

OLD AKKADIAN WRITING AND GRAMMAR

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OLD AKKADIAN WRITING AND GRAMMAR

BY

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

The present study of Old Akkadian writing and grammar is based on sources fully listed and discussed in the Glossary of Old Akkadian published in 1957 as MAD III.

The sources are quoted in the measure of their relevance. Thus, under Writing, only the typical examples -ma-tum, ma-na-na, Ma-al-kum are listed for the use of the common syllabic value ma (p. 93), but all the known examples are quoted for the use of the rare syllabic value 'a (pp. 88f.). Similarly, under Grammar, only the typical examples be-lí, a-bí are found under the discussion of the common pronominal suffix of the first person Sg. (p. 128), but all sources are listed under the discussion of the various forms of the pronominal suffix of the first person Pl. (p. 129).

References to sources, published and unpublished, as well as a list of abbreviations, are to be found in MAD III. References are quoted in this study only for occurrences which became available to me since the publication of MAD III and for non-Semitic proper names not listed in MAD III.

In MAD III will be found acknowledgments of the generous permission given me to quote unpublished sources, as well as of the help received from various scholars in the interpretation of many difficult expressions. I am very happy to thank especially Messrs. Edmond Sollberger and William Hallo for suggestions and corrections received during the preparation of this edition.

Immediately after the first edition of the Old Akkadian Writing and Grammar was sold out, soon after its publication in 1952, the necessity to prepare a new, revised and much enlarged edition became apparent. The opportunity to publish a new edition was all the more welcome since the older edition contained a number of misreadings and inconsistencies which had crept into the manuscript when it was recopied, during my absence from Chicago and without my knowledge, because the original stencils had been spoiled as a result of the intense summer heat in Chicago.

The new edition differs in several aspects from the first

edition. While the bulk of the materials discussed and the order of presentation remains the same in the two editions, the second edition contains a large number of corrections and additions. The additions consist of new materials made available to me since the publication of the first edition, much enlarged attestation of evidence (especially in the case of the verb), and three new appendices. Since the manuscript of this edition was completed in the main about two years ago, further additions and corrections were collected in Appendix B (pp. 208-217). The cross references to Appendix B are marked by an asterisk * in the main part of the book. Even though the two editions of the Old Akkadian Writing and Grammar contain practically the same number of pages, the second edition is two-thirds larger in terms of contents than the first edition. This was accomplished by having the manuscript of the second edition typed on pages much larger than those of the first edition and then having them reduced photomechanically to the present size.

The dates quoted in this as in the former edition are those of T. Jacobsen, The Sumerian King List (AS XI) minus 276 years. The resulting dates correspond with the chronology proposed by Sidney Smith, yielding the dates 1792-1749 B. C. for Hammurapi.

For additional prefatory remarks, see pp. 46f. (preface to the Syllabary) and pp. 218f. (preface to the Sign List of the Sargonic Period).

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF OLD AKKADIAN

A. DEFINITION OF OLD AKKADIAN

Under the term "Old Akkadian" we include the written remains of the Akkadian language from the oldest periods of Mesopotamian history down to the end of the 3rd Dynasty of Ur.

From the linguistic and epigraphic points of view Old Akkadian can be subdivided into three periods:

1. The Pre-Sargonic Period, from the oldest times down to Lugalzagesi.
2. The Sargonic Period, including the period of the kings of the Akkad Dynasty.
3. The Ur III Period, including the period from the end of the Akkad Dynasty to the end of the Ur III Dynasty.

B. PRE-SARGONIC SOURCES

The Akkadian sources of the Pre-Sargonic Period are limited in size and number. We can distinguish:

1. Primary sources, consisting of inscriptions written in the Akkadian language.
2. Secondary sources, such as Akkadian proper names and loan words appearing in Sumerian inscriptions.

The Pre-Sargonic inscriptions written in Akkadian are:

1. One inscription of Lugalzagesi, king of Uruk (about 2352-2327 B.C.), copied in the Old Babylonian Period. The inscription was found at Nippur and was subsequently published in PBS V 34 x. Its first 5 lines are written with signs which can be read in either Sumerian or Akkadian; the rest of the inscription, reproducing the standard curse formula of the Old Akkadian Period, is written in Akkadian. Since Uruk lies outside of the Akkadian area, and since

Lugalzagesi's other inscription (published in BE I 87) is written in Sumerian, it is possible that the inscription published in PBS V 34, too, is to be read in Sumerian, and that the Akkadian curse formula was added when the original inscription was set up or copied in Nippur. Hallo, *Early Mesopotamian Royal Titles* p. 28, recently suggested that the inscription PBS V 34 is not a copy of an inscription of Lugalzagesi but that it was copied from a monument of Sargon on which figured a representation of the defeated king Lugalzagesi.

2. Four votive inscriptions from Mari, dated epigraphically to the period just before Sargon of Akkad. These are the inscriptions of the kings Ikûn?-Šamaš (CT V 2) and Langi-Mari (Thureau-Dangin, RA XXXI 140) and of the officials Iddin-Nârum and Apiḫ-Il (RA XXXI 142f.). A distinguishing characteristic of all four inscriptions is the writing SAG.ĤŪB.DU for "he offered ex-voto"; that of the two royal inscriptions is the spelling DŪL-su(d) /šalamšû/ for "his statue." Many more Pre-Sargonic inscriptions on statues were discovered recently at Mari. They are to be published soon by Dossin. Cf. provisionally Parrot in Syria XXX 196ff. and XXXI 151ff.
3. One short votive inscription each of Man-ki-bêlī (CT VII 4) and Dada-ilum (UET I 11) of uncertain date, but definitely Pre-Sargonic.
- (4. According to Landsberger, OLZ XXXIV (1931) 123, "Vorhandensein reiner Ideogramme, d.h. sumerischer Wörter ohne Präfixe," SAG.ĤŪB.DU, specifically, marks such inscriptions as being Akkadian. In this he is followed by Jacobsen, OIP LVIII 289ff. Since no Akkadian words or forms occur in these texts, they are of no value for the reconstruction of the Old Akkadian language. The inscriptions are:
 - a. BE I 108 and 109, votive inscription of Ú-ḫú[b]?, ensi of Kiš?. Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 160 No. 1, reads Ú-tu[g], but cf. Ú-ḫúb in CT V 3 iv, ITT I 1468:3, and Thureau-Dangin, REC No. 302.
 - b. CT VII 3 BM 22452, private votive inscription.

- c. CT XXXII 8 BM 60036, private votive inscription, to be read from below.
- d. OIPLIII p. 147 No. 5; LVIII p. 291 Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, all votive inscriptions.
- e. Winckler, AOF I 545 No. 2, private votive inscription, mentioning Kiš^{KI}.
- f. Langdon, JRAS 1930 p. 602, private votive inscription, mentioning Kiš^{KI}.
5. A small number of stone inscriptions dealing with property, especially fields, contain Akkadian words and proper names. I hope to discuss these ancient "kudurru's" and their Sumerian and Akkadian parallels soon, in a separate study. The most important of these inscriptions are:
- a. CT V 3 = Winckler, AOF I 544, from Sippar. Akkadian: spelling ŠÁM-su(d), and personal names Šu-Eš₄-dar, Su₄-be-lí, I-ku-[Il], Ib-ni-DINGIR, I-KA-lum.
- b. CT XXXII 7f., from Dilbat. Akkadian: spelling ŠÁM-su(d), in GN, and personal names En-na-Il, A-lum-DÜG, Dub-si-ga, I-GÁR-lum, Iš-dup-Il, PÙ.ŠA-su(d)-DÜG, Il-x-su(d), I-ku-La-im?, Su₄-ma-Ma-lik, I-ku-Il-?GU (see f), Ra-bí-í-lum, Iš-dup-DINGIR.DINGIR.
- c. OIP XIV 48, from Adab. Akkadian: spelling PN šu PN, and personal names Da-tum, Pù-šu-tum, Ma-šum, Ur-í-šum, Ír-í-pum, and others.
- d. BIN II 2 = Nies, JAOS XXXVIII (1918) 190, reportedly from Uruk, but document may come from the area of Kiš. Akkadian: personal names Ra-bí-í-lum and perhaps others.
- e. PSBA XX (1898) Pl. If., from Sippar. Akkadian: spellings in GN, šu ba-la-ag Da-da(-rí-im) "of the canal of D.," šu PN, and personal names Be-lí-BAIA, Í-li, KA-Me-ir, Bíl-zum, Be-lí-GÚ, Rí-is-DINGIR, I-nu-tum, and others.
- f. Allotte de la Fuyé, DP I 2, from Lagas? or Sippar? (cf. col. i x+2). Akkadian: spellings iš-du-du

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"they measured" (or PN Iš-du-du?), è-da-su "its side," in GN, ^{IM}SA.TI.UM "East," and personal names Ì-lum-GĀR, Pù-su-GI, I.GU.KU.DINGIR (see b), I-bí-d^dUTU, PÙ.ŠA-be-lí, Su-mu-d^dA-a, I-nin-núm, and others.

g. Oriental Institute A 25412, of unknown origin. Akkadian: personal names Iš-dup-Il, En-na-Il, Ì-lum-LA.

h. Walters Art Gallery 41.107, of unknown origin. Akkadian: personal names Iš-me-ì-lum, I-gu-ì-lí.

Secondary sources for the reconstruction of Akkadian in the Pre-Sargonic Period are contained in the Akkadian proper names appearing in Sumerian sources.

1. From Fara: Iš-lul-Il (Deimel, Fara III 48 i and 72 vi); Ad-da-lum (70 i); Ur-d^dE-lum (35 vi) and d^dE-lum (II 5 v and rev. i; DINGIR-mu-da (Jestin, TSŠ 150 i).
2. From Ur: Ì-lum-gur-ad (UET II Pl. XLVII 19 iff.); KA-lá-LUM (Nos. 77 and 203); and perhaps others.
3. From Adab: La-ga-tum (OIP XIV 51 ii); Ra-bí-Il (51 iv); Su-tu-ì-lum (51 v); Ù-mu-ì-lí (51 vii).
4. From Lagas: A-da-gal, Ì-lí-pi-lí, Ra-bí-lum, Ú-bí-DINGIR (De Genouillac, TSA, Index).
5. From Nippur: Bí-bí-a-ĥi (Pohl, TMH V 194 ii); I-da-ì-lum (31 ii); I-pi-ì-lum (11 iv); I-rí-iš (79 iii); Ì-rí-iš (passim); Ì-li-ASARU (35 ii); Ì-lum-ba-ni (104 rev. iii); Ì-lum-i-pi (170 i); Ib-lul-Il (31 ii); Iš-me-lum (9 rev. v; 11 rev. v); PÙ.ŠA!-pi-lí (3 i); La-gi-pum (64 rev. iii); Mu-ti-pi-lí (29 rev. vi); Ì-lí-a-ĥi (57; 79 ii); Ì-lí-pi-lí (163 i); Ri-ĥa-tum (34 rev. v); Iš-lul-Il (31 ii); Ù-mu-ì-lí (passim). Some of the names listed above may belong to the early Sargonic Period.
6. From Kiš: I-ti-dar-ru (Frankfort, CS Pl. X i).
7. The Sumerian King List, for which cf. T. Jacobsen's work in AS XI, contains a number of Semitic royal names, chiefly from the northern cities Kiš and Aĥsāk, such as Ga-lí-bu-um, Ga-lu-mu-um, Zù-ga-gi₁-ip, Ar-wi-um, Ba-li-ih, Za-mug,

Ti-iz-gār, and some others.

8. Other Akkadian personal names can be found in scattered sources.

The other secondary sources consist of Akkadian loan words which begin to be attested in Sumerian from the Fara Period on. They appear in two forms:

1. Without mimation or case endings: ŠÁM, ̄HA.ZI (later ̄HA.ZI. IN), NAGAR, etc. Here belongs the use of the signs Á, GIŠ, PÙ, KAL, and SIKIL with the syllabic values id, iz, pù, dan, and el, derived from the Akkadian words idum, išum, pum, dannum, and ellum, respectively. See also p. 141.
2. Without mimation, but with the ending -a: BUR.ŠU.MA, DAM.̄HA.RA, etc. See also p. 141.

In evaluating the scant sources for Akkadian in the Pre-Sargonic Period listed above, we can reach a few general conclusions:

1. The Semites, specifically the Akkadians, appear from the earliest times side by side with the Sumerians. The Akkadian elements predominate in the North, i.e. in Akkad; they are also well attested in the South, i.e. in Sumer, as e.g. at Fara and Nippur.
2. In the field of writing we may observe frequent spellings of -su(d) for /-šu/ and, rarely, also -su. In the Pre-Sargonic Period the use of SAG.̄HÚB.DU for "he offered ex-voto" is preferred to A.MU.(NA.)RU, which is used regularly in later periods. Pohl's assumption, in TMH V pp. 7f., that the Pre-Sargonic texts can be distinguished from the Sargonic texts by observing the vertical wedge in the signs ŠU and DA, which is supposed to be drawn upwards in the former texts and downwards in the latter texts, needs modification. The vertical wedge in these two signs is drawn downwards throughout the whole Sargonic Period except during the time of Sargon (cf. TMH V 85 and 151), when it is drawn upwards as in the preceding Pre-Sargonic Period.
3. In the field of language we can observe the regular use of case endings and mimation. Proper names and Akkadian loan words occurring without the mimation and case endings or without the mimation but with the case ending -a should be

recognized as features reflecting older stages of the language in which the mimation and the case endings had not yet been developed.

- (4. In the field of religion we may note the very common use of the element Il in the Akkadian theophorous names, which seems to indicate that the god Il (= later Semitic ʔEl) was the chief divinity of the Mesopotamian Semites in the Pre-Sargonic Period.)

C. SARGONIC SOURCES

The Sargonic Period is named after Sargon, the first and the most famous king of the Akkad Dynasty. This is the period from which we have by far the most numerous Old Akkadian sources. For that reason the Sargonic Period is frequently called "Old Akkadian" par excellence.

The eleven kings of the Akkad Dynasty ruled altogether 181 years, from about 2340 to 2159 B.C. They were:

Sargon, written Sar-ru-GI, 56 years, 2340-2284.

Rīmuš, written Rī-mu-uš, son of Sargon, 9 years, 2284-2275.

Man-ištušu, written Ma-an-iš-tu-su, son of Sargon, 15 years, 2275-2260.

Narâm-Sin, written Na-ra-am^d-EN.ZU, son of Man-ištušu, 37 years, 2260-2223.

Šar-kali-šarri, written Sar-ga-lí-LUGAL-rí, son of Narâm-Sin, 25 years, 2223-2198.

Igigi, Nanijum, Imi, Elulu, written Ī-gi₄-gi₄, Na-ni-um, I-mi, E-lu-lu, respectively, 3 years, 2198-2195.

Dudu, written Du-du, 21 years, 2195-2174.

Šu-Turul, written Šu-Dur-ùl, son of Dudu, 15 years, 2174-2159. *

The linguistic sources of the Sargonic Period can be subdivided as follows:

1. Royal inscriptions, including historical, building, and votive texts, and seals, of the kings of Akkad and their families, written chiefly in Akkadian, rarely in Sumerian. Here belong also the inscriptions of the governors of Susa, such as Puzur-Inšušinak and Épir-mûpî (all in Akkadian),

the seal of Šurus-kīn, ensi of Umma (Thureau-Dangin, RA IX 76), and the inscriptions of the kings of Gutium, including one Akkadian text each by Enridawazir or Erriduazir (Hilprecht, BER VI 20f.) and Lâ-ʿarāb (Winckler, ZA IV 406), and one Sumerian text each by Jarlagan (YOS I 13) and Šiʿum (Scheil, CRAI 1911 p. 319). Cf. also the inscriptions listed on p. 16 under d-f.

2. Private and semi-private inscriptions, chiefly votive texts and seals, such as van Buren, Iraq I Pl. IXb, Ward, SCWA p. 81 Fig. 217, and Parrot, Syria XXXII Pl. XVI.
3. Dates from the time of Sargon, all in Sumerian, and from the time of Narām-Sin and Šar-kali-šarri, mostly in Akkadian, a few in Sumerian. No dates are known from the time of Rīmuš and Man-ištušu (i.e. between Sargon and Narām-Sin) or from the dark period after Šar-kali-šarri.
4. Economic texts of administrative and legal character. These form the bulk of our sources for the Sargonic Period. Here belong the published texts from Lagaš, Nippur, Adab, Susa, Ur, Gasur, and from the Diyala Region. The economic texts are written in Akkadian or Sumerian and, except for a few texts dated to Sargon, are all from the period of Narām-Sin and Šar-kali-šarri.
5. Royal, semi-private, and private letters, of which about thirty are written in Akkadian, e.g. HSS X 4-12, JRAS 1932 p. 296, MAD I 145, 191, FM 52f.
6. Religious texts, such as the Akkadian text published in MDP XIV 90, the Sumerian incantations published in MDP XIV 91 and by Nougayrol in Symbolae Hrozny II Pl. III opp. p. 226, and several texts from the Diyala Region.
7. School texts, including exercises and lists, such as the ones published in HSS X 215ff., YOS I 11f., copies of legends, such as the important text, Tell Asmar 1931, 729, mentioned in Gelb, HS p. 56 n. 56 (now published in MAD I 172), and other types in the texts from the Diyala Region.

In reconstructing the language and the writing of the Sargonic Period, great care should be taken to separate sharply the original royal inscriptions, i.e., those written in the Sargonic Period,

from later copies of these inscriptions. See on this subject Gelb in JNES VIII (1949) 348. In considering late copies several types should be differentiated:

1. Reliable copies, such as those made by the Nippur school of scribes, e.g. PBS V 34 + PBS XV 41, which attempt to reproduce faithfully the Sargonic dialect and system of writing.
2. Unreliable copies, such as those made by the Ur school, e.g. UET I 274ff., which are characterized by a number of forms and spellings reflecting Old Babylonian usage.
3. Totally unreliable documents, such as the so-called "Cruciform Monument of Man-ištušu," published in CT XXXII 1-4, which, while imitating the writing and language of the Sargonic Period, contain numerous forms betraying late origin. The "Cruciform Monument" turned out upon investigation (JNES VIII 346ff.) to be a document forged in the Old Babylonian Period for the purpose of securing revenue and special privileges for the temple Ebabbar in Sippar.

Assigning datable Sargonic sources to the individual kings, we obtain the following distribution:

1. Sargon: one original inscription (RA XXI 65ff.), whose assignment to Sargon is not beyond all doubt; several later copies of royal inscriptions, especially from Nippur; several economic texts with dates of Sargon.
2. Rīmuš: several original inscriptions and later copies; no economic texts.
3. Man-ištušu: several original inscriptions and later copies; no economic texts, with the exception of the Man-ištušu Obelisk (MDP II).
4. Narām-Sin: several original inscriptions and later copies; many economic texts.
5. Šar-kali-šarri: several originals, no late copies; many economic texts.
6. Igi, Nanijum, Imi: no known sources.
7. Elulu: one inscription by Li-lu-ul-dan, king of A-ga-de^{KI}, (AOF X 281), who may possibly be identified with Elulu (cf. Gelb, AJSL LIII 38); no economic texts.
8. Dudu: two inscriptions; no economic texts.

9. Šu-Turul: three inscriptions; no economic texts.

Subdividing Sargonic sources according to the areas in which the texts originated, we obtain the following distribution:

1. AKKAD:

- a. From Kiš: a royal inscription of Šu-Turul; letters (Langdon and Watelin, EK III Pl. XI No. 160; RA XXIV 96); economic texts, letters, and an incantation soon to be published by P. van der Meer.
- b. From the area of Kiš: the Man-ištušu Obelisk found at Susa (MDP II).
- c. From Sippar: royal inscriptions of Rîmuš and Man-ištušu; one economic document (BE I Pls. VIff. = Gelb, Scritti in onore di Giuseppe Furlani pp. 83-94; origin not sure).
- d. From Marad: a royal inscription of Narâm-Sin.

2. SUMER:

- a. From Lagaš: royal inscriptions of Rîmuš, Narâm-Sin, and Šar-kali-šarrî; economic texts (RTC; ITT; RA IX 82; IAMN XII Pls. IVf.); letters (ITT I).
- b. From Adab: royal inscriptions of Narâm-Sin, Šar-kali-šarrî, and Dudu; economic texts (OIP XIV; Istanbul Museum; University of Chicago); letters (University of Chicago).
- c. From Nippur: royal inscriptions of Rîmuš, Man-ištušu, Narâm-Sin, Šar-kali-šarrî, and Dudu; economic texts (PBS IX; BE I 11; IAMN XII Pls. IVf.; TMH V; TMH n.F. I/II Pls. 95f.).
- d. From Umma: an inscription of Šuruš-kîn, ensi of Umma (RA IX 76).
- e. From Ur: royal inscriptions of Sargon, Rîmuš, and Narâm-Sin; economic texts (UET II Pl. XLVIII 29 etc.).
- f. From Drehem: a royal inscription of Narâm-Sin.
- g. From Fara: economic texts (JAOS LII 113 and 124).

3. DIYALA REGION:

- a. From Tell Asmar: a royal inscription of Šu-Turul; economic texts, letters, and varia (MAD I).
- b. From Khafaje: royal inscriptions of Rîmuš and Šar-kali-šarrî; economic texts and varia (MAD I).

- c. From Tell Agrab: economic texts (MAD I).
 - d. From somewhere in the Diyala Region come the text published in UCP IX pp. 204f. No. 83 (which mentions ensi of Išnun) and perhaps the two texts published *ibid.* p. 210 No. 89 and in AnOr VII 372 (which mention several personal names of the Diyala type).
4. ELAM:
- a. From Susa: royal inscriptions of Sargon, Man-ištušu, Narâm-Sin, and of Elamite governors; economic texts (MDP XIV and scattered in MDP XVIII, XXIV, and XXVIII); letters and texts of varied contents (MDP XIV).
5. ASSYRIA:
- a. From Gasur: economic texts, letters, and school texts (HSS X).
 - b. From Assur: a royal inscription of Man-ištušu; economic and school texts (cf. provisionally Falkenstein, ZDMG XC 714 n. 2; for other types, including a "steinerne Kaufurkunde," cf. Forrer, RLA I 230b).
 - c. From Chagar Bazar: economic texts (Iraq IV 178 and 185).
 - d. From Tell Brak: royal inscriptions of Rîmuš and Narâm-Sin; economic texts (Iraq VII 42f., 60f., and 66).
 - e. From Diyarbekir: a royal inscription of Narâm-Sin.
 - f. From Nineveh: a royal inscription of Narâm-Sin.
6. MARI REGION:
- a. From Mari: a royal inscription of a daughter of Narâm-Sin, and votive inscriptions (Syria XXXII Pl. XVI).

Thus we find Sargonic sources, at least of the main period from Sargon to Šar-kali-šarrī, scattered throughout the whole territory governed by the kings of Akkad. This territory includes the areas of Akkad and Sumer in Babylonia proper, and the surrounding areas of the Diyala Region, Elam, Assyria, and Mari.

Up to now we have omitted from our consideration over 100 eco-

onomic texts scattered in various publications (Fish, CST 2-17; Frank, SKT 43; Speleers, RIAA 43, 80; BRM III 26, 101; Nikolski, Dok. II 1-86; RA VIII 158; Contenau, CHEU 53f.; BIN VIII passim), whose main characteristic is a date formula of the type x MU x ITI x UD or x MU x ITI "x year, x month(, x day)." One letter so dated was published recently by Fish in MCS IV 13. The highest years noted by myself are 23 and 25, found on several unpublished tablets in the Louvre Museum (AO 11272; 11283; 11323; 11326; 11332). These tablets were dated by Thureau-Dangin, RA VIII 154, "à une époque certainement antérieure à la dynastie d'Agadé," by Ungnad, RLA II 132a, to "Zeit des Reiches von Akkad," and by Kramer, AS VIII 20, "approximately from the time of Šarrukin," with no reasons being adduced. Jacobsen, AS XI 150, calls such tablets "Pre-Sargonic," but qualifies this *ibid.* n. 36 by saying that "it is not always easy to decide whether the tablets in question belong to the first half of the Agade period or to the time immediately before that period." On the epigraphic basis alone I would be inclined to date the tablets in question to the time between the end of Šar-kali-šarrī and the beginning of the Ur III Dynasty. This period would coincide with late Sargonic, and since the late Sargonic Period, beginning with Šar-kali-šarrī, was recently equated by Jacobsen, in his Sumerian King List, with the Gutian Period, we may feel justified in assigning our tablets to this little-known Gutian Period. Note that the tablet published in Frank (noted above) has a reference to the Gutians, and that the Gutians do not appear in the Sargonic sources before the time of Šar-kali-šarrī. *

The main secondary sources for the reconstruction of the Sargonic dialect consist of Akkadian proper names and loan words in Sumerian. The latter appear regularly with the nominative ending -um: nisqum, mašālum and mušālum, harrānum, majjaltum, and many others.

It is not an easy thing to reconstruct the ethnic situation prevailing in the large area covered by the Sargonic texts, for our conclusions must be based almost exclusively on the use of language in written sources and on the linguistic affiliation of personal names. In treating written language as the basis for our considerations we must be careful to distinguish between the language of

historical and religious sources, which might reflect an official, upper class language, and that of private letters and administrative documents, which are more likely to be written in a sub-standard form of language. The ethnic picture which can be reconstructed on the basis of our two main sources is fairly consistent in all of the six sub-areas into which the Sargonic territory can be subdivided.

The Sumerian language is used regularly only in Sumer proper, but even there Akkadian letters and administrative documents occur frequently. The bilingual character of the Sumer area is indicated by the fact that in the unpublished correspondence of Mezi, the ensi of Adab, two letters are written in Akkadian (A 708; A 830) and two in Sumerian (A 868; A 942). Outside of Sumer, i.e. in Akkad, the Diyala Region, Elam, Assyria, and Mari, only the Akkadian language is attested, the unique Sumerian written contract from Tell Asmar (MAD I 305) appearing so out of place as to lead to the conclusion that the contract may have been composed outside the Diyala Region.

The consideration of the use of personal names confirms the conclusion reached on the basis of the use of language. Sumerian personal names predominate only in Sumer proper. Certain areas, such as Nippur, have Sumerian names almost exclusively, while others, such as Lagaš, contain a large number of Sumerian names, with Akkadian names forming a fairly substantial percentage. Outside of Sumer, disregarding non-Sumerian and non-Semitic elements in Elam and Assyria, the Akkadian names predominate thoroughly. This is fully true not only of Elam, the Diyala Region, and Assyria but also of Akkad, to judge, as a test case, from the relative percentages of Akkadian and Sumerian personal names on the Obelisk of Man-ištušu (cf. the index in MDP II pp. 41-49). There, among hundreds of names, I could find only four which are definitely Sumerian, excluding those composed of Ur- which could be borne by Sumerians as well as by Akkadians (cf. the names of the kings of the 4th Dynasty of Kiš and 1st Dynasty of Isin). The same picture results from the consideration of the use of month names. Sumerian names of months occur only in the Sumerian area, as at Adab, Lagaš, and Nippur, while Akkadian names of months occur exclusively in the non-Akkadian area and sporadically in the Sumerian area (cf. the list of Akka-

dian month names in MAD I pp. 233f.). The striking conclusion of our investigation is that in the Sargonic Period the Sumerian element was limited to Sumer proper, and even there it had to contend with strong inroads of growing Akkadian influence.

The following discussion is intended to give a short résumé of the main characteristics of Sargonic writing, grammar, and vocabulary; they are treated more fully in the following chapters.

From the aesthetic point of view, the Sargonic writing is probably the most beautiful of all the known types of cuneiform writing. Regularity of form, attention to detail, and elegance of appearance are its main exterior characteristics.

Numbers appear in round forms, but within the Sargonic Period the custom was slowly developing of writing numbers in the shape of wedges, as in later, standard, cuneiform. There are certain conventions governing the use of the two systems in conjunction with certain logograms, which require a more detailed investigation.

The differences between voiced, voiceless, and emphatic consonants are not expressed in the writing. Consonantal and vocalic quantity is almost never indicated. There is a definite preference for syllabic spellings. Logographic spellings appear only with the noun. Real homophony of signs is very rare; apparent homophony of such signs as MA and MÁ (or AM and ÁM) can be explained by taking MA as standing for ma, but MÁ as standing for ma³, ma⁴, or the like. The Plural is often expressed by reduplication, as in KUR.KUR. Certain signs are used with syllabic values characteristic mainly of the Sargonic Period: KA+ŠU for pù, pum; URU for rí; ÌR for ír; SU₄ for š_xu; MÁ for má; DU for im_x; GIŠ.BÍL for bíl; É for à; ID for á; È for è; LAM+KUR for is_x. Many signs are formally differentiated: MAŠ and BAR; KAB and HÚB; GÁN and KÁR; HIR and SAR; ARAD(ÌR) and ARÁD; KU, ŠÈ, and TÚG; LU and DIB. In the case of the signs AŠ, TAB, I, and EŠ, the wedges can appear in an oblique, horizontal, or vertical form.

In the field of phonology the following observations can be made: 2₁₋₂ is still clearly distinguished from 2₃₋₅. Semitic š₁ and š₂ are coalesced into š₁₋₂, but the latter phoneme is still well distinguished from š₃. The rare but rather consistent use of š₄, especially in the demonstrative pronoun, reflects perhaps a

feature of Pre-Sargonic, in which this sibilant was an independent phoneme. $\check{S} + \check{s}$ yields $\check{s}\check{s}$, as in iqiṣ-ṣum, and not ss, as in the later iqiṣ-sum. Vocalic contraction is unknown.

In the field of morphology the Sargonic Period shows several distinctive features. The determinative-relative pronoun ṣu, ṣi, ṣa is clearly distinguished from the demonstrative-personal pronoun šu, sua, ṣua (originally perhaps also a different sibilant). For the suffixal pronoun with the noun note: -ī for later -ja, as in ana bēl-ī; in Pl. -ni, as in Aḫu-ni, but also -na, as in Abu-na, Ṣadū-na; -ṣunu, -ṣuni, or -ṣuna, as in Aḫu-ṣunu, Aḫu-ṣuni, or Kaspū-ṣuna; -ṣina and -ṣin, as in Aḫu-ṣina or al-ṣin. For the suffixal pronoun with the verb note the short forms in lirurū-š, Libluṭ-ni'as, and Iṭīb-ṣinat, and the long form in aqiṣ-ṣuniṣim. The oblique case vowel i of -ṣuniṣim occurs also in lišuṣi'as-ṣuni (beside idki-ṣunu). The interrogative pronoun appears either as man, min or as ma-nūm, mi-nūm.

The noun shows a declension with the normal three cases, Nom., Gen., Acc.; an old Dat. in -iṣ and an old Loc. in -ūm appear in traces, mainly in personal names. Nouns without any endings or with the ending -a are found mainly in proper names, reflecting an older stage of the language than the Sargonic Period. The Dual is used regularly. For the Construct State note the form in ṣipri DN for the later in ṣipir DN. Some nouns are commonly attested in Pl., as ṣīnū "price," kaspū "money," beside kaspum "silver." The muhurra'um formation occurs more frequently than in later periods.

The verb conjugation shows one unique peculiarity: the form illak-ū (and perhaps others) for the 3rd pers. Fem. Pl., instead of the expected illak-ā. The Dual is used regularly. In Pi^cel and Ṣaf^cel, as well as in verbs primae C_6 , the 1st pers., characterized by the prefix written ú- or û-, is regularly distinguished from the 3rd pers., characterized by the prefix written regularly u-. This may imply a difference between 1st pers. u-mahhir, u-ṣamhir, û-bil and 3rd pers. ju-mahhir, ju-ṣamhir, jû-bil. Fem. ta-mhur is regularly distinguished from Masc. i-mhur. The Relative ends frequently in -ni, as in Assyrian. The Precative has the forms li-mahhir, lu-mhur, as in Babylonian, and not lu-mahhir, la-mhur, as in Assyrian. Note also the forms muhhur, ṣumhur (and parallel

forms), again in agreement with Babylonian, but not Assyrian, where we find mabhur, šamhur (and others). Verbs primae $\frac{3}{6}$ have the forms ušêriam beside ušûriam. Note also the unique nišêbilam, instead of the expected nušêbilam. The form lu-sa-bi-la?-kum in Sargonic is not certain, and du-ša-ba-lam /tusâbalam/ occurs in Ur III. Verbs mediae $\frac{3}{6-7}$ are formed probably as iduak, duâkum, dîk, iriab, riâbum, rîb in Qal, and as ukîl in Pi'el. Note also eppiš (beside Old Babylonian eppiš or eppuš) and inaddan, iddin, idin, contrasting with Babylonian inaddin, iddin, idin, and Assyrian iddan, iddin, din.

In the field of vocabulary we find a number of words in the Sargonic Period which do not occur or occur very rarely in later periods. Note huâšum "to give" (or the like), na'âšum "to live," ša'ârum "to vanquish," šaṭâpum "to preserve (life)," and some others. Among prepositions, note the forms in "in" (but ana "to"), al "upon," ište "with," and ištum "from." Cf. also aj before vowels and ê before consonants for the Prohibitive "may not" and enma "thus."

Considering the large area and the span of close to two centuries in which the Sargonic inscriptions were used, we should not be surprised to find various areal and temporal peculiarities.

In the field of writing we may note the use of PI for pi, bî in the South (Nippur, Fara) and the frequent occurrence of DU in the Diyala Region (as against TU elsewhere).

In the field of grammar we note: the Subjunctive in -a in the Diyala Region; the spellings zu-si-ib, zu-da-rî-ib for sûšib, sutârîb in a letter pertaining to the Gutians (JRAS 1932 p. 296), instead of the standard Sargonic šûšib, šutârîb; the spelling su-ut for š₁₋₂ût and su (in Su-Ma-ma and Su?-mi-ig-ri) for š₁₋₂u in a legal document originating perhaps in Kazallu (BIN VIII 121), instead of the standard Sargonic š₃ût and š₃u. The spelling su-ut and su agree with sá and si in the Old Babylonian liver omina from Mari pertaining to the Sargonic Period (RA XXXV 41f.).

D. UR III SOURCES

In the period of the Sumerian renaissance, during the 3rd Dynasty of Ur (about 2117-2008 B.C.), the Sumerian written language ruled supreme in all Mesopotamia, while Akkadian was limited to a small number of sources, represented by the following classes:

1. Royal inscriptions

- a. of Ur, by the kings Šulgi (CT III 1; PBS V 41; ZA III 94f.; AS VI 22f.; OIP XLIII 142 No. 1); Bûr-Sin (by a governor of Assur, KAH II 2); Šu-Sin (MDP II Pl. 13, 6; IV Pl. 1, 5 + Pl. 18, 1; X Pl. 6, 1).
- b. of Mari, by the governors Puzur-Ištar, Iddin-ilum, Ilum-išar, Išṭup-ilum, Niwar-Mer, Apil-kîn, and possibly others (AOF III 112; RA XXXIII 178; XXXIV 173; Syria XVII Pl. VII opp. p. 24; XXI 153-163; Parrot, Mari Fig. 130). *
- c. of Lullubum, by the kings Annubanini (Morgan, MSP IV 161) and-birini (ibid. p. 158).
- d. of Karḡar, by the king Tiš-atal (De Clercq I 121). Possibly late Sargonic.
- e. of Urkiš and Nawar, by the king Ari-šen (RA IX Pl. I opp. p. 1). Possibly late Sargonic.
- (f. Cf. also the Hurrian written inscription of Tiš-atal endan of Urkeš, published in RA XLII 1-20. Possibly late Sargonic. Cf. the discussion by Gelb in Studi orientalistici in onore di Giorgio Levi Della Vida pp. 380f.)
- (g. The inscriptions of the rulers of Dêr (Ilum-muttabbil: CT XXI 1c; Speleers, RIAA 4 = Jacobsen, AJSL XLIV 261ff.; Ward, CPM No. 68; Nidnūša: YOS IX 62; Y: OIP XLIII 155 No. 55; MDP IV Pl. 1, 3), of Elam (Idadu-Insušinak: MDP VI Pl. 5; Idadu: MDP II p. 73), and of Ešnunna (Šu-ilija, Nûr-aḡum, Kirikiri: all in OIP XLIII 135, 143ff., cf. also p. 196) may belong to the period between the last years of Ur

III and the beginning of OB.)

2. A few private votive inscriptions, such as those of Bêlî-rê'ûm (YOS I 18), Dumuqšu (YOS IX 17), and Uruna (RA XXIV 81).
3. A small number of economic texts (RA XIII 133; XXXII 190; RT XIX 57; TMH n.F. I/II 7; Oppenheim, CCTE TT 1; Boson, TCS 371; JCS X 29 No. 8; ITT IV p. 12, 7125; Legrain, TRU 378; TMH n.F. I/II 171; two unpublished texts belonging to the late Mr. Milton Yondorf of Chicago; MDP X 125?, 126?; XVIII 219; XXII 144; XXVIII 424; (and perhaps other texts from Susa, Diyala [unpublished], as well as the texts from Mari recently published by Jestin in RA XLVI [1952] 185-202, all dated to the period between the last years of Ur III and the beginning of OB. Cf. the discussion by Gelb in RA L [1956] 1-10).
4. One published letter (RA XXIV 44) plus three letters soon to be published by Sollberger (NBC 5378; HTS 102; Kelsey Museum of Archaeology 344).

As in the previous two periods, we can list Akkadian loan words in Sumerian and Akkadian proper names mentioned in Sumerian sources among the secondary sources for the Akkadian language in the Ur III Period.

The very large number of Akkadian words used in the Sumerian of the Ur III Period indicate a growing influence of Akkadian. These loan words have been collected systematically in my MAD III. The outstanding characteristic of Akkadian loan words of the Ur III Period is the ending -um: mašlijum, našparum, sapālum, wadaltum, and many others.

The other class of secondary sources for Akkadian in the Ur III Period, rather impressive in quantity, consists of the many proper names, especially personal and geographical names, found scattered in the Sumerian texts.

Among the small number of school exercises which we find in the Ur III Period, there are some containing Akkadian materials, such as the lists of names in PBS XI/3 Nos. 51-57 and the so-called "vocabulaire pratique" in RA XVIII 49ff. (with duplicates in MDP XXVII) containing many Akkadian expressions.

Among the hundreds of thousands of Ur III documents, the few texts written in Akkadian in the Ur III Period are conspicuous for their rarity. We note the exclusive use of Akkadian in the few official sources in Assur, Mari, Lullubum, Urkiš and Nawar, and possibly Dêr, Elam, and Ešnunna, all outside of Sumer proper. The very large number of Akkadian personal names found in the Sumerian sources, even in such areas as Sumer, in which formerly the Sumerian names dominated fully, the fact that the later kings of Ur III bear Akkadian, not Sumerian names, and that the names of persons compounded with a royal (deified) name, such as Šu-Sin-ilī, are in the great majority Akkadian (cf. Schneider's list in AOr XVII 3/4 pp. 351-358), and the many Akkadian loan words in Sumerian do not speak in favor of the assumption that the steady progress of the Akkadians received a setback in the Ur III Period. I am inclined rather to believe that the Sumerian renaissance affected only the written language, while the country in general continued in the direction of total Semitization and elimination of Sumerian elements.

The linguistic materials are not adequate to enable us to give a short sketch of the Ur III Akkadian comparable to that given above of the Sargonic; nevertheless a few points of general interest can be noted.

In the field of writing, new syllabic values begin to be used, such as KA for ka, ŠA for ša, TA for ta, and DI for di. Numbers appear regularly in wedge form, as in later Akkadian, but the old style of writing numbers in the form of circles and half-circles is attested occasionally in the Ur III Period, as in Barton, HLC Pls. 3 and 52.

The phoneme š_{3-5} is still distinct from š_{1-2} , but it influences a a > e change to a larger degree than in the Sargonic Period. Note e.g. išme₄ in place of the Sargonic išma₄ (but even here occasionally also išme₄) and ne₄berum in contrast to the Sargonic na₅rabtum. In place of the Sargonic phonemes š_{1-2} and š_{3} only one š phoneme is used.

For the morphology note the replacement of the determinative-relative pronoun šu, ši, ša by ša, as in later periods. In place of Sargonic Šu-ilī "he of my god," we have now Šu-ilija.

In the field of vocabulary the following clear changes can be

observed: ina "in," as against Sargonic in, umma "thus," as against Sargonic enma, and itti "with," as against Sargonic iste.

II. OLD AKKADIAN WRITING

Old Akkadian writing is of Sumerian origin. This statement is made without prejudice as to who were the original creators of the so-called Sumerian writing, the Sumerians or an as yet undefinable ethnic element which may have been native to Mesopotamia before the coming of the Sumerians.

Being of Sumerian origin, Old Akkadian writing contains all the main elements which are characteristic of the Sumerian writing: logograms or word signs, syllabograms or syllabic signs, and auxiliary signs.

A. LOGOGRAMS

Only those Sumerian logograms are used in Old Akkadian which represent nouns, i.e. substantives, numerals, adjectives, and participles, as in LUGAL = šarrum, DINGIR-SIG₅ = ilum-damīq, DÍM = bānī, DI.TAR = dinum and dajjānum, PA.TE.SI = išši'akkum, NAM.RA. AG = šallatum. Therefore in Ba-sa-ar KUR, the logogram KUR cannot stand for the verb ikšudu, as tentatively suggested by Thureau-Dangin (SAKI p. 225), but for a noun šadwum. Similarly, in LAM+KUR-ar the sign LAM+KUR cannot be a logogram for the Akkadian verb ša'arum, as generally taken (cf. Ungnad, MAS pp. 84f.); as shown in the Syllabary No. 254a, LAM+KUR represents a syllabic value iš_x or eš_x. Cf. also the discussion on Sumerograms on pp. 21f.

Sumerian logograms forming part of compound personal names may express at times more than when used separately, as in Be-lí-BĀD = Be-lí-tu-rí /Bêlī-dūrī/, Sar-ru-BĀD = Sar-ru-tu-rí, Um-mi-DUG = Um-mi-da-bāt /Ummī-ṭābat/. Cf. also DINGIR ra-bī-ù-tum /ilū rabjūtum/ and similar constructions in the Pl. (p. 23).

Over-abundant Sumerian logograms for Akkadian words occur in the following spellings: TI.LA for balātum in DINGIR-TI.LA and Šu-TI.LA; AN.NA for ilum in A-bī-AN.NA and Im-ti-AN.NA (Ur III);

DINGIR.RA for ilum in A-bu-um-DINGIR.RA (Ur III); KALAM.MA for mátum in KALAM.MA^{KI} -zu, as compared with KALAM^{KI} -zu.

Sumerian compound spellings pronounced in Akkadian can be found in: Šu-AD.MU for Šu-abī (Sargonic and Ur III), Šul-gi-AD.MU for Šulgi-abī (Ur III), LUGAL.MU-ra-bī for Šarrī-rabī (Ur III), and En-DINGIR.MU (Hallo, HUCA XXIX pp. 78f.) for En-ri-lí (Sarg.). Beside the above cases in which MU functions as ī in Akkadian, there are cases in which MU functions as -ja, as in La-la-MU compared with La-la-a (TMH n.F. I/II 1, Ur III tablet and seal), La-lí-MU (SO IX/1 No. 17, Ur III) compared with La-lí-a (No. 11), and Ī-lí-MU compared with Ī-lí-a (both in TMH n.F. I/II, Ur III).

Sumerian spellings, such as A.ŠĀ.BI "its area" (HSS X 16), ŠĀ.BA "in it" (HSS X 38 iii), E.ĀG "he weighed out" (HSS X 42 rev.), Ī.TAR "he judged" (HSS X 211 rev.), occur frequently in Akkadian context, but it is doubtful whether they should be taken as logograms which are to be read in Akkadian. Certainly it is hard to imagine that the logograms in such spellings as ŠE.NUMUN-su (HSS X 16), ĀŠ.NUMUN-su (HSS X 36 iv), KUŠ.GUD-su-nu (MDP XIV 86), KUŠ.MĀŠ-su-nu (ibid.) could be read in any way other than in Sumerian.

Different from the standard Old Akkadian system is the use of the following Sumerograms for verbs: SAG.RIG₇ (= SAG.ĜŪB.DU or the like) for išruk "he offered ex-voto" (p. 5, also for šarrākum in the equation URU.SAG.RIG^{KI}₇ = Āl-šarrākī) from the Pre-Sargonic Period on; A.MU.RU for išruk in Sargonic votive inscriptions and later; SAG.GIŠ.RA for en'ar "he smote" (S. ii, corresponding to Sumerian e-ḫul in the inscriptions of Sargon), Ī.GUL.GUL "he destroyed" (= Sumerian e-ga-sí(m) and ī-gul-gul), ŠU.DU₈.A "he took (captive)" (= Sumerian e-ga-dib), Ī.LUH "he washed" (= Sumerian ī-luh), NINDA KÚ "they eat bread" (= Sumerian ninda ī-kú-e; cf. also the Sumerogram NINDA KÚ in the Sargonic real estate document in JCS X 26 L.E., but NINDA Ī.KÚ passim in MO). The use of Sumerograms to express verbs, contrary to the standard procedure, as well as the fact that the Sumerograms occurring in Akkadian are different from the corresponding logograms in Sumerian may reflect the existence of two different systems of cuneiform writing.* Parallel conclusions may be drawn from the inscriptions of Rīmuš (R. xxvii), where the Sumerograms DŪL KUG.AN, IGI.ME, and MU of the Akkadian

inscription correspond to alan an-na, igi, and me-te, respectively, of the Sumerian inscription. The spelling e GIN (the reading GIN, instead of GUB, is in accordance with a suggestion by a student of mine, Stanley Gevirtz) for ejittallak, instead of the expected ajittallak, is found in the late copies of the Sargonic royal inscriptions and may reflect Old Babylonian usage.

Logograms can occur with phonetic indicators, usually called "phonetic complements," or with semantic indicators, usually called "determinatives."

Logograms can occur alone, as in LUGAL, DUMU, DUMU.SAL, DUB, MU, or with partial phonetic indicators, as in KUG.BABBAR-am /kaspam/, LUGAL-um /šarrum/, LUGAL-ri /šarri/, GÁN-lam /eqlam/, GIŠ.TUKUL-ga-su /kakkašu/, AB+ÁŠ-bu-tum /šibūtum/. Of the two types of phonetic indicators, one giving only the ending (as in LUGAL-um), the other repeating fully the last syllable (as in LUGAL-ri), the second is by far the more common.

The number of determinatives is rather limited in Old Akkadian. The determinatives are: DINGIR, GIŠ, HA, HU, ÍD, ITI, KI, KUŠ, LÚ, NA₄, SAR, ŠIM, TÚG, and Ú. The determinatives which were certainly unpronounced are placed above the line in transliteration. Some determinatives, such as GIŠ, which could either be pronounced or not, are normally transliterated on the line.

The half-circle, really number 1, is used frequently, but not regularly, in front of personal names, both masculine and feminine, representing main entries; this determinative does not, however, occur in front of personal names representing paternity or other relationship. The number 1 is often used in the date-lists (cf. RLA II 133) in the combination in 1 MU /in šanat/ without any correspondence in Akkadian.

The determinative KI occurs not only with geographical names but also with common nouns denoting location, such as URU^{KI} "city," in late copies also KALAM^{KI} "country," KASKAL^{KI} "road." We may find this determinative even with syllabic spellings, as in ma-at^{KI} Hu-úr-tim^{KI}. The determinative KI is often written not at the end of the geographical name but just before the case ending: Is-nun^{KI}-im (MAD I), ÚH^{KI}-im (MAD I), Lu-lu-bi^{KI}-im (Morgan, MSP IV 161 i 3, Lullubum).

The use of determinatives is not mandatory. Thus while the divine determinative is regularly used in the case of ^dEN.ZU, ^dEn-líl, ^dIM, ^dNisaba, ^dTišpak, ^dUTU, it never occurs with Éš₄-dar, É-a, I-nin, Ma-me, and it is optional with ^(d)Da-gan, ^(d)ÍD, and ^(d)Ma-lik. Generally speaking, the divine determinative occurs with logograms but is omitted with words spelled syllabically.

Nouns in Pl., when not written syllabically, can be expressed logographically in the following way:

1. by occurrence with a numeral, as in 4 GUD "4 oxen," 40 GIŠ. KA = arba 'ā šinnāt "40 'teeth' (of a threshing board)," MU. 2.KAM "2 years (old)."
2. by reduplication: DUMU.DUMU "sons," GURUŠ.GURUŠ "workers," BÂD.BÂD "walls," URU^{KI}.URU^{KI} "cities," GÚ.GÚ GAL.GAL "large beans," GÚ.GÚ TUR.TUR "small beans," x AB+ÁŠ.AB+ÁŠ "x witnesses."
3. by addition of ME (used only with persons): GURUŠ.ME "workers," MÁ.LAH₄.ME "sailors," GEMÉ.ME "slave girls," DUMU.ARAD.ME "boys," LÚ.A+HA.ME "run-away (workers)." The original meaning of this construction is "they are workers," "they are sailors," etc.
4. by addition of ĤI.A to denote various kinds (of animals and objects): x UDU.ĤI.A (including various kinds of sheep and goats), x ÁB.ĤI.A (including cows and oxen), x GIŠ.ĤI.A (including various kinds of trees or wood).

Abbreviations of logograms occur in SAG for SAG.KI and MAR for MAR.TU (HSS X 13; 16; etc.); MA for MA.NA (ITT V 6671); NI for NI.NUN (CT V 25ff., Ur III); GA for GA.ĤAR (ibid.).

B. SYLLABOGRAMS

Almost all the Old Akkadian syllabic signs are derived from the Sumerian system. Thus the Akkadian syllabogram da corresponds to the Sumerian syllabogram da, the latter being derived from the logogram DA "side." Similarly, the Akkadian syllabogram bala corresponds to Sumerian bala from the logogram BALA "turn," "rule."

Although in a great majority of cases the signs of the Sumerian and Akkadian syllabaries correspond closely to each other

(i.e. the Akkadian syllabic values are normally those also used syllabically by the Sumerians), there are some syllabic signs which are used only in Sumerian (such as íb, ka, ke₄), while other values, derived directly from Sumerian logograms, occur in Akkadian without any attested intermediary of Sumerian ayllabograms (such as LAM+KUR = iš_x, DU = im_x).

Some syllabic values are apparently derived not from the Sumerian logograms but from the Akkadian words which stand for the Sumerian logograms, such as id from Á = idum; iz from GIŠ = išum; el from SIKIL = ellum; dan from KALAG = dannum; pu_x, pi₄ from KA = Nom. pum, Gen. pim; pù, ba₁₁ from KA+ŠU or KA+KÁR; sar_x from LUGAL = šarrum.

The Akkadian syllabary, like the corresponding Sumerian syllabary, is not complete, i.e., it does not contain signs for each and every syllable which may occur in the language. Thus while there are two separate signs MI and ME, only one sign LI exists but IE is lacking. Similarly, there are no separate signs for RE, EG, EZ, and for many syllables of the consonant + vowel + consonant type, such as ḫil, BAZ, ZUB, etc.

Syllables for which special signs are lacking are expressed by signs expressing similar sounds (such as le expressed by li) or by a combination of two signs (such as ḫil expressed by ḫi-il).

1. Writing of Vowels, "Weak" Consonants, and the Like

The writing of vowels is one of the most perplexing problems of Old Akkadian and easily lends itself to all sorts of possible interpretations. Here are the so-called "vowel" signs with typical occurrences:

- A = a a-bí, a-ti, a-la-kam, a-lí-dam, iš_x-a-ru, DUMU-a (= mar²ā, Du. Constr. St.)
- É = ʔà ʔà-ru-uš, da-la-ʔà-mu, La-ʔà-ra-ab (and La-á-ra-ab), na-ʔà-ás
- Á = ʔa_x La-á-ra-ab (and La-ʔà-ra-ab), a-á-zum, Á-a-pum, ra-á-pum (and ra-ḫa-bu-um, Ur III), á-tum mi-nim
- E = e e-ru-ub (and è-ru-ub, 3rd pers.), e-bí-iš (1st pers.),

- ĩr-e-, La-e-pum, ù-wa-e-ru-uš, in ga-mi-e
 Ê = ʔ_e_x è-la-kam (and i-la-ak), è-ru-ub (and e-ru-ub), Ê-ni-um
 (= I-ni-um, both in FM), è-ga-bi, è-ri-sá-am, è-rí-šú!-
 ga, è-ra-a-am-su
 I = i i-na-da-an, I-sa-ru-um, i-la-ak (and è-la-kam), i-bu-uš
 Î = ʔ_i_x Î-lí-, Î-la-ag-, in šum-lu-î-su, Ri-î-tum, ĩr-î-pum,
 Da-gan-rí-î-su
 Ú = ú ba₁₁-ú-la-ti, Ú-zu-ur- (and ù-zu-ur, Impv.), Ú-da-tum,
 Ú-za-zum, ú-má (and ù-má, 1st pers.)
 Û = ʔ_u_x ù-má (and ú-má, 1st pers.), ù-zu-ur (and Ú-zu-ur-,
 Impv.), ù-wa-e-ru-uš (1st? pers.), ù-ḫu-ru-tum, ik-mi-ù,
 li-ru-ù-nim, it-ru-ù, ra-bí-ù-tum, Gu-ti-ù, ru-ù-ba-um,
 Su-ba-rí-ù, ku-lu-ù
 U = ju u-na-ki-is, u-ba-al, u-ša-ab, u-sa-za-ku, u-sa-rí-ib,
 U-su-si-ir- (all 3rd pers.), U-ba-ru-um, Ip-te-u-um
 (and Ip-ti-um), in u-mi-su.

The conclusions as to the exact function of the vowel signs were reached on the basis of examples quoted above and many more listed in the Syllabary. It is clear from the spellings which interchange with each other that the system as here reconstructed was not applied rigorously.

In my reconstruction of the system there are two rows of "vowel" signs: one, consisting of A, E, I, Ú, stands for a vowel preceded by an onset, not indicated in the transliteration; the other, consisting of Á, Ê, Î, Û, stands for a vowel preceded by a stronger onset, indicated in my transliteration of these signs as ʔ_a_x, ʔ_e_x, ʔ_i_x, ʔ_u_x, each with an aleph. An even stronger onset is expressed in the sign Ê, here identified with Semitic ḫa on the basis of numerous examples; cf. Syllabary No. 174, especially the spelling ʔ_a-ru-uš for the Impv. (ḫ)aruš and the spelling a-ru-uš for the Pret. ʔ_a(ḫ)ruš in the letter pertaining to the Gutians (JRAS 1932 p. 296). That the quality or quantity of the initial onset in the Sumerian sounds was not identical with that of the Akkadian sounds, can be taken for granted. Some hints as to their character may be obtained from the observation of the following: the Sumerian word for "great house," "palace," written Ê.GAL, Old Akkadian ʔakallum, appears as ḫajk^ela in Syriac and other Aramaic dialects

and as hêkal in Hebrew; note also the variant form written GÁ for É "house" in Sumerian. The Sumerian word for "river," written ÍD, appears in the name of the Euphratean city called Hît in Arabic and in the first part of Hiddeqel, the Hebrew name of the Tigris. Since the U sign almost never exchanges with the Ú and Û signs, its quality must be quite different from the simple u or û. Of the two possibilities, namely o or ju, the latter is preferred because of the regular occurrence of this sign in the 3rd pers., but not in the 1st pers.; cf. examples on pp. 164ff. The best confirmation of the above proposal comes from the spelling of two words, li-ip-te-u-ma and li-[se₁₁]l-zi-ù-nim-ma in an unpublished Sargonic text in Copenhagen No. 10055 rev., recently made available to me. The interpretation liptejūma, in contrast to lisêsi'ūnimma, also supports the conclusion made below p. 186 that the verbs mediae 3 frequently behave like verbs mediae 7. However, there are two difficulties which should not be overlooked. In taking U as having the value ju in Sargonic, we would have to assume that that value was developed secondarily in Sargonic, since Sumerian does not have a phoneme j. The occurrence of A-dam-u, beside 2A-da-mu, A-da-mu (all three listed in MAD III 19), and of Dar-u-ma (FM p. 230), beside Da-ru-ma (Cop. 10059), leads to the conclusion that at least in some areas or periods of Sargonic the sign U did not have the value ju.

Although it cannot be proved definitely, due to lack of sufficient examples, some such difference in the indication of an initial onset as has been proposed above may also have existed in the case of the signs AM and ÂM; IM and IM_x; AB and ÂB; ID and ÍD; IR and ÍR; UR, ÚR, and UR₄; IL, ÍL, and ÎL; EŠ, ÊŠ, and EŠ_x. Cf. na-ra-am /narâm/, KUG.BABBAR-am /kaspam/, but li-si-rí-àm /lišêri'am/ (beside li-sé₁₁-rí-am) and àm-hur /'amhur/; im-hur, but also im_x(DU)-hu-r[u], im_x-hur, Im_x-da-lik, im_x-tu-ud; ga-si-id /kāšid/, but Rí-ga-íd and Ki-ku-íd; i-si-ir /ísir/, but ír-ku-zu, ír-am (we expect ír-àm); and other cases (cf. Syllabary) not so clear.

In addition to the type of initial onset expressed in transliteration by an aleph, Semitic languages also have a final release, frequently expressed in their writings by aleph, hê, or others of the so-called weak consonants. That Akkadian also had this final

release can be reconstructed in the Sargonic Period from the existence of such pairs of signs as BI and BÍ, MA and MÁ, LI and LÍ, RI and RÍ, LU and LÚ. Cf. E-bi-ir-í-lum /Épir-ilum/, bi-ra-ḫu /birahū/, li-se₁₁-bi-lam /lišēbilam/ (also li-se₁₁-bí-lam), but bí-tum /bítum/, ra-bí /rabí/, i-bí /ibbí?; ma-ḫi-ru /māḫirū/, i-ma-ḫa-ru /imahḫarū/, but iš-má /išma^c/ (beside very rare iš-ma), ù-má /ūma[?]/, it-má /itma[?]/ (beside rare it-ma), Da-áš-má-tum /Tašma^ctum/, Má-gán^{KI}; li-li-ik /lillik/, U-li-id- /Ulid-/, but regularly î-lí /Ilí/ (beside rare î-li), be-lí /bêlī/, á-lí-dam /alítam/; and many other cases not so clear. The large number of inconsistencies in the use of the two rows of signs should not obscure the principle that by and large the first row of signs, generally those transliterated without diacritic marks, such as BI, MA, LI, are used for simple short vowels, as in E-bi-ir- /Épir-/, while the corresponding second row of signs, generally transliterated with diacritic marks, such as BÍ, MÁ, LÍ, are used for either long vowels, as in î-lí /Ilí/, or vowels resulting from the contraction of a short vowel plus a weak consonant, as in bí-tum /bítum/, or vowels followed by one of the laryngeals or pharyngeals, as in iš-má /išma^c/. The signs expressing final release could, if necessary, be interpreted as bí, má, etc., or bi[?], ma[?], etc., or the like; I prefer, however, a neutral bi[·], ma[·], etc., to adjust the Akkadian with the Sumerian practice. At the present state of our knowledge of Sumerian, it is impossible to establish what the signs of the second row stand for in Sumerian. They could stand for syllables with a lost final consonant, as in má from ma[?] or mah, or they could indicate some variations of tone, of the type found in Chinese. Poebel in AS II and Kramer in AS VIII have reconstructed two parallel groups of vowels for the Pre-Sargonic Sumerian: the open vowels a, é, ó, and the corresponding close vowels ē, i, u. Some of their contrasting values in Sumerian (such as BI and BÍ, GI and GÍ₁) agree well with my values in Akkadian, but I must admit that, try as I might, I have not been able to utilize their general reconstruction for the Old Akkadian language and writing.

The writing of the semi-vowels j and w (phonetically i̯ and u̯) in Akkadian is governed by the exigencies of the Sumerian system of writing. Since these two phonemes do not exist in Sumerian, the

Sumerian writing system does not have any special signs to express them. The Akkadians were forced, by the presence of these two phonemes in their language, to find ways of expressing them in writing.

For the phoneme j no special signs were used during the Sargonic Period. Initial ja did not exist in the language. Initial ji is expressed perhaps in the spellings i-ik-mi- /jikmī-/ , I-iš-e- /Jiś'e-;/; generally, however, we should assume that ji changed to i. Initial ju may be preserved in u-ub-lam /jublam/, u-ur-da-ni /jurdanni/, u-mi-su /jūmīsu/. Cf. p. 26. Medial j is never expressed in writing: a-ar /ajār/, a e-ru-ub /ajêrub/, ma-a-al-tum (in Sargonic, but ma-al-tum in Ur III). Final j is found perhaps in the month name Ša-ni-i /Šanij/ and in in ga-mi-e /in kamij/.

In the Ur III Period the custom developed of using NI or NI+A for ja (only in foreign names), as in Ià-ab-ra-at or Ià-a-da-az. For ju the spelling NI+Û is to be noted in Iu_x-ù-ša-na-àg and Iu_x-ù-ša, although the simpler reading Ià-ù-ša-na-àg and Ià-ù-ša might also be considered. For these and other examples in the Cruciform Monument and late inscriptions, cf. Syllabary No. 146 under the sign NI. The sign combination IA, i.e. I+A, is not attested before the Old Babylonian Period.

For the phoneme w the Akkadians regularly used the Sumerian sign PI in the function of wi, wa, wu. Cf. La-wi-ib-tum, wa-ar-ki-um, wu-zu-iš. But the initial w is sometimes expressed by ù+a or ù+a, as in the Sargonic Ù-áš-ti-a /Wáštija/ and Ur III Ú-ar-ti-a /Wardija/. The spellings Ù-a-še-ir-Da-ga-an (ITT V 6718) and Ú-ar-ra-su-ni (Nikolski, Dok. II 364) are not understandable.

2. Writing of Stops and Sibilants

A chart for the use of signs for syllables containing an initial stop or sibilant and ending in a vowel can be reconstructed as follows for the Sargonic Period:

a. Labials:

BA = ba, pá	ba-ni /bānī/ and /panī/, ba-la-ag /palag/
(PA	only in A-pa-al ^{KI} , ITT I 1099)
(BA ₄	only in ^d A-ba ₄ , ^d Za-ba ₄ -ba ₄)

(BA ₁₁)	only in ba ₁₁ -ú-la-ti)
(BA ₅)	only in ba ₅ -lu-ḡu-um, ba ₅ -lu-ḡum, Ba ₅ -ti)
BE = be, bi ₄ , pí	be-lí, Za-be-DINGIR, It-be-um, Ša-aṭ-be-DINGIR (ŠṬP). Use of BE very rare
BI = bi, pí	li-se ₁₁ -bi-lam, iš-bi-gi (and iš-bí-ku)
BÍ = bí, pi ₅	-ra-bí, e-bí-iš, -mu-bí (°P° ₇), iš-bí-ku (and iš-bi-gi)
(PI = bí, pi, be ₆)	only in South Babylonian usage, as in i-ga-pi-ù (late copies), Sa-aṭ-pi-DINGIR, ì-lí-pi-lí /Ilí-bêlí/)
(KA)	only in A-pi ₄ -sál ^{KI} and perhaps Ú-pi ₄ - ma-tum)
BU = bu, pu	A-bu-, i-bu-uš /ípuš/
PÛ = pù, bù	Pù-uz-ru-sa, Pù-su-GI, A-pù-DINGIR (and A-bu-), Li-pù-ru-um (and -li-bu-ur /-libûr/)
b. <u>Dentals:</u>	
DA = da, tá, ṭa	i-na-da-an, ad-da, Da-pum /Ṭâbum/
(TA)	only in Ta-ta, MAD I)
DÈ = dè, te ₄ , *ṭe	A-ga-dè-um (and A-ga-ti-um, both in HSS X), iš-dè
TE = *de ₄ , te, *ṭe ₄	ip-te-ù (and Ip-ti-um), te-ir-rí-iš
(DÉ)	only in I-dé-dé, HSS X 205)
TI = dî, ti, ṭî	a-ti /adî/, Ip-ti-um, Ip-ti-ru-um
DU = du, tu, ṭù	iš-du-tu, Du-gul-tum (and Tu-gul-tim), li-ip-du-ur. Use of DU much less common than that of TU
TU = dú, tu, ṭú	iš-du-tu, Tu-gul-tim (and Du-gul-tum), Tu-li-id-, li-iš-tu-ru-nim
(DU ₈)	only in Ìr-bi-du ₈ -um, MAD I, and GÛ.DU ₈ . A ^{KI})
c. <u>Velars:</u>	
GA = ga, kà, qá	Ga-mi-ru-um, -ga-si-id /kāsíd/, Ga-ga- da-rúm
GI = *gi, kí, qí	ib-ba-al-gi-it-ma, u-gi-íl, iš-gi-ni (and iš-ki-nu-), íl-gi-ma

GI ₄ = *gi ₄ , ki ₄ , qi ₄	wa-ar-gi ₄ -um (and wa-ar-ki-um), u-sa-am-gi ₄ -it (copy), mi-gi ₄ -tim (copy)
KI = gi ₅ , ki, qí	Ma-an-ki-im-lu-uš (GML, doubtful), wa-ar-ki-um (and wa-ar-gi ₄ -um), iš-ki-nu- (and iš-gi-ni), i-ki-iš
KU = gu ₅ , ku, qu	ru-ku-ma-um, iš-ku-nu (and iš-gu-un), i-li-ku (and i-la-gu), -dam-ku, Ku-ti-im (RTC 118, and Gu-ti-um, passim)
GU = gu, ku ₈ , qu	-Gu-la, iš-gu-un (and iš-ku-nu), i-la-gu (and i-li-ku), Gu-ti-um (and Ku-ti-im), li-il-gu-da
(GÚ)	only in Gú-da-mi-šum ^{KI} , HSS X 114, GÚ. DU ₈ .A ^{KI} , and Gú-d[a]-šum /Qudāšum/

i. Sibilants:

ZA = za, sà, ša	i-za-az, áp-za-za-tim, i-na-za-ar
ZÉ = zé, *se _x , še	BÂD-Za-an-zé ^{KI} (and BÂD-Za-zi ^{KI} , both in HSS X), a-zé-ḫa-me (Š ⁷ H), pù-zé-num, u-su-zé (and u-su-zi)
ZI = zi, sí, ší	uš-zi-iz, ḫu-zu-zi-iš, -na-zi-ir, u-su-zi (and u-su-zé)
ZU = zu, sú, šú	mu-za-zu, li-zu-ḫa, wu-zu-iš
(ZU(M))	only in sar-ru _x -uz-zu(m))

From the earliest historical times down to and including the Ur III and Old Assyrian Periods, normally only one sign is used for a syllable beginning with a stop or sibilant, without any attempt being made to distinguish between voiced, voiceless, and (in Akkadian) emphatic consonants. Thus DA stands for da, tá, or ṭa, DAM for dam, tám, or ṭam, ZA for za, sà, or ša. The existence of such pairs of signs as BU and PÛ, GI and KI, TU and DU does not mean that the signs BU, GI, DU are used to indicate voiced consonants and the signs PÛ, KI, TU are used for voiceless consonants. As the charts (and additional examples not quoted here) show, both rows of signs are used equally for voiced and voiceless consonants.

In a simplified form, not counting rare uses and local variations, the above chart appears as follows in the Sargonic Period:

Labials:	BA	BI	BÍ	(BE)	BU
					PÛ

Dentals:	DA	TI	DE	TU
			(TE)	DU
Velars:	GA	GI	GI ₄	GU
		KI		KU
Sibilants:	ZA	ZI	ZE	ZU
	(SA	SI	(SE ₁₁)	SU)

(discussed on pp. 34ff.)

Throughout the whole course of cuneiform writing no attempt was ever made to indicate the exact character of a final stop or sibilant: AG serves for ag, ak, or aq, GAD serves for gad, gat, or gat, AZ serves for az, as, or aš. Only in the Old Babylonian Period did a custom develop of expressing as by the sign ÁŠ.

Most of the signs used for the simple syllabary in the Sargonic Period include signs transliterated with a "voiced" consonant, as BA, BI, BU, GA, GI, GU, ZA, ZI, ZU. But the system is not pure. For the dentals the common signs are DA, TI, TU; and beside signs transliterated with a "voiced" consonant, such as BU, GI, GU, signs with a "voiceless" consonant, such as PÛ, KI, KU, are also in use.

This definition of the Sargonic syllabic writing is not in agreement with von Soden, *Das akkadische Syllabar* p. 15, and Labat, *Manuel d'épigraphie akkadienne* p. 19, in which it is stated that the distinction between voiced, voiceless, and emphatics is not fully realized in the Old Akkadian writing. The truth is that the distinction is never indicated in any of the cuneiform writings before the Old Babylonian Period.

Once it is realized that indication of distinction in voice and emphasis is lacking in the Sargonic system of writing, one may legitimately ask oneself whether the Old Akkadians themselves chose to ignore that distinction in their writing or whether they borrowed the custom from elsewhere, namely from the Sumerians. The lack of indication of emphasis by special signs can be explained simply. The Old Akkadians did not indicate the emphatics because the Sumerian system, which they borrowed, did not indicate them. The lack of signs to indicate emphasis in Sumerian is naturally due to the fact that the emphatics did not exist in that language. The lack of distinction between voiced and voiceless consonants in Sumerian is another matter. As far as I can see, all the Sumerologists have

taken it for granted that the Sumerian writing had two rows of signs to indicate correctly the voiced and voiceless consonants (such as GA and KA, DI and TI, ZU and SU), and that consequently the Sumerian language had both voiced and voiceless consonants. In spite of this universally-held opinion, it is my contention that the distinction in voice in the spoken language, and consequently in the writing, was unknown to the Sumerians. This can be supported by the following arguments.

In the vast majority of Sumerian loan words in Akkadian, specifically those words which we have a good right to believe had passed to Akkadian in the early periods, we may observe that Akkadian has a voiceless consonant corresponding to what normally is considered a voiced consonant in Sumerian: ENGAR = ikkarum, É.GAL = ekallum (= 'akallum), GUR = kurru, DUB = tuppum, NU.BANDA = laputtum, BARAG = parakkum, BAIA = pala'um, GU.ZA = kussi'um, BA.BA.ZA = pappasum, ZA₆.BAR = siparrum, A.ZU = asum, ZU.AB = apsum. What this seems to indicate is not that there was a phonetic shift from a Sumerian voiced to an Akkadian voiceless, but that in the period when the Sumerian loan words passed to Akkadian the so-called voiced consonants of Sumerian sounded voiceless to the Akkadians.

Conversely, the same result can be obtained from the observation of the spelling of the loan words which passed from Akkadian to Sumerian and of the Akkadian proper names occurring in Sumerian texts. Akkadian words and names containing a voiceless stop normally occur in early Sumerian sources written with a so-called voiced consonant, as in the writing MAŠ.GA.NA (= maškanum), GU.ZI.DA (= kusitum), MA.DA (= matum), Da-aš-má-tum (= Tašma'tum). Since the Old Akkadians certainly pronounced the stops in maškanum, kusitum, matum, Tašma'tum as voiceless, the Sumerians should have expressed these consonants with the signs KA, KU, and TA, if these signs truly expressed a voiceless consonant. Since, instead, they used the signs GA, GU, and DA, the conclusion must be drawn that KA, KU, and TA (and other signs of this group, such as KE₄, PA, PI) did not express a voiceless consonant, but something else, perhaps an aspirated velar or dental, respectively.

The sibilants present the same picture. Akkadian voiceless s is regularly expressed in Sumerian by a sign expressing a so-called

voiced consonant. Cf. Sin written ZU.EN, sirdum written ZI.IR.TUM, sapālum written ZA.BA.LUM, and arsānum written AR.ZA.NA.

Thus the consonantal pattern of early Sumerian can be reconstructed as containing two contrasting sets of phonemes. One set, written by the signs transliterated with a voiced consonant of the type BA, DA, GA, ZA, expresses phonemes b/p, d/t, g/k, z/s, which sounded like voiceless p, t, k, s to the Akkadians. And another set, written by the signs transliterated with a voiceless consonant of the type PA, TA, KA, SA, expresses perhaps the phonemes p', t', k', s'. Since the Akkadians did not have aspirated stops they expressed Sumerian loan words containing the phonemes p', t', k' simply by their voiceless p, t, k. But they were fully able to express the Sumerian aspirated sibilant s' by their own š₁₋₂ (see below).

The Sumerian consonantal pattern can be compared with Chinese, where the distinction between voiced and voiceless consonants is likewise non-existent. The two sets of phonemes in Chinese are: our transliterated T, pronounced as d/t, and heard as d by non-Chinese, contrasted with our transliterated T', pronounced as t', and heard as t by non-Chinese.

One more observation can be made in connection with the distributional pattern of the stops and sibilants in a final position in the pre-Ur III Sumerian. From the regular occurrence of such cases as kalag-ga, dub-ba, pād-da, munuz-zi, as against the non-existence of such cases asak-ka,ap-pa,at-ta,as-sa, we can draw the conclusion that only voiceless consonants could appear in a final position, and not the aspirated consonants.

In the Old Babylonian Period a clear-cut distinction was being established in the writing of the voiced and voiceless stops and sibilants. In the case of stops the distinction is fully realized. Thus the phoneme d is expressed by signs DA, DI, DU, the phoneme t by TA, TI, TU. In the case of sibilants the voiced ZA, ZI, ZU are interchangeable with SA, SI, SU in early Old Babylonian, but here also a full distinction was gradually being achieved.

The opportunity to use two sets of signs to denote the voiced and voiceless consonants was given by consonantal shifts which took place in Sumerian between Ur III and the Old Babylonian Period.

The shifts are: a) voiceless to voiced (t > d or s > z) and b) aspirated voiceless to voiceless (t' > t or s' > s), discussed more fully below on pp. 39f. *

The evidence for the phonetic character of the Sumerian phonemes in the Old Babylonian Period comes from the late (and frequently "learned") Sumerian loan words in Akkadian. Cf. GU.ZA.LAL = guzalû (as against older GU.ZA = kussiûm), A.ZU.GAL = azugallu and azugallatu (as against older A.ZU = asûm and É.GAL = akallum), DÛR.GAR = durgarû, A.GÛB.BA = agubbû, GUD.MAH = gumabhu, BA.AN.DU₈.DU₈ = bandudû (as against older BA.AN.DU₈ = pattû), and many others. Cf. von Soden, *Orientalia* n.s. XVI 72, Salonen, *SÖ XI/1* p. 23 n. 1.

Having seen above that the written sign ZA stands for za, sà in Sumerian, and for za, sà, ša in Akkadian, we reach the self-evident conclusion that the written sign SA (and of course SI, SU) cannot stand for sa (and si, su), but for some other sibilant.

The words spelled i-sa-ga-nu, su-gu-un, su-ga-nu, si-ki!-ti, iš-gu-un, iš-ki-nu, maš-ga-ni can be derived from one root, namely from ŠKN or SKN, only if we either take the signs SA and SU to stand for ša_x and šu_x or if we take IŠ and MAŠ to stand for is_x and mas_x. The same is true of writing ga-ti-iš-su, which should be adjusted either to ga-ti-iš-šu_x or ga-ti-is_x-su. Since the latter possibility cannot be considered because is is written only with the IZ sign (cf. e.g. I-ba-lí-IZ /Ippalis/, ša-zi-IZ /šasīs/; furthermore, ip-ru-UZ /iprus/, ir-ku-UZ /irkus/; da-AZ-ga-ri-ni /taskarinnī/; for mas we have no evidence), only the first alternative can be seriously entertained. The pattern of AZ, having the values az, as, aš, corresponds exactly to the pattern of AG, having the values ag, ak, aq. In view of these arguments, I proposed first in *AJSL* LIII (1936-37) 34, then in *Hurrians and Subarians* p. 30 n. 55, that written s of Old Akkadian signs not only corresponds to š of later periods (as proposed by Thureau-Dangin in *RA* XXIII [1926] 28f. and *Le syllabaire accadien* p. iii), but that it was also pronounced š in the Old Akkadian Period. My position was criticised by Goetze in *JNES* V (1946) 166 n. 3 in the following fashion: "Gelb's notion that Old Akkadian writes 's' but pronounces š is untenable. For my opinion see provisionally *Orientalia* (NS), VI 14, n. 5." There is nothing in *Orientalia* to weaken the arguments

brought forth above. Cf. also what follows.

Again the question may be asked whether the observation that old written s was pronounced š can be adjusted with the rules of Sumerian writing or not. The answer can be given clearly in the positive on the basis of the observation of the early Sumerian loan words in Akkadian, such as EN₅.SI = išši'akkum, DUB.SAR = tupsarrum, UR.SAG = ursānum, TUG^U.BAR.SI(G) = parsigum, NA^LE.SI = esium, DUB.SI.GA = tupsikkum, and many others. Falkenstein observed in ZA XLIII (1934) 153 that of the three various types of correspondences between Sumerian s and Akkadian sibilants, the type of Sumerian s corresponding to Akkadian š represents "die älteste Lehnwörter-schicht." As a consequence of this observation we can draw the conclusion not only that the written Sumerian s corresponds to Akkadian š, but that signs containing s were actually pronounced š in the early periods of Sumerian. Thus if we intend to apply Thureau-Dangin's system of transliteration to the old Sumerian spelling uś-sa we should transliterate it not as ús-sa (as proposed by Landsberger in OLZ XXVII [1924] 722 and others) but as uś-ša₁₀. Only for post-Old Babylonian can we accept the statement that written s was also pronounced s, as proved by the late Akkadian loan word tuppussû derived from Sumerian DUB.ÚS.SA. Cf. also p. 40.

Outside of the sibilants presented on pp. 31ff., in which signs containing z function for the phonemes z, s, and š in Akkadian and for one phoneme z/s in Sumerian, the following signs for syllables with sibilants occur in Old Akkadian:

SA	SE ₁₁	SI	SU	for the phoneme <u>š</u> ₁₋₂
ŠA		ŠI	ŠU	for the phoneme <u>š</u> ₃
SÁ	ŠÈ		SU ₄	for the phoneme <u>š</u> ₄

Based on observations made by Ungnad in MAS pp. 21ff., Thureau-Dangin drew the conclusion in RA XXIII (1926) 28f. (cf. also idem in RA XXX [1933] 93f. and Le syllabaire accadien p. iii) that signs with initial s correspond to later Akkadian š₁ (i.e., Hebrew š = Arabic s) and š₂ (i.e., Hebrew š = Arabic š), while those with initial š correspond to later Akkadian š₃ (i.e., Hebrew š = Arabic t).

The clearest of the groups of syllables with sibilants is that of ŠA, ŠI, ŠU, in which the initial sibilant represents š₃, i.e.

Arabic t, which corresponds to š in Hebrew and in Akkadian from the Old Babylonian Period on. These signs occur e.g. in ma-ša-lum, mu-ša-lum, Mu-šu-lum, dam-ši-il-su and dam-si-il-su (both late copies) from the root \check{S}_3L ; u-ša-ab, u-ša-bu (passim), but also once each tu-sa-bu, wa-si-bu, zu-si-ib-ma from the root \check{S}_3B ; a-ša-rí-su (late copy) from \check{S}_3R ; ša-ni-i from \check{S}_3N ?; ar-si from $R\check{S}_3$?; ša-ir from \check{S}_3R ?; si-na-tim perhaps from \check{S}_3N . On the other side, cf. a-sa-at from \check{S}_3 ; e-ra-si-iš, I-rí-sa-at from $R\check{S}_3$; sa-lí-iš-tim (late copy) from \check{S}_3L ; i-ša-ni-su₄-ma (late copy) from $\check{H}\check{N}\check{S}_3$. This is the sibilant that regularly occurs in the spelling of the determinative-relative pronoun šu, ši, ša, ša-at, šu-ut, etc. We omit from consideration the unique occurrences of ŠE in še-il_x-ha and of ŠÛ in šû-nam-in-da-a^{KI} and šû-Nu-nu (see under signs in the Syllabary).

Hebrew šin = Arabic šin is represented in the Old Akkadian spellings I-si-im-, from the root \check{S}_2M ; -sa-tu from the root \check{S}_2D ; -sa-ra-at from \check{S}_2RR ; sa-ti-da, si-da-ti[m] from \check{S}_2DD ; sa-ap-da-su from \check{S}_2P ; li-se₁₁-ù-ni-kum-ma from $N\check{S}_2$.

The most common sibilant is of course \check{S}_1 = Hebrew šin, Arabic sin, represented in the spellings i-sa-ga-nu, su-gu-un, su-ga-nu, si-ki!-ti from \check{S}_1KN ; ra-si-im from $R\check{S}_1$; uš-se₁₁, uš-si-, uš-sa-am, from \check{S}_1S ; i-sa-da-ru from \check{S}_1TR ; I-sa-ru-um from \check{S}_1R ; na-à-si from $N\check{S}_1$; Li-sa-núm from $I\check{S}_1$; u-sa-lim, sa-lí-mi-su (late copy), sá-lim, su-lum from \check{S}_1LM ; -^dša-mu-uš, Sa-am-si from $\check{S}_1M\check{S}_1$; si-ip-rí from \check{S}_1PR ; Su-mu-, Su-mi-su, Su₄-mu- (once) from \check{S}_1M ; Su-ru-uš- and Su₄-ru-uš- from $\check{S}_1R\check{S}_1$; si-na-at from \check{S}_1NN , li-se₁₁-bi-lam, li-se₁₁-rí-am beside li-si-rí-am, li-su-rí-am. This is the sibilant that regularly occurs in the writing of the pronominal suffixes -su, -sa, -si, -su-nu, -si-in, etc., occasionally also spelled -su₄, -su₄-nu, and -su₄-ni-si-im. Cf. also the irregular spellings of ma-ša-ar-šu-nu, A-sa-sa beside A-ša-ša (FM), Su-ni-tum beside šû-ni-tum, and ha-ša-lim from the root $\check{H}\check{S}_1L$.

Although certain conclusions can be drawn as to the distribution of sibilants in Old Akkadian, the picture is not consistent.

\check{S}_3 seems to be expressed quite regularly by the signs ŠA, ŠI, ŠÛ, but there are exceptions in tu-sa-bu, i-su, ti-su (sibilant irregular also in other Semitic languages) and other cases from late copies. Although no evidence exists as to the phonetic quality of

\check{s}_3 , we know that this sibilant was distinguished from \check{s}_{1-2} in the Sargonic Period. For its possible pronunciation in the direction of Arabic \check{s} , perhaps not in Mesopotamia proper but in an outlying region, note the Ur III spellings Še-li-bu-um and Ta-la-bu (išši'akkum of Sabum), Še-li-bu-um and Ša-la-bu (išši'akkum of Anšan), Še-li-bu-tum and Ša-li-bu-tum; In-ši-wi-ir DUMU Ad-da-gi-na (Oriental Institute A 4521), I-ta-wi-ir DUMU Ad-da-gi-na (A 2869), and I-ša-wi-ir DUMU Ad-da-gi-na (NBC 2223, in all three cases išši'akkum of Ħarši). *

\check{s}_2 is regularly expressed by the signs SA, SI, and presumably SU (not attested).

\check{s}_1 is regularly expressed by the signs SA, SI, ŠU, but there are exceptions, as in ma-ħa-ar-šu-nu, ħa-ša-lim, and others.

On the basis of examples quoted above, Thureau-Dangin's reconstruction of the two Sargonic sibilants is thus fully confirmed: the signs ŠA, ŠI, ŠU stand for syllables containing a Sargonic phoneme which corresponds to the Semitic \check{s}_3 , while the signs SA, SI, SU stand for syllables containing another Akkadian phoneme which corresponds to the Semitic \check{s}_1 and \check{s}_2 . The picture is, however, further complicated by the existence of an additional set of signs representing syllables with a sibilant which has up to now not been adequately considered anywhere.

In addition to SA, there is also the sign SÁ which sometimes alternates with SA, as in maš-sá-tum, maš-sa-tum or u-sá-rí-ib, u-sa-rí-ib. Its regular occurrence in sá-lim may be a case of conditional writing in this word only, due to the fact that SÁ = šilim (*šalim) in Sumerian.

The sign ŠĒ (we should rather call it SI₁₈) occurs in the word i-ba-šĒ, written also i-ba-se₁₁, Ba-si-um, Ba-si-um, and [su]-ub-si, all from the well known verb basāum "to be," in which the exact quality of the sibilant is unfortunately still unknown. For this sign c.f. also ni-šĒ beside ni-se₁₁, again with a sibilant of uncertain quality.

Also the sign SU₄ alternates frequently with SU, as noted in examples on p. 36. In addition we find ik-su₄-ra, ik-su-ra, a-ga-sa-ar, ki-šĒ-ir-tim, gu-su₄-ra-im, [gul?]-su-ra-im, from a root with an undefinable sibilant. For the sign SU₄ we must note its regular

occurrence in the spelling of the demonstrative-personal pronoun su₄, su₄-a, Su₄-a-tum-, su₄-nu-ti, beside rarer spellings with š_u, š_u-a; the Fem. of this pronoun is si, si-a-ti.

The signs SÁ, ŠĚ, SU₄ interchange so frequently with the SA, SI, SU signs that one is inclined to draw the conclusion that the sibilants expressed in the two rows of signs are one and the same phoneme in the Sargonic Period. Still, there are some aspects which should be further considered. One of them is the regular occurrence of the SU₄ sign in the spelling of the demonstrative-personal pronoun (quoted above), corresponding to the Arabic (hā-) dā, dī. That the sign SU₄ actually expresses the Semitic d is of course impossible, since we know that the Semitic d corresponds to z even in the oldest Akkadian, as in uznum, apāzum. Still, there is no way around the fact that Sumerian has a row of sibilants partially different from the Semitic š₁₋₂ and š₃, and we may be forced to conclude that the Akkadian spellings with signs of the š₄ class are to be considered as leftovers from a period in which Akkadian recognized a phoneme ž (= š₄) < d beside the phoneme š₃ < t.

The existence of three rows of sibilants (beside ZA, ZI, ZU) implies that the Sumerian language originally had three different sibilants (beside the z/s phoneme discussed above, pp. 31ff.). These sibilants are š₁ expressed by signs SA, SI, SU; š₃ expressed by signs ŠA, ŠI, ŠU, and a third sibilant, which we call š₄ (in order not to confuse it with the Semitic š₃), expressed by signs SÁ, SU₄, and perhaps ŠĚ. Of course my writing š₁, š₂, š₄ is intended simply to denote the existence of three different sibilants in Sumerian and is not intended to imply that the three Sumerian sibilants should be equated sound by sound with the three corresponding Semitic sibilants.

While different types of sibilants are thus more or less clearly indicated in signs for open syllables beginning with a sibilant and ending in a vowel, no such distinction is made in signs representing the type vowel plus sibilant, such as ÁŠ, IŠ, UŠ, in which the final sibilant is any of the three š phonemes. Our transliteration of the signs SAR, ŠUM, MUŠ follows Thureau-Dangin's system; in this type, too, the exact character of the sibilant was never indicated.

During the period of the 1st Dynasty of Babylon several important phonetic shifts took place both in Sumerian and Akkadian. That they must have begun even earlier can be concluded from the fact that the three sibilants of the Sargonic Period occur in free interchange in the Ur III Period. The picture that emerges in the Old Babylonian Period is that the Sargonic \check{s}_{1-2} and \check{s}_3 were coalesced into one sibilant \check{s} , expressed in the writing by the signs of the \check{s}_3 class, namely ŠA, ŠE, ŠI, ŠU. The voiceless sibilant \check{s} was expressed by the signs of the \check{s}_{1-2} and \check{s}_4 class, namely SA, SI, SU, SÁ, also SA₆, SAG, SIG₅, etc., while the corresponding voiced sibilant \check{s} was expressed by the signs ZA, ZI, ZU. All this was made possible by the phonetic shifts in Sumerian illustrated on the following chart.

	Before Old Babyl. Written Phoneme Sound		Old Babyl. Sound Shift	Old Babyl. and Later Phoneme Sound
BA	<u>b/p</u> <u>p</u>		<u>p</u> > <u>b</u> ^{1a)}	<u>b</u> <u>b</u>
PA	<u>p'</u> <u>p'</u>		<u>p'</u> > <u>p</u> ^{1b)}	<u>p</u> <u>p</u>
DA	<u>d/t</u> <u>t</u>		<u>t</u> > <u>d</u> ^{1a)}	<u>d</u> <u>d</u>
TA	<u>t'</u> <u>t'</u>		<u>t'</u> > <u>t</u> ^{1b)}	<u>t</u> <u>t</u>
GA	<u>g/k</u> <u>k</u>		<u>k</u> > <u>g</u> ^{1a)}	<u>g</u> <u>g</u>
KA	<u>k'</u> <u>k'</u>		<u>k'</u> > <u>k</u> ^{1b)}	<u>k</u> <u>k</u>
ZA	<u>z/s</u> <u>s</u>		<u>s</u> > <u>z</u> ^{1a)}	<u>z</u> <u>z</u>
SA	<u>s'</u> <u>s'</u> (= \check{s}_{1-2})		<u>s'</u> > <u>s</u> ^{1b), 3)}	<u>s</u> <u>s</u>
SÁ	<u>ž/š</u> <u>š</u> (= \check{s}_4) ²⁾		<u>š</u> > <u>s</u> (not <u>ž</u>) ^{1c), 3)}	<u>s</u> <u>s</u>
ŠA	<u>š'</u> <u>š'</u> (= \check{s}_3) ²⁾		<u>š'</u> > <u>š</u> ^{1d)}	<u>š</u> <u>š</u>

Footnotes to the chart:

- 1) Old Babylonian sound shifts: a) voiceless > voiced (p > b, t > d, k > g, s > z); b) aspirated voiceless > voiceless (p' > p, t' > t, k' > k, s' [= \check{s}_{1-2}] > s; c) fricative dental š [= \check{s}_4] >

- s, not š; d) another fricative dental (here symbolized by the requirements of pattern as) t' [= š₃] > fricative voiceless sibilant š.
- 2) Some sound shifts must have taken place even before the Sargonic Period: sound t (= š₄) is not clearly distinguished from s' (= š₁₋₂) in Sargonic. Sound (symbolized as) t' (= š₃) begins to be confused in the Sargonic Period with s' (= š₁₋₂).
- 3) Old Sumerian š₁₋₂ (written SA, SI, SU) and š₄ (written SÁ, ŠĒ, SU₄) became s in the standard Sumerian of the Old Babylonian Period. This may be reconstructed from the form of the late Sumerian loan words in Akkadian, such as DUB.ÚS.SA = tuppussû, IGI.SÁ = igisû, SAG.KUD = sankuttu, and many others. But in the Assyrian tradition the old Sumerian š remained š, as in š_u-bur, š_u-uk-kal, š_á-am, etc. Cf. Jacobsen, OIP LVIII 293f., making the observation but giving a different interpretation. The standard Sumerian š > s shift may be responsible for the sporadic cases of š > s found in Kassite Babylonian: Old Babylonian Šubartum > Kassite Subartum (in Assyrian throughout only Šubartum), Old Babylonian š_{uk}kallum > later s_{uk}kallum, Old Babylonian š_{in} > later Isin. *

3. General Remarks

In observing the usage of syllabic spelling in the Old Akkadian Period one is struck by its general consistency throughout the wide expanse of the Old Akkadian Empire. This uniformity can be observed not only in the official documents of the chancellery, but also in private letters and economic texts. Cf. such regular spellings as sá-lim (with sá), found in Akkad, Elam, Gasur, and Diyala, of i-ba-šè (with šè), found in Sumer, Gasur, and Diyala (with two exceptions spelled i-ba-se₁₁ in Diyala), of Im_x (DU)-da-lik (with Im_x), found in Akkad, Sumer, Elam, Gasur, and Diyala.

One of the remarks made by von Soden, AS p. 14, refers to the abnormally large number of homophonous signs. The truth of the matter is that homophony plays a very small role in Old Akkadian, as one can judge for himself by observing the use of the syllabic signs for vowels (pp. 24ff.) and for stops and sibilants (pp. 28ff. and

34ff.). No matter whether one accepts my interpretation of special signs for syllables with onset or release, as proposed above, pp. 25ff., or offers another interpretation, there is no way of taking the pairs BI and BÍ, MA and MÁ, I and Î, U and Ú to represent homophonous signs, since they do not as a rule interchange with each other. Even in the case of pairs of signs which interchange with each other, such as BU and PÙ, DU and TU, GU and KU, SA and SÁ, SU and SU₄, some arguments may be brought forth that the signs originally represented two different phonemes. Of course, in our aversion towards homophony we should not insist too much on the purity of any system, since the interchange of influences from various schools and areas may have sometimes provoked the existence of more than one sign for the same syllable. But such occurrences of homophony as do exist are rather rare in the older phases of Akkadian and do not begin to be amply attested until the latest phases of cuneiform writing.

Although theoretically there is full justification for polyphony in Sumerian logography, as there is in any other logo-syllabic writing, the polyphony of syllabic values is rare both in Sumerian and Akkadian. Clear cases of polyphony in Old Akkadian are LUM and NÚM; RI and (rarely) TAL; RÍ and (rarely) RU₉; AB and (rarely) ÈŠ; NI, Î, and LÍ; AN and (rarely) ÎL; BÍ and DÈ; WA, WI, WU; ŠI and LIM. But it is both interesting and important to note that out of 17 syllabic values which Deimel, ŠI, 3rd ed., lists for the sign UD, only one syllabic value ud/t/t can be safely assumed for the Sargonic Period. Similar conclusions can be drawn in respect to the values of the signs BE, BÍ, DAN, NAM, LUL, KUR, BU, UR, and a few others.

Outside of economic texts, which use a substantial number of logograms for the various classes of foods, objects, and beings, one can observe a decisive preference for syllabic spellings in public and private documents of the Sargonic Period. Such characteristic spellings as ma-dam, a-bí, be-lí, im-hur, i-na-da-an show that in this period even common words were regularly spelled syllabically, not logographically.

Outside of the final position in a word, as in ma-šá-lum, da-núm, the consonant + vowel + consonant type of syllabic values is

relatively rare in comparison with signs of the consonant + vowel or vowel + consonant types.

Writing of consonantal quality by means of double consonants is very rare in Old Akkadian. As against the typical spellings with single consonants in da-nu^m, da-na-at, sa-ra-at, du-mi-ki-im, u-ba-al, we find occasional spellings with double consonants, as in ad-da /atta/, da-ki-ba-an-ni, ib-ba-al-gi-it, te-ir-ri-iš, and regularly in the words um-mi, um-me, and uš-se₁₁.

Another method of indicating double consonants can be found in such spellings as sar-um /sarrum/, I-nin-um (beside I-nin-nu^m, ^p NN), -gar-ad /qarrād/, ^d il-at (beside il-la-at), Si-mur-um /Simurru^m/ (TMH V 151 rev.), Za-ar-um /Sarrum/ (beside Za-ar-ru-um), Lu-uh-iš-an (S. xii, beside Lu-uh-^hi-iš-sa-an, RA XXVIII 2), Tum-al (UEF III 1384 rev., beside Tum-ma-al^{KI}, passim). Cf. also the discussion in FM pp. 238f., and, in Old Babylonian, -dan-at = -dan-na-at listed in AOr XVIII/4 pp. 26f.

A third method of indicating double consonants appears in the spelling mi-i-tum /mi^{tt}um/ found in the Sumerian written dates of Gudea (MAD III 187). Parallels from a later period are found in the spelling li-i-ba /libba/ and ki-i-ta-am /kittam/, occurring in the inscription of Lipit-Ištar (Gadd, EDSA Pl. 3 BM 114683 i 18, ii 8).

Spellings using signs of the consonant + vowel + consonant type do not as a rule indicate double consonants. Thus writings I-sar-ru-um, Ú-da-mi-sar-ra-am, U-bar-ru-um, Li-bur-ri-im, im-hur-ru should properly be interpreted as I-sa(r)-ru-um, Ú-da-mi-sa(r)-ra-am, U-ba(r)-ru-um, Li-bu(r)-ri-im, im-hu(r)-ru. This spelling method is paralleled by another in which such names as are listed above are spelled I-sar-um, U-bar-um, and Li-bur-an-ni-. What these two methods of spelling indicate is first, the main basis, without any grammatical endings, such as išar or imhur, and then the grammatical endings spelled either with the repetition of the final consonant of the word, as in I-sar-ru-um, or without it, as in I-sar-um. The same method is exemplified in the custom of writing grammatical endings after the determinative, as in Iš-nun^{KI}-im (see above p. 22) and generally in Sumerian. Cf. also Kraus in Scritti in onore di Giuseppe Furlani I (1957) 103-8. Abnormal "broken" writings occur in Ì-lum-gur-ad /Ilum-qurād/, Pre-Sargonic, DINGIR-su-gur-ad

/Ilsu-qurād/, Ur III, and Tur-àm-ì-lí, etc. /Tûram-ilí/. Written double consonants which do not indicate double consonants (consonantal quantity), but a hiatus, pause (open juncture) are shown in the following examples: Ku-ru-ub-bi-la-ag beside Ku-ru-ub-ì-la-ag /Kurub-Ilag/, Sar-ru-um-mi-ì-lí beside Sar-ru-um-ì-lí /Šarrum-ilí/, I-sar-ra-ḫi beside I-sar-a-ḫi /Išar-aḫí/, Nu-úḫ-ḫi-DINGIR beside Nu-úḫ-DINGIR /Núḫ-ilum/, A-bu-um-mi-LUGAL beside A-pum-i-sar /Abum-išar/, Ma-at-ti-ì-lí beside Ma-at-ì-lí /Mat-ilí/, En-nu-um-mi-lí beside En-num-ì-lí /Ennum-ilí/, etc. From the later period we can quote Te-ḫi-ip-pa-pu /Tehip-apu/ in NPN pp. 151f. Similar is the case of spellings in which not a pause but an aleph or the like is indicated, as in Ìr-ra-am-^dDa-gan /Ir²am-Dagān/, Ìr-rí-^dDa-gan (beside spellings Ìr-e- from R²₄²7), Ìr-ri-ib, Ìr-ri-íb (beside spellings Ìr-e-ib, I-ri-ib, etc., from R²₃B²).

Writing of vocalic quantity is attested only in Ḷa-wa-a-ti and uš-da-a-bí-la.

C. AUXILIARY MARKS

Under auxiliary marks we include all those signs which did not have any exact correspondences in the language but were used as added help in the understanding of the writing. The two main classes are the unpronounced determinatives, discussed above pp. 22f., and the punctuation marks.

The main punctuation mark in all the fully developed writings appears in the division between words, either in a concrete form, such as a line, a wedge, or a case, or in a zero form, such as an empty space.

The Sumerian writing as originally constructed required the enclosing of each word, or rather of a small unit which may have been considered as one word by the Sumerians, in a case. This principle is still followed to a large extent in the monumental inscriptions of the Sargonic Period. Thus besides single words, such as Na-ra-am-^dEN.ZU, da-núm, LUGAL, ki-ib-ra-tim, ar-ba-im, we have compounds, such as 10 LAL 1 KAS+X, in MU 1, sar-rí-su-nu 3, in u-mi-su, in AMAR.DA^{KI}, ša DUB (YOS I 10). But inconsistencies frequently appear due to space conditions in the case of constructions written

with many signs or even short constructions written with large signs. Thus we find É ^d En-líl in one case in BE I 2, but in two cases in BE I 1; šu DUB šu-a in one case in MDP X Pl. 3, 1, but in two cases in MDP VI Pl. 2, 1. Cf. also P. Naster, "La ligne double dans le Code de Hammurabi" in AOr XVII/2 pp. 205-209.

Considerably more leeway in word division can be found in Sargonic sources on clay tablets, such as letters and economic texts. In these texts, the original case developed into a full horizontal line, in which one to three words could appear, depending on the length of the line. The words within a line are never separated. Only in the Ari-š^{en} inscription (RA IX Pl. I) do we find a division mark in the form of a vertical line, which occasionally serves to separate some words.

Beside horizontal division lines used to separate the lines from each other, a double line is often used in economic texts to separate various entries, as in MAD I 53, 163, etc., or to separate itemized entries from the total, as in MAD I 273, 285, etc. Instead of a double line a large empty space often serves the same purpose, as in MAD I 271, 289, etc. Both double lines and empty spaces are found e.g. in MAD I 163, 206, and 326.

A special mark in the form of the PAB sign is used to check off various entries in a list. Its function is that of our modern check mark.

The custom of using check marks begins in the Pre-Sargonic Period (Nikolski, Dok. I 41, 52, misinterpreted as "Zusammenfassung dieser kur-Leute" by Deimel in Orient. XXXIV 41; PBS IX 83; TMH V 11, 39, 44; Orient. XXI 65), finds extensive use in the Sargonic Period (RTC 96; FM 33; HSS X 51, 187, 188; MAD I 86, 106, 232; etc.), and it begins to die out during the Ur III Period (Jean, ŠA LXXVIII; Nies, UDT 58; Pinches AT 64; Nikolski, Dok. II 264; Orient. VI 60). A somewhat parallel use of the PAB sign can be observed in TCL XI 156 in the Isin-Larsa Period and in the omen text CT XXXIX 38. The same function is apparently accomplished by an oblique wedge in a text published in Fara III 28 (cf. also p. 9*) and by marks in the form of circles and half-circles in the economic texts of the Kassite Period (cf. BE XIV pp. 16f.). *

Entirely unique in Old Akkadian is the occurrence of a single

oblique wedge in the case of ī-lī-~~ā~~-hi (MAD I 302 rev.). The second part of the name being written below and to the right of the first part, an oblique wedge is added to show that a-hi belongs with ī-lī and is not to be considered a separate word. The use of double oblique wedges in the same function is known from later periods at Nuzi (HSS XIV Pl. 103 No. 249:10), Alalakh, and Ugarit.

D. SIGNS

A few general remarks can be made on two formal features of Old Akkadian as differing from later periods.

The distinction between horizontal, vertical, and oblique forms is not fully established in the case of the following signs: the sign AŠ (Syllabary No. 1), the sign TAB (Syllabary No. 90), the sign I (Syllabary No. 103), the sign EŠ (Syllabary No. 275). Cf. also the discussion in Thureau-Dangin, *RÉC* p. 21f. No. 119.

One of the hitherto unobserved characteristics of cuneiform writing is the frequent interchange of signs for which a priori two different readings can be assumed. As can be tested on the basis of many copies and original inscriptions, the interchange of such similar signs as HU and RI is not due to a misreading on the part of a modern copyist but forms an inherent part of the system. Cf. the following cases:

Copied RI for HU: A-RI-ti and A-HU-ti (both passim in Deimel, Fara II p. 19*, and other occurrences at Fara); LA.BUR.ŠIR^{KI}.RI (PBS V 34 ii) for LA.BUR.ŠIR^{KI} HU, in Sargonic; RI-wa-wa (TCL II 5539 tablet and seal; BE III 77; 147; etc.) for HU-wa-wa (Orient. XXIII 1570 passim); BA.TAB-duh-RI-um for BA.TAB-duh-hu-um (MAD III 102); ARÁD-RI-la (YOS IV 311 rev.) for ARÁD-hu-la, all in Ur III. *

Copied HU for RI: GIS^Š zi-HU-núm (TMH V 146) for GIS^Š zi-ri-núm; Si-da-ba-HU (ITT II/2 3122) for Si-da-ba-RI (ITT II/1 p. 35, 4640), in Sargonic; HU-ši-in (Reisner, TUT 192) for Ri-ši-in (R³₄⁷); Dah-ša-HU (ITT V p. 55, 9835; p. 60, 9951) for Dah-ša-RI (/Tahš-atal/, Gelb, HS p. 111); HU-ba-ga-da (CT VII 27, 18376 rev. i) for Ri-ba-ga-da (KD?, passim); Lugal-má-gur₈-HU (2 NT 726 rev. i) for Lugal-má-gur₈-ri (Orient. XXIII 2155 passim); Lugal-nam-tar-HU (2 NT 688) perhaps for Lugal-nam-tar-ri, all in Ur III.

Copied DA for KAB: Na-DA-tum (CT V 29ff. passim and elsewhere) for Na-kab-tum (passim), in Ur III; A-DA-še-in (AnOr XII 278 v 10) for A-kap-še-en (ITT III 6545 ii). Cf. also DA-ru-ru and KAB-ru-ru in MAD I p. 189.

Copied ZA for A: passim in Fara and Pre-Sargonic; cf. also ZA-wa-an (MDP X Pl. 3, 1a and 2) for Awan; su₄-ZA (ZA IV 406) for su₄-a, both in Sargonic; Be-lí-ZA-rí-ik (ITT III 5241) for Be-lí-a-rí-ik; EN.LÍL^{KI}-ZA (CT XXI 27, 90056) for EN.LÍL^{KI}-a, both in Ur III.

Copied SA for É: ^dUTU-SA for ^dUTU-É (both passim in MAD I); SA-^dSi-bí for É-^dSi-bí (both in Nikolski, Dok. I p. 104, and De Genouillac, TSA p. 110, Pre-Sargonic).

Copied ZU for SU: Gír-ZU^{KI} for Gír-su^{KI} (both in Pre-Sargonic texts from Lagash); Ba-lu-ZU (MAD I) for Ba-lu-su; PÙ.ŠA-ZU (MAD I) for PÙ.ŠA-su. Copied SU for ZU perhaps in Be-la-su-nu (BE I Pl. VII ii) for Be-la-zu-nu; Zu-SU (MAD I) for Zu-zu.

Other possible attestation of confusion of signs similar in form may be found in the case of BAR and MAŠ, BAR and ME, ŠUL and DA, and IB and UR. The examples are not so clear and they cannot be checked on tablets which are at my disposal. Some of the examples taken from copies may be due to modern misreadings and miscopies.

E. SYLLABARY

On the following pages is a list of Akkadian syllabic values as they were used in the Old Akkadian Period. Occasionally Sumerian values are listed, especially when thought important for the illustration of Akkadian syllabic usages.

References to occurrences are not given, since they can easily be found in the Glossary, now published as MAD III. Only occurrences which could not be listed in the Glossary -- mostly geographic and divine names without a clear Semitic etymology -- are entered in the Syllabary with references.

For all abbreviations consult MAD III.

Regarding the arrangement of the list, the following points should be noted:

The numerical order of the signs is that of Wolfram von Soden,

Das akkadische Syllabar (Roma, 1948). Signs not listed in von Soden are entered in the Syllabary with additions of a, b, etc.

Signs quoted after numbers appear in their New Assyrian forms.

The signs are transliterated in two ways, in capitals and in lower case letters, e.g. BA ba, pá (under No. 4). The first gives the form in which my transliterations of Old Akkadian generally appear. The second gives the syllabic values in which these signs may function. Thus my transliteration of Be-lí-ba-ni, I-ba-lí-is can be expressed as Be-lí-ba-ni, I-pá-lí-is by anybody who wishes to do so.

Syllabic values ending in a stop or sibilant are noted as AG ag or AZ az, it being taken for granted that AG can stand for ag, ak, aq, and AZ for az, as, aš.

The occurrences are listed in two columns: the first column quotes those from the Pre-Sargonic (noted as PSarg.) and Sargonic Periods (not otherwise noted); the second column those from Ur III.

1. ▶
AŠ aš

This sign appears in the form of an oblique, vertical, or horizontal wedge in the spelling of Ašširgi (or Ešširgi?) as:

^d 𐎠 -šir-gi₄ (REC No. 14 and an unpubl. Lagash tablet in the Istanbul Museum)

^d 𐎠 -šir-gi₄ (Louvre AO 11254 rev., unpubl.)

^d 𐎠 -šir-gi₄ (OIP XIV 96, collated, and in several unpubl. texts from Adab)

Always a horizontal wedge:

Ī-lí-aš-ra-ni

Li-bur-ni-aš

Ša-lim-ni-aš (cf. Ša-lim-ni-a-aš in PBS XI/1 p.

52, OB)

Eš ₄ eš ₄	<p>Oblique, vertical, or horizontal wedge in the spelling of Eštar (older Aštar?) as:</p> <p>𐎠 -dar (MO B ii; C xi; etc.)</p> <p>𐎡 -dar (RTC 53 ii; 202; etc.)</p> <p>𐎢^d -dar (Deimel, Fara III 110)</p> <p>𐎣 -dar (LB 929:2, unpubl.)</p> <p>Cf. also PN 𐎠 -pum, 𐎡 -pum, Iš-pū-um (° ŠE?), and GN 𐎠 -na-na-ak^{KI} (MO C xv)</p>	<p>Apparently a "Winkelhaken," not an oblique wedge: Eš₄ -dar (Mies, UDT 91 vi; 131; etc.)</p>
[RUM rum	<p>Oblique, vertical, or horizontal wedge in Sum. Ū.RUM (Nikolski, Dok. I 61 iii; 76 iii; 94 vi; 95 iii; 155 iv; 311 iii, all PSarg.; ITT I 1448 i; 1449 ii)</p>	<p>Contrary to Ungnad, MAS p. 13, and von Soden, AS No. 1, the syllabic value rum is not attested in Ur III; instead of Li-bur-ni-rum read Li-bur-ni-aš; Za-ki-rum is OB; instead of NIM-Ši-ku-rum^{KI}-me in ITT IV p. 80, 7907, read possibly NIM-Ši-ma!-aš^{KI}-me]</p>
DIL dil		<p>Only in Dil-da-ba^{KI} (TCL V 6041 iii) compared with Di-il-da-ba (AJSL XXXIII 240, OB; etc.)</p>

2.

HAL ḫal	<p>ḫal-wa-ḫi-i[š^{KI}] (Iraq VII 66)</p>	<p>ḫal-ḫal-lum aš-ḫal-lum Igi-ḫal-lum (Orient. XLVII 455) = Igi-ḫa-lum (CT XXXII 20 ii+)</p>
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3. 

MUG mug Tu-muq-su (perhaps Ur III) ^dNin-mug(-ga) (AnOr XIX
Muk-da-an^{KI} (BIN VIII 144) No. 455)

4. 

BA ba Be-lí-ba-ni ba-la-ti-šú
-ba-lum ír-ra-ba-ni
u-ba-al
pá ba-la-ag -i-ba-la-aḡ
I-ba-lí-is I-ba-lí-is

5. 

ZU zu mu-za-zu (Z³Z) Šu-zu-bí (Z³ZB)
Lu-zu-zum Zu-zu
sú li-zu-ḡa Sar-ru-zu-
zu-zu-la-an nu-zu-ḡu-um
ḡu-zu-zi-iš
ḡú wu-zu-iš I-zu-ur-
li-zu-ur Zu-la-lum
im-ḡa-zu

6. 

SU šú₁₁ su-lum Su-mi-id-DINGIR
ik-su-tu -il-su
uz-ni-su Ša-su-ru-um^{KI} (YOS IV 91,
date)

8. 

BALA bala Bala-ga (HSS X)
pala Gi-núm-bala compared with DINGIR-bala compared with
Gi-núm-ba-la DINGIR-ba-la

9. 

GÍR gír Gír-su^{KI} Gír-su^{KI}
qir_x? Su?-gír-a-bí (MDP XIV 6
rev. ii)

11. 

TAR tar

dar_x Su-mu-tar (D³₆R)

Ti-rí-tar

tar

12. 

AN an

i-na-da-an

Ma-an-ki-be-lí

Ma-an-iš-tu-su

ga-an-núm /kannum/

İL il

u-gi-il

tu-gi-il

i-lí-il-la-at

15. 

KA ka

Contrary to Ungnad, MAS
p. 9, and von Soden, AS
p. 32, the syllabic
value ka is not attested
in Sargonic; Ka-za-lu^{KI}
only in late copies of
Rîmuš (PBS V 34 xviff.),
original texts have Ga-
za-lu^{KI} (MO). The only
possibility in late
Sargonic is Ka-za-búm
(RA VIII 158 AO 5657;
Fish, CST p. 182 No. 8)
compared with the GN
Kazabu of later date *

Only in Ka-za-lu^{KI}

A-da-ka-al-šú-[um]? (TKL)

PU_x pu_x bu_x

KA-su-su compared
with Pù-su-su (both
MAD I)

KA-zí-a compared with Pù-
zi-a (B³₅)

KA-ki-ni-iš (BGN)

Cf. also below

GIŠ³ KA-ga-núm /bukannum/

Cf. also below

PI ₄	pi ₄ , bi _x	A-pi ₄ -sál ^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL IV 70ff.) Ú-KA-KA (MAD I) compared with Ú-bí-bí (OIP XIV 48 i) or Ú-pù-pù (TCL V 6039 rev. iii, Ur III) Ú-KA-ma-tum (MAD I) compared with Ú-bi-mu-ú-tum (YOS IV 2, Ur III). Doubtful Cf. also above	A-pi ₄ -sál ^{KI} Za-an-na-KA compared with Za-an-na-bi (ZNB) Á-KA-la-núm compared with Á-bí-la-núm (P ₁ P ₆ L) KA-la-LUM compared with Bu-la-LUM or Bí-la-LUM (BLL) A-KA-da-ab /Abí-tâb/ or /Abu-tâb/ Cf. also above
PUM _x	pum _x , bum _x	Ír-e-KA compared with Ír-e-pum (R ₃ B?) LUGAL-KA compared with LUGAL-pum (P)	
ZÚ	zú	Zú-ga-gi ₄ -ip (PSarg., king)	KA-úr-ba-tu-um compared with Zu-úr-ba-ti ^{KI} (ZRB?)
	su ₁₁	Pù-KA-núm compared with Pù-zu-núm, Pù-zu-nu-um (PSN) KA-ba-lum /supālum/ Cf. also KA.LUM ^{KI} (RTC 83; HSS X 191 ii; ZA XLII 41:37) with Zu-lum ^{KI} (MDP XIV 33 rev. i) and suluppum	Pù-KA-núm (PSN) Pù-KA-na-a (PSN) pù-KA-lum (PSL?) KA-ga-lum compared with Zu-ga-lum (SKL?) KA-ga-lí compared with Zu-ga-lí, Zu-ga-li (SKL?)
	su _x		^d KA-úr-mu (ŞRM, Gudea)
ZUR _x	zur _x		Pù-KA-Eš-dar (PZR) Pù-KA-ra (PZR?) Cf. also No. 87

17.  and 
PUM bum Be-lí-a-pum
Gal-pum /Kalbum/
Sa-pum^{KI} (S. xii)

	pum	La-gi-pum Iš-dup-pum	
PÙ	bù	Li-pù-ru-um pù-zé-num (BŠN) URUDU HA.PÙ.DA (HBD?) Pù-la-lí (DP 137 iv, PSarg., BLL?)	Cf. under BA ₁₁ (below)
	pù	Pù-uz-ru-sa Pù-su-GI	Šu-pù-ul-tum Pù-su-ki-in Pù-zu-nu-um (PSN)
PI _x	pi _x		Pi _x -ša-ḫa-lum, Pi _x -ša-ḫa- li/lí (PŠH, reading PÙ. ŠA-ḫa-lum, etc., also possible) E-te-AL-pi _x - ^d Da-gan (P, reading E-te-AL-pù- ^d Da- gan is less plausible)
BA ₁₁	ba ₁₁	ba ₁₁ -ú-la-ti	Šu-gu-ba ₁₁ -núm (ŠKB) Ba ₁₁ -lu(1)-lu(1) (Legrain, TRU 301 rev.) compared with Ba-lu-lu (CT XXXII 34 ii) or Bu-lu-lu (CT XXXII 50 rev.) Ba ₁₁ -ba-ti (Barton, HLC III Pl. 128, 290 rev.) compared with Ba-ba-ti (Legrain, TRU 176) or Bu-ba-ti (BIN V 106:4) Ba ₁₁ -sal-la ḫur-sag MAR.TU (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 70 vi, Gudea; Gelb, AJSL LIII 73)

18. BA₅ ba₅Ba₅-ti (BIN VIII p. 32)ba₅-lu-ḫumcompared with Ba-ti
and Bāt-ti (ibid.)ba₅-lu-ḫu-um and ba₅-
lu-ḫum21. 

NAG nag

Nak-su^{KI} (TMH V 122; RTC
99; 136; 176)Nak-su^{KI} (TCL II 5488; V
5674 ii; etc.)DINGIR-nak-túm (NQD?, UET
III 1046 seal)

Šu-nak-da (NQD?)

22. 

RÍ rí

Ma-rí^{KI}

-a-rí-ik

Su-ba-rí-ù (MAD I)

^dḫa-bu-rí-tum

Rí-ig-mu-um

RU₉ ru₉sar-ru₉-dam and sar-ru₉-
ti-su (late copies)^dZa-za-ru₉ compared with^dZa-za-ru (ŠRSR)^dNa-ru₉-ti (MDP II p.
63 ii)Si-lu-ga-ru₉-ud (MO A ix)

[ERI eri

There is no evidence for the syllabic value eri in the
Sarg. and Ur III Periods (proposed by Thureau-Dangin
in RA XXXI 83f.)]Cf. also Ú-URU-a^{KI} under No. 23c23a. URU+KÁR? ru_xOnly in Gu-URU+KÁR?-ub-
^dUTU (KRB)

23b. URU+GU gur(u)₅

Only in DINGIR-URU+GU-ub
(KRB) and \dot{U} -URU+GU^{KI}
(CT VII 27b rev. 11, 17)

23c. 

URU+A ru_x^d Na-ru_x-de (MDP XI p. 3
i, ii)

ru_x-tu-ni-ri (*ibid.* p. 9
iv twice, Flamite)

[s]ar-ru_x-uz-zu(m)

(u)ru_x URU+A^{KI}, \dot{U} -URU+A-a^{KI}, URU+A-a^{KI}, \dot{U} -URU-a^{KI} in PSarg.,
Sarg., and Ur III (Gelb, HS p. 34 n. 82). Cf. also
URU+A-a^{KI} = URU+ Δ ^{KI} (Sollberger, Corpus des inscr.
"roy." présarg. de Lagaš, Ent. 76 = Ent. 77). For
URU+A = uru_x cf. now Falkenstein in ZA LII (1957) 70
n. 2

24. GÂL u_x

The sign GÂL is often
confused with the signs
URU and URU+A

The word for South is
written IM.GÂL (PBS XV
35; ZA LI 52, both Ur
III) or IM.U₅ (passim)

For GÂL = u_x cf. now Falken-
stein in ZA LII (1957)
69ff.

GÂL-ba-a PA.TE.SI A-dam-
dun^{KI} (Legrain, TRU 24;
107; 277; Nikolski,
Dok. II 483) compared
with \dot{U} -ba-a PA.TE.SI A-
dam-dun^{KI} (Legrain, TRU
179; 384; ITT V 6774;
JAOS XXXIII 29)
^dŠa-GÂL-ša (AnOr VII 79;
Fish, MCS I 56) com-
pared with ^dŠa- \dot{u} -ša
(Nikolski, Dok. II 316),
and Ur-^dŠa-GÂL-ša (UET
III 1351 ii; Barton,
HLC II Pl. 60 iv) com-
pared with Ur-^dŠa-u-ša
(CT X 28 ii 16). Cf.

also Gemé-^{dx}Ša-GĀL(wr.
U+URU)-ša (RTC 399 ii,
v), Gemé-^{dx}Ša-GĀL(wr.
URU)-ša (RTC 400 ii,
iii; ITT III 6543 i),
and Gemé-^{dx}Ša-GĀL-ša
(ITT III 6520; UET III
1034 rev. i; 1351 ii;
1415; Reisner, TUT 154
iv; 158 x; etc.). Also
GIS^xŠA.GĀL.ŠA (OIP XI
132 ii, OB)

GANAM lú-GĀL-um, SILA₄
lú-GĀL-um, UDU lú-GĀL-
um (Orient. XXII 11,
26, 38), regularly writ-
ten with GĀL, not URU

25. 

İR	ir	ir-e-pum (R ₃ B?)	İR-e-ib
		ir-ku-zu	İR-ra-
		ir-am-	
	er	^d Be-la-at-Te-ir-ra-ba-an	İR-ri-šum

25a. 

İR ₁₁	ir ₁₁	Only in ir ₁₁ -ti-ab	İR ₁₁ -e-ib
			İR ₁₁ -e-GĪN.LAL

27. 

LA	la	i-la-ak	be-la-ti-šu
		La-gi-bu-um	La-gi-bu-um

29. 

MAḪ	maḫ	maḫ-ri-iš	Ša-al-maḫ, Sa-al-maḫ, and
		ī-lī-maḫ-ri	Sal-maḫ / Šalm-aḫ/

30. 
 (old )

TU	tu	Tu-gul-tim	-tu-gul-ti
		Tu-li-id-	Tu-li-id-
	dú	iš-tu-ud	-tu-gul
		im-tu-ud	tu-lu-bu-um
			Ši-tu-ri
	tú	na-tu	
		li-iš-tu-ru-nim	
		tu-ur ₁ -da	

GUR₈ kur₉
 (old )

GIS₈ zi-gur₈-ru-um compared
 with GIS₈ zi-ku-ru-um
 (SKR)

Zi-gur₈-da (SKR)

Ba-si-in-GUR₈-ri-li (UET
 III 1410). Meaning
 unknown

GUR₈-gu-LUM (PN, AO 11273,
 11350)

31. 

LI	li	li-li-am	Li-ša-núm
		i-li-ik	Li-bur

LI e_x? LI-lu-ul-dan IUCAL A-ga-
 de^{KI} (AOF X 281) com-
 pared with E-lu-lu,
 king of Akkad. Very
 doubtful; cf. Gelb, AJSL
 LIII 38. If LI = e_x is
 correct, then this value
 should be compared with
 LI = è(n) in Sum.; cf.
 Poebel, ZA XXXVIII 81ff.

32. ~~A~~

PAB pa₄ [Only in pa₄-šiš, to be
read preferably as logo-
gram PA(B).ŠIŠ]

ba_x

PAB-ti-um compared with
ba-ti-um (BT??)

34a. ~~A~~ ~~BT~~

PAB+E pa₅ PAB+E-Ti-bí-ra^{KI} (ITT I
p. 2, 1051; A 725) and
PAB+E-Ti-bi(r)₅-ra^{KI}
(A 7122, unpubl., Entemena,
quoted in Poebel, AS XIV
48f.) = Bad-tibira

^dPAB+E-ú-e (AnOr XIX No.
528) = ^dPAB-ú-e (No. 530)

35. ~~A~~ ~~BT~~

MU mu mu-sa-lum
i-mu-ru

Mu-tum-
Na-mu-ra-zu

[I(A)₅ i(a)₅]

Cf. p. 21]

36. ~~A~~

SÁL šál sál-na-at
A-pi₄-sál^{KI}
Ki-sál-la^{KI}
Sál-mu-um (Met.
86.11.134, from
Dr. Sollberger)

Sál-la-AN (Barton, HLC II
Pl. 89 viii)
A-pi₄-sál^{KI}, A-pi₄-sál-
la^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LIII
39; LV 71)

^{ÍD}Sál-la and compounds
Da-sál-la^{KI} and Ki-sál-
la (Gelb, AJSL LV 79,
and with correction
Schneider, Le Muséon
LXII 2ff.)

QA ka₄

Only in Ma-at-qa^{KI}
(Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p.
176 No. XVIII), if not to
be read as ma-at NIM^{KI}

39. 

GIL gil En-gil-sa (MO)
 Cf. also [....].-ma-gil
 (HSS X 33 vi)

41. 

RU ru e-ru-ub
 i-mu-ru
 ru-up-šum

Nu-ru-um
 Ku-ru-ub-

ŠUB šub

Only in Te-šup-še-la-aḫ
 (AnOr VII 44:9; Gelb,
 HS p. 111). However,
 if the name is Elamite,
 not Hurrian (cf. Šim-
 še-la-aḫ in ITT V 6787),
 the reading Te-ru-še-
 la-aḫ may be preferred

*

42. 

BE be be-lí
 i-be-al
 It-be-um
 pi Ša-aḫ-be-DINGIR (ŠTP)

-be-lí

43. 

NA na i-na-da-an
 -da-na-at

na-da-ni-iš
 -da-na-at

44. 

ŠIR šir Only in ^dAš-šir-gi₄ (cf.
 No. 1)

^dAš-šir-gi₄ (BE III 13,
 seal)

ŠÜR šür Perhaps in A-šür^{KI} at
 Gasur, if not A-šir^{KI}

45. 

KUL	kul	Û.KUL (HSS III 40 v, FSarg., a profession) Kul-ab ₄ ^{KI} (cf. No. 128a and Falkenstein, Topographie von Uruk p. 31)	Û.KUL (Ward, CPM No. 61; Delaporte, CCL I T 177; etc.)
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46. 

TI	ti	Ip-ti- -i-mi-ti	Ip-ti- î-lí-iš-ti-gal
	dî	a-ti ti-ni li-ti-in	i-ti-in Da-a-ti (D ³ D) Ti-ma-at-
	tî	i-ti-ru Ip-ti-ru-um	Ba-la-ti I-ti-ib- (T ³ B)

47. 

MĀŠ	māš	māš-ga-ni māš-lí-um ^{1D} A-māš-ti-ak (MO)	māš-hu-um Māš-gán ^{KI}
(old )			
BAR	bar	a-bar-ti	U-bar-tum
(old )		U-bar-tum	
	pār		

49. 

NU	nu	Nu-ru-um iš-ku-nu	Nu-ru-um Ma-nu-um-
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50. 

MĀŠ	māš	māš-lí-um Ki-māš ^{KI} (Nikolski, Dok. II 83)	Ki-māš ^{KI} (TMH n.F. I/II 262 rev.)
-----	-----	---	--

52. ~~𒄠𒄡~~

𒄠	hu	hu-bu-lum	Hu-bu-ul
		A-hu-	A-hu-

53. ~~𒄠𒄡𒄢~~

U ₅	u ₅	Dul-lugal-u ₅ -a ^{KI} (ITT I 1100) compared with Dul-lugal-ù-a ^{KI} (Chiera, STA 10 iii, v, Ur III) Cf. also No. 24 for IM.U ₅	Cf. the month name U ₅ . Bi ^{HU} .KÚ with UB. Bi ^{HU} .KÚ (e.g., UET III p. 278), etc.
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54. ~~𒄠𒄡𒄢~~

NAM	nam	ha-ra-nam	na-da-nam
		nam-ha-ru	
		i-ti-nam	

BIR ₅	bir ₅	Bir ₅ -ha-šum and Bir ₅ - ha-sum (PR ⁵ Š) li-iš-bir ₅ (late copies) PAB+E-Ti-bi(r) ₅ -ra ^{KI} (Entemena, cf. No. 34a) E-bir ₅ -mu-bí compared with E-bi-ir-mu-bí (PR)	Bir ₅ -ha-šum compared with Bi-ir-ha-šum! (PR ⁵ Š) *
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SIM	šim	E-bir ₅ -mu-bí PA.TE.SI Su- sim ^{KI} (MDP XIV No. 76 and p. 5) compared with E- bir ₅ -mu-bí GĪR.NITAĪ ma- ti NIM ^{KI} (MDP XIV p. 6)	Za-rí-gum PA.TE.SI Su- sim ^{KI} (Oppenheim, CCTE pp. 70 and 267) com- pared with Za-rí-iq PA. TE.SI INNIN.ERIN ^{KI} (RTC 325)
-----	-----	---	--

(v)
sin_x

Sollberger suggests, in
JCS X (1956) 24, the
reading Su-sin_x-na
(Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p.
18 vi 10, Eannatum) for
"su-na-nam"

55. >YK<

IG	ig	li-li-ik	Ik-ru-ub-É-a
		Iq-bí-	Iq-bí-

*

59. >YK<

ZI	zi	uš-zi-iz	Zi-ik-ru-u[m]
	śí	Zi-im-tum (² ₆ SM)	Zi-im-tum
		ḥu-zu-zi-iš	-ḥa-zi-is
	śí	ḥa-zi-núm	-zi-li
		-na-zi-ir	zi-im-tum (šMD)
		u-zi-ip	E-zi-tum

60. >YK<

GI	gi		gi-ra-núm
	kí	i-gi-ru-uš	-gi-in
		ib-ba-al-gi-it	
		-gi-in	
		u-gi-íl	
		iš-bi-gi (šPK)	
	kè	id-gi-e- (copy)	
	qí	íl-ip-gi	La-gi-bu-um
		La-gi-pum	
		íl-gi-ma	

61. >YK<

RI	ri	A-ri-ik-	I-za-ri-ik
		tab-ri-um	Ri-iš-be-lí
		ki-sa-ma-ri	
TAL	tal	tal-li-ik and it-tal-ku	ḥa-š-ba-tal (Gelb, HS p.
		Tal-ḥa-tim ^{KI} (UET I 274	110)
		ii, copy)	tal-gu-ut (LQT)
		Tal-mu-uš ^{KI} (RA IX 34	Tal-muš ^{KI} (Nies, UDT 92)
		rev. iii, copy)	

63. NUN nun Iš-nun^{KI} Ās-nun^{KI} and Ās-nun-na^{KI}63a. TŪR tūr Only in tūr?-ra-tim (CM) Tum-tūr^{KI} (Nikolski, Dok. II 161; etc.)64. KAB kab kap-tur₄-ru A-kap-še-en (ITT III 6545
(old ) GIS na-ar-kab-tum ii) and A-kap(wr. DA)-
še-in (AnOr XII 278 v)qáb kab-lí-um kab-la-tum (BIN V 55)
kab-la-su Na-kab-tum

gáb na-kab, cf. No. 137a

HŪB húb húp-sa-šum
(old ) Húp-nim^{KI} (HSS X 92)

HŪB.DU rig₇ In SAG.HŪB.DU = SA(G).RIG₇ of the PSarg. votive inscriptions (cf. above p. 2) and in the spellings of the GN URU.SAG.PA.HŪB.DU^{KI} (passim in Sarg. and Ur III). Cf. also the rare spellings of URU.SAG.SAL.HŪB.DU^{KI} (TMH V 40 ii; 64 i; 110 rev.; 211 ii, PSarg.?); URU.SAG.PA.HŪB^{KI} (RTC 113 rev., Sarg.); URU.SAG.HŪB^{KI} (CT VII 46b rev., Ur III); URU.SAG.PA.SAL.HŪB.DU^{KI} (Nikolski, Dok. II 197, Ur III); URU.SAG.PA.SAL.HŪB^{KI} (Reisner, TUT 200 rev., Ur III); URU.SAG.SAL.HŪB^{KI} (ITT V 6799, Ur III). Cf. also the discussion of the GN by M. Lambert in RA XLVII 11-15

67. 

GAD qid Only in NA.GAD(A) = nāqidum in PSarg., Sarg., and Ur III

67a.  (REC 180)

AKKIL A syllabic value required in:
Da-AKKIL (RTC 91 rev. ii; 122;
A 696 twice)
AKKIL-zé-a (RTC 249 rev. i)

GÁN E-AKKIL-tim (MAD I 122)
 Kun-AKKIL (ITT I 1468; HSS X
 217:8)

68. 

TIM dim

š̃i-iq-tim

tim ki-ib-ra-tim

ki-ib-ra-tim

ma-tim

ṭim

69. 

MUN mun

mun-tum (MT?)

mun-tum (MT?)

la-mun?(wr. TIM)-dam

(MDP XIV 90:4)

GA.MUN (KMN)

70. 

AG ag

i-la-ak

Ma-ag-ra-tum^{KI} (GRN)

aq-bí-

-da-ak-la-ak-š̃um (TKL)

71. 

EN en

en-ma

En-nam-

En-bu-DINGIR

A-ka-p-š̃e-en (ITT III 6545

En-na-núm

ii)

73. 

SUR š̃ur

A-sur-DINGIR (MDP XIV 30

Ki-sur-ra^{KI}

ii; 77)

Sur-gu-la^{KI} (MDP XIV 13)74. SUH š̃uh or š̃uk_x

Only in ^dBe-la-at-Suh-nir
 (AnOr XIX No. 52) com-
 pared with ^dNIN-š̃uk-nir
 (TA 1931, 326, OB, and
 Bab. IV 248 Pl. V, OB)

76. ~~𒌆𒌆𒌆~~SA ša₁₀

Li-sa-núm
li-sa-me-id
tu-sa-bu
ma-sa-ak-sa

sa-am-sa-tum
Sa-al-maḥ /Šalm-aḥ/
Ma-sa-tum^{KI} (MŠD?)
Bí-sa-aḥ- (PŠH)
Sa-bu-um^{KI} and sa-bí-tum

77. ~~𒌆𒌆𒌆~~

GÁN gán

(old ~~𒌆𒌆𒌆~~)

kán Maš-gán^{KI}
Šá-gán-UR.SAG (HSS X)

Maš-gán^{KI}

KÁR kár(a) ĩ-lí-kára-bí /Ilí-karābī/
(old ~~𒌆𒌆𒌆~~) or ĩ-lí-kár-bí /Ilí-

qarbī/
Šu-kár-ri (HSS X)

Cf. also KR? in MAD III

148f.

Kár(a)-ḥar^{KI} (cf. Gelb,
HS p. 57)

79. ~~𒌆𒌆𒌆~~

GÚ gú

^dGú-lá (Deimel, Fara II 1
ix, PSarg.)
-^dGú-la (RTC 98)
Gú-da-mi-šum^{KI} (HSS X)

-^dGú-lá (Orient. XLVII
47 rev.)

ku_xGÚ.DU₈.A^{KI}GÚ.DU₈.A^{KI}

qú

Gú-d[a]-šum

-gú-ra-ad

80. ~~𒌆𒌆𒌆~~

DUR dur

Dur-Ib-la^{KI} (Nikolski,
Dok. I 10)

Dur-Ib-la^{KI} (A 3206; 4327)

²Ā.DUR- compared with
²Ā.DUR₅ (²DR?)

túr

I-dur-

I-dur-DINGIR

Wa-dur

Dur-ra-ĩ-lí

Šu-Dur-ũl

Šu-Dur-ũl

tur

82. LÂL lâl
lâ(1)RUL? rul?, run?, rum_x?

A-da-lâl

Ī-lâ(1)-lum and Ī-la-lum
(both in RA IX 56)From comparison of Šu-
Dur-ûl (TMH n.F. I/II
24) = Šu-Tu-LÂL (seal
16* on Pl. 88), it is
possible to assume that
LÂL, if copied correctly,
has the value rul (or
run, rum_x) *83. 

DAR dar Dar-ba-a (MAD I)

târ Eš₄-dar
Dar-ti-bu (R²₃B?)
Wa-dar-

târ

DĪR tēr

Eš₄-dar
Sâ-dar-ma-at (RA IX Pl. I
opp. p. 1)^dBe-la-at-DĪr-ra-ba-an
(AnOr XIX No. 51)
compared with ^dNIN-Te-
ra-ba-an (TA 1931,
236)84. GUR gur gur-da-b[u]?
It-gur-da^{KI}

kūr Zi-gur-mu-bī

qur Ī-lum-gur-ad

Gur-da-bi
^dU-gur and Ū-gur

Gur-ra-túm (QRD)

85. 

SI ší ra-si-im
Si-da-na-at
-mu-uh-si
si-ip-rí

šé li-si-rí-àm
[u]?-si-si-ra (copy)

si-tum (Š³₇T)
na-si (N³₃Š)
Ku-un-si-
i-si-in^{KI} and other spel-
lings (Gelb, AJSL LV 78)

A-ri-si-en (RA IX Pl. I
opp. p. 1)
Si-en-nam (PDTI 79)

86. 

SU₄ šu_x Su₄-ru-uš-GI
a-ki-iš-su₄-ni-si-im
Su₄-mu-be-lí
su₄-a

SI₄ ší₅ Only in ^dLi_x-si₄ (Nikolski, Only in ^dLi_x-si₄
Dok. II 21 rev.). Cf. (Schneider, AnOr XIX
MSL IV p. 6 No. 261)
bí-si₄-it₄-ma (PŠT, copy)

87. 

SA(G) ša_x Sag-gu-bí (MDP XIV 6 iv)
compared with Šà-gú-bi
(UET III 1256, Ur III)
Sag-gul-lum compared with
Šà-gul-lum (ŠKL)
Ur-sa(g)-num/núm
/Ursānum/

Cf. also SAG.RIG₇ =
ša_x-rig₇ and SAG.DU₅
/šassukkum/
i-lum-SAG-ir /-šā³ir?/
(EK IV Pl. XL, PSarg.)

ZUR_x sur_x In AMA-Ga-SAG (FM) and
Ga-SAG^{KI} (HSS X)
Cf. also Nos. 15 and 179

Sa(g)-ti-um compared with
Sa-ti-um; there is no
reason to read Reš-ti-
um with Pinches, BTBC
pp. 22f., and von Soden,
AS p. 43

88. 

MÁ má iš-má-
 ú-má
 it-má
 Má-gan^{KI}

Má-gan^{KI}
 má-gi₄-lum
 má-da-lum
 Má-at-ga and Ma-at-ga^{KI}
 (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI
 p. 260, Gudea)

88a. 

ÚZ úz Pù-na-úz (MAD I)

Úz-ne-nu-uš (²₁ZN)

89. 

DIR dir
 tir dir-ku-lí
 ṭir

90. 

TAB tab tab-ri-um

-mu-tab-bíl
 Àk-tab^{KI}

Tab-lú-uz (TCL V 6039 iv)

Written with horizontal
 or oblique wedges:

Àk-^{KI} (MO II D xv,
 xxii)

Àk-^{KI} (Frankfort,
 Cyl. Seals Pl. XIIb,
 PSarg.)

Ṭ.SAG (TMH V 179:2,
 PSarg.)

Ṭ.SAG (154:3, PSarg.)

Written with horizontal
 or oblique wedges:

-ba-da-ra-aḫ (AnOr
 VII 40:4; 53:21)

-ba-an-da-ra-aḫ
 (Orient. XLVII 36:10;
 AnOr VII 44:5)

Cf. also Da-ba-da-ra-aḫ
 (A 5947), TAB.BA-pa-da-
 ra-aḫ (YOS X 26:32),
 and the discussion by
 Hallo in BO XIV 231

dáb

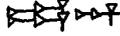
ṭab na-ar-[tab]-tum
 Tab-i-lí

Tab-be-lí

dub_x/dáb TAB-si-ga (FM) com-
pared with DUB-si-ga
Cf. also Nos. 101 and 201

92.			
ŠUM	šum	šum-ma ʔĀ-ra-šum Ma-šum	šum-ma Īr-ri-šum
	šu(m)		Ū-zur-[bal-šu(m) /Ušur- pašu/
	sum ₆	A-bí-ap-sum ₆	

93.			
AB	ab	ab-ni (BN ² ₇) u-ša-ab	Be-lí-da-ab /Béllī-táb/ na-ap-lí-is
ĒŠ	ěš	ěš-a-ru Ki-ěš ^{KI} Ēš-me-lum (ŠM ² ₁)	Ki-ěš ^{KI} Ēš-nun ^{KI} (RSO IX 472) ěš-tum (ʔ _x ŠT). Doubtful Ēš-me-lum
IRI ₉	iri ₉		^d Nè-iri ₉ -gal (cf. Falkenstein, Topographie von Uruk p. 31). Cf. No. 259 Cf. also ^d AB-gal = ^d Iri ₉ -gal in Sum. (Falkenstein, loc. cit.)

95.			
MUL	mul		Ig-mul-Īr-ra

96.			
UG	ug	iš-bu-uk (ŠPK) iš-ru-u[k] (copy)	Du-uk-ra Da-šū-uk (De Genouillac, TD 83:5)

97.

AZ az i-za-az
Na-aš-ru-umI-za-az-
Ba-ba-as^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL
LV 72)

98.

URUDU da₅ A-bi-URUDU compared with
A-bi-da (TMH V p. 14,
PSarg.)Lugal-URUDU-ba-an (Jean, ŠA
LXVI iii; BRM III 109;
Oberhuber, SAKD 63) com-
pared with Lugal-Da-ba-an
(Oppenheim, CCTE p. 194).
Cf. also No. 101

100.

UM um ar-ba-um
Um-mi-A-bu-um-
Um-mi-

101.

DUB dub
tub dub-ga-ti
ṭub Iš-dup-
dub/dab GUR.DUB compared
with gur-da-[bu/bi]
(Sarg.) and gu-ur-du-
up-pi (TCL XI 161
passim, Larsa)
Ur-^dDUB-an (CT XXXII 8 ii,
PSarg.) compared with KA-
Da-ba-an, Sarg., and Šu-
(^d)Da-ba-an, OB, etc.
(cf. DBN?)Iš-dup-
DUB-ru-um^{KI} compared with
Da-ab-ru-um (Gelb, AJSL
LV 77)Instead of Lugal-DUB-ba-an
read Lugal-URUDU-ba-an
and see above No. 98
(proposed by Sollberger)DUB-si-ga compared with
TAB-si-ga (FM)For later periods cf. ^dĀk-DUB-bi-tum with Āk-TAB^{KI}
(Poebel, JAOS LVII 360, 362); Dil-DUB-ba^{KI} (RLA I
167, Larsa) with Dil-da-ba^{KI} (TCL V 6041 iii, Ur
III); DUB-di-e, var. of dabdû (TCL III p. 23 n. 7)
Cf. also Nos. 90 and 201

102.

TA	ta	Only in Ta-ta (FM; MAD I)	i-ta-ti-in
		Me-ta-la (Kish 1930, 139)	na-ap-ta-an
			li-il-gu-ta (LQT)
	dá		
	ṭá		i-ba-ta-ar (PTR)

103.

I	i	i-la-ak	i-na-da-an
		i-din	i-din

Written with 5 horizontal
or oblique wedges:

I-pi-i-lum (NB¹)

I-bí-um (DF 120 iii 4,
PSarg.)

ŠU.I (HSS X 222 iii; RTC
95 rev.)

Written with 6 vertical
or oblique wedges:

ŠU.I (MAD I 241; OIP LXXII

650; YOS I 11 ii; ITT II/2
3050 obv. and rev.)

105.

HÉ	hé		Hé-du-ut-
			Ti-šá-an-da-hé compared
			with Ti-šá-an-da-ḥi
			(Gelb, HS p. 112)

GAN	gan	^d Da-gan	^d Da-gan
	kan	Má-gan ^{KI}	Má-gan ^{KI}
		Maš-gan- (MAD I)	
		^d Ša-gan-UR.SAG (EK IV Pl. XLIII No. 3 i, PSarg.)	

qan

107. 

TUR tur

Tur-am-i-li (T^o₆R)

Tur-àm-i-li

108. AD ad -ga-sa-ad (KSD)
-ma-ad (M^oD)
-dam-ga-at

Wa-at-ra-at

ga-ga-ad (QQD)

109. ZÉ zé BÂD-Za-an-zé^{KI} compared
with BÂD-Za-zi^{KI} (both
in HSS X)Zé-e-zé (Contenau, CHÉU
97)

zé-ra-šu?

zí

Ú-da-ad-zé-na-at /Uddad-
zinat/ from /*Uddad-
šinat/, unpub. NBC Ur
III text, from Hallose_xzé-ih₂-ru-um. Doubtfulše a-zé-ḥa-me
u-su-zéši pù-zé-num
[In]-na-ze-irZé-li-
-na-zé-ir110. IN in i-ti-in
in

Da-ti-in-

-ki-in

112. LUGAL šar Tu-da-LUGAL-li-bí-iš com-
pared with Tu-da-sar-li-
bí-iš. Connection sure,
meaning doubtfulA-bu-um-mi-LUGAL compared
with A-pum-i-sar /Abum-
išar/

113. 

HIR hir Ma-ma-hir /Man-mahir/
 (old ) Ma-ma-hir-su

Ma-ma-hir
 Da-ag-ma-hir-šè (Legrain,
 TRU 286 rev. 2,
 ununderstandable)

IR_x? ir_x? Only in EZEN-ra-gàr-ad
 (old ) /Irra-qarrad?/ (OIP
 XIV 74 ii, PSarg.)

114. 

UG₅ ug₅ Bu-da-uk₅-ki (HSS X 23)
 or Bu-da-UG₅^{KI}
 u(g)₅-gi₄ (CM)
 Uru-na-ug₅-ga (PBS XV 81
 and BE I 113, NS.)
 Ur-Uk₅-ku-ra (CT VII 34,
 18409 rev. 9, PSarg.)
 compared with ^dUk_x (LÚ.
 ŠESSIG)-ku-ra (Shileiko,
 Sum. Vat. Inscr. p. 11,
 Enšakušanna)
 DN written ^dNin-din-ug₅-
 ga in Ur III is written
^dNin-din-EZEN+AN-ga in
 PSarg. (Jestin, TSŠ 629
 i; Deimel, Fara II 6 ii;
 BE I 95)
 Cf. also EZEN+AN-zi-um (DP
 2 i, twice, PSarg.)

Ma-ru-ug₅-tum (UET III
 1222)
 Ur-Uk₅-ku-ra (Pinches, AT
 78; YOS IV 248; other
 examples in ŠL 152⁸, 32)

^dNin-din/ti-ug₅-ga
 (Schneider, AnOr XIX
 No. 488)

BAD bàd Bât-ti (BIN VIII p. 32)
 compared with Ba-ti and
 Ba₅-ti (ibid.)

Um-mi-da-bât
 Sar-ru-zu-da-bât

115. 

SUM šum I-ti-sum compared with
 I-ti-šum
 ʔĀ-ra-sum compared with
 ʔĀ-ra-šum

Ma-sum compared with Ma-
 šum
 Ga-ra-sum (KRŠ)

-73-

Bir₅-ha-sum compared withBir₅-ha-š_u-um (PR²₅Š)

Mu-lu-sum compared with

Mu-lu-š_um

Si-ku-sum /Šigūšum/

Gu-sum

Ba-ra-a_h-sum^{KI}The value š_um for SUM fits

well the derivation of

the Sumerian word for

"onion" from Semitic

š_um, root T³₆M

SÈ sè

Only in Sum. GÌR.SÈ.GA

(ŠL II 444, 43)

116. ~~KA~~KAS raš or eš₈ Logogram GA.RAŠ
or RAŠ.GAGa-RAŠ^{KI} (ITT V 8222)

Maš-gán-Ga-RAŠ!SAR KI (De

Genouillac, TD 54 rev. i)

117. ~~KA~~

GABA gaba

Mu-úr-di(n)-GABA (CT

XXXII 36 ii) and Mu-úr-

ti-GABA (Bethany College

No. 1:2) compared with

Mu-úr-ti-ga-ba (Nikolski,

Dok. II 476 i)

Ša-ar-GABA (RTC 242 ii)

RA.GABA and RÁ.GABA

kaba

[ga(b)?

Kur-bi-la-ga(b)-ta (AnOr

I 175, translit. only).

Improbable]

DUH du(h)

u₄-du_h-hu-um comparedwith ù-tu-hu-um (°_xTH?)BA.TAB-du_h-hu-um and BA.TAB-du_h-um (BTBTH?)

DU ₈	tu _x	GÚ.DU ₈ .A ^{KI} Ír-bi-du ₈ -um (MAD I)	zi-gi ₄ -du ₈ -hu-um (ZGDH?) in-du ₈ -š _u -um, etc. (^o MT _{HŠ}) GÚ.DU ₈ .A ^{KI} DU ₈ -du ₈ -li ^{KI} compared with Du-du-ul ^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LV 74f.) DU ₈ -du ₈ -li _x ^{KI} , cf. No. 122 TÚG _{mu} -du ₈ -um (MD?)
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*

119.	𒀭𒀭𒀭		
DAH	tah		Dah-hi-š _e -en (Lau, OBTR 173) Dah-š _a -tal (Gelb, HS p. 111) an-dah-š _{um} /antahš _{um} /

120.	𒀭𒀭		
AM	am	na-ra-am ti-a-am-tim	Na-ra-am- A-ha-am-

122.	𒀭𒀭𒀭		
BÍ	bí	I-bí- (NB ^o ₁) -ra-bí ki-bí-ma	I-bí- (NB ^o ₁) -ra-bí
	pi ₅	e-bí-iš I-da-bí-i-li Li-bí-it- -mu-bí. Doubtful	U-bí ^{KI} (BE III 59; 100; 104; etc.) Bí-sa-aš- (PŠH)
BIL	bil	^d Gi-bil (RTC 14 rev. iii, PSarg.) = ^d BIL.GI (HSS X 160 iii) = ^d Gibil	^d BIL.GI (TCL V 6053 ii) ^d Pa-bil-sag (ibid.) Û-bil-Eš ₄ -dar
	pil	Bil-zum (PLS)	

NE	ne	Dun-ne-nu-um (PSarg.) Gi-ne-ku (TMH V 71 iii 10, PSarg.) = Gi-ni- ku (39 vi 8)	I-ti-ne-a /Iddin-Ea/ ne-gi-bu-um (NGB?) ne-ba-ḡu-um (° _x BH?)
LI _x	li _x	Only in ^d Li _x -si ₄ (Nikolski, Dok. II 21 rev.). Cf. MSL IV p. 6	Only in ^d Li _x -si ₄ (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 261) Since Du ₈ -du ₈ -NE ^{KI} occurs with NIM = Elamites (Gelb, AJSL LV 74), contrary to Gelb, loc. cit., it should be com- pared not with Tu-tu- ub ^{KI} , but with Du ₈ -du ₈ - li ^{KI}
DE	dè	A-ga-dè ^{KI} e-dè-šum-ma (° ₃ DŠ)	Gàr-dè-dè ^{KI} (RA XIX 44, 10543) compared with Gàr-dé-dè ^{KI} (ITT IV p. 83, 7964)
	te ₄	iš-dè Ki-dè ^{KI}	
	tè		
	ti _x	Na-ru _x -dè (MDP XI p. 3 i, ii)	A-bí-zi-im-dè compared with A-bí-zi-im-ti (° ₆ SM)
LÁM	lám	Only in Sumerian	

123. ~~ERÍM~~ ^{ERÍM}

ERÍM	rím	si-ga(r)-rím (copy)	
	rúm	Wa-at?-rúm (BE I Pl. VI ii). This reading is more plausible than Bír?-rúm of von Soden, AS p. 49 A-mur-rúm (BE I Pl. VII ix)	Ku-ba-rúm (ITT IV p. 37, 7318) compared with Gu- ba-ru-um (KBR) ḡu-BÍ.RU ^{KI} (ITT II 695; 890; 917; etc.) and ḡu- RU.BÍ ^{KI} (Chiera, STA 10 x 27, 33)

-76-

GIŠ.TIR gán Hu-ku-bu-BÍ.

RU-ma-kam (DP 446 rev.

vi, PSarg.); Hu-ku-bu-

BÍ.RU^(KI) (Speleers,

RIAA 41 i, PSarg.; ITT

V 9441; 9258; etc.)

ZAG?-hur-BÍ.RU, cf. No. 185 *

DAM_x? dam_x? BÍ.RU-dam (R xxiii, xxv;

cf. also MAD III 110)

124. 

BÍL bíl wa-bíl-

U-bíl-

píl sa-bíl-tim (copy)

da-bíl-tum (TPL?)

125a. AZU zu₅ A-zu₅-zu₅ compared with

A-zu-zu (both in TMH V

p. 14, PSarg.); cf. also

A-zu₅-zu₅ in Jestin, TŠŠ

p. 71, Fara

PN A.ZU₅ (Kish 1930, 144a

rev. ii) compared with

PN A.ZU (passim)

Cf. also Jacobsen, JNES

II 117f.

*

126. 

ÁG ág

Iu_x-ù-ša-na-ág, cf. No.

146

*

128a. UNUG irí^d Nè-irí-gal (MDP VI Pl.

2, 1 ii)

Cf. also UNUG = e-ri-im

(AS VII p. 20:153) and

discussion under No. 259

^dNè-irí-gal (passim)

AB₄ ab₄ Kul-ab₄^{KI} (DP 54 xi; 438 ii; 441 i; 473 v, all PSarg.). Against Orient. XXVIII 45, Kul-ab₄^{KI}, not Kul-ab^{KI}, also in VAS XIV 74 x. Cf. also GIS₄ Kul-ab₄ = GIS₄ Kul-ab at Fara (ŠL 72, 26), ŠEŠ.UNUG^{KI} = ŠEŠ.AB^{KI} = Uri(m), INNIN.UNUG^{KI} = INNIN.AB^{KI} = Zabala(m), and discussion in ŠL 72, 26 and Falkenstein, Topographie von Uruk p. 31

Kul-ab₄^{KI} (RA IX 113 iii 5 = X 99:12, copy, Utu-hegal)
Cf. also under Sarg.

129.



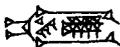
KUM	kum	at-ti-kum (NDN)	Ma-al-kum
		Ar-kum	
	gum _x	ti-kum (TG?)	
	qum	ma-at-kum	Dam-kum
		Da-kum (DQQ)	
	kún	iš-kún	
		Iš-kún-DINGIR	
		I-kún-núm	
		Kún-du-pum (QTP?)	

130.



GAZ	gazi	A-gaz-ú ^{KI} (HSS X 198)	
	káz		Gas-bu-ša (KSP)
			Gas-bu-ša ₄

130a.



GAZ+NIR	nir _x ?	nir _x (N ³ ₃ R)
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131.

ÚR	úr	Nu-úr-	Nu-úr-
		Hu-úr-tim ^{KI} (MDP XIV	Zu-úr-zu-ra (Jacobsen,
		p. 10 i)	CTC 7:11)

133.

ÍM	ím	ím-hu-ur (CM)
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134.

IL	il	Il-la-at	-ga-mi-il
		li-il-gu-da (LQT)	Eš ₄ -dar-il-šu

134a.

IL+KÁR	il _x	Še-il _x -ha (MAD I)	Bi-il _x -zum (PLS)
			Ša-il _x -tum
			Il _x -la-zu (² ₁ LL)

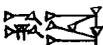
135.

DU	du	Du-ma-ga (DMQ)	Du-šū-mu-um
		iš-du-tu (ŠDD)	-du-gul (DGL)
		gu-du-si-iš (QDŠ)	
	tù	Du-gul-tum (TKL)	li-il-ku-du (LQT)
		Du-kil- ^d EN.ZU	
		li-iš-ba-al-ki-du	
	tù	li-ip-du-ur	
TÚM	túm	Mu-túm-DINGIR (YOS IX 2,	Ha-ab-túm
		PSarg.). Not clear	Šu-nun-túm (ŠNN)
		Nin-ma-túm (HSS III p. 28,	Nin-ma-a-túm (M ² _x T)
		PSarg.)	
	dum _x		Gur-ra-túm (QRD)
			Ga-ra-túm (QRD)
			DINGIR-naq-túm (NQD?)
IM _x	im _x	im _x -tu-ud (MDD)	
		Im _x -da-lik (MLK)	
		im _x -hu-r[u]-ni-su ₄ -ma and	
		im _x -hur	
		im _x -da-aḥ-za-ma (MBS)	

RÁ	rá	^d Es- <u>ha</u> -rá (A 839)	RÁ.GABA
GIN	gin		Ur- ^d Sar-ru-gin (RA IX 56, translit. only) ^d Sar-ru-gi(n)-in (PDTI 605)
ŠA ₄	ša ₄		Gas-bu-ša ₄ (KSP)
KUM _x ?	kum _x ?		Šà-ga-na-DU (unique) com- pared with Šà-ga-na-kum (ŠKNK)

136. LAH₄ lab₄ Only in the logograms MÁ.LAH₄, MUŠ.LAH₄, and Í.LAH₄137. 

TUM	tum	iš-tum ki-ib-ra-tum	Bí-tum- Wa-gâr-tum (² ₆ QR)
	dum	Ik-su-tum Be-lí-tum-ki Ba-aq-tum (PQD)	Ik-šú-tum É-a-tum-ki
	ṭum		-ḫa-tum mi-í-tum (MT?)
	tu(m)		Tu(m)-ba-al ^{KI} (CT XXXII 20 iii) probably = Da- ba-al ^{KI} (DBL?)
ÍB	íb	Passim in Sum.	Ír-íb-il-šú, also Ír-e- íb, I-ri-íb, Ír-ri-íb (R ² ₃ B?) TUM-rí-um, if to be read íb-rí-um Bár-zé-íb ^{KI} (Johns Hopkins F 494, from L. Oppen- heim)

137a. 

TUM _x	tum _x	Correction: instead of Na-kab-tum _x , read na-kab IDIGNA (ÍD ù UD. KIB.NUN ÍD). Šu-TUM _x -a (in MAD I 163 rev. viii) is ununderstandable.	TUM + 2 small wedges at end: dLAMA-tum _x (IMS) zi-ib-tum _x compared with zi-ib-tum (ZB?)
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138. 

UŠ	uš	uš-ba-la-ga-du i-bu-uš	Zé-lu-uš- uš-zi-iz
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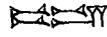
139. 

IŠ	iš	iš-dè ga-ti-iš-su î-lí-iš-da-gal	iš-ba-tum î-lí-iš-ti-gal
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[íš Instead of u-ra-ís of von Soden, AS p. 52, read u-ra-iš, since this verb occurs both as R³Š and R³S]

140. 

BI	bi	li-se _{ll} -bi-lam lu-lu-bi-im (HSS X)	La-bi-ru-um ik-ri-bi-šú
	pí	iš-bi-gi (ŠPK) E-bi-ir-	Bi-il _x -zum (PLS) Bi-šá-aḫ- (PŠḤ) -li-bi-it

141. 

ŠIM	šim	Šim-bi-iš-ḫu-uk (MDP II pp. 58, 63, etc.) I-šim-	Ba-šim-e ^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LV 73) I-šim- Šim-še-la-aḫ (ITT V 6787)
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šim_x Cf. the discussion on p. 210 No. 113

141a. ~~𒂗𒂗𒂗~~

BAPPIR bir_x? In the writing SU.BAPPIR.A in Sarg. and Ur III texts, discussed by Gelb in HS p. 27 and Studi orientalistici in onore di Giorgio Levi Della Vida p. 383. Cf. also name translit. as Su-šim-a in ITT IV p. 75, 7808, Ur III

142. ~~𒂗𒂗~~

ÙL ùl

The sign appears in the form GIŠ+GIŠ+GIŠ:
Na-bí-Ùl-maš compared with
U-gi-in-Ul-maš
Šu-Dur-ùl
Ì-me-Dur-ùl

The sign appears in the form GIŠ+GIŠ:

ÍD Dur-ùl (MAOG IV 188 rev.; RA XXX 120 No. 7)
Šu-Dur-ùl (TMH n.F. I/II 24) compared with Šu-TU.LÁL (seal 16* on Pl. 88 belonging to the same tablet), discussed under No. 82

ĜUL ĝul

Ìr-ĝul-la compared with
Ìr-ĝu-la (U 363 and 365, and Falkenstein, NSGU I p. 37 n. 3)

145. ~~𒂗𒂗~~

GAG kag

Me-ir-tu-gag-ga (HSS X 200) compared with Me-ir-t<u>-ga-ga (HSS X 187 ii)
Gak-ku-um

Gag-gu-la-tum^{KI} (CT XXXII 19 iv)
Gak-mi^{KI} (Langdon, TAD 67)

DÙ dù

LUGAL-ku-dù-ri (UET I 96 = UET III 45, seal)

146. ~~𒂗𒂗~~

NI ni

ib-ni
uz-ni-su

-ba-ni

Ù-ma-ni

Lí	lí	be-lí i-lí	-be-lí -i-lí -ma-lí-ik -ba-lí-it
î	î	î-lí šum-lu-î-su îr-î-pum (FSarg.)	-î-lí si-î-tum -î-ba-la-aḫ (PLḫ) î-na ma-î î-na-zé-ir (NSR)
ià		Ià-ar-mu-ti ^{KI} (copy) be-lí-ià-a (CM) be-el-ti-ià-a (CM) Li-bu-uš-ià-a-um or Li- bu-uš-ni-a-um ^d Ià-ar-zi-na (MDP XI p. 3 ii 3) Ià-ar-la-ga-an (YOS I 13) ^d ḫa-ià (ITT I 1288 rev.). For the reading cf. Jacobsen, JCS VII 38 n. 17	Ià-ab-ra-at (Gelb, HS p. 102) Ià-a-da-az (ibid. p. 105) Ià-an-bí-î-lum (NB ¹) Ià-a-um compared with I- a-um Ià-an-bu-li (NPL) Ià-a-mu-tum (M ² ₆ T) Ià-a-mi-iš ^{KI} (Orient. V 53) Ià-a-ma-ti-um (A 29365) Ià-ab-ru ^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LV 76) ^d ḫa-ià (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 188)
	iu _x ?		Iu _x -ù-šà-na-ág and Iu _x - ù-šà (Gelb in Studi orientalistici in onore di Giorgio Levi Della Vida p. 388). Instead of Iu _x , the reading Ià is also possible
ZAL	zal		Only in Ka-zal-lu ^{KI}

147. ~~𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢~~

IR	ir	i-si-ir (⁷ ŠR)	A-mi-ir-
		Si-ir-kum	-li-la-bi-ir-
	er	te-ir-ri-iš	E-ir-ri-š-u-um
		Ù-a-še-ir- ^d Da-ga-an	-ga-še-ir
		(⁶ ŠR)	še-ir-še-ir-ru-um

148. ~~𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢~~

BA ₄	ba ₄	Regularly in ^d Za-ba ₄ -ba ₄ and ^d A-ba ₄ , also Da- ba ₄ -la (DBL?)	
MÀ	mà		Mà-ga-an ^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LV 73)
GÁ	gá		PN Dun-gá-a-ad (Nesbit, SRD 17 rev.; A 2869) PN Ì-tum-Gá-gá (⁷ D)

148a. ~~𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢~~

AMA	ama	Sum. Ur- ^d Igi-(a)ma-šè (DP 191 ii, PSarg.) compared with Lu- ^d Igi- ma-šè (ITT II 4203, Ur III), etc.	Am(a)-a-núm (Thureau- Dangin, SAKI p. 68 v 28, Gudea)
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150. ~~𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢~~

ÛR	ùr		ANŠE DU(N).ÛR, cf. No. 271
			SÁR.ÛR (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI pp. 267f., Gudea)

152. ~~𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢~~

DAG	dag		
	tág	daq-bí	-dak-la-ku (TKL)
		dag-ru-s[a]?-am (GRŠ?)	
		dak-ti (KT ⁷)	
	tag		

153. ~~𒂗~~

PA pa A-pa-al^{KI} (ITT I 1099) -pa-lí-il
 -pa-lik (OIP LVIII 291 Pa-na-na (Jacobsen, CTC
 No. 7, PSarg., PLQ?) p. 45)
 bá Pa-šim-e^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL
 LV 73)
 -pa-ni

PA.ĤÚB.DU rig_x See No. 64154. ~~𒂗𒂗𒂗~~

ŠAB šab ^{GI}MA.ŠAB (BIN VIII 261:3; Šab-ni-^{dy}Sul-gi (RA IX 63
 UET III p. 127, Ur III) AM 14, ŠPN?)

156. ~~𒂗~~

IZ iz I-ba-lí-is (PLS) I-ba-lí-is
 uš-zi-iz uš-zi-iz
 Ni-iš-ru-um. Doubtful

GIŠ giš Na-an-giš-li-iš-ma (late copy)

giz

Āg-giz^{KI} compared with A-
 gi-ze^{KI} (AJSL LV 68f.).
 Doubtful

kiš_x

Giš-ga-ti compared with
 Ki-iš-ga-ti^{KI} (KŠKT?)

níš/naš_x? GIŠ-be^{KI} (passim in HSS
 X) compared with ^{KUR}Na-
 āš-be in the later Nuzi
 texts (Lacheman, BASOR
 LXXVIII 22 and LXXXI 10)

158. ~~𒂗𒂗𒂗~~

GIŠ.BÍL bil u-bil Ur-bil-lum^{KI} (De
 A-bil- (²₁²₆L) Genouillac, TD 86 rev.)
 TIR Ba-bil^{KI} (ITT V 9258 A-bil-
 i; 9441) compared with TIR Ba-bil-la (CT VII 14
 TIR Ba-bil-la (Nies, i), GIŠ.TIR Ba-bil-la
 UDT 58 v) (CT IX 39 ii), etc.

-85-

Ur-^dPa-bil-sag (DP 113
rev. ii, PSarg.)

This value attested
already at Fara (cf.
Jacobsen, AS XI 188)

In some forms GIŠ.BIL in-
stead of GIŠ.BÍL occurs
(cf. Gelb in AJSL LIII
180, and in Journal of
the Institute of Asian
Studies I [1955] 25-28)
GĀR.BÍL (Barton, HLC II
Pl. 68 i, iii) = GĀR.
BÍL (ii, iii)

pil

159a. GUD gu₄ku_x

gu(d)-za-rí-ku?!
/kusarikkū/

a-gu(d)-bu-um

Gu(d)-bu-tum (AnOr I 177
rev., translit. only)

Gu(d)-ku-la (UET III 1452
rev.)

gu(d)-ku-ru (KKR)

Gu(d)-ku-za-núm (GGZ?)

160. 

AL al

al-su-ni
ma-a-al-tum (N^o₇L)

el_x?

be-AL
i-be-AL (copy)

ma-al-tum

-al-šū

E-te-AL-pi_x-^dDa-gan161. 

UB ub

u-ub-lam
e-ru-ub
Ik-ru-ub-

Ik-ru-ub-

162. 

MAR mar

Ad-mar
I-za-mar
Mar-ru-ut^{KI} (MAD I)

mar-za-tum (RSN?)

Mar-ḫa-šī^{KI}

163. 

E	e	e-ru-ub	-e-lum
		ga-mi-e (KM ⁷)	e-ru-ba-tum

164. 

DUG	dug	mu-duk (JRAS 1932 p. 296:41, ununderstand- able; read perhaps mu-bi?, NB ¹ ?) dug-ti-ir (MDP XI p. 3 iii twice, Elamite) se ₁₁ -dug (ibid. p. 9 iii)	
-----	-----	--	--

165. 

UN	un	iš-ku-un	Iš-ku-un-
		su-gu-un (ŠKN)	Ħu-un-nu-um

166. 

LÍL	líl	En-líl-kum ^{KI} (Iraq VII 66)	^d En-líl
		Nin-líl-iš-gi-in	^d Nin-líl
		Za-líl-tum (ŠLL)	
		-ba-líl (PLL?)	

167. 

[ŠID šid

Against Ga-šid-da-du of
von Soden, AS p. 58, and
others, read Ga-ra-da-
du in accordance with
Gelb, HS pp. 101f.]

LAG lag
(old )

Kur-bi-lag compared with
Kur-bi-la-ag (KRB)

ÂĜ àĝ Âk-tab^{KI} *
(old )

Âk-tab^{KI} (JAOS LVII 359ff.)
Âg-giz^{KI} compared with A-
gi-zé^{KI} (AJSL LV 68f.).
Doubtful

171. ~~𒀭𒀭𒀭~~

ÍL	íl	íl-ge	Šu-íl-tum
		íl-e-da-núm	

172. ~~𒀭𒀭~~

LUḪ	luḪ	Me-luḪ-ḫa	Me-luḪ-ḫa
		Ba-luḪ- compared with	
		Ba-lu-úḫ- (PLḪ)	
	liḪ	-ba-liḪ (PLḪ)	Ur ^d Ba-liḪ (RA IX 59 SA 72 rev.)

173. ~~𒀭𒀭~~

DAN	dan	-dan	-dan
		Dan-ki (CT XXI 1)	dan-núm
		^d Pa-dan (PDN, PSarg.)	I-sar-Ba-dan, etc. (PDN)
	tan		Ú-na-ap-dan (TCL V 6039 rev. iii 6)
	da(n)		Ír-ra-na-DAN compared with Ír-ra-na-da (N ^{PD})
			Da(n)-an-
			-da(n)-an-na-at
KAL	kal	Only in kal-la-tim (CM) Possibly in URU-kal-bi ^{KI} (TMH V 129) A-mur-kal-la (MDP XIV 43). Cf. under Ur III	A-mur-kal-la (UET III 1351 i) compared with ^d ŠEŠ.KI-kal-la (UET III 1133), and other PN's with -kal-la, all Sum., in Orient. XXIV p. 55

174. ~~𒀭𒀭~~

ʔÀ	ʔà	Of the various values of this sign proposed in AJSL LIII 181 (cf. also Albright, BASOR LXXVII 22; Nougayrol, RA XLII 8f.; von Soden, AS p. 60) only the value ʔà (from	ʔÀ-ba-za (Ur III) compared with ʔÀ-ba-zum (Sarg.)
----	----	--	--

ḫa) can be safely recon-

structed for Sarg.:

na-ḫa-ās̃, root NHŠ

da-la-ḫa-mu, root LHM

ḫa-ru-uš, root HRS

La-ḫa-ra-ab, root HRB

In other cases the root is

not sure:

Za-ar-ḫa-nu^m KI compared

with later GN Zarḫānum

ḫa-wa-a-ti compared with

later awatum

^dḫa-a = ^dA-a at Boğazköy

É.A = ḫa.DUR₅, if loan

word from Sem. HDR

É.SIG₄ = ḫa.GAR₅, if loan

word from Sem. HGR

Cf. also ba-ḫa-ās̃-tum, a-

ti-ḫa-al-li, da-ās̃-bi-

ḫa-al-li, ḫa-wa-ḫa-a in

the Hurrian inscription

published by Nougayrol

in RA XLII 6

Cf. also il-ga-ḫa and il-

ga-a at Mari (RA XXXV

42f.)

*

É é

É-a in I-ti-ne-a /Iddin-

Ea/ and Na-ra-me-a

/Narâm-Ea/

É-lu-nu^m (RA XIX 192 No.

4) compared with É-lu-

nu^m (YOS IV 240)

175. ~~𒀭𒀭𒀭~~

NIR	nir	Ki-nu-nir ^{KI}	nir-ru-um
		^{dx} Su-nir (Fara II 5 v; MDP XIV 51 rev. ii; 71 rev. iv)	I-ti-nir-ra /Iddin-Irra/ Ki-nu-nir ^{KI}
	ner		^d Be-la-at-Suḫ-nir (AnOr XIX No. 52) compared with ^d Be-la-at-Suḫ-ne- ir (A 2999 twice)

*

176. ~~𒀭𒀭𒀭~~

GI ₄	gi ₄	Gir _x -gi ₄ -lú ^{HU} KI (PSarg.), see discussion on p. 214 No. 317	Ši-ma-aš-gi ₄ ^{KI} Gi ₄ -da-núm compared with Ki-da-núm (G ³ ,D)
	ki ₄	wa-ar-gi ₄ -um	
	qi ₄	ug ₅ -gi ₄ (CM) u-sa-am-gi ₄ -it (copy)	-na-gi ₄ -id La-gi ₄ -ip

178. ~~𒀭𒀭𒀭~~

RA	ra	-ra-bí ki-ib-ra-tim	-ra-bí ki-ib-ra-tim
----	----	------------------------	------------------------

179. ~~𒀭𒀭𒀭~~

ZUR _x	súr	Ga-zur _x ^{KI} (HSS X) Cf. also No. 87	Ga-zur _x ^{KI} (RTC 236)
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*

180. ~~𒀭𒀭𒀭~~

LÚ	lú	Lú-zu-zum compared with Lu-zu-zum Lú-be-lu Lú-ba-na compared with Lu-ba-na Gir _x -gi ₄ -lú ^{HU} KI (PSarg.), see discussion on p. 214 No. 317	Lú-ša-lim compared with Lu-sá-lim -lú-ba-lí-it Tab-lú-uz (TCL V 6039 iv) E-lú-da-an (AOF XVIII 105b 5)
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En-ni-lú compared with

En-ni-lu (²_x NV)u-ga-lú (copy, K²₆L)

*

* 184. 

SAR šar Sar-ru-ba-ni Sar-ru-ba-ni
-i-sar -i-sar

[MÚ mí The value mí in the name ^dA-zi-SAR-a (Schneider, AnOr XIX Nos. 10 and 351) compared with ^dA-zi-mu-a by Jacobsen, Orient. n.s. XVI 394f.]
SAR-a-ti-gu-bi-si-in, proposed by Jacobsen, AS XI p. 120 n. 308, is not attested in Sarg.]

*

185. 

ZAG za(g) Za(g)?-hur-rúm (BIN II 2 rev., PSarg.); reading according to von Soden, AS p. 62. Very doubtful ZAG-tum (BIN VIII 301). Doubtful. Perhaps a PN
za(g)-mi-rí-tum compared with za-mi-rí-tum (MR²)
ZAG.ĦI.LI compared with ZA.ĦI.LI (SHL)
Gú-zag-tum^{KI} or Gú-za(g)-tum^{KI} (Langdon, TAD 66:2)

186. 

GÀR gâr Na-gâr^{KI} (RA XLII 6:18) compared with Na-ga-ar^{KI} (TCL XXIII 57:11, Mari) and NAGAR^{KI} (CT I lb 2, 7; lc 12)

kâr Û-na-gâr (MO). Doubtful

qar Gâr-tum (QRD) DINGIR-gâr-ad
-wa-gâr

187. 

ID	id	Ga-si-id- /KŠD/ Iṭ-lum	-na-gi ₄ -id (NQD) Iṭ-lum
Á	á	Á-ru-kum a-á-zum Á-ki-ti ra-á-pum (R ³ ₃ B)	Á-bí-lí-a Á-ki-ti á-gu(d)-ḫu-um -á-rí-ik

190. 

DÉ	dé	Only in I-dé-dé (HSS X 205) li-ti-dé (MDP XI p. 9 iv, Elamite) dé-ga-li (ibid.)	Only in In-dé-a (CT I 3 ii) Gār-dé-dé ^{KI} (ITT IV 7964) compared with Gār-dé- dé ^{KI} (RA XIX 44, 10543)
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191. 

DA	da	i-na-da-an da-núm	na-da-nam -da-an
	tá	da-mu-ru ad-da	Da-ti-in- Ú-da-
	ṭa	Da-pum (T ³ ₇ B) i-da-ba-aḫ	-ḫa-da-am -da-ab

192. 

ÁŠ	áš	na- ³ a-áš Da-áš-má-tum (ŠM ³ ₄)	áš-lum Ba-áš-ti-a Áš-ku-da-núm compared with Áš-ku-da-núm Ḫa-áš-ḫa-me-ir (ḪŠḪ)
	eš _x ?		Na-ḫi-Áš-[t]um compared with Na-ḫi-iš-tum. But cf. also No. 290 under eš
		Áš-nun-na ^{KI} (BIN VIII 68:15, PSarg., unique). Cf. Ur III	Occurring between Sarg. Iš-nun ^{KI} and OB Ēš- nun(-na) ^{KI} , the Ur III

spelling $\check{A}\check{S}$ -nun(-na)^{KI}
 may express $E\check{s}$ -
 nun(-na)^{KI}. Cf. the
 occurrences in Jacobsen,
 AS VI lff.

*

193. 

MA	ma	-ma-tum	-ma-tum
		ma-na-ma	Ma-al-kum

194. 

GAL	gal		gal-la-bi
	kál	A-da-gal	A-da-gal-šum
		gal-pum (KLB)	-ti-gal
		Gal-la-tum	
	qál		

195. 

BÁR	bár		Bár-zé-ib ^{KI} (Johns Hopkins F 494, from L. Oppenheim)
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196. 

GÚG	gúg		
	kúg	ŠIM	gúk-ru-um (KKR)

197. 

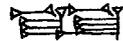
KIR	gir	me-kir-	mi-kir
			Gir-gi ₄ -lu ^{KI} , see p. 214
	kir	kir-ru	kir-ru-um
		da-na-kir	Kir-ba-tal (Gelb, HS p. 110)
	qir	kir-bí-su	E-la-ag-šú-kir
PIŠ	piš		-na-piš-ti

198. 

MIR mir LUGAL-nam-mir (translit. only) Hu-ba-mir-si-ni (YOS IV 63)

199. 

BUR bur Li-bur Li-bur
Bur-Ma-ma
pur

201. 

BUM bUM Be-lí-da-bUM (T²7B) Lu-lu-bUM^{KI} (AJSL LIII 182)
Da-bUM
Za-bUM (Nikolski, Dok. II 1; 9; 46; etc.)
Ka-za-bUM (RA VIII 158 AO 5657; Fish, CST p. 182 No. 8)

DUB dúb/dab_x DUB-me compared with TAB-me (both HSS X)
DUB-nu (HSS X)
DUB-bu-um (HSS X)
Cf. also Nos. 90 and 101

202. 

ŠA ša ša-at ša-at
ma-ša-lum ma-ša-lum

203. 

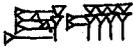
ŠU šu šu Šu-
ma-ḥa-ar-šú-nu -il-šú

207. 

LUL lul I-lul-DINGIR
Iš-lul-

-95-

<p>lu₅ I-lu(1)-lu(1) compared with ĭ-lu-lu (both in HSS X) Lul-lu(1)-ub (ITT II/2 p. 33, 4596) ITI ĥa-lu(1)-ut (MAD I) ga-LUL-ma, if interpreted as kalu-ma "all" Cf. also pi-lu(1)-da (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 50 vi 26, Urukagina, etc.) *</p>	<p>Ba₁₁-lu(1)-lu(1) compared with Ba-lu-lu (AJSL LIII 38) Bu-lu(1)-lu(1) (HSS IV 47 rev.), Pù-lu(1)-lu(1) (BIN V 1 rev.) compared with Bu-lu-lu (CT XXXII 50 rev.) La-lu(1)-LUM (Reisner, TUT 216+) Cf. also Sum. ú-lu(1)-šī- e (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 128 vii 2, Gudea)</p>
<p>NAR nar</p>	<p>Na-nar compared with Na- na-ri (NMR?)</p>

208. 
ŠAG₅ ša₆

In Sum. Na-ba-ŠAG₅ (U
2338) compared with Na-
ba-DI (U 2334) and Na-
ŠAG₅ (U 2364) compared
with Na-DI (U 2345).
Cf. also in-šī-ŠAG₅
(UET III 32+) with in-
šī-šá(m) (passim)
Cf. also No. 263a

210. 
GAM gam

Á.GAM (a container, passim)

211. 
KUR kur Kur-ra (HSS X)
Kur-ša-an (KRŠ?)

qúr

gur_x
GĪN gín? ar-KUR-nam (³_x RGN?)

Zi-kur-ĭ-lí
Kur-bi-la-ag
Kur-ša-núm (KRŠ?)

Kur-ti- (QRD)

DN ū-kur (unpubl.)

212. ~~AA~~

ŠE	še	Very rare	dam-še-lum
		Še-il _x -ha (MAD I)	Še-ir-ha-núm
		Ū-a-še-ir-Da-ga-an	Še-li-bu-um
		(² ŠR)	še-ir-še-ir-ru-um
		Še-il-wa-an ^{KI} (MDP XIV	
		p. 10 ii twice)	
		Bi-še-in (ibid. i)	

213. ~~AA~~

BU	bu	A-bu-	A-bu-
		-li-bu-ur	Bu-zi-na
	pu	i-bu-uš	-bu-uz-ri
		Gi-bu-tum (Q ² ₇ P)	La-gi-bu-um

214. ~~AA~~

UZ	uz	i-hu-uz	-bu-uz-ri (PZR)
		ip-ru-us	Hu-zu-uz- (HSS)
			nu-us-hu

215. ~~AA~~

SUD šu₁₂ Only in PSarg.:
 ŠÁM-su(d) (CT V 3; CT
 XXXII 7f.)
 DŪL-su(d) (CT V 2; RA
 XXXI 140)

216. ~~AA~~

MUŠ	muš	^d Nu-muš-da	Muš-da-núm (CT VII 7 ii)
		Cf. also No. 290 end	and Muš-da-nu-um (A 4218 rev.)
			Tal-muš ^{KI} (Nies, UDT 92)
			La-muš and La-muš-ša (L ² _x M?)

217. ~~AA~~

TIR	tir	Tir-ku(g) (HSS X 136+)	Din-tir ^{KI} (AnOr I 88 viii;
		compared with Tir-gu	BIN V 277 ii)
		(U 2760+)	

218. ~~AY~~
 TE te ip-te-ù Te-zé-in- (Z²N?)
 te-ir-rí-iš -te-ni-iš (°₃₋₅NŠ)
^dBe-la-at-Te-ir-ra-ba-an -Te-ra-ba-an (OIP XLIII
 (MDP XIV p. 20) 143f.)
 de₄
 te₄ Te-mi-tum (TM²₇)
-
219. ~~AYY~~
 KAR kar -^dNin-kar (MO A ix; B v) Kar-kar^{KI} (ITT III/2 6013)
 Kar-da^{KI} (Thureau-Dangin,
 SAKI p. 150 No. 22 ii 11)
 qar_x ^dKar-ra-túm (QRD)
-
221. ~~AY~~
 UD ud hu-bu-ut Hé-du-ut-
 Li-ib-lu-uš šu-ut
 su-ut
 u₄ U(d)-bí-um^{KI} (BE I Pl.
 VII rev. ii twice) u₄-duh-hu-um compared with
 ù-tu-hu-um (°_xTH?)
 U₄-gú-gú (Thureau-Dangin,
 SAKI p. 176 No. XVIII)
 TAM tam tam-hi-e (MH²_x) Tam-li-šú-na (ML²₁)
 dām? Tam-kum (DMQ). Doubtful
-
222. ~~AYY~~
 È è è-da-su (DP 2 ii, PSarg.) È-a (Speleers, RIAA 97:1)
 è-ru-ub PÛ.ŠA-È-a (Nikolski, Dok.
 è-la-kam II 21, and passim)
 È-lu-Me-ir (RTC 127 rev. È-lu-núm (YOS IV 240)
 vi) compared with È-lu-núm
 È-ni-um = I-ni-um (FM) (RA XIX 192 No. 4)
 è-ga-bi (QB²₇) è-ru-ba-tum compared with
 è-ri-sa-am e-ru-ba-tum

223. 

WA	wa	wa-ar-ki-um wa-bíl-si-in	Na-wa-ar ^{KI} -wa-gàr
	wi	La-wi-ib-tum Za-wi (HSS X)	-na-wi-ir A-wi-lí-a
	wu	wu-zu-iš (³ ₆ Š ³ ₁) Wu-zum-tum (³ ₆ SM)	Wu-bu-ru-um
PI	pi	Sa-aṭ-pi-DINGIR Su-pi-um Šu-da-pi Pi-í-lí	A-bí-A-pi-iḫ (BIN V 31 rev.) pi-ir-ti-šú (PR ³ ₄)
	bi	Šu-la-pi (LB ³ _x) i-ga-pi-ù (copy, QB ³ ₇)	
	be ₆	Í-lí-pi-lí Su?-pi-lum	

224. 

ŠAG ₄	šà	Šà-gú-ba (Jestin, TSŠ p. 70+, Fara; MO) TÚG.ŠÀ.GA.DÙ (ŠG?)	Ú-sà-ak-li-il šà-la-tum Šà-aš-ru-um ^{KI} (YOS IV 102) Šà-gul-lum Šà-ga-na-kum
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225. 

ÚḪ	úḫ	Ba-lu-úḫ- Bu-úḫ-za ^{KI} (Iraq VII 66) Zu-mu-úḫ-dur ^{KI} (ibid.)	Nu-úḫ-DINGIR Ḫu-úḫ-mu-ri ^{KI} (CT I 11 iii) Bu-úḫ-zi-gàr ^{KI} (CT XXXII 19 iv)
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226. 

BÎR	bîr	[Instead of Bîr?-rúm of von Soden, AS p. 70, read perhaps Wa-at?- rúm]	AD.DA-na-bîr compared with AD.DA-na-bi-ir and AD.DA-na-wi-ir (N ³ ₆ R)
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229. HI hi -a-ḫi
Ba-ḫi-ir-a-ḫi
Nu-ḫi-DINGIR

ḫe

Ti-ṣ̌a-an-da-ḫi compared
with Ti-ṣ̌a-an-da-ḫé
(Gelb, HS p. 112) *SÁR šár [Instead of in Ki-sár of
the first edition (A
25412 ii and xvii, PSarg.)
read IN^{KI}-DÜG (PN)]d_v
Sul-gi-mi-sár
-^dA-sár (ṣ̌₁ŠR?)233. (old )A[?] a[?] Instead of meaningless
La-ba-te-ṣ̌um (Gadd, EDSA
Pl. 3 BM 114703 iii)
read either La-ba-a[?]-
ṣ̌um, or more probably
La-ba-aḫ!-ṣ̌um, based on
comparison with La-ba-
aḫ-[ṣ̌]um in Jacobsen, AS
XI 91 n. 136234. AH aḫ A-da-na-aḫ
la-aḫ-ma-anA-da-na-aḫ
na-aḫ-ba-tumiḫ me-eḫ-zum
na-zi-iḫ-A-bi-iḫ
zé-iḫ-ru-um (ŠHR?)
ṣ̌e-eḫ-la-am (CT XXXII 15
rev. 5)uḫ -nu-uḫ-si
su-tu-uḫ-ḫa-tim (ŠTH?)

235. 

KAM	kam	i-li-kam	kam-kam-ma-tum
		GIŠ.TUKUL-kam (copy)	
	gám		GIŠ ^d kam-lum. Doubtful
	qám		

236. 

IM	im	Im-ti- (³ ₄ MD)	-im-ti
		ar-ba-im	ar-ba-im

238. 

HAR	har	har-ra-núm	-har-ra-ni
		ma-har-su (copy)	Mi-it-har-iš
		ŠEŠ-za-har (ŠHR)	A-hu-Ba-har (PHR)
	hur	im-hur	Ip-hur
		Ip-hur-	
		Hur-sa-núm	
MUR	mur	A-mur-DINGIR	A-mur-
		A-mur-ru-um	[mur-ni-is]-ku (NSQ)
		Si-mur-um ^{KI} (TMH V 151 rev.)	

*

242. 

U	u	u-ba-al	A-hu-u-ni
(old o)		U-bar-tum	U-bar-tum
		Ip-te-u-um	^d EN.ZU-u-zi-li (SL ² _x)

ŠU(Š)	šú		See No. 296
(old 4)			

EŠ ₄	eš ₄ , aš	See No. 1	
(old 4)			

244. 

ÁB	áb	áp-za-za-tim	áb-ru-um
		Za-áb-ra-am (HSS X)	-da-áb (T ² ₇ B)

246. 

UB ùb Sag-ùb^{KI} (ITT I 1101 rev.; 1464 rev.) compared with Sag-ub^{KI} (ITT I 1096 rev.) Sag-ùb^{KI} (cf. references in Gelb, AJSL LV 82)

247. 

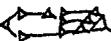
KIŠ kiš Ur-kiš^{KI} (Gelb, HS pp. 56 and 114)
Ša-ar-kiš (Reisner, TUT 212; RTC 355)

248. 

MI mi Um-mi-
i-nu-mi Um-mi-
-mi-kir- (MGR)

249. 

GUL gul Be-lí-du-gul Eš₄-dar-tu-gul (DGL)
gul-la-tum. Doubtful
kúl -du-gul-ti -tu-gul-ti
I-zi-ir-gul-la-zi-in Gul-li-iz
qúl
SÚN sún Ur-^dNin-sún (BIN VIII p. 47) ^dNin-sún

250. 

NÁ ná Ur-^dKi-ná-zi (BIN VIII p. 46, PSarg.) Only in Hu-un-ná-a (Orient. XLVII 249:59)

251. 

NIM nim da-nim um-na-nim
li-ru-ù-nim
num pù-zé-num (BŠN) A-na-na-num (Barton, HLC II 88 iv)
da-ba-si-num
Na-num (FM)
Gi-num (DP 173 v, PSarg.)

254. 

LAM lam lam-nam za-lam (šLM)
 u-bí-lam
 Be-lam-

254a. 

LAM+KUR lam_x URU^{KI}-lam_x compared
 with URU^{KI}-lam. Doubtful

Lam_x-gi-um compared with
 Lam-gi-um. Doubtful

Iš_x iš_x iš_x-a-ru compared with
 es-a-ru

I-rí-iš_x^d-En-líl

Iš_x-e-si-na-at compared
 with I-iš_x-e-si-na-at

(š₄⁷)

LAM+KUR?-g[a-r]u-um^{KI}
 (HSS X 38 iii 6)

in? NI-rí-iš_x-tim (Ist.
 Mus. Adab 280)

255. 

ZUR zur

sur_x

šur

E-zur-í-lí and I-zur-í-lí
 (read thus with von
 Soden, AS p. 109, con-
 trary to Gelb, AJSL
 LIII 185)

256. 

BAN ban Ban-ga^{KI} (FM 33 iii)
 [b]an-ḫa-tum

257. 

GIM gim

kin_x

Su-ru-uš-GIM

Perhaps also A-bí-GIM

and I-sar-GIM

Ur-^dSar-ru-GIM

Perhaps also A-bíl-GIM

DÍM din_x? i-din_x (twice)258. 

UL ul

sa-bu-ul-ti

iš-lu-ul

Šu-bu-ul-tum

-zé-lu-ul

258a. (old )

UTAH

A syllabic value is required in Ri-zu-x (TMH n.F. I/II 47:3, 5)

259. 

GİR gir

Ku-ru-^dGir-ra (BE I Pl.(old )

VI v)

Si-im-gir-na (MDP XIV 32

rev., perhaps Ur III)

qir

E-la-ag-šū-gir (°₆QR)kir_x

Gir-ba-núm compared with

Kir-ba-núm (KRB)

GİR nè?, ner? If ^dGİR.UNUG.GAL is to be read as ^dNè-irí-gal, following Radau, BE XXX/1 p. 12 n. 5, Weidner, OZ XX 17, Hallock, AS VII p. 58, and Falkenstein, Topographie von Uruk p. 31. [I can find no occurrence of an older spelling ^dGİR.AB.GAL, listed by Falkenstein, loc. cit.]. This

Cf. under Sargonic

-104-

reading, as well as my own comparison of ^dNe(r)-irí-gal of RA IX Pl. I with ^dNer-gal of RA XLII 6:5 (both inscriptions of Urkiš), and Nougayrol's interpretation as ^dPIRI. GAL in RA XLII 8, are not in accordance with Thureau-Dangin, RĒC Suppl. pp. 11ff., where the values NĒ and PIRIG are attached to the next sign. Cf. also Landsberger's criticism in MSL IV pp. 12f. of both the values nĒ of the GĪR sign and irí of the UNUG sign

PIRIG bir_x/mir_x
(old )

AD.DA-na-PIRIG (twice,
N^o R)

261. 

ŠI šī Ar-šī-
šī

Ar-šī-
Šī-me-a-ni

IGI igi Sum. Ur-^dIgi-(a)ma-šĕ (DP
191 ii, PSarg.) compared
with ^dIgi-ma-šĕ in Ur
III (Schneider, AnOr XIX
No. 195)

Igi-ḫa-lum (CT XXXII 20
ii+), Igi-ḫal-lum
(Orient. XLVII 455)
compared with I-gi₄-ḫa-
lum (CT XXXII 10 i;
Legrain, TRU 110 rev.)

LIM lim Za-lim-tum (ŠLM)
Šá-lim-
li(m) maš-li(m)-um (ŠL^o₇)
Rí-a-li(m)-ZU (ITT I 1370)

Za-lim-tum
Ša-lim-
Ī-lí-li(m)-šim (Š^o₇M)
I-li(m)-me-šum. Doubtful

BAD₅ bad₅

Um-mi-da-bat₅ (T^o₇B)

263.

AR ar ar-ba-im
Ar-kum
wa-ar-ki-um

ar-ba-im
ar-ga-núm
Ú-za-ar-

263a.

SIG₅ ša_x/še_x In Sum. GĪR.SIG₅.GA (Iraq VII 62 A. 944:4) compared with normal GĪR. SĒ.GA (ŠL II 444, 43)

In Sum. Lú-bal-SIG₅ compared with Lú-bal-šā(g)₅, Ur-SIG₅ compared with Ur-sa(g)₅, and other examples listed by Schneider in Orient. n.s. XVI 305

264.

Ù ù ù-wa-e-ru-uš
i-ba-šè-ù
it-ru-ù

ù-šù-rí-id
Ù-da-mi-šā-ra-am
it-ma-ù

[ŠA₁₇ šā₁₇ von Soden's evidence in AS p. 77 is not conclusive: both šā₁₇-ta and u-šā₁₇-hi-ru-un are doubtful readings

Dam-ku-šā₁₇ (this reading was suggested by von Soden in ZA XL 213, but not registered in his AS)]

266.

DI di [Contrary to Ungnad, MAS p. 7 and von Soden, AS p. 17, syllabic value di is not used in Sarg.; the only possible exception is [A]-ba-^dDa-di]

Na-di-^dEN.ZU (Boson, TCS 371:4)
A-ba-Da-di and A-ba-^dDa-di
TU.DI.DA

SÁ ša_x
*
ù-mi-sá-am
sá-lim-da
u-sá-rí-ib

GIŠ^šma-sá-tum (MŠD?)
sá-bí-tum compared with
sa-bí-tum
Li-sá-núm

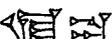
268. 

DUL du₆, tu_x Cf. DUL.DUL (Gelb, HS p. 32, Fara), if to be read as Du₆-du₆ comparable to Du-du (MAD I)

Ur-Du₆-ma-[all (Langdon, TAD 39) compared with Ur-Tum-ma-al and Ur-Tum-al (Orient. XXIII 1424+)

Cf. Du₆-tub^{KI} (Kh. 1935, 58; 68; 69; etc., all OB) and Tu-tu-ub^{KI} (MAD I)

Possibly in ^dNin-DUL-ar-zatum and other DN's composed of ^dNin-DUL- (Schneider, AnOr XIX Nos. 373-377)

268a. 

E₁₁ e₁₁? li-e₁₁ (MDP XI p. 3 iii twice; p. 9 ii, iii, Elamite)

A-ba-e₁₁-li (ITT II/1 p. 16, 721, translit. only)

269. 

KI ki wa-ar-ki-um
su-lum-ki
gi_x Ma-an-ki-im-lu-uš.
Doubtful
qí ki-bí
i-ki-iš

ki-ib-ra-tim
-ma-al-ki
Ki-da-núm compared with
Gi₄-da-núm (G³₇D)
É-a-tum-ki (DMQ)

270. 

DIN din I-din-
DIN-Ga-ga (HSS X 129 rev.; 187 iii)
tin ^dNin-din-EZEN+AN-ga (Jes-tin, TSŠ 629 i, Fara, etc., cf. No. 114)

I-din-
Din-tir^{KI} (AnOr I 88 viii; BIN V 277 ii)
^dNin-din/ti-ug₅-ga (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 488)

tin

ti_x

Ur-^dMa-an-iš-di(n)-su
 compared with Ma-an-iš-
 ti-su
 Mu-úr-di(n)-ga-ba
 (Legrain, TRU 256 rev.)
 compared with Mu-úr-ti-
 ga-ba (Nikolski, Dok.
 II 476 i)
 ZA.ĤA.DIN compared with
 ZA.ĤA.TI (ŠL 587, 130
 and 132)

271. ~~271~~

DUN dun Dun-ne-nu-um (PSarg.)
 Dun-núm

du(n)

A-dam-dun^{KI}
 Bi-da-dun^{KI} (Orient. II
 62)

Dun-ni-a
 (ANŠE)^{DU(N).ÛR} (Falken-
 stein, GSG I 34, Gudea),
 DU(N).ÛR.RA (Fish, MCS
 I 28), Ur-^{ANŠE}DU(N).ÛR.
 RA (TCL V 6038 iii)

ŠUL šul

^{dx}Š[ul]-l[a]-at (UET III
 1504 vii)

272. ~~272~~

KUG kù Tir-ku(g) (HSS X 136+)

Tir-kug (Contenau, CHÉU
 54 iii) compared with
 Tir-gu (U 2760+)

274. <<

[MAN Cf. No. 90]

275. <<<

EŠ eš, uš_x

This sign appears in the form of three oblique wedges in:

li-ḫu-EŠ = li-ḫu-uš_x (H³₆Š)^dEš-kir (OIP XIV 183)^dEš-ḫa-rá (A 839)

In the form of three vertical wedges in:

i-ḫu-EŠ = i-ḫu-uš_x^dEš-kir (OIP XIV 192)

Cf. also >>> -dar, with three horizontal wedges, found about ten times in an unpubl. tablet from the Hammurapi Period

[bà Instead of li-ḫu-bà of von Soden, AS p. 79, read li-ḫu-uš_x]

This sign appears in the form of three Winkelhaken in:

Eš-dar (RTC 355; ITT II

Pl. 87, 1034 rev.; etc.)

Ga-es^{KI} (TMH n.F. I/II passim)

Three vertical wedges:

Ga-es^{KI} (TMH n.F. I/II 73a rev.; 166; etc.)

*

276. Ḫ

EŠ₄eš₄

Cf. No. 1

277. Ḫ

LAL

lá

^dGú-lá (Deimel, Fara II 1 ix, PSarg.)

Lá-wi-ib-tum

ma-ad-lá-um

Lu-lá-um (PBS IX 106)

^dGú-lá (Orient. XLVII 47 rev.)

A-ḫu-lá-bi (H³₁₁B)

Kur-ru-ub-E-lá-ag

277a. Ḫ

LAL.RIN

šur_x

Cf. Zariqum ensi of A-LAL.

RIN^{KI} or Aš-LÁL.[RIN]^{KI}

with Zariqum ensi of A-šir!^{KI} or ^dA-šir^{KI},

discussed by Hallo,

JNES XV 220-225

I-ti-A-LAL.RIN^{KI} (A 5169)
 PŮ.ŠA-A-LAL.RIN (De
 Genouillac, TD 84:2)
 AMAR-Āš-LAL.RIN (UET III
 272 rev. ii)

*
 278a. 
 IĀL.RIN šur_x Cf. No. 277a

*
 280. 
 KIL kil Du-kil- (TKL)

*
 281. 
 ZAR zar
 šar? zar-tim (MAD I 159). A-zar (š₃ŠR)
 Doubtful

282. 
 U₈ u₈ U₈-lu-a (ITT II/2 p. 30, 4532) U₈-lu-a (CT III 5 ii),
 U₈-lu^{KI} (CT IX 18 ii),
 U₈-lu-a^{KI} (Barton, HLC
 I Pl. 10, 400; Pl. 11,
 772; ITT IV p. 71, 7736;
 p. 87, 8022). This
 reading is more plausible
 than Ganam-udu(-a^{KI}) of
 other scholars. Cf.
 possibly a-šà Ĥu-ba-
 na Ū-lu^{KI} (ITT V 6723)

283. 
 TŪL túl Ū-túl-Ma-ma

*
 287. 
 ME me Iš-me- Iš-me-
 Me-sar Ik-me-

mi li-sa-me-id
 i-nu-me
 Me-kir- (MGR)
 -da-me-iq

SIB sib?

HUR.SAG Bar-sib (Thureau-
 Dangin, SAKI p. 70 vi
 59). Unique. Read per-
 haps simply Bar-me and
 cf. Bar-me-um^{KI} (HSS X
 5) and Maš-kán-Bar-mi^{KI}
 (JCS IX 62 No. 9:5; 65
 No. 21:6, OB)

289. 

IB ib u-sá-rí-ib
 Ib-ni-

Ib-ni-
 La-gi-ip

290. 

KU ku i-li-ku
 (old ) Ku-ru-ub-
 gu₅ ru-ku-ma-um
 qu -dam-ku
 ku-ra-tum (QRD)

Iš-ku-un-
 Ku-ru-ub-
 Dam-ku-um
 -ku-ra-ad

DÚR tur₇ kap-dúr-ru (KPTR)
 Cf. also ^{GIS}DÚR.GAR (ITT
 II/2 p. 26, 4472, etc.)
 = durgarû (CT XVIII 3
 vi 1)

[dab₅?

Instead of Dab₅?-ba-tum
 of von Soden, AS p. 83,
 read Ku-ba-tum]

*

ŠÈ šè i-ba-šè
 (old ) ki-šè-ir-tim
 hi-šè-lu-hi-na (BE I 11)
 Šè-eh-ri-in-ib-rí (BE I
 11 rev.)

Ú-na-ap-šè-in (BE III
 110 x)

-111-

- šù Šù-nam-in-da-a^{KI} (MAD I) A-bu-šù-ni
 compared with Šu-nam-
 in-da-a^{KI} (ITT II/2 p.
 39, 4701 and perhaps p.
 26, 4470)
 Šù-uh-na^{KI} (Iraq VII 66,
 F 1153 and F 1159) com-
 pared with NA Suḥni (cf.
 Michel, WO I 461 n. 34)
 Šù-Nu-nu (MDP XIV 6 ii).
 Doubtful
 d^xŠÜ-NIR-da = d^xŠÜ.ŠE-NIR-
 da = d^xSu-NIR-da (Deimel,
 PB No. 3120) *
- zi? Gar-zi-da^{KI} (Orient.
 XLVII 347; Nikolski,
 Dok. II 236 ii+), if
 compared with Kar-zi-
 da^{KI} (passim)
- [éš Instead of Éš-šē-bu of
 von Soden, AS p. 83,
 read ZÍD.ŠE.MUN_x] Na-ḫi-éš-tum (TCL V 6162
 i) compared with Na-ḫi-
 iš-tum (Chiera, STA 3
 iii). Read perhaps Na-
 ḫi-ÁŠ-tum and cf. No.
 192
- [iš₉ Instead of iš₉-bu of von
 Soden, AS p. 83, read
 ÉŠ.GÍD; instead of iš₉-
 lul read iš!-lul]
- ÚB úb KUS^šLU.ÚB and LU.ÚB (LP)
 GIS^šHA.LU.ÚB and HA.LU.ÚB
 (HLP)
- MU₄ mu₄ Ur-^dNu-^{mu₄}muš-da (TMH
 (old ) V 39 vi) ^dNu-^{mu₄}muš-da = ^dNu-muš-
 da (AnOr XIX Nos. 516f.)

292.

LU lu Be-lu-
 (old) Lu-sá-lim
 Li-ib-lu-uṯ

Zé-lu-uš- (ŠLL)
 -lu-ba-lí-iṯ

DIB ṯib
 (old)

I-dib-š̄i-na-at compared
 with I-ti-ib-si-na-at
 (T³B)

296.
 (from old)
 ŠÚ šú

Written :
 Only in Ša-aš-šú-ru^{KI}
 (AnOr I 83), Ša-aš-šú-
 ru-um^{KI} (BIN V 28), and
 Ša-šú-ru-um^{KI} (YOS IV
 92)

Written :
 The names Il--ab-ra-at
 (Barton, HLC II Pl. 93,
 101 rev.) and Il--ba-
 ni (RA XIX 40 No. XX
 rev.) require collation

296a.

KEŠ keš PN Ur-Keš^{KI} (MO+)
 GN Ur-keš^{KI} = Urkiš
 (Nougayrol, RA XLII
 6:3)

298.

SAL šal Sal-la-[...] (MDP XIV
 6 iii)
 Ba₁₁-sal-la (AJSL LIII
 37; LV 73)

Sal-la-bí-wa^{KI} (A 4795)
 A-pi₄-sal^{KI} (AJSL LIII
 39; LV 71)
 Sal-lim?-be-lí
 Sal-mah (ŠLM)

MIM mim mim-ma

299.			
ZUM	zum		Ma-ḥa-zum ^{KI}
	zu(m)		Zu(m)-zu(m)-um (Pinches, AT 31 rev.) and Zu(m)- zum (op. cit. 113)
	ṣum	Wu-zum-tum	Na-ap-la-zum
		Iḥ-zu-zum	Zum-na-tum
	ṣú(m)	sar-ru _x -uz-zu(m)	
	ṣum	me-eḥ-zum	Ḥu-um-zum. Doubtful
	ṣu(m)?		Zu(m)-la-lum compared with Zu-la-lum
	ṣum _x ?		im-duḥ-zum compared with in-duḥ-ṣu-um (ṖMTHŠ?) Bu-zum-še-en compared with Bu-šā-am (Gelb, HS p. 111)
	ṣu(m) _x		Zu(m)-mi-id- compared with Su-mi-id- (Ṗ ₄ MD)

300.			
NIN	nin	-sa-nin-su	šā-nin-ú-tim
		DN I-nin-	Id-nin-
	ni(n)	NI ni(n)-ki-ip-tum (NKP?, twice)	Ūz-nin-nu-uš (UET III 1490) compared with Ūz-ne-nu-uš (1491)

301.			
DAM	dam	Ṗā-dam-mu-um	Dam-kum
		dam-ku	
	tám	ma-dam	li-mu-dam (LMN)
		dam-ḥur	
	ṭam		
	ta ₄	li-il-gu-da(m) (copy, LQT)	

302. ~~𐎠𐎡~~⁴

GU	gu	-Gu-la (HSS X 219 rev.)	Gu-ga-lum Gu-za-LUM
	ku ₈	a-na-gu i-la-gu gu-da-núm	Gu-ba-tum Gu-da-núm Za-an-gú-da (SNKT)
	qu	gu-du-si-iš li-il-gu-da	Gu-ba-lum

304. ~~𐎠𐎡~~⁴

UH	uh		Only in Hu-uh-nu-ri ^{KI} (CT I 19 iii) and Hu-uh-hu-nu-ri ^{KI} (BIN V 269 rev.)
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306. ~~𐎠𐎡~~⁴

EL	el	el-lum	-ga-mi-el
----	----	--------	-----------

307. ~~𐎠𐎡~~⁴

LUM	lum	i-lum el-lum	i-lum
	lu(m)	Ti-li-lu(m)-um (BIN VIII ll iii)	Ša-lu(m)-um (RTC 362) La-lu(m)-LUM (MAD III 316, twice)
	(l)um?	maš-li-(l)um (ŠL ⁷)	na-ab-ri'-(l)um (BR ⁷)
GUM	kum _x		zi-gúm compared with zi-kum and zi-ku-um (ZK?) za-za-gúm (ZZK?) e-lam-ma-gúm (⁷ LMK)
	qum _x		Za-ri'-gúm = Za-ri'-iq = Za-ri-ku-um, each occurring as PA.TE.SI of Susa
	ku(m) _x		zi-gú(m)-um (ZK?)

NÚM	núm	da-núm gu-da-núm	dan-núm
	nú(m)		Gu-da-nú(m)-um
HUM	hum	za-hum ba ₅ -lu-hum	za-hum UD.KA.BAR compared with za-hu-um UD.KA.BAR (S ³ H?)
	hu(m)		ba ₅ -lu-hum za-hu(m)-um

307a. ~~Y⁴Y⁴~~SIG₄ š_i_x

SIG₄-te-li, SIG₄-te-lí,
SIG₄-ti-li compared
with š_i-te-lí, and
SIG₄-te-lá-ni compared
with SIG-te-lá-ni (ŠTL?)

310. ~~Y⁴Y⁴~~

UR ur da-mu-ur
ur-ki-im
li-zu-ur

Ur-š^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LV 8L,
I-zu-ur- (NŠR)

LIG lig -ma-lik
-sa-lik

Im-lik-É-a

lih_x? If -ba-lik = -pá-lih_x;
cf. under PLQ

-ba-lik = pá-lih_x?

*

311. ~~Y⁴Y⁴~~

A a a-bí
a-na
su₄-a

A-bí-
a-na
su₄-a

DUR₅ dur₅ ²Á.DUR₅- compared with
²Á.DUR- (²DR?)

312. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣

ÂM	àm	àm-hur	ga-ma-àm-tum
		li-si-rí-àm	Na-ra-àm-i-lí
		^d La-àm-ba-ni (MDP XI p.	Tu-ra-àm-i-lí
		3 ii)	-ša-àm-si

313. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣

[ÉR ér

The example ge₄-ér-ra-an-um quoted in von Soden, AS p. 88, is post-Ur III]

314. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣

ÍD íd Rí-ga-íd (ITT I 1391)
 Ki-ku-íd (PBS V 34 xxii, copy). Cf. possibly Ki-ku-lí (DP 585 ii, PSarg.; ITT II p. 49, 5838+), Gi-ku-li (UE II Pl. 191 U 11670), Ki-ku-lú (CT IX 20 i, Ur III). Sollberger, AOF XVII 29, suggests the reading Ki-tuš-ída for Ki-ku-íd

316. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣

ZA	za	I-za-mar	ḫa-za-núm
		i-za-az	I-za-az-
	sà	áp-za-za-tim	za-ba-lum
		za-ḫa-ar-tim	mar-za-tum (RSN)
	ša	i-na-za-ar	Bu-za-tum
		za-al-mi-in	Za-lim-tum
		Za-ba-at-	

317. 

HA	ha	a-ha-	a-ha-
		ha-ab-tu	ha-za-nu ^m

[ku₆ There is no reason to
read ku₆-bum, as in von
Soden, AS p. 88, instead
of Ha-pum]

*

320. 

SIG	se ₁₁	ni-se ₁₁	Ni-se ₁₁ -
		uš-se ₁₁	se ₁₁ -se ₁₁ -hu-um
		i-ba-se ₁₁	SIG-te-lá-ni, cf. No. 307a
		li-se ₁₁ -rí-am	
		li-se ₁₁ -bi-lam	
		a-se ₁₁ -in (MDP XI p. 9	
		iii, Elamite)	

320a. 

EŠ	eš	Cf. No. 275
----	----	-------------

321. 

UR ₄	Si-mu-ur ₄ ^{KI}	Si-mu-ur ₄ ^{KI}
	tu-ur ₄ -da	^d Nin-ur ₄ -ra

322. 

GÍN	gí(n)	Ur-Bil-gí(n)-mes (RTC
		18 rev. ii, PSarg.)
		^d Bil-gí(n)-mes (Deimel,
		PB No. 633, PSarg.).
		Sollberger, AOF XVI 230,
		reads GÍN with the
		value (a)ga _x

323. GAR gar si-gar-im
 si-ga(r)-rím (copy)Ur-Si-gar (Orient. XLVII
p. 58)Lú-Ši-gar (Contenau, CHEU
69)Gar-zi-da^{KI} (Orient.

XLVII 347; Nikolski,

Dok. II 236 ii), if

compared with Kar-zi-

da^{KI} (passim)Gar-ša-na^{KI} (cf. references

and discussion by

Sollberger in AOF XVIII

[1957] 104-108) and ū-

za-ar-Gar-ša-na^{KI} (³SR)ŠÁ šá Only in Šá-gán-UR.SAG
 (HSS X)324. 

I i Cf. No. 103

III. GRAMMAR OF OLD AKKADIAN

A. PHONOLOGY1. Consonants

In the Akkadian language of the Sargonic Period the following consonant phonemes are known: $\overset{2}{-}_1$ - $\overset{2}{-}_2$, $\overset{2}{-}_3$ - $\overset{2}{-}_4$ - $\overset{2}{-}_5$, b, d, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, š, $\overset{2}{-}_1$ - $\overset{2}{-}_2$, $\overset{2}{-}_3$, t, ṭ, z.

$\overset{2}{-}_1$ is a strong consonant, sometimes expressed in writing in such spellings as a-āš-ḫi-it /ʔāšḫit/, è-ra-a-am-su /eraʔamsu/, -ni-a-ās /niʔaš/, e-ir-tim /ʔertim/ (copy).

$\overset{2}{-}_1$ had not yet influenced the change a > e in ra-si-im /raʔsim/, za-nam /šaʔnam/, as opposed to OB rêšim, šênam.

$\overset{2}{-}_1$ did occasionally influence the change i > e, as in i-mu-ru /iʔmurū/ beside e-mu-ru /eʔmurū/, E-li-, -e-lī /ʔelī/, ù-wa-e-ru-us /uwaʔerus/ . See under i > e.

$\overset{2}{-}_2$ evidently behaves like $\overset{2}{-}_1$, although, because of the limited number of examples, it is impossible to argue apodictically. Observe the spelling ti-a-am-tim /tiʔāntim/, A-al- /ʔâl/ (Ur III), and i-la-ak /iʔlak/ or /illak/ beside è-la-kam /eʔlakam/ or /ellakam/.

The original Semitic phonemes $\overset{2}{-}_3$, $\overset{2}{-}_4$, and $\overset{2}{-}_5$ were probably coalesced into one phoneme in the Sargonic Period, as can be judged from the similarity in which these three original phonemes influence the treatment of contiguous vowels. See pp. 123ff. under vowels a and i. Note, however, that the phoneme $\overset{2}{-}_3$ when followed by the vowel a is expressed quite consistently by the sign É = ʔâ (cf. Syllabary No. 174); this spelling convention may be a leftover from a period in which Akkadian recognized a phoneme $\overset{2}{-}_3$ independent of $\overset{2}{-}_4$ - $\overset{2}{-}_5$.

The fact that Sargonic $\overset{2}{-}_1$ abum and $\overset{2}{-}_2$ alākum remained abum and alākum in OB, but that Sargonic $\overset{2}{-}_3$ arrāsum, $\overset{2}{-}_4$ alītum, ušaʔ $\overset{2}{-}_5$ rib became errešum, elītum, ušêrib in OB, means that in Sargonic the

phoneme $\overset{2}{3}_5$ still had definite characteristics which separated it from $\overset{2}{1}_2$.

* For $\underline{b} < \underline{w}$ see \underline{w} .

For $\underline{b} : \underline{m}$ cf. possibly TUG na-aḫ-ba-ru-um and TUG na-ba-ru-um in Sargonic and TUG na-ma-ru-um in Ur III.

$\underline{m} > \underline{n}$ before a dental or sibilant can be observed in the following examples, all from Ur III: -Ḥa-an-ša < *ḥamšā, Rí-in-da-ni < *Rîmtani, perhaps Ḥu-un-zé-ri if < *ḥumširî, perhaps hi-in-tum if < *ḥimduṃ, perhaps (Šu-mu-)ši-in-ti if < *šîmtî.* Cf. also late EZEN Ḥu-un-ti (CM) < ITI Ḥu-um-tum in Sargonic. A secondary * $\underline{m} < \underline{m}$ is assimilated to the following consonant in I-ti-dam < Im-ti-dam (M²₁D, Ur III) and perhaps in (š lu-mu-)ši-ti-lil if < *šîmtî.

For $\underline{m} < \underline{w}$ see \underline{w} .

The prefix ma- regularly changes to na- (as in later periods) when the root contains a labial, as in *marṭabtuṃ > narṭabtuṃ, *marṭamum > narṭamum. \underline{m} remains unchanged in the MAR.TU names Mar-da-mu-um (RDM?) and Mar-da-ba-ru-um (RTB?).

The pre-consonantal \underline{n} is treated in two ways: \underline{n} is preserved in da-at-ti-in-šum-ma (copy), I-din^d-Da-gan (Ur III), I-ku-un-sar-su, sa-an-tim, Ḥa-na-an-tum, Ma-an-ba-lum^d-Da-gan, Ma-an-sa-nin-su, Bi-in-ga-lî-LUGAL-rî; it is assimilated to the following consonant in at-ti-kum < *andinkum, i-ti-šum, I-ti^d-Da-gan, I-gu^d-Ma-lik, I-gu-Sá-lim, I-ku-mi-sar (Ur III), Da-ku-ma-tum, Da-ku-um-ma-tum (Ur III), Ma-ma-ḥir < Man-nāḡir, Ma-ba-lum^d-Da-gan, Bi-ga-lî-LUGAL-rî. A fully assimilated $\underline{m} < \underline{n}$ can also be observed in the writing of umma, spelled um-ma in the Ur III Period, developed from the Sargonic enma, written en-ma, via an unattested *emma (for $\underline{i/e} > \underline{u}$ before a voiced labial see p. 126). Most unusual is the preservation of \underline{n} in a verb primae \underline{n} in the name En-bî-iq^d-Ḥa-ni-iš (NPQ?); the name may, however, be Amorite in view of its parallelism to En-gi-mu-um MAR.TU (NQM₁ Ur III), the Amorite OB name Ie-en-ti-nu-um in Riftin, SVIAD p. 163 (several times), and other Amorite names.

The consonant \underline{n} is sometimes assimilated to the following $\overset{2}{1}_5$, as in I-ti^d-IM (Ur III) compared with I-din^d-IM (Ur III), I-ti-na-da-ad (Ur III); I-ti-a-ḫu-um (Ur III) compared with I-ti-in-a-ḫu-um (Ur III); I-ti-É-a compared with I-din-É-a, I-ti-ne-a (Ur III); the name of the same person is written I-din-É-a on the Ur III

tablet 3 NT 31, but I-ti-Ē-a on its seal; Da-ti-Eš₁-dar compared with Da-din-Eš₁-dar (Ur III); I-ti-Eš₁-dar compared with I-din-Eš₁-dar (Ur III); I-ti-DINGIR, I-ti-ĭ-lí (Ur III) compared with I-din-DINGIR, I-din-ĭ-lí (Ur III); Da-ti-^dINNIN (Ur III) compared with Da-ti-in-^dINNIN (Ur III); I-ti-ĭr-ra compared with I-din-ĭr-ra, I-ti-nir-ra (Ur III); I-ti-^dEN.ZU (Ur III) compared with I-din-^dEN.ZU (Ur III). Similarly, we have I-ku-Ē-a, I-gu-ĭ-lí, both with ikûn as the first element, and Iš-ku-ĭr-ra compared with Iš-ku-un-ĭr-ra (Ur III).

A secondary n can be observed in Ur III Ĥa-an-za-ab-tum (beside Sargonic and Ur III Ĥa-za-ab-tum), if derived from ĤSB, and in Sargonic Kun_x-du-pum (copy, beside Ur III Gu-du-bi), if derived from QTP.

The assimilation of r to the following emphatic sibilant may be attested in Za-za-ru-um, if derived from ŠRŠR, and in Ĥa-zi-nûm (and other forms), if derived from ĤRS.

Of the Semitic consonants š₁, š₂, and š₃ the Sargonic Period distinguishes only š₁₋₂ and š₃, and even these consonants begin to coalesce into a single sound. For these two sibilants, as well as for the possibility of recognizing an š₁ in the Pre-Sargonic Period, cf. the full discussion on pp. 34ff.

In the Sargonic Period the combination of the final consonant š of a lexical morpheme and of the initial š of the pronominal morpheme yields šš, not ss, as in later periods. Thus we have na²-aš-su /na²aš-su/, e-ri-su-nu /eriš-šunu/, i-ki-iš-sum /iqiš-šum/ (copy), a-ki-iš-su₁-ni-si-im /aqiš-šunišim/, ga-ti-iš-su /qâtis-šu/. Cf. also da-aš-zi /tassī/ for later /tassī/ and ki-iš-za-bi /kišzappī/.

In the Ur III Period we meet with spellings -a-lí-iš-zu, -ma-ti-iš-zu, -bí-ti-iš-zu, apparently for /ālissu/, /mâtissu/, /bîtissu/.

The combination zš apparently yields šš, as can be gathered from the spelling of the Sargonic u-sá-Ĥi-su-ni /uša²₁Ĥiš-šuni/ < *uša²₁Ĥiz-šuni.

The combination of the final dental of a lexical morpheme and the initial š of the pronominal suffix results in ss, as in later

periods: I-zu < *id-sù, -i-la-zu < *illat-sù, Ik-su-zi-na-at < *Iksud-sinat, -gul-la-zi-in < *kullat-sin. But we also have à-wa-at-zu /awat-su/, Il-la-at-zu, u-sa-am-ki-it-zu (copy), Ú-da-ad-zé-na-at (unpubl. NBC Ur III tablet, from Hallo).

Zt > st is apparently attested in zi-is-ti (BIN VIII 143:17) and ma-an-za-ás-tum (Z^o Z); st > tt in ma-an-za-tum (Z^o Z). A unique rt > st change may be found in za-ás-da(-bi) (SAKI p. 54 iii ll. 24, Urukagina, translated as "Greuel" by Falkenstein, AOF XVIII 91a), if my interpretation of this word as a loan word from Akk. sartu is correct.

2. Semi-vowels

Initial ja is changed to ji or i, as in išarum < *jašarum and idum < *jadum.

For the initial ji or i (in jikmî or ikmî) and the initial ju or u (in jumahhir or umahhir), cf. the discussion on pp. 20 and 164f. Final j is apparently expressed in ás-bi-i-ma /áspijma?, ša-ni-i /šaniij/, and in ga-mi-e /in kamij/.

Such regular spellings as ra-bí-um, *ra-bí-im, ra-bí-at, *sa-tu-um, sa-tu-im, sa-tu-e, sa-tu-a-tim may stand for dissyllabic rabjum, sadwum, etc., or trisyllabic rabijum, saduwmum, etc. Phonemically, such spellings are regularly represented in this study as rabjum, sadwum, etc.

Initial wa is normally preserved, as in wabil and warkijum, but w is omitted in Ar-ti-a /(W)ardija/ (Ur III), and perhaps in Á-ru-kum (°₆RQ?) and A-lí-id- /(W)alid/ (Ur III). For wi, cf. iste, istu < *wište, *wistu and perhaps itirtum, if it goes back to *(w)itirtum. For wu, cf. the spellings ur-ki-im /(w)urkim/ and Ur-ki-um /(W)urkijum/ (Ur III).

For the initial w > b cf. Ba-gàr-tum (beside Wa-gàr-tum), ba-da-al-tum (beside wa-da-al-tum), perhaps Ba-da-ru-um (beside Wa-da-ru-um), perhaps Wa-wa-ti (beside Ba-ba-ti), perhaps Ba-ás-ti-a (beside Ú-ás-ti-a), all in Ur III. Comparable with Ba-da-ru-um of Ur III is perhaps Ba-da-rí-im of the Sargonic Period.

Intervocalic w remains in à-wa-a-ti, ù-wa-e-ru-uš, u-wa-ga-mu. It disappears in A-ḥu-a-gàr (Ur III).

Intervocalic w changed to b in the Ur III Period in -ba-gàr (beside -wa-gàr), -na-bi-ir (beside -na-wi-ir); cf. also Ar-bí-um,

Ar-bí-tum (and OB Ar-wi-um, Ar-wi-tum). In Sargonic we may note PN's Za-wi and Za-bi at Gasur, and the word a-bi-lum, which might be taken to be later awīlum in view of the Ur III parallels Á-bí-lí-a and A-wi-lí-a, Á-bí-la-ša and Á-wi-la-ša, Á-bí-lí and Á-wi-lí, Á-bí-la-núm and OB A-wi-la-núm or A-wi-la-nu-um. Cf. also a garment written na-wa-šu-hu-um and na-ba-šu-hu-um in Ur III and na-ma-šu-hu-um in Cappadocian (of unknown etymology) and the words ^{TUG}ha-um, ^{TUG}ha-bu-um, and IM ha-um listed in MAD III 122.

The w > m change can be observed in the Ur III Na-me-ir- (beside Na-wi-ir-). Cf. also Sargonic Na-mu-ru-um, and the Sargonic names I-lu-Me-ir, É-lu-Me-ir compared with the Ur III A-hu-We-ir, PŪ.ŠA-We-ir.

A secondary w appears in the Ur III examples A-hu-wa-lí (compared with A-hu-a-lí /Ahu-âlí/; note, however, that Sollberger, AOF XVII 21 n. 51, reads our A-hu-wa-lí as A-hu-We-ir!) and Šu-wa-li /Šu-âlí/. Another example of a secondary glide w may be assumed in *Ahuwa on the basis of occurrence of A-hu-na (ensi of Puš, e.g. in TCL II 5501 rev., Ur III) beside A-hu-a (ensi of Puš in UET I 93, Ur III).

3. Vowels and Diphthongs

The following vowels are known in the Sargonic Period: a, e, i, u, both short and long.

Of these, only a, i, u are original; e is secondarily derived from a, as in e-ra-si-iš /erāšiš/ from *₃arāšiš, or from i, as in E-li- /Elī/ from ʔilī; while ê or ē are derived from i plus a "weak" consonant, as in ip-te /iptê/ from ipti₃, from a plus a "weak" consonant, as in be-lí /bêlī/ from *ba₁lī, from a diphthong aj, as in Me-sar /Mēsar/ from *Majšar, or from an original ī, as in ŠAM-me /šimē/ from šimī (oblique case of Pl.). The phonemic contrast between short and long e, on the one hand, and short and long i, on the other, can be established on the basis of a number of consistent spellings: erāšiš (and other cases of e derived from a, discussed just below) written regularly with E, and irīš, etc., written regularly with I; enum written regularly with EN, and in written regularly with IN; bêlī written regularly with BE, and bīrū, etc.,

written regularly with BI; note also the regular spellings of ismê with ME (never MI), aqabbî, etc., with BI (never BE), u-bî-lam, -bi-la-, etc., with BÍ or BI (never BE). For certain cases of inconsistency in the spelling of î/ê derived from i plus a "weak" consonant cf. p. 125, in the spelling of î/ê of the oblique case of Pl. cf. p. 138.

The long vowels are indicated in this study by a macron, as in ā, ē, ī, ū, or by a circumflex, as in â, ê, î, û. The macron stands for morphemic length, as in māhirum, damē, ispikī, ispikū; while a circumflex stands for long vowels resulting from contraction of a short vowel plus any "weak" consonant, as in ṭābum, nīrum, bēlum, nūrum, or of a diphthong, as in Mēšar (Ur III Mīšar) and ūmum. A circumflex is used also to indicate the long medial vowel in the verbs secundae ṣ₆ and ṣ₇, as in itūr, iqīš. The distinction between the length indicated by macron or circumflex is neither phonemic nor phonetic. The two different lengths are used here to indicate the two different backgrounds of the long vowels.

Vowel a in an open syllable beginning with ṣ₃₋₅ remains a, as in a-bar-ti /ṣ₄abarti/, a-lī-dam /ṣ₄alītam/, a-ti /ṣ₄adi/, -a-mi /ṣ₃amī/, (La-)ṣ₃ā-ra-ab /ṣ₃arāb/, ṣ₃ā-ru-uš /ṣ₃arus/, ṣ₃ā-mu-kum /ṣ₄amūqum/, na-ṣ₃ā-si /na₃āsi/, ra-ā-pum /ra₃abum/, and da-la-ṣ₃ā-mu. But a > e is attested in e-ra-si-iš /ṣ₃erāsiš/, e-nu "utensils" (of unknown etymology), and in e-ri-su-nu /ṣ₃erisūnu/ and e-ri-ib-su /ṣ₅eribšu/, presumably under the influence of the Nom. forms ṣ₃eršum and ṣ₃erbum (see next paragraph). I-za-na-ma /išānamma/, occurring in a late copy, is derived from *iṣ₄anamma. In the Ur III Period e occurs throughout, as in e-li-t[um] (Lullubum), -e-mu-uq, e-ru-ba-tum, and ne-ši (N₃Š).

Vowel a in a closed syllable beginning with ṣ₃₋₅ usually becomes e, as in el-lum /ṣ₃₋₅ellum/, En-num- /ṣ₃ennum?/, En-bu- /ṣ₄enbu/, Ip-šum /ṣ₃₋₅epsum/, Im-tum /ṣ₄emtum/, Iz-bu-um /ṣ₄ezbum/, Ir-šum /ṣ₄₋₅eršum/, e-dē-šum-ma /ṣ₃eddesumma/, and once ni-iš /ne₃eš/. On the other hand a is preserved initially in al-su /ṣ₄alsu/, perhaps under the influence of alī or the like, and in ṣ₃ā-ra-šum /ṣ₃arrāšum/; medially it is preserved in en-ar /en₃ar/, na-ṣ₃ā-š /na₃āš/, and perhaps be-al /be₄al/, if we read be-al, and not be-el_x. In Ur III Period we have ni-iš /ne₃eš/ and

Īr-ri-šum /²₃errēšum/. *

Vowel a in a closed syllable ending with ²₃₋₅ usually remains a, as in a-ru-uš /a²₃ruš/, a-rí-iš- /a²₄₋₅riš/, I-da- /īda²₄/, u-sa-mi-id /uša²₄mid/, u-sa/sá-rí-ib /uša²₅rib/, zu-da-rí-ib /suta²₅rib/, na-ra-ab-ti-su na²₅rabišu (copy), Iš-má-, Iš-ma- /Išma²₄/, once íl-ga /ilqa²₃/ (unpubl.), and Ša-li-ba /Ša²₄liba/. On the other hand, cf. be-lí, Iš-me- (rarely even in Pre-Sargonic and Sargonic), te-er-rí-iš (Pres.), and ne-ba-ĥu-um for later nēbeĥu. In the Ur III Period we have regularly be-lí, Iš-me- (but also archaically written Iš-má-), Še-li-bu-um (but this name of an ensi of Šabum is written also Ta-la-bu and perhaps "Šalabu"), Ne-bi-ru-um^{KI}, and ^{GIS}ne-ri-bu-um. Zé-ra-šú? /zera²₄šu/, if written correctly, would show a preserved a in an inscription from Lullubum.

Vowel a followed by ²₃₋₅ beginning another syllable remains a, as in ba₁₁-ú-la-ti /ba²₄ūlāti/, ar-ba-um /arba²₄um/, ar-ba-im /arba²₄im/, na-²₃á-si /na²₃ási/, etc. Exceptions are very few, as in -rí-i-su /rē²₄išu/, Ri-íl-tum /Rē²₄ítum/, be-al, and once ni-iš /ne²₃eš/. In Ur III we have regularly e, as in Ri-i-si-in, ni-iš, ne-ši, etc.

Vowel a not in proximity with ²₃₋₅ beginning another syllable remains regularly a in Sargonic, as in a-bar-ti /²₄abarti/, e-ra-si-iš /²₃erāšiš/, e-dam-da /e²₄tamdā/, etc., but it changes to e in Ur III, as in Še-li-bu-um, Īr-ri-šum, zé-ra-šú? (Lullubum), Ne-bi-ru-um^{KI}, ^{GIS}ne-ri-bu-um, etc.

Instead of Sargonic ar-ra-dam la-mu-dam we have ir-ra-dam li-mu-dam in an Ur III inscription from Lullubum.

Vowel i followed by any of the so-called weak consonants either remains i, as in i-bu-uš, i-ti-ru, i-la-ak, i-ĥu-uz, a-ga-bi, ik-mi, Ip-ti-um, Ar-ši-, da-áš-zi, or it changes to e, as in e-bí-iš, -e-ri-iš, e-ru-ub, è-la-kam, e-mu-ru, E-bi-ir-, ik-me, Ip-te-u-um, li-ip-te-u-ma, ip-te-u, u-ga-e < *uqawwij (copy), na-e < *nā²₃ij, also íl-e, Iš_x-e-, Īr-e-, if these forms should go back to *il²₃₋₅ij, *iš²₄ij, *ir²₄ij. Cf. also the interchange of ī with ē in oblique case of Pl. discussed on p. 138.

Vowel i preceded by a weak consonant usually remains i, as in i-lí /²₄ilī/, I-zu- /Issu-/, in, sometimes it changes to e, as in E-li-, -e-lí, E-zu- (HSS IV 79, Ur III), Ir-e-mu-um, ù-wa-e-ru-uš.

The change i > e sometimes appears even before a strong consonant, as in è-ra-a-am-su, en-a-ru, èš-a-ru (beside iš_x-a-ru), E-zur- (beside I-zur-, Ur III), e-ir-tim (copy), perhaps En-bi-ig-.

Under certain conditions (still to be investigated) vowel i changes to u before a voiced labial, as in *immum > umum "mother," *šimūm > šumūm "name," also enma > *emma > umma (in Ur III) "thus." Another u < i is exemplified in eddešūmma in e-dè-šum-ma (É DN i-bu-uš) "he made anew the temple," which can be compared with eddešīma in id-di-ši-ma (BĀD GAL ša Kis^{KI} lu e-bu-uš) "I made anew the great wall of Kis" in an inscription of Asduni-erim (cf. MAD III 20).

Vowel i changes to u before an emphatic consonant, as in *3iṣārūm > uṣārūm "court." Outside of Old Akkadian, cf. iṣurtum and uṣurtum "plan," uṣṣum "arrow," uṭṭatum (kind of grain), uqnūm "lapis lazuli" from *iqni³um (cf. Ugaritic).

For i > u before š cf. the discussion on the morphemes -iš and -ūm, below pp. 142ff., and also the Ur III names Šu-bi-iš-ḫu-ḫa (De Genouillac, TD p. 9) and Šu-bu-uš-ḫu-ḫi (Langdon, TAD 67).

The original diphthong aj changed to ê or î, as in Me-sar < *Majšar, e-ni-a < *ajni₄a, u-se₁₁-zi < *usajši³, ê (tal-li-ik) < *aj tallik "may you not go," but a i-ti-in /ajiddin/ or /ajjiddin? "may he not give." In Ur III we have -mi-sar, but also rarely -me-sar, and Bí-tum- < *Bajtum.

The original diphthong aw changed to û, as in u-mi- < *jawmi-, u-su-zi < *usawsi³.

Before a labial, forms with u interchange with those with a, implying perhaps the existence of an allophone o. Cf. DUB-si-ga and TAB-si-ga (TPŠK), GUR.DUB and gur-da-[bu/bi] (GRDP?), DUB-ru-um^{KI} and Da-ab-ru-um (DBR?), Tu(m)-ba-al^{KI} and Da-ba-al^{KI} = probably later Tub/pl-iaš (DBL?). Cf. also Syllabary Nos. 90, 101, and 201.

A short unstressed vowel is still sometimes preserved, as in u-bi-lam, u-bi-lu-nim (beside u-ub-lam, ub-lu, li-iš-bu), i-ḫa-ni-su₁-ma /ihhanisūma/ for later /ihhansūma?/, be-la-ti-šu (Ur III, for later bēltišu), Ḫa-bi-lum (compared with Ḫa-ab-lum), Ga-lí-bu-um (compared with Gal-pum), Ti-ma-tum^{KI} (compared with Ti-im-tum^{KI}, under DM), ba-da-ru-um (if identified with the later paṭrum, and

not pattarum), Ti-da-nu (compared with the Ur III -Ti-id-ni-im, now under TDN? in MAD III 295, to be transferred to DDN), also in Á-ru-kum (ʔ₇RQ?), tu-lu-bu-um (DLB), nu-zu-ḫu-um (NSH). It may be observed that in almost all the above cases the preservation of the vowel may have been due to the proximity of a syllabic consonant. The secondary emergence of a vowel in proximity to a liquid may be seen in -ki-bi-rí beside -ki-ib-rí (Ur III) and na-bí-rí-um beside na-ab-rí-um (Ur III).

Most unusual for Old Akkadian is the elision of the final weak consonant in the following Ur III PN's: A-bu-um-sa-ad "father is a mountain" (but A-pù-sa-tu in Sargonic) and Ma-an-gi-ir "who is opposition?" (like ^{URU}Man-nu-gi-ir-^dUTU in BE XVII 24:18, MB, but Ma-an-nu-um-gi-ri-^dUTU in CT IV 49b 25, OB).

Two examples of crasis are a-na-lim-ma for ana-ʔâlimma and a-na-ʔà-si-su for ana-na-ʔâšišu. Contraction of two syllables is found in na-si, ne-šī (Ur III), compared with na-ʔà-si, and more frequently in PN's, such as Iš-me-lum for Iš-me-i-lum, Iš-ni-lum for Iš-ni-i-lum, I-bí-lum (Ur III) for I-bí-i-lum, La-ra-bu-um (Ur III) for La-ʔà-ra-bu-um, Ī-lí-mi-la-at (Ur III) for *Ī-lí-ma-Īl-la-at, I-zu-rí-ik (Ur III) and I-za-rí-ik (Ur III) for I-zu-a-rí-ik /Issu-arik/ (Ur III).

B. PRONOUNS

1. Personal Pronouns

a. Independent

Sg.	1 c.	anāku ¹⁾	Pl.	*nīnu
	2 m.	atta ²⁾		*attumu
	2 f.	atti ³⁾		*attina
	3 m.	šū ⁴⁾		*sumu
	3 f.	šī ⁵⁾		*šina

1) Attested in a-na-gu, a-na-ku-ú (Ur III).

2) Attested in ad-da.

3) Attested in at-ti.

4) Attested in su₄ (li-im-ḫu-ra-an-ni), Su₄ (-be-lí), Su₄ (-be-la),

Šu(-be-la), Šu(-BÀD), Su(-EN-lí), [Su]?(-mi-ig-ri) in Sargonic; Šu(-be-lí) in Ur III.

5) Attested in Si(-da-na-at), Si(-um-mi), Si(-be-la) in Sargonic; Ši(-da-na-at), Ši(-tu-ri), Ši(-be-lí) in Ur III.

The 3rd pers. personal pronoun "he," "she," "it," "they" corresponds to the demonstrative pronoun "this," "these" (see pp. 132f.).

All the above forms are Nom. forms. The Dat. is attested in Su₄-a-ás(-da-gal^{KI}); Gen. Pl. perhaps in ([a]?)su₄-ni-ti (A 708).

In addition to su₄ forms prolonged by -t- are attested in PN's Su₄-a-tum(-mu-da), Šu-a-ti, and Šu-a-tum.

Strengthened by -ma this pronoun occurs in the form su₄-ma "he himself."

The PN (Mi-)su₄-a means probably "what is it?" in parallelism to Ma-an-na-su "who is it?" (Stamm, ANG pp. 102, 131), but the explanation of the case of -su₄-a is questionable; the -a of su₄-a may perhaps be identical with the Acc. morpheme -a of the noun in the Pred. St. (pp. 146ff.). Cf. also (Mi-)su₄-at (DP 141 ii 1, PSarg.).

b. Suffixal

i. With Nouns

	Nom.	Gen.	Acc.
Sg. 1 c.	bêl-î ¹⁾	bêli-î ²⁾	bêl-î ³⁾
			bêlū-(i)a ³⁾
2 m.	*bêl-ka	bêli-ka ⁴⁾	bêl-ka ⁵⁾
2 f.	*bêl-ki	bêli-ki ⁶⁾	bêl-ki ⁷⁾
3 m.	bêl-šū ⁸⁾	bêli-šū ⁹⁾	bêl-šū ¹⁰⁾
3 f.	bêl-ša ¹¹⁾	bêli-ša ¹²⁾	bêl-ša ¹³⁾
Pl. 1 c.	bêl-ni/a ¹⁴⁾	*bêli-ni	bêl-ni ¹⁵⁾
2 m.	*bêl-kunu/i	bêli-kunu/i ¹⁶⁾	*bêl-kunu/i
2 f.	*bêl-kin(a)	*bêli-kin(a)	*bêl-kin(a)
3 m.	bêl-šunu/a/i ¹⁷⁾	bêli-šunu/i ¹⁸⁾	bêl-šunu/i ¹⁹⁾
3 f.	bêl-šin(a) ²⁰⁾	*bêli-šin(a)	bêl-šin(a) ²¹⁾

1) Attested in be-lí, a-bí in Sargonic and Ur III.

2) Attested in (a-na PN) be-lí (ù) a-bí, *frequently in proper names of the construction (PÙ.ŠA-)ì-lí, (Su₄-mu-)be-lí, (Na-ra-am-)ì-lí,

(Maš-gán-)a-bí^{KI} in Sargonic and Ur III. The form in -ia, as in be-lí-í-a, be-el-ti-í-a in the CM, is of course late. Cf. (Nu-úr-)í-lí in Ur III with (Nu-úr-)í-lí-a in OB (PBS XI/2 p. 145), but also (Šu-)í-lí in Sargonic with (Šu-)í-lí-a in Ur III.

3) Attested in ʔa-wa-a-ti, a-bí, si-ip-rí in Sg., but e-ni-a in Du., si?-ir-gu-a, sá-bi-ni-a in Pl. Thus the suffix is -i after a short vowel, as in bêli-i > bêlî "of my lord," but -a after a long vowel, as in ênī-a > ênīa "my eyes," bêlū-a > bêlūa "my lords."

4) Attested in (in) ra-ma-ni-ga.

5) Attested perhaps in da-ad-ga /dād-ka/. *

6) Attested in (in) uz-ni-ki, -la-la-ki (Ur III).

7) Attested in su-lum-ki, perhaps za-wa-ar-ki.

8) Attested in il-su, ma-ḥa-ar-su, ŠÁM-mu-su ("its price") in Sargonic; -il-šū, -il-su in Ur III.

9) Attested in (a-na) be-lí-su, (in) u-mi-su in Sargonic; (a-na) be-lí-šū, (a-na) ba-la-ti-šū in Ur III.

10) Attested in mim-ma-su, ik-rí-bi-su (Pl.), DI.TAR-su in Sargonic; za-la-am-šū, ik-ri-bi-šū in Ur III.

11) Attested in Mim-ma-sa, KUG.BABBAR-sa in Sargonic; Ip-ku-sa, Ip-ku-ša, Gas-bu-ša (Pl.) in Ur III. Suffix -ši occurs apparently in (A-li-)KUG.BABBAR-si for /(Alī-)kaspū-ši/. Cf. ^fMa-an-na-ši (beside ^fMa-an-na-ša, both in Stamm, ANG p. 131), Na-wa-ar-ši(-lu-mu-ur) (Syria XXI 154, Mari, beside Na-ma-ar-ša(-lu-mur), VAS VIII 80:6, OB), and (Ú-zur-)a-wa-zi (JCS IX 106 No. 58:17, OB).

12) Attested in (Ni-se₁₁-)e-ni-sa in Sargonic; -mi-ig-ri-ša in Dêr.

13) Attested in ma-sa-ak-sa in Sargonic; perhaps also ga-lu-ma-sa and mu-ra-ās in a Sargonic incantation; ga-ga-za /qaqqassa/ in Ur III. Difficult is the form A-wi-la-ša, Á-wi-la-ša, Á-bí-la-ša /Awīlaša?/, all in Ur III.

14) Attested in A-ḥu-ni, A-bu-ni, (I-sar-)DI.TAR-ni /-dīnni/ or /-dīnī/ in Sargonic; A-bu-ni, A-ḥu-u-ni, (^dEN.ZU-)ba-ni-ni in Ur III. In addition we have A-bu-na, Sa-tu-na in Sargonic, and ī-du-na, A-ḥu-na in Ur III, representing archaic or dialectical forms. Unexplained are the forms U-bar-ni-a, beside U-bar-ni, and Bar-bar-ni-a, both in Ur III.

15) Attested in DI.TAR-ni /dīnni/ or /dīnī/ in Sargonic.

16) Attested in (in) ga-ti-ku-ni, but (in) na-ap-ḥa-ri-su-nu in the same text in Sargonic.

17) Attested in KUG.BABBAR-su-nu, BĀD-su-nu, A-ḥu-su-nu, A-ḥu-su-nu, ma-ḥa-ar-ṣu-nu in Sargonic; ma-ḥa-ar-ṣu-nu in Ur III. In addition, al-su-nu occurs beside al-su-ni, and many forms in -ṣuni occur in such PN's as PÜ.ŠA-su-ni, A-ḥu-su-ni, A-ḥu-su-ni, ARĀD-zu-ni, GEMĒ-zu-ni, SAG-zu-ni in Sargonic; A-ḥu-su-ni, A-ḥu-su-ni, A-bu-ṣu-ni, A-lí-su-ni, PÜ.ŠA-su-ni in Ur III; also Me-ni-ṣu-na, A-ba-ṣu-na, Tam-li-ṣu-na, KUG-su-na /Kaspūšuna/ in Ur III. The forms in -ṣuna and -ṣuni (here and in the next two cases) can be explained as original Gens. of the nominative -ṣunu.

18) Attested in (in) sa-tu-su-nu (from Elam), (in) URU^{KI}-su-ni (copy), (a-na) KA-GAR-ṣu-nu (Louvre AO 11254 rev.), (in) na-ap-ḥa-ri-su-nu, but (in) ga-ti-ku-ni in the same text in Sargonic.

19) Attested in sar-ri-su-nu, e-ri-su-nu (°RŠ), dub-bi-su-ni in original inscriptions, and URU^{KI}.URU^{KI}-su-nu/ni, BĀD.BĀD-su-nu/ni in late copies.

20) Attested in wa-bíl-si-in, al-si-in, Sar-ru-si-in, KUG.BABBAR-si-in, SIPA-si-in, but also Ši-ir-e-si-na, A-ḥu-si-na, A-ḥu-se-na in Sargonic; SIPA-se-in, Ri-i-si-in, Ri-ši-in in Ur III.

21) Attested in sar-ri-si-in, BĀD-si-in, -gu-bi-si-in, (I-zi-ir-)gul-la-zi-in in Sargonic.

ii. With Verbs

	Dat.	Acc.
Sg. 1 c.	imḥur-am ¹⁾	imḥur-(an)ni ³⁾
	imḥurū-nim ²⁾	tamḥurī-ni ⁴⁾
2 m.	imḥur-kum ⁵⁾	imḥur-ka ⁶⁾
2 f.	*imḥur-kim	imḥur-ki ⁷⁾
3 m.	imḥur-ṣum ⁸⁾	imḥur-ṣu ⁹⁾
		imḥurū-ṣ ¹⁰⁾
3 f.	imḥur-ṣim ¹¹⁾	imḥur-ši ¹²⁾
Pl. 1 c.	imḥur-niaš ¹³⁾	*imḥur-niat
2 m.	*imḥur-kunišim	*imḥur-kunu/i
2 f.	*imḥur-kinašim	*imḥur-kinat
3 m.	imḥur-ṣunišim ¹⁴⁾	imḥur-ṣunu/i ¹⁵⁾
3 f.	*imḥur-ṣinašim	imḥur-ṣinat ¹⁶⁾

1) Attested in i-ti-nam, -i-ki-ša-am (Ur III), Li-bur!-ra-a[m] (Ur III), a-zé-ḫa-me /ašīḫam-me/, u-ru-am, nu-ru-am, è-la-kam, su-bí-lim (Fem. Impv.) in Sg.

2) Attested in im-ḫu-ru-nim, li-ru-ù-nim, li-ru-nim, li-iš-tu-ru-nim in Pl.

3) Attested in E-zur-an-ni, da-ki-ba-an-ni, (ī-lī-)iš-ma-ni, Ši-me-a-ni (Ur III), Iš-me-ni (Ur III); with Dat. meaning in li-im-ḫu-ra-an-ni, Iq-bí-a-ni, (ī-lī-)bí-la-ni, Li-bur-an-ni (Ur III).

4) Attested perhaps in da-ba-ša-ḫi-ni (PŠḪ).

5) Attested in at-ti-kum, a-na-da-kum, lu-uš-ku-ul-kum, li-se₁₁-ù-ni-kum(-ma) (Pl.).

6) Attested in a-rí-iš-ga, è-rí-šú!-ga.

7) Attested in ù-dam-me-ki (TM²₁).

8) Attested in a-ti-šum, i-ti-šum, i-ti-nu-šum (Subj.), ib-ba-al-zu-šum (Subj.), i-ki-su-šum (Subj., copy), -da-ak-la-ak-šum (Ur III), i-na-da?-nu-šum? (Subj.) in Sg.; i-ti-na-šum (several times, all in late copies) in Du.; im_x(DU)-ḫu-r[u]-ni-su₁₁(-ma) in Pl.

9) Attested in è-ra-a-am-su (R²₁M), u-sa-am-la-su₁₁(-ma) (Pl.), a-ga-ma-lu-su₁₁ (Subj.), iš-má-su₁₁ (copy), u-da-bí-su₁₁ (copy).

10) Attested in ù-wa-e-ru-uš (Subj.), u-ru-uš (Sg., copy), li-ru-ru-uš (Pl.), i-gi-ru-uš (Pl., NKR), -ra-ma-aš (Impv. Pl., Ur III), -kur-ba-aš (Impv. Pl., Ur III).

11) Attested in aq-bí-si-im.

12) Attested in i-da-ba-aḫ-si(-ma), uš-da-za-ga-ar-si(-ma), ú-da-bi-bu-si(-ma) (DBB?), iš-ku-nu-[si].

13) Attested in Li-ib-lu-ut-ni-a-āš in Sargonic; Li-bur-ni-aš, Ša-lim-ni-aš in Ur III.

14) Attested in a-ki-iš-su₁₁-ni-si-im.

15) Attested in li-su-zé-āš-su-ni, u-sá-ḫi-su-ni (°₁ḪZ, copy), id-gi-e-su!-nu(-ma) (copy). An uncertain form is za-ab-t[i]-su-[ni?-ti]? /sabtī-suniti?/ in Sargonic.

16) Attested in I-iš-e-si-na-at or Iš_x(LAM+KUR)-e-si-na-at (Š³₄³₇), U-za-si-na-at in Sargonic; ī-lī-šī/si-na-at, Ú-da-ad-zé-na-at (unpub. NBC tablet, from Hallo) in Ur III. With Dat. meaning cf. Ik-su-zi-na-at "he (the new-born boy) has arrived for them (the sisters)," I-ti-ib-si-na-at and I-dib-si-na-at

"he was good to them," also the doubtful occurrences of the Ur III PN's Ik?-bu-zi-na-at in TCL II 5484 and "Anše Ši-na-at" in Fish, CST p. 34 No. 23

Discussion. The suffix of the 1st pers. Sg. appears as -am after a consonant, as in i-ti-nam /iddin-am/, ik-su-am /ikšuwam/; as -im after -ī, as in su-bi-lim /šūbilī-im/; and as -nim after -ū of the Pl., as in li-iš-tu-ru-nim /lišturū-nim/. The forms i-ti-na-šum, -ra-ma-aš (Ur III), -kur-ba-aš (Ur III) are to be interpreted as Du. or Pl. iddinā-šum, ra'mā-š, kurbā-š, just as the forms li-ru-ru-uš, etc., are to be interpreted as Pl. lirurū-š, etc., all without the intermediate infix -nim-.

The same suffixes -am and -nim are used also in the Allative mood in such verbs as è-la-kam "he will go to here," "he will come," ip-bu-ru-nim "they have gathered." With a further Acc. suffix we have li-su-zé-āš-su-ni "may he cause them to come here."

An unusual pronominal suffix occurs in e-la-ga-IAM+KUR found in an unpubl. letter Kish 1930, 768, reading as follows: 1) en-ma 2) ARAD-zu-ni 3) a-na Da-āš-mā-tum 4) l Ir-e-pum 5) ù l Bi-la-lum 6) LÚ A+GA.ME 7) su-ma 8) e-la-ga-IAM+KUR za-ab-t[i]-su-[ni?-ti]? "thus (says) Marassuni to Tašma^ctum: Ir^cebum and Bilalum are fugitives; if they (= Du.) come to . . . , seize them!" Tašma^ctum is a fem. name; the normal reading of IAM+KUR is iš_x.

2. Demonstrative Pronouns

	Nom.	Gen.	Acc.
Sg. m.	*šū	šua(ti) ¹⁾	šua(ti) ²⁾
f.	*ši	šiatī ³⁾	*šia(ti) ⁴⁾
Pl. m.	*šunu	*šunuti	šunuti ⁵⁾
f.	*šina	*šinati	*šinati

1) Attested in (DN be-al DUL) su_h-a.

2) Attested in (DUB) su_h-a and rarely (DUB) šū-a in Sargonic; (DUB) šū-a-ti in Ur III. In CM we find also (GÁN) su_h-a-ti and GÁN su_h-a-tu.

3) Attested in (in l MU) si-a-ti in Sargonic; (ga-ga-ad um-ma-nim) si-a-ti in Dér.

4) In late copies we find (KASKAL^{KI}) su_h-a and (SAL.ME) su_h-a-ti.

5) Attested in (KAS+X.KAS+X) su₄-nu-ti.

Discussion. This demonstrative pronoun šu is used only as an adjective, and it corresponds to the 3rd pers. personal pronoun, discussed on pp. 127f., where such forms as su₄, si, -su₄-a, -su₄-at, su₄-a-ās, and -su₄-ni-ti are cited.

The demonstrative adjective anni₄jum occurs in Acc. Du. (za-al-mi-in) an-ni-in /(šalmīn) anni₄jin/ in an inscription from Lullubum.

3. Determinative-Relative-Indefinite Pronouns

	Nom.	Gen.	Acc.
Sg. m.	š ¹ u	š ² i	š ³ a
f.	š ⁴ at	š ⁵ ati	*š ⁶ at
Pl. m.	š ⁷ ūt	š ⁸ ūti	š ⁹ ūt
f.	š ¹⁰ āt	*š ¹¹ āti	š ¹² āt
Du. c.	š ¹³ a		

1) Attested in Šu(-^dIM), Šu(-Eš₄-dar), Šu(-Ma-ma), Su(-Ma-ma), Su₄?(-Nu-nu), Šu(-Nu-nu), Šu(-i-lí-su), šu (ù-sá-za-gu), (hu-bu-lum) šu (al PN i-ba-sè-ù) (PN₁) šu (PN₂), (ŠE) šu (PN) in Sargonic; Šu(-^dEN.ZU), su₄ (ú-sá-za-ku) in Ur III. The form šu often stands for cases other than Nom. Sg., as in (ŠE) šu (a-na ŠE.BA a-si-tu), (x Ā-gaz-ù) šu (PN), (si-tum) šu (ŠE.BA PN im-hur), (x ŪZ) šu (PN). Instead of šu sometimes ša is used in Nom. Sg., as in ša (DUB su₄-a u-sa-za-ku-ni) in Sargonic and ša (DUB su₄-a u-sa-za-gu) in Ur III.

2) Attested in (PN₁ DUMU) š¹i (PN₂), (iš-dè PN₁) š¹i (PN₂), (in ga-rí-im) š¹i (A-ga-dè^{KI}), (a-na APIN.BÍL) š¹i (PN). In Ur III we have (a-na LÚ.MAḤ-im) š¹a (DN).

3) Attested in (ŠE) š¹a (PN e-mu-ru), (DŪL-su) š¹a (KUG.AN ib-ni-ma) (copy).

4) Attested in (field) š¹a-at (PN), (...-tum) š¹a-at (e-nim) in Sargonic; š¹a-at(-^dŠul-gi), f.n., in Ur III.

5) Attested in (in sa-an-tim sa-lí-iš-tim) š¹a-ti (DN sar-ru-x-dam i-ti-nu-šum) (copy).

6) Attested in (PN's) šu-ut (PN), (x MĀŠ) šu-ut (PN), (x AB+ĀŠ-bu-tum) šu-ut (en-ma PN₁ a-na PN₂), (x AB+ĀŠ) su-ut (PN im-ḥa-zu).

- 7) Attested in (a-na ŠE.BA ARÁD) ṣ̌u-ti (GN).
 8) Attested in (x KUŠ) ṣ̌u-ut (GN PN im-ḫur), (x TÚG.ḪI.A) ṣ̌u-ut (É.MUN PN da-ti-in).
 9) Attested in (x ÁB) ṣ̌a-at (PN) in Sargonid.
 10) Attested in (ni-se₁₁) ṣ̌a-at (DN i-ki-su-ṣ̌um) (copy).
 11) Attested in (2 PN's) ṣ̌a (PN), ṣ̌a (-DINGIR).

Discussion. The determinative pronoun "he (, "she," "it," "they") of" whether used as a noun, as in "who (destroys)," or an adjective, as in "(the man) who (destroys)," has the same forms as the relative pronoun. In function the relative pronoun = indefinite pronoun. Cf. e.g., ḫu-bu-lum ṣ̌u al PN i-ba-ṣ̌è-ù "the debt which is upon PN" with ṣ̌u DI.TAR-su uš-ba-la-ga-du "who(ever) violates his judgment."

The determinative-relative pronoun is written with the signs ŠU, ŠI, ŠA with the exception of the following cases: Su₄(-Nu-nu) in MDP XIV 6 ii, which may be due to a miscopy, since ŠU is used elsewhere in this text; su₄(ú-sá-za-ku) in a late inscription of Ari-sen, which may be due to a misunderstanding of the pronominal spellings in a text possibly written by a non-Akkadian; and su-ut written in a text (BIN VIII 121) which has also Su?(-mi-ig-ri) and Su(-Ma-na) and may, therefore, represent a different, local scribal convention. With these latter spellings we should compare the spellings with ŠÁ, ŠI (beside ŠU) in the OB liver omina referring to the Old Akkadian Period, published in RA XXXV 41ff. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, etc., and discussed by Gelb in RA L 5f.

4. Comparative Discussion

Many more examples of the personal-demonstrative and the determinative-relative-indefinite pronouns than are quoted above on pp. 127-134 are listed in MAD III 246-255.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the occurrences of the pronouns discussed above:

The demonstrative pronoun is written regularly in the Masc. with the SU₄ sign, very rarely with ŠU, and in the Fem. with the SI sign. Since the SI sign expresses the Semitic consonant ṣ̌₁₋₂, a priori there seems to be no reason to assume that SU₄ stands for a different consonant.

The personal pronoun is written regularly in the Masc. with the SU_{\perp} sign, very rarely with ŠU or SU, and in the Fem. with the SI sign. Thus it is clear that the personal pronoun of the 3rd pers. corresponds in Akkadian to the demonstrative pronoun.

The pronominal suffixes present a complicated picture in respect to the spelling of the sibilants. We have in the Masc. -su, -su-nu, -su-ni, -su_⊥, rarely -su_⊥-nu, rarely -su_⊥-ni, -su_⊥-ni-si-im, rarely -š_u-nu, rarely -š_u-ni, -(u)š, -(a)š, and in the Fem. -sa, -si, -si-in, -si-na, -si-im, -si-na-at, rarely -šê-na. While the spelling of the Fem. suffixes corresponds closely to that of the independent demonstrative-personal pronoun, the spelling of the Masc. does not. The most important difference is the use of SU with the nouns, as in ma-ša-ar-su, and of SU_{\perp} with the verbs, as in a-ga-na-lu-su_⊥.

In spite of the many spelling variations it is clear that the forms and the spellings of the pronominal suffixes go together with those of the demonstrative-personal pronoun.

The determinative-relative pronoun differs both in form and writing from the demonstrative-personal pronoun discussed above. The following chart may help in visualizing the differences:

	Dem.-Pers.	Det.-Rel.
Sg. m. Nom.	su _⊥ (š _u , su)	š _u (su)
Gen.	su _⊥ -a	š _i
Acc.	su _⊥ -a (š _u -a)	š _a
f. Nom.	si	š _a -at
Gen.	si-a-ti	š _a -ti
Acc.	*si-a	*š _a -at
Pl. m. Nom.	*su _⊥ -nu	š _u -ut (su-ut)
Gen.	su _⊥ -ni-ti	š _u -ti
Acc.	su _⊥ -nu-ti	š _u -ut
f. Nom.	*si-na	š _a -at
Gen.	*si-na-ti	*š _a -ti
Acc.	*si-na-ti	š _a -at

On the basis of the spellings discussed above we can draw the following conclusions:

The determinative-relative pronoun is regularly written with the ŠU, ŠI, ŠA signs, clearly expressing the š₃ sibilant.

The demonstrative-personal pronoun is normally written with the SU_{L} sign in the Masc., but with the SI sign in the Fem. Since the SI sign regularly stands for the \check{s}_{1-2} sibilant, we might be inclined to assume that SU_{L} also stands for the same sibilant. The writing with SU_{L} instead of SU would then have to be considered the result of a scribal convention intended to distinguish graphically the demonstrative-personal pronoun from the determinative-relative pronoun. Another possibility is to recognize the existence of a sibilant \check{s}_{L} , expressed by the sign SU_{L} (and other signs discussed above on pp. 37ff.) and originally corresponding to the Arabic ḡ. The interchange of the SU_{L} and SI signs in the demonstrative-personal pronoun would then mean that by the time of the Sargonic Period the original phoneme \check{s}_{L} had begun to coalesce with the phoneme \check{s}_{1-2} .

5. Possessive Pronoun

The only example of this pronoun occurs in the PN (Li-bu-uš-)NI-a-um, in which the second element may represent ni-a-um "ours" or i-a-um "mine."

6. Interrogative Pronouns

We have man, manum "who?" and min, minum "which?," "what?." For man(um) in Sargonic cf.: Ma-an(-ba-lum-^dDa-gan) "who is without Dagan?" and Ma-núm(-a-bi) "who is my brother?." In Ur III: Ma-an(-gi-ir) "who is the opposition?," Ma-an(-ki-be-lí) "who is like my lord?," Ma-núm(-ki-^dŠul-gi) "who is like Šulgi?." For min(um) in Sargonic cf.: Mi-(su,_L-a) "what is it?," mi-num (da-ap-ru-us) "why did you withhold?," mi-núm (ù-la a-bí ad-da) "why are you not my father?." In the Gen. there is one example of (á-tum) mi-nim "why?;" in the Acc. mi-nam (da-mu-ur-ma) "how is it that you saw?." In Ur III: Mi-n(a-ar-ni) "what is my sin?."

The adverb miš, composed of mi + iš, may occur in the unique PN Mi-iš(-da-ti), possibly to be translated as "where is my beloved?"

In the PN's (i-lí-)me-šum, (I-nin-)me-šum the second element could be interpreted as mišum < mi + iš + um "why?," but this

interpretation does not fit well in the PN (Li-bur-)me-šum. Cf. also [m]i?-šum ([á]š-tu-ru).

The old forms man, min show neither case endings nor mimation, and represent the only examples in Akkadian in which animate subjects are distinguished from inanimate subjects (like Latin quis, quid).

I write manum and minum since it is unknown whether these forms had already become mannum and minum in Old Akkadian as they did in OB.

7. Indefinite Pronoun

The indefinite pronoun is based on the interrogative pronoun. The two forms exist: manama, i.e. mana + ma, for animate subjects as in ma-na-ma (MU-mi u-sa-za-ku-ni) "whoever destroys my name," and mamma, i.e. man(a) + mana, as in ma-ma-na (DÜL su₄-a u-a-ḫa-ru) "whoever changes this statue." For inanimate subjects we have mimma, as in mim-ma (ù-la a-ga-bi) "I shall say nothing," with a pronominal suffix mim-ma-su, Mim-ma-sa.

C. NOUNS

1. Declension

	Sg.	Pl.	Du.
Masc. Nom.	bêlum	bêlū	bêlān
Gen.	bêlim	bêlī/ē	bêlīn
Acc.	bêlam	bêlī/ē	bêlīn
Fem. Nom.	bêl(a)tum	bêlātum	bêl(a)tān
Gen.	bêl(a)tim	bêlātīm	*bêl(a)tīn
Acc.	bêl(a)tam	bêlātīm	*bêl(a)tīn

a. Gender

As in later periods, the noun has two genders: Masc. and Fem.

The Fem. is indicated by the suffix -atum, as in bêlatum (written be-la-ti-šu, Ur III), tirḫatum (written ti-ir-ḫa-ti in Constr.

St.), Ba-rí-za-tum (PRS), Ga-mi-a-tum (KM²₇), Ri-ba-tum, Rí-ba-tim (R²₃B?), Ri-ḫa-tum (Ur III, R²₇H), which can be contracted to -tum, as in tirtum (written ti-ir-ti in the Constr. St.), naplaqtum (written na-ap-la-aq-tum), Ḫa-na-an-tum, Ar-bí-tum (²₁R²₆²₇, Ur III), ba-ti-tum (PT²₃). The Pl. Fem. always ends in -ātum, as in ki-ib-ra-tum, na-al-ba-na-tum, ^{TUG}gu-zi-a-tum, ^{KUŠ}maš-li-a-tum, na-ap-la-ga-tum, zé-nu-a-tum (meaning unknown), zu-ra-tum /surrātum/ (copy), Gen. zu-ra-tim (copy), sa-tu-a-tim /sadwātīm/, ki-ib-ra-tim.

The abstract formation is -ūtum in the Sg., as in šarrūtum (written sar-ru-dam, Sar-ru-zu-, etc.), ḫedūtum (written Ḫé-du-ut-, Ur III), and -uātum in the Pl., as in išši'akkuātum (written PA.TE. SI-gu-a-tim, copy).

Some nouns having Masc. suffixes are Fem. in gender, such as ummanum "army" (as in ga-ga-ad um-ma-nim si-a-ti, Dêr), nišū "people" (as in ni-se₁₁ ša-at DN, copy), *alappum "ship" (as in 1 MÁ ša-at 30 (GUR) TA), *eqlum "field" (as in GÁN ša-at GN).

b. Number

The declension of the Sg. in the Old Akkadian Period corresponds to that of OB.

The declension of the Pl. shows variation only in the Gen. of Masc. nouns, where the ending -ī alternates with -ē. Cf., on the one hand, iš-gi-ni, ba-ni-su, ab-bi, ki-iš-za-bi, ik-rí-bi-su, dub-bi-su-ni, SUKKAL-li, dir-ku-lí, ki-sa-ma-ri, sar-rí-su-nu, sar-rí-si-in, LUGAL-rí, ḫu-rí, ma-gi, iš-bi-gi, GIŠ.TUKUL-gi-su (copy). Note also sa-tu-ī (Lu-lu-bi-im) in broken context (MDP II p. 53) and ma-ī in Ur III. On the other hand, cf. da-me, ŠÁM-me, uš-se₁₁ (contrasted with Uš-si- /Ušši- "my foundation"), ni-se₁₁ in original inscriptions; NAR-e, ur-rí tam-ḫi-e, URUDU-e, MÁ.LAH₁₁-e, in 7-ma-e (MDP XIV 90 rev.) in texts from Susa; KAS+X-e (RA IX 34 i), GIŠ.IA-e (M xxvi), sa-tu-e in late copies. Note, however, that in the Sargonic system of writing, syllables ending in -i and those ending in -e are not consistently distinguished.

Some nouns are commonly attested in the Pl.: ši'mū "price" (written ŠÁM-mu, ŠÁM-me), damū "blood" (written da-me), kaspū "money" (written Gas-bu-ša) beside kaspum "silver," panū "face"

(written ba-ni), kiṣrū "hire" (written ki-iṣ-ri-su), ma³ū "water" (written ma-ī in Ur III), and many nouns of the iqtīlū formation, such as ikribū "prayer" (written ik-rí-bi-su, Acc. Pl.), iptirū "redemption maney" (written Ip-ti-ru, but also Ip-ti-ru-um), iṣkinū a certain kind of additional payment (written iṣ-ki-nu-su, iṣ-gi-ni), iṣpikū "(grain) accumulation(s)" (written iṣ-bí-ku, iṣ-bi-gi).

The Du. is used regularly in Old Akkadian, both in the Masc. and the Fem. Exceptions are 2 ga-nu-nu, 2 ki-li-lum, 2 ma-ki-lum, 3 mu-ša-lum, all in lists of objects.

Nom. Masc.: 2 la-aḥ-ma-an, 2 ^{TUG}gu-da-na-an, 2 ^{GIŠ}a-za-an, [2] ^{GIŠ}bi-ra-da-an, [2] du-sa-an, 2 ^{GIŠ}zu-zu-la-an. With pronominal suffixes: kab-la-su, sa-ap-da-su, i-da-su, I-da-sa. Note that nouns denoting parts of the body are of Fem. gender. In the Constr. St.: 2 DUMU-a PN, 2? PN's sa-ti-da (ŠDD).

Acc. Masc.: za-al-mi-in an-ni-in. With pronominal suffixes: e-ni-a, -e-ni-sa, -e-ni-su.

Nom. Fem. with pronominal suffix and in the Pred. St.: a-ḥa-da-ki sá-lim-da "thy two sisters are well." In the Constr. St.: ma-ḥi-ir-da KUG.BABBAR "(two women,) receivers of silver." Cf. also si-ta i-za-ab-ta-an /sittā i(n)sabtān/ in Capp. (BIN VI 179:5f.).

(The Acc. Fem. can be reconstructed on the basis of Ḥa-ḥi-tí-in (beside Ḥa-ḥi-a-tim) in a Capp. text discussed by Lewy in Orient. n.s. XIX 9f. and of ku-ú-e-en a-ni-tí-in "these two vessels" (beside ku-ú-um a-ni-tum) in an unpublished Capp. text, Assur photo No. 4062.)

c. Case Endings

The use of case endings with common nouns is fully standardized in the Old Akkadian Period, following the same rules as in classical OB. But there are certain cases occurring in Akkadian PN's and Akkadian loan words in Sumerian which need further discussion.

We find a total lack of case endings in the following divine names: Adad in (En-ní-m)a-da-ad, (I-ti-n)a-da-ad, (Zé-l)a-da-ad, etc. (all Ur III); Dagan in (Īr-am)^dDa-gan, ^dDa-gan(-rí-ī-su),

etc.; Haniš in (En-bí-ig-)^dHa-ni-iš, (Ri-im-)Ha-ni-iš, etc., from HNS; Harim in (PÜ.ŠA-)^dHa-ri-im, (DAM-)^dHa-ri-im, etc., from HRM; Il in (Ib-lul-)Il, (Iš-dup-)Il, (Iš-lul-)Il, (Ra-bí-)Il, Íl(-be-lí), Íl(-ib-gi), etc., from ¹L; Illat in (Í-lí-Il-la-at), (E-la-Il-at), (Be-lí-Il-la-at), etc., from ¹LL; perhaps Išar in I-sar(-li-bu-ur), I-sar(-ra-ma-aš) (Ur III), I-sar(-be-lí), I-sar-a-ḫi, etc., from ⁷ŠR; Laban in (Šu-)-La-ba-an (Ur III), from LBN; Lahmat in (Dan-)-La-aḫ-[ma-at] and (Dan-)-La-ma-at (both Ur III), from LHM; Malik in (PÜ.ŠA-)^dMa-lik, (Ír-am-)-Ma-lik, (Il-su-)-Ma-lik, etc., from MLK; Palih in (Ku-ru-ub-)-Ba-liḫ, (Ur-)-Ba-liḫ (Ur III), etc., from PLḫ; Rašap in (I-zi-)-Ra-sa-ap!, from RŠP; perhaps Sikkūr in Zi-gur(-i-lí) and Zi-kur(-i-lí) (Ur III), Zi-gur(-mu-bí), from SKR; Šalim in (I-gu-)-Ša-lim, (ME-)Ša-lim, etc., from ŠLM; Šamaš or Šamuš in (PÜ.ŠA-)^dSa-mu-aš, from ŠMS; Šullat in Su-ul-la-at, etc. (Ur III), perhaps from ŠLL. To this list divine names of unknown or doubtful etymology should be added: Apiḫ in (A-bí-)-A-bi-iḫ, (PÜ.ŠA-)A-bi-iḫ (both Ur III); Ašar in (A-li-)-A-sar, (A-ḫu-)-A-sár, etc. (Ur III); Aššur in A-šur(-DINGIR); Eštar in Eš₁-dar; Elag * or Ilag in Í/E-la-ag(-nu-id), (Nu-id-)-Í-la-ag, etc.; Padan (PSarg.) in (ARÁD-)-Ba-dan, (I-sar-)-Pa-da-an, etc. (both Ur III); Paḫar in (A-ḫu-)-Ba-ḫar (Ur III; cf. on this divinity Borger, *Orient. n.s.* XXVI 7, reading ^dBaḫár); Sin in ^dEN.ZU and once ^dZU.EN (in UET I 11); Tibar or Dibar in (Dan-)-Ti-bar, (Šu-)-Ti-bar (both in HSS X). Regular case endings occur only in the divine names Anum in (Šu-)-A-nūm and (Šu-)-Á-nu-um, Antum in (Šu-)-An-tum, Elum, Illum in (Ur-)-^dE-lum (Fara III 35 vi) etc., Isum in (Ur-)-Í-sum, (Šum-su-)-Í-sum, etc. By far the largest number of divine names up to and including the Sargonic Period are written without any case endings.

The divine names with no case endings have been explained by some scholars, such as Brockelmann, *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der semitischen Sprachen* II 35, as Vocatives in form. Plausible as it may appear for divine names, this explanation cannot be accepted, because forms without endings appear also in geographical names, names of months, and common words which could not possibly be explained as Vocatives.

Of the 12 names of months (cf. the list in MAD I pp. 233f.) as many as 8 have forms without any endings: Ba-ḫi-ir from BHR,

Ga-da-[ad], Ĥa-lu(1)-ut, Ĥa-ni-it and Ĥa-ni-i, I-ba-ša-aš (perhaps a verbal form), I-rí-sa-at from RŠ_3 , Ša-ni-i from ŠN^7 , and Za-lul from ŠLL . The other names (Gi-um, Ik-zum, Za-líl-tum, and Ti-ru) appear with full endings and with or without mimation.

Among geographical names without endings we have: Apiĥ (discussed under divine names), A-šur^{KI} (discussed under divine names), Ba-ba-az^{KI} (Ur III), Ba-sa-ar^{KI}, Ga-ga-ba-an^{KI}, Ĥi-bí-la-at^{KI} and Ĥi-bí-la-ti (Ur III), Maš-gan^{KI}, and Padan (discussed under divine names).

There are a number of royal names belonging to the 1st Dynasty of Kish which appear without endings. As quoted from Jacobsen, The Sumerian King List pp. 78ff., they are: Zú-ga-gi₄-ip, Ba-li-ih, Za-mug, Ti-iz-gâr, and others. Outside of the king list we have A-ša-rí-id, Ba-ba-az, Il-la-at, and Da-lim /Talim/ in Sargonic and Za-rí-iq in Ur III. Here we may cite also such common Sargonic names as A-bíl(-GI), Su-ru-uš(-GI), and once Li-da-at(-GI). Also passim (Ar-ši-ah) in Sargonic and Ur III.

Finally we should refer to Akkadian words which passed into Sumerian in the form ĤA.ZI, ĤA.ZI.IN "ax," SA.TU "mountain," ŠÁM "price," ŠÚM "garlic," ^dZA.GÂR "district," all without any case endings. See also p. 5.

Beside loan words without any case endings there is an even larger number of words which passed from Akkadian to Sumerian in a form ending in -a, such as DAM.ĤA.RA (MĤR), DU.TI.DA (DDN?), GU.ZI.DA (KS⁷), ĤA.ZI.NA, beside ĤA.ZI and ĤA.ZI.IN (ĤSN?), MA.DA (M^T), MA.NA (MN[?]), MAŠ.GA.NA (ŠKN), PA.NA (BN[?]), all attested before the Ur III Period. See also p. 5.

Among the geographical names we can note only A-za-ra, It-gur-da^{KI}, and Ši-ma-na (RTC 347; RA XIX 43 No. XCVIII) beside Šimanum (passim).

Among the divine names there is a large number of forms ending in -a, such as Ap-ra (PR_{3-5}), Da-da (D^6D), and probably Ab(b)a, Aĥa, Ela, and Labba discussed below pp. 147ff. Many more divine names are without a clear Semitic etymology or are of Sumerian origin, such as ^(d)A-a, ^dA-ba₄, ^dAl-la (Ur III), Ba-ba (Ur III), É-a, ^dGu-la, ^(d)Īr-ra, ^(d)Īš-ĥa-ra, ^(d)Ki-za (Ur III), Ma-ma, Na-na, ^dNanna, ^dNisaba, ^dNu-muš-da, Su-da, and ^dZa-ba₄-ba₄.

The ending -a is well represented among the PN's. Cf. e.g. Ī-zi-na beside Ī-zi-nūm, Du-ma-ga beside Du!-ma-kum (Iraq VI 10 No. 12), Nu-ni-da beside Nu-ni-tum, Ši-ni-da (Ur III) beside Ši-ni-tum, Si-ni-tum, Su₄-ni-da beside Su-ni-tum, Šu-ni-tum, also Ar-na-ba, Bu-zi-na (Ur III), Dub-si-ga, Hu-zi-ra, Nam-ra-za, Na-ga-da, Na-gi-da (Ur III), and many others.

In the pages above were listed forms either without any endings or with the ending -a. They are not found in the Akkadian language, but in the Semitic loan words in Sumerian and in Akkadian proper names, such as personal, divine, geographic, and month names. The occurrence of loan words without any endings or with the ending -a in Sumerian can be explained most plausibly as borrowings from a Semitic language or dialect having a declension without fully developed case endings. The occurrence of such forms in Akkadian proper names must be taken as part of the structure, not of the Akkadian language, but of the Akkadian proper names. Full parallels can be found in the Amorite of the OB Period, where too forms without any endings or with the ending -a occur in proper names, such as personal, divine, and geographical names, but not in the Amorite language. Cf. the full discussion in my forthcoming "The Language of the Amorites."

For the Pred. St. ending in -a, cf. pp. 146ff.

For the form ma-_{hi}-ra, cf. p.152f.

Outside of the case endings -um, -im, -am there are still two endings which remain to be discussed: -iš for the Dat. and -um for the Loc.

The Dat. suffix -iš occurs frequently with nouns forming elements of PN's, such as Eš₄-dar-iš(-da-gal), ^dA-ba₄-iš(-da-gal), Be-lí-iš(-da-gal), Sar-rí-iš(-da-gal) "rely upon Éstar!", etc., Nin-líl-iš(-gi-in) "he is righteous unto Ninlil," PÙ.ŠA-iš(-^dDa-gan) "unto the shelter of Dagan" (Ur III), Ī-lí-iš(-i-sar) "he is righteous unto his god," (Īu-zu-us-)za-ar-ra-ri-iš "think (remember, or the like)" (Ur III).

This suffix also occurs with infinitives, as in Īu-zu-zi-iš "for reckoning," ma-ra-iš "for fattening," e-ra-si-iš "for planting," na-da-ni-iš "to give" (Ur III), gu-du-si-iš "to purify?."

With adjectives and participles this suffix acquires an adverbial meaning, as in da-ni-iš "strongly," Ga-lí-iš (-DÜG), etc. "fully," gi-ni-iš "truly," I-sar-iš (-^dEN.ZU) "rightly" (Ur III), Mi-it-ḫar-iš "correspondingly"; it is even used with words functioning as prepositions in maḫ-rí-iš (DN) "in front of DN" (copy). Cf. also iš-ti-ni-iš "together" (copy), miš "where?" in the PN Mi-iš(-da-ti), to be translated perhaps as "where is my beloved?," possibly i-ti-iš "together," and *ištiš, discussed below.

The suffix -iš is found also with pronominal suffixes, as in a-ša-rí-su /ašarišsu/ "to its place," ga-ti-iš-su "to his hand," (ḫa-ti-iš)-lí-su "he rejoices in his god," (I-sar-)ma-ti-iš-su "he is righteous unto his land." In Ur III we find writings with ZU, as in (I-sar-)a-lí-iš-zu "he is righteous unto his city," (^mŠu-^dEN.ZU-nu-úr)-ma-ti-iš-zu "Šu-Sin is light unto his land," (DÜG-)bí-ti-iš-zu "he is good unto his house." In (DN á-lí-ik) maḫ-rí-su "DN, who goes in front of him" (copy), maḫ-rí-[su] (u-sa-rí-[bu]) "they brought before him" (copy), and ma-aḫ-ri-su-nu (iq-bí) "he said in front of them," it is impossible to decide whether the form before the pronominal suffixes is maḫriš or the adverbial maḫri (= mahri). The Sargonic example u-me-iš-sa occurs in a difficult context and its translation as "in her day," "then she" is therefore not certain.

Beside the forms with -iš, listed above, there are also forms with -uš, as in Zé-lu-uš (-^dDa-gan), Zé-lu-uš (-DÜG), Rí-mu-uš, (Ma-an)-ki-im-lu-uš (GML?), Úz-ne-nu-uš (Ur III), MI-lu-uš-sa, MI-lu-sa, MI-lu-su, Pù-uš-sa, Pù-uš(-ki-in) (Ur III), Pù-uš(-GAL), Pù-uz-ru-sa, PÜ.ŠA-ru-sa, La-mu-sa, La-mu-ša (Ur III), [il-tu-sa /Idušša/. * This suffix is generally believed to be derived from -um (or simply -um), assimilated to -uš when followed by a suffix beginning with š. Cf. e.g. von Soden, ZA XLI 90ff. This may very well be true, although the possibility that -uš developed secondarily from -iš cannot be simply brushed aside. For the change i > u when followed by š, cf. above p. 126, and many examples in Gelb, OIP XXVII p. 60, and šēpiššu, šēpuššu, arkāniš, arkānuš, panuška, bītuška (von Soden, op. cit. pp. 95, 124f.).

Such forms as Gas-bu-ša, Ip-ku-sa, Ip-ku-ša, Ni-id-nu-ša superficially resemble forms like MI-lu-uš-sa, Pù-uz-ru-sa (discussed

above), but the two groups ought to be sharply differentiated. While the latter stand for Šillušša, Puzrūšša, the former express Kaspūša, Ipqūša, Nidruša, all Pl. forms with a Sing. meaning. Some forms such as Rīmuš may conceivably be explained as Rīmuš(u), but there is no clear evidence in the Sargonic Period that the pronominal suffix šu occurring with nouns could be abbreviated to š. *

The Loc. suffix -ūm occurs in the name I-tum(-be-lī) "in the strength of my lord"; the interpretation of i-tum as Loc. is favored by the occurrence of [Il-tu-sa /Idūšša/ (see above), I-du-a (Ur III), Ī-du-na (Ur III), (Li-bur-)i-du-ni (Ur III), but (^dEN.ZU-)i-di (Ur III) which means simply "Sin is my strength." Also the names En-num(-i-lī), En-um(-^dEN.ZU) (Ur III), En-nūm(-Eš₁-dar) (Ur III), could well be translated as "in (= by) the grace of my god," etc., yielding a Loc. ennūm (³NN). The same case is represented in the formation of the prepositions balūm "without," adūm "until," ištūm "from." Cf. (Ma-an-)ba-lum(-^dDa-gan) "who is without Dagan?"; á-tum (mi-nim) "until what?" or "why?"; iš-tum (GN) "from GN." The latter form occurs in the well-known royal name of the Sargonic Period, (Ma-an-)iš-tu-su (passim), spelled also (^dMa-ni-)iš-ti-su (Speleers, CINC p. 116 No. 594), (Ma-an-)iš-t[li-su]^{KI} (text collated, showing a much better t[li] than copied in OIP XIV 114 rev.), all in Sargonic; (Ur-^dMa-an-)iš-di(n)-su and (Ma-an-)iš-ti-su in Ur III; (Ma-an-)iš-du-uz-zu in Elam (MDP III p. 42); (Ma-ni-)iš-ti-iš-š-su (OECT II 1 vi) and (Ma-ni-)iš-te-š-su (PBS XIII 1 vii) in OB; and (Ma-na-)āš-tu-š-su in an Ob liver omen from Mari (RA XXXV 41). Thus both ište(š)su and ištu(š)su must mean "with him," furnishing evidence of the gradual confusion of the Dat. and Loc. suffixes, which began in the Sargonic and developed to a larger degree in the subsequent periods.

For other cases of the Loc. ending, cf. (A-ti-)ma-tum "until when" (Ur III), i-nu (... ip-te-ù) "when he opened" or i-nu-š-su (... ab-ni) "then I built."

The interpretation of Da-da-i-lum ZÉ-LIM ^dZU.EN (UET I 11) as Da-da-i-lum zé-lum ^dZU.EN "D. under the shelter of Sin" by Landsberger, OLZ XXXIV 127, is doubtful, since one would not expect to find LIM with the value of lum side by side with LUM = lum. Furthermore, the two signs after Da-da-i-lum, may be read not as ZÉ LIM, but as AB+ĀŠ IGI; cf. SAKI pp. 46 vi 5', 52 x 36 and DP 159 v 1. Thus now also Sollberger in Iraq XXII 85.

The combination iš + um occurs in ki-ri-šum "to the orchard," which seems to occur parallel to ki-ri-iš in the same incantation from Kish; [m]i?-šum, -me-šum "why?," if this word could be safely derived from mi + iš + um; u-um!-šum "daily" (copy) parallel to ga-ga-ar-šu-um < *qaqqar-(i)š-um in a unique example from among the Cappadocian texts (BIN IV 126 rev.).

The combination iš + am is found in ù-mi-sá-am "day by day," "daily."

d. Mimation

Mimation is used regularly following the same rules as those in classical OB.

Lack of mimation can be observed only in PN's, such as I-sa-ru (beside I-sa-ru-um), Ir-a-mu (beside Ir-a-mu-um), A-ḫu (-DINGIR), (A-li-)a-ḫu, (Sá-lim-)a-ḫu, Sar-ru (-GI), Sar-ru (-al-si-in), (Ar-ši-)a-ḫa, A-ḫa (-ar-ši), A-ḫu (-li-bur-ra). Among GN's we may note Mas-ga-ni^{KI}; among MN's Á-ki-ti and Ti-ru; among DN's Šarmu and Šašgaru (ŠRSR). In Sumerian we find še-ir-gu and ni-is-ku as loan words from Akkadian. Finally we may refer to MAR.TU possibly from *Mārtu(m).

2. Construct State

Sg. Nom.: Ga-la-ab(-É-a), Li-bí-it(-i-li), Me-kir(-DINGIR. DINGIR), Nu-úr(-É_u-dar), be-al (DÜL), na-e ([i]r-tim), Ni-se₁₁(-e-ni-su) /Niš²(-ên₁su)/, Ni-wa-ar(-Me-ir) (Ur III), A-ma-at(-É-a) (Ur III), Si-ra-at(-^dEN.ZU) (Š²_xR), Ši-ma-at(-^dIr-ra) (Š²₇M, Ur III), ^dBe-la-at(-Te-ir-ra-ba-an) (Ur III), Ḫé-du-ut(-^dAMAR-^dEN.ZU) (Ur III) are all regular.

With -u we find (1) bi-ra-ḫu (ŠUM), (1) su-ga-mu (KUG.BABBAR), (1) ^{DUG}na-za-bu (NI.DUN), En-bu(-DINGIR), Su-mu(-É-a).

With -i we find (Škš. DUMU) da-ti (^dEn-lí₁), Pi(-i-lí), (I-da-)bí(-i-li).

Sg. Gen.: (a-na) na-²a-si (PN) LUGAL-rí (GN), (in) É-ti (PN), (in) ba-rí-ti (GN₁ ù GN₂), (in) si-ip-rí (DN) (copy), (in) maš-ga-ni (PA.TE.SI), (Bi-in-)ga-lí(-LUGAL-rí), (in) bu-ti (GN), (in)

sa-la-ti (GN), (PN GĪR.NITAH) ma-ti (GN), (sa-tu-e) a-bar-ti (ti-a-am-tim), (LUGAL GN ù) ba₁₁-ú-la-ti* (DN), (in) GĪŠ.TUKUL-ki (DN) mu-sa-ar-bí-i (sar-ru_x-ti-su) (copy), (PN₁ DUMU PN₂) a-bi (URU NIM^{KI}). In Ur III: ([a-na]) ne-si (RN), (i-na) ti-ir-ti (DN), (ma-hi-is) ga-ga-ad um-ma-an (GN) (Dêr), (a-na) ba-la-aṭ (PN).

Sg. Acc.: na-³à-áš (LUGAL), su-lum (É), za-lam (PN), ba-la-ag (GN).

With -i we find ma-na-ma MU-mi (NS. u-sa-za-ku-ma) (copy).

Pl. Nom.: be-lu (GÁN), be-lu (ga-da-tim), iš-bí-ku (PN), kap-dúr-ru (ZĪD.ŠĚ), nam-ḥa-ru (ZĪD.ŠĚ), na-ma-ù (ŠĚ), ma-ḥi-ru (KUG.BABBAR), ga-zi-ru (PN), za?-bí-lu (....), na-ak-da-ma-at (ap-tim).

Pl. Gen.: (a-na) ŠĀM-me (PN), (in) dub-ga-ti (É), (GÁN šu) kir-ba-ti (GN), (a-ti-ma) ḥu-ri (KUG), (a-na) iš-gi-ni (GÁN).

Pl. Acc.: AB+ÁŠ-bu-ut /šíbūt/ (si-da-ti[m]), da-li (na-ra-ab-ti-su) (copy), zi-ra-at /širrāt/ (ni-se₁₁) (copy).

Du. Nom.: (2) DUMU-a (PN), (2? PN's) sa-ti-da (g[u]-zi-[im]?), ma-ḥi-ir-da (KUG.BABBAR).

Discussion. The Constr. St. forms of the Nom. are identical with those of the Acc.

The Constr. St. in the Gen. ends regularly in -i. Only the case of (ŠU.NIGĪN 10 GURUŠ ŠĚŠ) be-lu (GÁN) in the MO is difficult to explain, since the expected form is bêlī (GÁN). One might be inclined to conclude that the writing ŠĚŠ be-lu represents a compound ap-bêlū or the like. The case of (iš-tum) da-ar (for da-rí) si-ki!-ti (ni-se₁₁) (copy) and (a-na) mu-úḥ (for mu-ḥi) (SÁ.DUG₄) (CM) can be explained as OB writing. In the Ur III Period, as against one example in -i, there are two others in which the Gen. form corresponds to that of Nom.-Acc.

3. Predicate State

The standard form of the Pred. St. in Sg. corresponds to that of the Constr. St. in Nom.-Acc.: (É-a-)ra-bí, (É-a-)dan, (É-a-)sa-tu, (^dEN.ZU-)a-ar, (Eš₄-dar-)da-na-at, (Eš₄-dar-)ra-bí-at, (Eš₄-dar-)ma-al-ga-at, (Eš₄-dar-)sa-tu. In Pl. Masc. we find, e.g., (Í-lu-)da-nu and (Í-lu-)dam-ku.

A form of the Pred. St. ending in -a is found only in personal names. Since this form has hardly been touched upon in Assyriological literature it may be necessary in the following to discuss it more

thoroughly, bringing in, whenever necessary, materials from areas other than that of Old Akkadian.

While the name written (Su-)EN-lí, (Su₁-)be-lí means "he is my lord," the name written (Su₁-)be-la, (Šu-)be-la can hardly mean anything else than "he is lord." In addition we note (Si-)be-la "she is lord."

Similarly we have (Šu-)da-ti "he is my beloved," but (Šu-)da-da "he is beloved" and (Si-)da-da "she is beloved." Observe also a DN (^dŠi-)da-da (Deimel, PB Nos. 1514 and 3197), occurring in later periods, and the Capp. name (Zu-e-)ta-ta, interpreted as Sue(n)-dādā "Sin ist der Onkel" by J. Lewy, ZA XXXVIII 244 n. 1.

Beside the Sargonic (Šu-)la-pi "he is my lion," comparable with the OB (I-zu-)la-bi (TCL I 183 rev.) "his arm is my lion," we have in the Sargonic Period (^dÍD-)la-ba, (KA-)la-[ba]?, La-ba(-û) (if û is a DN), (Sar-ru-)la-ba with the meaning "DN (or the like) is lion," etc. In the Fem. there is (I-nin-)la-ba, (Eš₁-dar-)la-ba, (Si-)la-ba, but also (Si-)la-ba-at, the latter two comparable with DN written (^dŠi-)la-bat (Deimel, PB No. 3207), (^dŠi-)la-ba-at (op. cit. No. 3206), and (Ši-)la-ba (Weidner, AOF XIII 46 ii 6) of later periods.

As against the above cited examples of -la-ba or La-ba- in the Pred. St., we find the same forms used as subjects. Cf. (A-mur-)La-ba "see, O La-ba!," (It-be-)La-ba "La-ba has come up," both in Sargonic, Lá-ba(-na-da) "Lá-ba is praised" in Cappadocian (Gelb, OIP XXVII p. 31 n. 2, where this name was interpreted as Laba(n)-na³da), La-ba(-ak-ka-ši-i[d]) "La-ba has arrived" in OB (Porada, CPML No. 440) = La-ba(-ka-ši-id) in MB (Stamm, ANG p. 132, parallel to ^dAMAR. UD(-ka-ši-id), *ibid.*). I do not know how else to interpret the use of -La-ba or La-ba- as a subject, but by taking it to represent a DN ending in -a of the form discussed above pp. 141f. In the Sargonic names (Be-lí-)la-ba, (DINGIR-)la-ba, (DINGIR-su-)la-ba, and La-ba(-DINGIR) the elements -la-ba or La-ba- can be explained either as a Pred. St. or as a DN. Finally there is an Ur III PN (Da-a-ga-)la-ba with an unexplained first element.

In all the above cases, as well as in the Cappadocian (Eš₁-dar-)lá-ba and perhaps (Šu-)lá-ba (Gelb, OIP XXVII p. 31) and OB La-ba(-DINGIR) (UET V 158:5) and La-ba(-i-lum) (No. 171:5, 6), the spellings can be explained as forms of labbum "lion" (or

labbatum "lioness") with double b. Only in the Amorite of Mari does a form with w occur, as in (Ša-du-um-)la-bu-a (AOr XVII/1 p. 329), beside those without it, as in (Ša-du-)la-ba (Syria XX 109), (Ša-du-un-)la-ba (TCL XXIII 33 rev. 3, 4, 11), (Ša-du-um-)la-ba (TCL XXIV 46:8), (Ša-du-um-)la-bi (Syria XIX 119), and (Su-mu-)la-ba (TCL XXVII 73 rev. 6).

In the following names A-ba- or -a-ba can be explained as Pred. St.: A-ba(-^dDa-di), A-ba(-^dUTU) (Ur III), (Eš₄-dar?-)a-ba. In the names A-ba(-GAL) (Ur III), A-ba(-GI), A-ba(-na-da), A-ba(-na-ak-tum) (Ur III), (Nu-ur-)A-ba (Ur III), A-ba- or -A-ba is a DN of the type discussed above pp. 141f. In the Sargonic names A-ba(-DINGIR), (DINGIR-)a-ba, and (DINGIR-su-)a-ba and the Ur III names A-ba(-e₁₁-li) and (Šu-)a-ba the element A-ba- or -a-ba may represent either a Pred. St. or a DN. In favor of taking -a-ba in (Šu-)a-ba as a DN cf. (Šu-)Ab-ba (Ur III) and Ab-ba(-ga-da) (Ur III), possibly containing Abba, the name of a male deity, as evidenced by such Amorite names from Mari as (I[a]-ar-ib-)^dAb-[b]a (TCL XXVIII 181:10), (Ki-bi-ir-)^dAb-ba (RA L 62 n. 11), and from Alalakh, as (Id-di-na-)ab-ba (JCS VIII 22 No. 271:5), while Aba is the name of a female deity, as can be established on the basis of ^dA-ba(-ri-mi-it) (PBS XI/1 p. 60, OB), ^dA-ba(-ri-sa-at) (ibid.), and ([T]a-din-)A-ba (op. cit. p. 70).

Also in the Sargonic names (DINGIR-)a-ḫa, (DINGIR-su-)a-ḫa, (Ī-lum-)a-ḫa, it cannot be decided whether to take -a-ḫa as a Pred. St. of DN.

The element amma occurs in (DINGIR-)a-ma "the god is (paternal) uncle," beside (Be-li-)a-mi and (PÜ,ŠA-)a-mi, both Ur III.

A Pred. St. ela is found in E-la(-^dil-at), while a DN Ela occurs in E-la(-ga-ra-ad) (Ur III) and perhaps in E-la(-DINGIR), E-la(-GÂR) (Ur III), and I-la(-ša-na-ar) (Ur III, probably not Akkadian). This interpretation is more plausible than taking E-la as ilā < *ilāḫ, as done by some scholars in the case of Amorite PN's.

Two elements very important for the clarification of our problem are -na-da and -ra-ma, which can be subjected to various interpretations.

The element -na-da, found in Sargonic (LUGAL-)na-da, (Lú-)na-da (PBS IX 62:6), and in Ur III (A-ba-)na-da, (É-a'-)na-da,

(En-ni-)na-da(n), (Īr-ra-)na-da/da(n), (^dŠul-gi-)na-da, occurs also in names of identical type in other periods and areas, as in Elam in (I-lu-zu-)na-da (MDP XXIII 226:3), (I-lu-za-)na-da (MDP XXIV 350 rev. 8), (^dĒš₄-dar-)na-da (MDP XXIV 365:6), (Ku-bi-)na-da (MDP XXII 82:4; XXIV 378 rev. 9), (^{fd}INNIN.ERIN-)na-da (MDP XXIII 285:9), (Sin-)na-da (MDP XXVIII 510:4; 543:4); in Cappadocian (A-šur-)na-da, (Be-lum-)na-da, (DINGIR-)na-da, (^dĒš₄-dar-)na-da, (ZU.IN-)na-da (Stephens, PNC p. 90); in OB (É-a-)na-da, (DINGIR-)na-da, (^dIM-)na-da, (Ī-ra-)na-da (Ranke, EBPN p. 241, misread as -na-id in all cases), (^dĪD-)na-da (Grant in Haverford Symp. p. 244:15), (I-lu-zu-)na-da (Stamm, ANG p. 202), and several cases with DN's as first element (PBS XI/2 p. 161); in Kassite (^{fd}IM-)na-da, (^fSin-)na-da, (^fUTU-)na-da (Clay, PNCP p. 186); in Middle Assyrian (^dIM-)na-da (Ebeling, MAOG XIII/1 p. 9) (At-ḫi-)na-da (op. cit. p. 29), (^dUTU-)na-da (op. cit. p. 84), (Ši-me/mi-)na-da (op. cit. p. 87). The older explanation of -na-da by Ungnad in BA VI/5 p. 126, as a verbal adjective (Perm.) with a "Hilfsvokal," must be contrasted with that of Landsberger apud Gressmann in ZAW XLIV (1926) 302 and Stamm, ANG pp. 103f., 122, 134, 202, who interpret -na-da as Impv. "preiset (den Sin, etc.)!" Albright in Journal of Biblical Literature LIV (1935) 193ff. and Gelb, Purves, MacRae, NPN p. 309, follow Ungnad in taking -na-da as a Stative (Perm.). Finally, Goetze in Language XX 165 insists on the interpretation of -na-da as Impv. because of the occurrence of (^dĒš₄-dar-)na-da, where, according to Goetze, the adjective should be in Fem. in congruence with Ištar. This argument is not valid, however, since the name Ištar frequently goes together in PN's with a verbal form in the Masc. Cf. e.g. (^dĒš₄-dar-)ba-li-el and (^dĒš₄-dar-)ba-ni in Cappadocian (Stephens, PNC pp. 50f.), (^dIštar(15)-)na-?i-id in NA (Tallqvist, APN p. 107a), and many others.

The strongest evidence in favor of the interpretation of -na-da as a Stative is found in the occurrence of (A-ḫu-)na-da, following (A-ḫu-)na-ši and preceding (A-ḫu-)ma-gir, in an unpubl. list of PN's of the OB Period (A 7631). Since A-ḫu- in all three cases is in the Nom., -na-da, etc., must be in the Stative. Further evidence in favor of the above interpretation comes from the lists of PN's in which names related in form are listed in groups of three, as

in (I-ṣur-)DINGIR, (I-ṣur-)É-a, (I-ṣur-)^dIM or (^dLu-lu-)dan, (^dLu-lu-)ba-ni, (^dLu-lu-)KAM (PBS XI/1 pp. 52ff.). In analogy with these groups we find (^dIM-)ba-ni, (^dIM-)na-da, (^dIM-)na-bír! (var. -na-wi-ir) (ibid. p. 75), and similar groups elsewhere (PBS XI/2 p. 161). In these groupings -na-da is evidently considered a predicate form on a line with -ba-ni, -na-wi-ir, etc.

Another important point of evidence in favor of taking -na-da as a Stative results from the interpretation of the OB name (^dA-num-ma-)na-da (Leemans, SLB I/2 13:4) "Anum is truly praised," parallel to such names as (DINGIR-ma-)ba-ni, (DINGIR-ma-)SIG₅-iq, etc., in later periods (cf. Tallqvist, APN p. 98a). The reading of the OB names (I-lu-zu-ma-)na-da and (I-lu-ma-)na-da (PBS XI/1 p. 51 No. 30) is not so certain.

The name (Be-LIM-)na-da is written with the sign LIM three times in Cappadocian (TCL XIV 44:11; BIN VI 190:3; OIP XXVII note to No. 7:18). This name should be interpreted as (Be-lúm-)na-da, and not (Be-lam₅-)na-da, since the value lúm is normally expressed by the sign LIM in the Cappadocian syllabary, which does not contain an independent sign LUM. Even though the sign LIM occasionally has the value lam₅ (cf. von Soden, AS p. 77), it would be against all the ratios of probability to find this value attested three times in one name. How uncommon this value actually is may be deduced from the fact that among dozens of occurrences of Be-lúm- or -Be-lúm in Cappadocian PN's I could not find one spelled with any other sign than LIM.

As a final point in favor of the interpretation of -na-da as a Stative we should mention the Sargonic name (Lú-)na-da, which should be translated as "may he be praised," in parallel to (Lú-)ša-lim (Ur III), (Lú-)da-na (see below), and (Lú-)ba-na (see below).

The strongest evidence against the interpretation of -na-da as a Stative comes from the PN's (I-lu-zu-)na-da and (I-lu-za-)na-da cited above, p. 149. While the case of Éstar in congruence with a Stative in either the Fem. or the Masc. can be explained on the basis of the double gender of this divinity, the case of Fem. ilūssu or ilūssa construed with a Stative in Masc. would have much wider implications, since it would mean that a Stative in the Masc. Sg. can occur with subjects both in the Masc. and the Fem. (and presum-

ably both in the Sg. and the Pl.). In favor of this assumption we should note the Old Akkadian names (Si-)be-la (beside (Šu-)be-la), (Si-)da-da (beside (Šu-)da-da), (Si-)la-ba (and (Si-)la-ba-at, beside Cappadocian (Šu-)lá-ba), (I-nin-)la-ba, perhaps (Si-)da-ba (beside (Šu-)da-ba, if these names are to be interpreted as (Ši-)tâba, (Šu-)tâba, and not as (Ši-)tappā', (Šu-)tappā'), and perhaps (Si-)wa-ra (and (Si-)wa-ra-at (of unknown etymology). Cf. also Dan(-Lahmat) in Ur III (above p. 140), and, outside of Old Akkadian, (^{fd}Nin-gal-)mu-ba-lí-it (YOS V p. 33, OB), (^dNin-kar-ra-ak-)mu-ba-lí-it (ibid.), (^dNin-gal-)ga-mil (UET V 871:15, OB), (^dINNIN-La-ga-bi-tum-)mu-ba-li-it (Leemans, SLB I/1 p. 34, OB), and the spelling (I-lu-zu-)na-id in VAS XIII 104 rev. iv 21 and vi 25, OB, written with the sign ID, which is apparently different from DA in Id-da-tum in iii 16. However, the most important confirmation of the conclusion drawn above comes from a consideration of the Mari names (Ma-ma-)a-li-a, (Eš₁-dar-)a-li-a, and (Eš₁-dar-)dam-ga (discussed recently by Gelb in RA L [1956] 10), which show quite clearly that a Stative in -a can occur with subjects in the Fem. as well as with those in the Masc. Cf. also (^fUm-mi-)ba-a-la from Alalakh, discussed below p. 152. *

The element -ra-ma begins to appear in the Ur III names (^dŠul-gi-)ra-ma and (I-sar-)ra-ma, and in view of the parallelism between (I-la-ag-)ra-am (Ur III) and (I-sar-)ra-ma-aš (Ur III) can hardly be explained in any other way but as Impv. Pl. ra'mā and Sg. ra'an. With (I-sar-)ra-ma-aš we should compare OB (I-sar-)ra-ma-š and (I-sar-)kur-ba-aš (Stamm, ANG p. 122). Still, on the basis of the parallelism between names composed with -ra-ma, such as (^dŠul-gi-)ra-ma, and those with -na-da, such as (^dŠul-gi-)na-da, and in view of the occurrence of (E-lu-)ra-ma, where E-lu- is clearly in the Nom. (Gustavs, Die Personennamen in den Tontafeln von Tell Ta'annek pp. 36ff.), parallel to (E-lu-)ra-i-ba (ibid.), it may not be amiss to suggest that -ra-ma, like -na-da represents an original Stative form which, rarely used in Akkadian as it was, may have been secondarily misinterpreted as an Impv.

Some doubtful occurrences of the Stative in -a are found in the following Old Akkadian PN's: (DINGIR-)ba-na perhaps "the god is beautiful," (Lú-)ba-na, (L[u]-)ba-na perhaps "may he be beautiful,"

(A-bí-)ba-na^{KI} (Ur III), (Ba-ba-)pa-na (Ur III), Ba-na(-Da-da) (Ur III), (I-bí-)ba-na; (IUGAL-)da-na perhaps "the king is powerful," (Lú-)da-na perhaps "may he be powerful"; (A-bu-)gaba, (Mu-úr-di(n)-)gaba (Ur III), (Mu-úr-ti-)ga-ba (Ur III), etc.; (Ab-ba-)ga-da (Ur III), (Na-na-)ga-da (Ur III), (Ri-ba-)ga-da (Ur III), (Šul-gi-da-an-)ga-da (Ur III), (DINGIR-)ga-da (NBC 5378, Ur III, from Sollberger), etc.; (DINGIR-)ki-da (CT III 9i, etc., Ur III); (A-ŠI-)ga-la; (DINGIR-)la-la; (Šu-)da-ba and (Si-)da-ba (if these names are to be interpreted as (Šu-)tāba and (Ši-)tāba, and not as (Šu-)tappā³ and (Ši-)tappā³); (Si-)wa-ra. From the OB Period note (Ir-ra-)pa-da (MDP XXIII 208 i 9) and (Šar-ri-)pa-da (UET V 199:4). *

The forms in -a discussed above occur exclusively in PN's, and thus form part of the structure, not of the Old Akkadian language, but of Old Akkadian PN's. They occur as Pred. St. or Stative with nouns, as in E-la(-^dIl-at) "Ela is god," (Su₄-)be-la "he is lord," with Pass. Part., as in (Ir-ra-)na-da "Irra is praised," (Lú-)na-da "may he be praised," and possibly with adjectives, as in (Šu-)da-ba "he is good," (Lú-)da-na "may he be powerful." The best parallels to the predicative -a occurring in Old Akkadian PN's can be found in Amorite PN's: Ba-aḥ-la(-DINGIR) /Ba^cla(-³El)/ "El is lord" (RA XLIX 22, Mari), (Um-mi-)ba-a-la /(Ummi-)ba^cla/ (Wiseman, The Alalakh Tablets p. 150, from MB; note the Fem. subject and the discussion above p. 151), Šú-ra(-DINGIR) /šūra(-³El)/ "El is rock" (RA XLVII 173, Mari; XLIX 29, Mari), (A-bi₁-)šú-ra /(Abi-)šūra/ "my father is rock" (TCL IV 87:10, Capp.), Ki-na(-i-lí) /Kīna(-³ilī)/ "my god is just" (RA XLVII 173, Mari), (A-bi-)tā-ba /(Abi-)tāba/ "my father is good" (Wiseman, *op. cit.* p. 125 *passim*), and Ṭa-ba(-DINGIR) /Ṭāba(-³El)/ "El is good" (Wiseman, *op. cit.* No. 60 rev. 11). All these names are discussed in my forthcoming "The Language of the Amorites." The possible development from the predicative -a to the -a of the later Semitic qatala Perfect should be briefly noted here.

In accordance with our conclusions on the Pred. St. in -a, we can now interpret the troublesome ma-ḫi-ra in the predicative sense in the construction Sargon (or Rīmuš) šu DN ma-ḫi-ra la i-ti-nu-šum and translate the latter not as "Sargon (or Rīmuš), to whom DN did not give an adversary" but as "Sargon (or Rīmuš), to whom DN did

not give one who is an adversary." Like the Pred. St. in -a occurring in personal names, the morpheme -a in ma-ḫi-ra is limited to this construction and it must be considered as no longer productive in the Old Akkadian Period.

4. Indeterminate State

This state, attested in such late expressions as ul-tu ri-eš a-di ki-it "from beginning to end," occurs in the Ur III PN's (La-)ma-ḫa-ar "(king or god) without opposition" and (^dSu-^dEN.ZU-la-)ma-ḫa-ar = (^dLa-)ma-ḫar (Deimel, PB No. 1803), parallel to such later expressions as (^šar kiššati lā) šanān "king of the universe, without opposition." The same formation occurs in the Sargonic PN (La-)'a-ra-ab, (La-)'a-ra-ab, in (la-)ga-ma-al (metal object, Ur III) = (^dLa-)ga-ma-al (Deimel, PB No. 1790), and in the Ur III PN (^šu-)^dLa-ta-ra-ak = (^dLa-)ta-ra-ak and (^dLa-)ta-rak (Deimel, PB No. 1809).

In the passage ù sar-rí-si-in in ga-mi-e u-sá-rí-ib "and he brought the kings in a bound state (= in fetters)," it is difficult to decide whether in ga-mi-e stands for the Indet. St. in kamij or for the Pl. kamjē.

In the expression sar in sar-rí "king among kings," sar may represent either the Indet. St. or a Constr. St. with the following in sar-rí. In favor of the second possibility cf., e.g., the Amorite name Bu-nu-taḫ-tu-un-I-la, Bu-un-taḫ-<tu>-un-I-la "the son under (the protection of) 'Ila" (Bauer, OK p. 16).

5. Nouns Before Pronominal Suffixes

The endings of the noun before pronominal suffixes correspond to those of OB. Note, e.g., Masc. Sg. Nom.-Acc. from biconsonantal nouns: da-ad-ga, I-zu- /Issu/, il-su, but A-bu-na, A-bu-ni (Ur III), A-ḫu-ni, A-ḫu-si-na. From triconsonantal nouns: ma-sa-ak-sa, su-lum-ki, za-la-am-šu (Ur III), zé-ra-šu? (Lullubum; zera'šu is like mera'šu in Cappadocian, and the vowel a does not represent a "Bindevokal," as proposed by von Soden in ZA XL 214, but forms part of the noun before pronominal suffixes). From trisyllabic nouns:

na-^oà-ás-su, [lwa-bíl-su, wa-bíl-si-in. From dissyllabic nouns with double consonants: um-ma-su, GIŠ.TUKUL-ga-su- /Kakkašu/. Gen. ends always in -i: ra-ma-ni-ga, uz-ni-ki, be-lí-su. Pl. Nom.: ŠÁM-mu-su, iš-ki-nu-su, Gas-bu-ša (Ur III). Gen.-Acc.: dub-bi-su-ni, ik-rí-bi-su, sar-rí-su-nu. Du. Nom.: i-da-su /idāšu/, kab-la-su /qablāšu/. Gen.-Acc.: -e-ni-su. In Fem. Sg. Nom.-Acc. note: ki-iš-da-su /qīštašu/, è-da-su, e-tim-da-su, but also Be-la-zu!(wr. su)-nu, -gul-la-zi-in /kullassin/, [s]ar-ru_x-uz-zù, Ši-ma-zu, Ga-zu- /Qāssu/. Gen.: ga-ti-su, ga-ti-ku-ni, sar-ru_x-ti-su. Pl. Nom.-Acc.: Dup-ga-zu-nu /Tupqassunu/, SÍG-su-nu. Du. Nom. a-ḥa-da-ki /aḥatāki/. Observe, however, the following divergencies:

Ga-lu-ma-sa and mu-ra-ás "her young animal," both doubtful Acc. in a Sargonic incantation. Cf. also A-wi-la-ša, Á-wi-la-ša, Á-bí-la-ša /Awīlaša?/, all in Ur III. For ilak cf. p. 215.

PN ARÁD-da-ni /Wardani/, Rí-in-da-ni /Rīntani/ from *Rīmtani in Ur III, corresponding in form to later PN's Bēltani, Aḥatani, etc., for which cf. von Soden, ZA XL 221, and Stamm, ANG p. 244.

(^dEN.ZU-) a-bí-šu, (^dEN.ZU-) a-bu-šu, both in Ur III, as well as A-ba-šu-na (Ur III).

Sar-ru-si-in /Šarrušin/, if not Sar-ru<al>si-in.

Su-mi-su (once), as against Šum-su- /Šumšu-/ (passim).

Pù-su (-GI), Pù-šu (-ki-in) (Ur III), (I-ku-)bu-sa /(Ikūn-)puša/ in Nom., and (Ú-zu-ur-)ba-su, (I-zu-ur-)ba-s[u] in Acc.

(Ša-lim-)be-lí-ni (twice in Ur III).

Ga-la-su-nu-ma /kalašunuma/ (copy) and perhaps ga-la-ma /kalama/ (copy) in Acc., ga-lí-su /kališu/, ga-lí-sa-ma (copy) in Gen., and perhaps ga-lu(1)-ma (copy) in Nom.

6. Adjectives and Participles

As in later periods, adjectives agree with the noun they modify in case, number, and gender.

The Pl. of adjectives and participles ends in -ūtum, -ūtīm in the Masc., and -ātum, -ātīm in the Fem., as in later periods: (i-lu) ra-bí-ù-tum "the great gods," ù-ḥu-ru-tum "(people) left over," (URU^{KI}.URU^{KI}) za-ar-ru-ti[m] "the sinful cities" (copy), (za-bi-ù) si-nu-tum "the regular workers," (iš-bi-gi) gi-nu-tim "the regular

(grain) accumulation(s)," na-ak-ru-uz-zu (not nakrūtēsu) "his enemies," (nir_x) ša-nin-ú-tim "the smiter of rivals" (Ur III), (GEMÉ) a-ḫi-da-tum /=sāḫitātum?/ "the female workers."

In contrast to the -ūt of later periods the Constr. St. Masc. ends in -ū in the Sargonic Period: ma-ḫi-ru (KUG.BABBAR) "the receivers of money," za?-bī-lu (....) "the carriers? of," ga-zi-ru ([M]a-má-tim) "the walkers of PN." In AB+ĀŠ-bu-ut /šībūt/, the Constr. St. ends in -ūt apparently because AB+ĀŠ-bu-tum /šībūtum/ represents a Pl. of a substantivized Part. šībum "witness."

The Pred. St. Masc. ends regularly in -ū, as in -da-ru, -dam-ku, wa-si-bu, bi-ru (B³R), ḫa-ab-tu, ḫu-bu-t[ū], mu-gi-bu (Q³P, Ur III).

The Du. Fem. Constr. St. appears as ma-ḫi-ir-da (KUG.BABBAR) "(two women), receivers of silver."

The Du. Masc. Pred. St. occurs in (kab-la-su) ma-ar-za-ma "its two hips are afflicted" and perhaps in (PN₁ ū PN₂) la?-ba-a (with unknown meaning), while the corresponding Fem. is attested in (a-ḫa-da-ki) sá-lim-da "thy two sisters are well."

7. Formation

Outside of the standard formations appearing at all stages of Akkadian, a number of Sargonic formations merit special discussion.

The qutullā³um formation occurs in the following nouns: (so much barley) ḫu-lu-ga-um "destruction," (barley, oil) mu-ḫur/ḫu-ra-um "receipt," (animals) ru-ū-ba-um "compensation," (persons) ru-ku-ma-um "claim," (witnesses of) gu-su₁-ra-im or [gu]?-su-ra-im or gu-su[r-r]a-im "transaction?" Cf. also the doubtful case of (a-na) u-su₁-a-im (a-ti-ir) (copy). The relatively numerous occurrences of the qutullā³um formation in Old Akkadian belie the statement of von Soden in *Symbolae Koschaker* p. 207 that this formation does not occur in the older language because it presupposes high technical knowledge and a developed legal order. Even without the Old Akkadian examples such a statement would be open to question on purely linguistic grounds. Primitive technical status does not go hand in hand with "primitivity" of language.

The formation muqtalum occurs in mûda'um "knowing" in such PN's as (Be-lî-)mu-da, (DINGIR-)mu-da, etc., and in muzzazum "standing" in PN's mu-za-zu.

The gattulum formation is attested in the following personal names from the Sargonic Period: Ha-bu-l[um], Ba-pu-zum (PPS?), Ra-um-tum, Ra-bu-zum, Za-ḥu-tum (ŠHT, beside Zu-ḥu-tum).

One of the features of Old Akkadian is the frequent use of the gitlum or gitiltum formation with the meaning of a Passive Participle or an abstract noun: mi-kir (DN) "favored by DN" or "favor of DN" (Dêr), (a-ti) mi-gi₄-tim "including the slain (people)" (copy), ^dNi-id-nu-sa "her gift" (Dêr; cf. Nidin-Istar, Nidnat-Sin in Stamm, ANG p. 257), Ni-se₁₁(-é-ni-su) "his favor(ed)," Ri-im(-^dEN.ZU) "loved by Sin" or "love of Sin" (Ur III), Ri-mu-uš /Rimūš/ "in his love," Ri-in-da-ni /Rintani/ (Ur III) from *Rimtani "our love," not "our beloved," because the name Ri-in-da-ni is Masc., Ri-is(-be-lî) "rejoiced over by my lord" or "rejoicing of my lord" (Ur III), Ri-is-tum "rejoicing" (Ur III), and Gi-šum /Qišum/ "gift." From the abstract meaning possibly a tertiary meaning of an Active Participle developed, as in the following examples: (DN) nir_x(sa-nin-ū-tim) "DN, the smiting (or "smiter") of the rivals" (the form and parallels are discussed in MAD III 191), (PN) ri-is (GN) "PN, the smiting (or "smiter") of GN," (Ma-an-)gi-ir "who is the opposition?" or "who is the opponent?" (Ur III), Ri-is(-DINGIR) "god is a help(er)," Ri-zi(-DINGIR) "god is my help(er)" (Ur III).

The gentilic formation ends in -ijum, Fem. -itum, as in A-ga-dê-um = A-ga-ti-um (HSS X), Si-mu-ur₄-ri-ù (HSS X), Ti-ra-ba-ni-um (MAD I), ^dHa-bu-ri-tum (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 186), An-nu-ni-tim (RTC 118).

D. VERBS

Note: All the occurrences in the chapter on Verbs are listed in the following order: strong verbs, geminates, verbs primae n, verbs primae ²-1-7, verbs secundae ²-1-7, verbs tertiae ²-1-7.

1. Conjugationa. Preterit and Present-Futurei. Stems I and IV(a.) Prefixes Before Consonants Other Than ʔ₁₋₇

Sg. 1 c.	(ʔ)a-mḡur ¹⁾
2 m.	ta-mḡur ²⁾
2 f.	*ta-mḡur-i ³⁾
3 m.	(j)i-mḡur ⁴⁾
3 f.	ta-mḡur ⁵⁾
Pl. 1 c.	ni-mḡur ⁶⁾
2 m.	*ta-mḡur-ā
2 f.	*ta-mḡur-ā
3 m.	(j)i-mḡur-ū ⁷⁾
3 f.	(j)i-mḡur-ū ⁸⁾
Du. 2 c.	*ta-mḡur-ā
3 c.	(j)i-mḡur-ā ⁹⁾

1) This prefix is expressed normally by signs standing for a or a plus a consonant, as in:

a-ga-ma-lu-su₁, a-ga-sa-ar, aḡ-bi-lu-š-i-ma (Subj., CM), aḡ-š-i-ḡu (Subj., CM), Am-da-lí-ik (Ur III), áp-ru-uk-š-u (Ur III), a-ra-ga-mu (Subj., Ur III), aḡ-ba-zu (Ur III), a?-sa-ga-nu (Subj.), aš-da-na-ba-ra-ma (Ur III), áš'-ru-uk (copy), [á]š-tu-ru (Subj.), A-da-gal, A-da-lâl, ad-lul, a-na-da-kum, a-na-da-nu-kum (Subj.), at-ti-kum, [al-ti-šum, a-ti-na (Subj.), a-ti-nu-šum (Subj.), e-be-el (CM), a-ḡu-uš_x (EŠ), (I-nin)-a-na-aḡ, a-zu-uz (CM), a-ki-iš-, a-si-tu (Subj.), a-zé-ḡa-me, [al-ni-ir-kum, aš-š-i (CM), at-ma (Ur III), áš-má-ma, aḡ-da-tu?, ab-ni (copy), ak-mi-[ù] (Subj., copy), Ar-š-i-, -ar-si (Ur III), a-ga-bi, aḡ-bí-si-im, áš-bi-i-ma. But beside these we have such spellings as a-áš-ḡi-iḡ and ám-ḡur, which might represent attempts to express in writing the initial ʔ of the spoken language.

2) Attested in dag-ru-[sa]ʔ-am, Dam-lik, da-ap-ru-us, da-na-da-nu (Subj.), da-ti-in, da-ne-za-ar, da-sa-am (Pres.), da-la-ʔám-mu (Subj.), da-ki-ba-an-ni, da-áš-da-[b]u, daq-bí.

3) Attested perhaps in da-ba-ša-ḫi-ni.

4) This prefix is expressed normally by signs standing for i or i plus a consonant, as in -id-ni-ik (Ur III), I-da-ni-k(i-i-li) (Ur III), Ig-mul- (Ur III), ig?-ru-sa-am, ik-sur, Iḫ-bu-lum (Ur III), Iḫ-lu-uq, Ik?-bu-z(i-na-at) (Ur III), ik-ru-ab-ma (Dér), -ik-zur_x (Ur III), ik-su-tu (Subj.), Im-lik- (Ur III), im-ḫur, im-ḫa-zu (Subj.), Ip-ḫur-, i-ba-la-aḫ (Ur III), I-ba-lí-is, ib-ba-al-zu-šum (Subj.), Ip-ru-uk, ip-ri-ka-am-ma (CM), ip-ru-us, i-ba-ta-ar (Ur III), -ir-gu-um (Ur III), Ir-mu-uk- (Ur III), iṣ-ba-at, i-sa-ga-nu-ma (Subj., copy), iš-ku-un, iš-ku-nu (Subj.), Iš-lam-, iš-bu-uk (copy), iš?-da-na-ba-ra-am, [i]-sa?-gal, Iš-dup-, i-sa-da-ru (Subj.), it-ba-al, it-ba-lu (Subj.), I-da-ra-ak- (Ur III), It-ra-ak- (Ur III), i-da-ba-aḫ-si-ma, I-za-mar, iz-ru-uq, Ib-lul-, Id-ni-in- (Ur III), i-ma-da-ad, im-tu-ud, I-ba-ša-áš (MN), iš-du-ud, iš-du-da (Subj.), iš-lu-ul, i-na-da-an, i-na-da?-ru-šum (Subj.), i-ti-in, i-ti-nam, i-ti-šum (copy), i-ti-nu-ma (Subj.), i-ti-nu-šum (Subj.), i-ti-na (Subj.), i-ta-ti-in (Ur III), I-ḫi-id-, i-bu-lam-ma, I-bí-iq-, i-zu-uḫ-ma (copy), i-na-za-ar, I-zu-ur-, I-ra-am- (Ur III), Iš-a-lum, i-ša-am (Ur III), i-be-AL (copy), i-bi-ru (Subj.), I-rí-, I-ri-ib (Ur III), I-rí-iš-, i-za-na-ma (copy), i-ḫu-uš_x (EŠ), I-gu-núm, I-ku-un- (Ur III), I-ba-um, I-mu-tum, [il?-mu-tu (Subj.), I-dur-, I-tu-ru-um (Ur III), i-za-az, i-za-zu-ni (Subj.), [iz-z]i-za-am (CM), i-din, i-ti-nu (Subj.), i-ki-iš, -i-ki-ša-am (Ur III), i-ki-su-šum (Subj., copy), I-si-im-, I-šim-, I-ti-ib- (Ur III), I-zi-ir-, ib-ra, I-bí-, it-má, it-ma, ip-te-ù (Subj.), ip-te-ma (copy), Ip-ti-, Iš-má-, Iš-ma-, Iš-me-, i-ḫa?-pu? (Ur III), ik-su-am, it-ru, ib-ni, ib-rí, id-gi-e-su!-nu-ma (copy), ik-mi, ik-me, ik-mi-ù (Subj.), Im-ni- (Ur III), I-ki-, Iš-ni-, Iš-rí-, i-ba-šè, i-ba-se₁₁, i-ba-šè-ù (Subj.), ib-si (Ur III?), i-ga-pi-ù (Subj., copy), i-ga-bi-ù (Subj., copy), Iq-bí-, Iš-bí- (Ur III), It-be-, It-be-um. But beside these there are such spellings as i-ig-mu-ur (copy), I-iš-e-, i-ik-mi, suggesting that the prefix may also have been ji- in the Sargonic Period. Observe also the unusual spellings im_x (DU) -ḫur (beside im-ḫur), Im_x-da-lik, im_x-tu-ud (beside im-tu-ud), Ìr-e- (beside I-rí-), Ìr-e-ib, etc. (Ur III, beside I-ri-ib, Ur III), Ìr-gu-nu-um, Ìr-ku-us (copy), Ìr-gu-us (copy), Ìr-am-, Ìr-a-mu-um, Ìr-ra-am-, íl-gu-ut (copy), íl-gi-, íl-ga, íl-e-, ì-lí-

(Ur III), íl-te-um, is̄_x (LAM+KUR)-e- (beside I-is̄-e-), which, in accordance with a suggestion made above p. 26, may indicate an initial onset.

Instead of i we find e in verbs beginning with a consonant in en-ar (copy), en-a-ru, En-bi-iq-, E-zur- (Ur III, beside I-zur-, Ur III), è-ra-a-am-su, èš-a-ru (beside is̄_x (LAM+KUR)-ar, is̄_x-a-ru, Subj., and is̄_x-ar-ru, Subj.), Èš-me- (Ur III, beside Iš-me-, etc.), è-ga-bi.

5) The prefix of the 3rd pers. Fem. Sg. is regularly ta- in Sargonic. Cf. dam-ḥur, Dam-da-lik, perhaps da-áš-ku-ul, da-ti-in, perhaps da-na-kir, da-áš-zi (ŠS²₇), also such Fem. PN's as Da-áš-dup-ba, Da-ad-lul-tum, Da-áš-lul-tum, Da-rí-bu, Dar-ti-bu, Da-áš-má-tum, Da-áš-gi-tum. As against these examples there are no forms with the prefix i- for the Fem., since it-ti-šum and li-ip-ru-us (quoted in my OIP XXVII p. 41) occur in late copies and i-si-ir is found in a difficult context without clear connection with the subject. The case of U-bíl(-Èš₄-dar) and I-din(-Èš₄-dar) in Ur III is indecisive since Èštar can appear both as a Fem. and a Masc. divinity. In the Ur III texts we have tal-gu-ut, da-ti-in, Tu-li-id-, Da-bur-, Da-rí-is̄-, Te-zi-in-, Tu-ki-in-, Ta-ku-um- (K²₆^N), but i-ti-in and it-ma in one text (Yondorf a), and -ik-zur_x (p. 215) in PN's.

6) Attested in ni-ir-da-si-í (RŠ²₇, Ur III).

7) Attested in i-ma-ḥa-ru, im-ḥu-ru, ip-ḥu-ru-nim-ma, ír-ku-zu, is̄-ku-nu-[si], is̄-mu-tu, it-bu-ḥu, is̄-du-tu, i-gi-ru-us, [it]-má-ù, it-ma-ù, it-ru-ù, i-ba-aš-su-ù (CM).

8) Clearly attested in (ŠU.NIGÍN 10 GEMÉ a-na GN) i-la-gu (HSS X 200). Apparently also in (ki-ib-ra-tu[m] ar-ba-um is̄-ti-ni-is̄) i-ḥa-ni-su₄-ma im-ḥu-ru-nim "the four quarters together were subdued and faced me" (copy) and in (ki-ib-[ra-tum] a[r-ba-um] i[š-ti]-ni-i[š]) im_x(DU)-ḥu-r[u]-ni-su₄-ma Cf. also (i-nu-ma ki-ib-ra-at ar-ba-i is̄-ti-ni-is̄) ib-ba-al-ki-tu-ni-in-ni in a late legend of Narâm-Sin (RA XVI 161:10f.). It is not clear from the context of a letter addressed to several women (MAD I 290) whether the verbs [l]i-it-ru-ù-nim, li-is̄-tu-ru-nim, etc. refer to these women or to other subjects, perhaps Masc., or both Masc. and Fem.

9) Attested in im-ḥu-ra, im_x-da-aḥ-za-ma (copy), is̄-gu-na-ma (copy), it-ba-la (Met. 86.11.134, from Sollberger), i-ti-na-šum (copy), perhaps en-a-ra, i-bí-na-ma, is̄-ni-a-ma (copy), and the

preceding li-il-gu-da and li-zu-ḫa. Exceptions occur in (i-nu-me GN₁ ù GN₂) i-gi-ru-uš (NKR) in a text from Elam, and in (2 PN's) li-za-zu-ma, li-ip-te-u-ma, li-[se₁₁]-zi-ù-nim-ma, li-ik-nu-ku, li-ig-zu-zu, li-ti-nu in a single unpubl. text, Cop. 10055.

(b.) Prefixes With Verbs Primae ʾ₁₋₂

Sg. 1 c.	(ʾ)a-ʾmur ¹⁾
2 m.	ta-ʾmur ²⁾
2 f.	*ta-ʾmur-ī
3 m.	(j)i-ʾmur ³⁾
3 f.	*ta-ʾmur
Pl. 1 c.	*ni-ʾmur
2 m.	*ta-ʾmur-ā
2 f.	*ta-ʾmur-ā
3 m.	(j)i-ʾmur-ū ⁴⁾
3 f.	*(j)i-ʾmur-ā/ū
Du. 2 c.	*ta-ʾmur-ā
3 c.	(j)i-ʾmur-ā ⁵⁾

1) Attested in a-ḫu-z[a-a]m (doubtful), a-la-kam, a-li-ku (Subj.), al-li-ku (Subj., copy), A-na-aḫ- (Ur III), A-da-na-aḫ.

2) Attested in tal-li-ik, da-mu-ur-ma, da-mu-ru (Subj.).

3) Attested in i-ḫu-uz, i-da-ḫa-az, i-la-ak, è-la-kam, i-li-ik-ma, i-lí-ik (copy), i-li-kam, il-li-kam-ma, i-li-ku (Subj.), i-lí-ku (Subj., copy), it-tal-ku, I-lul-.

4) Attested in i-la-gu, il-la-gu (CM), i-mu-ru, e-mu-ru.

5) Attested in e-la-ga-LAM+KUR, i-li-ga-ni (Subj.).

(c.) Prefixes With Verbs Primae 3-5

Sg. 1 c.	(²)a-cpus ¹)
2 m.	ta-cpus ²)
2 f.	*ta-cpus-ī
3 m.	(j)i-cpus ³)
3 f.	ta-cpus ⁴)
Pl. 1 c.	ni-cpus ⁵)
2 m.	*ta-cpus-ā
2 f.	*ta-cpus-ā
3 m.	(j)i-cpus-ū ⁶)
3 f.	*(j)i-cpus-ā/ū
Du. 2 c.	*ta-cpus-ā
3 c.	*(j)i-cpus-ā

1) Attested in e-ni-iš (perhaps 3rd pers., Ur III), e-bu-uš (only in late CM), a-ru-uš (²₃RŠ), a-rí-iš-ga (²₄₋₅RŠ).

2) Attested in te-ir-rí-iš (²₄₋₅RŠ), te-ni-iš (Ur III), te-in-iš (Ur III).

3) Attested in I-wi- (²₃²₆²₇?), i-ni and e-ni (²₄N²₇, perhaps N²₃²₇), e-ni-iš (perhaps 1st pers., Ur III), -i-ni-iš (Ur III), E-bi-ir-, e-bí-iš, i-bu-uš, e-ru-ub, è-ru-ub, e-ri-iš (²₄₋₅RŠ), e-zé-id (perhaps Part., ²₃SD, Ur III), i-ti-ru (Subj., ²₃₋₅TR), [e]-zi-ba-am (Ur III), I-zi-in-, (if from ²₃SN, Ur III).

4) Attested perhaps in Te-zi-in(-Ma-ma) (Ur III), Te-zé-in(-Ma-ma) (Ur III), Ta-zé-in- (if from ²₃SN, Ur III).

5) Attested in ni-e-ra?-[ab]?.

6) Attested in è-rí-su!-ga (²₄₋₅RŠ).

(d.) Prefixes with Verbs Primae 36

Sg. 1 c.	(ʷ)u-bil ¹⁾
2 m.	tu-bil ²⁾
2 f.	*tu-b(i)l-ī
3 m.	(j)u-bil ³⁾
3 f.	tu-bil ⁴⁾
Pl. 1 c.	nu-bil ⁵⁾
2 m.	*tu-b(i)l-ā
2 f.	*tu-b(i)l-ā
3 m.	(j)u-b(i)l-ū ⁶⁾
3 f.	*(j)u-b(i)l-ā/ū
Du. 2 c.	*tu-b(i)l-ā
3 c.	*(j)u-b(i)l-ā

1) Attested in ú-má, ù-má, ù-ma, Ú-da-, Ú-ta- (Ur III), Û-da- (Ur III).

2) Attested in Tu-li-id-, tu-sa-bu (Subj.).

3) Attested in u-ba-al, u-bil, U-bíl-, ù-bi-lam, u-bí-lam, u-ub-lam, u-ub-lu (Subj.), u-li-id-, u-ru, u-ru-am, u-ru-a-am-ma (copy), u-ru-uš (copy), u-ur-da-ni (Subj.), U-za-, U-zé-, Û-zi- (Ur III), u-ša-ab. For the interpretation of the prefix as ju- cf. pp. 164f.

4) Attested in Tu-li-id- (Ur III).

5) Attested in nu-ru-am.

6) Attested in ub-lu, ù-bi-lu-nim, u-ša-bu, Prec. li-iš-bu.

(e.) Prefixes With Verbs Primae 27

Sg. 1 c.	*(^o)e-šir
2 m.	ti-šir ¹⁾
2 f.	*ti-š(i)r-ī
3 m.	(j)i-šir ²⁾
3 f.	*ti-šir
Pl. 1 c.	ni-šir ³⁾
2 m.	*ti-š(i)r-ā
2 f.	*ti-š(i)r-ā
3 m.	*(j)i-š(i)r-ū
3 f.	*(j)i-š(i)r-ā/ū
Du. 2 c.	*ti-š(i)r-ā
3 c.	*(j)i-š(i)r-ā

1) Attested in ti-da, ti-su.

2) Attested in I-da-, i-su, I-šu- (Ur III), i-si-ir.

3) Attested in ni-su, -ni-šu (Ur III).

ii. Stems II and III

Sg. 1 c.	(^o)u-mahhir ¹⁾ , (^o)u-samhir
2 m.	tu-mahhir ²⁾
2 f.	*tu-mahhir-ī
3 m.	(j)u-mahhir ³⁾
3 f.	tu-mahhir ⁴⁾
Pl. 1 c.	nu?-mahhir ⁵⁾
2 m.	*tu-mahhir-ā
2 f.	*tu-mahhir-ā
3 m.	(j)u-mahhir-ū ⁶⁾
3 f.	*(j)u-mahhir-ā/ū
Du. 2 c.	*tu-mahhir-ā
3 c.	(j)u-mahhir-ā ⁷⁾

1) Attested in ù-wa-e-ru-uš, perhaps [ú-wa-ti-ru?-šum] (²₆TR), perhaps uš-da-a-bí-la (²_xPL?, Subj.), ù-dam-me-ki (TM²₁). In CM we find u-ud-di-iš, u-ta-í[r], u-te-ír, u-ra-ad-di, u-ra-at-ti, and u_g₅-gi₁₁.

2) Attested only in du-ša-ba-lam (Ur III), [t]u-gi-íl.

3) Attested in u-ba-li?-i₁, u-gal-la-mu-ma (Subj., copy), perhaps u-gal-lim, u-sa-al-bí-tu (Subj., copy), u-sa-am-ki-it etc. (copy), u-sa-lim, u-na-ki-is, u-sa-za-ku-ni/ma (Subj.), u-sa-zi-ik (copy), u-sa-za-za-su₁₁, u-a-~~ha~~-ru (Subj., copy), u-sá-~~hi~~-su-ni (²₁HZ, copy), u-sa-PI-ir (copy), u-li-il (copy), u-sa-mi-id (copy), u-sa-rí-ib, u-sá-rí-ib, [u]?-[sá?-ríl]-ba (Subj.), u-su-zi (copy), u-su-zé, u-su-zi-am-ma (copy), u-zi-ip, U-su-si-ir-, u-ga-al, u-gi-íl, u-gi-il (copy), u-ki-il-š-i-im-ma (CM), u-ga-nu (Subj.), U-gi-in-, u-ga-e (copy), U-bi-in-, u-ra-iš-ma (copy), u-sa-am-la-su₁₁-ma, u-da-bí-su (copy), [u]-uš-ba-la-ga-at-ma. In the Pl. we have u-wa-ga-mu, u-sa-rí-[bu] (copy), and u-ga-lú (copy). As against 83 examples of this prefix written u- (Sg. and Pl.) we have 14 examples of its being written ú- and ù-, distributed as follows: ù-sá-az-me-ir, ù-ga-ti-id, ú-sa-za-gu-ni, ù-sá-za-gu, ù-sa-za-gu, ù-sa-ti-ir, ú-gi-in-šum from Elam; ú-ga-lim, ú-se₁₁-zi, ú-ba-rí in a single text of unknown date and origin (BIN VIII 144); ú-da-bi-bu-si-ma (Pl., DBB?) in a text from Kish; and ú-š_u-ri-dam in a text of unknown date and origin (Louvre AO 8959). Only in the Ur III Period do forms with ú and ù regularly appear: Ú-ša-ag-šim, Ú-ša-ak-li-il, Ú-ta-ak-ki-il, Ú-da-ad(-zé-na-at), ù-š_u-ri-id, ú-te-ra or ú-te-ru (Subj.), with one exception in -u-zi-li.

Statistics do not give an adequate picture of the situation since it is clear that while the prefix is written u- throughout the whole Sargonic area and throughout the whole Sargonic Period, the prefix written ú- and ù- is limited to Elam and to a few texts of unknown date. Since we know that the Elamite texts come from the latter part of the Sargonic Period, the suspicion naturally arises that the few texts of unknown date are also late. Thus we can draw the conclusion that the confusion of the three writings of this prefix began only in the late periods of Sargonic.

The prefix written u- appears also in the 3rd pers. of Stem I in verbs primae ²₆, as in u-ba-al, u-bí-lam, u-bíl, U-bíl-, u-ub-lu

(Subj.), u-ub-lam, ub-lu (Pl.), U-li-id-, u-ru, u-ru-am, u-ru-uš, u-ru-a-am-ma, u-ur-da-ni, U-za-, U-zé-, u-ša-ab, u-ša-bu (Pl.), all together 55 examples, as against one occurrence each of ù-bi-lam and ù-bi-lu-nim in a single text of unknown date and origin, but belonging to the same group as the text with the late form ú-šū-ri-dam, listed above. Only in the Ur III Period do forms with ù and ú regularly appear, as in Ù-bil-, Ú-zé-, Ú-zi-, Ù-zi-. Thus again we arrive at the inescapable conclusion that the normal writing of the prefix of the 3rd pers. of Stem I in verbs primae ³₆ is u-, with the writing ù making its appearance only in the later part of the Sargonic Period.

As against the overwhelming use of the writing u- for the 3rd pers. Sg. and Pl., we find the writing ú- and ù- for the 1st pers. Sg. in ù-dam-me-ki (TM³₁), ù-wa-e-ru-uš, ù-má, ú-má, ù-ma, Ú-da-, Ù-da- (Ur III).

The conclusion imposes itself that the different spellings indicate a difference in the actual pronunciation of the two prefixes. Since the prefix of the 1st pers. Sg. can hardly be anything else than u-, we should conclude that the prefix of the 3rd pers. Sg. and Pl. was something like ju-, at least up to and including the first half of the Sargonic Period.

This contrast between u (written ú and ù) and ju (written u) proposed for the verbal prefixes also fits other spellings. For u cf. ba₁₁-ú-la-ti, Ú-zu-ur-ba-su, ù-zu-ur, ù-ḫu-ru-tum, and regularly in Pl. it-ru-ù, li-it-ru-ù-nim, it-ma-ù, ḫa-su-ù, Si-mu-ur₄-rí-u^{KI}, Gu-ti-ù, Su-ba-rí-ù; for ju cf. (in) u-mi-su (but ù-mi-sá-am at Elam), Ip-te-u-um (beside Ip-ti-um), and especially li-ip-te-u-ma, beside li-[se₁₁]-zi-ù-nim-ma in the same unpubl. text, Cop. 10055; on the treatment of ³₃ as ³₇ in Akkadian cf. pp. 186 and 190.

4) Attested only in Tu-ki-in- (Ur III).

5) Attested only in ni-se₁₁-bí-lam, which may be a scribal error for nu-se₁₁-bí-lam. *

6) Attested in u-wa-ga-mu, u-sa-rí-[bu] (copy), u-ga-lu (copy).

7) Attested in uš?-da?-lí-sa-ma (copy) and perhaps in [u]?-si-si-ra (copy).

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b. Imperative

Sg. 2 m.	muḥur ¹⁾
2 f.	muḥr-ī ²⁾
Pl. 2 m.	muḥr-ā ³⁾
2 f.	*muḥr-ā
Du. 2 c.	*muḥr-ā

1) Attested in -du-gul, Ku-bu-us (Ur III), Ku-ru-ub-, -kur-ba-aš (Ur III), -ku-ru-ba (Ur III), Na-ap-li-is- (Ur III), Bu-ru-uk (Ur III), bí-si₁-iṭ₁-ma (copy), Za-ba-at-, Zu-ru-úḫ (Ur III), su-gu-un, -da-gal, -ti-gal (Ur III), tu-ur₁-da, Ḫu-zu-us-, i-ti-in, ù-zu-ur, Ú-zu-ur-, al-kam-ma, A-mur-, (EN-) a-šī-ra-ni, (í-lí-) aš-ra-ni (Ur III), ʔà-ru-uš, -bí-la-ni, -bi-la-ni, Zi-ip-, -ra-am (Ur III), Ku-un(-Sá-lim), Nu-úḫ- (Ur III), Tu-ra-am- (Ur III), Tur-am- (Ur III), Tur-ám- (Ur III), Tu-ra- (Ur III), ba-dam, Me-zé-, Ši-me-a-ni (Ur III), ki-bí-ma.

2) Attested in ti-ni (D^ʔ₇N), su-bí-lim, Ku-un-si- (Ur III). A possible Imp. Fem. form is za-ab-t[i]-su-[ni?-ti?] /šabtī-šuniti?/ in Sargonic.

3) Attested in Su-si-ra (ʔ₇ŠR), Ku-na(-ma-tum) (not clear, Ur III), -ra-ma (Ur III).

c. Stative

Sg. 1 c.	maḥr-āk(u) ¹⁾
2 m.	maḥr-āt(a) ²⁾
2 f.	*maḥr-āt(i)
3 m.	maḥir ³⁾
3 f.	maḥrat ⁴⁾
Pl. 1 c.	*maḥr-ān(u/i)
2 m.	*maḥr-ātun(u)
2 f.	*maḥr-ātin(a)
3 m.	maḥrū ⁵⁾
3 f.	*maḥrā
Du. 2 m.	?
2 f.	?
3 m.	maḥrā ⁶⁾
3 f.	maḥirtā ⁷⁾

- 1) Attested in -dak-la-ku (Ur III) and -da-ak-la-ak-šum (Ur III).
- 2) Attested in tu-mu-at.
- 3) Attested in -da-me-iq, Da-mi-iq (Ur III), -ga-mi-el, -ga-mi-il (Ur III), -ga-se-ir (Ur III), -ga-š-i-ir (Ur III), -ha-bi-it (Ur III), Ha-āš-ḥ(a-me-ir) (Ur III), -ga-sa-ad, -ma-lik, Ba-lu-ūḥ-, -Ba-liḥ, -ba-liq, Sá-lim(-a-ḥu), Sa-al-m(aḥ) (Ur III), -ša-ma-ar (Ur III), Ša-aṭ-be-, Sa-aṭ-be-, Da-ki-il-, -da-líl?, Da-an-, -ha-zi-is (Ur III), -pa-lí-il (Ur III), na-ti-in, na-ki-ir-ma (copy), na-zi-iḥ, -na-zi-ir, A-ri-ik-, Wa-al-t(i-lum) (Ur III), A-lí-id(-^dEN.ZU) (Ur III), -wa-gàr (Ur III), I-sar-, Ù-a-š-se-ir(-Da-ga-an), Wa-dar-, Wa-dur-, Ma-ad-, Na-id-, -la-e/i (Ur III), -li-i (Ur III), -gi-in, -ki-in (Ur III), Ne-ḥ(i-lum) (Ur III), Na-wi-ir- (Ur III), Na-me-ir- (Ur III), etc., -gi-ip (Ur III), -da-áb (Ur III), Na-bí-, Ma?-zi-am-, Ma-zé- (Ur III), Ha-ti-, na-tu, Ma-ni- (Ur III), -ra-bí, Ga-rí, ga-bi (Ur III). For forms of the Stative in -a cf. the discussion on pp. 146ff.

- 4) Attested in -dam-ga-at, ma!-aḥ-za-at, sál-ma-at, -da-na-at, Wa-at-ra-at (Ur III), -ri-ba-at, da-bāt (Ur III), -ra-bí-at.
- 5) Attested in -dam-ku, ḥa-ab-tu, ḥu-bu-t[ul], -da-nu, bi-ru.
- 6) Attested in ma-ar-za-ma, la?-ba-a.
- 7) Attested in sá-lim-da /salimta/.

2. Verbal Nouns

a. Active Participle

The Act. Part. of Stem I has the form māḥirum, as in Ga-si-id-, la-bi-in (CM), -ma-ḥir, ma-ḥi-ru (Pl. Constr. St.), ma-ḥi-ra (Du. Constr. St.), ma-ḥi-ir-da (Du. Fem. Constr. St.), ma-ḥi-iṣ (Dêr), ša-ki-in (Dêr), -sa-lí-iq (Ur III), -sa-liq, sa-bi-ir (doubtful, copy), za?-bí-lu (Pl. Constr. St.), sa-ti-da (Du. Constr. St.), Na-bi-kum (Ur III?), á-lí-ik (copy), A-mi-ir-, (Ha-āš-ḥ)a-me-ir (Ur III), -e-zé-id (perhaps Pret., ³ŠD, Ur III), E-zi-tum (Ur III), wa-bíl-, wa-si-bu (Pred. St.), Ri-šil-tum, Ra-im-, na-e, sa-wi-ru-um, La-e-pum, ša-ir, -ba-ni, Ra-ḥi-um, Ra-si (Ur III), Ra-si (Ur III).

In other stems the Part. appears with the prefix mu-, as in mu-ḥa-li-iq (Dêr), -mu-da-bíl, -mu-tab-bíl (Ur III), -mu-bí, mu-dar-rí (copy), mu-uš-ti-ši-[ir] (Dêr), Mu-ri-iq- (Ur III), Mu-ni-ḥu-um (Ur III), Mu-ša-wi-ir (Ur III), Mu-sa-ir-su-nu (doubtful), mu-gi-bu (Ur III), mu-sa-ar-bí-î (Constr. St.). Note also the Part. of the muqtal formation in -mu-da (${}^2_6D^2_4$) and (PN's) mu-za-zu (Z^3_6Z).

b. Passive Participle

The Pass. Part. of Stem I usually has the vowel i in the form maḥrum, Fem. maḥirtum, as in na-ti-in "given," -ba-lí-iṭ "alive" (Ur III), and in many forms of the Stative listed on p. 166f.

Nominalized Pass. Part. (and adjectives) are: Ga-me-ru-um, Ga-mi-ru-um, Ḥa-bí-lum, Ḥa-ab-lum, ḥa-ab-lim ù ḥa-bi-el-tim (Dêr), Ḥa-ab-túm (Ur III), La-bi-ru-um (Ur III), Ba-aq-tum, Ba-rí-za-tum, Ša-aṭ-pum, Šal-mu-um, na-aq-tim, -na-aq-tum, Na-aṣ-ru-um, Ar-kum, a-lí-dam, e-li-[tum]? (Ur III), a-lí-a-tim, ip-šum, Ir-šum, Iz-bu-um (Ur III), Ša-il_x-tum (Ur III), La-i-um, Rí-pum, Gi-núm-, gi-nu-tum, gi-nu-tim, La-wi-pu[m], La-wi-ib-tum, Lá-wi-ib-tum, Ki-pum, Gi-šum, Na-bí-um, ba-ti-tum, Ša-mi-um, Ḥa-ti-um, Ga-mi-um, Ga-mi-a-tum, -ra-bí-um (Ur III), ra-bí-ù-tum (copy), ba-ri-um, Ba-si-um, Ba-ši-um, Ga-rí-um.

The vowel u appears in lam-nam, la-mu-dam, li-mu-dam (Ur III), Ba-lu-úḫ(-É), Ba-luḫ(-DINGIR) (Ur III), Wa-dur- (beside Wa-dar-), na-tu (NT^3_6).

The vowel a appears in (î-lu-)ga-sa-ad, Ga-da-šū-um (Geneva MAH 16495, from Sollberger), (ŠEŠ-)za-ḥar, (I-la-)ša-ma-ar (Ur III), Ḥa-na-an-tum, (LÚ-lam) na-ga-ra-am (copy), -wa-gàr (Ur III), Wa-gàr-tum (Ur III), Ba-gàr-tum (Ur III), Wa-dar- (beside Wa-dur-), Wa-da-ru-um, Ba-da-ru-um (Ur III), Ba-da-rí-im, I-sar-, I-sa-ru-um, Ma-ad-, Da-pum (T^3_7B).

The Pass. Part. (and adjectives) of geminate stems appear in (î-lu-)da-líl, da-núm, da-nim, -da-nam, Da-an-, -da-na-at, -da-nu, -ḥa-zi-is (Ur III), -pa-lí-il (Ur III), Za-ar-ru-um (Ur III), za-ar-ru-ti[m] (copy), el-lum.

The Pass. Parts. of Stems II and III have the form muhḥur and šumḥur, respectively, following the Babylonian pattern, not Assyrian.

Cf. hu-bu-ut, hu-bu-tful, Gu-du-š̄i (Ur III), ù-hu-ru-tum, Šu-zu-bí (Ur III), Su-pi-um, uš-šu-ru (CM), tu-mu-at.

c. Infinitive

The Inf. of Stem I has the form maḥārūm, as in later periods. Cf. ḥa-š̄a-lim, ga-ba-zi-im, la-da-ki-im, ba-sa-rí-im, na-ḥa-zi (Constr. St. Gen.), na-da-nam (Ur III), na-da-ni-iš̄ (Ur III), a-la-kam, e-ra-si-iš̄, a-la-da-am (CM), du!-a-rí-su (copy), ma-ra-iš̄, also (La-)ga-ma-al, (La-)ma-ḥa-ar (Ur III), (-La-)ta-ra-ak (Ur III), (La-)'à-ra-ab, (La-)'á-ra-ab, (La-)'à-ra-bu-um (L)a-ra-bu-um (Ur III).

The Infs. of Stems II and III have the form muḥgurum and šumgurum, respectively, following the Babylonian pattern, not Assyrian. Cf. du-mu-ki-im, hu-zu-zi-iš̄, gu-du-si-iš̄, wu-zu-iš̄, pù-ru-im (BR^p_x), (in) šum-lu-í-su.

3. Moods

a. Indicative

Nothing unusual can be observed about the Ind. in the Old Akkadian Period, as the rules governing its use correspond to those of later periods.

b. Allative

The use of the -am and -nim as the Dat. pronominal suffixes has been discussed above, pp. 130ff.

The same suffixes attached to an Ind. or Impv. transfer it into an All. mood: è-la-kam "he will go to here," "he will come," [a]-la-kam "I will come," al-kam(-ma) "come!," u-bí-lam "he brought here," ù-bi-lu-nim "they brought here."

c. Subjunctive

The normal ending of the Subj. is -u, as in (i-nu PN) i-li-ku, (a-ti la) da-mu-ru, in Sg., and (the witnesses who) iš̄-du-tu and

i-mu-ru in Pl.

After the first verb in the Subj. the following verbs may appear in the Ind., as in (iš-tum KAS+X.KAS+X su_u-nu-ti) iš_x-ar-ru (ù sar-rí-su-nu 3) i-ik-mi-ma (maḥ-rí-iš DN) u-sa-rí-ib (in u-mi-su) "after he had won these battles and had captured the 3 kings and brought them before DN, then". On the other hand, cf. a series of 3 Subjs. in (i-nu DN DI.TAR-su) i-ti-nu-ma (ù) i-ti-nu (ù la) i-ti-nu-šum (copy).

In addition to -u another suffix -ni is sometimes used, as in (ša) u-sa-za-ku-ni, alternating with (ša) u-sa-za-ku/gu. This -ni occurs also in (i-nu) SAG.GIŠ.RA-ni /in'aruni/, i-za-zu-ni (Pl., copy), and (the battles) iš_x-a-ru-ni ("which he won").

After the -am suffix we have forms without the Subj. suffix, as in (ki) a-la-kam, (i-nu PN) i-li-kam, ([a]-ti la) dag-ru-sa-am, (š_u-ut PN) íl-gi-am-ma it-ba-lu "(utensils)?, which PN took and carried away," but also with the -ni suffix, as in (i-nu) i-li-ga-ni (in Sg. and Du.), (i-mu LUGAL) u-ur-da-ni.

Besides the few cases in the Sargonic Period, this -ni suffix appears regularly in the Assyrian dialect and uniquely in (i-nu-mi) aš-ku-nu-ni (inscription of Lipit-Ištar published by Gadd in EDSA Pl. 3 ii). Beside -ni, a suffix -na begins to make its appearance in the Dêr inscription in the form [i-nu] im-ḥa!-zu-na. In OB dialects we have (i-nu-mi DN's) i-li-ku-na in an inscription of Asduni-erim of Kish (RA VIII 65 ii), (a-ti a-wa-at-ga) i-la-ga-na in a letter of unknown origin (PBS I/2 1 rev.), (i-nu-mi) i-sà-aḥ-ru-na and (i-nu-mi) ú-ti-ru-na in the Mari liver omina (RA XXXV 44 and 47), i-qá-bu-na (UET V 265a 12), i-pa-ša-ru-na (UET V 265b 9).

One of the most surprising linguistic characteristics of a group of Sargonic texts now in the Chicago Museum of Natural History (FM) is the use of the Subj. ending -a. There, beside the normal Subj. in -u, as in it-ba-lu, e-mu-ru, [áš-tu-ru], we find such occurrences as (š_u a-na PN) a-ti-na "(flour) which I have to PN," (in É š_i) uš-da-a-bí-la "in the house in which I-ed," (AB+ÁŠ 1 (PI) ŠE PN₁ a-na PN₂) i-ti-na "witnesses (to the fact) that PN₁ gave 1 PI of barley to PN₂," (ŠU.NIGÍN 10 LAL 2 AB+ÁŠ bu-ut PN₁ É a-na PN₂) iš-du-da "a total of 8 witnesses (to the fact) that PN₁

measured the house for PN₂," (ŠE.HAR.AN PN₁ šu PN₂) ik-su₄-ra "the HAR.AN barley of PN₁ which PN₂ -ed." In a broken context cf. ik-su-ra (FM 14:30) and [u]?-[sá?-ríl]-ba (FM 36:30).

The Sargonic Subj. in -a is identical with the Arabic Subj. in -a, both representing the older stage of the language in which the Subj. suffix must be identified with the oblique case of the noun, as represented by the vowels -i and -a. Thus the form šu imhur-a "he who received" is structurally identical with šu ili(m) "he who is of the god." The Gen. vowel of the Subj. is identical with the vowel a of the oblique case Sg. of the demonstrative pronoun su₄-a and of the Arabic diptota. *

The later Subj. in -u represents the substantivization of the whole complex. Thus šu imhur-u stands in the same relation to the older šu imhur-a as mâr-šipru(m) "messenger" does to the older mâr šiprim.

Regarding the relationship between the Subj. and the oblique case of the noun cf. Old Akkadian ú-má lu a-ga-ma-lu-su₄ "I swear that I will truly spare him" with ú-má la zu-ra-tim (four times as against single ú-má la zu-ra-tum) "I swear that these are not lies," and in Mari such constructions as aš-šum ša-bu-um ší-di-is-sú la i-ga-am-ma-ru "that the army not exhaust their provisions" (TCL XXII 71:11f.), aš-šum ša-[b]a-am la i-š-i-b-bi-ru "that they not destroy the army," (TCL XXIII 131:34f.), on the one hand, and aš-šum i-na-a[n-na] ša-bu-[u]m a-n[a] š-i-ri-ka la a-la-ki-im "that the army not go to you now," (TCL XXII 22:7f.), aš-šum ša-bi-im ar-ḫi-iš a-na š-i-ri-ka ṭà-ra-di-im "that the army be sent to you quickly," (lines 5f.), on the other.

d. Imperative

As in later periods the vowels in the Impvs. of Stem I -du-gul, za-ba-at-, ki-bí-ma follow those of the Pret. idgul, išbat, iqbí. Cf. the examples on p. 166. The following differences can be observed, however: Sargonic Ba-ša-aḫ-, Ba-sa-aḫ-, but Ur III Bi-ša-aḫ-, Bí-sa-aḫ- (PŠH); Sargonic -da-gal, but Ur III -ti-gal (TKL). In the case of (EN-) a-š-i-ra-ni in Sargonic, the form aširanni preserves i, in contrast to Ur III (i-lí-)aš-ra-ni where i is elided.

Cf. also the unique occurrence of (E-la-ag-)ku-ru-ba (Ur III) for the expected (Elag-)kurub or (Elag-)kurbā.

The Impvs. of Stems II and III follow the pattern of the Babylonian, not the Assyrian, dialect. Cf. Du-kil-, -nu-bi-iq, Su-mi-id- (Ur III), Su-me-id- (Ur III), zu-da-rí-ib, [su]-bí-lam, šu-bi-lam (Ur III), su-bí-lim, -šu-kir (Ur III), -šu-gír (Ur III), Su?-gír-, -su-kir (doubtful), zu-si-ib-ma, Su-si-ra, -nu-id, Gi-in-, ti-ib, [su]?-ub-si. Thus we find tukkil, šûbil, kîn in Old Akkadian, as in Babylonian, as against takkil, šêbil, kajjin of Assyrian.

The Impv. of Stem IV appears in Na-ap-li-is- in Ur III, giving the form namhir, as in later periods.

e. Precative

Sg. 1 c.	limhur ¹⁾	lumahhir ⁶⁾
2 m.	lu tamhur ²⁾	*lu tumahhir
2 f.	*lu tamhuri	*lu tumahhiri
3 m.	limhur ³⁾	limahhir ⁷⁾
3 f.	*lu tamhur	*lu tumahhir
Pl. 1 c.	?	?
2 m.	*lu tamhurā	*lu tumahhirā
2 f.	*lu tamhurā	*lu tumahhirā
3 m.	limhuru ⁴⁾	limahhiru ⁸⁾
3 f.	*limhurā/ū	*limahhirā/ū
Du. 2 c.	*lu tamhurā	*lu tumahhirā
3 c.	limhurā ⁵⁾	*limahhirā

1) Attested in lu-uš-ku-ul-kum.

2) Attested in lu ti-da. The use of lu with the 2nd pers. is denied by von Soden, GAG § 81c.

3) Attested in Li-ib-lu-uṭ, li-il-gu-ut (copy), li-im-ḫu-ra-an-ni, li-ip-ru-us (subject Fem., CM), li-ip-du-ur, li-ir-ḫi-iš (CM), [l]i-iš-ba-at, li-iš-bir (copy), li-iš-ru-ga-me, li-da-ar-ga-am-ma, li-im-tu-ud, li-ti-in, Li-bu-uš-, li-zu-uḫ (copy), Li-zu-ur, -li-rí-ik, li-rí-iš (CM xii), li-zi-ib, li-ru-nim (Sg.?), Li-na-ās, Li-bur-, li-ḫu-uš_x (EŠ), li-im-la-ma, -li-iš-ši (Ur III, doubtful), li-is-me, li-iṭ-bu.

4) Attested in li-ik-nu-ku, li-il-gu-tu, li-iš-tu-ru-nim, li-ig-zu-zu, li-ti-nu, li-zu-ḥu, li-zu-ru, li-ru-ù-nim (Pl.?), li-iš-bu, li-za-zu-ma, li-ip-te-u-ma, [l]i-it-ru-ù-nim (Pl.?), li-iš-ba-al-ki-du.

5) Attested in li-il-gu-da, li-zu-ḥa.

6) Attested in lu-sa-bí-la?-kum.

7) Attested in -li-la-bi-ir- (Ur III), li-da-ni-in, li-sá-ki-id, li-a-ḥir_x (copy), li-sa-me-id-ma, li-si-rí-àm, li-se₁₁-rí-am, li-su-rí-am, li-su-zé-áš-su-ni.

8) Attested in li-[se₁₁]l-zi-ù-nim-ma, li-se₁₁-ù-ni-kum-ma.

The following uses of the Prec. are attested: lu-uš-ku-ul-kum "may I weigh out," li-ti-in "may he give," li-iš-bu "may they stay," li-da-ni-in "may he strengthen," li-sa-me-id "may he cause to stand." It can be observed from these examples that lu + 'a- in the Prec. of the 1st pers. yields lu- (lumbur) as in Babylonian, and not la- (lambur), as in Assyrian. Similarly, lu + ju- of the 3rd pers. yields li- (lîšib, limahhir), as in Babylonian, and not lu- (lîšib, lumahhir), as in Assyrian. In connection with the Old Akkadian and Babylonian limahhir it should be noted that this form goes back to lu-jumahhir, and not to lu-umahhir, which allegedly changed to limahhir in analogy with limhur (as taken by Ungnad, *Grammatik des Akkadischen*, 3rd ed., p. 14, and others).

With a Pass. Part. and adjective cf.: (-lu-)ba-lí-iṭ (Ur III), (Lu-)da-mi-iq (Ur III), (Lu-)sá-lim, (Lú-)ša-lim (Ur III), (Lu-)da-na-at, (-lu-)da-rí (Ur III), (-lu-)ba-ni (Ur III), (Lú-)ba-na, (Lú-)da-na, (Lú-)na-da, lu tu-mu-at. With a substantive cf.: (Lú-)be-lu, lu GEMÉ (Ur III).

f. Prohibitive

In the original Sargonic sources the Prohib. is written a before a vowel (in reality a weak consonant) but e before a consonant. Thus we have a i-ti-in /ajiddin/ "may he not give," a e-ru-ub "may he not enter," a i-si-ir "may he not succeed," a ib-ra "may it not hunger," e tal-li-ik "may you not go," e da-ti-in "may you not give"; the only exception is a daq-bí "may you not say."

In late copies of original sources we find: a u-gi-il /ajukil/ "may he not hold," a [u]?-si-si-ra "may they not make succeed," a el-bi-ma (with meaning unknown), a! u-sa-zi-ik "may he not destroy," a GIN /ajittallak/ "may he not walk" (once) as against e GIN (six times).

4. Stems

The Stems I-IV, or Qal, Pi^cel, Šaf^cel, Nif^cal, appear in Old Akkadian, as in later periods, but because of the scarcity of examples their exact meanings are sometimes difficult to establish.

As noted above, the Pass. Part. (Stat.), Inf., and Impv. of Stems II and III have the vowel u in forms muhhur, muhhurum, mubhir, šumhur, šumhurum, šumhir (as in Babylonian), not a of māhur, šamhur, etc. (as in Assyrian).

The III Stem is formed throughout by the infix š; only in an Old Akkadian letter from the Gutian Period do we find forms with s, written ZU, in zu-si-ib-ma and zu-da-ri-ib.

The unique occurrence of ni-se₁₁-bí-lam, instead of the expected nu-se₁₁-bí-lam, was discussed on p. 165.

In the IV Stem we have i-ḥa-ni-su₁₁-ma /iḥḥan(i)šūma?/ (doubtful, copy), i-ga-ni-ik /ikkanik?/, I-ba-lí-is /Ippalis/, ib-ba-al-zu-šum (Subj.), Na-ap-li-is- (Impv., Ur III), i-na?-zi?-iḥ /innasiḥ/, [Inl-na-zé-ir /Innašir/, ī-na-zé-ir (Ur III).

For the T form the following important cases should be noted:

For I²: im_x-da-aḥ-za-na "they (Du.) fought with each other" (copy); (persons) a-na GN lu it-tal-ku; da-ās-da-b[u] "you were silent"; PN na-da-nam iq-bí šum-ma i-ta-ti-in "PN told him to give; if he (then) gave (it)" (Ur III); PN ni-iš LUGAL it-ma šu-ma GEMÉ a-ru-gi-ma ni-ir-da-si-ī "if in the future? we should get (back) the slave-girl" (Ur III). Cf. also the difficult cases of i-da-ḥa-az (¹UZ), e-dam-da (¹MD?), aḥ-da-tu? (¹HD³), ir₁₁-ti-ab (R³B?), li-da-ar-ga-am-ma (TRK?), and the PN's Mi-it!-lik, A-da-na-aḥ (¹NH), Im-ti-dam (M²D), Dar-ti-bu (R³B?), and Ti-iz-gār (ZQR).

For I³: iš?-da-na-ba-ra-am (in a difficult context), āš-da-na-ba-ra-ma (Ur III), and PN's Mi-da-ḥar (MHR, Ur III) and Am-da-lí-ik (Ur III), im_x-da-lik, Dam-da-lik, and Mi/Me-da-lik.

For II²: uš?-da?-lí?-sa-ma "(they fought) for the third time" (Du., copy) and perhaps šul?-da-za-bu (°₆₋₇SP?).

For III²: (MÁŠ.ANŠE a-na URU^{KI}-lim) zu-da-ri'-ib "bring the animals to the city!"; (1 GANAM MI la ba-ti-tum ...) uš-da-za-ga-ar-si-ma "one black virgin ewe he will cause to be," and perhaps uš-da-a-bí-la (°_xPL?, Subj.).

5. Classes

a. Strong Verbs

BLṬ "to live":	Li-ib-lu-uṭ, (-lu-)ba-lí-it (Stat., Ur III); u-ba-li?-it
BTQ? "to break":	[ib]?-tu-ku (Subj.)
DGL "to look":	-du-gul (Impv.), -tu-gul (Ur III)
DMQ "to be good":	Da-am-ku-um (Ur III), -da-me-iq, Da-mi-iq (Ur III), -dam-ga-at; du-mu-ki-im
DMR?:	Ad-mar
DNK?:	I-da-ni-k(i-i-li) (Ur III), (DINGIR-)id-ni-ik (Ur III)
GML "to spare":	a-ga-ma-lu-su ₄ , Ig-mul- (Ur III), Ig-mu-lum, -ga-mi-el, -ga-mi-il (Ur III), (La-)ga-ma-al
GMR "to conquer":	i-ig-mu-ur (copy), Ga-me-ru-um, Ga-ni-ru-um
GRŠ:	dag-ru-[sa]?-am, ig?-ru-sa-am
GŠM?:	Ú-ša-ag-šim (Ur III)
GŠR or KŠR:	a-ga-sa-ar, ik-sur, ik-su-ra, ik-su ₄ -ra (Subj.), -ga-še-ir (Ur III), -ga-ši-ir (Ur III)
ḪBL "to rob":	aḫ-bi-lu-ši-ma (Subj., CM), Ḫ _h -bu-lum (Ur III), ḫa-bi-el (Part., Dêr), Ḫa-bí-lum, Ḫa-ab-lum, ḫa-ab-lim ù ḫa-bi-el-tim (Dêr)
ḪBT "to run away":	Ḫa-ab-túm (Ur III), ḫa'-ab-tu (Pl.), -ḫa-bi-it (Ur III); ḫu-bu-ut, ḫu-bu-t[ul]
ḪLQ "to destroy":	Iḫ-lu-uq; mu-ḫa-li-iq (Dêr)
ḪNŠ "to submit":	i-ḫa-ni-su ₄ -ma (copy, Nir ^c al)
ḪŠḪ "to desire":	aḫ-ši-ḫu (Subj., CM), Ḫa-áš-ḫ(a-me-ir)(Ur III)
ḪŠL "to grind":	ḫa-ša-lim (Inf.)
KBS "to tread":	Ik?-bu-z(i-na-at) (Ur III), Ku-bu-us (Ur III), ga-ba-zi-im (Inf.)

KLM "to show":	u-gal-la-mu=ma (Subj., copy), u-gal-lim, ú-ga-lim
KNK "to seal":	li-ik-nu-ku (Pl.); i-ga-ni-ik (Nif ^f al?)
KNŠ "to bow down":	Ku-un-si(-ma-tum) (Impv., Ur III)
KRB "to pray":	ik-ru-ub=ma (Dêr), Ku-ru-ub- (Impv.), (I-sar=) kur=ba-aš (Ur III), (E-la-ag-)ku-ru=ba (Ur III)
KŠR "to bind":	(^d UTU-)ik-zur _x (ITT III/2 6584+), (^d Ba-ú-)ik- zur _x (ITT II/1 3519 rev.), (LUGAL-)ik-zur _x (Jean, ŠA LXVII i), (NIN-)ik-zur _x (Nies, UDT 97), all Ur III. Cf. Falkenstein, NSGU II p. 118, on the reading and interpretation of the names. *
KŠD "to reach":	ik-su-tu (Subj.), Ik-su-tum, Ik-šú-tum (Ur III), ga-si-id-, -ga-šú-id (Ur III), (í-lu-)ga-sa-ad
LBN "to make bricks":	la-bi-in (Part., CM)
LBR "to be old":	La-bi-ru-um (Ur III); (^d Su- ^d EN.ZU-)li-la-bi-ir(-ḫa- da-am) (Ur III)
LMN "to be bad":	lam-nam, la-mu-dam, li-mu-dam (Ur III)
LPT "to touch":	u-sa-al-bí-tu (Subj., copy)
LQT "to pick":	íl-gu-ut (copy), li-il-gu-ut (copy), tal-gu-ut (Fem., Mari), li-il-gu-tu (Pl.), li-il-ku-du (Pl., Ur III), li-il-gu-da (Du.) li-il-gu- da(m) (Du., copy), li-il-ku-da (Du., Mari)
LTK "to test?":	la-da-ki-im (Inf.)
MĪR "to receive":	i-ma-ḫa-ru (Pl.), am-ḫur, im-ḫur, li-im-ḫu-ra- an-ni, im-ḫu-ru (Subj.), dam-ḫur, im-ḫu-ru (Pl.), im-ḫu-ru-nim, im-ḫu-ra (Du.), -ma-ḫir, ma-ḫi-ru (Constr. St. Pl.), ma-ḫi-ra (Constr. St. Du.), ma-ḫi-ir-da (Constr. St. Du. Fem.), (La-)ma-ḫa-ar (Ur III); Mi-da-ḫar (Ur III)
MĪŠ "to strike":	im-ḫa-zu (Subj.), im-ḫa-zu-na (Subj., Dêr), ma- ḫi-iš (Constr. St. Part., Dêr), ma!-aḫ!-za-at; im _x (DU)-da-aḫ-za-ma (Du., copy)
MLK "to counsel":	Im-lik(-á-a) (Ur III), Dam-lik, -ma-lik, Ma-li- kum; Am-da-lí-ik (Ur III), Im _x (DU)-da-lik, Dam-da-lik, Mi-it!-lik; Mi-da-lik, Me-da-lik
MQT "to fall":	u-sa-am-ki-it (copy), u-sa-am-ki-it-zu (copy)
MRŠ "to be sick":	ma-ar-za-ma (Du.)

PHR "to come together":	Ip-hur-, ip-hu-ru-nim-ma (Pl.)
PLH "to fear":	-i-ba-la-aḫ- (Ur III), Ba-lu-úḫ-, (Be-lí-) Ba-líḫ
PLQ "to kill":	(A-hu-)ba-liq
PLS "to look":	I-ba-lí-is, ib-ba-al-zu-šum (Subj.), Na-ap- li-is- (Ur III)
PQD "to entrust":	Ba-aq-tum
PRK "to set apart":	áp-ru-uk-šu (Ur III), Ip-ru-uk, Bu-ru-uk (Ur III), ip-ri-ka-am-ma (CM)
PRS "to withhold":	da-ap-ru-us, ip-ru-us, li-ip-ru-us (CM), Ba- rí-za-tum
PŠH "to be quiet":	da-ba-ša-ḫi-ni, Ba-sa-aḫ- (Impv.), Ba-ša-aḫ-, Bí-sa-aḫ- (Ur III), Bi-ša-aḫ- (Ur III)
PŠR:	ba-sa-rí-im
PŠT "to erase":	bí-si ₄ -it ₄ -ma (Impv., copy)
PTR "to deduct":	i-ba-ta-ar (Ur III), li-ip-du-ur
QDŠ "to be pure":	Ga-da-šum (p. 168); gu-du-si-iš, Gu-du-si (Ur III)
ROM "to claim":	a-ra-ga-nu (Subj., Ur III), (ARÁD-)ir-gu-um (Ur III)
RHŠ "to flood":	li-ír-ḫi-iš (CM)
RKN?:	ír-gu-nu-um
RKS "to tie":	ír-ku-us (copy), ír-ku-zu (Pl.)
RMK "to wash":	Ir-mu-uk(-ír-ra) (Ur III)
ŠBT "to seize":	aš-ba-zu (Ur III), iš-ba-at, [l]i-iš-ba-at, Za-ba-at- (Impv.), za-ab-t[i]-su-[ni?-ti]? (Impv. Fem.)
ŠHR "to be small":	(ŠEŠ-)za-ḫar
ŠRH? "to shine":	Zu-ru-úḫ (Impv.?, Ur III)
ŠBR "to break":	li-iš-bir ₅ (copy)
ŠHT "to jump":	a-ás-ḫi-it
ŠKN "to place":	a?-sa-ga-nu (Subj.), i-sa-ga-nu-ma (Subj., copy), iš-ku-un, iš-ku-nu (Subj.), iš-ku- nu-[sil] (Pl.), iš-gu-na-ma (Du., copy), su- gu-un (Impv., copy), ša-ki-in (Part., Dêr)
ŠLM "to be well":	Iš-lam(-GI), Sá-lim(-a-ḫu), Sa-al-m(aḫ) (Ur III), Sál-mu-um (Met. 86.11.134), sál-ma-at, sá-lim-da (Du. Fem.); u-sa-lim

ŠLQ "to cut off":	(i-lí-)sa-lí-iq (Ur III), (i-lí-)sa-liq
ŠIŠ "to be third":	uš?-da?-lí?-sa-ma (Du., copy)
ŠMR:	(I-la-)ša-ma-ar (Ur III)
ŠMT "to pluck":	iš-mu-tu (Pl.)
ŠPK "to pour":	iš-bu-uk (copy)
ŠPR "to send":	sa-bi-ir (copy; aš-da-na-ba-ra-ma (Ur III), iš?-da-na-ba-ra-am
ŠQL "to weigh":	[i]-sa?-gal, lu-uš-ku-ul-kum, da-áš-ku-ul (Fem.?)
ŠRK "to donate":	áš!-ru-uk (copy), li-iš-ru-ga-me
ŠTP "to preserve (life)":	Iš-dup-, Da-áš-dup-ba, Ša-aṭ-pum, Ša-at-be(- DINGIR), Sa-aṭ-be(-DINGIR)
ŠTR "to write":	i-sa-da-ru (Subj.), [á]š-tu-ru (Subj.), li-iš- tu-ru-nim (Pl.)
TBL "to carry away":	it-ba-al, it-ba-lu (Subj.)
TKL "to trust":	A-da-gal, -da-gal (Impv.), -ti-gal (Impv., Ur III), Da-ki-il(- ^d En-líl), Ta-ki-il(-i-lí-šú) (Ur III), -dak-la-ku (Ur III), -da-ak-la-ak-šum (Ur III); Ú-ta-ak-ki-il (Ur III), Du-kil- (Impv.)
TRK?:	I-da-ra-ak(-i-lí) (Ur III), It-ra-ak(-i-lí) (Ur III), (- ^d La-)ta-ra-ak (Ur III); li-da-ar-ga-am-ma
TBH "to slaughter":	i-da-ba-ab-si-ma, [iṭ-bul-lu (Pl.)
TRD "to send":	tu-ur ₄ -da (Impv.)
ZBL? "to carry":	za?-bi-lu (Pl. Constr. St.)
ZKR?:	uš-da-za-ga-ar-si-ma
ZMR "to sing":	I-za-mar; ù-sá-az-me-ir
ZRQ? "to pour":	iz-ru-uq

b. Geminates

³ DD? "to be quick":	see verbs primae ³ ₃₋₅
² LL? "to rejoice":	see verbs primae ² ₁₋₂
³ IL "to be pure":	see verbs primae ³ ₃₋₅
² RR "to curse":	see verbs primae ² ₁₋₂
BLL "to pour out":	Ib-lul-
DBB "to speak":	ú-da-bi-bu-si-ma (Pl., uncertain)
DLL "to praise":	A-da-lál, ad-lul, Da-ad-lul-tum, (i-lu-)da-líl?
DNN "to be strong":	Id-ni-in- (Ur III), da-núm, da-nim, -da-nam, Da-an-, -da-na-at, -da-nu; li-da-ni-in

GZZ "to shear":	li-ig-zu-zu (Pl.)
USS "to think":	Ih-zu-zum, Hu-zu-us- (Impv.), -ha-zi-is (Ur III); hu-zu-zi-iš
KLL "to be complete":	Ú-šà-ak-li-il (Ur III)
MDD "to measure":	i-ma-da-ad, im-tu-ud, li-im-tu-ud
PIL:	(^d IM-)pa-lí-il (Ur III)
PŠŠ "to anoint":	I-ba-ša-áš (MN)
QDD "to bow":	ù-ga-ti-id
ŠDD "to measure":	iš-du-ud, iš-du-da (Subj.), iš-du-du (Pl.), sa-ti-da (Part. Du.)
ŠLL "to carry away?":	iš-lu-ul, Da-áš-lul-tum

c. Verbs Primae n

N ³ ₃ ⁷ "to turn":	see verbs secundae ³ ₋₃₋₅
N ³ _x B?:	see verbs secundae ³ _{-x}
N ³ ₁ D "to praise":	see verbs secundae ³ ₋₁₋₂
N ³ ₆ H "to rest":	see verbs secundae ³ ₋₆
N ³ ₆ Q "to lament?":	see verbs secundae ³ ₋₆
N ³ ₃ R "to smite":	see verbs secundae ³ ₋₃₋₅
N ³ ₆ R "to shine":	see verbs secundae ³ ₋₆
N ³ _x R:	see verbs secundae ³ _{-x}
N ³ ₃ Š "to live":	see verbs secundae ³ ₋₃₋₅
NB ³ ₁ "to name":	see verbs tertiae ³ ₋₁₋₂
ND ³ _x "to throw":	see verbs tertiae ³ _{-x}
NDN "to give":	a-na-da-kum, a-na-da-nu-kum (Subj.), da-na-da-nu (Subj.), i-na-da-an, i-na-da?-nu-šum (Subj.), at-ti-kum, [a]l-ti-šum, a-ti-na (Subj.), a-ti-nu-šum (Subj.), da-ti-in (2nd Masc.), i-ti-in, li-ti-in, i-ti-nam, i-ti-nam-ma (copy), i-ti-šum (copy), it-ti-šum (copy), i-ti-nu-ma (Subj.), i-ti-nu-šum (Subj.), i-ti-na (Subj.), da-ti-in (3rd Fem.), da-at-ti-in-šum-ma (copy), i-ti-in (3rd Fem.), li-ti-nu (Pl.), i-ti-na-šum (Du.), i-ti-in (Impv.), na-ti-in, na-da-nam (Ur III), na-da-ni-iš (Ur III); i-ta-ti-in (Ur III)
NHD? "to head":	I-hi-id- ^d UTU (Ur III)

NĜS:	na-ĥa-zi (Inf.)
NKR "to be different", "to rebel":	da-na-kir (Fem.), i-gi-ru-uš (Pl.), na-ki-ir-ma (copy), na-ga-ra-am (copy), na-ak-ru-uz-zu (copy)
NKS:	u-na-ki-is
NPL "to tear out":	i-bu-lam-ma
NPQ?:	I-bí-iq-, En-bí-iq-, Na-bi-kum (Ur III?); (Be-lam-)nu-bi-iq (Impv.)
NPŠ "to breathe":	Li-bu-uš(-i-a-um)
NQ ² ₇ "to libate":	see verbs tertiae ² ₇
NQD?:	na-aq-tim, -na-aq-tum; li-sá-ki-id
NSĤ "to tear out":	i-zu-uĥ-ma (copy), li-zu-uĥ (copy), li-zu-ĥu (Pl.), li-zu-ĥa (Du.), na-zi-iĥ; i-na?-zi?-iĥ
NSR "to watch":	da-na-za-ar, i-na-za-ar, I-zu-ur-, E-zur- (Ur III li-zu-ur, li-zu-ru (Pl.), ũ-zu-ur (Impv.), Ū-zur- (Ur III), Na-aš-ru-um, -na-zi-ir; [In]na-zé-ir, Ĩ-na-ze-ir (Ur III)
NŠ ² ₁ "to bear":	see verbs tertiae ² ₁₋₂
NT ² ₆ "to be suited":	see verbs tertiae ² ₆
NZK or NSK "to damage":	u-sa-za-ku-ni (Subj.), u-sa-za-ku-ma (Subj., copy), u-sa-zi-ik (copy)

Discussion: The verb nadānum forms Pres. inaddan (written a-na-da-kum, da-na-da-nu, i-na-da-an), Pret. iddin (written a-ti-na, da-ti-in, i-ti-in, etc.), Impv. idin (written i-ti-in), as against Babylonian inaddin, iddin, idin and Assyrian iddan, iddin, din. Inaddan is used archaically in the OB hymn (VAS X 214 ii 9 and vii 13). The NB forms i-nam-da-aš-šū, a-nam-dak-ka-šū-nu-tu, ad-dan-ka represent contracted forms of inand(in)aššū, add(in)akka, etc. By analogy the All. forms inandan and iddan are used. Otherwise the NB forms of Pres. and Pret. are inandin and iddin respectively. This conclusion was reached after an examination of hundreds of Assyrian Dictionary cards undertaken some years ago by Dr. T. Jacobsen and the author.

The forms of other verbs primae n appear as in later periods.

d. Quadriconsantals

The few occurrences of uš-ba-la-ga-du (Subj.), ful-uš-ba-la-ga-at-ma, li-iš-ba-al-ki-du (Pl.), ib-ba-al-gi-it-ma, ib-ba-al-ki-da-an-ni-ma (CM), [m]u-ba-al-ki-tum, uš-ga-en (copy) yield nothing unusual in comparison with later periods.

e. Weak Verbs

Note: The definition of a weak root as a root with any of the so-called weak consonants $\overset{2}{-}_1$ $\overset{3}{-}_7$ (cf. e.g. Ungnad, Grammatik des Akkadischen, 3rd ed., pp. 62f.) cannot be applied to Old Akkadian, where most of the so-called weak consonants behave like strong consonants. Strictly speaking, the only real "weak" consonants in Old Akkadian are $\overset{2}{-}_6$ (=w, really w) and $\overset{2}{-}_7$ (=j, really j).

i. Verbs Primae $\overset{2}{-}_1$ $\overset{2}{-}_2$

- $\overset{2}{-}_1$ UR "to be
different?": u-a-ḫa-ru (copy), li-a-ḫir_x (copy), ḫu-ru-tum
- $\overset{2}{-}_1$ HZ "to take": a-ḫu-uz, a-ḫu-z[a-a]m (doubtful), i-ḫu-uz;
i-da-ḫa-az; u-sá-ḫi-su-ni /uša²ḫiz-šuni/
- $\overset{2}{-}_2$ LK "to go": a-la-kam, i-la-ak, è-la-kam, i-la-gu (Pl.),
il-la-gu (Pl., CM), e-la-ga-LAM+KUR (Du.),
a-li-ku (Subj.), al-li-ku (Subj.), tal-li-
ik, i-li-ik-ma, i-lí-ik (copy), i-li-kam,
i-li-g[a-ni]l (Subj. Sg.), il-li-kam-ma,
li-li-ik, li-li-kam?-me, i-li-ku (Subj.),
i-lí-ku (Subj., copy), i-li-ga-ni (Subj. Du.),
al-kam-ma (Impv.), a-la-kam (Inf.), á-lí-
ik (Part., copy); it-tal-ku
- $\overset{2}{-}_2$ LI? "to rejoice": I-lul(-DINGIR), LI-lul(-dan) /Élul-dan?/
- $\overset{2}{-}_1$ MR "to see": da-mu-ur-ma, da-mu-ru (Subj.), i-mu-ru (Subj.),
i-mu-ru (Pl.), e-mu-ru, A-mur- (Impv.),
A-mi-ir- (Part.), (ḫa-áš-ḫ)a-me-ir (Ur III)
- $\overset{2}{-}_1$ NH "to sigh": A-na-aḫ- (Ur III); A-da-na-aḫ
- $\overset{2}{-}_1$ PL?: uš-da-a-bí-la (Subj.)

- ²₁RK "to be long": -li-rí-ik, Ar-kum, A-ri-ik-
²₁RR "to curse": li-ru-ru-uš (Pl.)
²₁ŠR "to provide?": (EN-)a-šī-ra-ni, (î-lí-)aš-ra-ni (Ur III)
 (Impv.)

Discussion: The verbs *primae* ²₁₋₂ behave like verbs with strong consonants, the only noticeable differences being: forms *i'mur*, *e'mur* (*îmur*, *êmur*), *illak*, *ellak*, showing the influence of ²₁₋₂ on the prefix *i-*; the Impv. in the form *amur*, *alík*, and *ašir*; and the irregular Pret. *illik* to the Pres. *illak*.

ii. Verbs Primae ²₃₋₅

- ²₃ ²₆ ²₇? "to speak": I-wi-
²₄BR? "to cross": u-sa-pi-ir
²₃DD? "to be quick": Ú-da-ad(-ze-na-at) (Ur III, unpubl. NBC tablet, from Hallo)
²₃DŠ "to be new": u-ud-di-iš (CM)
²₄L²₇ "to come up": li-li-am, a-lí-dam, e-li-[tum]? (Ur III), a-lí-a-tim
²₃₋₅IL "to be pure": el-lum; u-li-il (copy)
²₄MD "to stand": e-dam-da (doubtful); u-sa-mi-id (copy), li-sa-me-id-ma, Su-mi-id- (Ur III), Su-me-id- (Ur III), Zu(m)-mi-id- (Ur III)
²₄N²₇? "to change": i-ni (copy), e-ni (copy), Cf. note on N²₃ ²₇
²₃₋₅NŠ "to be weak": -te-ni-iš (Ur III), -te-in-iš (Ur III), -e-ni-iš (Ur III, 1st or 3rd pers.), -î-ni-iš (Ur III)
²₃₋₅PR "to provide": E-bi-ir-, E-bir₅-
²₃₋₅PŠ "to make": i-bí-iš, e-bu-uš (1st pers., CM), i-bu-uš (3rd pers.), [e]-bi-iš (Part., CM), ip-šum
²₃RB "to combat": (La-) ²_à-ra-ab, (La-) ²_á-ra-ab, (La-) ²_à-ra-bu-um, (L)a-ra-bu-um (Ur III)
²₅RB "to enter": ni-e-ra?-[ab]?, e-ru-ub, è-ru-ub; u-sá-rí-ib, u-sa-rí-ib, u-sa-rí-[bu] (Pl., copy), [u]?-[sá?-rí]-ba (Subj.); zu-da-rí-ib (Impv.)
²₃RŠ "to plough": a-ru-uš (Pret.), ²_à-ru-uš (Impv.), e-ra-si-iš (In

- ²₄₋₅RS "to wish": a-rí-iš-ga, te-ir-rí-iš, -e-ri-iš, è-rí-šu!-ga
 (Pl.), Ir-šum
²₃SD "to reap": -e-zé-id (Ur III), E-zi-tum (Ur III)
²₃₋₅TR "to take
 away": i-ti-ru (Subj.)
²₄ZB "to leave": [e]-zi-ba-am (CM), li-zi-ib, Iz-bu-um (Ur III);
 šu-zu-bí (Ur III)

Discussion: The prefix of the 3rd pers. appears as e- in E-bi-ir-, e-bí-iš, e-ru-ub, -e-ri-iš, and perhaps e-ni, but as i- in i-bu-uš, i-ti-ru, and perhaps i-ni. The only example for the 2nd pers. is te-ir-rí-iš. The prefix of the 1st pers. Sg. is regularly a-. Note the important difference in the spelling of a-ru-uš /²₃ruš/ in the Pret., but à-ru-uš /²₃aruš/ in the Impv., found in the same text (JRAS 1932 p. 296: 4, 9, 15). The Inf. appears in the forms erāšum, and arābum, while the form e-dè-šum-ma is better explained as eddesūmma than as Inf. edēsum plus ma. Cf. p. 126. Stem II u-li-il (for u'allil), ú-da-ad- (for u'addad), and ú-ud-di-iš (for u'addiš) appear only in Ur III and CM of OB origin. The combination of ša + ²₃₋₅ of Stem III does not change to šê under the influence of ²₃₋₅.

iii. Verbs Primae ²₆

- ²₆X^R "to go off": ù-wa-e-ru-uš (Subj.)
²₆BL "to bring": u-ba-al, u-bíl, U-bíl-, Û-bil- (Ur III), ù-bi-lam, u-bí-lam, u-ub-lam, ub-lu (Pl.), u-ub-lu (Subj.), ù-bi-lu-nim (Pl.), -bí-la-ni (Impv.), -bi-la-ni, wa-bíl- (Part.); -mu-da-bíl, -mu-tab-bíl (Ur III); du-sa-ba-lam (Ur III), lu-sa?-bi-la?-kum and lu-sa-[bí?-la]?-kum (1st pers; in the same text, EK III Pl. XI W. 1929, 160), li-se₁₁-bi-lam, ni-se₁₁-bí-lam, [su]-bí-lam (Impv.), šu-bi-lam (Ur III), su-bí-lim (Impv. Fem.)
²₆GM?: u-wa-ga-nu (Pl.)
²₆ID "to beget": Tu-li-id-, U-li-id-, Wa-al-t(i-lum) (Ur III), A-lí-id- (Ur III), a-la-da-am (CM)
²₆M¹ "to swear": ú-má, ù-má, ù-na (all 1st pers.)

³ ₆ P ³ ₇ "to shine":	-mu-bi; Su-pi-um
³ ₆ Q ³ ₇ ?:	ug ₅ -gi ₄ (CM)
³ ₆ QR "to be dear":	(A- <u>hu-</u>)wa-gàr (Ur III), (A- <u>hu-</u>)a-gàr (Ur III), (A- <u>hu-</u>)ba-gàr (Ur III), Wa-gàr-tum (Ur III), Ba-gàr-tum (Ur III); -š <u>u</u> -kir/gír (Ur III), Su?-gír-, -su-kir (doubtful)
³ ₆ R ³ ₆ "to bring":	u-ru, u-ru-am, u-ru-a-am-ma (copy), u-ru-uš (copy), li-ru-nim, li-ru-ù-nim (Pl.), nu-ru- am; mu-dar-rí (copy); li-si-rí-àm, li-se ₁₁ - rí-am, li-su-rí-am
³ ₆ RD "to go down":	u-ur-da-ni (Subj.); ú-š <u>u</u> -ri-dam, ù-š <u>u</u> -ri-id (Ur III)
³ ₆ S ³ ₁ "to go out":	U-za-, U-zé-, Ú-zé- (Ur III), Ú-zi- (Ur III), Û-zi- (Ur III), I-zi-, I-zé- (Ur III, see discussion below); wu-zu-iš; u-su-zé, u-su- zi (copy), u-su-zi-am-ma (copy), ú-se ₁₁ -zi, li-su-zé-áš-su-ni, li-[se ₁₁] -zi-ù-nim-ma (Pl.)
³ ₆ SP "to add":	u-zi-ip, Zi-ip- (Impv., Ur III); [ù]?-da-za-bu
³ ₆ SB "to sit":	tu-sa-bu (Subj.), u-ša-ab, u-ša-bu (Pl.), li- iš-bu (Pl.), wa-si-bu (Part.); zu-si-ib-ma
³ ₆ ŠR:	Û-a-še-ir(-Da-ga-an)
³ ₆ T ³ _x "to find":	Ú-da-, Ú-ta- (Ur III), Û-da- (Ur III), Tu-da- (doubtful)
³ ₆ TR "to be exceed- ing":	Wa-dar-, Wa-dur-, Wa-da-ru-um (Ur III), Wa-at- ru-um (Ur III), Ba-da-ru-um (Ur III), Ba- da-ri-im, Wa-at-ra-at (Ur III); [ú-wa-ti- ru?-šum] (BE I 12); ù-sa-ti-ir

Discussion: The finite forms of Stem II appear with -wa- in ù-wa-e-ru-uš, [ú-wa-ti-ru?-šum], u-wa-ga-mu, and without it in u-zi-ip and ug₅-gi₄ (CM). Note also Impv. Zi-ip- and Part. -mu-bí. In Stem III the infix su /šú/ is found in li-su-rí-am, ú-šu-ri-dam, u-su-zé, alternating with si /šê/ in li-se₁₁-bi-lam, li-si-rí-àm, li-se₁₁-rí-am, ú-se₁₁-zi. A possible occurrence of sa /šâ/ in lu-sa-bí-la?-kum is listed above. Note also Impv. šu-bi-lam, su-bi-lim, -šu-kir, zu-si-ib-ma, and Pass. Part. Su-pi-um. There is no clear evidence that I-zi-, I-zé- represent allomorphs of U-zé-, Ú-zé-, Û-zi-, Û-zi-.

The unique occurrence of ni-se₁₁-bí-lam for *nu-se₁₁-bí-lam is discussed above on p. 165.

iv. Verbs Primae ²₇

² ₇ D ² ₄ "to know":	ti-da, I-da-; -mu-da
² ₇ Š ² ₆ "to have":	ti-su, i-su, I-šú- (Ur III), ni-su, -ni-šú (Ur III)
² ₇ ŠR "to be right":	i-si-ir, I-sar-, I-sa-ru-um; uš-šú-ru (CM); U-su-si-ir(-ti-ni), [u]?-si-si-ra (copy), Su-si-ra; mu-uš-ti-šú-[ir] (Dêr)

Discussion: As with verbs primae ²₆ the infix šû alternates with šê in U-su-si-ir- as against [u]?-si-si-ra.

v. Verbs Primae ²_x

² _x BK:	I-bu-ku-um (Ur III)
² _x BT?:	I-bí-it(-îr-ra) (Ur III)
² _x M ² _x :	I-mi-, î-me-, I-me-

vi. Verbs Secundae ²₁₋₂

M ² ₁ D "to be plentiful":	Ma-ad-; Im-ti-dam (Ur III)
N ² ₁ D "to praise":	Na-id-, -na-da; -nu-id
R ² ₁ M "to love":	è-ra-a-am-su, îr-am-, I-ra-am- (Ur III), îr-a- mu-um, îr-ra-am-, -ra-am (Ur III), -ra-ma (Ur III), Ra-im- (Part.)
Š ² ₁ L "to ask":	Iš-a-lum, Ša-il _x -tum (Ur III)
Š ² ₁ M "to buy":	da-sa-am (Pres.), i-šá-am (Pret., Ur III)

Discussion: Medial ²₁₋₂ behaves like a strong consonant. Note Im-ti-dam as if with medial ²₇, instead of *Imta'idam. For other forms of M²₇D mediae ²₇ in the younger dialects of Akkadian, cf. von Soden, GAG §98i.

vii. Verbs Secundae ²₃₋₅

B ² ₄ L "to rule":	e-be-el (CM), i-be-AL (Pret., copy)
B ² ₃ R "to choose":	i-bi-ru (Subj.), bi-ru
L ² ₃₋₅ ² 7? "to be strong":	* îl-e-, î-lî- (Ur III), La-i-um (Ur III), (I-sar-) la-e/î (Ur III), (I-sar-)li-i (Ur III); îl- te-um
L ² ₃ M "to taste":	da-la- ² â-mu (Subj.)
N ² ₃ ² 7 "to turn":	na-e (Part.). Since the meaning "to turn" fits the context better than that of "to change," the forms i-ni (copy) and e-ni (copy) may be derived from N ² ₃ ² 7 rather than from ² ₄ N ² 7.
N ² ₃ R "to smite":	en-ar, en-a-ru, en-a-ra (Du.)
N ² ₃ Š "to live":	Li-na- ² š
R ² ₄ ² 7 "to pasture":	îr-e-, I-rî-, rî-î-su, Ri-îl-tum
R ² ₃ B? "to compen- sate":	I-ri-ib (Ur III), îr-e-ib (Ur III), Ir ₁₁ -e-ib (Ur III), îr-ib (Ur III), îr-e-ib (Ur III), îr-ri-îb (Ur III), Da-rî-bu, Rî-pum (Stat.?), (Si-)ri-ba-at (Stat.?, Ur III); ir ₁₁ -ti-ab, Dar-ti-bu. For the root R ² ₃ B, rather than R ² ₇ B, cf <u>Ir^cib</u> , etc., and the noun <u>ru^cubbâ²um</u>
R ² ₃ Q "to be far":	Mu-ri-iq(-Ti-id-ni-im) (Ur III)
R ² ₄ Š "to rejoice":	I-rî-iš-, Da-rî-iš (Ur III)
Š ² ₄ N "to load":	i-za-na-ma (copy)
Š ² ₄ ² 7 "to search":	Iš _x -e-, I-iš-e-

Discussion: Observe that da-la-²â-mu from L²₃M and Da-rî-iš- from R²₄Š remain uninfluenced by ²₃, in contrast to te-ir-rî-iš from ²₄₋₅RŠ. The prefix i- for the 3rd pers. remains unchanged throughout. We should expect mura^ciq in the Sargonic Period for the attested Mu-ri-iq- in Ur III. Observe, however, that verbs secundae ²₃ frequently behave like verbs secundae ²₇, as in ibîru, bîru, also ibiar in Cappadocian, from BHR, ir^cib, but irtiab, from RHB?, in^car beside later inîr and majjârum, from NHR. Cf. also the discussion on verbs tertiae ²₃₋₅.

viii. Verbs Secundae 6

3 ³ 6 ³ 7 ³ "to speak":	I-wi-
B ³ 6 ³ 1 "to come":	I-ba-um, I-ba-tum
B ³ 6 ³ R "to be firm":	I-pù-úr?-, li-bur-, Da-bur- (Ur III)
H ³ 6 ³ Š "to give":	a-ĥu-uš _x (EŠ), i-ĥu-uš _x , li-ĥu-uš _x
K ³ 6 ³ L "to hold":	u-ga-al, u-ga-lú (Pl., copy), [t]u-gi-îl, u-gi-îl, u-gi-il (copy), u-ki-il-ši-im- ma (CM)
K ³ 6 ³ N "to be firm":	I-gu-núm, I-ku(- ^d UTU), I-ku-un- (Ur III), Ta-ku-um(-ma-tum) (Ur III), Ku-un(-Sá-lim) (Impv.), Ku-na(-ma-tum) (Ur III), -gi-in, -ki-in (Ur III), Gi-núm-, gi-nu-tum, gi- nu-tim; u-ga-nu, U-gi-in-, ú-gi-in-šum, Tu-ki-in- (Ur III), Gi-in(-uš-sa-am), Gi- n(u-uš-sa-am), Ki?-nam- (Impv.), Ki-in- (Ur III)
L ³ 6 ³ B?:	La-wi-pu[m], La-wi-ib-tum, Lá-wi-ib-tum
M ³ 6 ³ T "to die":	I-mu-tum, [il?-mu-tu (Subj.)
N ³ 6 ³ H "to rest":	Nu-úĥ- (Ur III, Impv.), Ne-ĥ(i-lum) (Ur III); Mu-ni-ĥu-um (Ur III)
N ³ 6 ³ Q "to lament?":	I-nin-a-na-aq (Ur III)
N ³ 6 ³ R "to shine":	Na-wi-ir-, Na-me-ir-, Na-mi-r(í-lum), -na-bi-ir, perhaps -nam-mir (all Ur III)
Q ³ 6 ³ 7 "to wait":	u-ga-e (copy)
Š ³ 6 ³ R:	Sa-wi-ru-um; Mu-š-sa-wi-ir (Ur III), Mu-sa-îr- su-nu
T ³ 6 ³ R "to return":	I-dur-, I-tu-ru-um (Ur III), Tu-ra-am(- ^d Da-gan) (Ur III), (î-lí-)tu-ra-am (Ur III), Tur-am- (Ur III), Tur-âm- (Ur III), Tu-ra- (Ur III), du!-a-rí-su (copy); ú-te-ra/ru (Subj., Ur III), u-ta-î[r] (CM), u-te-îr (CM)
Z ³ 6 ³ Z "to stand":	i-za-az, i-za-zu-ni (Subj.), li-za-zu-ma (Pl.), [iz-z]i-za-am (CM), li-zi-iz? (copy, or li- zi-it?, S ³ 7T); mu-za-zu (Part.); uš-zi-iz; u-sa-za-za-su ₄
Z ³ 6 ³ Z "to divide":	a-zu-uz (CM)

Discussion: Observe the strong verbs Na-wi-ir-, perhaps also La-wi-pu[m], Sa-wi-ru-um, as against the normal Pass. Part. of the weak verbs secundae ?_6 in the form kin. There are no examples of Pres. to show whether the form is ikân, as in Babylonian, or ikuân, ikuwan as in Assyrian. It may be suggested, because of the existence of the Old Akkadian Inf. tuārum in verbs secundae ?_6 and of the form irtiab in verbs secundae ?_7 (see discussion of verbs secundae ?_{3-5}), that the Old Akkadian form was ikuân. Note, however, that OB has iriab and riābum, but itâr and târum. Similarly OB has rabûm in Nom. but rabjam in Acc. The Pret. of Stem II appears as ukîl, ukîn, also ubîn (under verbs secundae ?_7), as in later Babylonian, not uka³il, uka³in, as in the Assyrian dialect. The forms u-ta-i[r] and u-te-ir occur in the CM, written in the OB Period. The form u-ra-iš-ma (under verbs secundae ?_x) occurs in an OB copy from Ur and has no clear etymology; instead of ?_{6-7} it may have ?_{1-5} as the medial consonant. The only verb secundae ?_6 treated as a strong verb in Stem II is u-ga-e from *uqawwij. The forms of Impv. kin and Part. munîpum, muqîpum agree with later Babylonian, and not Assyrian, where they would occur as ka³in, muna³ihum, muqa³ipum, respectively. Note also the Pret. form izzâz, and a difficult form written ([....]^dUTU) u-sa-za-za-su₁, most probably from Z³Z. *

ix. Verbs Secundae ?_7

B ³ ₇ N?:	i-bî-na-ma (Du.); U-bi-in(-LUGAL-rî) *
B ³ ₇ T "to pass the night":	ba-dam (Impv.)
D ³ ₇ N "to judge":	i-din, i-ti-nu (Subj.), ti-ni (Impv.)
Q ³ ₇ P "to trust":	da-ki-ba-an-ni, -gi-pum, Ki-pum, -gi-ip (Ur III); mu-gi-bu (Ur III, Part.)
Q ³ ₇ Š "to present":	a-ki-iš-, i-ki-iš, -i-ki-ša-am (Ur III), i-ki-su-šum (Subj., copy), Gi-šum
R ³ ₇ B? "to compensate":	see R ³ ₃ B?
Š ³ ₇ H "to laugh":	a-zé-ḥa-me
Š ³ ₇ M "to fix":	I-si-im-, I-šim-
Š ³ ₇ T "to leave":	a-si-tu (Subj.), li-zi-it? (S ³ ₇ T?, copy, or li-zi-i2?)

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T³₇B "to be good": I-ti-ib- (Ur III), I-dib- (Ur III), Da-pum,
-da-áb (Ur III), -da-bât (Ur III); ti-ib
(Impv.)

Z³₇R "to hate": I-zi-ir(-gul-la-zi-in)

Discussion: See discussion on verbs secundae ³₆.

x. Verbs Secundae ³_{-x}

³₆ ^x_xR "to go off": ù-wa-e-ru-uš (Subj.)

L³_xB: La-e-pum

N³_xB?: Da-na-ab-šum, (Da-ri-)lu-na-ab, (La-)na-ab
(Ur III), (PÙ.ŠA-)na-ab (Ur III), (La-)ni-bu
(Ur III); Tu-da-na-ab-šum

N³_xR?: [al-ni-ir-kum

R³_xŠ "to smite": u-ra-iš-ma (copy)

Š³_xR "to battle": iš_x (LAM+KUR)-ar, iš_x-a-ru (Subj.), iš_x-ar-ru
(Subj.), eš_x-a-ru (Subj.), ša-ir

Z³_xN (or ³₃SN?) I-zi-in- (Ur III), Te-zi-in- (Ur III), Te-zé-in-
(Ur III), Ta-zé-in- (Ur III)

Discussion: Note the spelling with double consonants in iš_x-ar-ru. Ungnad, Grammatik des Akkadischen, 3rd ed., p. 20, explains such cases as iprussū as "Pausalformen," while von Soden, GAG §20g, justifies the double consonants as due to "Akzentverschiebung." Cf. also my note in BO XII 101. For a third possibility see above p. 42, where such spellings as im-hur-ru, I-sar-ru-um, etc., are fully discussed.

xi. Verbs Tertiae ³₋₁₋₂

³₆ ¹₁M "to swear": ú-má, ù-má, ù-ma (all 1st pers.)

³₆ ¹₁S "to go out": U-za-, U-zé-, Û-zi- (Ur III), I-zi-, I-zé-
(Ur III, see discussion on verbs primae ³₆);
wu-zu-iš; u-su-zé, u-su-zi (copy), u-su-zi-
am-ma (copy), li-su-zé-áš-su-ni, ú-se₁₁-zi,
li-[se₁₁]-zi-ù-nim-ma (Pl.)

B³₆ ¹₁ "to come": I-ba-um, I-ba-tum

BR³₁ "to hunger": ib-ra

ML³₁ "to be full": li-im-la-ma; u-sa-am-la-su₄-ma, (in) šum-lu-ì-su

MR ² ₁ "to fatten":	ma-ra-iš (Inf.)
MŠ ² ₁ ? "to reach":	Me-zé-î-lum (Impv.), Ma?-zi-am-Eš ₄ -dar, Ma-zé-da-ri (Ur III)
NB ² ₁ "to name":	I-bí-, Na-bí-, Na-bí-um
NŠ ² ₁ "to bear":	aš-ši (CM), -li-iš-ši (Ur III, doubtful), li-se ₁₁ -ù-ni-kum-ma (Pl.)
TM ² ₁ "to swear":	at-ma (Ur III), it-má, it-ma [it]-má-ù (Pl.), it-ma-ù (Pl.); ù-dam-me-ki, tu-mu-at (Pass. Part.)

Discussion: These verbs behave like verbs with strong consonants. ²₁ exercises no influence upon the surrounding vowels.

xii. Verbs Tertiae ²₃₋₅

² ₇ D ² ₄ "to know":	ti-da, I-da-; mu-da (Part.)
LQ ² ₃ "to take":	íl-gi-ma, íl-gi-am-ma, íl-ga (Met. 86.11.134, from Sollberger)
PT ² ₃ "to open":	ip-te-ù (Subj.), ip-te-ma (copy), Ip-ti-, ip-ti-a-am (CM), Ip-ti-um, Ip-te-u-um, li-ip-te-u-ma (Pl.), ba-ti-tum
ŠM ² ₄ "to hear":	áš-má-ma, Iš-má-, Iš-ma-, Eš-me- (Ur III), Iš-me-, li-iš-me, Ši-me-a-ni (Ur III), Ša-mi-um

Discussion: Observe the manifold influences of ²₃₋₅ upon the second vowel, resulting in išma^c, ilga^c, on the one hand, and išmê, ilgî, iptê, iptî, on the other. As proposed above p. 165, in connection with the discussion of the value U = ju, the spelling li-ip-te-u-ma, occurring in the same text side by side with li-[se₁₁]-zi-ù-nim-ma /lišêši²unimma/, may express liptejūma, showing ²₃ : ²₇ alternation, as noted in the discussion on verbs secundae ²₃₋₅.

xiii. Verbs Tertiae ²₆

² ₆ R ² ₆ "to bring":	u-ru, u-ru-am, u-ru-a-am-ma (copy), u-ru-uš (copy), li-ru-nim, li-ru-ù-nim (Pl.?), nu-ru-am; mu-dar-rí (copy); li-si-rí-àm, li-se ₁₁ -rí-am, li-su-rí-am
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- d. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Poebel, PBS V 37
- 5 a. Bought in Babylon. Vase. Akk. I R 3 vii
- b. Susa. Vase. Akk. Scheil, MDP IV p. 1
- c. Vase. Akk. Stephens, YOS IX 95
- 6 a. Marad. Door socket. Akk. Clay, YOS I 10 and Pl. L
- b. Marad. Door socket. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RA XI 88
- c. Door socket. Akk. Eames Collection. Unpubl.
7. Pir Hüseyin (Diyarbakir). Stela. Akk. Unger, IAMN XII Pl.
I = Hilprecht, BE I 120 and Pl. XXII = Scheil, RT XV 62f.
8. Nineveh. Stone fragment. Akk. Unger, IAMN XII Pl. IV 6 =
Lehmann-Haupt, Materialien p. 6f. + Unger, IAMN XII Pl.
IV 7 = Thompson, Archaeologia LXXIX Pl. XLIII No. 47
(cf. Opitz apud Weidner, AOF VII 280)
9. Susa. Stela. Akk. Scheil, MDP II 53-55 and Pl. 11 = Scheil,
RT XXII 27
10. Susa. Statue. Akk. Scheil, MDP VI 2-5 and Pl. 1 No. 1
11. Susa. Clay tablet. Elam. Scheil, MDP XI 1-11
12. Tell Brak. Brick. Akk. Mallowan, Iraq IX 66 and Pl. LXIV

Late Copies

1. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Poebel, PBS V 36 Obv. ii-iii-iv-v
and Rev. i-ii-iii-iv
- 2 a. Ur. Clay tablet. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 274 i-ii-iii-iv
first half
- b. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Unger, IAMN XII Pl. V No. 10
3. Ur. Clay tablet. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 275
4. Ur. Clay tablet. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 276
5. Clay tablet. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RA VIII 200
6. Clay tablet. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RA IX 34

Family

1. Bin-kali-šarrī, son of Narâm-Sin. Seal. Akk.? Ménant,
Glyptique I Pl. I 1
2. Bin-kali-šarrī, son of Narâm-Sin. Tello. Seal impression.
Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 169 = De Sarzec, DC I p. 288 =
Delaporte, CCL I T 36

3. Enmenanna, daughter of Narâm-Sin. Tello. Seal impression. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1094 = Scheil, RT XIX 187
4. Enmenanna, daughter of Narâm-Sin. Ur. Door socket. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 69
5. Enmenanna, daughter of Narâm-Sin. Ur. Seal. Sum. Woolley, UE II Pls. 206 and 191 U. 9844
6. Enmenanna, daughter of Narâm-Sin. Disk-like stone object. Sum. Sollberger, AOF XVII 27 (cf. also S. Smith, BMQ VI 81)
7. Lipuš-iāum, daughter of Nabī-Ulmaš, son of Narâm-Sin. Tello. Square plate. Akk. De Sarzec, DC II Pl. LVII = Pl. 26^{bis} Fig. 2 = CRAI 1899 p. 348 and Pl. I
8. ME-Ulmaš, daughter of Narâm-Sin. Mari. Bowl. Akk. Parrot, Syria XXXII Pl. XVI No. 1. The two other bowls on Pl. XVI are unreadable
9. Ukīn-Ulmaš, son of Narâm-Sin. Seal. Akk. Weber, AO XVII/XVIII No. 229; also frontispiece to Unger, Keilschrift

Officials, etc.

1. Lugal-ušumgal. Tello. Seal impression. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 165, 166 = Heuzey, RA IV 11 = De Sarzec, DC I p. 286. Lugal-ušumgal lived also under Šar-kali-šarrī; cf. Šar-kali-šarrī Officials 6. It is unknown whether the seal impression in Thureau-Dangin, RTC 179, belongs under Narâm-Sin or Šar-kali-šarrī
2. Naša?. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 171 = Cros, NFT 173 = De Sarzec, DC I p. 287 = Delaporte, CCL I T 103 = Delaporte, CCBN No. 80
3. Šarriš-takal. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 170 = Delaporte, CCL I T 57 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VII No. 23
4. Šarriš-takal. Susa. Statue. Akk. Scheil, MDP VI 6
5. Šū-i[lišu?]. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 168 = Delaporte, CCL I T 44 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VII No. 24
6. Ur-Enlil?. Adab. Gold tablet. Akk. Banks, Bismya p. 145
7. Urunaugga. Nippur. Disk. Sum. Legrain, PBS XV 81

-201-

8. Urunaugga. Nippur. Vase. Sum. Hilprecht, BE I 113
9. Unknown. Tello. Seal impression. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC
167 = Delaporte, CCL I T 101
10. Unknown. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC
172 = Delaporte, CCL I T 35 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl.
VII No. 22
11. Unknown. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC
174 = Delaporte, CCL I T 104 = De Sarzec, DC I p. 284 =
Heuzey, RA IV 9

Dates

- 1 a. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 86 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV
Pl. VI No. 19
- b. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 106
- c. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 144 = Heuzey, RA IV 21f.
2. Nippur. Sum. Barton, PBS IX 15
3. Nippur. Sum. Barton, PBS IX 25
4. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 37
5. Nippur. Sum. Unger, IAMN XII Pl. V 9
6. Adab. Akk. Istanbul Museum Adab 404
- 7 a. Khafaje. Akk. Gelb, MAD I 217
- b. Khafaje. Akk. Gelb, MAD I 220
- 8 a. Khafaje. Akk. Gelb, MAD I 231
- b. Khafaje. Akk. Gelb, MAD I 236

Late Legends

1. Sum. De Genouillac, TCL XVI 64, 66; Legrain, PBS XIII 15,
43, 47; Chiera, Sumerian Religious Texts 2 (cf. Güter-
bock, ZA XLII 25-35); Chiera, OIP XVI 94, 100, 101.
Altogether more than 20 published and unpublished frag-
ments of a composition named "Curse of Agade: The Ekur
Avenged" by Kramer and discussed by him in From the
Tablets of Sumer pp. 267-271 and by Bernhardt and Kramer
in Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-
Universität Jena V 759-761
2. Sum. Langdon, BE XXXI 1 (it may belong to No. 1)

- 3 a. Legend of Cutha. Akk. King, CT XIII 39-40, 41, 44; Campbell Thompson, Epic of Gilgamesh Pl. 34; a large text from Sultantepe, now published in Gurney and Finkelstein, The Sultantepe Tablets I 30. Cf. the discussion of the composite text by Gurney in Anatolian Studies V (1955) 93-113. An additional OB fragment was published in Scheil, RT XX 65f. = Finkelstein, JCS XI 84f.
- b. Hitt. Forrer, 2 BoTU 4 = Figulla, KBo III 16; KBo III 17, 18, 19; KBo III 20 = 2 BoTU 5 (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLIV 49-65)
- 4 a. Akk. Boissier, RA XVI 161 and 163
- b. Akk. of the Sargonic Period. Gelb, MAD I 172
- c. Hitt. Forrer, 2 BoTU 3 = Figulla, KBo III 13
5. Akk. Weidner, AOF XIII Pls. I-II opp. p. 48

Late Chronicles

1. Akk. Boissier, Babyloniaca IX 23ff.; Falkenstein, LKU 41; Güterbock, ZA XLII 47ff. Cf. also corrections by Weidner, AOF XIII 50f.
2. Akk. King, Chronicles II 9-10

Late Omens

1. Akk. King, Chronicles II 37-39, 44-45
2. Akk. Weidner, MAOG IV 232-233
3. Akk. Rutten, RA XXXV 42
4. Akk. Goetze, JCS I 257f.
- 5 a. Akk. Nougayrol, École Pratique des Hautes Études, Annuaire 1944-45 pp. 6ff. Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 76a, 76b, 78, 90, 96
- b. Akk. Clay, BRM IV 13:18

ŠAR-KALI-ŠARRĪOriginal Inscriptions

1. Nippur. Door socket. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 1 = Scheil, RT XV 64

- 2 a. Nippur. Door socket. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 2 = Scheil, RT XV 87
- b. Nippur. Sheet of gold. Akk. Jacobsen, CTC 80
- c. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Legrain, PBS XIII 14
3. Nippur. Brick stamp. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 3
4. Mace-head. Akk. King, CT XXI 1a = Pinches, PSBA VI (1883-84) 11f. = Rylands, op. cit. p. 68
5. Clay tablet (impression of an old inscription on a door socket). Akk. Clay, MJ III 23
6. Brick stamp. Akk. Stephens, YOS IX 7

Family

1. Tu-da-sar-li-bí-iš, wife of Šar-kali-šarrī. Tello. Seal impression. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 161 = Heuzey, RA IV 5 = De Sarzec, DC II Pl. 32^{bis} 6
2. Tu-da-sar-li-bí-iš, wife of Šar-kali-šarrī. Adab. Seal impression. Sum.? Ward, SCWA Fig. 48

Officials, etc.

1. Ibnī-šarrum. Seal. Akk. Coll. De Clercq I 46
2. Išar-dīnī. Bronze bowl. Akk. Pope, A Survey of Persian Art I 281 = Pope, Bulletin of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology VII 20
3. Kirbānum. Adab. Seal impression. Ward, SCWA Fig. 47
4. Lipit-ilī?. Tello. Seal impression. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 163 = Heuzey, RA IV 3 = De Sarzec, DC I p. 281
5. Lugal-giš. Adab. Seal impression. Sum. Istanbul Museum Adab 767; 768; 774
6. Lugal-ušumgal. Tello. Seal impression. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 162 = Heuzey, RA IV 8 = De Sarzec, DC I p. 283. Cf. also Narām-Sin, Officials 1
7. Lu-šara. Cup. Sum. Stephens, YOS IX 8
8. Ša-ki-be-lí. Found at Payravand in Persia. Bronze bowl. Sum. Legrain, Luristan Bronzes in the University Museum No. 61 = Weidner, AOF VIII 258 Abb. 6a
9. Unknown. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 164 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VII No. 21 = Delaporte, CCL I T 39

10. Unknown. Khafaje. Mace-head. A 7162 unpubl., but cf.
Feigin, JAOS LIX 107

Dates

- 1 a. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 85 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV
Pl. VI No. 17. Cf. Unknown Kings Dates 1
b. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 124
c. Tell Agrab. Akk. Gelb, MAD I 268
2 a. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 87 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV
Pl. V No. 14
b. Tell Asmar. Sum. Gelb, MAD I 305?
3 a. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 118 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV
Pl. V No. 13
b. Adab. Akk. Istanbul Museum Adab 405
4 a. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 130 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV
Pl. VI No. 16
b. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1097
c. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1115
d. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1089?
5. Tello. Sum.? De Genouillac, ITT II 3078
6. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1114
7. Nippur. Sum. Poebel, PBS V 38
8 a. Adab. Akk. Luckenbill, OIP XIV 117
b. Adab. Akk. Istanbul Museum Adab 177

Late Omens

1. Akk. Weidner, MAOG IV 233-234
2. Akk. Goetze, JCS I 258f.
3. Akk. Nougayrol, École Pratique des Hautes Études, Annuaire
1944-45 p. 9 No. 21

LILUL-DAN (= ÉLUL-DAN? = ELULU?)

Original Inscriptions

1. Diyala District? Dagger. Akk.? Selim J. Levy, AOF X
(1935-36) 281

DUDU

Original Inscriptions

- 1 a. Nippur. Vase. Akk. Poebel, PBS V 39
- b. Vase. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, Chronologie p. 63

Officials, etc.

1. Amar-INNIN.ZA. Seal impression. Akk. Istanbul Museum Adab 769

ŠU-TURUL

Original Inscriptions

1. Kish. Seal impression. Akk. De Genouillac, Kich II Pl. 54
No. 9

Officials, etc.

1. Lâ-baḥsum. Hammer-head. Akk. Pognon, JA 1913 p. 418 =
Thureau-Dangin, Chronologie p. 63 = Gadd, EDSA Pl. 3
BM 114703
2. Unknown. Tell Asmar. Seal impression. Akk. Frankfort, OIP
LXXII No. 701 and pp. 49 and opp. Pl. 65

UNKNOWN KINGS

Original Inscriptions

1. Nippur. Vase fragment. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 12
2. Nippur. Vase fragment. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 119
3. Seal. Sum.? King, CT XXI l. = Ménant, Glyptique Pl. III 1
4. Nippur. Vase fragment. Akk. Legrain, PBS XV 18
5. Tello. Stela of Victory. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RS 1897 pp.
166ff. = Heuzey, RA III 113ff. and Pl. VI = De Sarzec,
DC II p. LVII = Pl. 5^{bis} 3a, b, c
6. Tello. Seal impression. Sum.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 173 =
Delaporte, CCL I T 64 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VIII
No. 26
7. Ur. Mace-head. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 6

8. Stone fragment. Akk. Böhl, Mededeelingen ... 76B No. 9 p. 12 (probably Narâm-Sin)
9. Statue. Akk. Stephens, YOS IX 9
10. Stela. Akk. King, CT XXXII 5 No. 98917
11. Stela. Akk. King, CT XXXII 5 No. 98918
12. Khafaje. Vase. Delougaz, OIP LIII p. 147 No. 11
13. Alabaster fragment. Akk. Weidner, AOF XV 95 n. 65

Late Copies

1. Nippur. Clay tablet. "Ein grosses Duplikat zu der berühmten Akkadtafel" (= PBS V 34 + PBS XV 41) in Istanbul Museum, listed by Kraus, JCS I 115
2. Nippur. Clay tablet. "Une tablette ancien-babylonienne contient un texte historique concernant le roi Sargon d'Akkad (Ni. 2727)" in Istanbul Museum, listed in IAMN XI p. 61
3. Nippur. Clay tablet. "Une tablette d'exercice ancien-babylonienne, mentionnant la victoire remportée sur le peuple de l'Elam (Ni. 2435)" in Istanbul Museum, listed in IAMN XI p. 61

Dates

Note: several of the dates listed below may be slightly older than the Sargonic Period

- 1 a. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 88 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. V No. 15. Cf. Šar-kali-šarrī Dates 1
- b. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1048
- c. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1052
- d. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1053
2. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 89 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VI No. 18
- 3 a. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 99
- b. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 136
- c. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 176 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VII No. 20
- d. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1196

4. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1042
5. Tello. Akk. De Genouillac, ITT V 9265
6. Gasur. Akk. Meek, HSS X 40?
- 7 a. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 80
- b. Nippur. Sum. Legrain, PBS XIII 27
8. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 86
9. Mippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 87
10. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 100
11. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 110
12. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 138
13. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 150
14. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 170
15. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 184

Late Legends

1. Sum.? "Une tablette ancien-babylonienne donne une hymne au roi 'dieu Naram-Sin' (Ni. 2728)" in Istanbul Museum, listed in IAMN XI p. 61
2. Hitt. Fragment Bo. 2134 mentions Narâm-Sin (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLIV 80f.)
3. Hitt. Fragment Bo. 4178 mentions Sargon (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLIV 81)
4. Hurr. Fragment published in von Brandenstein, KUB XXVII 38, mentions Narâm-Sin, Man-ištušu, Sargon, and Šar-kali-šarrī (cf. Forrer, 2 BoTU p. 25f., and Güterbock, ZA XLIV 81ff.)
5. Hitt. Fragment published in Eneholf, KUB XVII 9, and fragment Bo. 2865 mention Akkad (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLIV 84-90)

B. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

P. 3. - To the list of Pre-Sargonic votive inscriptions add:
g. YOS IX 2, ending with a questionable [SAG.ĤŪB.DU]; and h. 6
NT 100, from Nippur, soon to be published.

P. 6. - The spelling of the name of the last king of Akkad is given here as Šu-Turul, with t, not Šu-Durul, because the second part of the royal name represents clearly the name of the deified river (cf. Šu-^d ĪD Dur-ul in A 7631, OB unpubl.) to be identified with the later forms Turan, Turnat, etc., all with t (= modern Diyala).

P. 11. - The late Sargonic date for a group of texts with the characteristic date formula of the type x MU x ITI x UD, proposed above p. 11, seems confirmed by the occurrence of a PN ^dNa-ra-am-^dEN.Z[U-i-li?] on an unpublished tablet bearing the date 2 MU 5 ITI 9 UD in possession of Dr. Serota of Chicago. The name in question cannot be simply Narâm-Sin since the tablet deals with administrative matters concerning private individuals. The name is composed of a royal name, here deified, plus an unknown predicate.

P. 16. - Some of these inscriptions are now republished in Parrot, Mission archeologique de Mari II/3 (1959).

P. 21. - The possibility of considering two varieties of cuneiform writing, the northern variety (possibly centered around Kiš) and the southern variety (possibly centered around Nippur), was discussed by Gelb at the meeting of the IX^e Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale in Geneva (cf. Geneva n. s. VIII [1960] 266).

P. 34. - Also Falkenstein, Das Sumerische (Leiden, 1959) p. 25, proposes now "dass am Ende der ns. (= neusumerischen) Zeit ein Lautwandel eingetreten ist," in contrast to his former position as expressed, e. g., apud Sollberger, Le système verbal (Genève, 1952) p. 16 n. 5.

P. 37. - This suggestion is weakened by the possibility that the sign TA in Ta-la-bu and I-ta-wi-ir may represent an indistinctly copied ŠA, a sign which is quite similar to TA in the Ur III Period.

P. 40. - The Old Akkadian sibilants have been discussed recently by Speiser in JAOS LXXIII (1953) 130ff., Kienast in Orient. n. s. XXVI (1957) 258, Goetze in RA LII (1958) 137-149, and Aro in Orient. n. s. XXVIII (1959) 321-335. I intend to discuss their opinions on the sibilants in a separate article.

P. 44. - Checkmarks in the form of small circles or hooks were used on the Old Babylonian tablets from Lagaba; see Leemans, SLB I/3 p. 18.

P. 45. - Cf. also A-RI-SIG₅ (BIN VIII 39 iv 40) for A-ĥu-SIG₅ and A-RI-su-ni (175:46) for A-ĥu-su-ni (ibid. l. 36), both in PSarg.

P. 50 No. 15. - In favor of the syllabic value KA = ka Dr. Sollberger suggests in a letter the reading ĭ-lum-ka-lĭ (BIN VIII 36 iii 1, PSarg.).

P. 58 No. 41. - For the Elamite deity Tiru cf. Cameron, HEI p. 160 n. 11.

P. 60 No. 54. - The reading Bir₅-ĥa-šum is further confirmed by the existence of Bi-ir-ĥa-šū (Orient. XVIII 26:6, Ur III) and Bi-ir-ĥa-šū-um (OB, unpubl.). For another example of NAM = bir₅ cf. ša-bir₅ (GIŠ.TUKUL ŠUBUR^{KI}) in an unpubl. Sarg. royal inscription at Philadelphia (Nippur 29.16.103, from Civil).

P. 61 No. 55. - The syllabic value GĀL = gāl in PSarg. occurs in Gāl-la-bi (DP 141 iii 3) compared with Gal-la-bi (GLB) in Ur III.

P. 63 No. 75. - For INNIN = nin_x in the Ur III Period cf. Ur^d-INNIN-da = Ur^d-Nin-da (YOS IV 43:4 and seal).

P. 65 No. 82. - Further evidence in favor of LĀL = ru(m) can be found in ^dA.LĀL = ^dA.EDIN, the latter glossed ē-ru(m); cf. Deimel, PB No. 856, Tallqvist, AGE p. 286, and, for the value ru₆, von Soden, AS No. 118.

P. 72 No. 113. - Cf. also (LŪ.)SA.ĤIR.RA (UET III p. 147, Ur III) with SA.ĤI.RA KUG.GI (De Genouillac, TD 88:2, Ur III).

P. 72 No. 113. - The syllabic value of EZEN causes difficulties. On the one hand, we have the DN ^dNin-EZEN (AnOr XIX No. 387) = ^dNin-ī-si-in^{KI}-na, ^dNin-In-si-na, etc. (AnOr XIX Nos. 425-430; Cros, NFT p. 159) and the GN EZEN-^dSul-gi^{KI} (Radau, EBH p. 299:14) = I-šin^(ŠIM)-^dSul-gi^{KI} (MAD III 260) = I-si/si(wr. A)-in-^dSul-gi (OIP XI 216 iv 4f., read as I-di-in-^dSul-gi by Kramer, Sumer III 72), suggesting the value šin for EZEN; while on the other, we have the PN's EZEN-^dSul-gi (MAD III 315) =? I-zi-in-^dSul-gi (p. 303) and EZEN.NA = ī-zi-na, ī-zi-na (p. 69), suggesting the value izin, isin for EZEN.

P. 72 No. 114. - For BĀD = ba_x cf. the Ur III GN GIŠ.TIR Ne-zi-BĀD^{KI} (Fish, CST Pl. XLVII vi 15, text discussed by Gelb in AJSL LV 72) with ^{ID}Ne-zi-be in an OB lexical text (OIP XI 214 v 4) and Me-e Ne-zi-ba in an OB letter (YOS II 133:6). Perhaps also the OB GN BĀD ^{URU}Gu-la-BĀD (King, LIH II 97 ii 53 = VAS I 33 iii 2) should rather be interpreted as ^{URU}Gu-la-ba_x /Kullaba/ than Gula-dūri.

P. 74 No. 118. - For EDIN = é-rum cf. the discussion on p. 209 No. 82.

P. 76 No. 123. - For the Sumerian value ru_x of BĪ.RU cf. lú gaba-BĪ.RU (S iv 5) = lú gaba-ru (S v 40) in late copies of inscriptions of Sargon.

P. 76 No. 125a. - For additional evidence in favor of AZU = zu₅ in PSarg. cf. ^dNin-a-zu₅ (UE I Pl. XL U 26), and Me-zu₅-an-da compared with Me-zu-an-da (both in TMH V p. 19).

P. 76 No. 126. - For a Sum. value ÁG = in_x cf. the name of the PSarg. king spelled Mes-ki-ÁG-ga-še-ir and Mes-ki-in-ga-še-ir (Jacobsen, SKL pp. 84ff.) and the reading of GĪN as gi-ÁG and gi-in (ŠL 595, 32).

P. 86 No. 167. - The value ág for ŠID, based on the assumed relation of ŠID-tab^{KI} with ^dAk-dub(dab_x)-bi-tum (cf. Poebel, JAOS LVII 360, 362, and above No. 101), cannot be reconciled with ki-ri ŠID ša ŠID.TAB.BA found in a recently published lexical text (Landsberger, AOF XIII 129f.).

P. 89 No. 174. - For the Sum. value á of É cf. also É-gar = á-gar (M. Lambert in RA XLVII 34); É-ri-a = a-ri-a (Falkenstein,

NSGU II p. 203); É.SAL = a-me (MSL II No. 226); Lugal-É-si (Fara III 33 vii 2) = Lugal-a-si (RTC 14 iv 31); discussion by Falkenstein, Grammatik der Sprache Gudeas p. 25 n. 3, Sollberger in AOF XVII 11, Laessle, Studies on the Assyrian Ritual Bit Rimki p. 18, and Krušina-Černý in AOr XXVII 363.

P. 90 No. 175. - For the syllabic value NIR = rin_x cf. possibly ^dSu-NIR (see above) interpreted as ^dSu-rin_x by Sollberger (in a private communication); for the syllabic value ri₅ cf. perhaps ^dSU-NIR-da, ^dSu-NIR-da and ^dSU.ŠE-NIR-da (Deimel, PB No. 3120 with (Ur-)^dŠe-ri-da (Jones and Snyder, Sumerian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty No. 243:67 and p. 388), and the evidence (not clear) adduced by Frank in ZA XLI 198, based on the equation of CT XXIV 9:27 with 9:12.

P. 90 No. 179. - Falkenstein, NSGU II p. 118, followed by Sollberger, BO XVI 114a, applied the value SAG.GUNU = zur_x to the reading of the Ur III PN's ^dUTU-ik-zur_x, ^dBa-ú-ik-zur_x, LUGAL-ik-zur_x, and NIN-ik-zur_x, deriving the second element from the root KŠR. Plausible as the new interpretation appears, we should note that the expected form with fem. subject ^dBa-ú and NIN is taksur, not iks_ur. See p. 159. Cf. also the discussion in BIN VIII pp. 12f. and an additional example, DINGIR-ik-zur_x, found in Jones and Snyder, Sumerian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty No. 330:1 and p. 361.

P. 91 No. 180. - For LÚ = lú cf. PN's composed of LUGAL, i. e. GAL.LÚ, such as GAL.LÚ-ba_d, GAL.LÚ-ezen, GAL.LÚ-gir-gal, GAL.LÚ-ur-sag, etc. (TMH V pp. 18f.) with PN's composed of LUGAL, written GAL.LU, such as GAL.LU-ba_d, GAL.LU-ezen, GAL.LU-gir-gal, GAL.LU-ur-sag, etc. (op. cit. p. 16 under Gal-udu....).

P. 91 No. 180a. - A syllabic value LÚ.ŠESSIG = ug_x in Sum. can be deduced apparently from DN ^dLÚ.ŠESSIG-ku-ra (PSarg.) compared with PN Ur-Uk₅-ku-ra (both listed under No. 114). Cf. also MSL II No. 633.

P. 91 No. 184. - For a Sum. value mú of SAR, from PSarg. on, cf. ^dNin-SAR = ^dNin-mu (Kramer, BASOR Suppl. Studies 1 p. 25 n. 47; Sollberger, BO XVI 118b); Ur-^dNin-SAR-ga (Nikolski, Dok. II 236 rev. ii 11, Ur III) = Ur-^dNin-mug-ga (344 rev. 5).

P. 93 No. 192. - By comparing ÁŠ-lul-tum, f. n. (YOS I 7) with Da-ás-lul-tum, f. n. (ŠLL) and ÁŠ-ma-tum (FM 28) with Da-ás-má-tum, f. n. (ŠM₄) a likely value tás for ÁŠ can be assumed. Cf. also ÁŠ-ni-tum, f. n. (ŠN, PSarg. and Ur III) = Tašnitum? and ÁŠ-dub-ba (TMH V 35 i; 67 i, PSarg.) beside Da-ás-dub-ba, f. n. (ŠTP). For f. n.'s of the type Tašlultum, Tadlultum cf. p. 159.

P. 95 No. 207. - For LUL = lu₅ cf. also Ip-lu(1)-zi-DINGIR (HSS X 188 iii 21) with Ip-lu-zi-DINGIR (TMH V 51:2) and GIŠ.LU(L).ŪR.MA with GIŠ.NU.ŪR.MA (both under NRM? nurmûm).

P. 98 No. 226. - In favor of ÉRIN = bir in PSarg. cf. E-ki-bir-ra-ka (RTC 47 i 2).

P. 98 No. 226. - In support of the value ÉRIN = rin cf. the FN E-ki-rin-na (BIN VIII 192:6, 11; 201:6; 226:7; 248:7; 291:8) with E-ki-rin_x(ERIN)-na (BIN VIII 191:2). Cf. also p. 213 No. 280 and No. 295a.

P. 99 No. 229. - For an additional example of HI = he cf. HI-du-tum with He-du-ut- (HD₆, Ur III).

P. 99 No. 229. - The spelling Be-lí-DUG-ab beside Be-lí-da-ab (T₇B, both Ur III), may possibly be read as Be-lí-tà-ab. Cf. also the PN HI.AN-mu-da (MAD I p. 199, from Khafaje) which could be read as Tab-an-mu-da, in which the first element would express the deified river D/Taban. Cf. PN's listed under DBN? in MAD III.

P. 100 No. 240. - For the syllabic value SUH = šuh in Ur III cf. A-suh^{KI} (CT IX 19 iii 7+, Ur III) = GIŠ.Ū-suh₅(KU)^{KI} (Legrain, TRU 367, Ur III) = asūhu-tree.

P. 102 No. 255. - AMAR has the syllabic values marad and már in the spellings of the GN AMAR^{KI}, AMAR-da^{KI} from PSarg. to Ur III, as can be recognized from the purely syllabic spellings Mar-da^{KI} (BIN VIII 67:4; 68:12, 32); Ma-ra-ad^{KI} (Bab. VII Pl. XX No. 5, Ur III), and [M]a-ra-ad (YOS IV 66, Ur III). Cf. also d(A)MAR.UTU = dMa-ru-duk. The oldest ref. to d(A)MAR.UTU known to me is found in YOS IX 2, PSarg.

P. 105 No. 266. - Another exception to DI = di in Sarg. is found in DINGIR-Da-di (TMH V 29 vi x+ 3).

P. 107 No. 273. - For a syllabic value of PAD = pad cf. the spellings of the GN Pad-bi-ra (YOS I 4 iii, PSarg.) with Bad-bi-ra (UET III 1454, Ur III), and Bad-bi-ra (VAS II 1 iii 12, OB), the latter in parallel context with BAD-URUDU.NAGAR^{KI} (BE XXX 1 iii 10, OB) according to Falkenstein, ZA LIII 102 n. 40.

P. 108 No. 275. - If EŠ = sin is to be taken as a syllabic value then its oldest attestation is found apparently in the PN Nu-ur-Sin (Barton, HLC II Pl. 95, 111 rev. 8, Ur III).

P. 109 No. 277a. - For the identity of LAL.RIN with LÁL.RIN cf. Lugal-LAL.RIN (CT I 3 rev. i 1, 1; III 42:142, both Ur III) with Lugal-LÁL.RIN (BIN V p. 9, Ur III), Lugal-LAL.RIN-mu (BIN VIII p. 39) with Lugal-LÁL.RIN-mu (Nikolski, Dok. II 67:3), En-LAL.RIN-ri (DP 143 i 2, PSarg.) with En-LÁL.RIN-ri (DP 137 v 11, PSarg.), etc. For LAL.SAR see just below.

P. 109 No. 278a. - For the syllabic value ušar, ušur of LÁL.SAR = LAL.SAR cf. ÍD.LÁL.SAR (BIN VII 172:6, OB) with ÍD.LAL.SAR (Barton, HLC I Pl. 37 i 7; MCS VIII 55 HSM 6377, both Ur III), ÍD.Ū-sur (ITT II/1 766 and 893, Ur III), ÍD.Ū-sur-ra (ITT V p. 61, 9980, Ur III) and ÍD.Ū-sar-ra (ITT V 9638, Ur III); a-sà LÁL.SAR (BE III 127:11, Ur III) with gán LÁL.SAR (RTC 68 iii; 69 iii, both PSarg.) and a-sà Ū-sur (MCS VIII 50, Ur III).

P. 109 No. 280. - In favor of the syllabic value RIN = rin cf. the FN E-ga-rin (TMH V 59 i 3), E-ga-rin-a (BIN VIII 191:6), E-ga-rin-na (BIN VIII 184:19; 188:5; 195:17), and the discussion on p. 212 No. 226 and p. 212 No. 295a.

P. 109 No. 283. - For the syllabic value PÚ = pú cf. possibly the PN Šu-gu-pú (Ur III unpubl., from Sollberger) and a-sà Pú-da-uz (MCS VII 21, Ur III), the latter comparable in structure to the PN Pù-ma-ùz (MAD I 288).

P. 110 No. 290. - For the syllabic value KÙ = sub₅ in Sum. cf. p. 212 No. 240.

P. 111 No. 290. - For the value NIR = ri₅ cf. the discussion on p. 211 No. 175.

P. 112 No. 295a. - For the syllabic value ERIN = rin_x cf. the PN ERIN-da-ni (BIN VIII p. 35; ITT I 1465:4) with Ri-in-da-ni (R²₁^M) and the FN E-ki-ERIN-na (BIN VIII 191:2) with E-ki-

rin-na (BIN VIII 192:6, 11; etc.). Cf. also p. 212 No. 226 and p. 213 No. 280.

P. 113 No. 300. - For NIN = in_x cf. ^dNIN-in (Fara II 1 iv 18) and ^dNIN-nin (Barton, HLC II Pl. 87 No. 89 ii, Ur III), discussed by Gelb in JNES XIX 76 No. 3. Cf. also ^dNIN-dugud = ^dIn_x-dugud (from Imdugud), discussed by Falkenstein in ZA LII 62.

P. 115 No. 310. - For the syllabic value UR = daš/deş in Ur III cf. ^{ID}E-daš/deş-tum (PBS XV 28:1, 3, not ^{ID}E-ur-tum, as in ZA LI 71 and MAD III 8) = ^{ID}E-di-iš-tum (OECT IV 162 ii 15) and ^{ID}E-di-eš-tum (II R 51/2:2) in later periods.

P. 116 No. 312. - For A.AN = am cf. also Am-na-ni-tum (Oppenheim, CCTE Pl. II TT 4, Ur III, not Á-an-na-ni-tum as ibid. pp. 141 and 180).

P. 117 No. 317. - The syllabic value HA = gir_x is apparent from the occurrence of HA-gi₄-lu^{HU} ^{KI} (TMH V 24:4, PSarg.), which was read as Ha-gi₄-lu^{hu} ^{KI} by Pohl (op. cit. p. 28). The GN Girgilu is usually spelled with the sign GIR (= HA.GUNU), as in Lú-Gir-gi₄-lu^{KI} (TMH n. F. I/II p. 21) or ^dNin-Gir-gi₄-lu (TCL V 6053 i 24). For signs without GUNU, such as HA, having the same value as those with GUNU, such as GIR, cf. e. g. SAG and SAG.GUNU with the value zur_x (Nos. 87 and 179). The occurrence with the geographic indicator HU shows that the GN Girgilu is connected with the word girgilu denoting a bird. For parallels cf. LA.BUR.ŠIR ^{KI} ^{HU} (S ii and above p. 45) and UD.NUN ^{HU} ^{KI} (Nikolski, Dok. I 282 ii).

P. 120. - Such spellings as ^{TUG}na-aḥ-ba-[ru-um], ^{TUG}na-aḥ-ba-ar (HBR?) and ^{TUG}na-ba-ru-um (²BR?); (Dan-)La-aḥ-[ma-at] and (Dan-)La-ma-at (LHM); (La-)ba-a²-sum (B²₆Š), (La-)ba-aḥ-sum (B²₆Š), and Ba-aḥ-sum (BHŠ?); ra-á-pum (R²₃B) and ra-ḥa-bu-um (TA 1930, 439, Ur III); Bir₅-ḥa-sum, etc. (PR²₄Š); and Si-ir-ḥa-nūm etc. (ŠRH), may be interpreted in two ways: a real phonemic alternation of ² and ḥ or a graphemic representation of laryngeals and pharyngeals by signs containing the consonant ḥ.

P. 120. - For another example of m > n cf. šimti > šinti in (A-bi-)si-im-ti (Jones and Snyder, Sumerian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty No. 288:4) = (A-bi-)si-in-ti (No. 277:9, both from Umma).

P. 125. - Once also I-ri[̣]-sum in Sargonic (Met. 86.11.134, from Sollberger).

P. 128. - Another good example from the Sargonic Period occurs in (en-ma Na-as-ru-um a-na Šeš[̣]-šeš[̣]) a-bi (Leningrad Hermitage No. 14387:3).

P. 129. - In the PN's Ī-la-ag-nu-id, I-la-ag-nu-id, E-la-ag-nu-id, DINGIR-la-ag-nu-[i]d, Nu-id-Ī-la-ag (all under N^o₁D), E-la-ag-ku-ru-ba, E-la-gu-<ru>ub, Ī-la-ag-ku-r[u-ub], Ku-ru-ub-Ī-la-ag, Kur-ru-ub-E-lá-ag, Ku-ru-ub-bi-la-ag, Kur-bi-la-ag, Kur-bi-lag (KRB), and E-la-ag-šu-kir, I-la-ag-šu-kir, E-la-ag-šu-gir (^o₆QR), I have regularly interpreted the element composed with the Imperatives nu^oid, kurub, and šûgir as the DN Ilag, Elag, comparable to ^dE-la-gu in Deimel, PB No. 843, in contrast to von Soden, who interpreted Ilag, Elag as ilak, elak "your god" (cf. my discussion in BO XII 104). Note against von Soden's interpretation that the pronominal suffix -ka is never abbreviated to -k in Old Akk., that the form ila before pronominal suffixes is unknown, as far as I know, in any stage of Akk., and that the name Elag in Kur-ru-ub-E-lá-ag is written with the LÁ sign never attested in the hundreds of names of the Sargonic and Ur III Periods containing the element ilum or the like. In favor of von Soden's interpretation note the spellings I-la-ka-šu-ki-ir (TCL XXIX 32a 8, Mari) = DINGIR-ka-šu-ki-ir (32b 8) = I-la-ak-šu-kir (28:7).

P. 132. - Another example is to be found in the PN which I read as [I]-dur-si-na-at (Geneva MAH 16229) in MAD III 293 and which Dr. Sollberger prefers to read as [I]-is-pur-si-na-at. - On Acc. forms with an Abl. function cf. Jacobsen in JNES XIX (1960) 101-116 and von Soden in Orient. n. s. XXX (1961) 156-162.

P. 140. - Cf. p. 129.

P. 143. - For the -uš morpheme cf. also the Ur III GN Ri[̣]-ig-mu-uš-dan.

P. 144. - A case of the pronominal suffix -šu abbreviated to -š could possibly be found in Pu-uš(-ki-in) (discussed on p. 143), occurring beside Pu-š(-ki-in), both in Ur III.

P. 146. - Note that ba₁₁-u[˘]-la-ti may be Pl. and na-ak-da-ma-at (below) may be Sg.

P. 151. - Important for the discussion of -na-da are the occurrences of (Ki-zum-)na-da (VAS IX 226:4, OB), showing -na-da to be a Stative (and not Impv.), and of (Um-mi-)na-da (MLC 1184, OB, from Dr. Finkelstein), showing that -na-da can appear with a Masc. subject.

P. 152. - From the PSarg. Period we have NIN-pa-da (BIN VIII 38:4).

P. 165. - With the unique ni-se₁₁-bi[˘]-lam in Sarg., instead of nusêbilam, cf. ^dEN.ZU-i-se-zi (CT IV 37c 16) in OB, instead of -usêsi. For similar forms in later periods cf. Gurney in *Anatolian Studies* X 131 n. to VI 2.

P. 171. - On the Subj. in the Diyala texts of the Sargonid Period cf. Jacobsen in *JNES* XIX 110f. and Kienast in *Orient. n. s.* XXIX 152f. On the important parallel use of the morpheme -a in EA texts cf. Moran in *Orient. n. s.* XXIX 1-19.

P. 176. - See discussion on p. 211 No. 179.

P. 186. - For the root cf. possibly $L^3_1 \text{ } ^3_7$ "to prevail" in Ugaritic (Gordon, *Ugaritic Manual* p. 283a).

P. 188. - Pret. izzâz (in the form la-za-az) occurs also in MA, as noted by J. Lewy in *Orient. n. s.* XXVIII 356.

P. 188. - The difficult case of i-Bi[˘]-na-ma could possibly be resolved by the reading i-dê-na-ma and interpreting $PN_1 \text{ } \overset{˘}{u} \text{ } FN_2$ i-dê-na-ma as "PN₁ and FN₂ started a lawsuit," in accordance with parallels quoted in CAD III 103.

P. 191. - For the root $L^3_1 \text{ } ^3_7$ see just above.

P. 192. - For the root cf. possibly TB^3_4 "to depart" in Ugaritic (Gordon, *Ugaritic Manual* p. 332a) and "to follow" in Arabic.

P. 195. - Add: f. Ur. Vase. Akk. Woolley, UE IV p. 168 U. 263.

P. 196. - Add: q. Ur. Mace-head. Akk. Woolley, UE IV p. 167 U. 207; and s. Ur. Vase. Akk. Woolley, UE IV p. 168 U. 264.

P. 196. - Add: 6 b. Ur. Vase. Akk. Woolley, UE IV p. 171 U. 3291.

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P. 196. - Add: 8. Ur. Mace-head. Wooley, UE IV p. 185 U. 16532; and 9. Ur. Bowl. Wooley, UE IV p. 185 U. 18308.

P. 199. - Add: 13. Ur. Vase. Wooley, UE IV p. 168 U. 282; 14. Ur. Mace-head. Wooley, UE IV p. 168 U. 284, uncertain; and 15. Ur. Mace-head. Wooley, UE IV p. 185 U. 16531. Dedication to ^dKA.DI.

C. SIGN LIST OF THE SARGONIC PERIOD

The sign list given below contains a representative sampling of different sign forms excerpted from tablets of one period and one area only. The period in question is the Sargonic Period of the time of Narâm-Sin and Šar-kali-šarri. The area represented is the sites of Tell Asmar and Khafaje in the Diyala Region.

The list is limited to signs excerpted from tablets which are at my disposal at the University of Chicago. The sign list is consequently not complete, as it does not include all the signs and variant forms used in the Sargonic Period. For signs missing from this list the old and reliable Thureau-Dangin, *Recherches sur l'origine de l'écriture cunéiforme* (Paris, 1898-1899) should be consulted.

The first draft of the sign list was prepared by Mr. Jørgen Laessøe in January, 1950, on the basis of my compilation of sign forms drawn with pencil from original sources. The draft here published differs from the first draft in certain details; some signs were added, some, very few, were redrawn, and the numeration of signs was changed to conform with that used in von Soden, *Das akkadische Syllabar* (Roma, 1948) and the Syllabary reproduced above on pp. 47-118. The additions and corrections were drawn by Miss Elizabeth Bowman.

The following abbreviations are used in the sign list:

A = Oriental Institute tablets. Two collections of tablets are listed: 1) A 7739-7892 (= MAD I 270-336) contains tablets clandestinely excavated by the villagers at Tell Asmar and later acquired by the Oriental Institute from a dealer in antiquities. 2) A 22011-22045 (= scattered under MAD I 206-266) contains tablets from Khafaje allotted to the Oriental Institute.

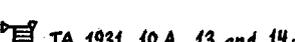
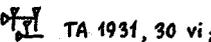
- FM = Field Museum Tablets. The Museum numbers FM 229201-229254 are quoted in this list in the abbreviated form as 201-254. The texts have been published in my Old Akkadian Inscriptions in Chicago Natural History Museum (Chicago, 1955).
- TA = Tell Asmar field numbers, seasons 1931 to 1934. The texts have been published in MAD I 1-195.

1.  AŠ See No. 276
- 3a.  AŠGAB  A 22020;  TA 1931, 10 A, 12;  FM 209
4.  BA  A 7765;  A 7772;  A 7875 iii
5.  ZU  A 7765;  A 7862
6.  SU  A 7774;  A 7839;  A 7862
8.  BALA  A 7765;  TA 1932, 4
10.  BÚR  A 7851 a;  TA 1931, 716 i
11.  TAR  A 7774;  A 7844;  A 22021
12.  AN  A 7765;  A 7837;  A 7839
15.  KA  A 7802;  FM 206
- 15a. KA+KÍD  Giš.  A 7765
17.  PUM  A 7765;  A 7797;  A 7862 bis rev.;
 A 7862 rev.; TA 1931, 1A, 32
21.  NAG  FM 204 ii
22.  URU  A 7767;  A 7797;  A 7860
- 23c.  URU+A  FM 251
- 23d.  ASARU  A 22017
25.  ARAD  A 22012;  A 7774;  A 7862; FM 253
- 25a.  ARÁD  A 7875;  FM 206

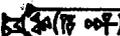
- 25b. ITI' A 7795; A 7845
26. ŠUBUR FM 216; FM 201 ii bis, iii;
 FM 201 i (?); cf. also No. 271
27. LA A 7786; A 7824; FM 246
28. APIN A 7844; TA 1931, 10 vi; TA 1931, 10
29. MAH TA 1931, 3; A 7853; A 7779
30. TU A 7823; A 7881
31. LI A 7787; A 7841; A 7862
32. PAB TA 1931, 30 ii
33. MUN_x TA 1931, 716 i; FM 206
35. MU A 7772; A 7774; A 22012; A 22030
36. QA A 7841; A 7866 *passim*
39. GIL TA 1931, 716 ii; FM 246:9
41. RU A 7764; A 7837; A 7839 bis; A 7851 a
42. BE A 7860 iii; A 7862; A 22014; TA 1931, 1,
 TA 1931, 10 v
43. NA A 7764; A 7815; A 7839; A 7844;
 FM 202
45. NUMUN A 7823 bis; A 22031; FM 213 tris

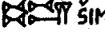
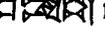
46. ~~TI~~ TI ~~TI~~ A 7767; ~~TI~~ A 7786
47. ~~BAR~~ BAR ~~BAR~~ A 7764; ~~BAR~~ TA 1931, 17
 MAŠ ~~MAŠ~~ A 7765
- 47a. ~~MAŠ~~ IDIGNA ~~MAŠ~~ A 22025 and A 22030; ~~MAŠ~~ TA 1931, 30 viii ?
49. ~~NU~~ NU ~~NU~~ A 7767; ~~NU~~ A 7818; ~~NU~~ FM 220
50. ~~MÁŠ~~ MÁŠ ~~MÁŠ~~ A 22014
52. ~~HU~~ HU ~~HU~~ A 7786; ~~HU~~ A 7815; ~~HU~~ A 7839; ~~HU~~ A 7862;
~~HU~~ A 7865 rev.
53. ~~U₅~~ U₅ ~~U₅~~ A 7892; ~~U₅~~ TA 1932, 4; ~~U₅~~ FM 251; FM 249;
~~U₅~~ FM 249
54. ~~NAM~~ NAM ~~NAM~~ A 7822; ~~NAM~~ A 22030; A 22031;
~~NAM~~ TA 1931, 6 A, 23
55. ~~IG~~ IG ~~IG~~ A 7739; ~~IG~~ A 7802; ~~IG~~ A 7860 i;
~~IG~~ FM 248: 9,
59. ~~ZI~~ ZI ~~ZI~~ A 7816; A 7839; A 7862 rev. bis; ~~ZI~~ A 7863;
~~ZI~~ TA 1931, 10 A, 11; ~~ZI~~ TA 1932, 7
60. ~~GI~~ GI ~~GI~~ A 7788; ~~GI~~ A 7822; ~~GI~~ FM 230
61. ~~RI~~ RI ~~RI~~ A 7854; ~~RI~~ TA 1931, 10 A, 10

63.  NUN  A 7772;  A 7866 *passim*;  A 22025;
 FM 202
- 63a.  TÜR  A 7885
64.  HÚB  A 7797;  FM 221:7
KAB  A 22025; A 22030
67.  GADA  TA 1931, 716 ii
- 67a.  AKKIL  TA 1931, 12 A, 11
- 67b.  UMBIN  FM 201 ii;  A 7872
- 67c.  ŠINIG  G15.  FM 201 i
68.  TIM  A 7788;  A 7893;  FM 232
69.  MUN  FM 213
70.  AG  A 7774;  TA 1931, 1 A, 22;  FM 206
71.  EN  A 7841;  A 22025 iv;  A 22031;
 TA 1931, 10 iii
73.  SUR  TA 1931, 12 A, 18;  FM 248
74.  SUH  A 7846; A 7892;  FM 246: 26
75.  INNIN  A 7774;  A 7823
76.  SA  A 7767;  A 7786;  A 7788;  A 7845

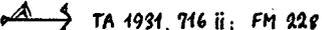
77.  GÁN |  A 7883 *passim*;  FM 248 bis
-  KÁR |  FM 226
79.  GÚ |  A 7809;  A 7837
80.  DUR |  A 22026 i;  TA 1931, 1 A, 1 iv
83.  DAR |  A 7767;  A 7818;  A 7824;  A 7860
84.  GUR |  A 7764;  A 7823;  TA 1931, 130
85.  SI |  A 7767;  A 7795;  A 22034 ii
86.  SU₄ |  TA 1931, 10 A, 13 and 14;  FM 248 bis;  FM 253
87.  SAG |  A 7767;  A 7795;  FM 232
88.  MÁ |  TA 1931, 30 vi;  TA 1931, 12 A, 24;  FM 244
- 88a.  ÛZ |  A 7807;  A 7851 b;  TA 1931, 1 A, 26
89.  DIR |  A 7844;  A 7862;  FM 201 tris
90.  TAB |  A 7779;  A 7875 iii
92.  ŠUM |  A 7788;  A 7822;  A 7888;
-  TA 1931, 12 A, 24
93.  AB |  A 22020;  TA 1932, 7
- 93a.  AB+ÁŠ |  A 7795;  FM 206;  FM 245
95.  MUL |  A 7852;  FM 213
96.  UG |  A 22034 iv;  FM 234

97. AZ A 7764; TA 1931, 31 iii
98. URUDU A 22025; FM 216; FM 246
99. KÁ FM 246
100. UM A 7764; A 7772; A 7827
101. DUB A 7811; A 7862 rev.; A 7864
102. TA A 7816; A 7861 bis
103. I A 7767; TA 1931, 1 A, 34
105. HÉ A 7888; A 22040
107. DUMU A 7789; A 7862 passim; A 7863 passim
108. AD A 7767; A 7822; A 7860 ii
109. ZÉ A 7824; A 7839; TA 1931, 30 vi;
 FM 206
110. IN and A 7772
112. LUGAL A 7816; TA 1931, 6 A, 23
113. EZEN A 7816; TA 1931, 30 iv; FM 231
114. BÁD FM 203; FM 206
115. SUM A 7839; A 7844; A 7852
116. KAS A 22012; A 22039
117. GABA A 22012; FM 248; TA 1931, 716 i

118.  EDIN  A 7875 iii;  A 7892;  FM 246:11;
 FM 248
120.  AM  A 7807;  A 7875 ii;  FM 246:23
122.  BÍ  A 7774;  A 7823;  FM 234;
 FM 246 bis
124.  BÍL  FM 248 bis; A 7877
127.  ŠAM  A 7832; TA 1931, 2
- 128a.  UNUG  TA 1931, 4 A, 31
- 128b.  NINA  TA 1931, 6 A, 23
129.  KUM  A 7788;  A 7800;  A 7846
133.  KAŠ₄  A 22022;  FM 244
134.  IL  TA 1931, 12 A, 3;  A 7824
IL_x  and  TA 1931, 9;  FM 206
135.  DU  A 7797;  A 7824;  FM 258
136.  LAH₄  A 7784;  FM 222
137.  TUM  A 7764;  A 7875 i
- 137b.  ANŠE  A 7807;  A 7851 a and FM 234;
 A 22019;  TA 1931, 1A, 5 *passim*
138.  UŠ  A 7807;  A 7851 a;  TA 1931, 12 A, 1;  FM 220:1

139.  IŠ  A 7772;  A 7823;  A 7862;  FM 252
140.  BI  A 7839;  A 7854; A 7861;  A 7862;
 A 7863
141.  ŠIM  A 7800; TA 1931, 2
- 141a.  BAPPIR  A 7784;  A 7839;
 FM 229201 i bis
142.  KIB  A 22021;  FM 206
143.  NA₄  FM 248 i 19
145.  GAG  A 7844;  TA 1931, 1 A, 15
146.  NI  A 7765;  A 7839
147.  IR  A 7788; A 7816;  A 7865;  TA 1931, 17
- 148a.  AMA  A 7774; FM 210
- 149a.  SILA₄  A 7851 a;  A 7860 i bis
150.  ÛR  A 7765 bis;  A 7885;  FM 201 i, iii
152.  DAG  TA 1931, 30 i; TA 1931, 1 A, 9
153.  PA  A 7797;  TA 1931, 30 x
155.  SIPA  A 7853;  A 7875 ii
156.  IZ  A 7765;  A 7860 iii
158.  BIL  A 7861; TA 1931, 716 ii

- 159a.  GUD  A 7844; A 22030
160.  AL  A 7772;  A 7844; A 7854;
 A 7865
161.  UB  A 7767;  A 7795;  TA 1931, 1
162.  MAR  A 7846;  A 7863
163.  E  A 7774;  A 7862 rev.
164.  DUG  A 7866 *passim*;  A 22025;
 TA 1931, 10 A, 22 *passim*
165.  UKÙ  A 7844 *passim*;  FM 232
166.  LÍL  A 7820; A 22031 y + 5, 6;  FM 201
167.  ŠID  FM 218;  A 7844;  A 7892
- 168a.  ALAL  A 22025 ii
169.  Ú  A 7765;  A 7802;  A 7865 rev.;
 A 7875 iii bis;  FM 220;  TA 1931, 31 ii
170.  GA  A 7765; A 7786; A 7860 ii;  A 7869 ii;
 FM 244
- 170a. GÁR  A 22034 iv bis
171.  ÍL  A 7798;  A 7844 *passim*;
 FM 246;  TA 1931, 1 A, 2 v

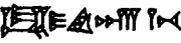
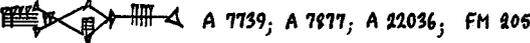
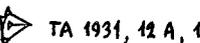
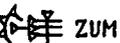
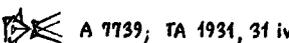
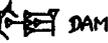
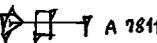
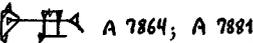
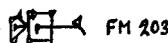
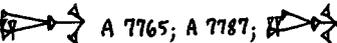
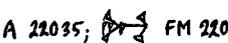
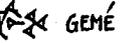
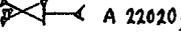
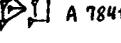
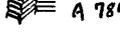
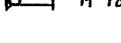
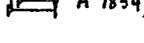
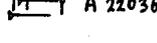
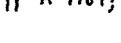
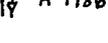
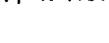
172.  SUKKAL  A 7866;  A 7869 ii
173.  DAN  A 7809;  A 7862 rev.;  A 7865;
 A 22036
174.  É  A 7767;  A 7784 =  A 7832;
 A 7854 tris;  A 7865 bis
176.  GI₄  A 7788;  A 7811;  A 22023
178.  RA  A 7772;  A 7784;  A 7892;  A 7866;
 FM 241:2
180.  LÚ  A 7841;  FM 248
182.  ŠEŠ  TA 1931, 716 ii; FM 228
184.  SAR  A 7862 rev.;  A 7864;  A 7891;  A 7865 rev.;
 A 22034 i
185.  ZAG  A 7782;  A 7844
186.  GÀR  A 7845;  A 7862 rev.;  A 7864;  A 7891
187.  ID  A 7767;  A 7818
190.  SIMUG  A 22020;  FM 213
191.  DA  A 7765;  A 7772;  A 7795
192.  ÁŠ  A 7841;  A 7854;  A 7845;  A 7891
193.  MA  A 7765;  A 7779;  TA 1931, 1 A, 31 tris

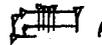
194.  GAL  A 7765;  FM 246
195.  BAR  A 7872
197.  KIR  A 7788;  A 7975 ii, iii
198.  MIR  A 7875 iii;  FM 231;  A 7892
199.  BUR  TA 1931, 30 ii, v;  TA 1931, 1 A, 2 i
200.  SIG₇  A 7875 i
201.  BALAG  A 7841;  A 7892;  A 22026 i;
 TA 1931, 6 A, 3
202.  ŠA  A 7786;  A 7862 rev.;  TA 1931, 2;
 TA 1931, 1 A, 2 vi;  TA 1931, 12 A, 4
203.  ŠU  A 7765;  A 7878 a;  FM 232
-  ŠU.NIGIN  A 7764;  A 7791;  FM 206
205.  KID₇  FM 201 i, ii, iii
207.  LUL  A 7818;  A 22026 iii;  TA 1931, 1 A, 34
210.  GAM  A 7842
211.  KUR  A 7892;  TA 1932, 4
212.  ŠE  A 7764;  FM 230
- 212a.  NISABA  FM 201 i, iii
- 212b.  ŠE.GUD  A 7795;  A 7818

213.  BU  A 7764; TA 1932, 4
214.  UZ  TA 1931, 30 i;  FM 252
216.  MUŠ  FM 231
218.  TE  A 7875 i;  TA 1931, 23 i;  TA 1931, 31 iii bis, 30 ix;
 FM 215;  FM 218;  TA 1931, 1 A, 3
219.  KAR  A 7774
221.  UD  A 7165; A 7818;  A 22013;  TA 1931, 1 A, 16
222.  È  A 7811;  FM 246;  FM 248
223.  WA  A 7767;  A 22028; TA 1931, 31 iv;  TA 1931, 10 A, 14
224.  ŠA  TA 1931, 1 A, 18 tris; TA 1931, 1 A, 26;  FM 246
225.  ÚH  A 22039 ii
- 227a.  NUNUZ  A 7809; A 7842
229.  HI  A 7811; A 7888;  A 7839;  FM 252
234.  AH  A 7765;  A 7861 rev.;  FM 252
235.  KAM  A 7854 tris;  A 7872
236.  IM  A 7784;  A 7816;  A 7832;  A 7856;
 A 7878 a
238.  HAR  A 7767;  A 7772;  A 7784;  A 7856
242.  U  A 7764; A 7861;  A 22022;  FM 215

244.  AB  A 7844:6;  A 22030 *passim*
- 244a.  UTUL  A 7844
248.  MI  A 7841;  A 7860 iv;  A 22022
- 248a.  ŠAKAN  FM 202
249.  GUL  A 7824;  A 22026 i
251.  NIM  and  A 7811
254.  LAM  A 7811;  TA 1931, 11
255.  AMAR  A 7844;  A 7845;  TA 1931, 1 A, 5 *passim*
256.  BAN  FM 201 iii;  TA 1931, 12 A, 18
257.  GIM  FM 248:5
258.  UL  A 7816;  TA 1931, 10 A, 10
259.  GÌR See No. 137b
261.  IGI  A 7786;  TA 1931, 1 A, 16
262.  PÀD  A 7844
263.  AR  A 7739;  A 22023
- 263a.  SIG₅  A 7846;  A 7860 ii;  A 22013;  TA 1931, 14
264.  Û  A 7811;  A 7878 a;  A 7824:5,8
- LIBIR  A 7807;  A 7851 a;  A 22019
266.  DI  A 7786

269.  KI  A 7765
270.  DIN  TA 1931, 6 A, 3 x + ii; 4 rev.
271.  DUN  A 7807, A 7839,  A 7856,  FM 214;
 FM 226; FM 250; cf. also No. 26
272.  KUG  A 7764; FM 241;  A 7839
275.  EŠ  A 7782; TA 1931, 12 A, 16
276.  EŠ₄  A 7811; A 7815; Kh. 1934, 59 i; FM 201, always in EŠ₄-dar
277.  LAL  A 7779; A 7791
280.  KIL  A 22027 i, ii
281.  ZAR  TA 1931, 22
282.  GANAM₄  A 22014; A 22029
283.  GIGĪR  A 7765; A 22027 ii; A 22028 bis; A 22023 passim;
 A 7771 bis
287.  ME  A 7774; FM 206:4
289.  IB  A 7878 a; A 7883;  A 22034 iii;  FM 206
290.  KU  A 7795;  A 7862 bis
TÚG  A 7875 iii; A 22020; FM 244;  FM 241 passim; FM 246
Zì  A 7787;  TA 1932, 4;  A 7791
292.  LU  A 7797;  TA 1931, 1 A, 2 v;  TA 1931, 6 A, 31 bis

294.  KIN |  A 22025;  FM 206 (?)
295.  SÍG |  A 7779;  A 7851 b, A 22025;  TA 1931, 727
- 295a.  ERIN |  A 7800
- 295b.  GUR,7 |  A 7739; A 7877; A 22036; FM 205
- 296a.  KÈS |  A 22031
298.  SAL |  A 7841;  TA 1931, 42 A, 1
299.  ZUM |  A 7739; TA 1931, 31 iv
- ZUM+TÚG  FM 246
300.  NIN |  A 7764;  A 7879
301.  DAM |  A 7811;  A 7864; A 7884;  FM 203
302.  GU |  A 7765; A 7787;  A 22035; FM 220
303.  GEMÉ |  A 7774;  A 7865
- 303a.  NAGAR |  A 22020;  TA 1931, 30 ix;  FM 206
306.  EL |  A 7841
307.  LUM |  A 7807;  A 7841;  A 7888
310.  UR |  A 7815;  A 7854;  A 22036
311.  A |  A 7764;  A 7786
314.  ID |  A 22025; A 22030; A 22027 ;
316.  ZA |  A 7767

317.  HA  A 7818;  A 7876 a; A 22031;  A 22034 i;
 FM 252
320.  SIG  A 7811;  TA 1931, 30 vi;  col. x;  FM 206
321.  UR₄  A 22021 bis
322.  GIN  A 7788;  A 7815, TA 1931, 2;  FM 241
 DU₅  A 7844
323.  GAR  A 7811;  A 7844;  FM 201 i

SIGNS WITH UNCERTAIN READING

- a.  TA 1931, 1 A, 9
- b.  FM 227
- c.  FM 238
- d. RÉC 169  A 22030;  A 22033;  A 22021

