obeisance

ki-za obeisance, homage

ki-za-túm 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-gá skilled

kiğ - gi₄ to send a message
(kiš−gi1, a) messenger, envoy; omen, as in Ur III sila4
kiš−gi2, a omen-lamb (Heimpel, BSA 7, 132f.)

kiš−nim (cultic) morning meal, service
kiš−sig (cultic) afternoon meal, service

kikkin(HAR), kíkkin(HAR.HAR) millstone, grinding slab
Cf. gém−kikkin grinder, miller (some read kín−kikkin, others read ár−ár (OB); vars. kíkken, někíkkin−na (see Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, p. 131f.)

kilib−ba all; kilib−ba−bi every one of them, all of them

kin → kiš

kin−gal leader, expert; dining hall

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

kir → kíd

kiri, kir1,4 hyena (bāšu)

kiri, kir4 nose, muzzle

kiri−dab−/dab groom

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

kiri−zal → gir17−zal

gīša kiriḍ(KEŠDA) hair clasp (Farber, AV Reiner (1987) 96-99) (kirissu)

kisal courtyard

kisal−luh courtyard sweeper

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

(nāšišb) seal, seal impression; sealed document

kišib−ra to impress a seal

kiši,4 ant
ku₆ (kua) fish (Englund, BBVO 10, 227-230)

ku₆-a-dé fresh fish

ku₆-izi smoked fish

ku₄(d), ku₇-ku₇ sweet

ku₆(g), kukku₅ black, dark; darkness (often reduplicated: ku₆-ku₆ or kúkkú; see also gíg) (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-zí-da canal storage basin, reservoir

g₆kun₄,₅ stairs, ladder

kúnga → anše-kúnga

kur mountain; foreign land; netherworld

kur-gal Great Mountain (standard epithet of Enlil)


kur-ku/ku₄ torrent, waves (agit); triumph

kúr v. and adj. (to be) different, strange, foreign; (to be) hostile, mimical; to change, alter

kur₄ → gur₄

kur₆ → šuku

kur₇ inspection (also read kurum₇ or gúrum, written both IGLERÍN and IGLGAR) (Civil, AV Biggs 28)

kury/kurum₇-₉ to inspect

kurun, kúrun (a beer or wine) (karānu, kurunmu)

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

kuš skin, hide; leather

KUŠ.A.EDIN.LÁ → kúšummu

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

kušu⁵⁶ 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-u₉; cf. Steinkeller, AuOr 2, 137-139; Snell, YNER 8, 228. In OS Lagaš economic texts the term is written lá-a.

lag clod (of dirt)

lagab (massive) block, lump (upqu)
LAGAB → gur₄, kur₄, lúgud, niĝin

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

lagas₃, lagas₄ the city and state of Lagash (see Attinger, NABU 2007/37 for final sibilant)

lah₄,₅ → túm

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

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

lál-hur wax; model(?)

⁴lamma(r) (some still read "lama) female protective deity, good genie, "angel" (Heimpel, NABU 1994 p. 73)

lam → lum

gil₃am almond
gil₃am-gal pistachio (bututta)
gil₃le-um writing board(s)
gil₃li juniper(?) (burāšu)

li(b) to be happy, glad

li-li-is kettledrum

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

lil foolish (> līlu fool, idiot)
lil air; nothingness; phantom (cf. eden-lil haunted steppe, lú-lil incubus > līlā)

limmu, limmu₂ₕ four (Edzard, AV Klein 101)

līpiš (libiš) heart; strong emotion, anger, courage

līpiš - bal to become angry

līpiš-tuku in anger, angrily

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

lu to be or make numerous or abundant, multiply (Akk. mādu, duššu, kamāru) (Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.)

lu(g) (lug), lu₄(g) or lu₅(k) before Ur III to live (referring to animals); to herd, pasture, tend (animals) (Akk. uzzu, rabāšu) The plural root is sig₄ or se₁₂ (see Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff., Third Millennium Texts 35, reading lū₃ or lū₄) (see Attinger, ZA 95, 47f. for distribution of g/k )

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

lu(-ūb)₅isi turnip(?); bean(?) (Akk. lūppu)

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-ūlu

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

lú-bar-ra outsider, foreigner, stranger

lú-érim(-du/ɡál) enemy

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

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

lú-igi-ní (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-im-ma, lú-inim-ma witness

lú-kín-gi₄-a messenger

lú-kúr(-ra) stranger, foreigner, enemy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lú-la-ga</td>
<td>(an outlaw, perhaps a livestock rustler) (Heimpel, BSA 8. 106f.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú-lirum</td>
<td>athlete, wrestler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú-lul</td>
<td>treacherous person, traitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú-mah</td>
<td>(a high-ranking priest, the male counterpart to the ereš-diğir priestess); (an ecstatic priest?) (see lumahhu, mahhû)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú-na-me</td>
<td>(or just na-me) no one, someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú-ni-zuh</td>
<td>(or ³ni-zuh ?) thief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú-nisi-ga</td>
<td>vegetable gardener (cf. YOS 18, 115 iii 24) (lú-nisí in Lagaš I texts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú-túg-du₈</td>
<td>→ túg-du₈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú-u₃</td>
<td>mounted courier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú-úb</td>
<td>leather bag (luppu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú-ulu, lú-u₃lu</td>
<td>men, people; human beings, humanity, mankind (&lt; *lú-lú)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú-ur-ra</td>
<td>lender, creditor; debt-collector (Oppenheim, Eames TT 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú-uzug-ga</td>
<td>a sexually impure or unclean person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú-zu-a, OS lú-su-a</td>
<td>someone well known, acquaintance (also written elliptically just zu-a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lù</td>
<td>to be(come) disturbed, stirred up, blurred, confused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lu₃(g)</td>
<td>→ lu(g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lub(-bi)</td>
<td>(with wood or copper determinative) (a kind of axe) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 149)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lugal</td>
<td>king, master; owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lûgud(-da)</td>
<td>short, small (Civil, AV Biggs 29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luh</td>
<td>to be clean; to clean, wash; to purify, refine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lukur</td>
<td>(a kind of priestess); (a cloistered woman, nadītu)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LUL → lu(g), nar**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lul</td>
<td>v. &amp; adj. (to be) false, lying, deceitful, misleading, treacherous (opposite zi(d))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lul</td>
<td>lie, falsehood; treachery, danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lul-ba</td>
<td>furtively, treacherously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lul(-da) - du₁₁</td>
<td>to speak falsely, tell a lie (Attinger, Eléments 597f.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lul-da, lul-du</td>
<td>falsely (lul-da &lt; *lul-du-a like niga &lt; *ni-gu-a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lul-da - pâ(d)</td>
<td>to swear falsely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lulum, lu-lim</td>
<td>stag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lum</td>
<td>to be fecund, prolific, grow luxuriantly (by-form lam)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(lûlunga (lumgi)) (wr. LÛŠIM, ŠIMxNINDA, or ŠIMxA) brewer The reading remains unclear (usually read lû-bappir, or lû-bâppir in Pre-Sarg. Lagaš texts), probably a genitive construction. (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 291)

**M**

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gîšMA</td>
<td>→ gîš pêš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(gîš)ma-(an-xi-um/ú)</td>
<td>grain sieve (nappîtu); (a symbol of royalty, see CAD maššû B and Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 242)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma-az, ma-ra-az</td>
<td>(to be) abundant(?), joyful(?) (elêšu) (ePSD now translates &quot;to swell&quot;) (often occurs together with hi-li)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma-da</td>
<td>country, land, district, territory (Limet, RA 72 (1978) 1-12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma-la(g)</td>
<td>boy-friend, (girl-friend)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma-mu(d), ma-mú(d)</td>
<td>dream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma-na</td>
<td>&quot;mina&quot; (weight measure = 60 gin = 0.48 kg.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35
**gi** ma-nu (a kind of tree/wood used for cabinetry and fuel, perhaps cornal or willow(?) (e’ru) (Powell, BSA 6, 102f.)

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

(gi) má boat

má-addir ferry boat, hired boat

má-dù boat builder

má-gíd boat tow-man

má-GÍN, má-DÚN boat caulker, asphaltaler, ship-builder (Steinkeller, Sales documents 255)

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

má-lah boat owner, skipper, boatman

 nú̂ ma (conventional reading, perhaps better nú̂ ba) (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)

**gi** mar spade, shovel

mar-tu (or mar-dú) Amorite; West(ern)


mar-uru/ru₁₀ → é-mar-uru/ru₁₀

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

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 (mašda) gazelle (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 50)

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

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

más, 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-ši(-k), maš-ši, ominous dream (lit. "kid of the night")

máš-sağ bellwether, leader

máš-šu-gíd(-gíd) haruspex, diviner

maškim commissioner, deputy, inspector, bailiff

me divine power, attribute, office

me silence, dumbness, daze

me- to be (copula)

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

me-dím bodily members, features

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

me-li-e-a Alas! Woe!

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

me-te - ţál to be fitting

me-te-na → ni-te-na
me-tēš/te-eš - i-i to praise, extol
mē battle, war
men, OS men₄ (a kind of crown or turban)
mes (strong, vigorous) youth, young man
git mes (a native tree/wood used to make furniture) (Van de Mieroop, BSA 6, 159f.) (mēsu)
mi-ri → mir
gimiri-tum (a stringed instrument)
mitum → gimitum
mī → munus
mī - du₁₁, mí-zī(-dé-eš) - du₁₁ to treat carefully, gently; to take care of, provide for, cherish, nurture; to adorn, decorate; to flatter, praise, extol rightly (also with special verbal prefix i-ri-) (Attinger, Éléments 603-618)
MÍ.Ú.S.DAM → ĝitlam
MÍ.Ú.S.SÁ son-in-law, brother-in-law (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 37-38; Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 221-225.) Now often read mussa₄. Cf. ni-MÍ.Ú.S.SÁ
MÍ.Ú.S.SÁ-tur son-in-law (Sjöberg, AV Falkenstein 225f.)
MÍ.Ú.S.SÁ mūsan 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, imer → im-mir, tum-mir
gimitum(TUKUL.AN), mī-tum divine weapon, mace (also read mitta or midda; cf. mitum(TUKUL. BAD) and other similar writings) (miṭtu)
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 lū)
u - pā(d) to reveal, call the name, invoke, name someone (cf. mu lugal(-la) - pā(d) to swear by the king’s name) (Sallaberger, AV Sigrist 159ff.)
u(-šè) - sa₄ to name, call as a name
u(-šè) - sar to write by name, inscribe
musar-ra inscription
mutuku famous, renowned
mu-ud-na → ĝitlam
mū to grow; to ignite; to incite (Auslaut may be /r/ or /dr/; cf. OS munu₄-mū(d) maltster)
mu,(r) to clothe oneself, dress, wear; to use, take, give as clothing or as cloth covering
mu₄, mu₄-mu₄; incantation
mud blood
mud to create, engender, sire
muds-me-ĝar joy, rejoicing (rīšātu)
muhaldim (muhaltim) cook, kitchen chief (nuhatimmu) (See Sjöberg, AV Limet 131f. for extended discussion.)
mul star, constellation
mul to shine, sparkle, glitter; to be radiant, radiate; to spread (branches, Urnamma EF 34), flower (?)
mun n. salt; adj. salty
mun₄₄, munu₄₄ malt
munu₉-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 (imrû)

murgu back, backbone; shoulder

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)

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

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

muš₃₄-tûm to cease, have an end, stop (work) (Wilcke, Lugalbandaepos p. 130f.)

mušen bird

mušen-dû birdcatcher, fowler

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 ri(g); Selz, ASJ 17, 260-262, reads /dri/. See also de(g).

na-gada herdsman, shepherd

na-ma-su → nu-mu-su

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

na - rû(DÛ) to erect a stele (read perhaps drû)

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

nà, ãi-nà → nû, ãi-nû

na₄ precious stone (cf. na)

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

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

na₈ → na₉
to drink, give to drink (reduplicated na₉-na₉)

na₉-ku₄ a side pond or water reservoir for flood control (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 133f.)

na₉a alkali-plant, soda; soap

na₉a-si-è sprouted alkali-plant

na₉a, na₉a to grind, mill (cf. gaz, gum)

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

nagar carpenter (Civil, AV Biggs 20) (naggāru)

nam being, state, "that which is" (Krecher, ASJ 9, 86); fate (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 378f.) Cf. also nam-bî-šè because of this; nam NOUN-ak-šè because of something; nam-ãi₉ "what is it to me?" (ironic)
nam-, nám- (abstract noun formative)

nam-árad slavery

nam-dag → nam-tag

nam-du₁₀-sa companionship, friendship

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

nam-érim (assertory) oath; evil

nam-érim - ku₅ to swear a (declamatory, assertory) oath (perhaps strengthened with a curse) (Sallaberger, AV Sigrist 159ff.)

nam-ga-eš₈ (foreign) trade

nam-gal greatness

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

nam-kal-ga strength, might

nam - ku₅ to curse

nam-lú-u₁₈-lu, nam-lú-ûlu humanity, human beings, people, population

nam-lugal kingship

nam-mah greatness, majesty

nam-nar musician's craft, musicianship; music

nam-nin queenship

nam-nir-ĝál authority, sovereignty, royalty

nam-ra(-ak) booty, plunder

nam-šeš brotherhood, fraternity

nam-šita (a prayer or rite)

nam-šub incantation

nam-šul valorous youth(fulness)

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

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

nam-tar fate, destiny

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

nam-úš death

nam-zu knowledge, wisdom

ⁿanna(r) the moon god, patron of Ur

nar musician

ne → nè

NE → bar₈, kûm, še₉. Cf. also me-lám(NE) and zú - gir₁₀(NE)

NE-NE → nìgin

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

ne-éš → i-ne-éš

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

ne-mur ashes, hot embers (tumru)

ne - su-ub to kiss

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

nesa₉, ne-sa₉, ni-sa₉ first fruits (offering); prime, foremost. The nesa₉ sign is LAK 159, distinguished from murub₄ only through Ur III.

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

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

ni self (especially with possessive pronouns, e.g. ni-bi-še 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.)

ni - bùr to show off, make oneself important
ni - dúb to relax, rest

ni-gal great fearsomeness, awesomeness

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

ní gūr-ru clad in fearsomeness

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

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

ní silim-eš - du₁₁ to boast

ní-su-ub crazy person; (an ecstatic?)

ní - te(ĝ) to grow afraid, be afraid of (-da-)

ní-te(ĝ) fear

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

ní-te self; cf. ni-te-né by himself, herself

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

ní - tuku to revere, respect, have fear of

ní-tuku reverent, respectful

ní(ĝ) (níĝ) thing; that which (impersonal relative pronoun); (abstract noun formative)

ni-á-zī(-ga) violent act (šēnu)

ni-ak-a accomplishment

ni-àr-ra groats

ni-ba allotment, portion; gift

ni-bún(KAxIM) turtle

ni-buru₁₄ harvest yield

ni-dab₃ appropriation

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

ni-du₁ a (theologically) fitting thing (The reading is conventional, but many now read ni-ul "primeval thing." Cf. ni-ul-li-a in Ean 1 vi 6 and Urnamma 26 ii 1 and see J. Bauer, AV Klein 26f. and AfO 40/41, 94 with J. Cooper, followed by C. Suter, contra Falkenstein GSGL I 60 and Edzard, RIME 3/1. Compare the Lagaš I male PN ni-du₁-pa-è, where du₁ seems to make more sense than ul.)

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

ni-GA(-r) possessions, goods, property (Until recently read ni-gur₁₁, but see disc. s.v. gar. Michalowski, RAI 47, 418, takes as a loan from makkûru.)

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-gur₁₁(GA) → ni-GA(-r)

ni-kas₃ - a₃ to make an accounting

ni-kas₇-a₅ (ni-ka₅-a₅) (balanced) account, accounting

ni-ku₃ tax, revenue

ni-ku₅ - a₅ to tax, bring in revenue

ni-kûr hostile, hateful thing

nîni-lâm (a kind of garment)

ni-me-ĝar awed silence (qâlu); cheer (rišâtu)

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

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-saqu → nesaqu

ni-sam/šam price (šīmu) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 161)

ni-sam-ma(-k) merchandise, purchasing capital; purchases (štīmātu) (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 162)

ni-sisá justice

ni-ŠID → nikaš

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 → nidoš

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

ni-zú-gub lunch, snack

(8) ni-zuhu thief

ni-zuhu stolen thing, theft

ni-gar (ni-gar) cella (older reading is nišin-gar; recently Zgoll, ZA 87, 190 reads nišar-gar) (Civil, AV Biggs 26: /g/ is uncertain)

niga grain-fed, grain-fattened (< nigi-ga like lul-da < *lul-du-a or bar-da < *bar-du-a)

niğdaba(PAD. İNANNA) (or nindaba, nidba) (food) offering (see CAD nindabû LL for writings)

niğin to circle (about), go around, wander about; to encircle, enclose, surround; to be surrounded with (OB). Reduplicated imperfective form is probably to be read niₐ(ni₁₀ni₁₀), by form niₐ₈ni₈(NE).

niğin(-na) total, totality, all together

niğin-gar → niₐ-gar

niğir (conventionally written nimgir) herald, town crier; bailiff

nim, num fly

nim - ĝir to flash lightning

nim-ĝir(-ĝir) (flashing) lightning

gilnimbar (old gilžīsmimar) date palm The current reading is in flux. Older sources show /nimbar/, /nimbar/, /nimmar/. Civil, AUOr 5, 28f. + n. 25, reads gilnimbar.

nimgir → nigar

nimin, nin forty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

nin lady, queen, mistress; sister (Pre-Sarg. for later nin.) For meaning in male divine names see Heimpel, AV Jacobsen II (2002) 155-160. Marchesi, Or 73 (2004) 186-9, distinguishes ereš "lady, queen" vs. nin "mistress, proprietess." (ES ga-ša-aa, also ū-mu-un in male gods' names, e.g. Nanše B iv 20)

nin-diğir → ereş-diğir

d nin-ĝir-su(-k) chief god of the Lagaš state

d nin-hur-saš-ga the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving, patron goddess of Keš

d nin-kaš(LUL), d nin-kaš(PÉŠ) mongoose, rodent(?) (> šikku) (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 67-9)

d nin-kilim(PÉŠ) (a goddess) (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 67-9)

d nin-lil consort of Enlil the patron god of Nippur

d nin-nına(musen) (a kind of harrier) (see Veldhuis, Education 272-275 for writing variants)

d nin-ku(d) the creative mother goddess, goddess of birth-giving

d nin-urta(-k) weather and farmer god, son of Enlil

nin₈ sister (this sign is distinguished from the sign nin only after OS)

NINAₙ (now being read niğinₙ based on Proto-Ea 288)

ninda bread, food
n índa breed bull; seed funnel of the seeder plow

nindaba → nígðaba

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

ninkum → enkum

ninnu fifty (Edzard, AV Klein 106, reads final vowel as long: /ninnu/)

nir trust; sovereignty, authority, nobility (?); (vault, arch?)

nir(-ra) clean (grain) (Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 95)

NIR-da → šer-da

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

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

nir-ĝál-bé (ES še-er-ma-al-bé) proudly (etelliš)

nasir.(ZA.MIR) chalcedony

4nisaba (or nidaba) goddess of reed and writing

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

niš twenty (Edzard, AV Klein 104f.)

nita(h), níta(h) male, man (Gelb, AV Diakonoff 82-84)

NITA.GA → bunga

nitadam → ŝitlam

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-bânda inspector, overseer; lieutenant

nu-bar (a kind of priestess) (kulmašītu

4nu-dim-mud (a by-name of Enki)

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

nu(-u)-gig (a kind of consecrated woman, often associated in some way with birthing) (qadištum, ištāritūm); (conventionally "heriodule" as an epithet of Inanna) (Eumesal mu-gib(GIG), mu-ği;GIG)-ib)

nu-Šē-kirî(-k) orchardman, gardener (also with phonetic indicator in Ur III: nu-Šē-kirî, nu-kirî; Steinkeller, Sale Documents 168f.; Powell, ZA 62, 190ff.) Sjöberg, AV Limet 128, argues that this is not a genitive compound, but rather a form */nukarig/; cf. the g/b alternation in the loan nukaribbu.

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

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

GIŠnu-úr-ma pomegranate (nurmū)

nu(d), nu.(SA₄) 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 še₂¹; see also Veldhuis, Education 284, who calls še₂¹ "the inanimate complement of nu."

GIŠnú bed Some read šiš-nú, but see BiOr 42, 20 for forms without a determinative, contra Steinkeller, OrAnt 19 (1980) 79 n. 1. The word occurs with and without determinative in Presargonic Lagaš texts, e.g. DP 490 i 1-2, ii 1, iv 5; DP 427 i 1-3.

nasnu₁₁-gal → nishiš-nu₁₁-gal,

numun (i.e. nuğun) seed; descendant (Civil, AV Biggs 30)

6 numérique (a type of rush or sedge) (Civil, AV Biggs 30)

NUN₄ → agargara₄

nun noble, prince; princess (cf. Temple Hymns line 82)

nun(-na) princely, noble, preeminent, grand; loud

42
nun-bé loudly

nundum lip; lip or rim of a vessel

nunuz egg

to lay eggs

P

pa branch, branches; stick

pa-á̄, pa-an → zi - pa-á̄, za-pa-á̄

pa - è to come forth radiantly; to be/make resplendent, splendid; to make famous; periphrastic: pa-è - a5 to make resplendent

pa-mušen(-na) feathers

pa-pah cella; bedroom (Alster, AV Hallo 15 + n. 2)

pa-sa-lá-a tied bundle of sticks

pà(d) to come into view or consideration, be revealed; to reveal, show; to call (up), choose; to find, discover

pa, pa- irrigation ditch (palgu)

pa, pap older brother, eldest son; forebear, "father"

pa/pa-bil-ga grandfather; paternal uncle; ancestor

pad (a kind of basket)

pad(r) to break off a piece, chip off; to crumble, crush, destroy (PSD B now connects at least in some meanings with bu(r), q.v.)

pad(r) portion, piece (see also šuku)

ūh pala1,3 (a divine or royal garment)

palil(IG1.DU) foremost one (cf. igi-du)

gī̄ pan (rarely ĝī̄ ba-na) bow (reading ban is obsolete, see Civil, JCS 55, 50f.)

pà̄r-rim4 → bar-rim4

pe-el to defile, spoil, dirty (lu"uì)

pe-el-lá, p/bil-lá spoiled, sour, bad; defiled, desecrated (cf. šu pe-el-lá - du1 to defile)

peš heart of palm

peš, peš₁ to swell, expand, become fat, thick, enlarged; to be(come) pregnant; to grow (said of a child, cf. Ur-Namma A 152)

peš - ţāl to be powerful

péš mouse (humšîru)

ĝī̄ peš(MA) fig

peš5 to card wool

peš₁₀(K.L.A) riverbank, seashore

pi-lu₅-da → biluda

piriģ lion

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

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

pu-ûh-ru-um assembly (< Akk. puhrum)

pú well (see also túl)

pū gastrokiri₅ irrigated orchard

puzur₅₆ buzur₅ 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-āš → -braš
ra-gaba, rá-gaba mounted messenger, courier, rider

rá-zu → a-rá-zu

gib-rab clamp, stock (cf. gušur₃)

re₇ → du

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

ři to blow; to drift; to convey

ři(g) → de₅

ři-ri-ga → de₅-de₅-ga

rub, rib great, surpassing, huge

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

rú(DU₃) to erect, in na-rú-a (read drù ?)

S

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

sa-al-kad₃ net sack

sa-ga → sa₆-ga, sig₆-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 - a₈ to perform migrant labor (?); to commit murder (?) (cf. A. Westenholz, ECTJ No. 8)

sa-gi bundle of reeds

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

sa-pàr (sa-bàr), sa-bar (hunting) net

sa-šuš throwing net (also as weapon)

sa-tu mountain (< Akk. šadû)

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

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

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

sá-du₁₁(-ga) regular offering

sá - sè to plot, plan strategy

sa₄ → mu - sa₄, še₂₁

sa₉(g), ša₉(g) to slaughter (sheep, goats) (reading uncertain, cf. perhaps sig/ság to strike, also šár to slaughter sheep)

sa₉(g), ša₉(g) to be good, beautiful; to be pleasing to; to be pleased with (-da-); cf. igi-a - sa₆ to be a favorite of (sa₉ is now the preferred reading, at least for OB and earlier)

sa₆(-ga), ša₆(-ga) good, beautiful, pleasing

sa₉(g) to be well-formed, perfectly formed, beautifully created (probably connect with sa₆)

sa₇-ga well-formed

sa₁₀ to buy (with -ši-); to sell (with -ta/ra-, secondary development). Originally and in math. the meaning was "to measure out grains as equivalents for other goods" (cf. sá). See Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-162. Older reading šám is often still seen. Cf. sám.

sa₁₂-du₅ (or sa₉-du₅) field or land registrar (šassukku) (Falkenstein, NSGU III 153)

ság - du₁₁ to scatter, disturb, dislodge, disrupt, dissipate, diminish (Attinger, Eléments, 655-664) Linked with ság(SIĜ) "to beat" by ePSD.

ság → sig

sag₈(KAL), sag₁₀ → sig₅

sagi cupbearer
**saḫ** head; front, fore, beginning; surface; man, person, human being; slave, servant (G. Farber, AV Klein 108-115)

**saḫ** first, foremost, principal; prime, first rate; first-born;

**saḫ-bar** head hair

**saḫ-bi-šè** - ḫ to go to the fore, be foremost, most excellent

**saḫ-du** head

**saḫ-du5 → saḫ₂-du₅**

**saḫ - du₁₁** to achieve, complete, create with great care (Attinger, Eléments 653-655)

**saḫ - ǧar** (ḡa-ḡa) to proceed, venture against, attack, (dare to) oppose

**saḫ-gaz - a₅** to commit murder

**saḫ-gig(-ga)** Black Headed Ones (native designation for the Sumerians)

**saḫ-ğiš - ra** to commit murder, kill

**saḫ-ğiš-ra-a** murder

**saḫ - ḥl** to lift, raise, hold the head high, be proud

**saḫ-ḥl-la** proudly, with head held high

**saḫ - kal** to give preference, prefer

**saḫ-kal** first rank, preeminent, foremost (some read saḫ-rib, others cautiously prefer saḫ-KAL)

**saḫ - kéš** to organize

**saḫ-kéš - a₅** to pay attention to (-šē/-e), heed

**saḫ-ki** forehead

**saḫ-ki - gid** to furrow the brow, frown

**saḫ-ki-zalag - bar** to look upon with a shining countenance

**gīsaḫ-kul** bolt, lock

**saḫ-men** crown

**saḫ-munus** (grown) woman, female (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 130f., reads saḫ-SAL; others read saḫ-mī)

**saḫ-nita** (grown) man, male (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 130f.)

**saḫ-ni-GA-ra** financial/business capital; amount available before crediting or debiting The rdg. -gur₁₁-ra is still current; for rdg. -ga-ra see disc. s.v. ḫar.

**saḫ(-e-ēš) - ḫıg** to give, present, grant

**saḫ - sē(g)** to entrust; to take care of, tend to, attend

**saḫ - sīg** to be brought low, down, be in despair

**saḫ - šūm** to hurry, rush (into combat) against, attack

**saḫ-šu₄ → saḫšu**

**saḫ-ur-saḫ** (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)

**saḫ-ūs** regular, constant, reliable; constant supporter

**saḫa** chief (temple or palace) administrator (some read saḫqa, conventional reading is still sanga) (šangū)

**saḫšu, saḫ-šu₄** helmet, head covering (usually with wool or copper determinative)

**sahar** dirt, soil, sand; dust, powder; ore (Civil, AV Biggs 21)

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

**sakar → u₄-sakar**

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

**sal** v. & adj. (to be) wide, broad (cf. tāl)

**SAL → munus**
sám, šám price (cf. sa10 and see discussion in Steinkeller, Sale Documents 153-155)

saman lead rope (Civil, AV Biggs 21) (šummannu)

sanga → saغا

santag(2-4) (i.e. saรก tak) cuneiform wedge

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

dsar to write (on), inscribe

dsar to run, chase

SAR → nisi, ṻasi-sakar

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

se12 → sig12

ses → šes, sis

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

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

sì(g), si-ig (sig9), sì(g) 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).

sì(g) to be(come) silent

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

si-ig → sig

si-il, šil(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)
**Sig.(-ga)**, **sig₁₅(KAL)** good, high or best quality, pleasing, beautiful. ePSD now prefers to read **sag₁₀**, **sag₉(KAL)** (cf. **sa₀-ga**, **sa-ga**)

**Sig.** (se₁₂, **si₁₂**) to cut (an agricultural activity) (compare parallels ú-kul zé-a UTI 4, 2697:2, ú-kul se₁₂-a UTI 4, 2769:2, ú-kul ku₅-rá UTI 4, 2398:3) (see Molina & Such-Gutiérrez, JNES 63, 1-16)

**Sig.** (se₁₂, **si₁₂**) to become green, yellow, sallow, pale (read **si₁₂-si₁₂** when reduplicated)

**Sig.** (se₁₂, **si₁₂**) plural of **→ ti(l)** and **lu:g**

**Sig.**-sig₇ - **gar** to produce sobs (onomatopoetic?)

(George, RAI 47, 141-143)

**SIG.→igi → úgur-igi**

**Sig₁₅(KAL) → sig₉**

**Siki** (sig, **sik**) wool, hair (**siki** is now the most common reading)

**Siki-ba** (sig-ba) wool ration

**Siki-mug** wool of poor/inferior quality (*mukku*)

(Steinkeller, BSA 8, 57 + n. 133, Waetzoldt, Textilindustrie 56-57)

**Sikil** to be pure, clean, pristine, virginal; to purify

**Sikil(-la)** pure, clean

**SIL(NUN) → si-il**

**Sila** street

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

**Sila₁**(g), **sila(g)(ŠID)** to knead

**Sila₁-gá** dough

**Silig → šilig**

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

**Silim(-eš) -** **du₁** 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

**Sim₄milen** swallow (*sinuntu*) (Veldhuis, Education 279-280)

**Sipa(d)** shepherd; chief shepherd

**Sir → zi(r)**

**Sir₅, šir₅** to spin wool

**Sis(ŠEŠ), anše sî-sî** (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, sub₂(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-din**-mušen, **šu₄-din**-mušen 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 - zì(g) to have goose flesh, become frightened
su-zi fear, dread
su-zi - ri to lay fear upon, strike fear into
sù(d) (sud) or sù to sprinkle, spatter (elēhu, zarāqu, zalāhu); to decorate (ulluhu); to overlay, adorn (zānu)
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) (sug₄), 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 full, filled with (-a) (var. of sī(g)); to be (richly) equipped or embellished with; to wear (a beard); to be served food (see û - sù(g))
sud-rá-ā (yellowish) gleam (said of moonlight); amber; electrum(?)
su₄ → si₄
su₅ (sum₄) beard
su₅ - lá to wear a beard
su₅(b) → du
su₅(g) → gub
subur, šubur servant, slave (< gentilic 'Subarian'; form with /š/ is late) (Civil, AV Biggs 30; Gelb, AV Diakonoff 89f.)
sud → sù(dr)

sùn, ú-sún, súmun wild cow
sun₅, sun₅-na humble (probably a by-form of du₅(n))

sù(d) or sù (sud) to sprinkle, spatter (elēhu, zarāqu, zalāhu); to decorate (ulluhu); to overlay, adorn (zānu); to be richly equipped or embellished with; to wear (a beard); to be served food (see û - sù(g))
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sù(g), su(g) to sink (as of boats)
sù(g) to be full, filled with (-a) (var. of sī(g)); to be (richly) equipped or embellished with; to wear (a beard); to be served food (see û - sù(g))
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sud → sù(dr)

sùn, ú-sún, súmun wild cow
sun₅, sun₅-na humble (probably a by-form of du₅(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-dú [male] falcon (surdû)
súr, sur ditch, trough

sur·(ÉRIN) team; workers, work-gang, troop (OS)
(see Steinkeller, NABU 1990/12; Selz, UGASL 43 n. 178) Cf. érin

Ŝ
-sâ (a suffix occurring with the fractions 1/3 and 2/3 in older texts)
šâ(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-ĝar → šaĝar
šà-ge - du₁₁ to say to oneself, say inwardly
šà-ge-guru₆,₇ 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 - huĝ (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-sù(d) merciful, gracious
šà - sig to be depressed, anxious
šà-sig depression, sorrow
šà-sù-ga emptiness, nakedness
šà-sur diarrhea
šà-súr-ra raging, furious heart
šà - šed₇,₈ to cool the heart, calm, soothe
šà-túm meadow
šà - túm/tùm to decide
šà-zu midwife (šabsûtu)
ša₄ → ad - ša₄, še - ša₄
ša₄(g) → sa₄(g)
ša₄-ga → sa₄-ga
šab (a kind of container)
šabra, sabra municipal overseer of fields
šağa(LÚxKÁR) 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)

šağar (GUx), ša-ğar, še-ğar starvation, famine, hunger

šagina governor; general

šáh, šah pig (cf. zé-eh)

dugšakir churn

šám → sám, sa\textsubscript{10}

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-du\textsubscript{8} (a field worker)

še barley, grain; (a weight measure = 1/180 gín = ca. 1/20 gram)

ŠE → niga

še(g) v. and adj. (to be) agreeable, willing, obedient

še-ba barley, grain ration

še-du\textsubscript{10} (a tree and its wood) (Powell, BSA 6, 115f.)

še-er-gu string of fruit (from late Sarg. on); ring-shaped ornament (OArk) (Civil, Or 56, 235)

še-er-ka-an - du\textsubscript{11} (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-ğál-bé = etelliš)

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-ğar → šağar

še-gín glue (also as paint medium)

še-gu-nu, še-gú/gún-nu speckled barley; second, late crop (cf. gún)

še - gur\textsubscript{10} to harvest grain

še-ğiš-i sesame (see BSA 2 passim)

še-li pine or juniper seeds (kikkirānu)

še-LÚ coriander (kisibirru)

še-numun seed barley, seed grain

še - ša\textsubscript{4} to moan, groan

še-še\textsubscript{9} ripe barley

še-ù-suh fir cone (ASJ 9, 349 n. 9) (terinnu)

še\textsubscript{8} (šēš) to cry (cf. ér - še\textsubscript{8})

še\textsubscript{21} (SA\textsubscript{4}) (a) (a writing for sa\textsubscript{4} = nabû); (b) an error for nû, i.e. nu\textsubscript{u} (SA\textsubscript{4}). See Civil, Iraq 23, 168; Wilcke, LE ad 35. Veldhuis, Education 284 calls še\textsubscript{21} an "inanimate complement" of nû.

še\textsubscript{25} - gi\textsubscript{4} to cry out, scream, screech. The old reading is ši\textsubscript{(d)}. Read now še\textsubscript{25}/šeg\textsubscript{10} for KAxŠID or še\textsubscript{20}/šeg\textsubscript{11} for KAxDÚB. Gudea texts write šeg\textsubscript{12} (SIG). See Zgoll, AOAT 246, 312f.

še\textsubscript{25} - gi\textsubscript{4} to cool, be cool, cold; to soothe, calm, appease

šëg (A.AN), šég (IM) to rain; n. rain (also written IM.A.AN, IM.A, or IM.A.A)

šëg\textsubscript{9} to boil, cook, heat, bake (bašalu) (Steinkeller, AV Sigrist 186)

šëg\textsubscript{9} ripe (grain)

šëg\textsubscript{9} wild boar; wild sheep (?)
šeg-bar (or šegbar, ŠEGә) Mesopotamian fallow deer (conventionally "wild ram, sheep," but see Steinkeller, BSA 8, 50)

šeg₁₀-₁₁ - gi₄ → še₂₅ - gi₄

šeg₁₂ → sig₄, še₂₅ - gi₄

šem, si-im (a kind of drum)

šen (a kind of kettle or ewer)

ŠEN → dur₁₀

šen v. & adj. (to be) clean, pure

šen-šen very clean, immaculate

šen-šen battle (cf. the same sign read dur₁₀)

šer(NIR)-da capital crime/offense, serious "felony"; a corresponding punishment. Civil, AV Hallo 75ff. reads NIR-da, Emešal šer-da, se-er-da (the šer-da read by some cannot be proved directly; perhaps Akk. nērtu "murder" was the original source for a word *ner-da?)

ŠEŠ → sis

šeš brother (probably to be read ses at least through OB; cf. se-ėš = ŠEŠ Proto-Ea 623)

šeš-gal elder brother; school monitor

šeš → šeš

šeš₁, šeš to anoint, anoint oneself

ši-pa-āg → zi-pa-āg

šibir(U.ENxKÁR) (shepherd's) staff (šibirru) (Veldhuis, Education 175f. Civil, AV Biggs 27)

šid to count; to recount, recite, read; to count, number among, reckon as; to do an accounting

šid counting; line count (at the end of tablets)

ŠID,ŠID feathers

šika potsherd; shell, carapace; (fish) scales; cf. šika-ku-da broken potsherds

šilam(TÜRxSAL) (domestic) mother cow (Veldhuis, JCS 54 [2002] 69-74)

šilanga → silag(-gā)

šilig (silig) to cease (usually in negated participle nu-šilig-e unceasing); to make cease, annihilate

šim aromatic, a substance having a pleasing odor or fragrance (first element of numerous terms for resins) Cf. perhaps si-im to smell.

šim-zi-da, šim-bi-zi(-da) mascara, kohl (antimony paste)

šišig tamarisk (űnu) (Powell, BSA 6, 106f.)

šir song (J.G. Westenholz, AV Klein 350f.) (šēru, zamāru)

šir - ra to strike up a song, sing

šir(-re-eš) - du₁₁ to say (as/in) a song, sing (Attinger, Eléments 690-695)

šir-nam-šub (a mainly Emešal hymn type) (Flückiger-Hawker, Urumma p. 260-263)

štita (syllabic eš-da) (a kind of priest); (a cultic vessel) Cf. nam-štita

štita-ab-(b)a (a kind of priest)

štita (obsolescent, read now utúg mace)

št tim, šidim house builder, mason, bricklayer (itti nu) (Sjöberg, AV Limet 128f.; Civil, AV Biggs 27)

šu hand; handwriting; handle (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 349 n. 11); pounding stone, muller (Civil, AuOr Suppl. 22, 132); responsibility of

šu-a - bal to transfer, transmit, hand over (Civil, JCS 28, 79)

šu-a - gi₄ to hand over, turn in, transmit, hand down; to repeat (with or without -a)

šu-a - sī(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 - a; 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 - dab; to (make the hand) seize; to take (with) the hand

šu - dag to wander; to abandon (cf. dag)

šu-daḡal - du₁₁ to effect or accomplish much, make great exertions (cf. šu - du₁₁)

šu - dù to slander, denounce

šu - dù to capture (cf. CAD K 129a)

šu - du₁; to do, set, perform, prepare, correctly or perfectly; to complete, perfect; to embellish, adorn

šu-du₁(-a) perfect

šu - du₈ to hold (in the hand); to guarantee, provide surety for

šu-du₈-a guarantor

šu-du₈-a - gub to establish a guarantee or surety, to serve as guarantor for

šu - du₁₁ to use the hand; to do, effect; to exert oneself; to accomplish (Attinger, Eléments 696-703)

šu-du₁₁-ga accomplishment, creation

šu - ġar to set the hand to, do something (good, worthy), do a favor, favor

šu-ġar - gi₄ (also šu - gi₄) to avenge, take vengeance on, repay (lit. "to return, send back what was done")

šu-gi₄ old one (person or animal)

šu - gi₁ → šu-a - gi₁, šu-ġar - 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-ku₆(dr)) fisherman. The old reading is šu-ha; many now read šu-ku₆. See major discussion in Englund, BBVO 10, 230-236. In view of the variant peš(HA-guni), the reading might be šu-peš₁₁(IA), 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, set on fire (Civil, AV Biggs 32)

šu-i barber

šu-il-la (an Emesal temple prayer)

šu - kár to insult, denigrate

ḡiššu-kár equipment, tools, implements (unūtu); (a musical instrument)

šu-kiḡ service, assignment

šu-kiḡ - dab; to do a service; to revere; periphrastic: šu-kiḡ-dab - a₅

šu - lá to defile, desecrate

šu - luḥ to wash the hands; to wash, cleanse; periphrastic: šu-luh - a₅ to clean (a canal) (Civil, AV Biggs 32 + n. 30)

šu-luh lustration, washing ritual (cf. ŋuluhhu)

šu - mú to make grow, emerge; to pray

šu - niḡin to circle around/back, to pray

šu-niḡin(-na) all encompassing

šu-niḡin, šu+niḡin sub-total

šu+niḡin 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-rí) one-half (Civil, Or 56, 234; Steinkeller, JESHO 24, 142)

šu-si finger

šu si - sá to keep in good order

šu-sùh-a - du 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 722f.)

šu-tag - du 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(Ŝ))

šu-tur inscription

giššu-úr-me/mén, šurmen(ŠU.ME.EREN) cypress (the tree, its wood, or its resin)

šu - ûr to erase, rub out, annihilate (imperf. often written urul(ÚR) as well as ûr-ru/re)

šu-ur,-d( prá) → šůr

šu - ús to push (open)

šu - zi to raise the hand (destructively) against

šů (šůš), šu(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(ZA.MÛŠ), šúba(ZA.MÛŠ) bright, shining, pure; multicolored

šubur → šůbun

šubur → šubur

šûd, šu₁₂ n. prayer; v. to pray

šûd - du to say a prayer, pray (Attinger, Eléments 726-728)

šûd - prá to pray

giššudul( prá) yoke (some read šudun)

šukur thorn, needle

giššukur reed fence, corral (Civil, AuOr 5, 22; Römer, AfO 40/41, 30ff.; Michalowski, Lamentation p. 75)

šul noble, valiant, young man (or the like) (some now read sul)

šum to slaughter

šûm(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.

šûr to be furious, enraged
šúr, šu-ur₃(-rá) adj. & adv. furious, angry, haughty; angrily (Civil, AV Biggs 31 s.v. /sumur/)

šúr-bé furiously, angrily

šúr-du₄ male falcon

šurim(LAGABxGUD:GUD), šúrim(LAGABx GUD) dung

šuš, šúš → šú

šúš → kuš;

šutur(MAH) quality cloth

T

ta(-ám) what?

tab to be parallel, lie parallel to; to double; to twist, entwine; to link, join, unite; to lock; to sweep away, devastate (sapānu) (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 → sub₆

tag₄, tak₄ to leave, leave over, leave for the benefit or use of; to abandon, divorce; to remove (see Civil, AuOr 8, 111 in disc. of šu - tak₄)

tál(Pl) to be broad, wide; to widen, expand; to spread out, lay out (cf. sal)

tál(-la) wide

tan₄ → dan₆

tar to divide, separate, cut Cf. nam - tar

gštškarin boxwood

(unu)šu cheek

te(g) (imperf.), ti (perf.) to approach (cf. Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 114f.)

te(n), te-en (repl. 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, perimeter (originally the pegs which mark out the foundation plot; see Dunham, RA 80, 31-64) (Civil, AV Biggs 27) (temennu)

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 sè-ga(-bé) put together as one, acting in unity

téš-bé, téš-bi-šè as one, all together

téš-bé - gu₇ → UR-bé - gu₇

téš - du₁₁ to shout together, roar(?)

ti(l), ti-il to live, be alive; to dwell (the plural root is sig/se₁₂ (Steinkeller, SEL 1, 5ff.; Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 135)

ti → te(g)

unuți-ti rib(s)

(gšu)ši arrow

ti-gi₄-lu₄ male, ti-gid₄ male-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

g²ti-zú barbed arrow(?), arrow point(?)

tibir, tibir fist (Civil, AV Biggs 27) (upnu)

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.) (gurgurru)

tigi (a kind of drum); (an OB hymn type, a hymn of praise consisting minimally of sagida and sağara sections)

g²tigidlu/a(ŠA₃,TAR or DI.TAR) (a musical instrument named after a bird) (Civil, NABU 1987/48; Veldhuis, Education 187) (see ti-gi₄-lu mušen)

til to be finished, ended, completed; to finish off, bring to an end

tilla crossroads, town square, 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.)

(g³) tir forest, (riverine) grove

¹tir-an-na rainbow

titab cooked beer mash

tu⁵mušen dove, pigeon

tu(dp), ū-tu(dp) to be born, begotten; to give birth, engender, beget; to form, create (statues) (some now read (ū-) dú)

tu(r) (tur₃) to be sick; adj. tu-ra

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

g²tu-lu-bu-um plane tree or wood

imtu-ru-na → imdurun-na

tu₆ incantation

tu₉ → túg

tu₁₀(b), tu₁₁(b) to smite, strike, defeat (this meaning has also been associated with the values hub, húb but PSD keeps them separate)

tu₁₁(b) (var. of dub to heap up ?)

túd to whip

túg, tu₉(g/b) (woolen) garment

túg-A.SU → túgaktum

túg-ba clothing ration

(tu)₉₉ dú felt maker, fuller (a craftsman making a special type of woven cloth, Sjöberg, AV Limet 128)

túg-du₉-a felt (Steinkeller, OrAnt 19, 85-93)

túg-mu-dur,BU-ra dirty clothing, rags, mourning garments

túg-nî-bâra blanket

túg-šu-gur turban

tuk, tuku (reduplicated du₁₂-du₁₂) to acquire, obtain; to have, possess; to marry; to play a musical instrument

tuk₄, tuku, to tremble, quake, shiver (Foster, RA 75, 189); to buffet

g²tukul mace, weapon, arms (Civl, AV Biggs 33)

tukum-bi, tukumbi if

túkur(KAxŠE) to chew, gnaw (kasasu)
túl (public) fountain, well

túm, túm to bring in, deliver; to take away (see Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 133) Forms include: de₇(DU) perf. sg.; túm(DU), túm imperf. sg.; lah₄(DU over DU) or lah₅(DU.DU) perf. & imperf. pl. Problems remain, however. In OB there are indications that the sg. forms are túm or túm perf. and túm-mu imperf. There may be a link between this sign and ku₄(r) in OS and Ur III (see Krecher, ZA 77, 7-21); cf. the Ur III accounting phrase ša mu-TUM₂-ra-ta "out of income." The Emesal equivalent of túm is ir. See Sallaberger, AV Schretter 557-576 for the following new description: a) bring I = mit sich führen, geleiten. Used only with living persons or animals that can move by themselves. Forms are túm(DU) perf. sg., túm imperf. sg., and plural lah₄ or lah₅ both perf. & imperf.; b) bring II = liefern "to deliver." Forms are de₆ perf. sg., túm imperf. sg.

túm (to be) worthy of, fitting for, suited to (šè / ra) (ana ... šūluku) (Sallaberger, AV Schretter 573f.; Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 263 + n. 29)

túm-ma (field) produce

tum₄(IM), tumu(IM) wind

tum₄-mar-dú west wind; west

tum₄-mir north wind; north

tum₄-sa₁₂-ti-um east wind; east

tum₄-ālu south wind; south

tūn (pouch or receptacle); (an ax, often with a wood or copper determinative, probably to be read āga)

tūn - bar (or read āga?) to split with an ax

tur to be small, young; to diminish, reduce, deduct Cf. the reduplicated substantive di₃-di₄-lā (or du₁₃-du₁₃-lā) youngsters, little ones, children.

tur small, young; brief (cf. bàn-da)

TUR.ŠÈ → kun₃

tūr cattle pen, byre

tūš to sit, take a seat; to settle, establish residence; to dwell, reside, stay, abide The standard grammars state that forms include: tūš perf. sg.; dúr.ru-u(n) perf. pl., imperf. sg. and pl. or durun₄(DU.R.DU) in Presargonic Lagash texts (Thomsen, Sumerian Language p. 135; Edzard, Sumerian Grammar p. 78; Steinkeller, Or 48 [1979] 55f. n. 6). But it seems more likely that the distinction is actually tūš sg. vs. dúr(un) pl. irregardless of aspect. The infinitive, for example, is (tuš-)tuš-ū-dē.

tuš - ġar → dúr - ġar

U

u ten (Edzard, AV Klein 103); "many times" (in adverbial expressions like u-ṭa, u-šē, u-am, see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 70)

U.KID (read šita₄ in → ā-šita₄)

U.UD.KID → ni₁-ğar

ú plant, grass; food; grass-fed, free-range (animal)

ú-a food and drink, sustenance; provider (of a temple or land, a common royal epithet) (zāninu)

ú-du(l) supervisor of herds, chief shepherd

ú-du₁₁(g) → uδug

ú-gu/gù - 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-si₄-an(-na) dusk, twilight

ú-sig → uzug₃

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 ù...ù either...or, neither...nor ) (loan from Akkadian u)

ù sleep

ù(-a), ù-u,-a, u,(-a) Woe! Alas!; lullaby

ù-di → u,-di, ù-sá

ù-gul supplication, plea

ù-gul - ġar to address a plea, pray

ù - ku(4) 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 → u,-sar

ᵍ³ù-suh² (a species of pine) (ašuha) (Powell, BSA 6, 116f.)

ù-sún → sún

g⁵ù-šub, g⁶NI-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)

ù₄-ba then, at this/that time; formerly

ù₄-bar; midday

ù₄-bi-ta since, after that time; as nominalized phrase: earlier days, former time, days gone by

ù₄-buru₄(-ka) (at) harvest time

ù₄-da on the day, when, whenever, if; today; daily

ù₄-dé-eš like the daylight

ù₄-è sunrise, east (perhaps to be read utu-è in contexts with a variant d utu-è, cf. Sjöberg, AV Wilcke 260)

ù₄-kûr-šè at a different time, in the future (OB legal)

ù₄-nú(-a) day of the disappearance of the moon

U₄:ⁿNANNA → iti₆

ù₄-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.

ù₄/ùsar - a₃ to sharpen, make pointed (previously read ù₄-sakar, but see Civil, JNES 43 (1984) 284; Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 245f.) (šêlu)

ù₄-sud-rá/da distant (future) days, long time; cf. u₄-sud-rá-aš/šè unto distant days, forever

ù₄-šú sunset; u₄-šú-uš daily

ù₄-tu(-ud)-da day of birth

ù₄-ul-li-a, u₄-ul-la in olden times, in days of old (cf. Akk. ullû)

ù₄-ul-li-a-aš unto distant (future) days, forever

ù₄ - zal to pass, said of time; to spend, pass the time (in some activity); let the time pass, waste time, be late

ù₄-zal-le(-da) (at) daybreak, dawn, morning (cf. á-u₄-zal-le)
**u₅**<sup>mušen</sup> 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-bi**<sup>mušen</sup> (a bird)

**u₅(g)** awe, awesome vision, sight

**u₅-ga** awesome, awe inspiring

**u₅-di, ü-di** awe, amazement, astonishment, wonder, marvel; daze, stupor (cf. **u₅-sä**)

**u₆ - du₁₁** to admire, wonder, marvel at, be in awe of; to provoke, inspire awe (Attinger, Eléments 739-749)

**u₆-nir, é-u₆-nir** ziggurat (complex) (ziqurratu) (Waetzoldt, AV Klein 329-331)

**u₈ ewe** (see also **lahar**)

**u₈(-a)** → **ü(-a)**

**u₁₁-ri₅₂-in, öri(n)** eagle

**u₁₈-lu** → **ùlu**

**u₁₈-ru** → **uru₁₆**

**ub** corner (angle); niche; shrine; room

**ub-lil-lä** open air shrine (in a wall niche)

**ub-šu-ukkin-na** assembly (esp. poetic)

**kut-ùb** (a kind of drum)

**ub₄ pit, hole** (cf. **ab**)

**ubur** teat; spout (of a vessel); see also → **akan**

**ud₅** → **uzud(ŪZ)**

**udu** sheep, ram

**udu-aslum₆(A.LUM)** long-fleeced sheep (**aslu**) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 52)

**udug, ú-du₁₁(g)** male genie, spirit (good or evil); demon

**udun** oven, kiln

**ug** lion

**ug₅, ug₇ → üš**

**uga**<sup>mušen</sup> raven

**ügnim** army (conventionally read **ugnim**; for etymology see Selz, AV Römer 317)

**ugu, úgu (A.KA)** (or a-gù) pate, top (of the head) (*muhhu*); account (Englund, BBVO 10, 72 n. 242; Hilgert, OIP 121, 385)

**úgu-a - ġar** to charge to, put to the account of or at the disposal of

**úgu-a - tuku** to hold against/over someone

**ugu₄, ugu** progenitor (male or female), begettor, engenderer

**ug₅-ug₄-bi** monkey

**ugula** foreman, overseer, officer

**ugula-ţeţa/ţeţ-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**)

**ûg** people, population (reading **ukù** is obsolete; some maintain the older reading **un** as with **alam/alan** rather than **alağ**)

**ûg-da-ga** nearby folk, neighbors (lit. "people at (one's) side") (Steinkeller, Sale Documents 198)

**ûg-îl** bearer, porter

**ûg- lu-a** teeming people, multitude

**ûg-šär-ra** numerous people(s), multitude(s)
uh, úh spittle, slaver, mucus, phlegm; foam (wr. ah, *ah in Gudea) (cf. uš₁₁)

uh - du₁₁ to spit  Cf. *ah-du₁₁-ga spittle (of sorcery) Gudea Cyl B 4:16

úh-luh cough (literally "cleaning out phlegm")

ukkin, ukken, unken assembly (for an etymology see Selz, AV Römer 316f.)

uktin(SIG₇,ALAM) features (bunnānū) (cf. úlutin)

úku(r) poor (person)

úkuš(HÚL) cucumber

ul, ul-li-a adj. remote in time (past or future), ancient, primeval; n. ancient time, antiquity (< Akk. ullûm) (cf. u₄-ul-li-a)

ul a Presargonic capacity measure = 1/4 gur-saĝ-gál = 36 sila = ca. 30 liters

ul n. joy, happiness, pleasure; bud, flower, blossom (see Steinkeller, Iranica Antiqua 37 (2002) 361-365; Flückiger-Hawker, Urnamma 201f.); beauty; adj. beautiful

ul-a, ul-la with joy, joyfully

ul-a; to rejoice

ul₁ to hasten, hurry, be quick; tr. to hurry, harrass, put pressure on (urruhu) (Civil, AV Hallo 74)

ul₁-hé base of heaven

ul₁-la-bé quickly

úlu, u₁₆-lu, u₂₁lu south wind; storm, sandstorm

úlu-di lamentation singer (perhaps derived from i-lu-di?)

ulušin(KAŠ.ZÍZ.A.N) emmer beer

úlutin(SIG₇,ALAM) form (nabnītu) (cf. uktin)

um-ma old (wise) women, alderwoman

um-mi-a master scribe, craftsman, schoolmaster

umah(LAGABxÚ.A) swamp (mihšu, agammu)

umbin (human) nail, claw, talon, hoof

umbisaš(SID) scribe

kāltùmmu(d)(A.EDIN.LÁ) (ummud) waterskin (nādu)

umun, ù-mu-un lord (Emesal for en, also for nin in male gods' names, e.g. Nanše B iv 20)

úmun, umum knowledge, cleverness

umuš good counsel, advice; discernment, judgment, sense; mind

UN → kalam, ûg

ûn(BAD₃)-(na) high (cf. gi₄-un-na midnight, si-ûn-na high point, zenith) (see also an(-na))

unu(g)₄ the city Uruk

únu, unu₄, ùnu-gal deity's private chamber, cella, sanctuary; divine dining room, banquet hall

ùnu(d) (chief) cattle herdsman, cowherd

ur beast of prey, dog, lion; in personal names of the type x-ur-guí₉ champion(?), (mighty) man/person(?) (connect with ur₉?) (some now read téš) (Zgoll, AOAT 246, 318; Cavigneaux, CM 19, 48-52)

ur-bar-ra wolf

ur(-bé) - gu; to press, clash together, fight in a pack (reading uncertain, cf. téš-bé & UR.UR) (M. Green, JCS 30, 153; Michalowki, Lamentation p. 70; A. Cavigneaux, CM 19, 50)

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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)
\(\textit{giš ur-ur-e/šè - lá}\) to engage or compete in combat

\(\text{úr}\) leg(s), hip(s), loin(s); lap; private parts; bottom, base, foundation, foot (of a tree)

\(\text{ùr}\) tree trunk; log

\(\text{úr}\) to sweep over/away, wipe off/away, flatten, level, destroy; to slide, slither, drag

\(\text{úr}\) roof, ceiling (cf. \(\text{giš-ùr}\))

\(\text{ur}\) to gather, assemble

\(\text{ur}\) spirit(s), mood; liver

\(\text{ur}\) (-ra) (interest-bearing) loan

\(\text{ur}\) this, this way, thus, so; negated: never

\(\text{ur}\) (-gin) like this, thus

\(\text{ur}\) - ša to roar, bellow

\(\text{ur}\) (-šè(-àm)) because of this, therefore

\(\text{ur}\) (-tuku) debtor

\(\text{ur}\) - ug to despair (Tinney, Nippur Lament 138 ad 36)

\(\text{ur}\) father-in-law

\(\text{uri} \rightarrow \text{ki-uri}\)

\(\text{urudu} \Rightarrow \text{URI}\) (a large metal container) (Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts p. 32)

\(\text{ùri}^{(\text{m})}, \text{urî}^{(\text{m})}\) the city Ur

\(\text{ùri(n)}\) gate-post, gate-pole (Heimpel, JNES 46, 208f.); standard

\(\text{ùri(n)}\) (urin) blood, bloody (cf. Cooper, Curse of Agade p. 251)

\(\text{ùri(n)} \rightarrow \text{u₁₁}-\text{ri-in}\)

\(\text{uru}^{(\text{k})}, \text{ûru}\) city, town; (referring to a specific city?)

Most now read \(\text{iri}\) 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 \(\text{úru}\) is "in origin certainly the Emesal form of \(\text{iri}\)."

\(\text{ur}u\text{-bar(-ra)}\) outskirts, suburbs

\(\text{ur}u\) to plow, till

\(\text{ur}u\text{₉}(\text{m})\), \(\text{ur}u\text{₁₀}(\text{ULU}_3), \text{u₁₆}(\text{ULU}_3)-\text{ru}\) high, lofty, giant; powerful, mighty, strong (Ludwig, Išme-Dagan 107-113; Alster, AV Klein 10f.)

\(\text{urudu}, \text{uruda}\) (also \(\text{a-ru₁₂(EN)}\)-\(\text{da}\) in Presagonic Lagaš) copper (Reiter, AOAT 249, 149ff.) (Perhaps < IE *roudous, Foster, Umma in the Sargonic Period 33; but see also suggestion of Yuhong, AV Klein 388f.)

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

\(\text{us}-\text{ga}\) (a kind of priest?); treasury(?) (conventionally translated as "fattening pen") (see Michalowski, Lamentation p. 104f.)

\(\text{ús}\) 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

\(\text{kûl} \Rightarrow \text{usàn, ú-sa-an}\) whip (for construction and parts see Civil, Farmer's Instructions p. 72)

\(\text{ús}\) (uš?) length, long side (in measurements)

\(\text{usar, ušar, úsar, ūšur}\) friend, neighbor; cf. \(\text{úšar da-gî-a}\) "neighbor" (Steinkeller, Sales Documents 242f.)

\(\text{ussu}\) eight (Edzard, AV Klein 103)

\(\text{usu, ú-su}\) physical strength, power; labor-force

\(\text{uš}\) building lot, foundation platform

\(\text{uš-bar}\) weaver

\(\text{úš}\) death; (blood(?) perhaps read \(\text{ur}u\) and connect with \(\text{ùri}\)?)

\(\text{úš(TIL), ug(TIL), ug(BÁD)}\) to die In OS \(\text{úš}\) is used for imperf. sg., \(\text{ug}/\text{ug}\), elsewhere. In Ur III Drehem, \(\text{ug}\) is used for a group of dead animals of the same kind, \(\text{ug}\) for a variety of dead animals (Sallaberger, AO 40/41, 53; Heimpel, JAOS 119, 523 contra Steinkeller, ZA 71, 25). The \(\text{úš}\) vs. \(\text{ug}\)
A distinction may not have been maintained much beyond the Ur III period.

**uš**₁₁ (*KAxÚŠ*) deadly spittle, venom, poison (cf. **uh** and note that **uš**₁₁ also has the value **uh**₁₁)

**ušbar** mother-in-law

**úšu** thirty (Edzard, AV Klein 105)

**ušum** serpent

**ušumgal**(*GAL+UŠUM), **ušum-gal** great serpent, "dragon" (poetic)

**utu** sun(light); the sun god Utu, city-god of Larsa

(⁴)**utu-è** sunrise, east (some read **u₄-è** when determinative is lacking)

**utu- šú → u₄-šú**

**útug, údug** mace (reading **šita** is obsolete)

**uz**₄ *(wild)* duck (Veldhuis, Education 303) (the determinative is often omitted to avoid a double **HU** sign)

**ÚZ → uzud**

**uzu** flesh, meat; determinative for body parts and meat cuts

**uzu-a-bala** meat broth (*ummar mé ššrī*) (Steinkeller, BSA 8, 49 + n. 5)

**uzud***(ÚZ)* (female) goat Some maintain the old reading **üz**; others hypothesize a form **ud**₄. Steinkeller, Third-Millennium Texts 47, assumes **uzud** loses the second /u/ when another vowel follows, becoming /uzd/.

**uzud-sağ** bellwether; foremost one, leader

**uzug₄, usug₄** sexually unclean (syllabic writings exist, especially in Gudea texts, e.g. **u-sig**)

**Z**

**za** An old auxiliary verb appearing in the **dub-dab**₅ - **za** onomatopoetic constructions, for which see Civil, JCS 20, 119ff.; Römer, SKIZ 182ff.; Black, AV Wilcke 35ff. Cavigneaux, ASJ 9, 50, suggests **za = ša₄ = ša₄(AK)**. Bauer, AoN 19, 7, suggests "tönen" or the like.

**za-am-za-am** (a musical instrument)

**gīz** **za-ba-lum** (a variety of juniper?)

**za-dim, zadim** lapidary

**nad** **za-gin** lapis lazuli

**za-gin** blue; lustrous, bright, shining, pure

**za-lam-(غا)** tent

**za-pa-āg** voice, sound; tumult; throat (cf. **zi-pa-āg**)

**gīz** **za-ra** pivot stone or cap, door socket

**ZA-tenû → ad₄**

**zà(g)** *(zag)* (right) side, shoulder; (outer) edge, outskirts; border, frontier; end, limit

**zà(g)** owner's mark, emblem (cf. **zà - šú**)

**zà(-غا-ra)** shrine

**zà - dib** to pass in front, go at the fore

**zà-du₈** threshold

**zà-gal, zà-gu-la** seat of honor

**zà-hi-li** *(zhili)* conventionally "cress," but Civil, AuOr 5, 30f. translates "(a prickly plant)" and Ferwada, Isin 43 translates "(seed of) Vicia ervilia," i.e. bitter vetch

**zà - kéš** to bind, fasten, gird on (garments, weapons)

**gīz** **za-mi** lyre (or perhaps harp; see Lawergren & Gurney, Iraq 49, 40ff.)

**zà-mi/me** praise; (an OB hymn type, a hymn of praise)

**zà-mi - du**₁₁ to say/sing the praises of (Attinger, Eléments 755-761)
zá-mu(-k) end of the year, New Year
zá-še strong thighs, running ability
zá - šú/šu to apply an owner's mark; to brand (Foxvog, ZA 85, 1-3)
undu zá-šú branding-iron
zá - tag to push away, shove aside, reject; to overwhelm, overthrow
zabár, zàbar (OS) bronze (Reiter, AOAT 249, 288ff.); bronze vessel, bronze-ware, bronzes; mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)
zabar-dab. (a powerful royal official) (Charpin, Clergé d'Ur 236-240; Sallaberger, Der Kultischer Kalender I 211 n. 997; 231 n. 1103 "etwa oberster Mundschenk")
zabar-šú hand-mirror (Steinkeller, ASJ 9, 347-49)
zàdim → za-dim
záh, zàh 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) palm of the hand; span (= ½ kūš = ca. 9 3/4 inches) (Civil, AV Biggs 23) (ūtu)
zar, zár (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)
zé-eh, zah, zahda(ŠÁH.ZÉ.DA) piglet (cf. šáh) (šahû) (Steinkeller, NABU 2007 p. 18)
zèh (read now → munus āš-gár)
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), sîr, sûr 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/an to draw breaths, breathe
zi-pa-āg nostril, airhole; throat(?) (Emesal ši-pa-āg; cf. za-pa-āg)
zi - pà to take an oath; to conjure
zi-qûm royal road station (Ur III)
zi-šà breath of life
zi-šà - ġâl to inspire, encourage
zi-šà-ġâl n. (divine) encouragement, inspiration; adj. life-giving
zi - tûm to betake one's life to, to save one's life, take refuge
zi-u₄-sud-râ life of long duration
anâ[ZI-ZI → sisi
zi(d) (zid) flour
zi - dub to heap up, sprinkle flour (ritually), offer flour
zi-dub-dub offering flour
zi-sig₁₅ coarse flour (hišiltum)
ZÌ.ŠE → dabin

zìb - gid to hold the reins (Civil, AuOr 17-18, 184 n. 18)

zikum(ENGUR) heaven

zíz emmer wheat

ZÍZ.AN (read im̄gaša,?) dehulled emmer (?) See Cohen, NABU 1990/ 134, for disc. of ZÍZ.AN = /udra/ = utrū (see CAD kunušu LL); for ZÍZ.A (OS Nippur) read thus úd-duruš. Cf. ZÍZ = úd = tiktum (a type of flour).

zu, 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)

zú tooth, fang; point, tine (of a tool or weapon)

zú - bir9(NE) (also read gir10) to laugh

zú - guš, zú - kus to bite (off)

zú - gub to bite, eat (Civil, JNES 23, 9)

zú-lum date (Civil, AV Biggs 33 understands the underlying form to be /zulušb/)

zuḥ to steal

zuḥ-a stolen

zukum(NÚMUN) to step (on), tread, trample

zulumhi → 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)

Anniversary Volumes (Festschriften)

AV Biggs Studies Presented to Robert D. Biggs. Assyriological Studies 27 (Chicago, 2007)

AV Birot Miscellanea Babylonica. Mélanges offerts à Maurice Birot (Paris, 1985)

AV Cagni Studi sul Vicino Oriente antico dedicati alla memoria di Luigi Cagni (Napoli, 2000)


AV 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 Sumur bis Homer. AOAT 325 (2004)

AV Sigrist On the Third Dynasty of Ur. Studies in Honor of Marcel Sigrist (Boston, 2008)


BaM Baghdader Mitteilungen (Berlin)

Borger, AbZ R. Borger, Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste. AOAT 33 (1978–)

BSA Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture (Cambridge, MA)

CDLI (UCLA-CDLI) University of California at Los Angeles - Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative

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)


JAOS Journal of the American Oriental Society (New Haven)

JCS Journal of Cuneiform Studies (Cambridge, MA)

JESHO Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient (Leiden)

JNES Journal of Near Eastern Studies (Chicago)
Marchesi, LUMMA  G. Marchesi, LUMMA in the Onomasticon and Literature of Ancient Mesopotamia (Padova, 2006)

Michalowski, Lamentation Piotr Michalowski, The Lamentation over the Destruction of Sumer and Ur (Winona Lake, 1989)

MSL  Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon (Rome)

NABU  Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires (Paris)


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)