THE ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY
VOLUME 3
D

A. LEO OPPENHEIM, EDITOR-IN-CHARGE
ERICA REINER, ASSOCIATE EDITOR
WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF
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ELIZABETH BOWMAN, ASSISTANT TO THE EDITOR
Foreword

The basic manuscript of this volume was prepared by Mrs. Rivkah Harris, Ph. D., supported by a grant from the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, from the Johnson Fund. Sincere thanks are due to the Society for its interest in philological research. The final checking of the references was done by Ronald F. G. Sweet.

Chicago, Illinois,
March 15, 1958

A. Leo Oppenheim
Provisional List of Bibliographical Abbreviations

The following list of text editions, periodicals, standard publications, etc., is meant to supplement the list of abbreviations contained in von Soden's Grundriss der akkadischen Grammatik p. xviiif. as well as those offered by the Archiv für Orientforschung and the Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. This provisional list will be kept à jour in the subsequent volumes of the CAD until, in Volume 1 (A), a complete list will be published with all bibliographical information.

The present list also contains the titles of the lexical series as prepared for publication by B. Landsberger, or under his supervision, or in collaboration with him.

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<td>A</td>
<td>lexical series á A = nágu</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>tablets in the collections of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abel-Winckler</td>
<td>L. Abel and H. Winckler, Keilschrifttexte zum Gebrauch bei Vorlesungen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acta Or.</td>
<td>Acta Orientalia</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGM</td>
<td>Archiv für Geschichte der Medizin</td>
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<td>Actes du 8e Congrès International des Orientalistes, Section Sémitique (B)</td>
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<td>Ai.</td>
<td>lexical series ki.kal.bi.sê = ana itišu, pub. MSL 1</td>
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<td>An</td>
<td>lexical series An = Anum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrae</td>
<td>W. Andrae, Die Festungswerke von Assur (= WVDOG 23)</td>
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<td>Andrae</td>
<td>W. Andrae, Die Stelenreihen in Assur (= WVDOG 24)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angim</td>
<td>epic Angim dirma, cited from MS. of A. Falkenstein</td>
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<tr>
<td>AnSt</td>
<td>Anatolian Studies</td>
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<td>Antagal</td>
<td>lexical series antagal = šaqû</td>
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<td>AO</td>
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<td>AOS</td>
<td>American Oriental Series</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARMVT</td>
<td>Archives Royales de Mari (texts in transliteration and translation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ArOr</td>
<td>Archiv orientální</td>
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<td>ARU</td>
<td>J. Kohler and A. Ungnad, Assyrische Rechtsurkunden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assur</td>
<td>field numbers of tablets excavated at Assur</td>
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<td>A-tablet</td>
<td>lexical text</td>
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<tr>
<td>Augapfel</td>
<td>J. Augapfel, Babylonische Rechtsurkunden aus der Regierungszeit Artaxerxes I. und Darius II.</td>
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<td>Bab.</td>
<td>Babylonica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balkan Kass. Stud.</td>
<td>K. Balkan, Kassitenstudien (= AOS 37)</td>
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<td>Balkan Letter</td>
<td>K. Balkan, Letter of King Anum-Hirbi of Mana to King Warshama of Kanish</td>
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<td>Barton RISA</td>
<td>K. Balkan, Observations on the Chronological Problems of the Kārum Kanîš</td>
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<td>Bauer Asb.</td>
<td>G. A. Barton, The Royal Inscriptions of Sumer and Akkad</td>
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<td>Belleten</td>
<td>Th. Bauer, Das Inschriftenwerk Assurbanipals</td>
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<td>Bezold Cat.</td>
<td>Türk Tarih Kurumu, Belleten</td>
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<td>Boissier Choix</td>
<td>L. W. King, Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets of the British Museum, Supplement</td>
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<td>Boissier DA</td>
<td>C. Bezd. Babylonisch-assyrisches Glossar</td>
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<td>Bollenriicher</td>
<td>E. Bilgi9, Die einheimischen Apellativa der kappadokischen Texte...</td>
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<td>Bahl Leiden</td>
<td>F. M. T. Bohl, Mededelingen uit de Leidsche verzameling van Spijkerschrift-Inscripties</td>
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<td>Boissier DA</td>
<td>A. Boissier, Choix de textes relatifs à la divination assyro-babylo-</td>
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<td>Borrer Esarh.</td>
<td>A. Boissier, Documents assyriens relatifs aux présages</td>
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<td>BOR</td>
<td>J. Böllnercher, Gebete und Hymnen an Nergal (= LSS 1/6)</td>
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<td>Borger</td>
<td>Babylonian and Oriental Record</td>
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<td>Boson Tavolette</td>
<td>R. Borger, Die Inschriften Assarhaddons Königs von Assyrien (= AFO Beih. 9)</td>
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<td>Boudou Liste</td>
<td>G. Boson, Tavolette cuneiformi sumere...</td>
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<td>R. P. Boudou, Liste de noms géographiques (= Or 36-38)</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>Boyer Contri-</td>
<td>G. Boyer, Contribution à l'histoire juridique de la 1re dynastie babylonienne</td>
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<td>brockelmann</td>
<td>C. Brockelmann, Lexicon syriacum, 2nd ed.</td>
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<td>BSGW</td>
<td>Bericht ... der Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaft</td>
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<td>CAD</td>
<td>The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago</td>
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<td>CBM</td>
<td>tablets in the collections of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia</td>
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<td>CBS</td>
<td>tablets in the collections of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia</td>
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<td>CH</td>
<td>R. F. Harper, The Code of Hammurabi ...</td>
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<td>Chantre</td>
<td>E. Chantre, Recherches archéologiques dans l'Asie occidentale. Mission en Cappadoce 1893-1894</td>
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<td>Christian</td>
<td>Festschrift für Prof. Dr. Viktor Christian</td>
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<td>Chig-Kizilay-</td>
<td>M. Çığ, H. Kizilay (Bozkurt), Die Puzriš-Dagan-Texte (= AASP B 92)</td>
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<td>Kraus Nippur</td>
<td>F. R. Kraus, Altbabylonische Rechtsurkunden aus Nippur</td>
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<td>A. T. Clay, Personal Names from Cuneiform Inscriptions of the Cassite Period (= YOR 1)</td>
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<td>H. F. X. de Clerq, Collection de Clercq, Catalogue ...</td>
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<td>G. Contenau, Contribution à l'historie économique d'Umma</td>
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<td>Contenau Umma</td>
<td>G. Contenau, Umma sous la Dynastie d'Ur</td>
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<td>Corpus of ancient Near Eastern seals</td>
<td>E. Porada, Corpus of ancient Near Eastern seals in North American collections</td>
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<td>CRAI</td>
<td>Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Comptes rendus</td>
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<td>Craig AAT</td>
<td>J. A. Craig, Astrological-Astronomical Texts</td>
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<td>Craig ABRT</td>
<td>J. A. Craig, Assyrian and Babylonian Religious Texts</td>
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<td>Cros Tello</td>
<td>G. Cros, Mission française de Chaldée. Nouvelles fouilles de Tello</td>
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<td>Deimel Fara</td>
<td>A. Deimel, Die Inschriften von Fara (= WVDOD 40, 43, 46)</td>
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<td>Delitzsch AL</td>
<td>E. Delitzsch, Assyrische Lese-stücke, 3rd ed.</td>
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<td>Delitzsch HWB</td>
<td>F. Delitzsch, Assyrisches Handwörterbuch</td>
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<td>Diri</td>
<td>lexical series diri in šišku = (w)atru</td>
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<td>Ea</td>
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<td>EA</td>
<td>J. A. Knudtzon, Die El-Amarna-Tafeln (= VAB 2)</td>
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<td>Eames Collection</td>
<td>E. L. Oppenheim, Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets of the Wilberforce Eames Babylonian Collection in the New York Public Library (= AOS 32)</td>
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<td>Ebeling</td>
<td>E. Ebeling, Die akkadische Gottesbersichtsu-ila ‘Handerhebung’ (= VIO 20)</td>
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<td>Ebeling KMI</td>
<td>E. Ebeling, Keilschrifttexte medizinischen Inhalts</td>
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<td>Ebeling Neu-</td>
<td>E. Ebeling, Neubabylonische Briefe</td>
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<td>bab. Briefe</td>
<td>E. Ebeling, Neubabylonische Briefe aus Urk</td>
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<td>Ebeling Wagenpferde</td>
<td>E. Ebeling, Bruststücke einer mittelassyrischen Vorschriften-sammlung für die Akklimatisierung und Training von Wagenpferden (= VIO 7)</td>
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<td>Eilers Beamten-</td>
<td>W. Eilers, Iranische Beamten-namen in der keilschriftlichen Überlieferung (= Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes 29/2)</td>
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<td>Eilers Gesell-</td>
<td>W. Eilers, Gesellschaftsformen im altbabylonischen Recht</td>
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<td>schaftsformen</td>
<td>Emsal Voc. lexical series dimmer = dingir = itu, pub. MSL 4 3-44</td>
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<td>Erimhuš</td>
<td>lexical series erimhuš = anantu</td>
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<td>Erimhuš Bogh.</td>
<td>Boghazkeui version of Erimhuš see Goetze LE</td>
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<td>Eshnumma Code Evetts Ev.-M.</td>
<td>Evil-Merodach (texts pub. by B. T. A. Evetts)</td>
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<td>Evetts Lab.</td>
<td>Laborosoarchod (texts pub. by B. T. A. Evetts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evetts Né-</td>
<td>Nerigissar (texts pub. by B. T. A. Evetts)</td>
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| Falkenstein | A. Falkenstein, Die neusumerischen Gerichtsurkunden (= Bayerische Akad. der Wissen-
Provisional List of Bibliographical Abbreviations

Falkenstein A. Falkenstein, Die Haupttypen der sumerischen Beschworung (= LSS NF 1)
Frankena R. Frankena, Täktulu de saerale Maahtijd in het assyrische Ritueel
Friedrich J. Friedrich, Hethitisches Wörterbuch...
Gadd Early C. J. Gadd, The Early Dynasties of Sumer and Akkad
Gautier Dilbat J. E. Gautier, Archives d’une famille de Dilbat ...
Geld Oaic I. J. Geld, Old Akkadian Inscriptions in the Chicago Natural History Museum
de Genouillac H. de Genouillac, Premières recherches archéologiques à Kich
de Genouillac H. de Genouillac, La trouvaille de Dréchem
Gilg. Gilgâmes epic, cited from Thompson Gilg.
Goetze LE A. Goetze, The Laws of Eshmunna (= AASSR 31)
Golenischeff V. S. Golenischeff, Vingt-quatre tablettes cappadociennes ...
Gordon Smith C. H. Gordon, Smith College Tablets ... (= Smith College Studies in History, Vol. 38)
Gossmann Era P. F. Gossmann, Des Era-Epos
Grant Bus. Doc. E. Grant, Babylonian Business Documents in the Istituto Biblico, Rome
Grant Smith College E. Grant, Cuneiform Documents in the Smith College Library
Gray Samaa C. D. Gray, The Samaa Religious Texts ...
Guest Notes on Plants in Iraq E. Guest, Notes on Plants and Plant Products in their Colloquial Names in Iraq
Guest Notes on Trees E. Guest, Notes on Trees and Shrubs for Lower Iraq
Hallo Royal Titles W. W. Hallo, Early Mesopotamian Royal Titles (= AOS 43)
Haupt P. Haupt, Das babylonische Recht
Havemeyer Nimrodpos E. Grant ed., The Havemeyer Symposium on Archaeology and the Bible
Herzfeld API E. Herzfeld, Altpersische Inschriften
Hewett Anniversary ed., So Live the Works of Men: seventieth anniversary volume honoring Edgar Lee Hewett
Hg. lexical series har.gud = imrâ = balû
Hilprecht H. V. Hilprecht, The Earliest Version of the Babylonian Deluge Story and the Temple Library of Nippur
Holma H. Holma, Kleine Beiträge zum assyrischen Lexikon
Holma Körperteile H. Holma, Die Namen der Körperteile im Assyrisch-Babylonischen
Holma Quittulu H. Holma, Die assyrisch-babylonischen Personennamen der Form Quittulu ...
Holma Weitere Beiträge zum assyrischen Lexikon
Hrozný Codo F. Hrozný, Code hittite provenant de l’Asie Mineure
Hrozný Getreide F. Hrozný, Das Getreide im alten babylonien ...
Hrozný Kultepe F. Hrozný, Inscriptions cunéiformes du Kultepe (= Monogr. ArOr 14)
Hussey Sumerian Tablets M. A. Hussey, Sumerian Tablets in the Harvard Semitic Museum (= HSS 1 and 2)
IB tablets in the Istituto Biblico, Rome
IBoT Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzeerinde Bulunan Bulgazköy Tableti ler
Idu Israel Exploration Journal
IEJ Indogermanische Forschungen
Igittu tablets in the collections of the Iraq Museum, Baghdad
Imsidda see Erimhus
Istanbul tablets in the collections of the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul
### Provisional List of Bibliographical Abbreviations

- **Izbu Comm.** commentary to the series *summa izbu*, cited from MS. of B. Landsberger
- **Izi** lexical series *izi* – *izatu*
- **Izi Bogh.** Boghazkeui version of *Izi*
- **Jacobsen T.** Jacobsen, Cuneiform Texts in the National Museum, Copenhagen
- **Jastrow Dict. M.** Jastrow, Dictionary of the Targumim ...
- **JEN** Joint Expedition with the Iraq Museum at Nuzi
- **JENu** Joint Expedition with the Iraq Museum at Nuzi, unpub.
- **Jestin R.** Jestin, Tablettes sumériennes de Suruppak ...
- **Kagal** lexical series *kagal* – *abullu*
- **Kent Old R. G.** Kent, Old Persian ...
- **Ker Porter R.** Ker Porter, Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, ancient Babylonia, etc ...
- **Kh.** tablets from Khafadje in the collections of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago
- **King Chron. L. W.** King, Chronicles Concerning Early Babylonian Kings ...
- **King Hittite Texts L. W. King,** Hittite Texts in the British Museum and Related Texts, copied by T. G. Pinches and J. N. Strassmaier, prepared for publication by A. J. Sachs, with the cooperation of J. Schaumberger
- **Kish** tablets in the collections of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
- **Knudtzon J. A.** Knudtzon, Assyrische Gebete an den Sonnengott ...
- **Kocher F.** Kocher, Keilschrifttexte zur assyrisch-babylonischen Drogen- und Pflanzenkunde (= VIO 28)
- **Koschaker Bûrgerschaftsrecht P. Koschaker,** Babylonisch-assyrisches Bûrgerschaftsrecht
- **Koschaker Griech. Rechtssurk.** Koschaker, Über einige griechische Rechtsurkunden aus den östlichen Randgebieten des Heiligen Labyrinth (in MS.)
- **Koschaker NIRA P. Koschaker,** Neue Keilschriftliche Rechtsurkunden aus der el-Amarna-Zeit
- **Kramer Enmerkar and the Lord of Aratta S. N. Kramer,** Enmerkar and the Lord of Aratta
- **Kramer S. N.** Kramer, Lamentation over the Destruction of Ur (= AS 12)
- **Kramer SLTN S. N. Kramer,** Sumerician Literary Texts from Nippur (= AASOR 23)
- **Kraus Texte F. R. Kraus,** Texte zur babylonischen Physiognomatik (= AF 562)
- **KT Blanckertz** J. Lewy, Die Kûlêpetexte der Sammlung Blanckertz ...
- **KT Hahn** J. Lewy, Die Kûlêpetexte der Sammlung Hahn ...
- **Küchler Beitr. F. Küchler,** Beiträge zur Kenntnis der assyrisch-babylonischen Medicin ...
- **Labat TDP R. Labat,** Traité akkadien de diagnostics et pronostics médicaux
- **Külêpe** unpublished tablets from Külêpe
- **Lajard Culte J. B. F. Lajard,** Recherches sur le culte ... de Vénus ...
- **Lambert Bab. Wisdom Lit.** W. G. Lambert, Babylonian Wisdom Literature (in MS.)
- **Lambert Mar-duk's Address to the Demons B. Landsberger Fauna** B. Landsberger, Die Fauna des alten Mesopotamiens ...
- **Landsberger-Jacobson Georgica** B. Landsberger and T. Jacobsen, Georgica (in MS.)
- **Langdon BL** S. Langdon, Babylonian Liturgies
- **Langdon Creation** S. Langdon, The Babylonian Epic of Creation
- **Langdon Lamentation** S. Langdon, Babylonian Liturgies
- **Langdon Menologies** S. Langdon, Babylonian Menologies ...
- **Langdon Tammuz and Ishtar** S. Langdon, Tammuz and Ishtar
- **Lautner Personennichte** J. G. Lautner, Altbabylonische Personennichte und Erntearbeiten ...
- **Layard** A. H. Layard, Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character ...
- **Layard Discoveries** A. H. Layard, Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon ...
- **Le Gae Asn.** J. G. Lautner, Altbabylonische Personennichte und Erntearbeiten ...
- **Le Gae TRU** J. G. Lautner, Altbabylonische Personennichte und Erntearbeiten ...
- **Le Gae, Les Inscriptions d'Assur-nasir-aplu III** A. H. Layard, Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon ...
- **Le Gae, Les Inscriptions d'Assur-nasir-aplu III** A. H. Layard, Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon ...
- **Le Gae Asn.** A. H. Layard, Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon ...
- **Legrain TRU** T. G. Pinches and J. N. Strassmaier, prepared for publication by A. J. Sachs, with the cooperation of J. Schaumberger
- **Legrain TRU** T. G. Pinches and J. N. Strassmaier, prepared for publication by A. J. Sachs, with the cooperation of J. Schaumberger
- **Le Gae Asn.** A. H. Layard, Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon ...
- **Le Gae, Les Inscriptions d'Assur-nasir-aplu III** A. H. Layard, Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon ...
- **Le Gae, Les Inscriptions d'Assur-nasir-aplu III** A. H. Layard, Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon ...
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<td>LKA</td>
<td>E. Ebeling, Literarische Keilschrifttexte aus Assur</td>
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<td>Low Flora</td>
<td>I. Löw, Die Flora der Juden</td>
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<td>Lu</td>
<td>lexical series lu = ša (formerly called lu = amelu)</td>
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<td>Lugale</td>
<td>epic Lugale u melambi nergal, cited from MS. of A. Falkenstein</td>
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<td>Lyon Sar.</td>
<td>D. G. Lyon, Keilschrifttexte Sargons'...</td>
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<td>MAD</td>
<td>Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary</td>
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<td>MAH</td>
<td>tablets in the collection of the Museum d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva</td>
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<td>MDP</td>
<td>Memoires de la Delegation en Perse</td>
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<td>Meissner BAP</td>
<td>B. Meissner, Beiträge zum altbabylonischen Privatrecht</td>
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<td>Meissner BAW</td>
<td>B. Meissner, Beiträge zum assyrischen Wörterbuch (= AS 1 and 4)</td>
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<td>Meissner BuA</td>
<td>B. Meissner, Babylonien und Assyrien</td>
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<td>Meissner-Rost</td>
<td>B. Meissner and P. Rost, Die Bauinschriften Sanheribs</td>
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<td>Meissner Supp.</td>
<td>B. Meissner, Supplement zu den assyrischen Wörterbüchern</td>
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<td>Mél. Dussaud</td>
<td>Mélanges syriens offerts à M. René Dussaud</td>
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<td>MLC</td>
<td>tablets in the collections of the library of J. Pierpont Morgan</td>
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<td>Moldenke</td>
<td>A. B. Moldenke, Babylonian Contract Tablets in the Metropolitan Museum of Art</td>
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<td>Moore Michigan Coll.</td>
<td>E. W. Moore, Neo-Babylonian Documents in the University of Michigan Collection</td>
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<td>Moran Temple Lists</td>
<td>W. L. Moran, Sumero-Akkadian Temple Lists (in MS.)</td>
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<td>MRS</td>
<td>Mission de Ras Shamra</td>
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<td>N.</td>
<td>tablets in the collections of the University Museum of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia</td>
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<td>Nabnitu</td>
<td>lexical series šig₂₃ alam = nabnitu</td>
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<td>NBC</td>
<td>tablets in the Babylonian Collection, Yale University Library</td>
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<td>NBGT</td>
<td>Neo-Babylonian Grammatical Texts, pub. MSL 4 129–178</td>
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<td>Nbk.</td>
<td>Nebuchadnezzar (texts published by J. N. Strassmaier)</td>
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<td>Nbn.</td>
<td>Nabonidus (texts pub. by J. N. Strassmaier)</td>
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<td>ND</td>
<td>tablets excavated at Nimrud (Kalhu)</td>
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<td>Neugebauer ACT</td>
<td>O. Neugebauer, Astronomical Cuneiform Texts</td>
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<td>Ni</td>
<td>tablets excavated at Nippur, in the collections of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia</td>
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<td>Nies UDT</td>
<td>J. B. Nies, Ur Dynasty Tablets</td>
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| Nikolski | M. V. Nikolski, Dokumente kohziasistvennoi otchetnosti ...
| Nötscher Ellil | F. Notscher, Ellil in Sumer und Akkad |
| NT | field numbers of tablets excavated at Nippur by the Oriental Institute and other institutions |
| OBGT | Old Babylonian Grammatical Texts, pub. MSL 4 47–128 |
| OB Lu | Old Babylonian version of Lu |
| OECT | Oxford Editions of Cuneiform Texts |
| Oppenheim Beer | L. F. Hartman and A. L. Oppenheim, On Beer and Brewing Techniques in Ancient Mesopotamia... (= JAOS Supp. 10) |
| Oppenheim Mietrecht | L. Oppenheim, Untersuchungen zum babylonischen Mietrecht (= WZKM Beiheft 2) |
| Oppert-Ménant Doc. jur. | J. Oppert et J. Ménant, Documents juridiques de l'Assyrie |
| Pallis Akitu | S. A. Pallis, The Babylonian Akitu Festival |
| Peiser Urkunden | F. E. Peiser, Urkunden aus der Zeit der 3. babylonischen Dynastie |
| Peiser Verträge des Berliner Museums | F. E. Peiser, Babylonische Verträge des Berliner Museums... |
| Perry Sin | E. G. Perry, Hymnen und Gebete an Sin |
| Photo. Ass. | field photographs of tablets excavated at Assur |
| Photo. Konst. | field photographs of tablets excavated at Assur |
| Piepkorn Ash. | A. C. Piepkorn, Historical Prism Inscriptions of Ashurbanipal (= AS 5) |
| Pinches | T. G. Pinches, The Amhurst Tablets... |
| Pinches Amhurst Coll. | T. G. Pinches, The Babylonian Tablets of the Benares Collection |
| Pinches Berens Coll. | T. G. Pinches, Inscribed Babylonian Tablets in the possession of Sir Henry Peek |
| Pinches Peck | T. G. Pinches, Inscribed Babylonian Tablets in the possession of Sir Henry Peek |
| Pritchard ANET | see Diri |
| Proto-Diri | see Ea; pub. MSL 2 35–94 |
| Proto-Ea | see Izi |
| Proto-Izi | see Lu |
| Proto-Lu | Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine |
| RAcc. | F. Thureau-Dangin, Rituels accadiens |
| Ranke PN | H. Ranke, Early Babylonian Personal Names |
### Provisional List of Bibliographical Abbreviations

| Recip. Ea | lexical series “Reciprocal Ea” |
| Reiner Lipšür | E. Reiner, Lipšür-Litanies (= JNES 15 129ff.) |
| Litanies | Revue des études sémitiques |
| RÉS | A. P. Riffin, Staro-Vavilonskie juridicheskie i administrativnye dokumenty v sobraniiakh SSSR |
| Riftin | tablets in the collections of the British Museum |
| ROM | tablets in the collections of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto |
| Rost. Tlg. III | P. Rost, Die Keilschrifttexte Tiglat-Pileser III ... |
| RS | field numbers of tablets excavated at Ras Shamra |
| RTC | F. Thureau-Dangin, Recueil de tablettes chaldéennes |
| SAKI | F. Thureau-Dangin, Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsnamen inschriften (= VAB 1) |
| Sa Voc. | lexical series Syllabary A Vocabulary, pub. MSL 3 61-87 |
| Sa | lexical series Syllabary B, pub. MSL 3 96-123 and 132-153 |
| Scheil Sippar | V. Scheil, Une saison de fouilles à Sippar |
| Scheil Tn. II | V. Scheil, Annales de Tukulti-Ninip II ... |
| Schneider | N. Schneider, Die Götternamen von Ur III (= AnOr 19) |
| Schneider Zeitbestimmungen | N. Schneider, Die Zeitbestimmungen der Wirtschaftsurkunden von Ur III (= AnOr 13) |
| Sellin Ta’a’annek | E. Sellin, Tell Ta’a’annek ... |
| Si | field numbers of tablets excavated at Sippar |
| Shileiko | V. K. Shileiko, Dokumenty iz Gil-tepe |
| Silbenvokular | lexical series |
| SLB | Studia ad Tabulas Cuneiformas a F. M. Th. de Liagre Bohl Pertinentia |
| Sm. | tablets in the collections of the British Museum |
| S. A. Smith | S. A. Smith, Miscellaneous Assyrian Texts of the British Museum |
| Misc. Assy. Texts | S. Smith, The Statue of Idri-mi |
| Smith Idrimi | S. Smith, The first Campaign of Sennacherib ... |
| Smith Senm. | tablets excavated at Nuzi, in the Semitic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge |
| SMN | W. von Soden, Grundriss der akkadischen Grammatik (= AnOr 33) |
| von Soden | W. von Soden, Das akkadische Syllabar (= AnOr 27) |
| GAG | F. Sommer and A. Falkenstein, Die hethitisch-akkadische Bilingue des Ḫatušila I |
| von Soden Syllabar | Thomas, On the Chemistry of the Ancient Assyrians |
| Sommer- Falkenstein | Thomas, A Dictionary of Assyrian Botany |
| Bil. | Thomas, A Dictionary of Assyrian Chemistry and Geology |
| Spielers Recueil | L. Spielers, Recueil des Inscriptions de l'Asie antérieure des Musées royaux du cinquantenaire à Bruxelles |
| SSB Erg. | F. X. Kugler and J. Schaumberger, Sternkunde und Stern-dienst in Babylon, Ergänzungen ... |
| Stamm Namengebung | J. J. Stamm, Die akkadische Namengebung (= MVAG 44) |
| Starr Nuzi | R. F. S. Starr, Nuzi. Report on the excavations at Yorga Tepa ... |
| Streck Asb. | M. Streck, Assurbanipal ... (= VAB 7) |
| Studia Mariana | O. R. Gurney and J. J. Finkelstein, The Sultantepe Tablets I |
| Studia Orientalia Ioanni Pedersen DiCata | (= Documenta et monumenta orientalis antiqui 4) |
| Sultantepe | field numbers of tablets excavated at Sultantepe |
| Tablet Funck | Ankara Universitesi Dil ve Tarih Coğrafya Fakültesi Sumeroloji araçtırmaları, 1940-41 |
| Šurpu | E. Reiner, Šurpu (AfO Beihft 11) Symbolae P. Kochschan dedicae |
| Symb. Ko- schaker | E. Szlechter, Tabelltes Juridiques de la 1re Dynastie de Babylone tablets in the collections of the Staatliche Museen, Berlin |
| Szlechter | Tablettes Juridiques de la Ire Dynastie de Babylone |
| Tallqvist APN | K. Tallqvist, Assyrian Personal Names |
| Tallqvist | K. Tallqvist, Akkadische Götterepitheta (= StOr 7) |
| Tallqvist Maqlu | K. Tallqvist, Die assyrische Be- schwörungsserie Maqlu |
| Tallqvist NBN | K. Tallqvist, Neubabylonisches Namenbuch ... |
| Tell Asmar | tablets excavated at Tell Asmar, in the collections of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago |
| Tell Halaf | J. Friedrich et al., Die Inschriften von Tell Halaf (= AO Beihft 6) |
| Th. | tablets in the collections of the British Museum |
| Thompson AH | R. C. Thompson, The Assyrian Herbal |
| Thompson | R. C. Thompson, On the Chemistry of the Ancient Assyrians |
| Thompson Chem. | R. C. Thompson, A Dictionary of Assyrian Botany |
| Thompson DAB | R. C. Thompson, A Dictionary of Assyrian Chemistry and Geology |
Provisional List of Bibliographical Abbreviations

Thompson R. C. Thompson, The Prisms of Esarhaddon and of Ashurbanipal...

Thompson R. C. Thompson, The Epic of Gilgamesh

Thompson Rep. R. C. Thompson, The Reports of the Magicians and Astrologers...

Thureau-Dangin F. Thureau-Dangin, M. Dunand Til-Barsib et al., Til-Barsib

Tn.-Epic Tabulae cuneiformae a F. M. Th. de Liagre Bohl collectae

TuM Texte und Materialien der Frau Prof. Hilprecht Collection of Babylonian Antiquities

Unger Babylon E. Unger, Babylon, die heilige Stadt...

Unger Bel-Harran-beli-ussur E. Unger, Bel-Harran-beli-ussur

Unger Relief-stele E. Unger, Reliefsstele Adadnirari III, aus Saba' a und Semi-ranis

Ungnad NRV A. Ungnad, Neubabylonische Rechts- und Verwaltungsurkunden. Glossar

Uruanna pharmacological series uruanna: maškal

VAT tablets in the collections of the Staatliche Museen, Berlin

VIO Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Orientforschung, Berlin

Virolleaud Ch. Virolleaud, La légende phénicienne de Daniel

Virolleaud Ch. Virolleaud, Fragments de textes divinatoires assyriens du Musée Britannique

Walther Gerichtswesen

Ward Seals

Warka field numbers of tablets excavated at Warka


Winckler AOF Winckler, Altorientalische Forschungen

Winckler Sammlung des Keilschrifttexten

Winckler Sar. Winckler, Die Keilschrifttexte der Sargons...

Wiseman Alalakh Tablets

Wiseman Chron. D. J. Wiseman, The Alalakh Tablets

Wiseman Treaties YBC

Ylvisaker Grammatik

Zimmern H. Zimmern, Akkadische Fremdwörter ... 2nd. ed.

Zimmern Istar und Saltu... H. Zimmern, Istar und Saltu...

Zimmern Neujahrsfest

H. Zimmern, Zum babylonischen Neujahrsfest (BSGW Phil.-hist. Kl. 58/3), Zweiter Beiträg (ibid. 70/5)

Other Abbreviations

acc. accusative
adj. adjective
adm. administrative
Adn. Adad-nirari
adv. adverb
Akk. Akkadian
Alu Summa alu
apod. apodosis
app. appendix
Asb. Assurbanipal
Ass. Assur-nāṣir-apli II
Assyrian astrological (texts)
Babylonian bilingual (texts)
Bogh. Boghazkeui

bus. business
Camb. Cambyses
chem. chemical (texts)
coll. collation, collated
col. column
comm. commentary (texts)
conj. conjunction
corr. corresponding
Cyr. Cyrus
Dar. Darius
dat. dative
dem. denominative
det. diagnostic (texts)
DN divine name
dupl. duplicate
### Provisional List of Bibliographical Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>EA</td>
<td>El-Amarna</td>
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<tr>
<td>econ.</td>
<td>economic (texts)</td>
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<td>Izbu</td>
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<td>lament.</td>
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<td>leg.</td>
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<td>let.</td>
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<td>literally, literary (texts)</td>
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<td>log.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ludlul</td>
<td>Lugal bēl nēmeqi</td>
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<td>lw.</td>
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<td>(texts)</td>
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<td>MN</td>
<td>month name</td>
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<td>Old Babylonian</td>
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<td>occ.</td>
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<td>opp.</td>
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<td>orig.</td>
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<td>pl. tantum</td>
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<td>personal name</td>
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<td>prep.</td>
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<td>West Semitic</td>
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<td>x</td>
<td>number not transliterated</td>
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<td>x</td>
<td>illegible sign in Akk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>illegible sign in Sum.</td>
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xiv
da'amu v.; to become dark; OB*; I id'im — id'am — da'am, I/2; cf. da'mu adj., da'ummatu, da'ummiš, da'ummu, du'ummiš, du'ummu.


[SUMMA ... i] da-aḫ-ḫu-mu LKU 105 r. ii 6 (OB astrol.); id-ḫi-im šamšu the sun darkened RA 45 174:62 (OB lit.); [um]šu utek kilu šumâ id-da-['u-mu] the day darkened for him, the sky became dark RA 35 23:15 (OB Epic of Zu) (= RA 46 96:76).

da'ānate adv.; forcibly; NA*; cf. danānu.

da'ānu see danānu s., danānu v.
da'āpu v.; to push, press, knock over; NA, SB; I id'ip — ida'ip — imp. di'ip, I/2 iddi'ip, II.

a) da'āpu: išātu tašarrap [adî x x]-ni ina muterrî 3-šu ta-da'-i-p you light a fire, you stoke it three times with the poker ZA 36 188 § 6:15 (SB chem.); irši id-i-pu esenšēria ikz-pupu they (the sorcerers) have compressed my chest, bent my spine Maqû i 98, cf. irši id'-i-pu libbi annišu PBS 1/2 133:17 + PBS 10/2 18:16, also irta id-i-pu (var. id-i-pu) KAR 80 r. 32, var. from RA 26 41 r. 7; išûtis nušu kakkê la mahra (for la maḫâr) da-a-i-pu (var. da-a-a-i-pu) zaši they gave him irresistible weapons that overthrow the enemy En. el. IV 30, cf. ananta da-a-a-i-pat kala mutestendi battle (personified) that overthrows all those conforming with each other ibid. IV 56; da-i-pu gârêšu (the king) who overwhelsms his enemies PSBA 18 188:2 (Tigl. III); ša ṭyppu annišu i-da'-i-ip-ú[ni] who knocks this stela down Goetze, ZA 39 105f. (Kélišk Bil.); maqqē ina muḫḫi kinüni ugammar 2 GUD.

NITA.[MEŠ ...] ša īšēn libbašu ina biṭānuššu i-da'-i-pu he completes the sacrifices (by placing the meat) upon the brazier, [he ...]

b) du'upu: as to the patient whose nose bleeds (continuously) ḫuḫḫu ammûte ina la mudānûte inaššu ina muḫḫi ūḥnāḫetu ša appi ummušu ūḥnāḫatu ú-da-ú-pu iššu pini damē usšiṇi pi naḫiši liššunu šuru ikassir damē ikkališu they (the other physicians), due to their lack of skill, are placing these tampons (too) high on the cartilage, and they are pressing on the cartilage of the nose, (and that is) why the blood (still) flows — let them put (the tampons) in the opening of the nostrils, then the breath will be stopped and the blood stanched ABL 108 r. 12 (NA).

For etym., see Zimmern, BBR 174 n. 3, also Weidner, Tell Halaf p. 15.
da'atu see di'atu.
dababābu s.; case; OB*; cf. dabābu.

aššum dibbāt šamaššammi ša awûlum mu' iri šū bāb ekallim ... arki inanna da-ba-bu ša šu ikkatikkuššu ... aršišu ša Bûšu akkanimma da-ba-ba-ba šamaššammi šunûti liškamis I have already written you twice) about settling the matter of the sesame of the honorable leader of the palace personnel
dababtu

afterwards the case will become too serious for you — come quickly to Babylon so that the case of this sesame may be settled TCL 18 104:12 and 17 (let.). Possible scribal error for da-ba-bu-um.

von Soden GAG § 55 r. 34.

dababtu s.; 1. word, 2. faculty of speech; SB; cf. dabābū.

1. word: da-ba-bi (var. da-bab) suurrāte idbusba he spoke false words Streck Asb. 12 i 120, cf. ša da-ba-ab-ti sarrātā [išpura] Lie Sar. 79.

2. faculty of speech: [ana . . . ] da-ba-ab-ta-šu tu-n(r)’-ri in order to recover his faculty of speech AMT 24,1:4.

dabābū (dabibu, dabubu) s.; 1. speech, words, 2. statement, report, rumor, wording, 3. agreement, 4. plea, complaint, lawsuit; from OB on; da-bi-bi Nbk. 52:6 and dabu-ub-um PBS 7 75:11 (OB); wr. syll. and KAKA; cf. dabābū.

[z]i-ik-r[u], a[t-m]u-u = da-ba-bu 5a belija liltemmi I a 16, see Or. NS 18 35.

dababtu

and PBS 1/2 36:8, also ša da-ba-bi annē šābi epšete anniṭe diqte (said of the king) ABL 358:18 (NA); ša anāku da-ba-bu šābu atta-naddanakka I, who always gave you (the ability to) speak well Craig ABRT 1 5:11 (NA oracle); mushāšī kitīti nāšī išguru da-ba-ba he who brings justice, eradicates corrupt speech En. el. VII 39, cf. šārku ana amēlātī išguru da-ba-ba ZA 43 70:279 (Theodicy); ša . . . da-ba-ab tušši nullāti tiṣpurā šapṭāšu whose lips are . . . with malicious and unseemly words TCL 3 93 (Sar.), cf. da-bab surrāte ittiša idbusbaa Streck Asb. 70 viii 68, cf. also Winckler Sar. pl. 44 D 29, also da-bab la kitīte idbusbaa ittišun Streck Asb. 28 iii 84; ša išmuṭu da-ba-bi kinu (in broken context) Streck Asb. 208:11; išbaka lu ḫaddī da-ba-bu la danqu šarru bēli ta muḫḫi lībbišu [luš][ē]li be pleased, may the king, my lord, banish any unpleasant thought from his heart ABL 870 r. 7 (NA); [...] la danqu da-ba-ba-la [la]jābu ina muḫḫi PN this ungodly [...] evil plot against Assurbanipal ABL 1239:16 (NA).

2. statement, report, rumor, wording—

a) statement, report: da-ba-ab-šu anniam ša ina umīšu id-šu-bu PN u 6 šābi . . . ša da-ba-ba-am anniam ina šapṭāšu šimā . . . PN2 da-ba-ba-am šu’atu ana PN3 šīpār Siḫi ubām . . . ištu da-ba-bu ša ina puḫri ubtirru . . . ištu ina bit DN da-ba-ba annia ukinnu this statement (i.e., the promissory oath) that he made at that time, PN and six persons who had heard this statement from his own lips took this statement to PN2, the governor of GN, and after this statement had been testified to in the assembly and after they had confirmed by oath this statement in the temple of DN CT 4 1:13, 15, 21 and 23, cf. ibid. 41ff. (OB let.); [kī] . . . itti PN ša da-ba-bi idbubu šandīšu ittišuna as he lay down for the second time beside PN, who had made the (first dream) report JAOJS 38 82:6 (MB); 2 maqṭaṭe . . . ittuqṭuna . . . da-ba-bu ina pišunu i大巴ši two deserters have come over to us and they have a report to make ABL 434 r. 22, cf. summa i大巴ši da-ba-bu ina pišu ibid. r. 8, also da-ba-ba ina pišu i大巴ši ABL 49 r. 19 (all NA); da-ba-ab-šu ina lībbī uznija šā his report is still on my mind ABL 633 r. 31,
dabābu

whoever brings a suit or complaint in the future against PN or his sons ABL 609:13, cf. ša dēnu da-ba-ab-šu itti PN ubta’u[ni] ADD 384 r. 1, also (wr. KA,KA-bu) ibid. 318 r. 3, and (wt. KA,KA,MEŠ) ibid. 308 r. 3 (all NA), cf. also ša dēnu u da-ba-ba ... itlešu u-[z]-ni KAJ 8:11 (MA); šumma PN PN₂ la ipallāḥ balu dēni u da-ba-bi uqallādu ana kaspi i-din-šu if PN does not respect PN₂ (the adoptive father), he (PN₂) may shave him (as a slave) and sell him without due process of law KAJ 6:21 (MA); zīṣa egli u da-ba-bu jānu there shall be no (re)division of the field or reclamation JEN 570:16.

c) in NB: ša la dīni u da-bi-bi without (further) court decision or lawsuit Nbk. 52:6.

d) in lit.: izzīsānimma ilā rabātī šīmā da-ba-ba ... dīni dīna stand by me, great gods, hear my plea, decide my case! Maqlu 71:2, var. from dupl. LKA 104:13 (SB inc.).

Oppenheim, JAOS 61 282.

dabābu in bēl dabābi (bēliti dabābi) s.; adversary (in court); MB, SB, NA, NB; wr. syll. and EN (NIN) KA,KA; cf. dabābu.

a) referring to an adversary in court: 17 šurinnāti ... lu en da-ba-bi dābbī may (these) 17 emblems be the opponents of him who brings suit (against the grant) MDP 2 pl. 17 iv 31 (MB kudurru); itti be-el da-ba-bi-šu ana muḫḫiṣa šūbālaššu send (PN) to me together with his adversary BE 17 75:21 (MB royal lett.), cf. PN ša da-ba-ab ... itti PN₂ [i-dubbu] ibid. 6f.;; ana pān be-el da-ba-bi-ia ludgul I shall wait for my adversary (to sue me) KAR 96:35 (SB wisdom), cf. the parallel: be-lu di-ni-ka SBH p. 143:6; adi anāku ša EN KA,KA-ia NENNI A NENNI aṭṭarrā lēssu a-ni-it-ti-pu liššu until I strike the cheek, tear out(?) the tongue of so-and-so, son of so-and-so, my adversary KAR 71 r. 3 (rit.); liššuḫra EN KA,KA-ia may my adversary be reconciled with me KAR 71:10, cf. liššaḥir EN KA,KA-ia] in dupl. LKA 104:21; nu en da-ba-ba ša itti teppan you make a figurine of (your) adversary out of clay VAT 36:7 (unpub., inc.,
dabābu

courtesy Köcher), cf. ina muḫḫi EN KA-šu izzazzu ibid. 18; minmūšu mala taššī tir-rima inaššu šatammu ana LÙ EN da-ba-[bi-ka] la itā[r] give him back whatever you have taken away lest the šatammu-official become your opponent in court BIN I 73:31 (NB let.), cf. ana EN da-ba-ba-ia la ta-ta-ri (text -šu) CT 22 105:36 (NB let.).

b) referring to an enemy in general: EN KA.KA.MU u NIN KA.KA.MU (preceded by bēl/bēlīt dīniya, bēl/bēlīt amatiya) Maqiu II 47, also ibid. I 84, cf. PBS 1/2 133:3, and dupl. Tallqvist Maqiu pl. 95:25, cf. also PBS 1/2 121:8; adī māti bēlī EN.MEŠ da-ba-bi-ia nikilmuwinni ma how long, O my lady, shall my enemies look upon me with evil intent? STC pl. 76:68 (SB lit.); ša la šālimu ittiya idabbub ana LÙ EN da-ba-bi-šu atārī I shall become the enemy of him who speaks untrue (words) to me YOS 3 6:24 (NB royal let.); lībbā amēlī ša itti EN da-ba-bi-šu ḫarrāna illaku lībbāku ḫarrāna ittiya tattallak like a man who travels with his enemy, like such a man you traveled with me CT 22 144:6 (NB let.); salī ana lībbī LÙ.EN.MEŠ da-ba-bu ša šarrī bēlījā ittalaka feuds have arisen among the enemies of the king, my lord ABL 1457 r. 2 (NB); itti EN da-ba-bi-ia tattaszižzu (pl.) have sided with my adversary ABL 301 r. 8, cf. LÙ EN da-ba-bi-ia (in broken context) ABL 1207:5, ša EN da-ba-bi-ka ḏākma ABL 1326:12 (all NB), also EN da-ba-bi-ia (in broken context) ABL 1167 r. 6 (NA).

c) as a term of abuse: EN da-ba-bi-ia ša zenū mudakkal šu bālītu [...] my adversary who is angry (with me), this instigator(?) is alive and [...] AFO 10 5:8 (MB let.), see Landsberger, ibid. p. 143; mārē ša PN DUMU.MEŠ EN da-ba-ba DUMU.MEŠ mušamūdu (these) sons of PN, trouble- and mischief-makers ABL 326:4 (NB), cf. šūbe agannātu ul bēlē ṭābīt šunu EN.MEŠ da-ba-ba šunu these people are not friends, they are enemies ibid. r. 11.

Zimmern Fremdw. 24 and note 2.

dabābu v.; 1. to speak, to talk, to tell, relate, 2. to recite, speak aloud, 3. to discuss a topic, to come to an agreement, to negotiate, 4. to plead in court, to litigate, 5. to complain, to protest, to interfere, 6. to devise a plot, to conspire against somebody, 7. in itti (issi) lībbī dabābu to ponder, think, to mutter to oneself, to worry, 8. dububu to make recite, to grumble, to pester a person, to complain to a person, to entreat, to rave (said of a madman), 9. šūtubu to get (a woman) to talk (to a stranger), to make somebody recite (a prayer), to make somebody plead a case, make a statement, to give cause to complain, to cause plotting; from OAkk., late OA and OB on; I idubu — idabbub — dabīb — imp. dububu, I/2, I/3, I/4, II, II/3, III/2, for pres., note *iddubub (id-du-ba-aš šu) ABL 548:11, NA), also often wr. iddubub (for refs., see Ebeling Glossar p. 83), or iddubub (for iddubub) AnOr 8 50:9, ABL 144:10, PRT 44:13, etc., stative da-bi-bī YOS 3 74:34, fem. 
dab-bī-AT 5 654 r. 10, dabāba TCL I 164:14, 1/3 iddinibbub 5R 35:6 (LB), ia-ad-da-na-bu-bi AFO 11 367:4 (SB), I/4 ittidibbub CT 22 66:8 (NB); wr. sill. and K.AA (read dūlI, dūlII); cf. dabābobu, dabābu, dabābu s., dabābu in bēl dabābi, dabbību, dābību, dibōtu, dibubu, *dububu, musādābābu.
(OB let.), cf. *uterma magal* ana *panija iqbi* (ibid. 18); *itti* PN *kima panika nanmerma anšum* PN, ... *kima zik-li-i-ka du-bu-umma* niš meet PN at your first opportunity, talk about PN, according to your ... and appease (him) YOS 2 150:11 (OB let.); *ša tāb liibika ṭuṣu u da-ba-ab* yla lugmur I will do everything to please you and accomplish what you tell me personally YOS 2 68:16 (OB let.); *šumma awālīm* ina *salālīs* i-*da-ab-bu-u* if a man talks in his sleep AFO 18 64 ii 1 (OB omen text); *magal* K.A.K.A-[*u*][b] (if) he talks too much AMT 94,2 ii 3; *li-íd-bu-bu* bu *dinnat* if you talk, let (your voice) be loud VAS 10 214 v 10 (OB Aguṣaṣa); *mātum* ki *i-íd-ba-bu* what is the opinion of the country (of Carchemish)? KBo 1 11 r. 22 (Uršu story), see Güterbock, ZA 44 116; *ezib ša ina pāti* *i-íd-ba-bu* uli *i-íd-ba-bu* [...] forgive (it) if people talk aloud (lit. with their mouths) or talk [low] (during the ceremony) PRT 29:11, also ibid. 30:6; PN *naggaru še mala* 100 *sābī ina muhhi id-á-bu-ub* PN, the carpenter, has talked about it as much as a hundred people YOS 3 200:46 (NB let.); note with dative: *tāmūrānā* [ ... ] *la-*<ad>-*bu-bu* uli *i-íd-ba-bu-um* ma [a*q*b][ššum] CT 15 5 iii 8 (OB lit.); *annīkâm* ul *ad-ba-ba-ku* I could not talk to you here Fish Letters 4:19; *ana awīlim* PN *id-*<ad>-*bu-ma* ina *sātti* [yu*p*pātim ul iddi-nin [am] he talked to the honorable PN, and for this reason he (PN) has not handed me the tablets this year PBS 7 107:18 (OB let.).

2' in connection with direct quotations: *mahār* GAL-UNKIN *ki'am ad-bu-bu-shu-ma* thus I spoke to the chairman of the assembly (after a direct quotation) TCI 1 29:28 (OB let.); *ki'am du-bu-bu-* <ad>-*bu-ma* tell him as follows ARM 1 18:18, cf. *annītim* du-*bu-bu*-šum (ibid. 31), also *ki'am id-*<ad>-*bu-ba-am umma* mami ARM 1 39:6, and passim in Mari; *anāku ad-*<ad>-*ba-ba-šu-šu* umma I spoke to him, saying KBo 1 10 r. 43 (let.), cf. *ašik du-*<ad>-*bu-bu-*<ad>-*bu-šu-šu* (followed by a direct quotation) KBo 1 11 r. 24 (Uršu story), see ZA 44 116; PN PN₂ u PN₃ ana PN₄ id-*bu-*<br/>[br/]>umma *šumma* MDP 22 161:3; LÚ GN u LÚ GN₄ *māt* gabbīṣu i-*da-bu-bu-umma* the people of all GN and GN₄ speak as follows ABL 468 r. 10 (NB), cf. PN u PN₃ ... i-*da-bu-bu* umma ABL 336:6 (NB), ina *pān Bābilaja* ... i-*da-bu-bu* umma ABL 965:6 (NB), *ki* ... id-*da-bu-bu* umma ABL 1010 r. 11 (NB), and passim, also BIN 2 132:2 (NB leg.); *ki ša šari* ... *išpuranni id-*<ad>-*ba-dā-šu* (for *iddubba-bu*) mā according to the order of the king he told him the following ABL 548:11 (NA), cf. i-*da-bu-bu* mā ABL 409:13, 639:11, also 2'-šu a-*da-bu-bu* muku ABL 1070:14, and passim.

3' with *itti*: PN *lirdamma ittišu* i-ni-*ib-du-bu* let PN come down, and we will talk with him PBS 1/2 17:7 (MB); *ana mutērī ẓa-*<br/>[br/]>somma itti šanimmma i-*da-ba-bu-umma* (if he) goes out the door and talks to another person (he will be punished) BE 14 129:9 (MB); you sent me (only) twenty minas of tin ina *da-ba-ba-am* šari*itti* la *ḥāṣḥāta* as if you did not want to act (lit. speak) correctly towards me ARM 5 20:11 (let. from Qatna); *ša i-*<br/>[br/]>da-bu-bu ittiše u umandiše u *li-*<br/>[br/]>id-*bu-bu* ittiše (when did you ever send anybody who knows your sister personally) who could talk to her and recognize her? (such a man) may talk to her ERA 1:16f. (let. from Egypt), cf. i-*dā-bu-bu* ittiš[na] (ibid. 54); *u amātē gabbašīnā* ša *itti* abika ad-*bu-bu* PN ummakan idešnāti ... itti'sālũntima *li-*<br/>[br/]>id-*bu-ba-ak-ku* kime abuka ittiš[na] ittina'am PN, your mother, knows every word that I said to your father, ask her about them and she will tell you how your father and I loved each other EA 29:10 (let. of Tuṣratta), also [sa] ... ittiš [na] it-ta-na-*bu-bu* PN, your father did not speak to PN JEN 159:17; *adi batāšku* ittiša u a-*da-ba-bu-bu* I will not talk to you as long as I live BE 17 86:23 (MB let.); *šumma amēlu* ittiš *ittinīši* ina mulhhi erši id-*bu-bu-umma* if a man talks in bed with a woman CT 39 44:18 (SB Alu), cf. [a] *itti* sinniši ina *māmā* K.A.KA KAR 211:20 (med.); *māmā* *itti* tamē da-*ba-bu* the curse (incurred by) talking to an accused man Šurpu III 130, cf. *māmā* *itti* bēl arni da-*ba-bu* ibid. 134; da-*ba-bi* ittišu *kitta* la K.A.KA-*ub* (if) the one who talks to him does not speak the truth 4R 55 No. 2:3 (SB inc.); *ana arkika la tappalās* itti LŪ.
dabābu

NA.ME la KA.KA-ub do not look behind you, do not talk to anybody KAR 196 r. i 37 (inc.); ina šerim adi mamman itišu la KA.KA (you administer the treatment) in the morning, before anyone speaks to him AMT 97,4:21; isšima Išum i-dab-ub-ub it-tu ... isšaka adi mamman itišu he (Irра) calls Išum and speaks to him (possibly “tells him the itišu”), (and) gives him orders Gössmann Eра V 23, cf. ibid. p. 19 ili 51; isšika a-da-bu-bu 4R 61 ili 18 (NA oracles); pāšu īpušamma Ki LÚ.DUM.U.MES i-dab-ub-ub JTVI 29 86:11 (SB lit.); īti FEŠ. GAL-ša la KA.KA (the king) should not talk to his heir CT 4 5:11 (NB hemer.,) mala da-ba-ba īti belija ul amšu I could not speak with my lord YOS 3 83:11; ītu īmmā aki ša ūti ītu du(!)-ub-ub tell (them) everything that may persuade them YOS 3 125:28, cf. alkam[ma] itišu īna GN du-bu-bu ibid. 39:11, akannu itišu li-id-bu-bu CT 22 200:18 (all NB letters); ītu utarrišma itišu īl id-bu-bu (the messenger) was not able to talk to him ABL 228:7 (NB); īti RN du-bu-bu- mana šutta ... lušanika kāšu speak to Nabonidus, and he will tell you the dream (he had) VAB 4 278 vi 21 (Nbn.). Note with īšu in MA: īl-te-e-ša i-da-bu-bu AFO 17 287:108 (harem edicts), īšu tal.E.GAL-lim [i]-da-bu-bu ibid. 108.

b) referring to the faculty of speech: ūmmā sinništū ulidma ullašumma pāšu īps-tēma id-bu-bu if a woman gives birth and from the very first (the newborn) opens its mouth and talks CT 27 18:21 (SB Izu), dupl. CT 28 2:33, cf. 1 KŪŠ lānšu ziga zaqin i-da-bu-bu ittanalluk u šinnāšu ašša CT 27 3:18, and dupl. ibid. 6:8; ūmmā īgār bit as meli id-bu-bu if the wall of a man's house talks CT 38 16:65 (SB Alu); ūmmā āmlē ina KA.KA-šu illāštšu ilaka if a man drools when he speaks AMT 29,5:12, also AMT 31,4:21, Labat TDP 178:16; īna da-ba-bi-šu ikkašu škatarra (if) he is continually irritated when he speaks Küchler Beitr. pl. 11 ili 55, cf. ibid. 66, cf. also ina KA.KA-šu upaššat ibid. 51; pārdiš KA.KA-ub (if) he speaks confusedly Labat TDP 160:40; ša īna da-ba-bi-šu ūmmu that (means) he speaks rapidly Kraus Texte 24:3, cf. ibid. 5 and 7, also ša īna KA.KA-šu ūhan[hu] Kraus Texte 21:21’, cf. also Kraus, AFO 11 232:23; šopassu ana imitti kubbullu da-ba-ba la ūle'e his lips are askew to the right side, and he is unable to speak AMT 24,1:3, cf. pāšu šubbulma da-ba-ba la ile'e Labat TDP 220:22, cf. also KUB 4 56 ili 6 (med.), and pāšu šubbulma ... šu KA.KA Labat TDP 160:35; pāšu ana KA.KA dān he is heavy of tongue (lit. of mouth) in speaking Labat TDP 162:55 and 56, but cf. pāšu ana avati dān ibid. 57, cf. [ana/ina] da-ba-bi muq-qu AMT 21,2:8; [ā]na da-ba-bi šašil AMT 76,1:7; pāšu ana da-ba-bi šubbāšu his (the adversary's) own mouth revolts against talking KAR 71 r. 7 (SB egalkurra inc.).

c) to tell, relate (followed by accusative object) — 1st in gen.: šatliš mal šiški u malām mahārāša du-bu-bi speak out haughtily in her presence whatever you want to say (lit. what is in your mouth) and more(? VAS 10 214 vi 49 (OB Agusaja); īna aššatiš ša a-da-bu-[bu] anāku ūmmā um il ['] I cannot do anything by myself about these matters I have been telling you about ARM 2 9, cf. ana narrim i-da-bu-bu šumma ana «anā» abīja la a[š]-[bu]-ub] to whom can I tell (these things) if not to my father? ibid. 5; ša aššappu ū ša a-da-bu-bu ū PN [appu]na mutikī amāše ša ana jāši ša itta]apparu ū ša i-dab-bu-bu atti PN ū PN ide ū attima ... ūde amāše [ša itti] šāmiši ni-id-bu-bu ū you, PN, and PN know what messages I used to send (to your husband) and I reported and also the messages that PN your husband used to send to me and what he reported (to me), but only you know the messages that we (you and I) exchanged EA 26:12ff. (let. of Tušratta), (cf. my messenger) ana ajiša na i-dab-bu-bu- ma EA 29:68 (let. of Tušratta); minnumē ša abika id-bu-pa ... gabbama lu īpuš I have done everything — whatever your father said (parallel: I gave him everything he asked for) EA 41:10 (let. of Šuppiluliuma); minnumē ša šemum id-bu-bu-šu ana Ea ušanna (the messenger) repeated to Ea all that the lord (Ninurta) had told him RA 46 34:35 (SB Epic of Zu), cf. ašliš adišā avātīm ša id-bu-bu-šum ušannāšama TCI 1 29:20 (OB let.); mala ībbašu šabtu KA.KA-ub he

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dababu

shall tell what is on his mind 4R 55 No. 2:20, also AMT 72, 1 r. 25, KAR 72 r. 2, cf. mala libbašu šabtu lid-bu-ub AMT 40,4:2, and see libbam gamram dababu sub gamru, usage c; ma’adati isāti ina libbišu ana Šamaš KA.KA-ma he shall tell Šamaš everything (lit. much and little) that is on his mind BBR No. 11 r. 15, and dupls., cf. alaktašu KA.KA-ma CT 27:11 (SB Abu, inc.); mimma mala ina pān šarrī ad-bu-ub u ivašši ša ana šarrī la qabū gabūšu ittāši he took everything away that I ever reported to the king and even what I did not tell the king ABL 416 r. 2 (NB).

2' in idiomatic phrases: amāti la banāti anā pānī aḫīja id-da-bu-ub he says bad things to my brother KBo 1 10:40 (let.), also MRS 9 132 RS 17.116:12; amatum ša libbišu KA.KA-ub-ma he shall tell (the god) what he has on his mind ZA 32 172:19 (SB inc.); anā āvāt la-ad-bu-ub() ana ekallim u šakkanak-šim apāšīna ul tele’c you will be unable to fulfill the promises you have made to that I ever reported to the king and even what I did not tell the king....

2' in idiomatic phrases: amāti la banāti anā pānī aḫīja id-da-bu-ub he says bad things to my brother KBo 1 10:40 (let.), also MRS 9 132 RS 17.116:12; amatum ša libbišu KA.KA-ub-ma he shall tell (the god) what he has on his mind ZA 32 172:19 (SB inc.); anā āvāt la-ad-bu-ub() ana ekallim u šakkanak-šim apāšīna ul tele’c you will be unable to fulfill the promises you have made to that I ever reported to the king and even what I did not tell the king....

3' to speak of somebody or something: [qab(u?)] umma lullikka šamaš-damšu ša id-bu-ub-tum maleš I said, “I will go and see Utunapištim, the distant, (about) whom people tell tales” Gilg. X 24; šaršiš ša šarrī id-dab-bu-ba dumšu people proudly raise the riches of the rich man ZA 43 70:281 (Theordory); ina ūabi itammā elā šamāidi wādas-samā id-dab-bu-bu anā id-dakra the people feel well, they talk of ascending to heaven, when they are depressed, they talk of descending to the nether world Ludlul II 47 (=Anīṭ 8 84); ūppāni ša ad-bu-ub anā umē šāti anā šakānumaš ūabi the tablets that I have mentioned are worth keeping forever ABL 334 r. 11 (NB).

2. to recite, speak aloud (and see mng. 9b): [ën] 4Samaš šar šamē la šerētim KA.KA-ub (the king) recites the incantation, “O Šamaš, king of heaven and earth” PBS 1/1 15:14, and passim in this text, see (opposed to marād, said of prayers recited by the incantation priest) Laessoe Bit Rimki p. 29f.; Enūma eliš ša da-bi-bu-ni the Enūma eliš that is recited ZA 51 136:34 (NA cultic comm.); annām anā pān 4Šamaš id-da-ab-[u-ub] he recites this before Šamaš KAR 64:34 (cet.). ikrib me anā qāši li nadānu ta-...
1' in gen.: A.ŞA . . . şibit PN u PN₂ PN₃ u PN₄ id-bu-bu imagruma PN₂ and PN₃ discussed the field, the holding of PN and PN₄, and came to an agreement YOS 12 360:6 (OB); tēm bīti i ni-id-bu-ub let us discuss the affair of the house PBS 1/2 2:9 (OB let.); iilikamma Namtaru i-da-ab-bu-u-ma ana ilānī ilṣūšuma ilānū i-da-ab-bu-bu iṭṭīšu Namtaru came to discuss the affairs with the gods, and the gods called him in and said to him EA 337:28f. (Nergal and Ereskigal).

2' with itti: anāku u aḥīja itti aḥāmīš ṭābūta ni-id-bu-bu my brother and I have discussed the matter of friendly relations (and have made the following declaration) EA 8:9 (MB royal), cf. EA 9:8; šar Elamti iṭṭīšu i-da-bu-bu-u-ma ana ṭānīnā iṭṭīšuma ilānū i-da-ab-bu-bu ittišu Elamti discussed the matter with the gods and the gods called him in and said to him EA 337:28f. (Nergal and Ereskigal).

b) to come to an agreement — 1' in gen.: aššum bitīnim ni-id-bu-un-ma 1 gīn Kū.BABBAR taddūna we consulted concerning the house, and you gave me one shekel of silver CT 29 8b:6 (OB let.), cf. anāku u kāta ina ZIMBIRKI [ni-i-d-bu-bu] PBS 7 75:13, anāku u PN ni-id-bu-bu-u-ma Gautier Dilbat 67:5, cf. VAS 16 57:34, [anā]ku u alla kī ni-id-bu-bu [kī]am aqbiṣkum YOS 2 89:5, cf. also TCL 17 23:7, 39:20, YOS 2 53:14 (all OB); awīlam . . . ana i(!)-iš ud.9.KAM ana 1 gīn Kū.BABBAR id-bu-bu-ub I came to an agreement with the man concerning an assignment of a nine-day period for one shekel of silver PBS 7 26:11 (OB let.); maḥār . . . aššum mānaḥāti x gān ʿ. šā id-bu-bu-ú-ma they came to an agreement concerning the investments made in a field of x iku before (witnesses) TCL 1 112:18 (OB);
and PN pleaded (these cases) before me TCL 1 34:5 (OB let.); mahar da'anjē k'ām id-bu-ub umma šāma he pleaded his case before the judges as follows Meissner BAP 42:4, cf. mahrija k'ām i-da-ab-bu-ub umma šāma TCL 18 102:12; aḵšum bitit ša PN ša... māru PN, baqruma PN šu mahar awelīm PN.gā.DUB.BA... id-bu-ub-ma concerning PN's house, which the sons of PN had claimed, this PN pleaded before the honorable šandalakku-official PN, KAV 756:8 (OB); beli atta š.k.I.GAL du-bu-ub-ma līgi O lord, claim the lot in court and take possession of it! CT 6 27b:27 (OB let.); ana PN PN inversión ša PN u auvelī du-bu-ub šaptāka lu tāba plead my case before PN, PN, and the (other) gentleman, may your lips be persuasive (lit. sweet) CT 29 11b:12 (OB let.); may the emblems (represented on the kudurru) lu bel dabābi... da-bi-bi be the adversaries of him who raises a claim MDP 2 pl. 17 iv 32 (MB kudurrus); imērē ša PN ša ana šēšu i-dab-bu-ub muššēr šēnu release PN's donkeys that they are claiming from him Wiseman Alalakh 108:4 (MB royal let.); NA, KIŠIB la tāru u la da-ba-bi a sealed document against renewal of litigation VAS 1 70 iv 38 (NB kudurrus), cf. BE 8 2:16, and passim; ta-a-cru u da-ba-ba ina birišunu šēnu there will be no renewal of litigation among them BIN 1 141:23, cf. Nbk. 116:8, Evetts Ev.-M. 7:11, TCL 12 14:14, and passim in NB leg.; tuvušu u da-ba-ba laššu and passim in NB leg.; tuvušu dēnu K.A.KA laššu ADD 186:9, also ibid. 208:10, TCL 9 63:7, ABL 609:8, and passim in NA, for ina (la) dnišūu dabāby, see dīnu, mng. 5b; ša lagāšunu u da-ba-a-šē-bu nu is baššunu ṣuppēšunu lišēšiun ana pani qipūti lišēšu li-id-bu-ub luzakkumā līqišu let those who have a right(?) or a claim, bring their tablets and deposit them before the magistrates, plead their case, obtain clearance and take over (what they have claimed) KAV 2 32:18 (Ass. Code B § 6); one mina of silver kām la da-ba-ba PN ana PN tattādin the woman PN gave to PN as security for (the promise) not to start any litigation Peiser Verträge No. 113:18; anā 〈mi〉-i-ni la tallika ina dnišuk la ta-ad-bu-ub why did you not come and plead in your lawsuit? KAV 169:12 (MA let.); ṣapprāku allak ūwrāku ad-bu-ub I am sent and I shall go, I am dispatched and I shall plead the case Maqqu 1 61: [aman]ku u atta ina ūn ili ina bāb ekkali ni-dab-bu-ub you and I shall litigate before the god at the gate of the palace BIN 1 34:26 (NB let.). In personal names: ṣašma-da-bi-bi Šašma-Pleads-my-Case PBB 2/2 13:4 and 31 (MB), ṣašku-da-bi-bi BE 14 98a:5 (MB), and Da-bi-bi ZA 10 195:12 (NB), and passim in NB; ṣabū-da-bi-bi šī-su nu TuM 2-3 162:17 (NB); ṣaṣṣur-da-bi-bi-i-ni-ri Ṣaṣṣur-Kill-My-Adversary! VAS 6 63:10 (NB), cf. ṣabū-ni-ir-da-bi-bi VAS 1 37 v 14 (NB), ṣaṣṣur-ni-ir-KA.KA ADD App. 1 iv 41, ṣaṣṣur-KA.KA-ni-ir ibid. 42.

b) with itti: annini itti PN ad-bu-bu-mi imērū ertiši yes, I did litigate against PN, and I took his donkey UCP 9 p. 411:32 (Nuzi); mamma ša mamma la i-da-bu-ub neither shall litigate against the other Iraq 16 43 ND 2331:6, also ibid. ND 2337:9, etc., cf. Tell Halaf No. 106:15, RT 20 203:9, ADD 155 r. 1, 657:5, 780:9, VAS 1 97:9, and passim in NA; la amagguruni issiša la a-da-bu-u-ni I do not want to litigate against her ABL 211 r. 11 (NA); PN ul itāru itti PN ul i-dab-bu-ba PN will not go to court again against PN TCL 12 4:9, cf. BE 9 39:6, and passim in NB leg.; ittišu la ta-ad-bu-ub lē.RIGX (wr. PA+DU) ša DN šī you must not litigate against him, he is an oblate of the goddess DN YOS 3 59:19 (let.), cf. YOS 3 95:20 (let.); 14 šannitē eglā atakał memenē issiša la id-di-bu-ub I had the usufrract of the field for fourteen years, and nobody claimed it from me ABL 421:11; ina ūn šarri... TA amēši ūnniu la-ad-bu-ub let me litigate before the king against this man ABL 787 r. 7 (NA).

c) with ina muḫḫi: PN ina muḫḫišu la i-da-bu-ub PN must not litigate against him KAJ 102:13; šarru udu šī bēni issi bēl dēnīšu la i-dab-bu-u-ni u anīnu bit ni-dab-bu-bi šappūnāši the king knows that our master does not plead his case with his opponent and when we ourselves plead he silences us ABL 415 r. 6f. (NA); ša inaARKANIS ina (text šī)
**dabābu**

*muḫḫi A.ŠA.MEŠ šinātu i-da-bu-bu* whoever claims this field in future days BBSt. No. 24:32 (NB kudurru), *cf. ša ... ina muḫḫi eglētim šinātim i-dab-bu-bu-ka* MDP 2 pl. 16 iii 13 (MB kudurru), cf. also BBSt. No. 3 i 42; *mannu atta ša arkāt ūmū ina muḫḫi nikkassā ša PN i-ta-dab-bu*-ub whoever you are, who may raise a claim in the future against the estate of PN TCL 12 7:13 (NB); *kašib i-na* dešširuma [ina] muḫḫi la ad-dab-bu-bu if I were to abandon (the case) and not go to court on behalf of it BIN I 34:9 (NB let.).

**d** with *dīnu:* *a-dab-bu-*ub *dīni* I shall plead my case Maqû I 17; *šumma ... dīna* KÁ.KA-*ub NI.GIG immar if one pleads in court (on the day of festival of the city's god) he will experience evil (preceded by *dīna idīn* if he starts a lawsuit) TCL 6 9:27 (SB omen text); *dēnū ina pān iš līd-bu-*ub he may plead his case before the deity ABL 1396 r. 4 (NA, citing a hemer. apod.); *dēnū ša PN išti* PN₂ ina muḫḫi PN₂ ardišu ša PN išd-bu-*u-*ni the lawsuit which PN had against PN₂ concerning PN₂, the slave of PN ADD 163:5 (coll.); *daḫēnē amatu PN išmu-na PN₂ ibukuwwinma ina maḫaršunu ushizzu dīni id-bu-*bu-*ma dīnu* umassāma PN₂ ištāluma the judges heard the case of PN, brought PN₂ (to court) and made (her) stand trial, they (the parties) pleaded and clarified their cases and questioned PN₂ (and PN₂ confessed) RA 12 6:11 (NB), *cf. ina pān PN šakin šemi Bābīlī di(copy ki)-i-ni išd-bu-*bu-*ma dīnu* umassāma puršin ina muḫḫišunu i-prūsu ZA 3 228:5 (NB); the day when RN entered GN he assembled all his friends dīni ittišunu id-bu-*uu-*ma and pleaded his case as follows ABL 281:25 (NB); *dīni ina pān PN inīš mâti id-bu-*u-*ma* they pleaded their cases before PN and the people of the country VAS 1 70 iv 4 (NB kudurru), *cf. ina uṣurziini PN u PN₂ dīni ša AB.GAL itti aḫāmēš išd-dab-bu-*ub PN and PN₂ pleaded the case of the cow against each other in our presence YOS 7 159:15, cf. ibid. 31:10, and passim in this context in NB; *enna anāku u aḫḫēja dīni ina pān šarrī ittišunu ni-id-bu-*u-*ma* ABL 928 r. 11 (NB), *cf. BBSt. No. 9 top 8,* arkišnī ina pūḫrī LÙ Bābīlī? u LÙ.DIL.BA? MEŠ dīni id-bu-*bu-*u-*ma* afterwards they pleaded their cases in the assembly of the citizens of Babylon and Dilbat (and they sent them to the river ordeal) RA 18 33 No. 35:6 (NB, translit. only).

5. to complain, to protest, to interfere (and see mng. 9d) — a) to complain, to protest: *ana pihat eperi damguštim itiška a-la-ū* (for atawwu) ana ellippim la ma-li-tim itiška a-da-bu-bu I will call you to account as responsible for the good quality of the “earth,” and I will protest to you against any ship not fully loaded TCL 18 145:14 (OB let.); *maḫar PN lu-ud-bu-*ub-*ma kimusū iš-iš(copy -iš)-ku-*nu*-ni-in-ni* I will make a complaint to PN, and they will put me in as his (another person's) replacement PBS 7 108:16 (OB let.); *ašušumka maḫar avēlim abi sābim ad-bu-bu* I complained about you before the honorable abu-sābīm-official CT 4 38a:6 (OB let.); PN la šāmāra la i-da-bu-*ub-*ub PN must not complain again VAS 16 66 r. 15b, also TCL 17 102:41 (OB let.); *anna da-ba-bi li tuβbalaanni* do not induce me to complain! VAS 16 10:13 (OB let.), *cf. ana da-ba-bi-im-ma tabattabalaanni* PBS 7 94:18 (OB let.); LÚ.MEŠ ša mātiša itišja i-tap-pu-pu GIŠ.MEŠ-ia ša šar GN ultiq-gānī the people of my land complain to me about my lumber, which the king of Egypt keeps taking (away) EA 35:28 (let. from Cyprus);

(b) to interfere: *saḫirtum ša rab šibti anašša* anaddakka ša šibti ša bir-ri nārūlī ša mimma itiška la i-da-bu-bu-*u-*u* I will fetch and bring you a writ of the chief official in charge of the šibu-duty, (thus) those in charge of the šibu-duty (and) the river (toll called) birru (and) of anything else shall not interfere with you CT 22 80:21 (NB let.); *šābi ša GN ša ina Bābīlī aššu* ina panika itti šābi ša bit narrakṭiša la ta-dab-bu-bu the people of GN...
dabābu

stationed in Babylon are under your command, do not interfere with the people of my narkabtu-fief CT 22 74:32 (NB let.).

6. to devise a plot, to conspire against somebody (and see mng. 9e) — a) to devise a plot — 1' with ana muḫḫi: āmuṣṣu ana muḫḫi da-a-[ki-ia] i-dab-bu-ub daily he plots to kill me ABL 559:9, cf. (in same context) ibid. 1029 r. 7, also āmuṣṣu ana muḫḫi dākijā u ḫullugiṭa i-dab-bu-ub ABL 716 r. 3 (all NB). and cf. <ina> muḫḫi duākijā i-da-bu-bu ABL 463 r. 11 (NA).

2' with ina muḫḫi: ina muḫḫi našāḫī ša bit a比a i-da-ab-bu-ub he plots to take away my father’s house ABL 1042:2 (NA), cf. ina muḫḫi zi.MEŠ-ia i-da-bu-bu ABL 557 r. 15 (NA); ša ina muḫḫi šiḫi bārti id-di-bu-bu-ni (officials) who plot rebellion and sedition PRT 44:13 (NA).

3' with acc.: salīmum itti Jaišānim ul iʔabašī ša šābaṭīšuma a-da-ab-bu-ub there is no peace (possible) with the Jailānum tribe, so I plan to capture them ARM 1 8:10; ēpāš kakkiš u dāk nakrimma lubbī waṛtti . . . i-da-ab-bu-ub the heart of (his) servants thinks only of fighting and killing the enemy ARM 2 118:22; milku la tābu ša šiḫi bārti . . . ina muḫḫi RN . . . [tamallik]ānu ta-da-ba-a-ni you who give evil counsel that (leads to) revolt and sedition (and who) plot against Assurbanipal ABL 1239:22 (NA); ūmīšaṣmā ma id-di-ni-ib-bu-ub šiprü[i m]a’grittīm daily he (Nabonidus) planned blasphemous deeds 5R 35:6 (Cyr).

4' intrans. use: LÚ.KÚR-ka ina lubbī mātšūma i-da-ab-bu-ub u-li i-la-ka-ak-kum your enemy will be in his own country but will not march against you RA 27 142:6 (OB ext.); [i]-da-ba-bu-usādaba will he plot or incite (others) to plot? Knudtzon Gebete 118:10; Lid-bu-bu-li-pu-ša Let-them-Conspire-Let-them-Act ADD App. 1 xii 12, cf. Dābibī(KA.KA)-li-pu-šu” ibid. 10, also KAV 135 r. 7, also Da-bi-ib-[tīpubušu] ibid. 10.

b) to conspire against somebody — 1' with ana (muḫḫi), ʾaššum: ana muḫḫi LÚ.GAR-ti-iā i-dab-bu-ub ABL 416 r. 7 (NB); note with ana: ša) ana GN id-bu-bu na-ʾa-di-iš (city rulers) who plotted secretly(?) against Kadmē Lio Sar. 77, and parallels: aššumnišu i-da-ab-bu-bu they will plot against (lit. on account of) him AJSL 35 156 r. 5 (MB physig.), see Kraus, AFO 11 223:50.

2' with ina muḫḫi (NA and NB): 20 ša rēšī . . . ša ina muḫḫi šarrī id-di-bu-bu-um ni ṣabbūtu twenty court officials who conspired against the king have been seized ABL 144:6 (NA); ša ina muḫḫiša i-da-bu-ba-um gabbīsumu ina qitēka aššakān I shall hand over to you all those who conspired against you ABL 965:8 (NB); in Calah I heard sal-šū ša taššīšu ina muḫḫiša ta-da-ba-bu-um ni that the woman of the third-on-the-chariot is plotting against me ABL 211 r. 10 (NA), cf. ibid. 1024:3 (NA).

7. in itti (NA ʾissi) lubbī dabābu to ponder, think, to mutter to oneself, to worry (lit. to talk to one’s heart) — a) to ponder, think: šūmmu amēlu ana kimaḫḫi Dū ina lubbīšu ūmīšam KAKA-ub if a man thinks daily of building a tomb KAR 407 ii 9 (SB Alu, catalog), cf. CT 38 21 r. 86 (SB Alu); [e]zib ša ʾitti ʾēšī lubbīšu i-da-bu-ba-um ṣaṭṭūma umaššaru (wt. BAR.ŠEŠ) forgive (them) if they think about it but neglect it again Knudtzon Gebete 1:17, and passim, see Klauber, PRT p. xv; ʾissi(TA) lubbīšu i-du-bu-ub ki annī iqṭibīā mā he thought (about it) and spoke as follows ABL 49:6 (NA), cf. ʾissi lubbīša ad-du-bu-ub ABL 23 r. 16 (NA), also ʾitti lubbīšumu i-da-bu-bu ABL 1120 r. 5 (NB), [ʾitti] lubbīšunu du-bu-bu-ba] ABL 571:3 (NB); ʾissi lubbī[ni] ni-id-du-bu-ub niptaqīd ina muḫḫu ana šarrī nissapra we thought it over carefully again and notified the king ABL 78 r. 9 (NA).

b) to mutter to oneself: amat iqabbū imāšiši ʾitti lubbīšu KAKA-ub (if a man) forgets what he says (and) mutters to himself KAR 42:10, dupl. (wr. id-d[a-(na)-ab-bu-ub]) AMT 96,3:7, cf. AMT 21,2:9.

c) to worry: šarrū bēlī ʾissi lubbīšu ina muḫḫiša i-la-da-bu-ba-um the king, my lord, should not worry about this ABL 34 r. 7 (NA), cf. Thompson Rep. 257:7.

8. dubbubu to grumble, to pester a person, to complain to a person, to entreat, to rave
dābābu

(said of a madman) — a) to grumble (OB): šukusunu arhīš apulšunūšīmna la u-da-ab-ba-bu hand over to them quickly the field (assigned as) their sustenance so that they may not grumble OECT 3 33:40, cf. ḫibīlaššu apulšunūšīti la u-da-ab-ba-bu LIH 103:15; ulu bitam mali bitim idūšumna la u-da-ab-ba-ab or give him a(nother) house as good as the (old) house so that he may not grumble CT 29 7a:2.

b) to pester a person, to complain to a person — 1' in OAkk.: u-da-bi-bu-ši-ma (in obscure context) Kish 1930, 143, cited in MAD 3 107.

2' in OB: avātum la išabbirama ana arkāt šattim la i-sa-hu(text la(?))-ra-ma la u-da-ab-ba-bu-ka the matter should not drag on, and they should not stay around into the latter part of the year and pester you OECT 3 79:13; še'am ul tappalšunūtimma ūm tālakam anniški'am u-da-ab-ba-bu-ka if you don't pay the barley to them, they will complain to you (about it) the day you arrive here TCL 17 49:22; 5 51.N.3. BABBAR šubīlam šānumma la u-da-ab-ba-bu-ni-ni send me five shekels of silver so that I may pay and they will not pester me VAS 16 48:17, cf. Fish Letters No. 2:25; u šumma lu ina aḫḫeja lu ina mār aḫī abiya mamman bitam u-da-ba-ab ... šupramma and if anyone from amongst my brothers or from amongst the sons of my uncle pester the family, write me TCL 17 19:26, cf. ana kīṣip bitim bitī u-da-ab-ba-[ab] TCL 17 20:28, also ibid. 31, ekallam la u-da-ba-ba TCL 7 64:19, also ibid. 52:12, OECT 3 5:12, 64:16; pīqat ana šīrika illakunimmna bit naptaviya u-da-ab-ba-bu never mind that they come to you — they may even pester my town house(?) TCL 18 91:13, cf. bitam la u-da-ab-ba-bu ibid. 20, also PBS 7 43:18; ul itārma aššum šuḥārim šuṭīti ul u-da-ab-ba-ab-ku he will not pester you again about that servant YOS 2 50:23; anniški'am mādiš uth-da-bi-bu-in-ni they have pestered me a great deal here TCL 17 49:11, cf. ibid. 17, cf. also Fish, MCS 2 62:6; PN išdū MU.2.KAM u-da-bi-ba-an-ni šumma ina kēntim tarāmmanni zirim avatiša amur for two years PN has been pestered me, if you really love me, please investigate her case CT 6 23a:19, cf. amminim PN tu-da-ab-ba-la() tu-da-ab-ba-ab-su YOS 2 105:24f., also LIH 86:18, and passim in OB letters; avēlā šunu la ud-da-ab-ba-bu-ma la ištanassū they should not bother these gentlemen and not call them (to do corvée service) time and again Fish Letters 13:21; anni ERIM.GI.Rū šu'[a][ti] la du-ub-bu-ub-su-nu sar-rum iği the king has given orders not to pester them for corvée service Fish Letters 13:17, cf. ana la du-ab-ba-bi-su VAS 16 40 r.4; kīma tiūd anā se'im annim du-ub-ba-a-ku-ma as you know, I am being bothered on account of this barley YOS 2 70:8, cf. iššu allikam du-ub-ba-bu u PN du-bu-ba-at YOS 2 134:8f.

3' in Mari: PN aššum eqlim u-da-ba-ba-an-ni PN pesters me on account of the field ARM 5 86:6; mimma diškūtum ul ilaktu u šuṭī u-da-ab-ba-bu they do not perform any service for which they are levied, and they even pester him ARM 5 73 r.16'; inanna anā A.GAR [še'irum] gaddum šibtišu ekallum u-da-ab-ba-ba-šu qibima la u-da-ba-ba-bu now the palace is pester ing him for ten A.GAR of barley and its interest, give an order that it should not pester him ARM 1 80:11f.; Lū. TUR.MEŠ-ia ina miksim la u-da-ba-ba-[bu-š]-nu-ti they must not bother my personnel about the tax ARM 5 11:5; qaqqasū heqlig [uš]la u-da-ab-ba-ku-nu-ti break his head, or he will bother you ARM 5 21:21, cf. ibid. 88:15; mūšam u kas[at]am LŪ.KUR u-da-ab-ba-an-ni night and day the enemy makes me trouble ARM 3 16:11.

4' in SB: an-na-ši-mi kaššāptum šo u-da-ab-ba-ba-bu eqlam this is she, the witch, that pesters the young man Tallqvist Maqūl pl. 96 K. 8162:10 (inc.).

c) to entreat: aššum ṯarūd LŪ.HA.NA.MEŠ Hammurabi u-da-ab-bi-ma I have entreated RN concerning the dispatching of the Hanean troops RA 33 172:6 (Mari), and cf. ARM 2 34:6, cf. also mala u-da-bi-ba-ba PN šupram Frank Strassburger Keilschrifttexte 12 r. 10 (OB, translit. only); RN [avātum] šēbīšimma du-ub-bi-ib-ma entreat Hammurabi with friendly words ARM 2 24:8; annēlim u
dabābu

mādātimma ú-da-ab-bi-ib-šu-ma these and many other matters I told him (Hammurabi) ibid. 13; 4Šamaš īnā na-ri-[x Ḥammur]abi ú-da-ab-ba-ab I keep on entreating Hammurabi as long as the sun .... ARM 2 29:6; šānutām du-ub-ba-ku-me muḫḫi aḫḫēja secondly, I have entreated my brothers (saying, “If we catch PN alive we shall bring him to the king”) EA 245:1 (let. from Megiddo); āna Šamaš ḫī-ḫam du-ub-bi-ib-šu entreat Šamaš as follows! ZA 45 206 iv 23 (Bogh. inc.).


9. šudubu to get (a woman) to talk (to a stranger), to make somebody recite (a prayer), to make somebody plead a case, make a statement, to give cause to complain, to cause plotting — a) to get (a woman) to talk (to a stranger): SAL šu-ud-bu-bu // SAL šan-su-naqa // SAL ša e-ud-la tu-ma mimma mala tašallušu iqabbakka to get a woman to talk to you = to press a woman (with questions) = a woman .... and she will speak to you wherever you meet her, she will not be able to help it, and you can make love to her KAR 61:22.

b) to make somebody recite (a prayer) (causative of mng. 2): marša āna gān 4lšar kī-šam tu-šad-bab-šu you make the sick person recite the following before lšar LKA 70 i 27, cf. AMT 100,3:18, ibid. 32,2:20, KAR 184 obv.(1) 18, and passim in SB rituals; marša kīma ša ḫārim tu-šad-bab-šu you make the sick person speak (the words required for) the espousal KAR 66:18. Note with ana: īr.Šēm.Šā. ḫun-Ša.meš-šu-nu ana šarrī tu-šad-bab-šu you make the king recite their (the gods’) lamentations RAcc. 7:19, cf. īr.Šēm.Šā.Ḫun-Ša āna Anīm ... āna Enūl āna Ea ... āna Šamaš āna šarrī tu-šad-bab-šu you make the king recite the lamentation to Anu, to Enūl, to Ea, to Šamaš ibid. 24, cf. 4R 54 No. 2:35, and passim in this text, but [ヌン].Bi tu-šad-bab CT 34 8:23 (= RA 21 123).

c) to make somebody plead a case, make a statement (causative of mng. 4): ša ṣaḫḫē PN daḫīnu ša-ša-ad-bi-ib-šu-nu the judge PN allowed the people who complained (lit. wept) to plead (their) case ABL 340 r. 21 (NA); īnā battātā mahār 4Šamaš ú-ša-ad-bi-ib-šu-nu here and there, I have induced them to make statements (under oath) before Šamaš ABL 223:9 (NA); ša ... ša muḫḫi bitti šuāti i-dab-bu-bu ša-ša-ad-ba-ba whoever claims this house or induces somebody to make a claim TCL 12 10:22, and passim in NB leg., cf. ājumma ... ša ša muḫḫi eqi šuātu i-da-ad-bu-bu ša-ša-ad-ba-ba ABL 6 pl. 9 iv 14 (MB kudurru), and passim in these texts, cf. i-da-bu-bu irag-gamu usār gamu umāʾaru usāḫḫazu ša-ša-ba-bu usāḫḫai BBst. No. 3 v 34 (MB).

d) to give cause to complain (causative of mng. 5): ana sakutti še-šem ša ṣāḏinuni [ziḏ].KUM šumuḫlu lu tu-ša-ad-ba-ab accept the coarse flour for the reed basket with barley that they gave to me, do not give cause for complaint! CT 2 20 r. 26 (OB let.); ēkalla gabiši ana muḫḫija ul-te-ed-bi-bu they have caused the entire palace to complain about me ABL 1374 r. 8 (NB); qallā ša īnā panīja ki ša-ša-bi-bu 1 MA.NA KŪ.BABAR ki šēšā Ša ana GN ullaḫliḫušu he helped the slave, whom I had induced to complain that he had taken one mina of silver, escape to GN ABL 1169:9 (NB leg.).

e) to cause plotting (causative of mng. 6): let the king, my lord, send a reliable court official, let him make a thorough investigation amēlu ša āna hēl paḫati ša-ša-bi-bu-uni šeḫtu īnā ṭibbišu liškušu and let them severely punish anybody who has caused plots against the governor ABL 339 r. 13 (NA); annurīq sararrāni us-ša-ad-bi-ba-ku usēṣumunikka il-tu-ba-ka now they have incited these rebels to plot against you, to come out and to surround you Craig ABRT 1 22:11 (NA oracle).

f) in idioms (see mng. 1c–2'): ᵇašipta ša-ša-bi-bu he has induced somebody to tell
falsehoods Šurpu II 14; [si]-bu bartu ana mahu RN ... [i]-da-bu-ab ú-šad-ba-ba u sânku]-aša [i]u mamma ú-šad-ba-ab-šu-ú lu [ši] [išim]mē will he (the man whose name is written upon the papyrus) plot a rebellion against Esarhaddon, or induce somebody to plot, or incite him, or will somebody else induce him (the man) to plot and will he listen (to this)? Knudtzon Gebete 116:10f., also ibid. 117:8f. and 118:6 and PRT 49 r. 7; šumma ... šanumma ana lemurnum ú-šad-ba-bu-šu-na šemā if another person induces him to plan wicked things (against this tomb) and he listens (to him) YOS 1 43:15 (NB funerary), cf. ša rubu ú-šad-ba-[bu] MDP 2 p. 97:14 (kudurrum).

Ad mnng. 7: Oppenheim, JAOS 61 265f. Ad mnng. 8d: Landsberger, ZA 43 74. Ad mnng. 8a: Ebeling, MAOG 1/1 16; Meissner, BAW 1 32f.; Ungnad, AFO 14 264:17.

dabaru s.; (mnng. unkn.); syn. list.*

dabaru see dabāru.

dabašinnu (tubašinnu) s.; (a leather object); OAkk.*; probably foreign word.
1 kuš da-ba-si-num (in list of objects and provisions) Gelb OAIC 7:14.
A leather object provided with a handle, in which to store or process special fodder used for fattening cattle (see kurušu).

dabbibu s.; talkative, gossipy man; lex.*; cf. dabibu.

dabbu see dabū and dappu.
dabbubu see *dubbubu.

dabū (dabū) s.; 1. defeat, 2. bloody battle, massacre, carnage, affray of battle, corpses on the battlefield; from OB on; Šum. lw.; dubū Nabnitu XXI 52; wr. syll. (da-wi-du-um in Mari, OB Alalakh and Bogh. (unpub. bil. of Hattušili I)) and št.šr (BAD.BAD in SB ext.).


ki giš.tukul sig.ga : ašur tambūš kakkū u dab-di-e RA 12 74:9f., cf. mnng. 2b.
ta-di-šu = do-ba-ši Malku II 253, also CT 41 29:9 (Alu Comm.); do-ba-u, a-num-tu, mit-šu-šu, ta-ša-su = qab-šu (among other synonyms of qablu) LTBA 2 1 iv 65ff., dupl. ibid. 2:121ff.; do-ba-šu-da-me ši-di-iši - d. is the blood of a slain man AFO 12 pl. 13 (= p. 241) 35 (Šurpu Comm.).

1. defeat - a) with ma-bašu: imtaḫaš da-ab-da-a umallī šēra he defeated (them) and covered the battlefield (with their bodies) RT 20 65 iii 3 (= JCS 11 84) (OB Cuthean Legend), cf. imtaḫaš da-ab-da-a u išša[ba mannamma] ibid. 1, also imtaḫaš da-ab-da-a rabia ibid. 7; ša-bašunu u šibi tillātišunu idāk da-wi-da-šu-nu imḫaš gurun šalmatišunu iskun he killed their (the enemy kings') soldiers and their relief troops, defeated them, and piled up their dead bodies Syria 32 15 iii 23 (Jahdunlim); RN šu-ša-šu abītu ša RN šu Kar.; duniaš iskun št.ši-ši imḫaš Adad-nirārī, king of Assyria, defeated Šamaš-mudammiq, king of Babylonia, defeated him completely CT 34 40 iii 6 (Synchron. Hist.), cf. ibid. 38 i 27; ina GN u GN2 ... št.ši-ši ahušma Layard 18:21 (= Rost Tigl. IIII 33:3), cf. Layard 17:12, also Lis Sar. 338; BAD-BAD šu tammāḫaš ša-nās ša-tūššalal you will defeat him and take (the statues of) his gods as booty KAR 434 r.(?) 17 (SB ext.), cf. nakmu māt rubū uṣuppāma št.ši-ši imḫaša CT 20 33:106 (SB ext.); ša-ra ruššin šu-ša-tu (var. ki.ŠU.MES-ši-nu) uššībušma št.ši-šu-nu (vars. [BAD.BAD]-šu-nu, da-ab-da-šu-[nu]) imḫaš Sargon settled them in their dwellings and defeated them (obscurer) King Chron. 2 p. 115:15, vars. from ibid. 135:8 and 141 r. i 5 (Sargon chron. and omens).
dabdû

b) with dâku: warki da-wi-de-e-em șa lû Qabraâ1 șa ad-du-ku ud.5.kam iamousi da-wi-da-<am> șa Já-ilînim adâk u âlam GN aṣṣabat it is (only) five days since I defeated the Qabra-people and (now) I have defeated the Já-ilînum (tribe too) and conquered the city GN ARM 1 92:5 and 9; șa GN lakki nîphusma da-wi-da-am adâk we fought in GN and I inflicted a defeat ARM 4 33:13, cf. ARM 2 74 r. 12', cf. inûma da-wi-di-im ... şa šarrum âidкуma ARM 5 72:9, and passim in Mari; šâbam nîhrâram warkishûnu atrudna da-wi-da-şu-nu âidku I sent a relief troop after them, and they defeated them Mêl. Dus-sand 2 988:8, and passim in Mari with dâku; Mû Jarîlim lugale da-wi-de-[e(m)] lû Qatanaâ2 iâidku year when RN defeated the ruler of Qatna Wiseman Alalakh 6:37 (OB), cf. Studia Mariana 52 No. 4, 55 Nos. 6, 8 and 9 and 56 No. 10 (Mari year names), cf. also ARM 8 75:22, RA 52 58:19; abkitšunu âiskun dâ-du umnînâşînunu rapšâti ana la meni adâk I defeated them, I inflicted a bloody defeat upon the countless numbers of his numerous troops KAH 1 13 ii 28 (Shalm. I); BAD.BAD nakri adâk I shall defeat the enemy KAR 428 r. 30, also KAR 434:18, KAR 427:35, r. 11, KAR 437:20, also šî.šî-e nakri adâk CT 28 45 r. 7, CT 31 34 edge 3 and 37:6, also nakru BAD.BAD-ia iâ[dâk] KAR 427:36, nakru šî.šî-a-a iâ[dâk] CT 28 45 r. 8, nakru ... BAD.BAD-ka âidku KAR 437:11 and 19 (all SB ext.).

c) with šâkûnu: for šî.šî with šâkûnu in NA hist. inscrs. and NB chron., see abiktâku; dâb-da-şu-nu âiskun AOB 1 54:30 (Arik-dên-îli); dâb-du šâbe Kurî ... ina gibir lamâhari âiskun I defeated the army of the Kurds in a pitched battle KAH 2 61:27 (Tn.), cf. dâb-da-şu-nu lu âiskun KAH 2 69:13 (Tigl. 1), and passim in Tigl. 1, also Scheil Tn. II 17; adi anâku dâb-di-e Kaldi u Arâmê ... aš[aškanuma] while I was defeating the Chaldeans and the Arab means Lie Sar. 444, cf. šâkin dâb-de-e RN Lyon Sar. 14:30; ina qurrub šupâ ... mis ḫusu ziq šêpê dâb-da-â-su âiskumuna išpêtu âla they defeated him by means of the assault of battering rams (and) the attack of infantry and took the city OIP 2 62 iv 81 (Senn.); ... kin.gâ.a ba.ab.ag.eš im.[xî-hîkî]oi.

sû.ud.lá.eš : u efemmiûšu ana șakûn dâb-de-e šâpû KAR 128:30 (prayer of Tn.); dâb-du-u ina mâtîja x-x KAR 403:35 (SB Izu); dâb-du-șu-nu tâshkân (in broken context) ABL 1007:9 (NB); 4Ištâr ... a-bi-ik-ti šî.šî karâsîšû liškun may Ištâr inflict a bloody defeat upon his camp CT 36 7:28 (Kurigalzu), cf. 4Ištâr ... a-bi-ik-ti šî.šî ummânîšu liškun TCL 12 13:14 (NB leg., curse).

d) other occs.: ina panîtim aššûm da-[w]-di-im âspûra[kkûm] GN GNg u màtâm kalaşa aṣṣabat lu ḫodēt I have already written to you about the defeat, (now) I have taken the cities GN and GNg and the entire region, be glad! ARM 1 124:5; inûma da-wi-di-im ūppâm uṣabālakkum I sent you the tablet at the time of the defeat ARM 4 41:5, cf. inûma da-wi-di-im șa GN ARM 2 141:13, warr-ki da-wi-di-[im] after the defeat ARM 4 76:13; ina pîka lîntûta ša Elâmû da-ab-du-û-șu order the complete defeat of the Elamites Bauer Asb. p. 75 ii 8, cf. ibid. p. 77 K.4443:7.

2. bloody battle, massacre, carnage, affray of battle, corpses on the battlefield a) bloody battle, massacre, carnage: kîma dâb-de-e īrra tabaktab šâlamtu corpses were heaped up as (after) the carnage caused by a plague Streck Asb. 214 r. 9; ina da-ab-de-e şeri ummânîšunu mattu uṣamqît I defeated his numerous troops in a bloody battle on the battlefield TCL 3 421 (Sar.), cf. ibid. 58; mûr Tewmûman ... ša ina dâb-de-e īppâridû the son of RN who escaped from the massacre Streck Asb. 326:16 (= AfO 8 178), cf. [ša ina] šî.šî iṣhituma Wiseman Chron. 68:6; lamû gablu ana mütu šûlukuma îskuru zikrîka rîm-nûta bèlûm ina dâb-de-e tâgamîšûlu you, O lord, have mercy on him who, surrounded in battle (and) doomed to death, has called your name, and save him from massacre JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 3 r. 2 (SB lit.), cf. dNergal ... ina īhêtu u šî.šî la igamîl naṣâssu TCL 12 13:19 (NB leg., curse); I ME ȗnê ZUZ-šû NU. DûG.GA summa BAD.BAD summa ḫuqlu ina [...] he will be sick for a hundred days, either a massacre or a loss [...] Ebeling KMI 55:5 (med.); efemmiu aḥû ša dâb-de-e DAM.NU. TUK lû dib-bat (on the sixth day) the ghost of a stranger (killed in) a massacre will seize.
dabibu

the man — he must not take a wife (that day) 5R 49 x 6 (SB hemer.), cf. UD.X.KAM dab-du-ú ibid. xi 4 and KAR 178 vi 58; Ššši ḫa.hī.la 4EA ışakkān Ea will cause a pestilence among the fish Ach Adad 13:22, also CT 39 17:71 (SB Alu), cf. dāb-de-e KUR Ach Šamaš 19:7, but ššši KU[r] ibid. 9.

b) affray of battle: 4In.nin kīgīš.tukul, sig.ga zi.in.gi. ra.ra. da.gin x (gm) igi. sùţ sıţ ra.ra.ab: 4min adū tamhuš kakkū u dāb-de-e kīma kisallā milīli saḥmašu. O Ištar, where weapons clash and the affray of battle (takes place), kick up as with dancing feet the blinding dust (of battle)! RA 12 74:9f.; qurādiya ša mētūš dāb-de-e litamdu my soldiers, who are experienced in close fighting AKA 45 i 67 (Tigl. I), cf. ina mētūṣt ššši in the affray of battle Streek Abk. 272:5.

c) corpses on the battlefield: akitu KUR aškuš alānīšu namūta uššīk ššši qurādišu šēra rapsū umalli. I defeated (this) country, I laid waste his cities, I covered the battlefield with the corpses of his soldiers 3R 7 i 39 (Shalm. III); dab-da-a uktabbis ina muhhi dab-de-e ittatallak he trampled on corpses, he followed every massacre Šurpu II 93f., for comm., see lex. section.

Loan word from Šum. dab.bu(d), with metathesis.

King Chron. 2 p. 43 n. 3; Langdon, JRAS 1932 330f.; Kupper Les nomades en Mésopotamie 60ff. For the interpretation of the spelling da-štu-ša-am, etc., cf. Landsberger apud Tadmor, JNES 17 130.

dabibu see dabību s.

dābību (fem. dabībītu) adj.; talkative, gossipy (person); OB, Mari*; cf. dabābu.


a) in adjectival use: 1 Lu₂₃₂ ša lišānim ilgānimma pēm da-bi-ba-am bēl lišṭa₂₃₂ al let them bring (to the king) a (military) informer, so that my lord may interrogate a speaker (lit. mouth) willing to talk RES 1937 110:10 (Mari let.).

b) in substantival use — 1' dābību: cf. Šurpu Comm., etc., in lex. section.

2') dabību: eradānim aššum giqākū rā'īmi da-bi-ba-tu₂₃₂ eli kakībā šamē māda they come down to me because I am true to my lover, the gossipy women, (who) are more numerous than the stars of the heavens ZA 49 170 iv 11 (OB lit.), cf. ūša-ak-ka₃₃(?)[da-bi-ba]-ti-[i-im] I silence gossipy girls ibid. 166 ii 16. von Soden, ZA 49 182.

dābīnu see dāpīnu.

dābiru s.; (a leather object); lex.*

kuš₃₃.₃₁dē₁ = da-bi-[ri]₃₃ Hh. XI 258; [kuš₃₃]. da.bi.ri = šu Hh. XI 277.

dābītu see dabā.

dābnū (or dapnū, tab/pnū) s.; (mng. unkn.); NB.*

elat 3 Pi 2 Bān sulūppā ša mina₂₃₂ Ša minānu 3 Bān asnū₂₃₂ u 5 Bān ušinu ša tinuru₂₃₂ u 3(!)-ta meš-lī šēssinnū ša da-ab-nu₂₃₂ apart from three Pi (and) two seals of mina₂₃₂-dates, three seals of Telmun dates and five seals of oven-ripened dates and three . . . of the share of the d. VAS 3 121:11.

dabra (or dapru) adj.; fierce, mighty; SB*; cf. mundabru.

da-ab-ru, kip-kip-pu₂₃₂, e-sum = šam-ru Malku I 53ff.; […] = en-su₂₃₂, […] = da-ab-ru₂₃₂ 5R 16 ii 79f. (group voc.).

uṣiz . . . x amī dab-ab-ru₂₃₂-ti(vars. -te, -tū, -tum) kulīti kusariqqu (Tiamat) created (various monsters,) fierce storms, the fishman, the bison En. el. I 142, also II 29, III 33 and 91; uncertain: da-ab-rat šap-ṣī a-šī-bāt Dinikk₂₃₂ (Gula) is mighty in . . . , she dwells in Dinkiti KAR 109 r. 9; da-ab-ru₂₃₂ (in broken context) ZA 4 252 i 26.

dabtu s.; (a slab or the like); SB.*

You take the mixture from the kiln, cool it, bray it a second time, ana da-ab-ti zk₂₃₂ [ātši tessipp (for tēssip) decant it onto a clean slab(?)] Thompson Chem. pl. i 17 (= ZA 36 182 § 1), cf. ibid. pl. 2:51 (= ZA 36 192 § 3:21), and passim, also [ana] da-ab-ti ešēšī [kanazzalamma] ibid. pl. 4 K.7125:10 (= ZA 36 189 § 4), and passim; ʾišṭ da-ab-ti kūra la ʾkaḥṣād the
bottom of the slab must not reach the kiln
Thompson Chem. pl. 2: 52 (= ZA 36 192 § 3:18).
Thompson DAC xxvii; Landsberger, MSL 1 166 n. 2.

dabû (dabbu, fem. dabitu) s.; bear; OB, NA.*

dam.šaḫ, dim.šaḫ = da-bu-ḫu Hh. XIV 156f.;
dam.šaḫ, dim.šaḫ = da-bu-ḫu Hh. XIV 157 (var.); az =
[giš].az - a-su = da-bu-u Hg. A I 222, and Hg. B
II 187; az²su = da-bu-u Izbu Comm. 221.

dabû (dabbu) s.; bear OB, NA.*

dam.šaḫ, dim.šaḫ = da-bu-ḫu Hh. XIV 156f.;
dam.šaḫ, dim.šaḫ = da-bu-ḫu Hh. XIV 157 (var.); az =
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[giš].az - a-su = da-bu-u Hg. A I 222, and Hg. B
II 187; az²su = da-bu-u Izbu Comm. 221.
daddiru

by Ļ Đurā) Ūrānnu I 342, ĵ da-da-ru (var. da-di-ru); ķ Es Muş-eriš Ūrānnu II 71. Šd. da.šē bī gar.re.en.na a.zu u ša.lu.ub. Žd. da an.ga.âm GIŠ.SAR.ŠE gar.re.en.na.zu ŽU.lum.zu ŽE an.ga.âm : ína nārī tābbašina mākā da-ad-da-ru appānāma ina kīrī tabīšina sullups paka marıtu when you are in a river, the water is d., and again if you are in an orchard, the dates are gall AJS 28 238 iv 20 (wisdom).


ašnun šumma da-ad-da-riš ala‘ut ṣiširiš nabalat nišu elija imtaršu I eat food (lit. cereal) as if it were d. — beer, the life of mankind, has become distasteful to me Ludlul II 88 (= Anšt 4 86), for comm., see above; alalimītu uḫīnsa da-diš-ma a-[la-‘u] I eat the dates of the date palm as if they were d. 3a 254 iv 7 (rel.), cf. KAS.DIN.NAM ša nab-la-ti ama da-da-ri [. . .] ZA 5 80 r.10 (prayer of Anš. I); gissu da-ad-da-ru u GIŠ.TIR.MEŠ elišun id-nilīma thorny plants, d.-thistles and shrubs encroached upon them (the roads) Iraq 16 pl. 50 (and p. 192):53 (Sar.), cf. GIŠ.TIR.MEŠ akšīša gissu da-ad-da-ru giriš agmu I cut down the shrubs and set fire to the thorny plants and d.-thistles ibid. 69.

The etymology of dāddaru supports the indication in the historical texts that it refers to some type of thorny plant. The Ludlul Comm., the sequence in which the Ūrānnu passage appears (both in lex. section), and the use of the word in the literary texts shows that it refers to a bad tasting (note the Sum. correspondence in Hg. and AJSL 28, in lex. section) or ill smelling plant. It is not known whether in the two usages dāddaru refers to the same plant or not.

Holma, OLZ 1914 494; Thompson DAB 257; Gadd, Iraq 16 195.

daddiru see dāddaru.

daddu s.; (part of a shoe); lex.*
kuši.sušuš(!) e.sir = da-ad-du (between sole and “middle part”) Hh. XI 131.

dadmū s. pl. tantum; the inhabited world (settlements and inhabitants); from OB on; oblique case dadm ī (OB, rarely SB) and dadmi, note da-ad-ma BBSt. No. 8 iv 28, masc., e. g., Lie Sar. 264, Š 35 5:10, and fem., e. g., VAS 10 215:23 (OB), Schollmeyer No. 16 i 32.

gū-kiš HIN.KIŠ = da-qd-me] Ea V 100, also A V/2:122 and Š 1 36, for var. gu-kin, see MSL 5 191; gu-kiš labakš-in = kiš-kī-tum, da-ad(var. -ad)-me] Ea I 120f., also (with var. da-ad-mu) A I/2:334f.

kur.kur.ra mu mu.un gul.gul : da-ad-me-ša u’abbit he destroyed the inhabited regions belonging to me OECT 6 pl. 25 Rm. 2, 151:6f., cf. kur.kur.ra šár.ra.bi : kiššat da-ad-me-šu ASKT p. 121:6f., and passim; kur.kur.ra zaq.ou (var. še) mu.bi : ša ... ina da-ad-me(var. -mi) zi-kir-sā (var. -s) šīpā whose name is famous throughout the inhabited world SBH p. 99:46f., vars from dupl. AL 3 136 r. 1f.; un.lu.a uru im. ma.an.gi.g.e.ne : ni-šu da-ad-me ušašru they make ill the people living in settlements (of all kinds) Surpu VII 9f., cf. uru te.me.en du.a. bi : temen kal da-ad-me RA 12 75:35f.; un da. ma.al ar.a.zu dē.ru. a.b. [bal] : niššu da-ad-me taššī bûešštul the people of all inhabited regions address their prayers to you RAcc. 71:71.

da-ad-mu = ma-ša-tum Malku I 191; da-ad-mu = a-lum Malku I 193, cf. da-ad-mu(var. -me) = a-lu-ni LTBA 2 1 iv 13, also ibid. 2:77, CT 15 5 K.4193 i 1; a-ta-ur (var. a-ta) da-ad-me — gi-miš ururu meš-ni Malku I 204, see adurutu.

a) in hist. — 1’ referring to specific localities: mušaššu da-ad-mi 1d Purattim who subdued the settlements along the Euphrates CH iv 25; mušarriš armāši Ūru Śunuhte manammi da-ad-mi-sa who cut through the thickets(?) of the city GN and laid waste its (the country’s) settlements Lyon Sar. 4:22; šar Kaldi ša ina sapan tāmiš ši Samšī šiš-kurru da-ad-me-šu the king of the Chaldeans, whose settlements are situated in the regions of the Eastern Sea (i.e., the Persian Gulf) Lie Sar. 264; šišši Arimē ... da-ad-me-sa-abušiš aspun I leveled the settlements of the remaining Arameans as if the flood (had passed over them) Lie Sar. 334; GN u ... GNu usuššitma u’abbit da-ad-me-sa I destroyed the city of GN and GNu, and annihilated its settlements OIP 2 86:13 (Senn.), cf. uru GN adi naphar da-ad-me-sa kima tabiš u’abbit ibid. 17; nišši Bit Jakin lapān kakkā Ḡāššur dāmnūti iššu[ya] mi izšu da-ad-me-su-un the people of GN, fearing the mighty weapons of Aššur, used to abandon their settlements OIP 2 73:64 (Senn.), cf. ibid. 24 i 17; madūta da-ad-me-su ina ša 121 assarap I burned down most of his settlements STT 43:61 (Shalm. III); kāšid Śišāni ša ina gabal
dadmū

lāṭārum sāpinu gimir da-ād-me-šu dārku u šašašu ašṣūmā I, who conquered Sidon that (lies on an island) amidst the sea, who leveled all its settlements — even its wall and emplace-ment I tore down (and I removed the very place it stood on) Boerger Esahr. 49 B i 11; as- quppi pili rabbûte da-ād-me kiṣītu qēṭiṣa širūṣ-šun abīṣnīna I depicted in relief upon the large slabs of limestone the cities which I had personally conquered and (surrounded the bases of the walls with them) Lyon Sar. 17:77, dupl. Winckler Sar. pl. 36:165, cf. OIP 2 97:86 (Senn.); da-ād-me (var. tenešṭīti) màššānu ša ... akṣāzu<s>nâ</s> ina šīpir urrakūti ... aṣ- talkana simāti I depicted in beautiful reliefs all the cities (var. people) which I conquered Winckler Sar. pl. 36:165, var. from Lie Sar. p. 78:5.

**2'** other oecs.: ninnu da-ād-mi aburri uṣṣarbiq I made the inhabitants of all settlements dwell in security CH x 35; ina ka-āl da-ād-mi (var. -mu) uš aknīnu admānu bēšāti nowhere (else) in the settled region did I build an(other) official residence VAB 4 116 ii 23 (Nbk.); *Nannari bēl aqī na-āš sa-ād-du a-na da-ād-mi ú-ad-di ittaṣu* Nannaru, he who holds, who has the saddu (signal disk?) (and) makes his sign known to all the regions YOS 1 45 i 6 (Nbn.); *kuullat ninnānu upāḥpiṛamna utēr da-ād-mi-šī-um he gathered all their people and gave (them) back their homelands* 5R 35:32 (Cyr.); napḫar da-ād-mi ša innadā šabassun all the settlements whose emplacements had fallen into ruin 5R 35:10 (Cyr.); reʾū puḫur da-ād-me shepherd of all regions KAH 1 13:8 (Shalmo. I); *nišū u da-ād-mi* KAH 2 60 i 16 (Tn.); *murap-piš da-ād-mi* he who enlarges the extent of settled regions 1R 35 No. 3:15 (Adn. III); *āl kīdīnu šubat pālē qudum da-ād-me the privileged city, the seat of the dynasty, the oldest inhabited settlement Winckler Samm-ling 2 1:12 (Sar.); *baʾulāti (var. nišē da-ād-me nākiri u šābī ḫuršānu la kašūti (var. paz-rūti ... kulmē u aqullāṭi parzīlī ušaš čiṣ šu-nīti* I had men (prisoners) from enemy regions and (captured) unmanageable mountaineers wield mattocks and pickaxes of iron RT 15 149:3, var. from dupl. OIP 2 126 a 3f. (Senn.); *ēpiš kuullat da-ād-me* (Assūr) who created all human settlements OIP 2 149:4 (Senn.); *muḫēribat miḥirti da-ād-me abul kārī (I called) the quay gate “It-Brings-in-the-Products-of-all-Inhabited-Regions” OIP 2 113 vi 95 (Senn.).

b) in lit.: *ina napḫar šalmat qagqadī gimir kal da-ād-me* (Marduk selected RN) from among all the black-headed people in all the inhabited regions of the world VAS 1 37 i 23 (NB kudurrū). *ša ... šarūruš kala šihip šāmāme napḫar kinnu u kal da-ād-me šitūnušu (for šitūnušu)* (Enlil) with whose splendor are clad the entire extent of the sky, all the mountains and all the inhabited regions Hinke Kudurrū i 15 (MB); *niśū ṭātim gimir da-ād-me* (contrasted with *ina qirīb ḫurušnu*) AKF 1 24 ii 11, and passim; *ana uddus ešrit māḥās da-ād-me* to rebuild the sanctuaries of the cities and (other) settlements Hinke Kudurrū ii 2; *tuḫinnu ḫaṭṭa ešreti ana liabbūr da-ād-mi* you have assigned me a just scepter (to rule) until the world grows old ZA 5 79:28; *ēli da-ād-me ú-di-lu [...] (the Seven) locked (the gates) upon the settlements* Bab. 12 pl. 7:18 (SB Etana), cf. *Si-ī-ta ba-bu ud-du-lu e-lu da-ap-nim (emend to da-ād-mi)* ibid. pl. 12 i 10 (OB Etana); *bēš lēti ša da-ād-mi abrūtīšin* you (Nanā) rule over the population of all regions VAS 10 215:23 (OB lit.), cf. (Ištar) šarrāti kuullat da-ād-me STC 2 pl. 75:2, cf. AKF 1 21 ii 5, *Išāra šarrāt da-ād-mi* MDP 6 45 iv 9 (MB kudurrū); *Išāra ... bēšīt da-ād-me* Šurpu II 172, also Išāra GAŠAN-li-ii da-ād-ma(sic) BBSt. No. 8 iv 28, *bōlāt da-ād-me* BMS 33:9, etc.; *iūš šit da-ād-me* the gods of all the inhabited regions STC 1 205:19 (SB rel.); *gi(niru) kišš šat da-ād-me ana qātē pāšiḫšu uššami he* (the ruler of the gods) has given over into the hands of his worshiper all the inhabited regions of the world ABL 1240:14 (NB); *šarrū kal da-ād-me* light of all the inhabited regions STC 2 pl. 78:35 (SB rel.); *an-du-ul da-ād-mi* protection of all the inhabited regions (savior of mankind) BMS 22:7; *tas barri šihip da-ād-me* you examine the entire extent of the inhabited world JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 2:15, cf. *ša da-ād-me kalīšina tuštēšir* Schollmeyer No. 16 i 32; *Lugal gimir da-ād-
dādu A

me (Marduk) king of all the inhabited regions
gõssmann Era p. 38 (incipit of Irra Epic); kagu-
qara adarrisma usabbat rihēt da-ad-mi I
trample upon the earth, I lay waste the rest
of the inhabited world VAS 10 213 i 11 (OB
lit.), cf. mura’ishat da-ad-mi ibid. 12.

The bilingual texts, with Sum. corre-
spondence k ur. ku r un, show that dadmu
refers both to settlements and their inhabit-
ants.

dādu A 8; 1. love-making, 2. object
of love, darling, favorite; OAk., OB, SB; pl.
dadu.

text.

ki.āg = da-du 5R 16 r. i 34 (group voc.); da-du=
mur-mu Malku I 149; da-du = na-ar CT 18 20
K.107+ r. i 113 (syn. list); for ab kā = da-du with
comm. ra-[mu] love, see dādu B.

1. love-making (always in pl.): 1Tašmetu
ilat kuzbi u da-di DN, the goddess of sexual
joy and love-making BMS 33:20, dupl. BMS
1:37, note: [... ] kuzbi u rāmi KAR 306 r. 5;
hi-]*a-[ku a-na da-di-ka I am consecrated(?)
to your love-making (incipit of a song) KAR
158 r. ii 11; da-du-šū iḥabbubu eli šērīki his
love-making will express itself(?) upon you
ibid. 20.

2. object of love, darling, favorite — a) in
gen.: aṭta māru rāʾīmu da-di-ni you, (my) son,
the lover, our beloved (incipit of a song)
KAR 158 r. ii 29; ša qaddītu šekurūši abī
da-di-ša[Anum] (the name) which her beloved
father Anu gave her of old AFK 1 21 ii 3 (SB
lit.); RN DUMU da-ti dENIL BE I 2:2 (Šar-
kali-šarrī); da-ti (archaic writing for dādu)
du tu u dA-a darling of Šamaš and Aja
cT 37 3 BM 115039 i 63, cf. (with var. na-ra-am
dutu a dA-a) ibid. BM 102404 i 63 (Samsu-
ilunas); Da-du-ša Her-Favorite (as royal
name in OB Ešnunna), Sumer 2 27 No. 1, cf.
A-bu-da-di CT 6 7b:33 (OB), and (for OAk.
names of this type, Sem. and Sum.) MAD
3 104, also Da-di-ia VAS 4 79:3, and passim
in NB.

b) designating a child: may (the gods)
annihilate his offspring a-a i-zi-du da-ad-da-šu
(and) not even leave his youngest son MDP
6 pl. 10 vi 27 (MB); ša da-du-šu šarrumma la
iṣabbatu gāssu whose hand not even his
favorite son ... holds STT 70:9 (SB rel.);
Pn tašimša šerram ši li hūdappus ša da-du-
-u-a PN, his younger brother, my own small
child, the second born, my darling VAB 4 62
iii 11 (Nabopolassar).

In mng. 1, dādu is always used in the pl.
as is Heb. dōdim, see Schott, ZA 42 101,
while sing. and pl. occur in mng. 2. The form
dadu (mng. 2b) may represent a “Lallwort,”
since it also appears in Sum. personal names
of the OAkk. period.

Schott, ZA 42 101; (von Soden, Or. Ns 25 146).

dādu B 8; 1. (an aquatic animal with a
shell), 2. (a part of the human body); SB.*

AB.HA CT 6 13 ii 32, AB.HA, AB.TIR.RA.RA
RS 20.32 i last line, and ii 8 (both forerunners to Hh.
XVIII); ab AB = da-du (with comm. ra-[mu])
Comm. to A VIII/3:1, in JCS 4 73; AB.HA = da-du
AFO 14 pl. 7 i 13 (Comm. to Enûma Anu Enlîli V).

1. (an aquatic animal with a shell) — a)
in similes: summa Šin qarnāšu kima AB.HA
if the moon’s horns are like a d. (in the
sequence: like a bow, like a makurru-boat)
ACh Supp. 2 6:9, with comm.: AB.HA / da-du
ed-da-ma na-pal-ka-a — d.-shell (that means)
they are pointed and wide open AFO 14 pl.
7 i 13; summa manzazu kima AB.HA ... / kima
AB.HA Ma KI.A ša (i.e., kibirsu) nabalkut if
the “station” is (shaped) like a d.-shell,
variant: like a d.-shell (but) its rim is upside
down Boissier DA 14 ii 3f., and dupl. TCL 6
6 r. i 13f. (ext.); summa ina arkat NG.TAB
padamu ša imitti GIM AB.HA if the right “path”
behind the naqraptu is (shaped) like a d.-shell
CT 20 32:57 (ext.).

b) as a foodstuff: ninda.ni gir.pad.
du.dalla ḫē.a : a-ka(!)-<al>-šu lu da-du-ma
when he eats d. (Sum. ... -bones) (in the
preceding line “eggs,” in the following “meat”
replace d.) E.I. Gordon, JAOS 74 84, proverb
No. 11; AB.HA in (fish list) Deimel Fara 2 10 i 3.

2. (a part of the human body): [diš Nā
[AB.HA] [...] GIG : da-da-di AB.HA if a man
suffers from [...] of the AB.HA = dādu (is
the reading of) AB.HA Köcher Pflanzenkunde 22 i 32.

The refs. point quite clearly to an edible
aquatic animal with a characteristically
dādū

shaped shell. As to the part of the human body, note that the preceding line in Köcher Pflanzenkunde 22 mentions emšu, “hypo-gastric region.”

von Soden, Or. NS 25 146.

dādū see didū.

dagālu v.; 1. to look, to look at, to look on with indifference, to own, to take aim, 2. (with ana, päin and ina päin) to wait for, to attend to a matter or a person, to be the subject of a king, to belong to a person, 3. (with inē) to seek favor with a person, 4. šud-galū to make see, to receive, 5. šudgalū (with päin and ina päin) to wait for, to make, to hand over, 6. IV/1 to belong to; from OA, OB on; I idgul — idaggal (also iddaggal) — imp. dugul, 1/2, III, III/2, IV, IV/2 (only at-ta-ad-gil, obscure, in ABL 1285:21, NA); cf. dāgil īsārē, dagilti in ša dagiliti, dagīlu adj., dagīlu s., diplu A, madagītu, madagīltu in bel madgītu, madgalū.


1. to look, to look on with indifference, to own, to take aim — a) to look, to look at — 1’ with object: [aj ip][la] hibbaka jāti du-ug-la-ni be not afraid, look (with trust) upon me! Gilg. Y. 274 (OB); pāhra eflūti ša Uruk i-dag-ga-[u-ṣu-nu-ti] the men of Uruk are gathered (and) look at them Gilg. VI 179; [a]mmīni ta-ad-gal-an-ni-ma ul tasāḥ why did you look at me and not laugh? KAR 71:14, and dupl. LKA 107:10, cf. allakak du-ga-la-an-ni errabakka napās sannī LKA 105:11; aššāt amēli ana šānimma erāma 1Ištar us-sa-nap(1)-pi-e DAM-šē id-da-nag-gal ša šāmu ana mutiţa a-ma-dāš(())-ṣal (for umeṣṣal) the wife of the man will become pregnant by another man and she will constantly pray to Ištar (saying) while looking at the face of her husband, “I shall make my child look like him!” BRM 4 12:37 (SB ext.), dupl. Boissier DA 221:15; i-dag-gal usārāti 1tam-mi magrētī he looks at the representations and utterts blasphemies BHT pl. 9 v 17 (SB lit.); ša šāmē i-da-ga-lu-ni ana 1šin ... usālla the one who looks at the sky prays to Šin ZA 51 136:37 (cult. comm.), cf. [ša] qaqquru i-da-ga-lu-ni ibid. 38; ūpanūtu da-ga-li-amēl Mīšri u ennaubt šārmāni GN 1ṣitu pan[išu] formerly at the mere sight of an Egyptian the kings of Canaan fled before him EA 109:44, cf. (in similar contexts) EA 149:29, 150:12, 306:26; ješmi šarru ... awāte ardūt kitišu u jadina gīša ana ardīšu u ti-da-ga-lu LÚ. MEŠ ājābūnu u šīkalu epur let the king listen to the words of his loyal servants and give his servant a gift so that our enemies may see it and be defeated (lit. eat dust) EA 100:34; u lirub ana mahri[t]i šarru ... ana da-ga-li panišu damqūta may I enter before the king to see his gracious face EA 151:18; amur abuka la āši [u] la i-da-ga-lu mātāti [u] hazannašu see, did your father not go and see (his) provinces and his governors with his own eyes? EA 116:62, cf. ibid. 74:57 and 76:32; gubāmi ana šarrū jadina ana kātu 3 ME LÚ. MEŠ u ni-da-ga-lu 1ala ask the king that he give you 300 men so that we can see (our) city (again) EA 93:12; u tiqi PN ana muḫḫuqa u da-ga-lu u tιma daw[eštu] receive PN, see him personally and inform yourself of his affairs EA 107:18, ki tābi du-ga-lu adī šimāti epur[Š] look upon him with favor until he has made his purchases MRS 6 15 RS 15.33:29 (lit.); PN biti uḫ̄ummiši ... itešqinūtitum u ninu ni-ta-ag-gal-šu-ni ti kima našā PN has burglarized my house and has taken (objects) from it, and we saw him (actually) carry these off HSS 5 47:30; ana kāša a-da-gal-ka ša bēlu attālu I look to you who are my master (and I weep before you) ABL 1149 r. 8 (NA); LÚ. GAL.MEŠ ṛīḥūte ina šāšu i-da-ga-lu (for idag-gašišu) baṭlu 1ṣakku[s] the other officials will see him (doing) this (and) stop (paying dues) ABL 532 r. 9 (NA); aki bēl damēšu i-dag-ga-la-an-ni he looks at me as if I were a criminal ABL 211 r. 4 (NA); ṭub 1ibbīšunu u ṭub šēreš ∼ šunu kajamānu šarru lid-gul may the king always see them (his grandchildren) in happe-
ness and good health ABL 453:19 (NA); ana rabbi urē šarru ... ituwa akē la šarukāku šarru ... la a-da-gal for four months has the king been gone (from the palace), how should I not be distressed that I cannot see the king continually? ABL 80 r. 8, cf. ibid. 14 (NA); 100 šanāte šarrātu ša RN du-ug-li may you (the king’s mother) see a thousand years of the royal reign of RN ABL 368:9 (NA); kāni a-da-ga-la la ilāk[a] wherever I look, it does not come ABL 768:9 (NA); for dagālu in personal names, note Ištar-tu-gul UET 3 919:3 (OĀkk.), and see MAD 3 109 for names of this type; see, for the type DN-tigul, Stamm Namengebung 166, for DN-kēna-duqul ibid. 173, for Dōgīl-ili(ili) ibid. 250, and for La-dōgīl-ili ibid. 250 (NA); note Ru-ug-da-ga-al-DINGIR God-Sees-Far MDP 28 414:4, 7 and edge.

2' without object: du-gul ibri mātu kī ibaṣṣ[ji] look down, my friend, how does the land appear? Bab. 12 pl. 10:19 and 24 (SB Etana), cf. ibid. 26; isḥyunatu ullulat ana da-ga-la täbat the grapes are trained (to the tree and are) pleasant to behold Gilg. IX v 49; entūna inēšu purṣa id-da-nag-pa-la if his (the patient’s) eyes look all the time ...... (this is the disease “hand of [...]”) AMT 12,4:3; la da-gal inēšu his unseeing eyes (in broken context) BA 5 385:11 (SB rel.), see Ebeling Handerhebung 92; da-ag-la-te šišam u da-ag-la-te šišam u la namūr u da-ag-la-te ana muḫḫi šarrī ... u namīr I looked here and there but there was no light, I looked at the king and there was light. EA 292:8, 9, 11, cf. ibid. 266:9, 10, 13; biṭa šātim ana taṭbrāṭi uwēṣīša na a da-ga-lum kṣattu niṣē I had that temple built as a structure to be looked at with admiration by all people VAB 4 118 ii 53, cf. ibid. 138 ix 31 (Nbk.).

b) to look on with indifference: ammēni ERMIḪ.Ḫ. A riqma u anāku a-da-gal why should I remain indifferent when the workers are idle? PBS 1/2 50:45 (MB let.); summa a’šlu tīna eqlī ša [L] kīrā iddi ... bēl eqlī i-da-gal la [...] kīrā ana nādišāna ża[k]u if a man sets out an orchard in the field of another man and the owner of the field remains indifferent and does not [object], the orchard belongs to the one who set it out KAV 2 v 16 (Ass. Code B § 12); hamṣu šattu ina kašādi erēb ummi nārītu i-da-gal when the fifth year (of famine) came, the daughter remained indifferent when the mother entered the house (the mother did not open her door to her daughter) CT 15 49 i 7’ (SB Atrahasis).

c) to own (OA, NA, NB): x MA.NA KU. BABBAR issēr PN PN ša ana kaspim annin bitam PN šuḫārtam u amatm i-da-gal ša kaspam ana PN šuqqalu bitam šlaqqī PN owes PN x minas of silver, for this silver the house, the servant girl PN₃ (and) the slave girl belong to PN₄, whenever pays the silver to PN₄ takes the house BIN 4 190:8 (OA), cf. Golonischeff 10:16; mēšu ša ina bēṯ[ṯ]a šibnam u eṣī taṣṭānakakku E-ta-ti-ku-nu-ū la ta-da-ga-la-ya why do you always store straw and wood in my house, do you not have any houses of your own? BIN 6 119:21 (OA); allān 3 MA.NA KU. BABBAR ša a-da-gu₃lu apart from the three minas of silver which I own KTS 1a:20 (OA); kῑšum inšiqūtāna u bāllīṯi[m] ša a-da-gu₃lu ni ana bābīm ittuwar the cold weather has caught up with us and all private money that I possess has been returned to the business capital (therefore I did not write to you) CCT 3 7a:11 (OA let.); tiḏī ša aha u aha allānukkī la da-lag-ku you know that I have no other father and brother than you CT 22 43:7 (NB let.), cf. [a]ṭa tiḏī ša mànāmmma elāti[ka] la da-ga-la-ka ibid. 139:29; lu tiḏī LĪ. ERIM.ME ša biṯ alpē ša šarri ṭibnī u kisset u da-ag-gal know that the workers of the royal ox stable have neither straw nor fodder! BIN 1 7:12 (NB let.); alla 3 ME uḍaṯu ụdēn ummā umma uḍaṯu ụd lag-lak he gave only 300 (measures) of barley, saying, “I have no barley” YOS 3 13:11 (NB let.); šummu dūrūru šakin PN kasapšu i-da-gal if the status quo (lit. freedom) is re-established, PN (the tenant who rented the feudal field for four years) will take (back) his money (i. e. the rent paid) ADD 829:30.

d) to take aim: qaṭa id-da-na-gal (if) he takes aim with the bow Dream-book 329 K. 25+ r. ii 13.

e) uncert. mng.: harrēn šūt Anim kur NIM.MA₃ kana kur NIM.MA₃ i-da-gi-il the
dagālu

way of the Anu-(stars) (corresponds to) Elam, (the evil omen therefore) concerns(?) Elam
ACh Supp. 2 62:17; ana kū. BABBAR 1 gin
ēnīka la tanādī ibissaēa la ta-da-ga-al do not
covet one shekel of silver (of your money as my agent), nor take over (the silver for) my damages (i.e., that I owe) TCL
19 39:13 (OA let.).

2. (with ana, pān and ina pān) to wait for, to attend to a matter or person, to be the subject of a king, to belong to a person — a) to wait for — 1' with ana or dative: ana 5 ēmē ana kaspīma da-da-ga-al for five days I have been waiting for the silver CCT 2 1:8 (OA let.); adī PN ēnarn urram ni-da-gal-šu-um as to PN, we are expecting him today or tomorrow CCT 3 35b:24 (OA let.).

2' with pān: [pān] mār šipīra ša bēlija [a]-
da-gal I am waiting for my lord’s messenger CT 22 41:16 (NB let.); SAL šīt 5 Mu. MEŠ pānī multiša ta-da-gal this woman has to wait five years for her husband KAV 1 iv 92 (Ass. Code § 36), cf. ibid. vi 49 (§ 45); narkabāti u šābē ša ḫalīši GN ʾiphuruma ana pānīni il-ta-ag-ga-lu the chariots and the infantry of the district GN assembled and waited for us KBo 1 3:42 (treaty); 5 arhē agā pānī tēmī ša šarrī bēlija ad-da-gal these five months I have been waiting for news from the king, my lord ABL 68:7 (NB), cf. pānī tēmika ni-diag-gal YOS 3 200:32 (NB let.); anāku pānī bēlija ad-da-gal minū šipīritu amāt ša bēlija lušmī I wait for my lord, may I hear what the message is, the order of my lord CT 22 222:31 (NB let.), cf. pānī abiya lu-ud(text -ud) -gu-ul ibid. 129:16; alpē ša šēri ki ḍūbbku pānīšunu i-da-gal-ū since I brought the cattle from the pasture, they have been waiting for them (the herdsmen) BIN 1 91:17 (NB let.); ina kisallī ina muḫḫi šu-bat. MEŠ uškobama pānī ḫalgal-Marada u u Ninšu i-diag-gal-la they (the images of the gods) rest upon pedestals in the courtyard and wait for DN and DN2 RAkk. 67 r. 19; pānī ḫāṭti i-diag-gal (the king) waits for the scepter RAck. 68:1; pānī narkabāti u ummānātiṭa la ad-gul ʾišu GN attūnuš I did not wait for the chariots and the infantry but departed from GN AKA 312 ii 51 (Asn.), cf. Borger Esarh. 44 i 63 and note to line 64 ibid.; pān MN i-diag-gal ʾiššu MN ʾiššuqum ʾtēnši šinnēmmēna ... niṣṣappar he is waiting for the month of Nisānu, before the month passes by, we will have news from him and will report (it) ABL 261:12 (NB); ina šibī i-diag-ga-lu-šu pānīša ṣa muḫḫī ša anāku allaku there they wait for me till I come VAB 3 31 § 25:47 (Dar.); [LUL.KUR SAG ERIMA] ana HUL-ri u-kaš LU.KUR ŠA-BAŠI IA HUL-šim i-diag-gal the enemy lies in wait for my army ROM 99:15 (Comm. to Izbu, courtesy W. G. Lambert); for pān dagalu in personal names, see, for the type Adaggal-pān-DN, Stamm Namengebung 195 (MB and NB), Pān-
DN-adaggal, ibid. 195 (NB), Duṣu-pān-li, ibid. 205 (NA); note Igi-Assur-du-gul SR 66 iv 35 (tākulu rit.), see Frankena Tākulūtu 16 n. 35.

3' with ina pān (NA only) : ina pān mār šipīra ša šarrī . . . a-da-gal I am waiting for the messenger of the king ABL 311 r. 6, and passim; aṭa ṭaharrupu tunammeše mā ina pān bēl pihaṭi ša GN la ta-ad-gal why do you intend to set out early, why did you not wait for the governor of GN? ABL 311:7; da-
šāli udīni la ʾilakkūni ina pa-an-su-nu a-da-gal the scouts have not come, I am waiting for them ABL 309:8; dulīm ugdammir ina pān LŪ.ERIM.MEŠ ša LŪ.GAL.GAL.MEŠ šu-u a-da-
gal I have completed the work (and) am waiting for the men of the high officials .... ABL 467 r. 14, cf. ina pānī a-da-gal BA 2 643 ii 29 (= Craig ARBT 1 25, NA oracle).

b) to attend to a matter or person: kīma ša ina bitišu waṣṣu pānīšu a-da-gal-ū he is waited upon as if he were living in his own house BIN 7 43:15 (OB let.); adī a-wi (text-
-pa)-lum ʾilakamu uḏēgušu pānīšu a-da-gal-ū I shall attend to him until the chief comes and takes him away BIN 7 43:21 (OB let.); adī mārē Bābīli šunūti qirīn GN uṣṣušu i-diag-
-ga-lu pān šakān ṭēmīja as long as these Babylonians stayed in Assyria they attended to my orders Streck Asb. 30 iii 95.

c) to be the subject of a king or god, to belong to a person (leg. context) — 1' to be the subject of a king or god: māt ḫēṣuṣu ana šipīritiša liš-gu-la pānūša may the land
dagālu

that has sinned against you be to its full extent your subject Borger Esarh. 103:12; aākīt pāni mu'irrut māti ša i-da-ag-ga-lu panuššu those who head the administration of the country, his subjects Lie Šargon 372; išti da-gil pān Aššur ... annuššānāti I counted them among the subjects of the god Aššur AKA 62 iv 30 (Tigl.), and passim; PN Qatnaša Lū da-gil pāni uṣšā ī installed (in Qatna) PN, a native of Qatna, my subject KAH 2 84:100 (Adn. II), cf. PN ... ardu da-gil pān bēl piḫati GN OIP 2 41 v 21 (Senn.), and passim in NA royal inscriptions; Aššurajaq da-gi-il panišja ... ana mātikum ammimi izzikkūni why did the Assyrians, my subjects, come to your country? EA 9:31 (MB); [a][l][a] tubal: latanni [u] atta tuštimanni ana panikama a-dag-gal u attama bēlīja whether you keep me alive or whether you kill me, I belong to you, you are my master EA 169:9; RN became alienated from RNm panisšu ana šar GN ʾišku[n] da-gīq-ša panisšu šū he turned (for protection) to the king of Carchemish, he is his subject (now) MRS 9 71 RS 17.335+:8, cf. ibid. 76 RS 17.368:4.

2’ to belong to a person (NB legal only): ki la iddana ʾeqšu pani PN id-dag-gal if he does not pay, the field belongs to PN TuM 2–5 103:7, cf. VAS 5 43:16, and passim; še. numuñ atru u maṭu pān PN i-dag-gal TCL 12 6:37, cf. ibid. 30 r. 18, VAS 5 7:16, and passim, also isgu ʾišu u maṭu pān PN id-dag-gal VAS 5 74:21, etc.; ina šum PN bridessu maḥširi nušu nattala 2-ta gāṭe nikkassī panisšu id-dag-gal when his first wife PN bears a son, two-thirds of the property will belong to him VAS 6 3:12; aššu ikṣiṣka bitāteja ša ina GN panisša lid-gu-lu may my houses that are in GN belong to you instead of the silver (owed) to you VAS 1 70 iv 8; anna zitti tu ... panisšu adi 14-ta šanāti id-dag-gal this share will belong to them for fourteen years TCL 13 203:27, cf. ibid. 223:16; mimma māla ina libbi illa adi 3 šanāti panisšu id-dag-gal whatever grows thereon will belong to him for three years Camb. 102:8, cf. NbK. 90:5 and 12, etc.; ummu eqšši luddakkamma zēru šušši panisša tidgul let me give you the (document called) mother-of-the-fields so that this territory may belong (legally) to you Cyr. 337:13.

3. (with inē) to seek favor with a person: dabābu ša šarri la ʾeqšu e-ni ša Lū.ŠIPA.GUD.NIT.ŠAŠ.MEŠ i-da-gal he does not listen to the king, but seeks favor in the eyes of the governors ABL 1250 r. 6 (NA); niqeq ša šarri la ʾeqšu ene ša Lū.ŠIPA.GUD.NIT.ŠAŠ.MEŠ i-dag-galu they have not performed the sacrifices of the king but seek favor in the eyes of the shepherds ABL 1292:25 (NA); ṭāʾēš ša Lū.ŠIPA.GUD.NIT.ŠAŠ.MEŠ i-dag-galu did the friendliness of the palace scribe extend(?) to me? I am still seeking favor in his eyes ABL 211:11 (NA).

4. šudgulu to make see, to receive — a) to make see: Lū asāridūtišu bāšūšušnu ina qātē aḥbat ana zaqīpānī uššēma ʾūš-gi-la māšaru I personally captured his nobles alive, impaled them and made them land bearers (them) Rost Tigl. III pl. 22:202.

b) to receive (causative to mng. 1c): šipir-tušu a4 ul ʾu-ud-gu-lat this message of his was not handed over CT 22 87:6 (NB let.).

5. šudgulu (with pān and ina pān) to wait for, to make one the subject of a king, to entrust (a task), to hand over — a) to wait for: maḥšir ummašīja aṣbatma pān gipšaša ul ʾūš-gi-lat arkā ul uqi I placed myself at the head of my soldiers (and) did not wait for the main force, nor did I wait for those who were to come later OIP 2 50:19 (Senn.); ina pān attai a[DU]TU nu-us-sa-ad-gil attai a[DU]TU la ʾeqšu we waited for the eclipse of the sun but the eclipse of the sun did not take place ABL 359:11 (NA).

b) to make one the subject of a king: nir bēlātišu kабla ēlišušu ukin pān Aššur ... ʾūš-gi-lu-nu-ti I laid upon them the heavy yoke of my lordship and made them subjects of the god Aššur AKA 57 iii 87 (Tigl. I), cf. ibid. 91; ina taḫartija PN marša ina kussu bēlātišu uššēšma ʾūš-gi-la panuššu on my return I set my son on his lordly throne and made (the country of Sumer and Akkad) subject to him OIP 2 71:37, cf. ibid. 35 iii 74 and 42 v 30 (Senn.), Lyon Sar. 4:28; GN ana sihšišta riūti aṭāšu ʾūš-gi-la panuššu the entire Sea Country, the domain of his brother, I made subject to him Borger Esarh. 47 ii 62, and passim.
dagilu

c) to entrust (a task): zanîn (for zanân) eṣerētiṣûn u-šad-gi-lu pania they (the gods) entrusted me with the care of their sanctuaries Streck Asb. 4 i 37; ša epēš salmi śnātu qabāṣṣumma šu-ad-qu-lu panuṣšu to whom the fashioning of this image had been entrusted by (divine) command BBSt. No. 36 iv 7; 
d) to hand over (in lit. and leg. contexts): 
132. Ad mng. 2: Oppenheim, JAOS 61 258f. Ad mng. 5: Landsberger, ZA 39 280; San Nicolò-Unghard NRV 1 18; Meissner BAW 134f.

**dāgāšu** (Bezold Glossar 105b); see dākāšu.

**dāggaśu** (Bezold Glossar 105b); see takkassu.

dāgil īṣṣūrē s.; observer of birds (for divination purposes); NA*; cf. dagilu.

PN PN₂ PN₃ nabšar 3 dāg-il MUŠEN PN PN₄ (and) PN₅, a total of three observers of birds (mentioned beside ḫartibi, i. e., dream interpreters, and Egyptian scribes) ADD 851 iii 11; Lū ṭūpšarrē Lū bārū Lū maṣmaṣṣū Lū ašū Lū da-gil MUŠEN MEŠ mansaz ekalli ašīb ālī ina libbi adē īrrubu the scribes, diviners, exorcists, physicians, observers of birds (and) palace officials dwelling in the city will take the oath (of loyalty, on the 16th of Niṣannu) ABL 33:9; ina muḫḫi Lū ša māṣṣ-šartī ša īṣṭu Lū da-gil MUŠEN MEŠ ša šarru . . . īṣpuranni concerning the man on duty from among the observers of birds about whom the king has written me ABL 410:6; cf. ibid. 12, ABL 1346:7; PN Lū da-gil [MUŠEN] (sold as a slave) ADD 60:2.

dāgiltu in ša dagilti s.; spy, observer; SB*; cf. dagilu.

lū ša da-gil-ti = muḫḫitu CT 37 25 r. iv 27 (App. to Luš.)

[ša dā-gil-ti nakri i-da-na-gal-an-ni the enemy’s spy will observe me KAR 430:15 (SB ext.), cf. [ša da]-gil-ti-šu nakra i-da-na-gal my spy will observe the enemy ibid. 16.

dāgilu adj.; looking (i. e., lifelike, said of the eyes of statues); MA*; cf. dagilu.

GIL MES da-gi-la-te šaknu (representations of winged alû-demons) provided with looking eyes VAT 13759 i 27 (MA inventory).

dāgilu s.; onlooker; SB*; cf. dagilu.

Din.tir kišu iga dušē ši ša ša at-bi DN id-da-gal he belongs to the temple of Ninurta with regard to service and corvée work ADD 640:12 (NA).

daḥru s.; fury; syn. list.*

uggatu, ummulu, mamlu, da-ah-rum = ra-'a-bu
ibid. 3 iv 6ff., 4 iv 1ff.

daʾikanu s.; murderer; Bogh., EA, MA, NB; pl. dāʾiḳānūti, dāʾiḳānā; cf. dāku.

a) in Bogh., EA: tamkārija ina māt Amurri māt Ugarit [... id]ukku ina māt Ḫattī ul
napultu idukku [... na]pulta idukku [... da-i-ka-na ša napultī ḫubbatumma anā aḫḫī ša diši [iššapparuma(?)] kasap] mullek ša Ḫū diši aḫḫūšu ileqqū u Ḫū da-i-ka-na [ubballatū()] u āṭlu ša Ḫubīšu ḫukk uullu u šumma aḫḫūšu [kasap mullek ḫi maḫḫarū Ḫa- i-ka-na ša ḫapultī [ana ardišunu() lī]pušu (you write me) that merchants are being
killed in the land of Amurru and in Ugarit — nobody kills (merchants) in Hatti (but that)
they arrest the killer of the person and give notice to the companions of the murdered
man, and his companions take the blood money for the murdered man, but they [let]
the killer [live?] and only purify the city in which the person was killed—but if his companions
who do not want to accept the blood money, they may make the killer of that
person [their slave?] KBo 1 i 10 r. 17ff., with restorations from KUB 4 p. 50a (letter from
Ḫattuša); LŪ MEŠ ta-i-qa-rike ša PN ... addāikušnūti I have killed the murderers of PN EA 17:10 (let. of Ṭuhrat).

b) in MA: if somebody enters a man’s house and kills somebody, [ana bel ḫīte] da- i-ka-nu-te [iššuṇu] they will hand over the
murderers to the owner of the house KAV 1 i 100 (Ass. Code § 10).

c) in NB: ʿaš-ša-ur Ḫū da-i-ka-ni-echo ša mār Bābīlī ... enna adā 2 Ḫū Ḫindar ... anā mār Bābīla ana ku-[um] Ḫū da-i-ka-ni-echo aṭṭadīn concerning the murderers in the
Babylonian’s (gang), I have now given two men from Ḫindar to the Babylonian as a sub-
stitute for the murderers ABL 848:4 and 14 (NB).

daʾīktu see dāʾiku.

daʾīku (fem. dāʾīktu) s.; murderer; RS, SB, NB; cf. dāku.

dāʾimu (daʾimunu) s.; (a spear); lex.*

ū-ub-ri šL.DIM = da-ḥi-mu-ū, šu-[ku]-ūr-ru-un
di-μu = šu-kur-ru An VIII 60, also Malku III 21.

daʾinātu s.; judgeship; NA*; cf. dānu.

šāngatū šēḫušma [... bēlūt kiššāte da-i-μu[i] [... mi]šarīš li-ša-agg-mir (text -tu) may he (Aššur) desire him (the royal succes-
sor) to be his high priest, may he fully grant him lordship over the entire world as well as judgeship [over all mankind] ADD 809 r. 26 (Sar.).

daʾipu s.; 1. (part of a harrow), 2. (unkn. mng.); NA.*
dāiu

giš.sag.gán.ur = da-i-[pu(?)]} (followed by giš.sag.gil.gán.ur = is ša-ra-ri[i]) Hh. V 183.
1. (part of a harrow): see lex. section.
2. (unkn. mng.): 1) KUŠ da-la-ep-su ša KUB Gimirraja one Cimmerian leather d. (among various implements) ADD 1039 ii 7.
dāitu s.; siege wall; SB.*
arammu uš [bat ...] dāršu iqmūma uš̄eme ditallāzi [...] e-piš gabiš u tāhaši da-Š-a-Š-qi ᵇibalkitiuni (the fire) did not ignite the siege ramp but burned his own fortification wall and reduced it to ashes, [my troops?] climbed over the siege wall [to do] battle Borger Esarh. 104 ii 8.

Bauer, ZA 49 253 n. 31, connects with Heb. dājīq.

*dāšu s.; arrogant; OB lex.*; cf. dāšu.
lū.sag.bar.ra = da-wi-qi-um (followed by lū.sag.bu.bu.i = šarrīrum daring fellow) OB Lu Part 11:1, also Part 6:21 and ibid. B iii 47.
daiš (taīš) prep.; toward, to the side of; OAkk., OB, SB.*

XI.DU, dingir.re.ne.ka me.te.ni i.šid: da-iš ili mu-su u-su-mi-iđ he placed his name next to (those of) the gods Barton RISA p.126 xxviii 15 (Rimuš); akkāši ta-īš-ša hasten toward her! VAS 10 214 vi 35 (OB Agušajā); allikam da-iš-ka I came to you (to fight you) RA 46 94:9 (OB Epic of Zu), cf. allikā x-x-ka STT 1 21:47, and allikā ad-iš-[ka] ibid. 19:47 (SB Epic of Zu).

Probably a preposition based on an adverb perhaps formed from šu or īdu, "side."
(von Soden, WO 1 356ff.)
daišu adj.; one who performs the threshing of barley; OB*; cf. dāšu.
lū.še.šu.ša = da-iš Hh. II 338; gud.še.šu.ša.ša = [Ai.] AI IV i 69.

a) referring to persons: see Hh. II, in lex. section.
b) referring to animals: Ā GUD.HLA da-i-šu-tim hire of the oxen for the threshing PBS 7 86:32, cf. ibid. 29, and Ai., in lex. section.
dajae (or tajae) s.; (an insect); plant list.*


Since dajae corresponds to "flying spider(?)" and muni eqî, q.v., it was most likely an insect used for medicinal purposes.

dajālu

*dajālu.s.; hunting expedition; NA*; only pl. dajālāte attested; cf. dālu A.

ina da-la-la-te-šu ša šūribte turme gaz-ak I killed ostriches on hunting expeditions across the desert Scheil Tn. II 80, cf. ina da-la-la-te-šu ša šiddī Puratti aṭajālē adduak ibid. 81.
dajalu (or tajalu) s.; (poetic synonym of šūrāsu, "gold"); syn. list.*

In view of the synonym dalpu, probably to be connected with dālu A.

dajālu adj.; prowling; SB*; cf. dālu A.
kalbu da-a-a-lu eṣemta iheppi (even) a prowling dog has a bone to crunch KAR 96:20 (wisdom), cf. ša kalbi da-a-a-lu išabbir[u šiš]-nišu ibid. 26.

dajālu s.; scout, inspector; NA, SB, NB; wr. syll. and LŪ.DIN; cf. dālu B.

a) in military contexts — 1’ in hist.: LŪ da-a-a-lu muširību ūm mātātī the scouts who bring in news from all the countries TACL 3 300 (Sar.); LŪ da-a-a-lu(text -ku) (listed after kallāpu, “vanguard(?)”), and before LŪ. ENGAR, LŪ.ŠIPA, etc.) Borger Esarh. 106 ii 18.

2’ in NA letters: ina muḫḫī tēme ša Uraš-ša-taš ŠU-da-a-la-šī assapar eṭārū ki anē iqiṭi-biuni I sent scouts for news of the Urartean, those who returned reported as follows ABL 424:7, cf. ABL 444 r. 4; ina muḫḫī lišānī ša šarru bēši išpuranni assaprapa LŪ da-a-a-lu uddin la illakuni as to what the king, my lord, has written me with regard to information (needed), I sent out scouts but, so far, they have not come (back) ABL 309:6; LŪ da-a-a-la-šī [text anā] qanni GN šupur send your scouts into the district of Turušpā ABL 148:3, and passim in NA letters.

b) in administrative contexts — 1’ in NA: Kumašuš LŪ da-la-a-lu ša šīšu Kume ... ilīkuni the Kumean, the inspector who came
dajanu

from Kume ABL 544:17; țemu ana LÚ da-a-a-li ša ištu GN issija usanni u ana LÚ da-a-a-li ša GN₄ assakanšunu muk I gave an order as follows to the inspector who came with me from Nineveh and to the inspector of Calah ABL 52 r. 3 and 6; denu PN TA PN₄ ... idubuni ina pín PN₄ LÚ.DIN iqtarbu x/M.A.NA KU.BABBAR LÚ.DIN ētemedī in the lawsuit which PN had against PN₄ they approached the inspector, and the inspector imposed a fine of x minas of silver ADD 163 edge 1 and r. 1; [iš]surri LÚ.GAL.MEŠ ina ekalli [i]qabbītu mā LÚ.DIN.MEŠ [i]ptargunāšī the officials in the palace should not say, ‘The inspectors have wronged us’ ABL 955:12, cf. PN LÚ.DIN ša ekalli ADD 481 r. 8, also LÚ.DIN ša pín hišrite ABL 102:4.

2' in NB: PN u PN₄ LÚ da-a-a-[lu] ša ina GN maššartu inaššaru PN and PN₄, who are doing duty as inspectors in Uruk YOS 7 19:7; 5 šá ša našpari ina libbi biti kisalli u k. ŠUTU.MEŠ ša LÚ da-a-a-lu inaššaru five men who do service in the house, the yard and the storage rooms of the inspectors YOS 7 5:14; PN LÚ da-a-a-lu (a recipient of rations among craftsmen) AnOr 9 9 iii 24 and iv 1; PN LÚ da-a-a-lu (as witness) VAS 4 180:13, also ADD 160 edge II 1, 318 r. 13, 345 r. 2; see dajalu in rab dajali.

While in military contexts (SB hist., NA letters), the word clearly refers to a military scout, the ref's in administrative contexts (NA and NB) point to a rather important official (inspector or comptroller) connected in NA with the administration of cities (see rab dajali) and in NB with surveillance in a sanctuary (Eanna). It is probable that dajalu is the reading of the NA logogram LÚ.DIN, in spite of the equation LÚ.DIN = muttaggišu in 2R 44 No. 2:5 (see ha'ātu, lex. section and mng. 2b). Note the use of suffixed forms (ABL 547 r. 6, cited sub rab dajali, and LÚ.DIN.MEŠ-ni-ia ABL 253:7) and LÚ.GAL.DIN ABL 389 r. 3.

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daジャル in rab dajali s.; chief inspector; NA, once NB*; wr. syll. and LÚ.GAL.DIN, cf. dâlu B.

ana LÚ da-a-a-lu LÚ GAL da-a-a-lu țupšar ali ša muḫḫi ali hazān [ali] rab kishir [...] to the inspector, the chief inspector, the city secretary, the city overseer, the mayor, the army commander ABL 530:12 (NB); hazānna ša ăli LÚ GAL da-a-a-lu bēl piqiṭīleja ina muḫḫišunu puqqud卢 the mayor of the city (and) the chief inspector have been installed as my officials over them ABL 573:9; IGI PN LÚ GAL da-a-a-[li] [ša ălu] Kalḫa ADD 612 r. 7. cf. LÚ GAL da-a-a-lu ADD 860 iii 28; a-na LÚ GAL da-a-a-lu-ia ša apaqqiduni lāšu there is nobody (here) whom I can appoint as my chief inspector ABL 547 r. 6; if the king orders ana LÚ.GAL.DIN.MEŠ țemu lišku kurnu lilliša ušše likurr let them give orders to the chief inspector to come here and lay the foundation ABL 389 r. 3.

For discussion, see dajalu.

*dajālu (fem. dajālītu) adj.; prowler; SB*; only fem. attested; cf. dâlu.

A sorceress who walks along the streets, who enters houses da-a-a-lu-um ša bi'rēti (and) prowls in the alleys Maqlu III 3.

daǰentu see daǰanu.

daǰanu (dijanu, fem. daǰantu, diǰantu) s.; judge; from ŠAKk., ŠAK on; Ass. daǰanu, di-ia-anu RA 29 96:12 (MB), diǰanu in MB personal names, see usage m-5'_; wr. syll. and (LÚ).DI.KU₃; cf. dânu.

di₃ku₃ = da-a-anu Hh. II 18; di₃ku₃ uru = da-a-anu-a-lu, di₃ku₃ lugal = MIN šarrī, di₃ku₃ e.ne.ne = MIN šā-num Hh. II 22 ff.; ab.b addi₃ku₃ = MIN (= ši-bi) da-a-anu Hh. II 28; igi.ab.ba uru¹ = miḫru da-a-a-nim (a witness) equal in rank to a judge Hh. II 30; maškim.diii₃ku₃ = MIN (= rabīqu) da-a-a-ni Hh. II 34; sukkal.diii₃ku₃ = sukkal da-a-a-ni Lu I 98; gi₃šu.ga.diii₃ku₃ = MIN (= kana) da-a-anu Hh. IV 102; ad._gi₃ = da-a-anu, mo-li₃ku₃, nu-šul Lu RA 16 166 ii 21 ff.; dupl. CT 18 29 ii 16 ff. (group voc.).

di₃ku₃, gi₃šu.(omx) kur.kur.ra si.sá.e; kima da-a-a-ni màtāti šuṭēšir like a judge, (you the kagina-stone) dispense justice to the entire world! Lugal XI 45; di₃ku₃ di₃.[b] nu.un.diii₃ku₃ = da-a-anu dînu-ul ă̄din the judge has not judged his case Ai VII i 39; ⁴Di₃ku₃ e.ne.em.še.ga.kex(KIP) : an-da-a-ni ša magrat amassu to the (divine) judge whose word is favorable SBH p. 57:31;

me.e di.kut.ta me.e di.kut.ta : anôku anu da-a-a-ni anôku anu da-a-a-ni I (shall go) to the
dajanu

judge, I, to the judge SBH p. 57:1f. (Emesal); si.sā tu.mu.mah ḏi.kud ḏMu.ul.līl.lē kēx: īshara nārā šīna da-a-na ša ēnīl (tu anabāk) I (the mother of Ninurta) shall approach him, the upright, the sublime son, the judge of Enlil Lugale IX 11 (Emesal); umun ḏi.kud.kud.da [...] be-lum da-a-a-an [...] BA 10/1 73 No. 2 r. 7f.

a) in OAkk.: PN DI.KU₅ Baraššumḳli (as high official beside the GĪR.NĪṬA of the country) Barton RISA 114 J 46 (Sar.), cf. ibid. 116 N 39.

b) in Ur III: see Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden I 32ff.

c) in OA: da-a-a-nu(text -num) [huṣ]u.ma dinam ina śinātim ina Aš]sur liṣīnu let the judges be in session and give just decisions in (the city of) Assur Belleten 14 228:57 (Irišum); da-a-nu ana x MA.ANA Kū.BABBAR PN ī-la-ad-ī «nu» u ī-di-in da-a-ni x-x-ma Kū. BABBAR īṣaqqašal the judges sentenced PN to pay x minas of silver, and he will ... and pay the silver according to the decision of the judges TCL 19 79:32 and 34; PN uṣṭabalkissu umma šātma ana da-a-nim riššu PN caused him to change his mind and he said, "Send him to the judge!" TCL 19 50:36; ana da-a-ni tārdēma [tu]ppam śa GN maḥār da-a-ni [tas]kumma da-a-nu-um ana arnim [...] ni you went to the judges and deposited the tablet issued in GN, and the judge sentenced me to pay the fine MVAG 35/3 No. 325a:11ff., cf. (in broken context) OIP 17 26:20; a-bū-ni> ṭu da-a-nu our judges shall be the judges BIN 4 154:33; [tu]ppam ḥar]nam śa di-in da-a-ni śa bītim ukāl he holds a case tablet with the verdict of the judges of the temple MVAG 35/3 No. 325:32; PN u PN₂ ... a(text ḫa)-da-a-ni-_SELECTION inšubunātimā ... di-šu-nu nī-di-ma PN and PN₂ took us as (their) judges, and we rendered a decision for them Hrozny Kuletepe 114:2, cf. PN₃ u PN₄ da-a-nu PN₅ and PN₆ were the judges ibid. 19.

d) in OB – 1’ in law codes: nu.un.ši. gur.ru.da di.KU₅ e.ne in.na.an.eš the judges ordered him (the man who had married a prostitute) not to go back to her AJA 52 443 xvi 56 (Lipit-īštar Code § 30); ana dinim ša kuspm ša ištu 4 ma.na udi 1 ma.na id.KU₅ meši dinam uššahuṣišuma the judges will judge him in a case (that implies a penalty of) from one-third to one mina of silver Goetze LE § 48:43, restored from Tablet B, photograph; šumma da-a-a-nu-um dinam idin puruš: sām i práṣ kūnukkam uṣṣib if a judge renders a decision, delivers a verdict, and issues the duly sealed record CH § 5:6, cf. ibid. 14; for other refs. to dajanu in CH, all in pl., cf. §§ 5:28, 9:27, 13:16, 168:13, 15, 172:19, 177:29, 34; awilmi ša ati maḥār da-a-ni inaddāšu they shall give the man a beating in the presence of the judges CH § 127:31.

dajanu


b’ courts presided over by a royal official: DI.KU₅ šarr[u]m] BE 6/1 10:8, Jean Tell Sifr 25a:17, TCL 1 104:7, CT 8 24b:5.

dajanu

d’ officials of the court: dumu. é.dub. ba.a ša DLKU₅,MEŠ TCL 1 157:75; šu.i ša DI.KU₅,MEŠ ibid. 76, and see rābiṣu.

e’ persons called dajanu in non-legal contexts: BE 6/1 94:6, CT 8 235:2 and 4, LIH 69:11, AJSL 29 183 r. 6, UET 5 108:23, etc.

1’ other ocs.: ana tazkītim da-a-a-ni ikṣus du they approached the judges to obtain clearance Jean Tell Sifr 37:5.

3’ in letters: ṣaṣug DLKU₅,MEŠ ZIMBIRKI UGULA.É.MEŠ šatammu ērub bitim gudapsu u gabbošt u the head of the temple administration, the judges of Sippar, the overseers of the houses, the šatammu-officials, the personnel (admitted to) the temple, the gudapsē-priests and the “speakers” LIH 83:13, restored from ibid. 30; abul 9Šama pīt’ama ... DLKU₅,MEŠ šāšībana ana abulītim naṣārīm la igger open (pl.) the gate of Šamaš and convene the judges, they should not be careless with regard to their duties in the city quarter TCL 1 8:18.

4’ as a royal title: (Nādišu ... šakkanak Der) da-a-an kinētim la ḫābil awelīm muṣṣē šir ḫabītim u ḫabītim the just judge who does not harm anybody but provides justice for those who have been harmed, male as well as female YOS 9 62:7 (early OB).

e) in OB, outside of Babylonia: DLKU₅(!) Nēriblim the judge of GN UCP 10 159 No. 91:9, also KAKI u DLKU₅,MEŠ PN ṣaṣu-ma kīna šuṣarum ina GN erekina ikṣudnu mahār KAKI u DLKU₅,MEŠ PN pāšu ukiñ la kakkuku-symboł and the judges asked him whether he had been caught committing a theft in GN, and he confessed in front of the kakkukı-symbol and the judges ibid. 13 and 17; aṣkum apletīšu šarram u da-a-na-am u l imābhar he must not approach king or judge with regard to (a lawsuit concerning) his adoption MDP 24 330:26; mahār PN DL[K]U₅ MEŠ ilqi he submitted to the water ordeal in the presence of Judge PN MDP 24 373:6, and passim; tepir u da-a-a-ni u mārē Śuṣim mādātu the (chief) scribe, the judges and the plenary assembly of the citizens of Sussa MDP 23 321:34, cf. tepir [da-a-a-nu] ḥāšša kiparu u mārē [Śuṣim]mādātu ibid. 21;


f) in MB: DLKU₅ PN ʾiṣšalma PN ana DLKU₅ kīam ʾiṣši the judge questioned PN, and PN answered as follows BE 14 39:21f.

g) in Nuzi: PN inā dīnī ana pānī DLKU₅ MEŠ ša URU Nuzi ṣīlawā PN went concerning a lawsuit before the judges of Nuzi HSS 9 8:6, and passim in these texts; DLKU₅,MEŠ PN ana 1 alpi ana PN₃ itṭadā the judges sentenced PN to pay one ox (as a fine) to PN₂ RA 23 148 No. 28:33; DLKU₅,MEŠ šīq bitisū ša PN ana ilāni ʾisṭaprūsusūti the judges sent the witnesses of PN to the gods (to take the oath) ibid. 151 No. 35:25; DI.KU₅,MEŠ ina ʾirīṣunnu PN ir-te-ku-ū the judges unanimously exonerated PN HSS 9 12:35; 5 LŪ,MEŠ šīqūtū ša PN ana pānī DLKU₅,MEŠ imtanu (these are) the five witnesses whom PN indicated to the judges HSS 9 108:26; DLKU₅,MEŠ u ḥalzuḫē JEN 382:14, and see ḥalzuḫē, usage d.

h) in MA — 1’ in the law code: Šumma iṣṣabta lu ana muḥḥi šārri lu ana muḥḥi DI.KU₅,MEŠ itṭalaba if they (the adulterers) are caught and brought either before the king or the judges KAV 1 ii 48 (§ 15); LŪ,DLKU₅,MEŠ K[U]R KAV 6 ii 6’ (Tablet C § 8); 3 ṭepup ʿatto ša sa-su LŪ,LI (= nāgire) ša LŪ,DLKU₅,MEŠ iṣṣatūrū they shall write three (copies of the) tablets for proclamation by the town crier of the judges KAV 2 iii 49 (Tablet B § 6); LŪ,DLKU₅,MEŠ ḥaṣiāna GAL,MEŠ ša ʾāli iṣṣatū the judges shall ask the mayor and the officials of the town KAV 1 vi 62 (§ 45), cf. (in broken contexts) AFO 12 51 pl. 3 No. 2:10’; and 53 pl. 5 No. 2 r. 1 8’.

2’ in leg.: IGI PN DUMU PN₃ DLKU₅ KAJ 93:23.

i) in NA — 1’ in leg.: denṣu DI.KU₅ la iṣammā] the judge will not listen to his claim ADD 471 r. 15, and passim in this phrase. 2’ in letters: PN LŪ da-a-a-nu ABL 340 r. 16 and 20.

j) in NB — 1’ in the law code: Šumma mudunnā la šiš DI.LDKU₅ nikkassī ša muṭṣū im-ma-[nu]-u-ma ki nikkassī ša muṭṣū mimma in-nam-dīn-šū if she has no dowry,
the judge will assess the property of her husband, and she will be given (a dowry) according to the property of her husband SBAW 1889 pl. 7 iv 23.

2' in leg. and letters — a' composition of the court: ina gibâ lû sartinnu u Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ upon an order of the chief judge and the (other) judges VAS 4 87:11, cf. lû sukallu u Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ ibid. 33:3; Lû.GAL,MEŠ u Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ Nbn. 1047:9, also ša la Lû.GAL,MEŠ u Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ TCL 12 120:16; ina mahâr PN Lû.SID u Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ Nbn. 738:11; Lû sartennu u Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ ša Nabû-na'id šarr Bûbûlî the chief justice and the judges of Nabûnûdûs, king of Babylon Nbn. 1128:6, cf. ina mahâr lû sukallî Lû.GAL,MEŠ u Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ ša Nabû-na'id šarr Bûbûlî Nbn. 1119:7; for judges of Nbn., cf. Nbn. 13:2, 366:1, 495:13, 720:2, TCL 12 86:2, 122:1; Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ šà Nergal-ur-usur šarr Bûbûlî RA 12 6:2; ana mahâr PN šakin šêmi Ubûk ... u Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ ša PN šakin mâti BIN 2 134:18; for Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ šà šarrî, cf. Anûr 8 37:8 (Cyr.), 50:9 (Cyr.), YOS 7 189:14 (Camb.), Nbn. 668:13; ina mahâr PN Lû.DI.KI₅,ŠARRI u PN Lû.SID YOS 7 159:2 (Camb.); ina usuzzu ša PN Lû.DI.KI₅ PN, Lû.DI.KI₅ šà bûb ekalli u PN, lû ši-pi-ru VAS 6 128:4f; PN Lû.DI.KI₅ PN, DUB.SAR u PN, ši-pi-ri ... igaš YOS 7 151:1; Lû.DI.KI₅, MEŠ Lû ši-pi-ri šà nu muḫḫi PN ippûrima the judges dispatched the ippûrima-official to PN YOS 7 159:7; ina usuzzu ša PN Lû.DUMU, URû.GN PN, šakin šêmi Urûk PN, Lû.DI.KI₅ (and other persons) YOS 7 30:3; ippû mit sartînnu Lû.GAL,MEŠ u Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ ana Lû.SID(!) Sippûr letter of the chief judge, the officials and the judges to the scribe of Sippûr CT 22 234:2, cf. ibid. 235:2; ana mahâr PN šakin šêmi Urûk ... u Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ ša PN, šakin mâti ša šakinî purussîšum ippûr sînutu he sent them to PN, the commander of Urûk, and to the judges under the presidency of PN, the governor, to (have them) render a decision (concerning them) BIN 2 134:18; hinû šašu ina kunukkišu PN ina mahâr PN lû kizî PN, lû kizî PN u PN, Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ urînum ana PN iddim PN returned this bag under his (own) seal to PN in the presence of PN, the kizû, PN, the kizû, PN and PN, the judges TCL 12 120:24, and seal subscriptions.

b' functions: [in]a Eš.Bar dînu šuṭtî PN Lû.DI.KI₅ at the deciding of this lawsuit PN was the judge TCL 12 88:86; Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ intalkûma ... ippûru the judges deliberated and decided Nbn. 13:10; wîlu ina mahâr Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ ... ippûru the promissory note was drawn up in the presence of the judges Nbn. 359:6, and passim; ana la ené Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ ippû ruššuru the judges had (the agreement) put in writing to prevent any change RA 12 7 r. 8; ša dinîtu itti PN šappašši itti PN bêlu lišurrimma ina pâni Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ aganna dûbûšatun light may my lord send anybody here who has a case against PN together with PN, and they shall settle their affair here before the judges CT 22 210:19; kaspa ... ina k di-i-ni ina Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ ukutûlu Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ iqtubunu I showed the silver to the judges in the court, and the judges said YOS 3 35:9f.; enna attu lu Lû.DI.KI₅, MEŠ a now you shall be my judge! YOS 3 187:21.

c' other occs.: ippû Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ ana PN šatam Uanna u PN, bêlu piktît Eanna letter of the judges to PN, the šatammu-official of Eanna, and to PN, the trustee of Eanna YOS 3 96:1, cf. TCL 9 100:1; ippû Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ ana Lû.GA.Bar Sippûr CT 22 228:1, also ibid. 227:1, (wr. Lû.SID) ibid. 229:1; mannu atta lu šaknu lu šapiru lu da-a-a-nu lu rubû ša ina mâtî šâšakkanu whoever you may be, a governor or commander or judge or prince that will be installed in this country YOS 1 43:4, cf. šumma rubû ša lu šaknu lu šapiru lu da-a-a-nu lu šakkanakkû ša ina mâtî šâšêšû ibid. 11 (funerary inscr.); mannu arkû lu šarrû lu mûr šarrî lu rubû lu akku lu šapiru lu Lû.DI.KI₅ lu šatammu lu šakin šêmi lu šêgâlû lu erîb bišu lu mûr šizzanna VAS 1 36 ii 18 (kudurru); for a judge borrowing money (from a rab kārši ša šarrî), see Moldenke 23:5.

k) in LB: ina mahâr PN u PN, Lû.DI.KU₅,MEŠ ša Uru Tàmtim before PN and PN, judges of the Sea Country BE 9 75:16, cf. ina mahâr PN PN, u PN, Lû.DI.KI₅,MEŠ ša Nàr-
dajanu

dSin BE 10 32:16, and often in BE 10 and PBS 2/1, cf. TuM 2–3 185:13; ina mahar PN LÚ.dLKUK₅ ša íd Ḥarri-pigud BE 10 92:14; ina mahar PN LÚ.dLKUK₅ ša KÁ ša Gubari BE 10 84:11 and 128:14; ina mahar PN LÚ.dLKUK₅ dSı̄ Bur(u)satu BE 10 97:14, TuM 2–3 185:14; ina mahar PN LÚ.dLKUK₅ ša A.MES BE 10 91:17 and right edge; pūt mimma dini u ragānu u la šammud ša PN ana šarrī LÚ aḥṣāratpanu u LÚ.dLKUK₅ ... naṣāku I guarantee that no lawsuit, no contestation, and no accusation (will be brought against you) by PN before the king, the aḥṣāratpanu-official or the judge PBS 2/1 21:8, cf. (wt. da-a-a-nu) ibid. 11; ina mahar ... PN dLKUK₅ šá ŠU-du-nu ibid. 16f. (mngs. uniqn.).

I) in lit.: da-a-a-na zal̤a mešira tukallam you (Šamaš) show the prison to the wicked judge Schollmeier No. 16 i 41; ina pi da-a-a-ni (var. dLKUK₅ u ṭāppal ṣumu aḥšēš even not his (own) brothers will answer for him when he is before the judge ibid. 37; LIL libītima kaššipta anā da-a-a-ni-ša di.KU₅ ša kīna nēši līša elliša liṅkaš lēssā līšar amassa ana piša šet ... take the witch before the judge, may the judge roar at her like a lion, slap her cheeks and make her recant (lit. turn her words back into her mouth) Maqlu V 26f.; māmīt li šarri kabti u rubi šāknu šāpirū u da-a-a-nu curse brought about by a god, a king, an important person or a prince, (by) a governor, commander or judge šīru VIII 70.

m) gods as judges - I' in OB leg.: šarru ana dAGA (read dAmba) PN PN₂ u PN₃ (restore: ana šibat) šturudannātimma dAGA dLKUK₅ kitiṭim niškud the king sent us to the god Amba, with respect to the deposition of the witnesses PN, PN₂ and PN₃, and we (successfully) approached Amba, the just judge CT 29 42:27; dUTU dLKUK₅ kiṭātim šum ana mādin litār may Šamaš, the just judge, make the few possessions (of the person who enters into a fictitious partnership with Šamaš) become numerous CT 33 39:10.

2' in lists of gods: šU 6 dLKUK₅ dUTU.KE₅ the six judges of Šamaš CT 25 26 r. 9; dDI. kU₅.AN.KI, dDI.KU₅.SISĀ (among the six GUD.DUB, i.e., mistrals‘, cf. KAV 64 i 16f., of Šamaš) CT 24 31:88f.

3' in lit. - a' referring to Šamaš, in gen.: [da]-a-a-an kīnātim abī ekītim just judge, father of the homeless ZA 43 306:12 (OB rel.), and passim in rel., also BBSt. Nò. 2 i 19 (Kurigalzu), see Tallqvist Götterepitheta, s.v.; dUTU da-a-a-na nu rabī ša šānē u ersetim AAA 19 pl. 82 iv 15 (Šamaš-Adad I); dUTU dLKUK₅ šāmē ersetim AKÁ 29 i 7 (Tigl.), and passim in NA and NB royal inscrs. and kudurrus. b' referring to Šamaš and Adad as givers of oracles: dŠamaš u dAdad iš gāšrūtu dLKUK₅.MES MAH.MES Hinke Kuduru iv 16; dŠamaš dAdad bārē šāmāme qaqqar dLKUK₅ kībratē Šamaš (and) Adad, the diviners concerned with (signs in) the sky and (on) the earth, the judges of all the world Streck Asb. 558:33; dŠamaš u dAdad ... DINGIR.MES dLKUK₅.MES BBR Nò. 83 iv 10, and passim in these texts, also dUTU u dIM DINGIR.MES da-a-a-ni JRAS 1932 35:17 (SB rel.), and passim.

c' referring to other gods: see Tallqvist Götterepitheta 79ff.; zammaru dLKUK₅ kībrat izammur the singer sings (the hymn beginning with “Judge of the entire world” BBR Nò. 60:17; da-a-a-na ti you (fem.) are judge BMS 30:8, cf. dLKUK₅-ta-ša you are judge Haupt Nimrodemos Nò. 53:4; da-a-a-na-ta Dream-book 340 K.5838:4; ʾumū šīru dLKUK₅ MAH ša Laqaš (you write upon the sixth figurine) “Fair ghost, sublime judge of Laqaš” KAR 298:9, see Gurney, AAA 22 64ff., and cf. [sIR].BUR.LA₃.KI.KI dLKUK₅.MES da-a-a-nu ša-ši-i-ru ša La-qa-aš CT 16 36:4f.; 7 da-a-a-nim (var. -nu-u) ša mušīlī the seven (divine) judges of the mušālāu-gate Bolloten 14 226:29 (Irišum), cf. [7 da]-a-a-nim ša dinam ina [mušīlīm] idīnu ibid. 228:48, also bāb dLKUK₅.MES (referring to the mušālāu) AOB 1 68 r. 1 (Adn. I); dLKUK₅.MES KAV 42 i 43 (temple list), KAR 214 i 12 (tākultu rit.), MVAG 41/3 p. 10 i 44 and ii 12, etc., see, for the names of these divine judges, Landsberger, Bolloten 14 261, also Frankena Tākultu 84f.; see also maš-dānu.

4' in personal names: dLKUK₅.i-li CT 32 19 iii 4 (Ur III), and often, with names of gods,
dajanu

up to NA and NB, see Stamm Namengebung 64, also DiMarduk-DI.KU, VAS 16 94:1 (OB), and passim in names of this type, mostly OB, see Stamm Namengebung 221, note Hur-ša-an-DI.KU, BE 15 115:21 (MB); DI.KU,-nu KAJ 11:23, and passim; SAL.TUR Da-a-an-ti-i-na-Uruk PBS 2/2 89:4, and passim in MB, for the writing di'-ia-an-ti, see Gelb, BiOr 12 102; 'Nam-á-da-a-a-ni-kit-tum VAS 16 94:1 (OB), and passim in names of this type.

5' as name of a god: Kittu Mišaru u Da-a-a-nu ili āšib mahrika your (addressing Šamaš) divine assistants VAB 4 260:20 (Nbn.), cf. DI.KU ūāt nišē Ebeling Handerekhubung 32:5, DI.KU ili u ištari ibid. 13, DI.KU ili remnu ibid. 21; DI.KU, (with gloss di-qumum) = Sukkal Din.[.Gal] CT 24 50 K.4349N+ ii 6; see madānu.

Judges normally appeared and acted as collegia. In the OB period the courts seem to have been either permanent (in the larger cities) or composed of citizens and city officials, often under the presidency of a representative of the king (see usage d-2'b and c'). The president of the court (in OB) had no special title, and could be called simply da-a-num, but note dikuggallu, q.v., in Hana. Professional judges were at all times extremely rare. In OB, the court was in session at a special gate of the city or at the temple but in this case solely for the purpose of making use of the sanctity of the locality or of certain cultic objects so as to establish the truth of the depositions of the parties. In the OA texts from Asia Minor, judges are rarely mentioned (all known occurrences are here cited) because justice was dispensed by the administrative authorities (ālum, kārum, wabartum). The persons termed da-a-nu also served as witnesses or notaries in administrative matters and even in private legal transactions not involving litigation, most frequently in LB.

Walther Gerichtswesen 5ff.; Lautner Streitbeendigung 68ff.; Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 3 index, p. 98.

dajanu in bīt dajāni s.; courthouse; NB*; cf. dānu.

da'tu ina Kā ša.lu.DI.KU piiša alla ša mu-tiša dan the word of the adulteress prevails over that of her husband at the door of the courthouse ABL 403:14 (let.); kī ana ša Lū da-a-a-nu u kī ana mu dīnu ībbakukka whether they lead you to the courthouse or to the oathulet 4 186:17 (let.).

dajanu in ša pān dajāni s.; president of a court; NA*; cf. dānu.

101 PN Lū ša 101 DI.KU neb ša Uru Kalka before PN, the president of the court of Calah (second witness after LŪ.A.BA ša sukallī) ADD 161:14 (coll.).

dajānūtu s.; 1. status and function as judge, 2. judicial procedure; OB, Elam, EB, NB; wr. syll. and DI.KU with phonetic complements; cf. dānu.

1. status and function as judge: ina GIS.GU.ZA do-a-a-nu-tišu usābūšuma they shall remove him from the judge’s chair CH § 5:25; mābar ša Šamaš u Adad ina GIS.GU.ZA DI.KU-ti ushab he (the diviner) sits down in the judge’s chair before Šamaš and Adad BBR 1-20:122 (NA); DI.KU,-ut-ka šamaš namru your (Marduk’s) status as judge is (as high as that) of Šamaš, the shining one KAR 25 ii 9 (SB rel.); ina papāši bēšikīka šubat da-a-anu-ti-ka ina ašābiku when you (Šamaš) sit down in your lordly chapel, the seat where you function as judge VAB 4 258 ii 16 (Nbn.).

2. judicial procedure (OB and Elam only): PN anā šīr kabbātum illīkamma ... da-a-a-nu-tam usābūšuma PN went to influential persons, and they arranged judicial procedure for him UET 5 246:11, see Kraus, WO 2 133; luzzizma da-a-a-nu-tam lišažīzuma I shall insist that they provide judicial procedure for him AJSL 32 278:15 (let.); aššum esēlīm ... ša ... i-na da-a-a-ni-tim ana PN aššum i-tu-ru concerning the field which reverted to ša upon a legal decision Szlechter Tablets 131 MAH 15 946:6; for dajānūtu PN epēšu in Elam, see epēšu (dajānūtu).

dajaštu s.; threshing sledge; SB*; cf. dāšu.

GN kīma da-a-a-ti adīš I crushed GN as if with a threshing sledge Layard 17:11 (Tigl. III), cf. Rost Tigl. III pl. 29:12.

dakāku A v.; to crowd about, to gambol, to romp; OBMari, MA, SB*; I idkuk – idakkuk.
dakăku B

me.me = da-ka-[ku] to gambol, e.ne.di = min ša [x] same, said of [...] (followed by mēlulu dance) Antagal F 241f.; du-un-du-un šulšul melulu da-ka-ku A VIII/3 r. 32, cf. (with explanation ši-[u-à] to shout) JCS 4 74.

[i-da]kuk = i-dak-ku-ud CT 41 28 r. 30 (Alu Comm.).

a) said of human beings: ina panîtim inûma bēli ana GN iliûka šobûm bêhir i-da-ku-uk ûti bêlîja illîku on previous occasions when my lord went to GN, the elite troops went with my lord, crowding about (him) RA 36 112:11 (quotations from unpub. Mari let.); ina qibîtîša širi idâja ittanasharu tibû arkeja kalûmiš i-da-ka-ku uṣallû bêlûti at her (Istar’s) exalted command they (the rebels) surrounded me from all sides, running after me, crowding about like lambs, and begging for my sovereignty Borger Esharh. 44 i 79; ûluš seḫrûkuma mārâku (wt. šu-ul-kû) ul idî mēlulu ša ardatî ul idî da-ka-ka ša seḫrûti ever since I was a child and a young girl, I took no part in the dance of the maidens, I took no part in the romping of the little girls STT 28 v 20’ (Nergal and Ereskigal).

b) said of animals: i-da-ku-ku ina re-e-ši pûluštu ša ba-ârî elìṣunu la tabkât (the wild donkeys) gamboled out in front without fear of the hunter LKA 62:7 (MA lit.), see Ebeling, Or. NS 18 35; 40,000 AMAR. MEŠ TUR ša da-ka-ka la ikilû 40,000 young calves who cannot stop gambling around Šuila tablet pgs. 41:17, see Gurney, AnSt 7 128; lâbûb u zîbû ina gerbîšin erekûma i-da-ka-ku kalûmiš lions and wolves were banding together in them (the forests) and romping around like lambs 16aq 192 v. 56 (Sar.); summa šelbû ina âli id-ku-ku if foxes romp around in the city CT 40 43 K.2259+ r. 9 (SB Alu); for comm., see lex. section.

Th. Bauer, ZA 42 176 n. 1; Gadd, Iraq 16 195; Gurney, Proceedings of the British Academy 41 32 n. 2.

dakăku B v.; to crush; lex.*

zur.zur = ḫamāsû, dâbu, da-ka-[ku], ḫuppû, ḫûḫû, ḫûṣ[šû] LuNuA 194ff.

Connect probably with ḫuggûqu, with the same meaning.

dakûmu v.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*; I, II.

da-ku-su, da-ka-mu(var. -šu), ti-id-mu-šu — kana-šu to submit Malkû IV 127f.; te.te = su-ḫu-šu, du-ru-šu, du-ku-šu, su-sušu, du-ku-šu, šur-ru-šu, etc. CT 19 3 K.207+ iii 7ff. (list of diseases).

dakāšu v.; to pierce, to sting, to insert into a center, to become severed, duk-ku-šu to pierce; from OB on; I idkuš — idakkəš(idakkaš — dakiš, I/II (only tidkušat), see mng. 2b), II, III (gramm. only); cf. dak-šu, dikšu.

t.e.te = su-ḫu-šu, du-ru-šu (for šurrû); du-ku-šu, su-sušu, du-ku-šu, šur-ru-šu, [s]u-sušu, [n]a-šu-šu (for našu), [nu]-ul-šu (for našu) CT 19 3 K.207 iii 7ff. (list of diseases).


tu-dak-kaš 5R 45 K.253 v. 15, tu-sal-kaš ibid. 36.

1. to pierce, to sting, to insert into a center — a) to pierce, to sting: ṣumma amēlu rēš liḫmu šiḫmašu i-da-ka-šu if a man’s epigastrium causes him a burning pain and stings him AMT 45,6:6; Teumman šar Elamti ša ūm̄tu i-dik-šu-[a]—šu-ma [...] māršu i-dik-šu-ma la [išbâtu] gâssu (this is) Teumman, king of Elam, whom a wagon (pole?) pierced and it (also) pierced (PN) his son, whom he could not help (caption for a relief) AFO 8 180:22f. (Asb.); 4Šamāš ištušu i-da-ak-ku-ša bi uży Samaš became sad, it (the despair of Gilgāmeš) pained him Gilg. M. i 5 (OB).

b) to insert into the center (of a geometric figure): 1 šidûma mûtartum liḫmu ša-as-adu ma mûtartum adu the side of a square is one, I have drawn within its center (another) square MTK 1 137 vi 2, and (in similar context) ibid. xii 1 (~ TMB 55 No. 108 and 56 No. 114) (OB).

2. to become severed (in ext.) — a) as finite verb: ṣumma nuṣṣar uš ana elēnu i-da-ka-ša (for i-ddaša) if the ... of the liver has separated itself in an upward direction RA 27 149:1 (OB), cf. ṣumma šumēl amûtim ana šapânu u-da-ka-ša ibid. 2, also ṣumma amûtim amûtim ana šumēlum ana amûtim i-da-ka-ša ibid. 7.

b) in the static: ṣumma ṣallu da-kisši if the diaphragm is severed (as opposed to emid attached, in following line) YOS 10 42 ii 36 (OB); ṣumma zi 3-ša ina qablišina da-
dakiru

<ak>-ša-MA if there are three ribs(? zi for šillu) and they are separated in their center (as opposed to  tłumacz connected, in same context, following line) YOŠ 10 45 r. 71 (OB); šumma amātum imittam u šumēlam ti-id-ku-ša-at if the liver is separated to the right and to the left RA 27 149:10 (OB); šumma martu īstu imitti ana šumēli dak-šat-ma dikissa uššur if the gall bladder has a separation from right to left and the severed part of it is loose if the liver is separated to the right and if the gall bladder has a separation from right to left

dakkiku

dakiru s.; (mng. uncert., a synonym of isu, “wood”); syn. list.*

ka-lu-ú-tum, a-ka-lu-ú-tum, da-ki-ru-ú, mi-ri-šu = i-šu CT 18 3 r. i 14.
dakkiku (or takkiku) s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

dakšiu s.; donkey saddle; OAk.; Sum. lw.

giš.dagša.bišu = šu-šu (among wooden parts of a donkey’s harness) Hh. VIIA 145

dâku

1 giš da-ak-ši-um (in list of objects) BE 3 78:22, cf. ibid. 78:1; 1 giš. da. ag si mes é. ba an one double(?) donkey saddle of mes-wood Pinches Berens Coll. 89 ii 22, cf. 1 giš. da. ag si giš. ĥar é ba an ibid. 23, also Nies UY1 1:41, and passim.

Lit. “seat (dag) provided with a horn (si).”

Gelb, MAD 3 296.
dâšu adj.; pierced; SB*; cf. dakšu.
sul-šu daš-šu : nāṣiš maḫiri : šumma ina imitti asul-šu (or dašiš) ... a pierced šullu(-mole) (predicts an expanding market (this refers to the protasis): if there is a pierced šullu(-mole) on the right side of the liver CT 20 41 r. 15 (ext. with comm.), dupl. CT 18 24 K 6842:2.
dâšu s.; (mng. unk.); Mari.*

šibum šu da-šu-um liḫēd šibam šiti ḥuppur if these troops wish d., assemble these troops! ARM 1 60:22.
dâšu see dešu.

dâku (duâku) v.; 1. to kill (a person or an animal), 2. to murder, to execute, 3. to break a tablet, 4. to let (a date palm) die, 5. to defeat, 6. in dâku itti to fight, 7. tâšâku to fight, 8. II to smite, 9. III to have a person killed, 10. IV to be killed; from OA and OB on; I idâk—idâk (Ass. iduak)—dik, imp. dâk, 1/2, II modâku only, III, IV; wr.yll. and gâz, once ra BRM 4 22 r. 10, and ūš Izbu Comm. 288; cf. dâšâku, dâšku, dâšku in bel dâkî, diktu, diku adj., tîšâku.

giš.da.gis.har = da-ak-šu, ḫu-pu-u SB II 205ff., also Idu I 173; ga-as gis har = pašam, da-ak-šu-um MSL 2 140 r. i 7f. (Proto-Ea); [da-ag] [kA] = da-ak šu-mu-[t-ı]-dikku, in the sense of to kill A III/2: 142; si-ki pâ.ga = maṭ-šu, da-ak Proto-Diri 287a-b; [sa-ag] [PA.GA] = na-a-ri to kill, da(text na)a-ku(text -šu) Diri V 79-79a; [zur]. zur = da-ak-šu, da-ak-ku, ḫu-up-pu-u! Lanu A 199ff.; gi-e ute = da-ak-šu-um MSL 2 139 ii 1 (Proto-Ea); [ra-ag] ra = da-ak-ku CT 12 29 iv 21 (text similar to Idu); [giš] ra ra = ra-pa-nu kâ da-ak-ki to hit, in the sense of to slay Nabûtu XXI 120; ra.[ra] = ra-šu-šu, šniša(qid[dir])Šniša(qid[dir]),šin na-ad(šu)Šniša(qid[dir]),šišu.Šniša(qid[dir]),šišu.Šniša(qid[dir]),šišu.Šniša(qid[dir]) dug ga = da-ak-kum CT 19 3 iii 1ff. (list of diseases).
1. to kill (a person or an animal) — a) to kill (a person) — 1' in OB: ḫarrānātim ša itenerrubanim īstēt u šitta li-du-ku-ma li-du-ra let them (the soldiers I have sent you) kill one or two of the gangs which keep making raids so that they (the gangs) may become afraid UCP 9 363 No. 29:22 (let. of Sin-muballit); kapru ki'am itawi īsanna li-du-ku-ni-a ti amman nippal the village has said as follows, “From now on we shall pay no one, even if they kill us” TCL 17 10:43 (let.); if the slave runs away (or) flees, (or) the enemy takes him prisoner, or UR.MAḪ i-da-ak-šu-ú-ama a lion kills him YOS 8 44:14, cf. ibid. 56:12.

2' in Mari: PN u DUMU.MEŠ Šailānim kalušunu di-i-ku varāššu kalušunu u gās bušu di-ik PN and the Šailānim tribe have all been killed, all his servants and soldiers have been killed ARM 4 33:16ff., cf. ibid. 87:9 and ARM 5 2 r. 5; itti muḫurririm īḫēma id-du-kušu u 5 UKU.ŠEŠ īṭīšu id-du-ku he advanced with the auxiliary troops, but they killed him and killed five captains with him ARM 1 90:12f.; varāššu ša da-ki-im id-du-kušu they killed as many of his retinue as they could kill ARM 2 74 r. 7'; ušu ne-da-ak-šu ušu šūma ina īkšiušu nudapparšu we shall either kill him (the king) or drive him from his throne ARM 2 53:25.

3' in EA: šumma ina màṭijā gāti Nergal bēlišu gābba amēliša ša màṭijā i-da-uk since in my country pestilence has killed all the people of my country EA 35:14 (let. from Cyprus); PN amata la bānīt āna màṭijā īṭepūsā ma u bēlišu id-du-ak PN did an unseemly thing to my country and killed his lord EA 17:14 (let. of Tašratta); inūmā jiššapar āna amēliš GU id-du-ku-mi EN-ku-nu when he sent a message to the people of the city GN, saying, “Kill your overlord!” EA 73:27, cf. ibid. 74:25 and 81:12 (all letters of Rib-Addi).

4' in RS: inūmā nakir PN ūpšārrum itti šarri bēlišu u PN₄ i-du-uk-šu when PN, the
scribe, revolted against the king, his lord, and PN, had him executed MRS 6 68 RS 16.269:9; *nappāšūtānu ša ti-ik-ku* their people who have been killed (in broken context) MRS 9 173 RS 17.234:6.

5' in Nuzi: *šumma anālēti ša māt Akkadi ... i-du-ku-uš-šu-nu-ti* when they killed the Babylonians HSS 13 63:8, cf. ibid. 17; *1 Lūšu* i-du-ku-uš u šanū Lū ušegā they killed one man and took another prisoner JEN 525:23 (list of casualties), and passim in this text; *šumma ina pašīšu ša ālišu hubtu ša iḫbātu ša Kūr.šēš ša iletgā u ša i-du-ku iḫbāši* if it happens in the outlying territories of his (the mayor’s) city that a robbery is committed or that enemies capture or kill people (the mayor is responsible) HSS 15 1:13 (RA 56 115), cf. alpī immerī iḫtabtu Lū.mēš i-d u-ku HSS 13 338:13.

6' in NA: *ša ištu pani du-a-ku ištu pani ahiša iḫqini PN*, who fled from your father (Esarhaddon) for fear of being killed ABL 1364 r. 4; *ša du-a-ki anāku ša babali anāku* I (deserved) to be killed, not to be pardoned (lit. kept alive) ABL 166 r. 3.

7' in NB: *Lū. bār. śīkiš. meš ša šīši iḫuș: šumma aḫāmēš i-d u-ku* the natives of Borsippa, who started the revolt, killed one another ABL 349:13; *nišī bitīni ina babatā ta-ad-du-ka* you (pl.) have killed many of our family with hunger ABL 281 r. 23, cf. umnāa u aḫēša ina babatā i-du-uk ABL 852:11; *ḫalpu i-du-ku-nu* the frost will kill us BIN 1 81:20 (let.); *mindēma Bābili lapan da-a-ki inēnēti* maybe Babylon could be saved from a massacre ABL 571 r. 2 (let. of Sar.); *mannu ša iṣabbataššuma u ki i-du-ku-uš whoever takes him alive or kills him* ABL 292 r. 9, cf. ibid. r. 4 (let. of Asb.); *dišī ša galkika ša di-i-ki iṭṭitā la taaddub anāku nāp-šāti ša galkika uššallamaša* do not sue me on account of your slave who was killed, I shall compensate you for the life of your slave Nbk. 305:5.

8' in LB: *ina amat RN LUGAL RN₂ LUGAL A-šū di-ik-ku* at the command of Antiochus IV, Antiochus the co-regent, his son, was put to death IRAQ 16 204 r. 12 (Sel. chron.). 9' in hist. — a* referring to military action: *[*] ina šiddēte i-duk* he killed *[*] on the byways (??) AOB 1 52:11 and 54:25 (Arik-dēn-īli); UR.U.BĀD A-du-ku-l-im the fortress (called) I-Killed-One-Thousand KAH 2 84:112 (Adn. II), see RLA 2 245; *ina kakki ramanīšunu PN EN-ṣu-nu* i-du-ku they themselves killed PN, their overlord 3R 8 ii 80 (Shalm. III); 330 tidāšišunu a-duk I killed 330 of their warriors 1R 31 iv 16 (Šamāš-Adad V), and passim in NA hist.; *ina gīrib alāmī šunu nā bēti a-du-ku ma* I killed the guilty ones in these cities Winckler Sar. pl. 65:35; *da-ak-šu-nu aprim* I put an end to killing them (theretreating enemy) OIP 2 47 vi 23 (Senn.); *iddēn bēl narkabi 2 ša pitḥašlī 3 killañe de-e-ku* one charioteer, two cavalrymen (and) three sappers were killed Borger ESARH 107:25, cf. TCL 3 426 (Sar.); *ana da-a-ki ḫabāte u ekēm GN šilka* he marched to massacre, plunder, and seize Egypt Streck Asb. 6 i 59; *āla iṣṣabtu šulatu ša šar Akkad i-du-ku* the army of Egypt) took the city and killed the garrison of the king of Akkad Wiseman Chronon. 66:18; *ummānī mādatu i-duk ummānīšu u šīšī mādātu uṣṣabba* he killed many soldiers (and) captured many of his soldiers and horses Wiseman Chronon. 74:9; *i-du-ku-3* ina ippibānu 546 u bāluṭu uṣṣabīnū 520 they killed 546 among them and captured 520 alive VAB 3 33 § 27:51, cf. ibid. 45 § 36:67, and passim in Dar.

b' other occs.: *mā ḫadāt du-ku mā ḫadāt balīt* they said, “If it is your pleasure, kill (us), if it is your pleasure, let (us) live” AKA 282:81 (Asm.); *LUGAL ina KUR Aḥṣur Lū rá-bāštu mādatu ina kakki i-d u-ku* the king stayed home, he had many of his noblemen killed CT 34 50 iv 29 (NB chron.), restored from [.... ER]IM.ME-ŠE mādatu ina kakki i-duk Wiseman Chronon. 72:22; *ša GAZ GAZ-ku ša ša[bāti iṣabbatuma ša ḫabāti iḫbātatu ša šālīti ištallatu* will they (my soldiers) kill as many as they want to, rob as much as they want to, capture as many as they want to, take as much booty as they want to? PRT 28 12 r. 12, and passim in requests for oracles,
daku


10' in lit.: sùb. ba sibir.ra na dè.mu. un.gi,gī : rē'y ina šibirrišu li-dukši the shepherd may kill her (the guilty slave girl) with his crook ASKT p. 120 r. 15f., dupl. ZA 29 198:10f.; māmīt anā šriš ca-ši šu-ka šu the curse brought about by swearing (friendship) to a friend and then killing him šurpu III 34; da-šu-ku šemātī the killers of the evil ones BBR No. 41-42 II 5, cf. DN da-šu-an u šā[k] who smashes heaven and does harm CT 26 45 ii 22ff. (list of gods), cf. also du-ak-ši ša ša ina kakkī di-ku whether it is the ghost of somebody who was killed in battle CT 23 15:8, cf. ša ina kakkī GAZ-MES ina namē naūd AMT 103:4, also ša ina tābasi de-ši-kū šāmu did you see (the ghost of) anyone who was killed in battle? Gilg. XII 149; ša ina bīt PN ... ušamrašu i-ši-ku ša šu-ši-ši (any evil which) causes illness, kills and does harm in PN's house AAA 22 pl. 13 r. ii 40; lamāštu ša šu-ši-ši manūšu GAZ-ak the lamāštu-demon will seize him, and he will commit suicide K.2809 r. ii 8 (unpub. hen.); ša šištu kasē šēptu anā da-ši-šu šešur Marduk may Marduk undo whatever (witchcraft) the witch has practiced in order to kill him, the enemy will smash her and does harm BRM 4 18:25; kaššēptu li-ši-ku-ša anāku šubātšu, may (the enemy) kill the witch, but may I live Maqlu VI 144; du-ša-šu āš-ša-[la] ḫul-li-iq DUMU.MES (oath) KAR 373:3.

11' in omen texts: uššer immerra du-šu nakra leave the sheep, kill the enemy! Tal. No. 9:5, 6, 8, 10 (SB behavior of sacrificial lamb); bēlam ina šubtīšu kakkum i-da-šu-šu a weapon will kill the lord in his dwelling RA 27 149:23 (OB ext.); amūt Apiššal ša Narām-Sin ina pišša i-du-kū-ši (appearance of the) liver (observed when) Narām-Sin killed (the man of) Apiššal in a breach (in the wall of the besieged city) YOS 10 11 iii 40 (OB ext.), cf. šarram ina panī pilišim i-du-šu-šu ibid. 31 i 48, cf. also ibid. 26 ii 38, see Goetze, JCS 1 257; šarram ina lībī ekailšlu ú-sā-ru-ušu(?)-ma i-du-šu-šu they will surround and kill the king inside his palace YOS 10 46 iv 21 (OB ext.); musarrirīja nakru i-dak the enemy will kill those who betray me CT 20 25 K. 9667+ :21 (SB ext.); bitu itti biti inakkir ātu ātu i-dak family will turn hostile against family, brother will kill brother KAR 148:13 (SB ext.), cf. šišītum ātu ašu i-ša-da-ka RA 27 149:30 (OB ext.), cf. also ABL 679:10 (quotation from astrol.), and passim; wašī abullim nēšum i-ša-da-ak a lion will kill the one who leaves the city gate (to go on an errand) YOS 10 26 ii 32 (OB ext.), cf. šarra UR.MAḪ GAZ CT 20 7 K.3999:18 (SB ext.).

b) to kill (an animal) — 1' on a hunt: (blank) nimrī (blank) middēni (blank) asīt 2 šaš apī (blank) GA.ŠIR.MEŠ.MEŠ i-dak he killed (x) panthers, (x) leopards, (x) bears, two wild boars and (x) ostriches AKA 141 iv 24 (Tigl. I), cf. 20 GA.ŠIR.MEŠ.MEŠ a-šu-ak AKA 360 iii 49 (Asm.), also lu-um GAZ-ak Scheib Th. II 80; 120 nēš ... ina šēpēšu lu a-šu-ak I killed 120 lions on foot AKA 86 vi 79 (Tigl. I), cf. ten elephants lu a-šu-ak ibid. 85 vi 72; nāẖīra ša šāẖu ša šāẖī išabbūšun ina qabal šāẖī lu a-šu-ak I killed a dolphin, which they call a "sea-horse," out in the sea KAH 2 68:26 (Tigl. I); (blank) ṛī-mānī SUN.MEŠ šāturātū ina GN ... i-dak he killed (x) giant wild bulls and cows in GN AKA 139 iv 5 (Tigl. I), cf. 50 GUD.AM. MEŠ-ni ... a-šu-ak ibid. 360 iii 48 (Asm.); atlas bākal nābakin šāẖī 3 UR.MAḪ.MEŠ ekšša a-šu-ak I marched through mountain stream beds, I killed three ferocious lions 1R 31 iv 3 (Šamsi-Adad V); [UD].11.KAM 9 NABU uṣṣu šēpēšu ipāššar ina ambassi ilak ṛīmānī i-šu-ak on the eleventh day Nabû will come out (from his bedroom), take exercise (?) (lit. his foot will ...), go to the game preserve and kill wild bulls ABL 366 r. 4 (NA); erbiu ... ama mar ta-du-ka-ni ... šēbibilāti send me as many locusts as you can kill ABL 910:6, cf. ibid. r. 7 and 9 (NA).

2' other occs.: uskammu labbā du-[uk] drop (your seal?) and kill the lion! CT 13 34 r. 4 (SB lit.); engū mustēpišu li-du-ku šēšīnu let them kill the sky and crafty fox CT 15 52:18 (SB wisdom); allā Gilgāmeš ša utappilanni alā ʾiš-uk woe to Gilgames, who has offended me — he has killed the bull of heaven! Gilg.
dāku

VI 159; ṣēlibu ina Aššur ētarba ina kiri ša d'Aššur ina bāri ittuqat uṣudānī i-du-ku a fox entered Assur — after pulling it up, they killed (it) ABL 142 r. 3 (NA); šumma imēru ʾiskoguma dūr-šu-gaz if a donkey goes mad and kills its foal CT 40 33:10, cf. TCL 6 8:9 (SB Alu); šumma šīru ina bit āmelī gūr.TAB gazz-šū if a scorpion kills a snake in somebody's house KAR 386:61, cf. šumma ina bit āmelī šīru šikkā gazz-ma KAR 384:3, and passim in Alu; šumma ... surdā u ēribu ana pān šarri šalla ipūšuma surdā ēriba i-du-ku if a falcon and a raven fight in front of the king and the falcon kills the raven CT 39 28:9 (SB Alu), cf. ibid. 10, also ibid. 30:35f., and passim; šumma kulbābā aḫu aḫa i-du-ku (var. tāhāza ipūšu) if ants kill each other (var. fight each other) KAR 377:10 (SB Alu), cf. šumma kulbābā ... aḥāmeš i-du-ku ibid. r. 29; [...] ina libbi mītā UR.BAR.RA.MES id-du-[ku-šu-nu] x (sheep) among them are dead—wolves have killed them YOS 7 55:20, cf. ibid. 9 (NB); [UD.20. KAM] MUŠ li-duk [ašaridūtām illak] if he kills a snake on the twentieth day, then he will reach first rank ABL 1140 r. 9 (citation from a hemer.), cf. MUŠ ʾē.E.N.GAZ ašaridūtām illak 5R 48 ii 23 (hemer.); šumma MUŠ.MES ina šuqi ikṭappilūna amēlu ʾimurna GAZ.MES-šū-nu-ṭi NA.BI imāt if snakes intertwine in the street and a man sees them and kills both of them, this man will die KAR 389 i 18 (SB Alu), and passim; šumma awīlum aḫüm amēlu ʾigurma ina šīrim UR.MAḪ id-du-uk-šu anā bēššuma if a man hires an ox or a donkey and a lion kills it in the open, (the loss) shall be its owner's CH § 244:4, cf. if an epidemic occurs in the fold u lu UR.MAḪ id(var. i)-du-uk or a lion has been killing (animals) CH § 266:78.

c) in transferred meaning: ša du-ā-ki-ka tēpušuma kaspmu tatabbāl you did something deserving of death by taking the silver CCT 4 9b:24 (OA); ana PN da-ī-ki-ia ana mēni attānār why I should always go back to PN, who “kills” me? PBS 7 82:1 (OB let.), cf. ibid. 20; ummī ammī tannādī ina qaṭī manni da-ka-am annīm̄am tāmuri why has my mother taken to bed? did you ever see such a calamity happen to anyone? UCP 9 339 No. 14:29 (OB let.); šulmānaṭe ʾū-zā-zi ʾi-du-kan-ni he distributes gifts (and thereby) “kills” me ABL 84 r. 14 (NA); LŪ.X.GAL ʾumkasu i-du-uk-kin (for idukkanni) the . . . -official “kills” me daily YOS 3 141:7 (NB let.).

2. to murder, to execute — a) to murder—

1' in OB: da-i-ik PN la idu anāku la uṣāhzī-zu I do not know the murderer of PN, I did not instigate (him) CT 29 42:13 (OB log.), cf. ibid. 43:29.

2' in MB: [niš šarri] ki ʾūṣ-še-lu-ū di-ik da-ik-šu baliṭ as they have sworn by the king, he has been killed and his murderer lives Iraaq 11 147 No. 8 r. 20, also ibid. r. 4, cf. PN DAM.ANI-di-ka-at ibid. 14, and passim in this text; PN PN ... tamkāreja id-du-ku u kasapšu ʾištublu ... amēlāti ša arādanāja-[i-du-uk-ku] du-uk-šu-nu-ti mašišunu tēr u šumma amēlāti annūdī ul ta-ad-du-uk iturruma lu ḫarrāna atūṣa lu lu mārē šīprika id-du-ku-ū-ma ina birīni mār šīpri iipparras PN and PN have murdered my (traveling) merchants and taken their money—execute the people who have murdered my servants and avenge their blood, because if you do not execute these people, they will again kill (people in) your caravans or your messengers, and so (diplomatic) relations between us will cease EA 8:21 and 28ff., (let. of Burnaburišša); PN PN ... ina šīlaḫi imhasma i-du-[ši] PN shot and killed PN with an arrow BBSt. No. 9:5.

3' in RS: aḥiya tamkāra ša šar GN tā-dū-ka a ... ašṣum aḥišu ša di-ī-ku ana muḫḫi mārē Ugarīt la iraggum “you have killed my brother, the merchant of the king of GN” (they shall pay compensation, and) he must not make any claim on the citizens of Ugarit on account of his murdered brother MRS 9 171 RS 17.42:4 and 13, cf. tamkārū ša qaṭiša ina māt Ugarīt di-ku-u-mi ibid. 172 RS 17.145:5, cf. also ibid. 169 RS 17.158:6, 9, 14 and 21, 106 RS 17.229:4.

4' in Bohg.: tamkārija ina māt Amurri māt Ugarīt [... i-du-uk-ku ina māt ḫatti napulta ul i-du-uk-ku] (for transl. see dāʾi- kānu) KBo 1 10 r. 15f.
daku

5' in NA, NB: PN bel damë ša PN, Gaz-ū-ni PN is guilty of the bloodshed, it is he who murdered PN, ADD 618 edge 1; ītu biti la uṣṣa tū u du-ak-ia idabbūtu I dare not leave the house, they plot to murder me ABL 483 r. 10; šumma [attu] ša da-ak-ū ša RN... tașammāni if you hear (of a plot) to murder or do away with Aššurbanipal ABL 1239 r. 8, cf. ibid. 23, cf. also ummusu ana muḫši da-ki-ia u ḫulliqiša idabbūtu ABL 716 r. 2 (NB).

6' in hist.: GN ittabalkat PN šaknašunu i-du-ku šu, their governor AKA 280 i 75 (Asn.), and passim in Asn., 60 zēr šarrī lapan da-ak-ši Teumman aḫi abišunu innabununna sixty members of the royal family fled to me from the carnage that their uncle Teumman was perpetrating Streck Asb. 212 r. 1; arki ʾissabtu ana PN aghūš ša ina muḫšišunu raḥtu ina ramanianšunu id-du-ku-šu then they seized PN, who was their chief, and murdered him of their own accord VAB 3 29 § 23:42 (Dar.).

7' in omen texts: amēli Manisṭisīšu ša ekal-assu [i]-du-ku-šu (appearance of) the liver (observed) for RN, whose palace officials killed him YOS 10 9 r. 23 (OB ext.), [amēli] Rimuš ša warūšu ina kunukkātišunu i-du-ku-šu (appearance of) the liver (observed) for RN, whose servants killed him with their seals(?) YOS 10 42 i 5 (OB ext.), also ibid. 46 v 34, and Boissier Choix 44:1, cf. amēli Sukkalmaḫ ša belšu i-du-ku YOS 10 41 r. 77 (OB ext.), we-du (or wa-[a]-r) du-ak belšišunu ibbašunu ittanabalam the notables (or: the servants) will plot the killing of their lord YOS 10 42 ii 17 (OB ext.), cf. mukil rešīm šarrum i-du-ku-šu RA 27 149:29 (OB ext.), rubām šūt rešīšu i-du-ku-uš-lēšu YOS 10 59 r. 5 (OB oil omen), and passim, also ša rešīšu itebbūmāna Gaz-ūš CT 28 36:11 (SB Izu), also Sarraum sukkašakāšu i-da-ak-šu YOS 10 36 iv 6; [aššat] amēli ana muṣṭarqīša (var. Gaz Däm-ši) ištana nammar DAM gaz-šu jāši aḫzanni & a man's wife will again and again send word to her secret lover (var. to have her husband killed), “Kill (my) husband and marry me!” Boissier DA 220:12, also BRM 4 12:78, var. from Boissier Choix 63:4; aḫḫišu i-du-ku-šu his brothers will kill him Kraus Texte 50 r. 8', cf. aḫḫišu i-da-ak ibid. 10' and 12'; aššat aviliši ināškina musša ʾissabbašima i-da-ak-ši a man's wife will commit adultery, and her husband will catch her at it and kill her YOS 10 14:7 (OB ext.).

b) to execute, to order capital punishment — 1' in OA: x kaspaš iṣaqqal u ina i-di-nim i-du-ku-šu he will pay x silver and they will put him to death at the ... TCL 14 73:11, cf. x kaspaš iṣaqqal u šwāti i-ga-šā-li-tim i-du-ku-šu OIP 27 19a:17, and passim in this phrase.

2' in OB: aviliši šu/waši i-du-uk-šu-ma ina bāḥišu ihallulūšu they will put that man to death and hang up (his body) in his precinct CH § 227:49, and passim in CH; wardīšu ša da-ki-im id-du-ku they have put to death the slaves who were (marked) for execution ARM 2 74 r. 7'; Lū bel arnīm ... li-du-ku-m[a] gaqqassu likkisuma u birit ālānē ... lisaḫḫurū let them execute the criminal, cut his head off, and carry it around from city to city ARM 2 48:15; ina GN sartum ibbašina šarrum naṣṭāšam ašramūm i-du-šu there was a rebellion in GN, and the king ordered executions there ARM 2 18:34.

3' in MB: see EA 8, sub mng. 2a–2'.

4' in Bogh.: šumma amēlu ša ḫiṣa ana šarrī iḫattū ana māṭī šanīti [...] u ana da-a-ki ul parsu [...] if a man who is planning a crime against the king [cannot be sent] to another country and it is not considered correct to execute (him) [...] KBo 1 10 r. 22.

5' in MA: šumma mut sinnišṭi DAM-su i-du-ak u ašla i-du-ak-ma if the husband of the (adulterous) woman asks capital punishment for her, he also has to (ask for) putting the man to death KAV 1 ii 51 (Ass. Code § 15), and passim in Ass. Code; panāšuma bel nappūša i-du-ak-šu if he wishes, the avenger of bloodshed may kill him (the murderer of his brother) KAV 2 ii 19 (Ass. Code B § 2).

6' in Nuzi: ina huršīn ilāku ša ʾikkallu Gaz-ūš they will submit to the ordeal, they will kill him who was detained (in the water and thus proved guilty) AASOR 16 74:26 and 75:31; šumma PN ʾitlabi bitiša ši Lū ši
i-du-ku-uṣ if PN says, “Leave my house!” they will kill this man HSS 13 20:14, cf. ṣa ... [. . .] PN ʾi-assi ʾaṭ-ṭū ḤSS 14 4:23.

7’ in NA: [7]PN ... kūm damē ʾiddān damē ʾi-massı ʾṣumma sal la ῖidīn ina muḥḥi qabīrī ša PN, i-du-ku-ṣu he will hand over PN as compensation for the bloodshed and will (thus) clear himself of blood-guilt—if he does not hand over the woman, they may kill him over the grave of (the murdered) PN ADD 321:8.

8’ in lit.: ʾa-mēlu ša šarrat ʾiippū ʾṣumma di-i-ku šumma kīṣi ʾṣumma nuppulu ʾṣumma ʾṣubit šumma ina bit killu nādi the man who commits a crime is either put to death, or flayed, or blinded, or put in fetters, or thrown into prison SBH p. 143 r. 6 (SB wisdom), dupl. KAR 96:44.

9’ in omen texts: aṣumma taggirtam ana šarrim usērimma taggirtasū ul ʾi-maḥḥarma šarrum i-da-la-k-ṣu someone will present an accusation to the king, but the king will not accept his accusation and will put him to death YOS 10 46 iii 22 (OB ext.).

3. to break a tablet (OA only, corresponding to Babylonian and MA, NA ṣeṭū): kasapqa ša uḥṭabbilakkuni šabbūtī ṣuppē ša ḫus ᦈullija di-ñamma la-du-uk you are paid the (lit. your) silver that I owed you, so hand over to me the tablets (acknowledging) my debt, and I shall hand them over to you. TCL 21 264A 9, cf. BIN 6 28:32, TRL 21 272:16, and passim, cf. tuppaka du-uk MVAG 33 No. 246:14, and passim.

4. to let (a date palm) die (NB only): eqlu ... ša 3 ʾi-gišimmara ina libbi di-ku. ... nukaribba ša ʾi-gišimmara ... i-du-ku-ṣu du-bakamma ... ki la itṭabkamma ... 3 MA.na kaspa kūm da-ka ša ʾi-gišimmari ... inandin (as to) the garden, in which three date palms were left to die, (PN) will bring the gardener who let the palms die, if he does not bring him, he will pay three minas of silver as restitution for letting the palms die YOS 7 68:3, 6 and 11, cf. TRL 12 89:11, cf. ʾuṣṣābi ... id-du-ku-ṣu YOS 3 290:30; pūt maṣṣartu ša ʾṣENUMUN u la da-a-ku ša ʾraṭḥu guarantee for the guarding of the orchard and for not letting the new (leaves) die VAS 5 110:21, cf. raṭḥu ul i-da-a-ak VAS 5 66:14, raṭḥu ul i-du-uk-ku VAS 3 12:13, and passim, also raṭḥu ina libbi ul i-da-ka-ṣu TuM 2–3 135:21 (NB), raṭḥu ul ʾa-du-ku VAS 3 98:19, see also diku ša ʾgišimmar, sub diku adj. Note exceptionally [. . .] ša ina ʾṣetti di-kiat [.....-plant] that was left to die of exposure AMT 72:2:13.

5. to defeat — a) in hist.: šābē GN u šābē GN, ṣaruš abīya ʾittakru u ʾaŠamsi RN ... id-du-uk-ṣu-nu-ti the people of GN and the people of GN revolted against my father, but the Sun Ṣupiliulûma defeated them KBo 1 1:14 (treaty): šumma nakru li-du-uk-šu u ʾṣumma nakra ti-du-ku-na anāku lu la ide I do not know whether the enemy defeated him or whether he (the chief of the army) defeated the enemy KBo 1 8 r. 9, and dupls., see Weidner, BoST 8 p. 62:27f., 72:16 and 9 p. 132 r. 8f.; māt nakrī a-da-a-ak I will defeat the country of the enemy KUB 3 21 r. 10 (treaty), cf. ālam šāku ni-da-a-[ak] ibid. obv. 21, and passim; u GN ana ta-ki-i (var. ta-a-ki) ul ῖbaʿa but I had no intention of defeating GN KBo 1 1:40, see Weidner, BoST 8 p. 14; kaṣdat qaṭi šarrī ῖdannatu u da-ga-at-šu-nu the king’s strong hand reached out and defeated them (the enemy) EA 149:65 (let. from Tyre); 2-šu sidīrtā ... aškūn a-du-ku-ṣu twice I met (the Babylonian king) in battle and defeated him KAH 2 71:33 (Tigl. I); šābē tidūšišu eka-tī ... a-du-ka I defeated his valiant soldiers KAR 3 86 (Sar.), cf. šābu maʿdu itti mārišu i-du-ku-mu OIP 2 87:30 (Senn.), also 8 šarrīni ša qirib ῖnagē ῖšuṭu a-duk Borger Esarh. 56:69; māṭa-tīṣišn anāku a-du-uk u ina qaqqarrūnu u la-testibšuntu I defeated their countries and resettled them on their land Herzfeld API p. 30:27 (Xerxes); emūqīsu an ma-la de-e-ka ma 3 rabūšētu a-du emūqīšunu de-e-ku his troops are completely defeated, three of his grandees have been killed with their troops ABL 197 r. 11f., cf. obv. 11 (NA).

b) in omen texts: du-rī ummāniya nakrī i-da-a-ak my enemy will defeat the fortresses of my army CT 5 4:28 (OB omen); wāṣi ʾabullija nakram i-da-a-ak a sortie from my city will defeat the enemy YOS 10 46 v 39
6. in duku itti and (late) dukku akhamees to fight: see Izbu Comm. 310, in lex. section; (if the women of the harem) [sha TA] a-ṣa-iš i-du-
ka-a-ni who fight with each other AFO 17 p. 279:57 (MA harem edicts); ittišu i-du-ak abiks-
tušu iškun he fought with him and defeated him CT 34 38 i 20 and ii 11 (Synchro
n. Hist.), cf. RN . . . RN₄ itti akhamees . . . i-duk ibid. i 25, cf. also ibid. 42 Sm. 2108:2; mātati ša akhamees . . . i-du-uk-ku the countries, . . . which fought one another Herzfeld API p. 20 § 4:3 (Dar.).

7. tidakku to fight: ina qabiti ti-du-ku-ma (while the two kings) were engaged in battle CT 34 42 i 5 (Synchro
n. Hist.).

8. II (mudiktu only) to smite: cf. SBH p. 101, in lex. section; nu-du-uk PN EA 197:17 stands for ni-du-uk.

9. III to have a person killed: šumma akṣat awilum okšum zikarim šanum musu xši-
di-iš if a man's wife has her husband killed because of another man CH § 153:64; omēla šuatu aššassu xš-dak-šu his wife will have this man killed KAR 437 r. 12 (SB ext.), cf. aškat amēli mossa xš-dak Boissier Choix 1 63:3, also CT 20 43 i 1 (both SB ext.), and xš-
dak-šu (in broken context) Kraus Texte 50 r. 3; aḥḫusu xš-dak-šu his brothers will have him killed Kraus Texte 50 r. 9, 11 and 24.

10. IV to be killed, to be executed, to be broken — a) to be killed: PN išti PN₄ šumma ettamār i-du-va-ak if PN is seen with PN₄, he (PN₄) will be killed TCL 21 253:16 (OA); šarrum ina libbi ekallīšu i-du-ak the king will be killed inside his palace YOS 10 31 v 12 (OB ext.), cf. [šarru] ina ekallīšu GAZ CT 27 10:16 (SB Izbu), also rubū . . . [ina] bartī GAZ-ak CT 40 36:48 (SB Alu), rubū šuatu ina barti ina kakki GAZ-ak KAR 421 ii 8 (SB prophecies), and passim; [mār] šiprika aṣor tašapparu ši-da-ak your envoy will be killed at the place where you send him RA 44 17:35 (OB ext.), cf. ša lišāni ina libbi ummanii itanan lašma iššabbatma id-da-ak Boissier DA 6:12 (SB ext.), also ašik pān ummanii GazuGAK KAR 428 r. 12 (SB ext.), nakrum ūl-dal-ka-ak YOS 10 44:18 (OB ext.), and passim; nēšum ina pani pani amēli pagrum inaddima id-da-ak a lion will kill (lit. throw a body) in front of some
body but will (itself) be killed YOS 10 21:8 (OB ext.); šumma Lū . . . id-da-ak šumma ša i-du-ku-šu iššabatu if a man is murdered, if they arrest the man who murdered him MRS 9 153 RS 17:230:6f., and passim; kalību mala ana libbi iššalu ul id-da-ki not even a dog who enters it (Babylon) shall be killed ABL 878:11 (NB); jannā anāk du-ad-a-ka-ku otherwise I will be killed YOS 3 141:16 (NB let.), PN liebi umma zirānu ša KUR Aššur anāku la id-da-ki if PN says, “I am an enemy of Assyria,” he shall not be killed ABL 998 r. 9 (NB).

b) to be executed, put to death: šumma awilum awilum ušfirmu . . . la uktinšu mub-
birušu id-da-ak if a man denounces (another) man but cannot prove his accusation, his denouncer will be put to death CH § 1:32, cf. § 6:38 and 40, and passim in CH; if a house collapses and bēl bitūm ušānit ištimmu ša id-da-ak kills the owner of the house, that architect will be put to death CH § 229:72,
dākū

and passim; kīma arnīšu gaz he was put to death for his crime Wiseman Alalakh 17:9.

c) to be broken (OA only, passive to mng. 3): ṭuppam ... ša ṣibul PN addiṣkumma i-du-wa-ak I gave him the tablet concerning the debt of PN, and it will be broken CT 4 16a:14.

The word madakku, “mortar,” should be connected with dākāku B rather than with a meaning “to crush” of dākū, which the Heb. dāk seems to suggest. The latter corresponds in meaning and etymology to Akk. sāku (ṣāku) and masākūtu (mazākītu), “mortar.” The rendering of Sum. gaz (which links dākāku and dākū) in bil. texts by dāʾik šādi and mudikti šādi is restricted to tūn.zāg meaning “to defeat completely” (cf. tūn = ḥatū, and taḥtū as a synonym of dīktu).

dākū in bēl dākī (belet dākī) s.; tormentor; SB*; wr. EN (nin) gaz; cf. dākū.

ṣalām bēl širrija u belet širrija šalām EN. GAZ.MU u nin.gaz.MU the figurine of my enemy and my (woman) enemy, the figurine of my tormentor and my (woman) tormentor PBS 1/2 133:5.

dakūtu see dikūtu.

dantalātu see dalāpū A and B.

dalālūtu v.; 1. to stir up, to roil (water), to blur (eyes), 2. to disturb (persons, a country), to embarrass, to denounce, to interfere, to confuse, make unintelligible (said of divine and royal utterances), 3. dullahu to disturb, to hurry, 4. šudlahu to stir up, to roil (poetic only), 5. IV to become muddled, roiled, blurred, to be or become troubled, confused, embarrassed, to be thrown into confusion; from OA, OB on; I idluḥ—idal-lāḥ—dalīḥ, I/3, II, III, IV, IV/3; wr. syll. and Lū(Lū); cf. dalānu, dalālu, dalāštu, dīluḥ, dullānu, dullūḥān, dullūḥiš, dullūḥhā, dullūḥu, mudallālu, šudluḥu.

lu-ū Lū = da-la-ḥū Ea I 183, also A 1/4:11, 8b I 160; lū = da-la-ḥū Antagal G 215; lu.ū.ū = dul-ū-ḥu) Lanu A 118; for bil. refs. (all with Sum. correspondence lu.(lu)u, see mngs. 1a, b, 2a–2’, 3a, 5a and c.


1. to stir up, to roil (water), to blur (eyes) — a) to stir up, to roil (water): e.n.e.ēm ḏašašu.lū.ū hi a.ṣur.; bi ab.lū.ū : amant Mar. duk asurakkumma i-dal-la-ḥū the word of Marduk roils the subterranean waters 4R 26 No. 4:51f., cf. [...] mu.un.na.te a.gin.x (gim) mu.un.lū.ū : [amassu anu ... iz-ḥi]ma kīma mē id-lu-ḥū BA 10/1 91 No. 13 r. 2f.; a lū.ū.ū a.mu n.isi.gi : mē ad-dal-ḥū (for adalāhu) uš izakku the water which I (Inanna) trouble does not clear up (again) ASKT p. 126:25f.; a in.lū.ū.ū ku in.dib. dib.bi : me ta-ad-lu-ḥū-ma mēnu tabōr having disturbed the water, you (Enlil) have netted the fish SBH p. 130:20f.; in. Idigna i.su呼唤 i.ur4.ur4 i.lu šu im.tu.bu.ur : Iṣigtat esāt arrat dal-ḥu u x x x the Tigris was turbid, agitated(?) roiled and [...]. Lugale II 45; ušabbi agāmma i-dal-lāḥ (var. i-dal-lāḥ) Tāīma-dal-ḥat Tiămata[mam] (Anu) made waves and kept stirring up the Sea, and the Sea was perturbed En. el. I 108f., cf. magal dal-ḥat En. el. II 49, also da-al-ḥu-nim-ma ša Tiʿāmat karassu En. el. I 23; tōmātī a-dal-lāḥ-ma mebirtašina u[ḥallag] I will stir up the seas and destroy their produce Gössmann Era p. 21 KAR 169 i.v 26, cf. ibid. IV 148, cf. also da-li-ḥa-at api: KAR 1:27 (Descent of Istar), ašikat mašri[i] da-li-ḥat (tāmātī) AKA 207 i 3 (Asn.); da-la-ḥu u šaṭa tašmīšku you (Istar) have decreed as his (the horse’s) nature to roil (the water first and only then) to drink (from it) Gilg. VI 58; summa ṣemī nāri batām zakā batam dal-ḥu if the water of a river is partly clear and partly roiled CT 39 14:23 (SB Alu), cf. summa mēš[u] dal-ḥu ibid. 17:62, cf. also ibid. 18:96.

b) to blur (eyes): summa amēlū išānū dami šēl ū.ū.mēš (= dalḥā) if a man’s eyes are blurred with clotted blood AMT 10,4:5; lū.ū.bi igi.bi lū.ū.a igi.bi ba.an.sū. šuḥ : ša amēlū šuṭu išānū da-al-ḥa išānū ašā the vision of this man is troubled and blurred AMT 11,1:16f., cf. išānū lū.ū.lū (= dalḥā) ibid. 12,4:1, and dupl. 12,7:5.

2. to disturb (persons, a country), to embarrass, to denounce, to interfere, to confuse,
make unintelligible (said of divine and royal utterances) — a) to disturb (persons, a country) — 1' referring to people: [se]pru ša id-lu-hu abašu the child who disturbed his father (with his crying) AMT 96:2:9 (inc.); ina um ili ili um isimni anāku dal-la-ku I am perturbed on the day of the city god, the feast day Streek Asb. 232:10, cf. nassušu ešaku u dal-ša-ku KAR 184 r.(1) 46, also dal-ša-ku dūluḫašu lašašu parāšu Schollmeyer No. 21:24, and passim in rel.; MI.MI dal-ḫat marṣat u siqat (the newborn child's life) will be dark, troubled, difficult and under straitened circumstances JCS 6 66:33 (LB horoscope), cf. eklet dal-ḫat ibid. 35; ka aššu umma PN irrubu aḫa-mi(for -di) u enna lu mādu da-al-ḫa-ak lu mādu samāka when I heard, “PN will come,” I was very happy, but now I am greatly perturbed and very worried CT 22 225:16 (NB let.), cf. adi šanšu da-al-ḫa-ak I am twice as much distressed ABL 852 r. 10 (NB), also ša ša bit Kudin da-li-iḫ ABL 245:14 (NA); paḫru Igišu [ilu gi-im](-mu) u da-al-ḫa-ka the Igigi huddles together, all(?) the gods were perturbed RA 46 90:30 (OB let.); majāl mūši da-li-iḫ (mng. obscure) CT 39 44:4 (SB Au).

2' referring to a country, etc.: aviša qaggadātum ša mātam annātam id-la-ḫu the ringleaders who have caused a disturbance in this country ARM 5 2 r. 6, cf. kiša tešnu mātum da-al-ḫa-ḥat-ma u nakrum ina mātum nadi TCL 17 27:5 (OB let.); ilu mātam L. MEŠ (= idalāḫu) the gods will cause confusion in the country KAR 212 r. iv 27 (hemer.), cf. DINGIR.MEŠ UD.DALIMM.U.BA LŪ.MEŠ ACh Supp. Sin 20:21, and Thompson Rep. 269:11; [š̤ašaš]-šum-ukin aḫšu la kēnu [ša māta] i-dal-la-ḫa-šameš (with) the evil šumu-demon) threw the troops PBS 7 121:2 (OB let.), see mng. 5b; ana surrima ina ekallim i-da-la-ḫa-ša the wild animals into confusion LKA 62:2 (NA lit.).

3' with lābbu: a-da-laḫ(var. -lāḫ) lībbakī tamašši amāti ʾkiš I shall confuse you (lit. your heart) (so that) you (sorceress) will forget your words Mašlu III 149 (coll.); sušma amēšu . . . lībbasu da-li-iḫ (among symptoms of a disease) KAR 184 r.(1) 35 (mod.); cf. summa lībbasu da-li-iḫ ibadū inammir if his mood is perturbed, he will be happy and joyful ZA 43 98:22 (SB Sittenkanon).

b) to embarrass, to denounce, to interfere: aviša šištum u šina lammānum ana bit abini da-la-hi-im iżazzzu some (lit. one or two) evil men stand in readiness to embarrass our father’s family CBT 2 33:10 (OA let.); avišum mušir šab bāb ekalāšum ana gābi id-da-la-ḫa-anī the honorable magistrate of the palace personnel has embarrassed me before the troops PBS 7 121:2 (OB let.), see mng. 5b; ana surrima ina ekallim i-da-la-ḫa-ša (mng. obscure) I hope they will not embarrass you in the palace TCL 18 112 r. 29 (OB let.); amtum ša PN ana avišum ta-ad-la-ūğu-ša-ma umma šitma the servant of PN denounced you to the chief, saying TCL 20 117:6 (OB); ina lābbi abākū ša PN la ta-da-laḫ u la te-Š do not interfere or become involved in the matter of bringing PN here UET 4 163:6 (NB let.); u da-la-ḫa ša amēši ina šuŠ sušma it is in my power to interfere with the man’s (business) CT 22 137:19 (NB let.), cf. la ta-da-la-lāḫ-šu ibid. 10.

c) to confuse, make unintelligible (said of divine and royal utterances): LUGAL L. A.G. MAŠŠ.EŠ LŪ.MEŠ (= idanallāšu) : nuḫḫatīšu i-dal-la-ḫu the king will repeatedly make confusing utterances (explanation:) those who have been appeased by him will cause disturbances (again) 2R 47 K.4387 i 10 (comm.); iballāš parṣi i-dal-la-ḫi tērēši (Nabonidus) disturbs the rites, confuses the divine utterances BHT pl. 9 v 14 (NB let.); dal-ḫa ʾusūratu šutābula tērēši the signs (on the liver) are confused, the forecasts are...
mixed up Craig ABRT 2 17:19 (SB rel.); *šum-ma már bārē tērētišu la šal-[ma Lū]-ḫa* if the omens of the diviner are not favorable but confused Craig ABRT 1 60:8, coll. Zimmern, BBR No. 100, restored from dupl. BBR No. 11 r. iv 17, cf. *idātānia tērētiša dal-[a]-ma* BMS 12:58, also *dal-[a]-ma* Ludlul I 51 (= AnSt 4 68); anāku már bāri ... *urri dal-[a]-ma ašē ma-raštī* as to me, the diviner, the liver oracles are confused, and whatever I examine (portends) evil JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 3 r. 3 (SB lit.).

d) in hendiadys (NA, mng. uncert., cf. perhaps mng. 3b): *ina timāli tēgištu ina muḫḫi la daqāli iṣṣakā unū ad-da-[a]-liḫ ad-dišir* ABL 379 r. 14, cf. *i-da-al-[a]-hu etāpišu* (in obscure context) ABL 997 r. 7, and (in same context) ABL 1194 r. 15; *[asasu]rri la ʾikkā lu la i-da-[a]-liḫ* ABL 168 r. 26; *dZā id-[i]-uḫ-ša* ABL 168 r. 26; *napsāšu* ABL 997 r. 7, and (in same context) ABL 1149 r. 14, cf. *i-ṣṣakīna ul nisallal ninu* En. 48, cf. *šu-e-ša-ša* (wr. *−uḫ*) BBR No. 100, restored from dupl. BBR No. 11 r. iv 17, (− Craig ABRT 1 54), cf. *ša i-da-[a]-liḫ-uni iṣṣakaruninni* ABL 1149:6 (NA).

3. *dulluḫu* to disturb, to hurry — a) to disturb: *[u₄,da] ib.ta.suḫ.suḫ ge₄,da ib.i₄.lū lul: ina ʾini iššušša ina muḫḫi dal-[a]-luḫu la daqāli la daqāli asakkan unū ad-da-[a]-liḫ ad-dišir* ABL 379 r. 14, cf. *i-da-al-[a]-hu etāpišu* (in obscure context) ABL 997 r. 7, and (in same context) ABL 1194 r. 15; *[asasu]rri la ʾikkā lu la i-da-[a]-liḫ* ABL 168 r. 26; *dZā id-[i]-uḫ-ša* ABL 168 r. 26; *napsāšu* ABL 997 r. 7, and (in same context) ABL 1149 r. 14, cf. *i-ṣṣakīna ul nisallal ninu* you are disturbed, and we cannot sleep ibid. I 115.

4. *šudulluḫu* to stir up, disturb (poetic only): *gerbiš Tiṯmat šu-ud-[a]-luḫu tebu arkišu* they followed him to disturb the inside of Tiamat En. cl. IV 48, cf. *šu-ud-[a]-luḫu (var. −uḫ)* bāṣu:kima ul niṣa:la:n ninu you are disturbed, and we cannot sleep ibid. I 115.

5. IV to become muddied, roiled, blurred, to be or become troubled, confused, emphasized, to be thrown into confusion — a) to become muddied, roiled, blurred: *šumma laʿu ina tuli umnišu* 

*ina diṃtim dul-[a]-luḫu* SBH p. 54 r. 6f., also ibid. 100:1f.

b) to hurry — 1′ in gen.: *mārē šipriša ana aḫišu ana gallē altāparṣušu u ana du-[a]-luḫi damniši aqtabaššušu* I sent my messengers to my brother (as quickly) as a gallē-demon and told them to hurry very greatly EA 28:14, cf. *a-n[a] du-uḫ-[a]-luḫi* ana gallē altāparṣušu EA 29:91 (both letters of Tušatta), cf. also *mārē šipriša ... ana du-[a]-luḫi ana gallē altāparṣušu* EA 30:5 (unidentified royal letter).

2′ in hendiadys: *dul-liḫ(var. −liḫ)-ma lemna Zā ikiš napsāšu hasten to cut the throat of evil Zū RA 46 30:20 (SB Epic of Zu), var. from Sul tanente Tablets 21:20, cf. (wr. *du-ul-liḫ-ma*) RA 46 94:67 (OB version); *isša*-ma dul-liḫ-ta ništāša aḫuša leave (your homes) and hasten to learn her praise BA 5 628 No. 4 iv 10 (= Craig ABRT 1 54), cf. *ša u-da-[a]-liḫ-uni iṣṣakaruninni* ABL 1149:6 (NA).
dalāhu

L. LU-āḫ ( = ittanadlāḥ) if the baby constantly frets at its mother's breast Labat TDP 228:103, cf. ibid. 220:24, 35, 224:55, and passim; [šumma amēlū] it-ta-na-[a]-d-ā-lāḫ ittenensbiṭ if a man constantly gets perturbed and has cramps AMT 90,1 r. i3; āšīb ibibīnu it-ta-na-ad-ā-lāḫ the man who lives there (in the house) will be in constant confusion CT 38 14:14 (SB Alu), cf. inaniq it-ta-na-ad-ā-lāḫ KAR 305:3; also ibid. 19, cf. also (wr. LULU) CT 28 26:42, 29 r. 1 (SB physiogn.); sīhu ūmu ša taliği šipirtaka ul āmūr u la-ta-ad-dalāḥ (copy KID I) I have not had a letter from you since you left, but do not worry! Thompson A Catalogue of the Late Babylonian Tablets in the Bodleian Library, Oxford pl. 2 C 4:5 (= Ebeling Noubab. Briefe No. 294); ina pī šərrī ... liggabima ina ekāli ša šərrī ... la ad-dalāḥ may the king give orders that I not be embarrased in the king's palace ABL 283 r. 7 (NB).

c) to be thrown into confusion (said of countries, etc.): aššum māt GN ša tašparsam kima mātum šī id-da-al-lā-ḫu u kūlišu la ničē'u concerning the country you wrote me that there were disturbances in this country and that we could not hold it ARM 4 25:6; mārē Hūrrī ina bērīšumu it-ta-ad-lā-ḫu (var. id-dalāḫu) there was confusion among the Hurrians KBO 1 1:53 (= Weidner, BoSt 8 p. 16); [dam.gār ].[r]a ba. da.kūr dū. a ka.nag.gā al.lū ; [tamkā]ru ittakir kala mātim it-ta-ad-lāḫ the merchant (Enlil) has become alienated, the whole country has been thrown into confusion 4R 11:2f., cf. ibid. 3; mātu id-dal-lāḥ the country will be thrown into confusion CT 27 2 obv.(!) 8 (SB Izbu), cf. mātu ina tešē ramanīša Lū-āḫ the country will be thrown into confusion because of internal disorders ibid. 25:9, for comm., see lex. section; DINGIR.MEŠ id-dal-la-ḫu mātumā iššakkānu the gods are thrown into confusion, pestilence rages ACh Supp. Sin 20:25; karaskāa id-dal-lāḥ your camp will hasten (away?) (mng. uncert.) TCL 6 4:19 (SB ext.); [udug.hul.gāl kalam.ma] ur.a lu.lū a; MIN ša ina māti mūšārāt id-dal-la-ḫu the country is teeming everywhere with evil demons CT 17 36 K.9272:13, and dupls., see Fulkenstein Haupttypen p. 84:25f.

**[dalālu?]** (Bezdolt Glossar 106b); to be read dullu siq; see dullu mng. 3e.

dalālu A
dalālu A (talālu) v.; to proclaim, to glorify; from OAkk. on; I idul — idalal — dalil — imp. *dulul*, III (gramm. only); talālu Tn.- Epic ii 36; cf. dalālu, dalālu in ša dalīti, dalālu, dalālu, dalālu.


erim.e kalam.e i.si.li.đē nam.ā.gal.zu dingir.gal.gal.e ne si.li.tē : šābu u mātim da-li-li-ka i-da-la-ḫu l'āška šī ra-bu-ut-tum i-da-[al]-la-ḫu the people and the country sing your praise, (even) the great gods praise your valor de Genouillac Kich 2 pl. 3 C 1 r. 19f. (OB), cf. kur. kur. ra na.ām. nigin.na ka.tar.zu si.il.〈si〉. il : naphar ma-ta-a-〈ti〉 da-li-li-ka i-da-la-〈coy-p〉 -da-la-〈lu〉 TCL 15 pl. 47 No. 16:19, also ka.tar zi duq.gā : oni da-lu-lu (in broken context) JRAS 1932 35:3f.; na.ām. mah ār. ri.zu un ħe.si.il. si.il. la : narbi tanattika niš ši liš-lu-ša the people praise your great fame ASKT p. 121 r. 1f.; ka.tar.zu si.il. 〈si〉 : da-li-li-ka luš-lu KAR 161 r. 17f., cf. ka.tar.zu ħe.si.il. : da-li-li-ka luš-lu BA 5 712 No. 66 r. 8f., and passim; [u ma.e lu. tjug, tu ir.zu ka.tar.zu ħe.me.〈fon〉] : [u anāku āšēšu aradki da-li-l-e-ki luš-lu KAR 73 r. 27f.; see dalālu.

tu-da-lal 5R 45 K.253 vii 33 (gramm.).

a) in gen.: nišē salmat gaqqadī i-da-la-la-gurdiška the black headed people praise your valor (Šamaš) STT 60:9, for dupl., see Ebeling Handerhebung p. 48, cf. BMS 21:55, Craig ABRT 2 21 r. 13, STC 2 pl. 77:24, also qurusu luš-lu BA 5 652:9, 386:6 and 8, BMS 5:9; elāši luš-lu qurdi *Nudimmud let the upper regions praise the valor of DN LKA 144:14, cf. [...] tašrīški dabbakuma qurdiški dal-lak OECT 6 pl 13 K.3515:18 (prayer of Asab.), also i-da-la-la-lu qurdi šiša dannūtī Streck Asb. 36 iv 35; qurdi *Nergal *Ereškīgal ... marsšī id-da-lāl he praised in his sorrow the valor of DN and DN₄, ZA 43 19:72; ana napsāti múššārāna tanītī *Aššur lušēpa luš-lu-lu qurdiška spare my life, I shall proclaim the praise of Aššur and praise your (Esarhaddon's) valor Borger Esarh. 103 i 17, cf. liš *Aššur bēliša anā da-la-lī umaššērūnūntī TCL 3 146 (Ser.), also anā da-lal tanītī *Aššur ... uballīt napēkassu Streck Asb. 80 ix 112, and cf. ibid. 214 iii 14; tanaltī KUR Aššur luš-lu-lu anā ūmi [šītī] let them (the scholars
who read my inscription) praise Assyria forever CT 34 41 iv 28 (Synchron. Hist.), cf. taniš

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passim in OA, A-da-ldl, A-da-[d-al] 1-Sin Dilbat 25:7, 9, and passim in this text, cf. Clay PN p. 125; OB, also BE 14 95:8 (MB), and passim in MB, A-da-[al] KAJ 213:10 (MA), A-da-lal ADD App. 1 xii 27, also ADD 880 iii 1 and 622 left edge 2. Note the exceptional Id-lāl-MAJIR BIN 8 259:5 (OAkk.), and Id-lāl-Da-gan RA 46 201 No. 52 r. 1 (OAkk., Mari), and passim in these texts.

Poebel, AFo 9 279ff.

dalālu A v.; to perform a ritual; NA*; cf. dulu.

ana dSin du(=copy an)-ul šani ina ànne ã-da-lal I (the king) shall perform the second ritual for Sin today (and tomorrow I shall finish it) ABL 514 r. 13.

dalālu (to suspend) see talālu.

dalāmu s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

kur. 0 = da-la-mu, [...], [...] (proceed by Erdiu and a section with geogr. names) CT 18 29 r. 26ff. (group voc.). Probably a word for the nether world.

dalāpu A (dalābu) v.; 1. to be or stay awake, to be sleepless, to work ceaselessly, to continue (work) into the night, to drag on, to linger on, 2. to keep (someone) awake, to harass, 3. dulu/pu to keep (someone) awake, to harass, 4. ñālu/pu to harass; I idlīp = idalīp — dalīp — imp. dilīp. 1/2, 1/3, ad-da-lu-bu ZA 24 169:15, II, III; dalābu in NA and 3R 38 No. 2 r. 2 (SB); cf. dalpiš, dalplu adj., dilīp, dilu, dul, dulāpu, ñālu/pu.

i.bi.lib = da-la-pu IzI V 19; [igi].lib(!).lib(!) = da-la-pu PBS 12/1 l 13 r. 19 (list of diseases); [x.(x)].ra = da-la-pu Lu Excerpt II 82; [...] — da-la-pu (in group with ērū, parē) Erinhuš VI 110. igi.lib šipa nu. dū. dūru na ka.bar.bi al gi.ba : i-da-al-li-ip rē[i ii]gall ka-pa-ar?(!)-su da-li-ip the shepherd stays awake, he cannot sleep, his herdman (too) is sleepless de Genouillac Kich 2 C 1:ff.; ü.e.tīr ra amaša a ge4 musha e gin. na na.m.a.du.la, dui. [daí : e]üzum ina tor [bāsī u] nupāri ú-la-an-āl i-da-la-ri-pa-an ni alīka i-da-al-li-pa-an ni the goat stays awake in the pen and the fold, she keeps me awake — go! she must not (Sum.) go on bleating (: Akk.) keep me awake de Genouillac Kich 2 C 1:11ff.; kin pa+an.na a i.gi.za ba.ra : an šipir bilit[u][ša] di-li-im-[mu] be tireless in the performance of his rites (in parallelism with ērūtu wakefulness) RA 17 121 i 4 (SB wisdom).
dalāpu A

da-la-pu = a-la-ku An IX 58; it-ta-da-lip / ik-tu-uS GCCI 2 406:3, comm. to Labat TDP 118:14, see mng. 1c.

1. to be or stay awake, to be sleepless, to work ceaselessly, to continue (work) into the night, to drag on, to linger on — a) to be or stay awake, sleepless: dNusku ša ta-ad-li-pu muštu allak ana E.KUR rabiti you, Nusku, who stayed awake all night, go now to the great temple Ekur KAR 58 r. 35; anḫa[k]um ša ad-da-lu-bu ka-la(-)a-ni-ia I, who was always sleepless ..., am tired out ZA 24 169:15 (NA oracles, translit. only); šitta šibia ul išbü pañaa [uš]ezziq ramani ina da-la-pu my face (shows that I have) not had enough good sleep, with sleeplessness I have worn myself out Giüg. X v 29; [šumma amelu ina mušište id-da-na-lip-ma la is'allal] if a man stays awake all night and cannot sleep KAR 300 r. 10 (omens, excerp.); when former kings were sick ardānišunu akē issisunu i-da-li-bu see how their servants sat up with them all night ABL 1370:12 (NA); iɓašši TA ramenika ta-di-li-bi is it so that you yourself stay awake (beside the sick prince) ABL 109 r. 9 (NA).

b) to work (at something) ceaselessly, to continue (work) into the night (in hendiadys): E.U.L.MAš uba’îma ad-li-pa-ma la akšud although I searched day and night for the foundation of the temple) Eulmaš, I did not reach (it) CT 34 50:36 (Nbn.); a-da-lip maš pa[rtu ...] ša šarri ... ušallâ[m] I work day and night to execute the order of the king ABL 269 r. 2 (NB); ki maša kinšija la ad-da-lip-i uţtata [aŋ]-mu-ra (I swear) that I ceaselessly worked as hard as I could to finish the barley BIN 1 66:11 (NB let.); di-il-pa-ama ... emaq ab-〈kav〉-nim-ma Uruk u ilanišu etrānu make the greatest effort to lead troops hither and to rescue Uruk and its gods ABL 815 r. 8 (NB); ni-da-al-lib nippaš la nišat we shall work ceaselessly and not be remiss ABL 360:8 (NA), cf. kina la ni-id-lib (text -mar) la nippaš ibid. 11, also dullu nippaš ni-da-lib ABL 597:6; adilma issis[u ša-ad-lib issis[u ana pani la ilak I stay awake with him all night, but he (the sick person) makes no progress ABL 248 r. 2 (NA); epuš di-li-p šallimanni ABL 1022 r. 21 (NA).

dalāpu A

c) to drag on, to linger on: ultu tašritū 〈ãmī〉 adi reš müši murussu id-da-lip (if) his disease lingers on from the beginning of the day to the beginning of the night Labat TDP 118:14, explained by it-ta-da-lip / ik-tu-uš is late GCCI 2 406:3 (comm.); aššum ki’am pigūtim id-li-tip for this reason the muster (of the soldiers) has dragged on ARM 6 32:17; šumma Sin supuša lamina id-li-tip ... ša tar: baṣu rubā la mish miši mādu izzizuma la ʔip:tu ru if the moon is surrounded by a “fold” and stays on—that means, it is surrounded by a large halo and lingers the greater part of the night and does not move away Thompson Rep. 117:7, cf. ibid. 111:8 and 144A r. 6.

2. to keep (someone) awake, to harass: gabû u la šemû id-dal-pa-ni (var. id-dal-pu-in-ni) to give orders and not to be listened to has harassed me (parallel: šāsû la apālu iddā: šani) BMS 11:3 (SB rel.), var. from PBS 1/2 119:20; ana paršû ša mārē PN PN₉ id-da-al-pa-an-ni umma šumma paršam te-e(!)-er PN₁ harassed me on account of the offices of the sons of PN, saying, “Give back the office!” UCP 9 328 No. 3:6 (OB let.); aššumma šu (text a)-la-la ul sa(text a)-la-lkul i-da-li-p[a-ni] I cannot sleep on account of him, he keeps me awake TCL 17 60:23 (OB let.), cf. aššum PN a-x-lum id-da-al-pa-ni (obscure) ibid. 61:31; note: dMummum tam-la-ku-da-lā-piš (var. dal-la-[piš]) ku-ū-ru Mummu the counselor was dizzy with sleeplessness (mng. uncert.) En. el. I 66.

3. dullupu to keep (someone) awake, to harass: û-dal-li-ba ŁUKûr (in broken context) 3R 38 No. 2 r. 2 (SB lit.); Gímrraṣṣa mu-nil(var. -da'al-)ili-pu nišē matišu the Cimmerians, who harass the inhabitants of his country Streck Asb. 20 ii 104.

4. šuldupu to harass: ana mīni kajāmāni u sīšē ša šarri u-ša-ad-la-ab for what reason should I always harass the king’s horses (if the king gives orders, I shall train the king’s horses) ABL 371 r. 10 (NA); ardāmi ša šarri ... la ū-šad-la-pu-ū la kīnē šunu should the servants of the king not harass the people who are not loyal to them? ABL 747 r. 13 (NB).
dalāpu B

The Sum. correspondence u igi.za ba ra “ban sleep from your eye!” RA 17 121, in lex. section, and the Sum. passage igi.lib.ba bi.in.du.ru he stared with wakeful eye Kramer Enmerkar 239, indicate that dalāpu describes a physical rather than an emotional state. See, for Sum. lib.ba, kīru.

Landsberger, ZA 41 221f.; Speiser, JCS 5 64ff., (Oppenheim, Or. NS 11 130f.).

dalāpu B (or dalābu) v.; (mng. uncert.); SB*; I *idayip.

(various stones and seeds) [...] annāti ištēniš gaz ta-da-lip ina ūdu kalšt alpi salmi kimma kim-ma ina ūgu urūdu lasāk these [drugs] you crush together, you ... (them) and bray them in a copper mortar(?) with tallow from the kidney of a black ox, like .... AMT 12:4:6, restored from parallel AMT 18:9:4.

Perhaps “to sift,” since tadallip replaces the usual SIM after GAZ.

dlābānu (dulbānu) s.; corridor, alley, passageway; MB, NB; Sum. lw.; dulbānu in MB and NB, pl. dal(a)bānu, dulbāneti.

Gold for giš.ti ša du-ul-ba-ni ša e.gal ādu.kur-ra the door of the corridor of the Mountain-Sheep Palace Sumer 9 21ff. No. 10:5 (MB); erinī sulūlu da-la-ba-na-a-ti-šu kaspa uza’in I decorated with silver the cedar of the ceiling of its corridors VAB 4 128 iii 51 (Nbk.); ša 6 e.mēš dal-ba-na-a-ti zāzāḥi 1

Dalābānu erinī sulūlīšna kaspa ebba uza’in I decorated with shining silver the cedar beams (the ceiling) of the six corridors of his passageway and his dal-ba-na-a-ti papahi Sa me dal-hu-te iaatti u mezakite la iatti ferring to beer) Hh. XXIII, in lex. section; and the Sum. passage igi.za ba.ra

“ban sleep from your eye!” RA 17 121, in lex. section, and the Sum. passage igi.za ba.ra

dalābu see dalpu adj. and s.

dlābānu adj.; worried man; SB*; cf. dalābu.

dal-ḫa-ni-iš uṣemuninni they (the gods angry with me) have made me a worried man LKA 140:12, dupl. ibid. 139:22.

dlāhu (fem. dalihtu) adj.; disturbed, blurred, muddy, cloudy, confused; NA, NB, SB; cf. dalāhu.

[kaš.]u.a = dal-ḫu cloudy beer Hn. XXIII ii 19.

su.bi.a ke(kid) ḫul.lu.bi ū.b.ū.a : tūnum dal-hu ša zumribu (Sum.) the disturbing evil of his body Šurpu V–VI 40f.


b) blurred (said of eyes): inā ašāti u dal-ḫa-a-ti bedouled and blurred eyes AMT 10,1 r. 22; for other refs. to eyes in similar contexts, see esā adj. usage c.

c) muddy, cloudy (said of liquids): cf. (referring to beer) Hn. XXIII, in lex. section; ša me dal-ḫu-te ištāṭu u me zakūte la ištāṭu (the ghosts) who drink muddy water and do not drink clear water Anšt 5 98:27 (Cuthean Legend); kimma šikari ašāți me dal-ḫu-te instead of beer I drink muddy water KAR 1:35, dupl. CT 15 45:33 (Descent of Ištar), cf. me da-al-ḫu-tu ZA 51 138:49 (NA cult. comm.).

d) confused (said of omens): tērtētiša nassāti ešāti u dal-ḫa-a-ti my wretched, tangled, muddled omens STC 2 pl. 79:48 (SB rel.).

dlālihtu s.; confusion, distress; SB, NB; pl. dalālēti; cf. dalāhu.


Meissner BAW 1 39; Oppenheim, JCS 4 188.

dalīhtu
Dalilu

a) dalīštū: tābtu abīja inšima ina da-li-ištī GI ummānšu u karāṣe idkēma in the time of trouble in Assyria, he forgot the kindness of my father, broke camp and moved his army into battle Borger Esarh. 48 i 42.

b) dalīštū: Šamaš ... ašīb Ebabbara ... ša ina ēsāti u dal-ḥa-a-ti ša Akkadi Lū Sutā L.ū.Kūr ... usāhhī Šamaš, who dwells in the Ebabbara, (the foundation-outlines of) which the enemy Suteans had obliterated during the disorders and troubles of Akkad BBSt. No. 36 i 5 (NB); isšaknami ina Barsip ... ēsāti dal-ḥa-a-ti šiḥi u saḥmāšāti in Borsippa there were disorders, troubles, revolts and disasters JRAS 1892 354 i B 15 (NB hist.), cf. ēsātu dal-ḥa-a-tu u la šābātī ina mūtī išbašāma KAR 421 i 13 (SB prophesies); dal-ḥa-a-tum iškākā the trouble will be resolved CT 13 50:8, cf. Thompson Rep. 188 r. 3, also ACh Supp. Ištār 33:7; ēsātiya ummu imnī ina [dal]-ḥa-ši-ia zukki (for translation of this and the following refs., see ēsātu) EMS 11:21, cf. dal-ḥa-ši-ia zukki ēsātiya šātšār ASKT p. 75 r. 3; dal-ḥa-a-ti tuššēšīr Maqlu II 79; aḥulap zumrijja nāssī ša malād ēsāti u dal-ḥa-a-ti STC 2 pl. 79:46; šumma niqē īšišī ušētiq dal-ḥa-[a-ti (x z)] if he misses the sacrifice due his god, trouble (opposed to ekētēšu [...] ibid. 67) CT 40 11:68 (SB Alu), cf. [dal]-ḥa-a-ti ušārātīr Schollmeyer No. 28:20.

dallu (dallu) s.; fame, praise, glory; from OB on; NA dallu; used mostly in pl.; wr.yll. (mostly da-lī-ši) and ka.tel.(meš); cf. dallu A. mu.pañ.da.zu dingir.re.e.ne.[ra] ār.zu ag.ag.da.kar.za.tu.ga.s[b.s.i.il] : zikīr šuneku [ana] dī tutu[′ad] da-li-[ka] lād[lu]l let me praise your name before the gods (and) proclaim your fame 4R 29 No. 1 r. 16ff., cf. ka.kar.za.[u] [...] : da-li-la-ka lād[lu]l Łkūr 29 r. 13f., and for other bil. refs., see lex. section sub dallu A, and usage b, below.

a) in gen.: šimā kibrātī da-lī šarrātī Ṣanā' hear, O world, of the renown of the queen Ṣanā'! BA 5 628 iv 13 (= Craig ABRT 1 54), dupl. K.13773 iv 1 (unpub.); ana la mašē da-li-[š]-ku-nu lād[lammar [ana] nišī rāṣītāti let me proclaim your fame, not to be forgotten, to widespread mankind! Craig ABRT 2 6:20, dupl. PBS 1/1 14:40, cf. [da]-š-[li]-ši 薮 tukī rabītī lu-šu-me ana apātī KAR 42 r. 30, also ka.tel.zu duq₂, BMS 50:27; Allīk panīšunu muṭāt gāštī šā lapan kakkē īpparrīšīdū imat mūtī salūpān iqrubī širūššu da-līl Ṣuṭtu bēlija ša ina pūḫur mūnḫuqšušu mutaḫtā la ištuma usṣašūnāšītīma ikṣuḍu nišātišši when their leaders, who, although experienced in battle, had fled from the fight, arrived before them covered with blood (lit. the venom of death) and reported to them the glory of my lord Ṣuṭtu, who had not let one of their fighting troops escape, they nearly died (of fright) TCL 3 176 (Salr.); 350 šībē ṣābbū ṣiṭtāššūnu aduḍak siṭtāššūnu ana da-li-li un desēšēr I killed 350 soldiers among them, and let the rest go to spread the news of my glory WVDOG 4 pl. 3 i 26 (NA hist.); ēdu ina labbī ana da-li-li ušēbi I left nobody there (in Egypt) (not even) to spread the news of my glory Borger Esarh. 99 r. 46; ina labbī ēlī išṭen ämēlu ana di-li-li īnnīzī only one person may be left in the city to tell about my feats AF 8 25 v 5 (Assūra-nirāri VI); u ša Lù.A.BA ... ka-[x]ē di-li-li ina labbīšu īš-dūma kī'am ina šurrišū iš̄ī and he, the scribe, said to himself, having weighed the ..... of praise(? in his heart ZA 43 19:74 (SB lit.).

b) in dallī dallū (always pl.) — 1' in gen.: un.dag.la ... a.a.ar ga.l.nl.zu me.tēš ħē.i.i.ne ka.tel.ma.lā.hu Ṣē.sī. i.l.ē.ne : nišū rāṣpātim ... tanādātika rabi's ātin lišanādā da-lī-la-ku šārum ti-id-ī-lu-la the widespread people praise you highly, proclaim your exalted glory LIH 60 ii 16 (Hummurabi), cf. lieğī liṭītādi lud-lu-la da-li-li-šē En. el. VII 24, also a-dal-lu da-li-li-šu-nu Halil Eshed Mem. Vol. 122 i 18, and dupl. (Nbn.); silīm.ma u.tu.u.d.a ka.tel.zu Ṣē.en. si.il.lā : šimēs lišīma da-lī-la-ku lid-lu-la may she give birth safely so that she may proclaim your glory BA 10/1 69 r. 7f., cf. ka.tel-ka lud-lu-l Łkūr 25 ii 24, BMS 51:8, and passim, also da-līl išātika rabītī lud[lu]l KAR 25 ii 1, also (wr. da-līl) Scheil Sippar 2:16, see Ebeling Handerhebung p. 8; [ṣu]knamma rēna da-lī-la-ku lud-lu[l] šušma ša ṣa nišī rāṣūti have pity on me and I shall proclaim your glory, praise your sweet
name to the widespread people BMS 21:89; 
adj um bašku da-[d]-[j]-ka lid(var. ¼-lul) u anāku širu aradka da-li-[d]-[j]-ka (var. KA-
TAR.TAR.MES.ZU(!)) ¼-lul-lu as long as I live he (var. I) will proclaim your glory, and I, the 
conjuror, your servant, will (also) proclaim your glory KAR 25 r. iii 10f., var. from dupl.
LKA 55:5f., cf. CT 16 8:294ff., BMS 12:91ff., 
and passim; nariška luššipu ḍa-li-li-ka lid-ul āmiriu ana dā-ratu ḍa-li-li-〈ka ḍa-li-li-ku 〉lid-
lu-lu I will make your greatness manifest and proclaim your glory, and those who see me will (also) proclaim your glory forever Schollmeyer p. 139 VAT 5 r. 23ff., cf. āmiriu KAR.TAR-
u-nu lid-lu-lu KAR 297 r. 33; rēma arššuma isitu ʾalīja Aištur da-li ilāni rabāti ana da-la-li ana napisiti ʾunāšširū ʾI had mercy on him and let him leave my capital Assur alive, to
proclaim the glory of the great gods AKA 71 v 27 (Tigl. 1); ḍa-li-li-ša šarru belija la-ad-lul ki kalbi ... la amuat I shall proclaim the feats of the king, my lord — let me not die (of hunger) like a dog ABL 756 r. 2 (NA).

2 referring to a special prayer (doxology): 7 ūmē ša ina liššu urigalli kammumunu da-li-
li-šā-nu ana iliššu ʾistarišu i-dal-lal for seven days, while he stays in the urigalli-hut, he shall say the doxologies for his god (and) his 
goddess ABL 370 r. 6 (NA); di-li-li-šu nu āna muḫḫija āna bušu napisiti ša šarrī belijā a-da-
lal āsirru šarru beliša mā minnu di-liš pilakku šitu ana ʾDībat anaššī 3 ūmāti it is my 
duty (to say) their doxology (that of the gods mentioned in the preceding benediction), I shall say (it) for the well-being of the 
kings, my lord — should the king ask, "What is (this) doxology?" (I answer) "It is the
(sacred) spindle (symbol), I shall wear it for
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(sacred)
**dallakku**

form *duliqātu* (q. v.) renders the Babyl. *baqis* 
*qdtu* (q.v.), which we know to be a cheap foodstuff. No etymological explanation for *daliqdtu* can be offered. See possibly *dulluqu.*

(Ebeling Wagenperde p. 38.)

**dallakku** (Bezold Glossar 106b); to be read *gišallakku.*

dallālu s.; (a small animal, perhaps a frog); SB*; cf. *dullulu* v.

māmīt atūdu qaddāl dāl-la-[lu] the curse (brought about by) a ram or an owl or a d.  Surpu III 98;  *tamḥāṣišu* ana dāl-la-li *tut[tir-rīšu]* tuššišīšuma ina qabāl mānā[ḥāti] you touched him (the gardener) and turned him into a d., you made him dwell in the midst of the garden Gilg. VI 76.

The translation, “frog,” is suggested in view of *ddlilu,* q.v. (Schott, ZA 42 121f.; Thompson Gilg. p. 81; Albright, RA 16 180f.)

dallu adj.; small, inferior; OB*; cf. *dullulu* v.

[d][u]-ur-[u]-ur TUR.TUR = *robu* soft, dāl-ku, pa-a-qa narrow Diri I 264ff.; da-al-ku, it-ba-ru, it-ba-ar-tu = min (= [tap-pu-u]) companion CT 18 7 i 21ff., restored after it-ba-ru, it-ba = tap-pu-u LTBA 2 2:393f.

*umma* anākuma 50 (ŠILA) ŠE.A.AN damzgam idissūnušīm attu ŠE.A.AN da-al-la-μa taddīššūnušim I said, “Give them five seahs of fine barley” — (but) you gave them inferior barley TCL I 21:9 (let.); as personal name: Da-al-tum YOS 3 3:16.

The Diri passage is difficult to harmonize with that from the syn. list, and the OB ref. is without parallel.

dalluqu see *dulluqu.*

dalpiš adv.; harassed; SB*; cf. *dalpā* A.

[marš]īš dāl-piš uššušis atummēna worried, harassed, perturbed, I said 3R 38 No. 2 r. 55 (SB lit., coll.).

dalpu (dalbu) adj.; 1. awake, alert; 2. weary-eyed from watching; 3. harassed; OB, SB, NB; *dalbu* KAR 58 r. 14; cf. *dalpā* A.

1. awake, alert: kīma attina ėrātena nāṣṣ ratina dal-ba-ti-na la sāšlatina you who are awake, on the watch, alert and never sleeping KAR 58 r. 14 (SB rel.); [d][u]TU dal-pa-ta šu urra tallika u muša ta-ṣaḥ(!)-[ḫur] you, Šamaš, are always awake, (from) wherever you went out during the day you must return during the night Schollmeyer No. 16 i 44 (SB rel.).

2. weary-eyed from watching: anḥa ināja danniš da-[al-pa-ka] ina īṭapuṣuš(ū) my eyes are very tired, I have become weary-eyed from constantly looking out for him ZA 49 170 iii 21 (OB lit., coll.); anḥu dal-pu nassu ḫablu šagūšu tired, weary-eyed from sleeplessness, sad, mistreated, defeated KAR 228:16; aḫšu nass[u u] dal-pu š[u][tēšuri] to bring relief to the distressed and weary-eyed JNAS Cent. Supp. pl. 2:16 (SB rel.), cf. tuššēṭur ektu (alm)attu nassu dal-ku BMS 12:37, dupl. Sm. 298; ša danniš da-al-pa-la I, who am so sorely weary-eyed from sleeplessness Bab. 3 32:3 (SB rel.); it-ḫašu naḫ[a] Irašs’ arms are tired like those of a sleepless man Gössmann Esa I 15; ummānū Aššur dal-pa-a-ti ša ḫarrān rūqiti illusionima the army of Aššur, weary-eyed from sleeplessness, who have come a long way TCL 3 127 (Sar.), cf. ummānū anḫu dal-[lu] BHT pl. 7 ii 7 (NB lit.).

3. harassed: nišē Mannaja dal-pa-a-te šuppūtišu to bring relief to the harassed Mannaeans TCL 3 61 (Sar.), cf. nišē Mannaja dal-pa-[a-te] šubat nēḫtu uššiši Winckler Sar. pl. 26 No. 56:8; ana nīšēšuš dal-pa-a-tē uššēti nāru I made RN happy and) brought deliverance to his harassed people TCL 3 155 (Sar.).

dalpu (or dalbu) s.; (a synonym of ḫurāšu, “gold”); syn. list. *[d][a]-al-ṣu = ḥu-ra-ṣu* Malku V 174.

See discussion sub *dajalu.*

(Ungnad, Or. NS 4 297; Speiser, JCS 5 65f.)

daltu s. fem.; 1. door; 2. the sluice-gate of a canal; 3. (a type of revenue); from OA, OB on; pl. dalāti; wr. syll. and gīš.ig; cf. *daltu* in ša daltu.

1. door — a) in gen.: PN ašar da-al-tim lu nāl PN should sleep near the door KT Hahn 6:28 (OA let.); 1/2 GIN 15 šE KU.BABBAR tuppilat GIS.IG ša PN anā PN, ādānu one-half shekel, 15 grains of silver, as compensation for the door which PN gave to PN, YOS 8 83:13 (OB), cf. 18 šE (KU.BABBAR) šAM GIS.IG 18 grains of silver, price of a door BIN 7 152:5 (OB); ša ... GIS.IG-su inassāhu whoever tears out its (the temple’s) door RA 11 92 ii 5 (OB, Kudur-Mabuk); anā bit Dagan lu 2 GIS.IG.HLA GIS.IG.HLA la takallam there should be two doors for the temple of Dagan, do not withhold the doors ARM 4 72:34f., and passim in this letter, cf. 2 GIS.IG.HLA ... anā babīm ša ka’dānum askû ARM 3 10:12, and passim; GIS.IG.MEŠ ša babī gamāra igdā LÚ.NAGAR.MEŠ PN itleq[i]ma] (as to) the doors which my master ordered to be finished, PN’s carpenters have taken (them) PBS 1/2 44:12 (MB let.), cf. ibid. 14f.; 4 tuppilat GIS.IG. MEŠ four sets of doors HSS 15 153:1 (Nuzi); PN ina bitūša ētưrumma GIS.IG-ti ittasāhu u itleqi u bitī uṭellūnu PN entered my house, tore out the door and took (it) away and also robbed my house AASOR 16 10:21 (Nuzi); nakru anā GIS.IG abullija iṣṣā ṭaʾanādīma anā ībīti ālu tu-ba the enemy will set fire to the door of my city and enter the city KAR 148:6 (SB ext.), cf. ibid. 16; anā da-al-tim nē (on the 14th day) he must not go out of doors KAR 178 iv 68 (SB hemer.); GIS.IG.MEŠ ša tiitānanziq if the doors of a city continually grate CT 38 8:28f. (SB Alu), cf. šumma GIS.IG bit amēli ... inazziq Labat TDP 2:6, also (with kīma nēši iṣṣā cries like a lion) ibid. 7; eli GIS.IG u sikkūri nadā ṭargullu locks are placed on door and bar Maqlū VII 10, cf. AFo 146:128 (bit mesēri), cf. also parka GIS.IG.MEŠ OECT 6 pl. 12+29 K.3507:8; amaḫuš da-al-tim sikkūri uṣub uramma GIS.IG.MEŠ I will smash the door and break the lock, I will smash the threshold and dislodge the doors CT 15 45:17f. (Descent of Istar), dupl. KAR 1:18; sippi ša babī bit papaḫa GIS.IG.MEŠ u babāṭi uṭappat he (the priest) will smear the
thresholds of the gate of the chapel, the door leaves and the gate-(posts?) (with wine and oil) RAcc. 68:10; ina bit ina arki GIS.IG ina ašši parṣi tašakkanši you place (a piece of a sandal) in the house, behind the door, in an inaccessible place KAR 194 i 10 (SB inc.).

b) mentioned in reference to construction: bit DN gimertušu īpuš u GIS.IG.H.LA šiskun he completely built the temple of DN and placed doors (in it) AOB 1 16 No. 9:13 (Iršum), cf. da-lá-im aššušu. Belleten 14 224:8 (Iršum); GIS.IG.MEŠ abul Tabira mašratu unekkir GIS.IG.MEŠ aššuši širatu īpuš I removed the worn (?) door leaves of the Tabira Gate and fashioned tall door leaves of pine wood AKA 146 v 9 f. (Tigl. 1), cf. guššāru u GIS.IG.MEŠ ukin KAH 2 50:22 (Tn.); šumma bītu īpuš ša GIS.IG īzayagap̄u if he builds a house — that means, if he sets the door in BRM 4 24:8 (comm. to series iqur-īpuš); GIS.IG.MEŠ PN ina bābā īzayagap Dar. 499:11, and passim in NB leg., cf. (with šakānu) VAS 5 50:22; bābānī gabbā ina GIS.IG.MEŠ ... ukattam VAS 5 117:14 (NB); twelve minas of silver, šim SIG.IG.LA GIS guššāri GIS.IG.MEŠ u šimnu ša epīš ša bītu ša PN the price of the bricks, reeds, beams, doors and straw (used) for the building of PN's house Nbn. 231:2.

c) in sales or rentals of houses: qadu igarār-tišu 4.TA.ÂM GIS.IG.MEŠ-šu u GIS.IG.LU.MEŠ-šu (a house) together with its four walls, its doors and its thresholds MDP 18 204:3, and passim in Elam; GIS.IG.H.LA u [SAG].GUL izzazu there are x doors and locks (in the house) BE 6 1:8; GIS.IG.gušš.ša.kul ib.ta.an.gub.bu.ùš da-al-šu u sikkuru kunnu doors and locks are in place AI. IV iv 1-3; GIS.IG.gušš.kul.gub.bu été da-tu sikkur kunnu a house in good repair, with two doors KAJ 174:2 (MA), cf. E.H.LA šābu itti GIS.IG-šu in GIS.KAK-šu. JEN 642:5, also JEN 588:5 (coll.); bitu īpušu adu guššārišu adi GIS.IG.MEŠ-šu ADD 320:4, and passim in NA; a house 4 GIS.IG.MEŠ ina šibbi with four doors in it ADD 340:10, and passim in NA sales of houses; GIS.IG GIS sik-tašu kunnu (a house) provided with a door and a bolt BRM 2 37:2; GIS.IG sikkuru kunnu Nbn. 75:8, and passim in NB sales of houses; GIS.IG maša PN anā bit PN u šērēbu usēšti PN (the tenant) will remove all the doors that he installed in PN's house (when he moves out) Evetts Ev. M. 24:13.

d) materials and decorations — 1° for private use: GIS.IG.ZE.NA door made of date palm fibers (see zinā) BE 6/2 1:8, 22 ii 18, PBS 8/1 19 r. 4, and passim in OB; GIS.IG.MI.RI.ZA door made of small boards (see parissiu) BE 6/2 1:7, 26 ii 16, PBS 8/2 115:3, TCL 11 172:3, YOS 8 83:4, and passim in OB; GIS.IG.A.DAR BIN 7 71:10 (OB), cf. GIS.IG.gIS.a. dar-ra Archeologia 70 125:14 (Forerunner to Hh. V, see MSL 6); GIS.IG GLSA (= kikšu) door of plated reeds CT 4 40b:2 (OB); GIS.IG (copy .RI) parzilli iron (reinforced) door (in dowry list) Nbn. 285:37.

2° of precious materials: cf. Hh. V, in lex. section; GIS.IG.MEŠ GIS šurmnēnī širāti ša ina petē u tāri erēš šābu mēšir siparri namri ušerkismina urattā bābisin I put brilliant copper mountings on tall door leaves made of cypresses, which (emit) a sweet smell when they open and close, and fixed them in their (the palaces') gates GIP 2 96:81, cf. GIS.IG.MEŠ šurmnēnī hurāši GIS sindaja misīr kaspi er urakkismena urattā bābisin ibid. 106 vi 27 (Senn.), cf. (made of lijarūrū -wood) ibid. 129 vi 60, Thompson Esarh. pl. 15 iii 2 and 27 (Asb.), cf. also CT 34 29:12 (Nbn.), and ibid. 33 iii 8; GIS.IG GIS.IG musukanī erēni šurmnēnī udā u šinni piri ihiz kaspa ḫurṣu u tabšuti siparri doors made of teak (?) wood, cedar wood (or) cypress wood, (or) decorated with) boxwood and ivory, with mountings of silver and gold, (or) bronze plating VAB 4 138 ix 9 (Nbk.), and passim in NB hist.; GIS.IG.MEŠ erēni ša MUL-šī-na kasnum u ḫurṣum u ušiz I hung cedar doors, whose “stars” were of silver and gold AOB 1 22 ii 17 (Šumši-Adad 1); gold ana kušarti [GIS]. IG.MEŠ for the repair of doors Sumer 9 21ff. No. 15:15 (MB); GIS.IG kaspi u ḫurāši (of the temple of Įtar) KBO 1 3:8 (treaty); GIS.IG.MEŠ ḫurāši ABL 1413:4 (NA); GIS.IG.MEŠ īṣṣu ša ina É.MEŠ ... kaspa ēba ušabbiṣ ... KĀ(?) GUL.A ... ša GIS.IG.MEŠ-šu GIS.IG lu-ḫubti ina īṣṣu bašmu GIS.IG-šī-na GIS.IG.MEŠ
daltu

lu-li-mu ša erini eššiš abni ešmarā uhhiz the wooden doors of the temples I had covered in shining silver, and (as to) the “Great Gate,” whose doors had been doors fashioned (only) with a wooden covering, I rebuilt their doors with cedar as lulimu-doors and plated them with ešmarā-silver VAB 4 282 viii 31ff. (Nbn.);

gis.ig.meš ša bit DN ša bit DN, ša bit DN, ša lu-li-mu ša kaspi ina muḫḫi elānī raspa the doors for the temple of Sin, the temple of Šamāš (and) the temple of Ningal, which were to be fitted out with silver plates, are ready ABL 452 r. 5 (NA), cf. gis.ig.meš ša zu.meš (= uḫāni) ša erē ina muḫḫi elānī ibid. r. 12; 1 gis.ig li pa-paḫ one door with plating for the sanctuary PBS 8/2 169 iv 12 (OB), cf. 2 gis.ig li ibid. iii 13; [...] ina muḫḫi gis.ig.meš ša Esagî[ll] [...] anā abḫuzi as [to precious metals] (with which) to mount the doors of Esagila ABL 464:1 (NA).

e) other specifications: u gis.ig.HI.A ša tuwaḫiżanni ša gis.ERIK(?) mi-x-x šu-ū-um ½ GAR 4 KUŠ UL e-lu-ū-um 3 ½ KUŠ ru-up-ūm gamra aškappu-šinama(!) uhhurat as to the doors concerning which you have sent instructions to me (to wit that) the ... (should be) of cedar wood, (with) palm leaf fiber, the upper yoke (should be) seven cubits (high), the width 3 ½ cubits — they are finished (but) the leather worker’s work on them is still delayed TCL 17 1:31 (OB let.); 1 gis.ig MI. ū.ZA 1 gis.ig ū.ZA UŠ 3 KUŠ.TA one door made of pickets, one door of date palm wood, each three cubits wide YOS 12 54:1f. (OB, rental of a door), cf. also ibid. 107:1; itti gis.ig itamā ki [...] gis.ig ṣaḥabī [...] GEBAD GAŠ.KUL bitumen to coat the door of the fortress of GN TCL 10 136:4 (OB), cf. gis.ig pi-ū-ša-ti TCL 11 172:1, and ibid. 9 (OB), and gis.ig.i.šeš = da-lat pi-iš-ša-ti Hh. V 234 and Nabnitu XXIII 333, cf. also oil ana gis.ig-iš HSS 13 142:15, also SMN 135:14 (unpub., Nuzi), also Nbn. 283:2; 6 MA.NA šindu ana gis.ig ša PN six minas of paint for PN’s door BE 14 67:2 (MB), cf. ana šindu ša gis.ig.meš GCC 1 300:2 (NB); 7 MA.NA gaba diṣgiš ana mulldē ša gis.ig.meš seven minas of wax for coating the doors Nbn. 429:6; 5 ša da-la-tum UD.KA.BAR five (measures of oil) for the copper doors CT 8 38a:11 (OB).

f) types of doors: see Hh. V, in lex. section.

g) parts of doors: see bardā, bursīmumu, eau, išdu, kurusu, nīru, nukurištā, pisannu, gamū, sāhīru, sīrum, sāgannu, šīhrū, šukā, uqnu, and Hh. V, in lex. section.

h) other occs.: summa izbūm ina irtīša pišīma u da-al-tum Ša šī-[ri] šaknašma [i]pelle u iʾi[ne]dıš if the newborn lamb has an opening on its breast and there is a door of flesh on it which flaps open and shut YOS 10 66 i 1 (OB Izbu); gis.ig šeru sikkīra esemtu the flesh is the door, the bone is the bar AMT 28, 1 iv 3 (inc.); gis.ig arkat[u][m ša la u]kallā šāru u ziqa (you, Istar, are) a back door which keeps out neither wind nor draft Gilg. VI 34; kīma gis.ig edlatma (the fortress which) bars like a door (the approach to the province GN) TCL 3 168 (Sar.), cf. Sippar[kt] gis.ig ša panīni [...] Sippar is a door which is [closed] in our face ABL 804 r. 5 (NB); for other refs., see edelū mng. 1a; gis.ig an.na.ka.KID gāl.im. mi.in.kid : da-lat šāmē tapā you (Šamāš) opened the door of heaven 4R 20 No. 2:5f., cf. gis.ig.gal an.kū.ga.ta gāl.kid.a.zu. [dé]: da-lat rabitu ša šāmē šattū ina petēt[a] 4R 17:9f., cf. ibid. 9:42, and Abel-Winckler 59 BM 3323:5f., also gis.ig.an.na.gā.la.na : petē da-lat dA-nu TCL 6 51 r. 1f. : [petētā],GAL gis.ig, saq.kul šāmē muḫḫalkī (var. sikkīr) da-lat dadmē (Šamāš) opens the gates and locks of heaven, throws wide (var. the lock of) the doors of human dwellings Schollmeyer No. 16 iv 14; zi gis.ig kur.ru inim.bi ḫē. <pād > niṣa da-[lat erṣetim si-ba min (= tu tamātā)] be conjured by the seven doors of the nether world CT 16 13 ii 46f.

2. the sluice-gate of a canal: ša ... [nam]ygar egēti šinātī isek[kīru] da-lat šipparu egēti šinātim anā nakemti mē šakkanu whosoever closes the irrigation canal (leading) to these fields, denies access to the
sluice-gate (and) turns these fields into a storage basin for (flood) water MDP 10 pl. 12 iv 2 (MB kudurru).

3. (a type of revenue): 1 MA.NA K.U. BABBAR ša PN ina muḫḫi PN₄ u PN₃ aššašuḫu iššal GIš.GM ša LU aḫḫatu ša KA ša-li-mu u mīm- māšu ša āši u āṣī rī malā baḏa maškanu ša PN PN₄ and šu, his wife, owe one mina of silver to PN, one “door” of the door-keeper prehend at the salimu-gate and whatever he owns in the city or abroad are pledged to PN PN₄ 129:4 (NB, from Uruk).

daltu in ša dalti s.; curtain (for a canopy); NB*; cf. daltu.

3 GADA.MEŠ ... elat ʾistīn ša GIš.GM AN-ŠA ša ʿGula three (pieces of) linen, apart from one curtain, for the canopy of Gula Nbn. 1121:12; GADA ša GIš.GM šārām ša ʿAN labirī PN ana E.BABBAR.KA ittadin PN (the laundryman) has delivered to Ebabbara the old linen curtain for the canopy of Adad Camb. 415:9.

dalu A s.; (a spear or needle); lex.*; Sum. lw.


dalu B (or dalū b.); (a bird); lex.*


dalu v.; to draw water from a well; MB, SB, NB; I idalu; cf. dalu A and B, da-lu in bit daltu, da-lu, da-lušu, daluštu, dilu, dištušu A and B, dalu, madalu.


a₃b₃₄₄ta₄₄ba[1.][a] = mé i-da-al-lu he will draw water (for preceding line, see dilatu) Ai. IV ii 35. da-li-ú ši₂da₃ (i?)-da₄ (in broken context) ZA 10 196 obs.(.) 2 (med. comm.).

2 ERIM.ḪLA ša akīl ba-urī liḫrâšu ū mé ana da-li-ī idīninuma bitu napištam ili-[-] the two men whom I have withheld should dig wells, and these should give water for drawing so that the house may live PBS 1/2 50:9 (MB lot.); da-li li₃₄₄lu-ū they should draw water BIN 1 78:28 (NB lot.); aṣṣa ʿumesamma mé dištušu ta₃lu-ū di₃lu gubbarātē siparri ū ḫar- ḫarri siparri uṣṣipīma in order to (be able to) draw water from wells every day, I had wire cables of bronze and chains of bronze made OIP 2 110 vii 46 (Senn.), dupl. Sumer 9 166:54.

The drawing of water from wells by means of a mechanical device is called dalu, while sibū and ḫabū refer to the drawing of water from rivers and canals with buckets or the like.

dalu see dalu A.

dalu A (dalu) s. masc.; bucket; Mari, MA, NA, SB, NB; pl. dalāni in NA; cf. dalu.

da-lu UD.KA.ARA Practical Vocabulary Assur 443; mad-lu-[i] ša-di₃ni[ ] BA.AN.DU₄,DU₃-ū drawing bucket – d., also (called) banduṭu ZA 10 195:10 (med. comm.).

a) wooden bucket used in irrigation, etc.: nārātim upelti da-la-la-am in mātiya ṭayalliq I opened up canals and (thus) made the drawing bucket obsolete in my country RA 33 50 ii 2 (OB Mari); [ina mé] ša būrī ša pī da-la-tamassī you wash it with well water fresh (from, lit. from the mouth of) the bucket Ebeling Parfumrez. pl. 5 (– p. 26) ii 14 and 16; Aqqi LÜ.A.BAL ina šiβ ilal-li-[šu] lu uššan[n]i Aqqi, the water drawer, brought me up (from the river) when he immersed his bucket CT 13 42 i 8 (= King Chron. 2 90, Sar. legend); tuššēši bišuma ina ṭabāl mān[lāti] u ālu mūlu u arid da-la-[u-šu(?)] you made him dwell in the midst of the gardens, the [. . .] does not come up, his water bucket does not descend Gilg. VI 78; 4 da-lu (among agricultural implements) YOS 6 146:16 (NB); PN LÜ rakušu da-la-la-ni (obscure) ADD 50 r. 2: da-la-la[n] u₃ (lit.: he will ride a bucket, mng. obscure) Dream-book 329 K.25+ r. ii 6 (apod.).

b) metal bucket: I received as tribute silver, gold upetu šurāši zuqlu šurāši gabū- āte šurāši da-la-la-ni šurāši gold cups, gold . . . , gold pots, gold pitchers Layard 98 No. 2:1 (Shalim III), cf. ibid. No. 4:1; da-la-la URUDU a bronze bucket Iraq 16 37 ND 2307:32 (dowry list), cf. 20 da-la-la-ni eri (among bronze containers) ADD 963:9; six minas, 25 shekels
dalu B

KILÁ da-lu siparri the weight of a bronze pitcher Cyr. 246:2, cf. iššen da-lu-ú ša 10 gín gamru one pitcher (weighing) ten shekels (of bronze), finished (work) Nbk. 426:5.

dalu B s.; irrigation with water drawn (from a well); NB; cf. dalá.

zerü ša PN ... ša ina GN a-na da-lu irríšu PN’s field, which he cultivates in GN by irrigation with water drawn (from a well) YOS 3 76:42 (let); five persons ana da-lu ina pín PN izzizu are doing work for PN on irrigation with water drawn (from a well) (for context see daluá) YOS 6 4:3, cf. da-lu lid-lu-ú BIN 1 76:28, and see dalá v. and dalu in bit daluá.

dalu B in bit daluá s.; territory irrigated by drawing water (from a well); NB; cf. dalá.

ina zeri bit mé šuH1 šal-šu zitti mé u ina bit da-lu-ú zitti mé niddín we shall pay (you) the water due (lit. the share of the water) (at the ratio of) two-thirds from the field (irrigated) by canals and one-third from the field (irrigated) by drawing water BE 9 7:10, cf. ibid. 12; x barley zitti é da-lu as the share from the territory irrigated by drawing water YOS 7 180:8, cf. TCL 13 180:25; [x] ŞE zěru ê da-lu TCL 13 203:10; note x gur (of barley) ê da-lu BIN 1 158:12, and da-la ibid. 17.

Landsberger, MSL 1 185.

dalu s.; water drawer, gardener; from OB on; wt. syll. and LÚ.Á.BAL; cf. dalá.

lú.á.bal = da-lu-ú water drawer, lú.á.bal.ki.ta = MŠ šá-pil-ti lower water drawer (i.e., standing below) Hh. II 344f.; lú.á.bal = da-lu-ú OB Lu A 237; erím.ag.a=da-lu-ú Lu II 110'.

a) in OB: PN da-lu-ú TLB 1 127:2; 36 Erim LÚ.Á.BAL ša 6 āmī 6 (text 4) Erim.ŠE šahāšu 16 Erim LÚ.Á.BAL ša 4 āmī 4 Erim. MEŠ pāsārum 40 Erim LÚ.Á.BAL ša 8 (text 7) āmī 5 (text 4) Erim.ŠE šullatušu 36 gardeners, (i.e.) six men on six days for preparing the soil, 16 gardeners, (i.e.) four men on four days for loosening the soil, forty gardeners, (i.e.) five men on eight days for the third plowing TCL 1 174:6ff., summed up as 92 Erim.ŠE LÚ.Á.BAL 92 man-days of gardening work ibid. 10; four persons a-na LÚ.Á.BAL nāšnu given as water drawers (to four other persons) YOS 5 140:9.


c) in NA: LÚ.Á.BAL Bab. 7 pl. 6 v 21 (list of professions).

d) in NB: ana dalu ina pín PN izzizu ... nishi u kurummátilu aki LÚ.Á.BAL.MEŠ ñandaššunímu ša elal ina ūmu ibaṭtīlu agra ina muḫḫi LÚ da-li-šu usazzuz (five persons) work for PN on bucket-irrigation, (PN) will give them wages and rations according to (the wages of) water drawers, to each of his water drawers who misses work on more than one day, he will charge (the pay) of a hired water drawer YOS 6 4:7 and 10; x suluppu ina kurummátšunu ana PN u PN LÚ da-lu-ú.MEŠ ša GIŠ.SAR.MAH šídu give x dates from their rations to PN and PN, the water drawers of the great orchard GCCI 2 125:4 (let.); pāt akal ūabi u šahāl ša LÚ da-li-ta PN našš PN guarantees (the delivery of) bread (and) salt-and-cress-seeds for the water drawers UET 4 51:12, cf. napḫar 9 LÚ da-li-šu MEŠ ibid. 7, and passim in this text; 12 LÚ.Á.BAL.MEŠ 3 LÚ ša muḫḫi tibni (x barley for) twelve water drawers (and) three overseers of straw (collection) AnOr 9 8:60 (Nbn.), cf. LÚ da-li-šu Nbn. 786:11.

e) in SB: iššanni nārú ana muḫḫi Aqui LÚ.Á.BAL ubilannu Aqui LÚ.Á.BAL ina fīd dalāššu lu ušēlannu Aqui LÚ.Á.BAL ana mārātišu [...] urabbanī Aqui LÚ.Á.BAL ana lakurupp̄ qaššu lu iškunanni the (flood) water carried me and brought me to Aqui, the water drawer — Aqui, the water drawer, lifted me out when he immersed his bucket — Aqui, the water drawer, adopted me and brought me up — Aqui, the water drawer, put me to work in the garden CT 13 42 i 8ff. (= King Chron. 2 89, Sar. legend).

All NB occs. of LÚ.Á.BAL after Nbn. (AnOr 9 8:60) should be read sipiru (see Augapfel, OLZ 1916 373f.; San Nicolò, Or. NS 18 291 n. 5; J. Lowy, HUCA 25 195f. and notes 107, 108; Ebeling, ZA 50 212f.); note, however, LÚ da-lu-ú PBS.
dálū

2/1 24:6 (Dar. II). In Ur III texts, a.bal occurs only in the combinations a.bal.dú.a. KUD (e.g., RTC 318:2 and 3, Fish Catalogue 28:2, IIT 2 4120:2, etc.) and a.bal.sig.a (e.g., IIT 2 p. 5 No. 630). See Eames Coll. index, s.v.

dálū see dalū.

dalū A v.; 1. to wander around aimlessly, to wander about in despair, to prowl, to disjoint oneself, to move (unnaturally), 2. dálū to show indifference, 3. III to show indifference; OB, SB, NA; 1 idāl — idāl (Ass. idāl), I/2, II, III; cf. daj šalu, daj šalu, daj šalu, daj šalu.


al.dī.dī.dē.en nu.kūš.sū.dē.en i.dī.dī.dē. en u.nu.ku.ku.me.en : atallak [ul apnāb] [e]-dal-ma [ul aššal][u] I walk all the time but do not tire, I prowl around and cannot sleep 2R 8 No. 3:39, restored from STVC 3 iii 11ff., cf. [al.dī.dī.dē.en nu.kūš.sū.dē.en : [a]-da-al ul anāhi I roam around, (Sum.) I do not tire : (Akk.) I take no rest SBH p. 54:16f., also al.dī.al.dī.dē.en : i.dal i.dal ina bitšūn i.dal ibid. p. 83:31f., cf. ibid. 11:19f., 14 r. 7f.; am.er.in.na di.dī : rimu mu-di-il ummānišu wild bull (referring to Enlil) who lets his troops wander around aimlessly (may your heart be appeased) OECT 6 pl. 3 K.5992:1f.; dupl. 4R 21* No. 2:2, see OECT 6 pp. 1 and 13; aš mu.lu al.dī.dī : cīṭāšūn i.dal she roams alone BRM 4 9:8; [gala]šul i-lu mu.un.du.kal.kam.maa gēzag.a.aš [x x]: galāš lemmu ina āti i-dal al ana sāgas sīti ul i-ga [ammar] the evil ghost prowl through the city and does not stop killing the inhabitants CT 17 51:7f.; aš šul kāšur sig.gā.gīn.gi(m) gēzag.a.l.u dys du₅₃, [a] (vars. du₅₃ and du₄₃, du₅₃, du₄₃) he, me.en : anš ta kūsm dum ša āšumma ina miši i.dul-lu₄ (vars. i.dul-...) and i.dul-lu₄ atta you are the evil āšum dum, who prowl silently at night as well as the fox in (text: of) (Sum.) an abandoned city: (Akk.) a city CT 16 28:44f.

da-a-lu = a-la-a-lu An IX 55.

1. to wander around aimlessly, to wander about in despair, to prowl, to disjoint oneself, to move (unnaturally) — a) to wander around aimlessly: Gilgâmeš ê ta-da-al for what purpose are you wandering around, Gilgâmeš? Gilg. M. 7 (OB), also ibid. iii 1; ša ina sīkâqâte i-dul-ulu-uni dBel uba’a he who wanders through the streets (explanation:) he is looking for Bel Kar 143:9 (cult. comm.), see von Soden, ZA 51 132f.; šumma am(e)š ina namē (wt. à.dam) ali i-dul-ulu₄ if wild bulls wander around in the neighborhood of a town CT 40 41 K.4038:3 (SB Alu), cf. [shumma amēr ina] bāb bit amēli i-da-al CT 40 33 r. 6 (SB Alu), also [šumma e.mē.dir ana bit] amēlī utable i-da-ul if a lizard comes up into the house of a man and wanders around KAR 382 r. 69 (SB Alu).

b) to wander about in despair: dalḥat Tiamatma urra u mūša i-du-ul-lu(var. -la) Tiamat, disturbed, wandered around day and night in despair En. el. I 108, cf. dul-lu-hi-iš ta-du-ul-lu(var. -li) ibid. 118; išmininnma ili i-du-lu when the gods heard (this), they wandered around in distress En. el. I 57, cf. ina umīšu i-d[u]-li-šu ili i-dul-lu-sū at that time they milled around him in distress, the gods milled around him in distress En. el. IV 63, also ibid. 64; [arad]ka ša i-dul-lu-ma la icious latāku I am your servant who wanders around in despair and cannot sleep BRM 4 6:5 (SB lit.).

c) to prowl, said of ghosts, demons and nocturnal animals: see lex. section.

d) to disjoint oneself: aki mūrāni damqi ina ekkalika a-du-al I shall run about in your palace like a nice little dog Langdon Tammuz pl. 2 ii 10 (NA oracle); aki kalbi a-sabbbu a-du-al-lu I am restless as a dog, running about ABL 382:6 (NA), cf. aki kalbi a-sabbbu a-du-ul-lu ABL 659 r. 8 (NA); šumu šulāni ina šilli šabi damqi ša šarrī beliqa li-du-lu let them (the crown prince and his suite) come and stay in the sweet and gracious protective shadow of the king, my lord ABL 652 r. 4 (NA); māš māšumu ki anninnma ina pān šarrī beliqa li-du-lu even their grandchildren should likewise play around the king, my lord ibid. r. 8; Lū.sag.uš.šeš-te ... qab-si šaI i-du-ul-copy -qi jamātu ina bit ubrēšu the permanent residents (from Sidon did not go to the crown prince in Calah nor do they stay in the guarded section of Nineveh but) disjoint themselves in the center (qab-si for qabbasi, i.e., qabalti) of the city, each in his inn ABL 175 r. 4 (NA), cf.
dalu A

ki 10 āmē (wr. UD.ME.ME) annāte ša PN ina GN i-du-lu-u-ni during those ten days when PN lingered in Nineveh ABL 633:12 (NA); PN ki ībēšu ītuši id-du-lu īsšušr ītārab PN left (the jail) at his pleasure, loitered around (and) came back again ABL 561:7 (NA), cf. (wr. i-du-lu) ABL 174:23 and r. 4 (NA); annu-ri g mušārikīsānī idātāa i-du-lu now the mušārik-
sīs-officials are bustling around me ABL 122:7 (NA).

e) to move (referring to unnatural move-
ments of objects, etc.): ēlippāte ša ānušē ša ina īlī īṣṭūni i-du-la-a-ni boats made of skins that had moved along on the road to-
gether (with the army) AKA 355 iii 34 (Asn.);
ūmāmānu ... ki anna īṣeṣūnu i-du-ul-lu (the relief showed) how (Tiamat’s) monsters moved along on their feet OIP 2 141:15 (Senn.);
Kāribu ša īmitti ša bāb ūpāḫi ša [DN] ki i-du-lu ūtamru the protective genius at the right side of the door of the sanctuary of DN was seen walking around King Chron. 2 84:17; ṣalīḫu ša abuł 4[Uraš] ki i-du-lu ūtamrušu the outer wall of the Uraš gate was seen to move ibid. 78:20; ʿumma ku-ša-ru ina ʿerī i-du-ul-lu if a stalk walks around in the plain Bab. 4 109:11 (SB prodigies).

2. dullu to show indifference: bēlī ātta panīka tusaḫhīrma ina šibāṭīja tu-ul-di-il-la-
an-ni but you, my lord, have turned your face away and, in my old age, have shown indifference to me VAS 16 190:36 (OB lot.);
as to PN, whom they have slandered for three years, ūlāma ul tu-ulš-ta-ku-an-šu ūlāma ūl ta-ka-ša-ša-šim du-ul-ul-ul-ūm ma tu-da-al-šu you neither want to reinstate(?) him nor to reject(?) him but you only treat him with indifference ARM 1 61:9.

3. III to show indifference: amminim ana pā PN tallīkma kāršī tamūr ḫ PN tu-ulš-da-
a-al why did you go and listen to the slander uttered by PN and keep on treating PN2 with indifference? ARM 1 61:38.

As shown sub mng. 1, dalū—attested solely in literary texts, with the exception of the passages cited sub mng. 1d (NA)—is a verbum movendi (cf. Syr. dāl Brockelmann Lex. Syr.2 144). It is difficult to link this meaning with that given sub mngs. 2 and 3 for the II and III forms (all OB and Mari). The isolated mudāl (see OECT 6 pl. 3, in lex. section) could well be a form such as mušīm is to šāmu, etc., and belong to mng. 1. Zimmern Neujahrsfest 1 147 n. 5; Meissner BAW I 371; ad mng. 1d: Oppenheim, Or. NS 11 130 n. 1; ad mngs. 2 and 3: von Soden, Or. NS 21 80.

dalu B (or tālu) v.; to watch carefully; NA, NB*; I imp. dīlī, 1/2; cf. dājālu, dājālu in rab dājāli.

The king, my lord, sent me order: mā ina bit nāṣri (wr. E.UZU.MEŠ) di-ši pi-qid-di āpū-ši di take over the slaughterhouse and be on the lookout! I did take charge ABL 724:8 (NA); a-di-il-ma iṣṣīsū a-da-li-ip iṣṣīsū I watched and stayed awake with him ABL 248:14 (NB).


dālūtu s.; drawing of water; LB*; cf. dalā.

Assign to us the field dul-lu da-lu-ú-tu ina ībī niṣṣuṣ and we will do the work of drawing water for it BE 9 3:9.

daluwātu s. pl.; fields irrigated by means of drawing water (from wells); Mari*; only pl. attested; cf. dalā.

The mountain stream GN and the moun-
tain stream GN2 flooded (lit. came down) on the same day, naḥūm ša GN 100 ġān ša mušēkēm inṣu ... naḥūm ša GN2 du-lu-
va-im inṣu the stream GN submerged one hundred iku of field land belonging to the menials, the stream GN2 submerged all the fields (normally) irrigated by drawing water ARM 6 3:16.

damāmu s.; mourning; OB*; cf. damāmu, qinni širīn da-ma-miš īwi the snake’s nest has become (a place of) mourning Bab. 12 pl. 14:16 (OB Etana).

damāmu v.; 1. to mourn, 2. šudmāmu to cause to mourn; from OB on; I idmum — iddmum, 1/3 iddanammmam/iddammmum—
damâmu
pret. iddammanm, III; cf. damâmu, ..dimmatu, dimmatu in ša dimmati, dimmu, dumâmu B.

šem šem = da-ma-mu Igiuth I 217; [š]šem = ba-kumu, šem [šem] (var. šem [šem] [x]) = di-im-ma-tu, šem šem = da-ma-mu Erimhû II 121ff.; šem šem = da-ma-mu Imzidda to Erimhûš D 11'; ir xâgi = d[a-ma-mu] Idu I 146.

mu.bi še.âm ša: čtlu ša i-dam-mu-um this man mourns SBH p. 8:56ff., cf. ibid. p. 95 r. 29ff. and ZA 10 pl. 2 (after p. 276) r. 5ff.; te mušen mu.un še.ša.ša.ša.gin(xom) : kima summati a-dam-mu-um I mourn like a dove 4R 29* r. 9ff., cf. tu mušen.gin ... ir mu.un na an ša : kima summati i-dam-mu-um 4R 26 No. 8:56ff. and 27 No. 3:1ff.; am.e amaš an še.gig.bi bi.ša ša : ša bélú supâršu marâši i-dam-mu-um the lord's fold mourns SBH p. 130:1ff; e. um mu.lu še.ša.ša mu.uš.gul.e : kábšu ša dimmatim da-ma-ma ul ikalla O honored one, mourner, (who) cannot refrain from moaning SBH p. 133:65ff. (catch-line), cf. [..] ša.b.â.ni še.ša.ni nu.uš.gul.e : čtlu ša dimmatim da-ma-ma ša dâmmam DOKT p. 129:25ff.

1. to mourn – a) referring to human beings: kabšu ša di-im-ma-at da-ma-ma ul ikallu (for transl., see lex. section) BRM 4 6:7; adi napištatu ibellu ana efitûšu li-id-dam-ma'am may he moan before his men (in his sickness) as long as he lives CH xlv 69; i-dam-mu-um ušša[naš] he (the patient) moans and groans AMT 7,1 i 4, cf. STT 95:71, also KAR 401 i 3 (SB physiogn. apod.); niši šalmat gagqadi i-dam-(text -nin)-mu-um kima mu.-*[*ri] the black-headed people moan like wailers(?). Ebeling Parfüm. pl. 48:10 (lit.); bélú nakru šetàqma aššassu id-da-nam-ma-am the enemy will carry off his (the donkey)'s master, and his wife will mourn forever after CT 40 33:14, restored after TCL 6 8:12 (SB Alu); šumma id-da-nam-mu-um if he continually moans ZA 43 98 i 29 (SB Sittenkanon).

b) referring to animals: šumma imêru id-da-nam-ma-[am] (var. i[d]-da-nam-[mu-um]) if a donkey constantly moans TCL 6 8:12, var. from CT 40 33:14 (SB Alu), cf. CT 40 33 r. 5, and see, for the apod., mng. i[a]; šumma sa.a.ril.šeš ina bit amêli id-da-nam-mu-um if wildcats constantly moan in a man's house CT 39 50 K.3028:12 (SB Alu), cf. šumma sa.a.ki ina bit amêli i-dam-mu-um CT 39 49 r. 38; šumma úš ina tarâši kima amêli id-mu-um if a ewe moans once in the fold like a human being CT 28 38 K.4079a.8, cf. šumma úš ina bit amêli i-dam-mu-um ibid. 9 (SB Alu (1)), šumma udu.nitta.meš ina tarâši i-dam-mu-um ibid. CT 39 3:58 (SB Alu); šumma širu ina bit [amêli] i-dam-mu-um if a snake moans in a man's house KAR 39b r. 7 p. 353, SB Alu); kîma tu mušen.meš i-dam-mu-um ma KLISKIL.MEŠ the women mourn like doves Thompson Gilg. pl. 59 K.3200:10, cf. [i-dam]-mu-um KLISKIL AMT 84,4 ii 5 (inc.), also a-dam-mu-um kîma summatu STC 2 pl. 80:6, i-dam-mu-um su-um-ma-[tiš] STT 68,24, [kîma] summe a-dam-mu-um gimir ûmêjûd Ruduí I 107 (=AnSt 4 72), also PBS 1/1 14:12, and passim, see lex. section.

c) referring to other items: am.bar.gin (GIM) u.še.ga mu.un še.ša.ša : kîma gušû mûšam u urri a-dam-mu-um like areed swamp I moan day and night 4R 19 No. 3:49ff., cf. sug ga še.âm ša : gušû i-dam-mu-um 4R 26 No. 4:7ff.; šumma bit amêli [i-]-dam-[mu-um] if a man's house moans CT 40 4:79 (SB Alu), cf. šumma še.ša.ša ana piš amêli i-dam-mu-um ibid. 5:25; šumma alâ pašû i-dam-mu-um if the noise produced by a town sounds like mourning (between ilašbi and irâqqum) CT 38 1:9 (SB Alu); KUR da-ma-ma ul ikalla the country will not stop moaning ACh Šamaš 4:12, cf. [...] URU da-ma-mu-[...] CT 31 28:25 (SB ext.).

2. šudmumu to cause to mourn: [ušakktak ka niši ša Uruk ū-šad-ma-ma-ak-ka [šamhûti] he will order the people of Uruk to perform the mourning (ritual) for you (and) the courtiers to mourn for you Gilg. VII iii 45; uru kalâm ma keš (KID) im.mi.in še.ša.ša ne (var. im.mi.in še.ša.ša.ig si.e ne) : ina ali u nîtû ū-šad-ma-ma they cause moaning in city and open country Surpu VII 11ff.; enêm. dušu še.ša.ša mu me.li.e.a : inimmû amat qâš ū-šad-mašša-mar-ni "Alas!" the word that he said has caused me to moan RA 33 104:15ff.; [tš]m? ni.zu.meš URU DILÔ ū-šad-ma-â[m] a report about thieves will cause various cities to wail ACh Supp. 2 Sin 13a:4; šumma alû šuqûšu niši ū-šad-ma-am if the street of a city makes the people (sound as if they were) moan(ing) CT 38 3:55 (SB Alu),
damāqu

cf. mng. 10; šūmna ālu MIN (= tuppinnasu) Tu.Mušši.Mēš šā-kā-ma-ma if a corner (of the walls) of a city causes the doves to moan CT 38 2:41 (SB Alu).

For an apparent dumnunu SBH 77:23, see dumnū; for dumnunu KAR 184 obv.(! ) 30, see damā.

damāqu s.; kindness; NA, NB, SB; wr. syll. (also KAL in personal names); cf. damāqu.

palāḫu da-ma-qa ullađ reverence begets kindness (from the god) PSBA 38 136 r. ii 1 (SB wisdom), cf. palāḫ itāni da-ma-qa ullađ ABL 614 r. 8 (NA); [līdī]šūmna mi-liš da-ma-qi may she (Šarpānitu) give him friendly advice KAR 26:57 (SB rel.); adān da-ma-gī itti ʾŠamaš iḫḫur the time for the grace of Šamaš is overdue Kraus Texte 36 v 10′ (SB physiogn.), cf. da-ma-aq LIT qēru[ḥ] CT 38 48 K.3883+ ii 66 (SB Alu); ʾSin-da-ma-qa Dar. 407:17, cf. ʾŠamaš-KAL Nbn. 748:17.

damāqu v.; 1. to improve (trans.), to prosper, to have good luck, fortune, to be propitious, to be pleasing — a) to improve, to prosper, to have good luck, fortune, to be propitious: šūbāt awarē šattam ana šaṭīm i-da-am-mi-qi atti šubāṭi šattam ana šaṭīm tuqallalī the clothing of the rich boys improves every year but you dress me in worse and worse clothing every year TCL 18 111:9 (OB let.); ina šaṭ mišē līd-me-qa šunātiya may my dreams at night be propitious BMS 22 r. 63, cf. BMS 6:115; ina elāti šummu li-id-mi-iq may his name be illustrious on high VAS 1 54:18 (funerary text), cf. MU.NI šA4,GI CT 39 3:4 (SB Alu), MU.NI SIG, KAR 185 r. i 12; urši līd-me-iq pa[dānī] ša līd-me-iq may my way be good, my path be straight BMS 22 r. 59, cf. BMS 1:24, cf. ala[kī] līd-mi-iq Ebeling Handerhebung p. 34:27; tuštepēli šalātāmma i-dam-mi-iq lēmmu you change the fate(s), and the unlucky (lit. evil) (person) becomes lucky KAR 250:9, and dupls., see Ebeling Handerhebung p. 60; da-ma-qi-šu-nu i-da-mi-iq lēmnīsunu lēmmīn he (the adopted son) will share their good and their bad fortune ARM 8 1:4; ʾBel ina šuttiqa ʾiqtišīya mā ina GN la-da-ma-ʾiq ʾBel spoke to me in a dream saying, “You will prosper in Assyria” ABL 1021:17 (NA); ʾisarrī i-sig-īq he will be rich, he will prosper CT 39 48 BM 64295:18 (SB Alu), cf. lu šārā ilappin lu muṣkēnu SIG if he is rich he will become poor, if he is poor he will become rich CT 38 36:61 (SB Alu), cf. KAR 389b (p. 352) ii 31, and passim; NA.BI SIG-īq that man will prosper CT 39 42 K. 2323+ i 5; kalīṣ ʾāl šA₄ he will be prosperous in every respect CT 40 16:49; bulṭa širīa di-
damāqu

in(var. -im)-qa stay healthy, prosper, have good luck! (leave-taking formula) 3R 66 x 35 (NA tākulu), var. from KAR 214 iv 22, see Frankena Tāktu p. 8; šarru šu-ātu u.BI SIG₂⁻IQ bestlišī ētannalak that king will prosper and always walk like a hero K.2800 r. 12 (unpub., hemer.), cf. KAR 178 r. ii 77, cf. also 4R 33* i 28 (SB hemer.), and passim; KUR.BI SIG₂ that country will prosper CT 39 11:50 (SB Alu); ū.BI SIG₂ ana panišu illak that house will prosper, it will have good luck CT 27 18:9 (SB Izbu); bitu šī ana arktā umē SIG₂⁻IQ that house will prosper forever Craig ABRT 1 66:20 (rit.); SE.GI.Š. ērmu SIG₂ the early sesame will prosper CT 39 20:137 (SB Alu).

b) to be pleasing: li-id-me-iq ina pāni šarru u jūdanam še'īm may it be the king’s pleasure to give me barley EA 85:33, cf. u ji-da-mi-iq ina pāni šarru ... u jurasīra 1 LÜ.GAL EA 64:10; in māhrika ēpsētūa li-id-me-iq may my deeds be pleasing in your (the god’s) eyes VAV 4 196:8 (NBk.), cf. li-damāq ēpsētūa ibid. 232 i 25 (NBN).

2. dummuqu to improve (trans.), to embellish, to make pleasing, to make propitious, to be gracious, to do a favor, to treat kindly, to approve, to do good deeds, to execute efficiently (in hendiadys) — a) to improve, to embellish: ana bābēšu du-mu-qi-im (oil) to embellish its gate MDP 4 pl. 2 i 5 (Puzaru-Insušinak); u-da-mi-iq šikinšū I embellished their (Baylon’s and Borsippa’s) appearance VAV 4 184 i 47 (NBk.), cf. ibid. 128 iii 62, and passim; ana māšāḥa ilātišu u-da-ammi-iq-ma I improved (the street) to make it fit to be his sacred processional street VAV 4 132 v 50 (NBk.), cf. ibid. 196 No. 29:3, and passim; tallaktašu la šuddulat la du-um-mu-qu šipirū its access was not wide (enough), its construction was not beautiful enough CT 37 21 r. 4 (NBk.); ziqurrat Bārisip ... ētriš ana du-um-mu-qi to embellish greatly the temple tower of Borsippa BBSt. No. 5 i 26.

b) to make pleasing, propitious: inim. ku.ga.mu sig-ša,ga,ab : amatē ētēti dummi-iq make my pure word pleasing CT 16 7:270f.; alakū du-um-mi-iq make my life happy BMS 6:113, and dupls., see Ebeling Hand-
do me a favor and then (you may) ask me for a present for you VAS 16 131:26 (OB let.); šumma bēlī atta tu-da-am-ma-gā-am-ma tu-šūbālām if you, my lord, do me a favor and send me (the calf) CT 2 48:35 (OB let.), cf. ibid. 39, also du-um-mi-gā ... šūbilām TCM 17 51:31.

3' referring to a tadmiqtu-loan (OA only): tūg raqqlatam ana PN ana da-mu-qī-im addin I gave the thin cloth to PN as a tadmiqtu-loan CCT 1 41a:9, cf. 5 MA, NA annakam ša a-na da-mu-qī-im addinakkum CCT 2 12a:14, and see J. Lewy, MVAG 33 p. 239 n. b.

4' in personal names: Ea-mu-da-mi-qa Ea-Shows-Favor CT 6 42:31 (OB), cf. 4Šamaš-mu-dam-mi-qa (or wr. mu-sig.) BE 14 115:8, and passim in MB, see Clay PN 129 and 170; 5Si₃-dAdad BE 15 163:52, and passim in MB; Bel-ud-dam-mi-qa Cyr. 337:19, and passim; Sin-sig₄-ig-un-ni no Sin-Shows-Grace-to-Prayers Nbk. 97:2; note Aššur-dam-mi-qa Show-Me-Favor-Ăššur! ADD 713:5, also maNa₄, me.en.na = maEn-îl-du-me-ga-an-ni 5R 44 iiii 46, see W. G. Lambert, JCS 11 13.

d) to do good deeds, to execute efficiently — 1' in gen.: ina GN ana du-um-mu-qī-ku-nu mina qištakunu what is your reward for your good deeds (done for the king) in Babylon? CT 4 2 r. 7 (OB let.); 4UD inandin ana du-um-mu-qī-salāma may the sun god permit an effective reconciliation KBo 1 29:13 (let. from Egypt), cf. KUB 3 70:19; u šar lubūb u šar ru-da-mi-qa maḫar belīja I will say countless things to present myself in a good light (when I get an audience) with my lord RA 42 67:45 (Mari); mu-dam-mē-qat parās garrādī (Nanā) who executes well the office of the warrior Craig ABRT 1 55 ii 6, cf. Lugale XII 43, in lex. section; dullašunu ibašši ša dam-mu-qī e-pu-uš u-da-mu-qū if there is work for them (the workmen), I have made (them) work well (and) they work well ABL 91:8f. (NA); āq bi.in.ḥul āq bi.in.sīg. āq.nu. un.zu : lu ugalīlu lu u-dam-mi-qa mimma ul i dī he does not know whether he did evil or did well 4R 10 r. 33f.

2' in hindeadys: GLFISAN(!).št.a PN lidinakkumma arḫiš lu gamrû lu du-um-mu-gū if PN gives you the reed baskets, they
**damāsu**

should be well finished de Genouillac Kich 2 D 37 r. 2 (OB let.).

**damiqtu**

ANÅ.E.NUN.NA Iraq 7 p. 31 (Chagar Bazar);

šimdāt ANÅ.E.NUN.NA-ka u sīsekā ana aki-tim līrd̄u⁻ni⁻m let them drive hither your
teams of mules and horses for the Akitu
festival ARM I 50:11; 21 ışı̇e 2 ANÅ.E.NUN.NA-
na ša PN ABL 529 r. 11 (NA); ANÅ.E.NUN.-
na-ku.MEŠ Iraq 13 109 ND 430 (NA, translit. only).

While kudānu-mules were used for riding
in Mari, the damdammu-mules were considered
very elegant draft animals, as their mention
before horses and their use for the procession
of the Akitu festival shows.

damdāmu see damdammu.

**damgamimu** (Bezold Glossar 107a); see
damgām-inam.

damiqtu s. fem.; 1. favor, good will, luck,
fame, recommendation, 2. damqātī
goodness (in gen.), good relations, good news,
good luck; from OA, OB on; wr.yll. and
SIG₃ with phonetic complements, SAL.SIG₅
(SIG₃,MEŠ in mg. 2); cf. damāqitu.

damāsu v.; to humble oneself; SB*; I,
I/2, 1/3 addammus; cf. damāsu.

damdammu (damdāmu, daddāmu) s.; (a
mule); Chager Bazar, Mari, NA*; wr. ANÅ.E.
NUN.NA.

ANÅ.E.NUN.NA = da-am-da-mu (var. da-am-da-
mu,mu), ANÅ.E.gir.nun.na = ku-da-mu Hh. XIII
358f.; ANÅ.E.nun.na = da-da-mu Practical
Vocabulary Assur 338.

3. dummugt to refine (metals): guškin
ku.babbar ša ga.bi za.e.me.en : ša šarpī ḫurāsī mu-dam-mi-iq-šū-nu atta you
(fire god) are the one who refines gold and
silver ASKT p. 79:18f.

4. šudμuμuμuμuμuμ to provide with propitious
omens; īṭīrūšu [īṭīrūšu?] š-a-sad-ma-gu (his
gods) will have mercy on him, and provide
him with good omens TCL 6 50:9 (SB Alu),
see Thureau-Dangin, RA 21 130, cf. [...]-na tu-
šad-ma-aq (as opposed to tuşā embrum na in
preceding line) ZA 4 245 i 20 (SB lit.).

*damāšu* v.; to humble oneself; SB*; I,
1/2, 1/3 addammus; cf. damāšu.

damāšu v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*; cf. dumāšu.

ša,šu,ub = du-um-šum, šu.gān.zē.ir = da-
ma-šum (in group with dartāšu) Erimušī II 112f.

von Soden, ZA 41 168 n. 5.

damāšu v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*; cf. dumāšu.

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ma-šum (in group with dartāšu) Erimušī II 112f.

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damāšu v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*; cf. dumāšu.

šu,šu,ub = du-um-šum, šu.gān.zē.ir = da-
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damāšu v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*; cf. dumāšu.

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ma-šum (in group with dartāšu) Erimušī II 112f.

von Soden, ZA 41 168 n. 5.
damiqtu
intercede for me ibid. 22:16, and passim in BMS; dPapsukkal Duoq.gal-u (i.e., qabdu) Sig5-ti DN is the one who intercedes for me Šuru IV 104, see Tallqvist Götterepitheta p. 160; ana qib SalSig ti tagasu hastum the grave is open for him who intercedes for me Ludlul I 93 (= AnSt 4 72); da-me-eq-ti egabbi Lú.Nu.Gî.Sar the gardener praises me (the date palm) highly KAR 324:26 (SB wisdom); [lemnisti e ta]tamsme da-me-eq-ta tizqar do not utter an evil word — speak (only) good! PSBA 38 136:28 (SB wisdom); bitu ana dMarduk ... da-mi-iq-tim tizkaram O temple, intercede in my favor before Marduk! VAB 4 64 i 60 (Nabopolassar), cf. da-me-eq-ta-ka lizkir RA 18 31 r. 12 (royal prayer); Igl Ab Ba Úlu Sig-ti tUl idabbu[b] one man will speak well of the other in the presence of witnesses (contrast: ūapiti amēli idabbub) KAR 426:13 (SB ext.).

2° other occs.: massiktam ana da-mi-iq-tim tutāra you (pl.) are to right the wrong PBS 7 42:25 (OB let.); še bi da dib ba mu sig.gal.sē mu.un.gi : hišṭi aḫḫu ana da-me-eq-ti tēr turn the mistake I made into some thing good 4R 10 r. 39f.; šunu aṭṭūla ana Sig5-tum šukum make the dreams I had propitious BMS 6:116; ša PN malikūnna da-mi-īq-ti Šarrukin ināšuma whose ruler PN forgot the favors (done for him) by Sargôn Lyon Sar. 4:23; naqda ūqqalē ûa-me-eq-ta ḥas[su] mindful of the timorous, keeping in mind what is good KAR 321:9 (lit.); Sig5-tum RN ... RN ... PN ... da-mi-īq-ti-šu-nu liššakin ina piša may the good (fate) of Antiochus, of Seleucus (his son, and) of Stratoniike (his wife), be established by your command 5R 66 ii 24 and 28 (Antiochus Soter); nāḫ tišabb ūṣqishu ana bit ṭerubu Sig5-tum šukum quiet down, be seated, rest, bring luck to the temple you have entered KAR 58:19; tammar kimā da-mi-īq-tam [ē] a-bi[text] -ta-ni nēḥu summa you see that we are kindly disposed towards our father’s house CCT 4 38b:23 (OA let.); may the great gods šáttu di-eq-tu ana išlipiī ša šarri ... tipātu be exceedingly favorable to the descendants of the king ABL 358 r. 1 (NA); šáttu Sig5-tu e[p]uš shall show great kindness (to their offspring)! ADD 647 r. 11, also ibid. 646 r. 11 (Asb.), see epēšu (damiqtu); šatru ana Sig5-ti iššir panic will lead to happiness CT 20 43 i 35 (SB ext.); ūa-mešanna da-me-eq-ti u baldāt nāṣūṣṭa lilruḍi donn let good luck and health follow me every day KAR 26:52 (rel.); ana lugal da-mi-īq-tum good luck for the king YOS 10 47:32 (OB service of sacrificial lamb); bel bitu šuāti SalSig taršissi the owner of that house will have good luck CT 39 48 BM 64295:11 (SB Alu).

b) qualifying another substantive: bārum šumi da-mi-iq-tim iletqii the diviner will become famous YOS 10 46 iv 18 (OB ext.); umma mu SAL.Sig5 ti-qi my army will become famous Boissier DA 7:20, cf. KAR 423 i 40, and passim in omen texts; ē.bi mu Sig5-ti TUK-ši that house will acquire fame CT 39 49:19 (SB Alu); iššakanimma ina šāmāme u qaggari īdāt Sig5-tim signs favorable to me appeared in the sky and on earth Borger Esarh. 81 r. 2; Uzu SAL.Sig5 bi šūdā its propitious omen is made known CT 20 5:18 (SB ext.), dupl. ibid. 12 K. 10482 r. 3; litammukka dBurne sukallu amat Sig5-tim may Bunene, the prince, put in a good word (for me) Ebeling Handerhebung 50:125, and dupl.; šubši amat Sig5 tu ina lībbija put good thoughts in my heart! BMS 9:14: šarru ipēšu muštābil amat Sig5-tim effective king, full of kind thoughts Lyon Sar. 6:34; jātī RN šar Asšurki amat SAL.Sig5-ia liššakin šapukku as for me, RN, king of Assyria, have a blessing on your lips for me Borger Esarh. 76:17, cf. jātī RN ... amat da-mi-īq-ti-īd liššakin šapukku Streek Aab. 242:40, cf. (wt. SAL.Sig5) ibid. 246:69; ina bīrija šēfuru Uzu da-mi-iq-tum they wrote a propitious omen in the exta examined for me YOS 1 45 i 16 (Nbn.); bar mu tu šu.sig5 ga ḫē. en.dū.dū : ana arkiya ubānu Sig5-tim littariš may I be pointed out behind my back with admiration CT 16 8:282fl. (rel.), cf. Šu.Si Sig5-tim EiR-ši LAL-shi-MA 4R 55 No. 2:7; saddaka da-mi-iq-tum ... luṭaqatās may I see (Sin) your propitious signal? YOS 1 45 i 43 (Nbn.), cf. 4Sin nāš saddu da-mi-iq-ti-ia VAB 4 130 iv 62 (Nbk.); igi mu ta i₉ surge sig5 ga ḫē-en.dug₉ : ana panija egirīi Sig5-tim ippibi may a favorable egirīri-omen be pronounced in my presence CT 16 8:280f.; șinnat Sig5-tim
damiqtu

išimu šimiš they (the gods) decreed a favorable destiny for me Thompson Esarh. pl. 14 i 10 (Asb.); Utuššalsig·ga·zu ii mu·ra·ab. bi·de:Šamaš amati da-me-eq-ta-ka miblu may Šamaš bless you 5R 51 iv 33f.; amat SIG·te KAR 178 iv 26 (SB hemer.); īšu KÁ SAL·SIG·du-su his personal god will intercede for him Thompson Esarh. pl. 14 i 10 (Asb.); ... VAB 4 294 No. 12:2 (Nbn.), and passim in NB hist., also sahiru dam-qd-a-ti OIP 2 23 i 6 (Senn.); ina dam-qd-a-ti 66

 gods decreed a good fate for it (the temple)

ana sIaG-ti iStene'i ana likillu ways be (lit. walk) in luck KAR 392 r. 23 CH well remembered in Esagila, which I love ana dar lizzakir ina Esagila §a arammu umi ina da-mi-iq-ti willingly Shileiko Dokumenty 7:17 (OA let.);

when you come I will give you your silver alakika kasapka i-da-mi-iq-ti addanakkunm streck Asb. 86

singers, who bear a good word Lie Sar. mar ipriu 5a amat

KAR 152 r. 9 (SB ext.), and passim in omen texts; rube itehha have turned away, think of being gracious turn back your head (lit. neck), which you

su iSimu ana gods will think of Akkad in order to (do it)

will follow him (to bring him) luck BRM 4 24:5 (SB series iqqu\textsuperscript{e} iqqu\textsuperscript{e}), and passim in omen texts; ilani māt Akkadā ana SAL·SIG·i ḭassaru the gods will think of Akkad in order to (do it) a favor ACh Sin 4:15 (apod.). ilani rabûti šimas: su išimu ana SAL·SIG\textsuperscript{e} (var. SIG-tim) the great gods decreed a good fate for it (the temple) Streek Asb. 86 x 73; inā pi nisī ana SIG-ti lubī may the people mention me with a blessing BMS 12 r. 72; nigūšu ana da-me-eq-ti-šum-ma the accompanying music was pleasing to me Ludûl II 28 (AnSt 4 82); DN ... lipit gātēja šiquru ana da-mi-iq-ti hādīš naplisma DN, look with favor and pleasure upon my precious handiwork! YOS I 44 ii 20 (Nbk.), and passim; note adverbial use: uznī piši mala avarīm ippo abinā da-mi-iq-tām ē da-mi-iq-tām-ma tašammeu inform us, very carefully, of everything you hear from our father TLC 14 44:35f. (OA let.).

2. damqāti goodness (in gen.), good relations, good news, good luck — a) goodness, good luck: šu.su	extsubscript{a} ga dingir. ra. na. šē ḫē en.ši.in.gi\textsubscript{4}, gi\textsubscript{4} āna qāt dam qa-atī šā  īšišu lippaqād may he be entrusted into the propitious hands of his god Šurpu V-VI 170f., and (wrt. SIG\textsubscript{3} MEŠ) ibid. VII 88f., and passim; ša.su.su ga.ginx (Gun) nig. ḫul bā an. tūm. tām. mu. uš: ki-ma da-am-gā-tām li-im-nī-tum ir-te-di-a-mi-nī bad luck follows me all the time instead of good VAT 8435:2 and 4 (OB inc., courtesy Kocher); Dam qa-atī (hypocoristic personal name) ADD 741:27; Iqbi-dumqi ... musēriq dam qa-atī the god Iqbi-dumqi, who introduces with good words Šurpu II 158; musēribu SIG\textsubscript{3} MEŠ šum šānē musēšu lēmmēti He-Who-Brings-Luck (is the name of the first dog), the name of the second is He-Who-Expels-Misfortune KAR 298 r. 21; šumma dam qa-atī irām damgumma uš.meš-

śu if he loves goodness, luck will always follow him ZA 43 98:32 (SB Sittenkanon); dabīb dam qa-atī ū šā ikkibātu amat tašqirī (the king) who speaks (only) the truth, who abhors lies TCL 3 114 (Sar.); RN ša Marduk ... āna dam qa-atī ališu Bābīli i.bbāšu anāku I am RN, whom Marduk has called for the welfare of his city Babylon VAB 4 134 vii 3 (Nbk.), cf. ša ... da-am-gā-tāi Bābīli u Barsippa īšeni'ū kajānam ibid. 86 i 9, and passim; DN ... gābāti da-am-gā-tāi-ia DN, who speaks in my favor VAB 4 164 vi 7 (Nbk.), cf. musāpāb SAL·SIG\textsubscript{3} MEŠ Craig ABRT 135:12; ēpiš da-am-gā-tāi the (king) who does good deeds VAB 4 208 i 3 (Ner.), cf. zānīn Esagila u Ezida ēpiš SIG\textsubscript{3} MEŠ VAB 4 294 No. 12:2 (Nbn.), and passim in NB hit., also sāhīru dam qa-atī OIP 2 23 i 6 (Senn.); āna dam qa-atī
damiqtu

erterišināti I shepherded them carefully VAB 4 172 viii 29 (Nbk.); ziker šumuja ina uḥrati linnabā ina dam-qā-a-tī may my name be mentioned favorably forever VAB 4 176 x 37 (Nbk.); ša ana šat-rēšē ... ittanabbalu ina dam-qā-a-tī (the king) who is always kindly disposed toward (his) officials (and courtiers) ADD 646:5, also ADD 647:5 (Aeb.); dam-gā-tī-šu ana lemmēšim litēr may (Istar) turn his good fortune into bad CH xiii 104.

b) good relations: mārū šēpri ... ana salīnim u da-am-qā-a-tīm ana šer šarrim iللakum the messengers will come to the king with offers of reconciliation and good relations ARM 2 44:41, cf. salīnim u dam-ga-tum (text -tom) ... ittaškan RA 35 184:17 (Mari let.), cf. also salīnim SIG, MEŠ ana múti išbasī CT 39 30:32 (SB Alu), also [salīm] SIG, MEŠ ina bīris šunu išbasīkan ibadan 28:6; ina salīnim dam-ga-a-la šepṭi šalīšunu širti (obscure, for translation, see šepṭu C) ABL 1387:14 (NA); nakirka ana SIG, MEŠ-tī išanapparku your enemy will send you messengers asking for good relations KAR 49:8:33 (SB ext.), also (wr. ana dam-qā-tī) ibadan 15.

c) good news: mārū šēpri ša da-am-qā-tīm našū itēžhiakkum a messenger bearing good news will approach you RA 27 142:22 (OB ext.); ũemū as[lāma] dam-ga-tīm-ma našū I inquired of him (the messenger), and he carries good news ARM 6 59:7.

Since damiqtu (damqāti) and dumqu appear in the same contexts, the writings SIG, plus phonetic complements, SAL.SIG, and SIG, MEŠ (for damqāti) have been listed here, while those with SIG, alone are quoted sub dumqu. Landsberger, MAOG 4 314.

damiqtu (dēqtu) in bēl damiqti (dēqte) s.; friend; NA, SB*; wr. syll. and EN SIG,; cf. damāgu.

PN LÜ.GAL.SAG ša RN ... EN ta-ab-tī en di-iq-tī ša TA (bit) rešdītī adi epeš šarrūti PN, the chief officer of Assurbanipal, a friend and companion from (the time the king resided in) the center of administration to (his) coming to the throne ADD 646:10, cf. (wr. EN.MUN EN.SIG, tīm) ibadan r. 26, also ADD 647:10 and r. 26, 648:13; šūmma i núma uššē bitī

damqān-inam

naddā EN SIG, šu (var. gloss EN DUG.GA-shu i.e., bel šabtišu) izziz bitū šu SA.BI DUG.GA if his friend was present when the foundation of a house was laid, that house will be happy (contrasted with bel amātišu his enemy line 18) CT 38 10:19 (SB Alu).

Meissner, ZA 17 247 n. 2.

damiqtu in la damiqti s.; lawlessness, bad luck, evil; OA, MB, SB*; pl. la damqāti; wr. syll. and NU.(SAL.)SIG, NU.SIG, MEŠ; cf. damāqu.

At night she always goes to her father’s house la dam-gā-tīm aššanammēšina I keep on hearing bad things about her AAA 1 pl. 19 r. 20 (OA let.); ša ... ešlāti šināti ana la SIG, šiṣqumu who unjustly claims these fields MDP 10 pl. 12 iv 5 (MB kudurru); NU. SAL.SIG, te la iṣakkar he shall not speak evil AAA 20 pl. 98 No. 105:11 (Adn. III); šūmmā iššannamman NU.SIG, MEŠ, šu if he means all the time: bad luck for him ZA 43 98:29 (SB Sittenkanon).

damāqu adj.; expert; NA*; cf. damāqu.

23 LÜ.BAN dam-ma-qu-te 23 expert archers ABL 109b:11.

dummāqu see dummuqua.

damqān-inam adj.; 1. with beautiful(?): eyes, 2. blind(?); SB*; cf. damāqū.

SIG, šīrī [.x.s].ē.sē.ki – dam-qā i-ni Nabniti R 194ff.

dam(var. da)-qi-mi-nam – ša-uh-hu-šu, šu-la-lu šebele, ša xumu3 šu lu-un-mu-su (for hummuqua, mis-interpreted from the spelling hum-mu-su (var. hummum-su)) Izbu Comm. 30ff., var. from CT 41 36:33ff.

2. blind(?): (euphemism): šūmma SAL dam-qi-mi-nam ša šu-a ša-um a ša-um-a šu-a šu-a ša šu-a ša šu-a if a woman gives birth to a blind(?)(child) CT 27 6 r. 1, and dupls. ibadan 3 obv.(!) 15 and 4:6.

Compound of damqu adj. and inu. For this type of compound see ella-mé and the examples quoted ibid., also von Soden, Or. NS 23 343. Used euphemistically for an abnormal condition of the eyes (perhaps albinism), which the commentaries apparently did not understand any more.
damqiṣ

damqiṣ adv.; 1. well, carefully, 2. benevolently, piously; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and SIG-i, cf. damqū.

*dAnna ki.in.gi.ra sig₅,ga.an.i nu.e / *d[Sin] ana māti dam-qi-iš u uzid Sin does not rise pleasantly over the country (parallel: namrūṣ, said of Šamaš) SBH p. 131:67f.

1. well, carefully: ša da-am-qi-iš e-pu-ši-ni-ma kaspum ina šērija imqutu I, who did favors for her and (so) incurred debts CCT 4 224a:33 (OA let.), cf. la dam-qi-[iš] ibid. 38b:16, also dam-qi-iš ki ijpūššāšu EA 43:14; [...] SIG₂-iš ki ū-pi-šu-[ni] KBO 1 14 r. 19 (let.); warakat aqatim šuṭatim dam-qi-iš pars sama take good care of this matter OECT 3 i:23 (OB let.); ina ekallim dam-qi-iš apaqqād I will assign good positions in the palace (to the poor soldiers) ARM 2 i:20; šūbūm ... dam-qi-iš lu usṣuk let the people be appointed properly ARM 1 42:25, cf. šēbeitum šū sunnuq dam-qi-iš ibid. 129:23; awata gaba ša igaḥbakku šimaquš SIG₂ dam-qi-iš damniš u epuš SIG₂ dam-qi-iš listen very carefully to every word he says to you, and execute it very carefully EA 19 i:15:121f. (EA). cf. ibid. 10; mimma ša gaba šeritu ... ana ţāšī išemnišu magal SIG₂-iš all that the king has said to me I have listened to very carefully EA 297:11; šūmna šēbittu panūku da-am-qi- iš if you are well disposed (toward him, send it) EA 16:32 (MA); šūbū dam-qi-iš be very well (greeting formula) Hrozn Ya'tannek 1:4; lu emqet u da-am-qi-iš u'[ra be clever and lead (your soldiers) well KBO 11 obv.(!)25 (Uršu-story), see Güterbock, ZA 44 116, cf. Sommer-Falkenstein Bil. p. 16 iv 70; šag-bu-ia da-am-qi-iš saq a ša [ikaššu] my vanguard will start the campaign well KAR 422:22 and 28 (SB ext. apod.).

2. benevolently, piously: da-am-qi-iš [belši] annītam iṣpurūmnā he wrote him in a friendly way Syria 19 120a:13 (Mari let.); amēla šūtu Anu u Ištar dam-qi-iš lippaluš šuma may Anu and Ištar look benevolently upon that man DMP 10 pl. 11 i:5 (MB ku dar)-ru), cf. SIG₂-iš lippaluša JAOS 38 168:26 (Ash.); ana ţāšī ... da-am-qi-iš ikrūmā (Marduk) graciously blessed me 5R 35:28 (Cyr.); Ēbabaša ana DN u DN₄ ... kima labirimmā da-am-qi-iš epušma I piously rebuilt Ebabara for DN and DN₄, according to the ancient plan VAB 4 240 iii 25 (Nbn.); da-am-qi-iš appališšūnūtī I piously looked upon them (the stars that appeared in my dream) VAB 4 278 vi 34 (Nbn.); iti ašṣāšāni mārisu mārīšu SIG₂-iš istamu (if the sick man) speaks in a friendly (manner) with his wife, son or daughter Labat TDP 160:41.

damqu (damqu, dequ, fem. damiqtu, deqtu, damqatu) adj.; 1. good, fine, pleasant; 2. beautiful, handsome, 3. of good family, well-to-do, 4. expert, well-trained, 5. of good quality, in good condition, 6. gracious, favorable, 7. propitious, 8. effective, 9. canonical; from OAkk. on; dēq and dēqu in NA, fem. damqatu. Tn.-Epic ii 6; wr. syll. and SIG₂ (SIG Köcher Pflanzenkunde 2 v 42 33:11, 17, STT 93:6, and passim in this text, also ša₅ and kal in omen texts, see mng. 7); cf. da-māqū.

[s]-iġ kal = dam-qua, [si]-i [ka]u = dam-qua EA IV 314f., also A IV/4:311f.; [si]-ig SIG₅ = dam-qua Ea V Excerpt 27; [si-ig] SIG₅ = [da-am-qua] Dirī II 178; SIG₅ = [da-am-qu] (in group with daṣṣpu, ṭabu) Antagal III 51; sa[ SIG₅ = dam-qu] S₀ 1 356; si-ig ša₅ = dam-qua EA I 224; [sa-ų] ša₅ = da-ma-qu, [dam-qu] A I/4:21; zi-il TAG = da-ma-qu, dam-qu, bonāqā beautiful A V/1:239 241. ša₅.gi.gi.ki₂, a.bi nu.sig₅, ga : šennitum ša ina appi assāšu la dam-qu the šennitum-disease, the growth of which in the nose is unhealthy Lugal V 33, for other bil. refs. with sig₅, see semantic section, passim; ág na.am nu.ša₅, ga su.ni si(?) [si(?)]: mimma la dam-qua usūḫ dispel from his body whatever is unhealthy OECT 6 pl. 2:10f., ág ša₅, ga.gi.ki₅, a.bi nu.sig₅, ga = šennitum ša ina appi assāšu la dam-qu the šennitum-disease.

1. good, fine, pleasant (in gen., and in predicative use) — a) in gen.: nāṯām ... ridam dam-qua-um usāṣṣitu he who guides the country on the right way CH xi 7; harrāna SIG₂ ina šepešunu sukun put them (lit. their feet) on the right road ABL 595:8 (NA), cf. ABL 118:11 (NA); in palīja dam-qi-im in my good reign PBS 7 133 ii 56 (Hammurabi), cf. Thompson Esarh. pl. 14 ii 12 (Ash.), also palû SIG₂ ABL 2:9 (NA); ša ana dam-qi dēn diŠamaš
damqu

*takluma* who trusts the favorable decision of Šamaš TCL 3 121 (Šar.); *ki.lam sig₃, qa = maḫuru dam-qa* good price, *ki.lam.nu sig₃, qa = maḫiru la [dam-qa]* HH. II 123 f.; zuvvi ṣaḥ- dūti mili gapšūti maḫiru dam-qua abundant rains, copious inundations, good prices ABL 2:12 (NA); *ḫišmašu sig₃, tu lu amgur* I did not accept his fine plan Tn.-Epic iv 26; *milqam la da-[am-qā]-am ina[lla] (the gods) will give unsound advice* YOS 10 13:15 (OB ext.), cf. DN ša milkišu dam-qa VAB 4 260 ii 33 (Nbn.); *ina aḫuṭti sig₃, ti ina salāmi sig₃, qa in* friendly brotherhood and pleasant reconciliation KBo 1 24:11 (treaty), cf. ibid. 7:8, and passim; *mamman ina barini aḫḫīm awērum la dam-qi-um* nobody among us brothers is an unfair person CCT 3 15:11 (OA let.); *tērtaka da-mi-igung-tām lašnēma* may I hear a favorable report from you CCT 2 16a:22, and passim in OA, cf. *tēmīšat lu dam-qi-im* BIN 4 126:8 and r. 14 (OA Lamāštu); *tēmām da-am-qa-am šupram* send me a favorable report TEL 17 58:35 (OB let.), see *tēmu; isinmāšunu da-am-qā-a-tim* at their splendid festivals VAB 4 94 iii 7 (Nbk.), cf. ibid. 168 vī 10; *mu.sig₃, qa = mu dam-qua* good name, mu.nu.sig₃, qa = *mu la dam-qua* Iżi G 62f.; *šumi dam-qa-am ... in pī niṣṣī lu aškun* I established a good name for myself among the people PBS 7 133 ii 75 (Hammurabi); *šummi da-am-qa-am ina ālimi tummasaku* (who are you) that you should sully our good name in our city TEL 1 29:26, cf. ibid. 38 (OB let.); *qirib ekallija ina šumi dam-qi-irbišna* (who) grew up in my palace with a good name ADD 647:16, and passim, see *šumu; DN ... epētiša dam-qi-a-ti ḫadīš napšīma* DN, look with pleasure upon my pious works VAB 4 64 iii 33 (Nabopolassar), and passim, cf. *šīpir epēška da-an-qa-ә-te* ABL 603:8 (NA), and see *ἐπιθήκη* ὁ συνεπόμενος τῆς ἕτης ἰσότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου (onde mandar) me a friendly word of yours with my servants BIN 4 32:36 (OA let.); *abūnu ṣakkīša ša mamman ula ỉṭa[na]mme ūnītīm X[2] da-mi-igung tum ša ana* bit abini lu damqiššī ʾillumī mādat our father does not usually listen to anybody’s slander that there are many fine (ironically bad) people that visit our father’s house with bad intentions! CCT 4 38b:15 (OA let.); *ana Lugal avatum da-mi-igung tum imaqqut* a good thing will befall the king YOS 10 47:7 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb); *avātim da-am-qa-ṭim briši taja u biritišu ... nišakkan* we will put friendly words between him and me RA 36 51:7 (Mari let.).

b) in predicative use: *šatim da-am-qa-at* the harvest (lit. the year) will be good ZA 43 309:5 (OB astrol. omen); *ebārī de-e-qi* the crops are good ABL 157 r. 10 (NA); *u avātim ša ētāwini múdīš dam-qua* and the words we have spoken are very good TCL 19 6:18 (OA let.); *u avātini ana Lugal_FLUSH ḫrāš erim Meš Hurrī da-mi-igung* and our word was acceptable to the kings of the Hurrian warriors Smith Idrimi 49; *šumu ina pān bēlīja[a] lu de-e-qi* may my name be acceptable to my lord ABL 885:7 (NA); *niṣīška ... múdīš da-mi-igung* your deed is very good ARM 1 10:9; *ina GN ... wašāb-ka inam ul mahir GN₅* [an]a wašābka [da-mi]-i iq your residing in GN is not desirable, GN₅ (however) is a good place for you to reside in ARM 1 53:13; ka.bal.e.nu.shā₅ = *pām ša ana atwi la [dam-qua]* a mouth not good for arguing Kaššal D Fragm. 3:10; *eli rubī u šarri da-me-igung (var. limūš) atmūšu* may his word be agreeable to prince and king Gössmann Era V 54; *I-na-i-in-be-el-tim-da- mi-iq* It-is-Pleasant-to-the-Lady CT 2 23:31 (OB); *egir.dinir.sig₃* It-is-Pleasant-to-Follow-the-God BE 15 190 iv 8 (MB), and passim, *Ar-kat-dinir.me₃.sig₃, vag₅ MES 5 6:35 (NB), and passim; *Ša-naBūša-sig₃, qa The-(Works)-of- Nabū-are-Pleasant MES 3 64:16 (NB); *sig₃, ka.me₃,₅,ₓv* Pleasant-are-the-Words-of Ištār ADD 326 r. 14, and passim, cf. *siq₃, ka.me₃,₅, Lugal ADD 40 r. 6; *šumma dam-qa-kum* if it is convenient for you BIN 4 34:6, cf. CCT 2 27:10, 33:5, and passim in OA letters, also *šumma da-mi-igung-šu-um* CCT 5 1a:30; *šumma da-mi-iq 工业大学 da-mi-iq-ma ana ḫubbiliya beidūšku litīra* if it is really all right, his private funds should be used for my debts TCL 19 27:30f. (OA let.), cf. *da-mi-iq 工业大学 da-mi-iq-ma BIN 4 18:22 (OA let.); *ašar da-am-qua-ni lu nipūš* let us do whatever is convenient CCT 2 16a:20, and

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passim in OA; ašar da-am-qu idíššum give it to him wherever he wishes OECT 3 45:11 (OB let.), cf. TCL 7 77:26, and passim in OB, note še'am ūm da-an-ga-ma lumud BIN 7 25:18 (OB let.); epeššum ū šēpušu da-mi-iq is the thing that you have done good? OECT 3 67:7 (OB let.), cf. CT 29 ša: 13, YOS 2 4:4, and passim in OB letters; aššum šurīpim puḫḫurīm da-mi-iq as to the collecting of ice, it is appropriate ARM 1 21 r. 9'; annumma išpur ana beliša u sīq₂₂ enūma ide behold, I have written to my lord and it is well that he knows (it) EA 147:70 (let. of Abdūmiki); da-mi-iq ana jāši u ibaššātiti itiška it would please me if I were with you EA 116:48 (let. of Rib-Addu); da-mi-iq ittaka does (this) please you? EA 114:46 (let. of Rib-Addu); umma šarruma da-mi-iq the king said, “It is good” KBO 1 11 r. (!) 21 (Uršu-story); ina muḫḫi turri ša šarru ... iḫtim di-²-iq addanniš concerning the return of which the king has spoken, it is highly desirable ABL 19 r. 5 (NA), cf. ABL 3:8, 348 r. 7; u di-e-qi ša tašpuranni and what you have written me is good ABL 417 r. 2; [di]-bu di-ia-qi adanniš the matter is very good ABL 971:6; kī de-eq akē ūbd ake nasik akē sadur akē kunnu ša šarru belû ūpūšuni how pleasant, how good, how correct, how correct, how full of love is what the king, my lord, has done ABL 338 r. 22 (NA), cf. kī sīq₂₂-qi kī du₇u₂₂ GA MR₇ 5 RS 15.14:27 (let.), and cf. RA 3:8, 1 RS 10.046:10 (RA let.); tōba u dam-ga lu瑟mmera ana karēšu I shall wish him a very good appetite AnSt 6 150:22 (Poor Man of Nippur); umu₇u ṣī ṣī nā ᵃ ᵃ ab.ZE ᵃ ᵃ bE BA aD ᵃ ᵃ ᵃ mu.NA ᵃ ᵃ ᵃ ᵃ ab.SI₂₂-GA : anna belum zas-māra uš šābu nissatum uš da-mi-iq-šū is song not pleasing to the lord, is lamentation not agreeable? SBH p. 31 : 26 f.; sU nU du₂₂-GA bA-Ra nu₇u₂₂.sI₂₂-GA : ša anna širī la tāba u anna zumar la dam-gu harmful to the flesh, bad for the body CT 16 14 iii 43 f.; note the use of the fem.: ša dam-gat ramunuss ana ili qullulta what seems good to oneself is sacrilegious to the god Luṣur III 34 (= AnSt 4 84), ana ilišim dam-ga-at BIN 6 30 : 35 (OA).

2. beautiful, handsome: lū ki sikil ne en ša₇u₂₂.GA RA ne.en mu₇u₂₂.la₂₂.RA : ardatu ša ki₇am dam-gat₂₂ ki₇am banāt a girl who is so fair, so beautiful JRAS 1919 p. 191 r. 20, cf. ibid. 22; [dam₇u₂₂]-ga₇u₂₂-Enkidu ki₇ma ilim tabbāššu you are handsome, Enkidu, you are like a god Gilg. I 1 iv 34; ina māši da₇u₂₂-mi-iq₂₂-ma dumu₂₂šu he was (the most) handsome in the land KUB 4 12 r. 16 (Gilg.); u dam-gu₂₂ Gilgāmeš tappā uṣarāška kāša and who gave you handsome Gilgāmeš to be your companion Gilg. VII 3 39; šanāmātimma min = šanāmātimma dam-ga-a-tu they (fem.) are blooming, they are blooming, the beautiful (women) (incipit of a song) KAR 168 ii 17; šēri sīq₂₂-šēšši šēšši he will have beautiful children VAT 13750+(unpub., courtesy Kocher); màrēkā annūtē sīq₂₂-šēšši duggleḥ beheld these fine sons of yours ABL 870 r. 6 (NA); šumma šārat qappādē sīq₂₂-ma pani maš[ik] if he is handsome with respect to his hair (but) ugly with respect to his face Kraus Texte 3b i ii 41 (SB physiogn.), cf. [šumma LŪ šēššam da-mi-iq̇-tam šukul AFO 18 63 i 17 (OB); ēšlu dam-ga (var. [si₇u₂₂]₇u₂₂) ina kimštū ušēḥu he has taken the handsome man away from his family šurpu II 52; ša ēšlu sīq₂₂, dūssu ikīm ša ardāti sīq₂₂-tum inibša itbal she (the witch) took virility from the handsome man, attractiveness from the beautiful woman Maqlu III 8f.; ki sikil sīq₂₂ ga ā na mu₇u₂₂.un. sī.in.gi₇u₂₂.gi₇u₂₂ : ša ardāti da-m-eq-ti issa ul utāra who does not return her vigor to the beautiful woman CT 17 22 iii 15f.; ē a dām. sīq₂₂ ga ... ē a du₇u₂₂.sI₂₂-GA ga ... [: ... ] ša biti mu₇u₂₂ dam-ga ... ša biti māru dam-ga the sturdy husband of the house, the fine son of the house SBH p. 60 r. 7ff.; UD.21.KAM ina biti ili ṭalățē dam-ga-a-te ibaššu on the 21st day there were beautiful maids in the temple ABL 494 r. 2 (NA); uššār SAL.ĐE.MEŠ sīq₂₂, danūšī ša šapurti jānu ina libbišunu send me very beautiful ....-women among whom there should be no ugly one RA 31 127:16 (EA), and passim in this text; 20 ardāni sīq₂₂-tim twenty good-looking slaves EA 99:13 (let. from Egypt).

3. of good family, well-to-do (Mari, Bogh., Alalah, EA): dumu₂₂.mēš lū.meš dam-gu₂₂-tum well-to-do men (parallel: avēlē ṭelāṭim lapnātim poor men) ARM 2 1:21, cf. ibid. 15, also 5 LŪ.meš dam-gu₂₂-tum ARM 7 191:8', 4 LŪ.sI₂₂ ARM 6 65 r. 14'; LŪ.meš sīq₂₂-gu₂₂-ti
6a Kizzuwatna MIO 1 114:9, and passim, see Friedrich Heth. Wb. 292; LÜ.MES SIG, ša KUR Ḫurri the notables of GN KUB 3 21:30 (treaty); enûma isme mār šipri SIG, ša šarrī ša ikašad ana ardišu when he heard it was a high ranking messenger of the king who was coming to his (the king’s) service EA 147:17, cf. ibid. 31; ḫazannu itti 5 LÜ.MES SIG, niš šīlim izakkaru the mayor, together with five people of rank, will take an oath Wiseman Alalakh 3:38 (MB).

4. expert, well trained: dam-qi-ut LUGAL ana KALAM LÜ.KUR innabitu the choice troops of the king will flee to the country of the enemy CT 6 2 case 37 (OB liver model), cf. LUGAL dam-qi-ti-šu ina šu ušiši ibid. case 9; šinnīšu nakhram illikamma dam-qi-ti-ka ina gittikaša ušiši the enemy has come for a second time and taken your choice troops away from you YOS 2 140:7 (OB let.); aušša ... da-ma-qum-ma da-am-qi the men are excellent in every respect ARM 4 34:14; 1 SAL ušišiši SIG-tu one expert weaver KAJ 98:2; itti šābē SIG, MEŠ-ti šumi izakkarka may his name be mentioned along with the expert(?) troops ABL 1285:15 (NA), cf. šābē SIG, MEŠ (parallel: LÜ.DUMU.MEŠ gallûte) ABL 312 r. 7 (NA); šābēšu SIG, MEŠ ša ana qirib GN ... ušeribumà and the expert soldiers whom he brought into Jerusalem OIP 2 70:31 (Senn.), cf. ibid. 33 iii 39; [kīna šupšarri] dam-qi id-su petāt his arm is as relaxed [as] (that of) a skillful [scribe] Gíg. XII 111, from AFO 10 333 r. 11, cf. (Sum. version) [dub. sa]r.ša.gi, ga, gi₅.x na, dani [gál] b.i.n. kid BE 31 35 r. 15; [akī LÜ.MA]LAH₂ dam-qi ina kāri šābi [...]. Langdon Tammuz pl. 2 i 16 (NA oracle).

5. of good quality, in good condition (qualifying staples, animals, materials and objects) — a) said of staples and water: ni₃.g畅销 ra, ra sig.gi = dam-qa fine groats Hh. XXIII iv 26; [z]id.uditmin(=šum-sum) sig.gi = gîme isququ dam-qa Hh. XXIII v 22; [xd. x.ság].sig.gi = gîme takkasê dam-qa Hh. XXIII v 24; súlu₃ sig.gi = dam-qa-tum fine wool Hh. XIX i 2; susúppi dam-qa-tim ana PN šūblummanda send dates of good quality to PN TCL 17 53:20 (OB let.), cf. (in contrast with gurnu) YOS 12 522:11, and see gurnu, also (in contrast with dallu, said of barley) TCL 1 21:7 and 11, and passim, said of barley; ša.GAL dam-qā-am good fodder TCL 17 51:23; [mē šdāštā] SIG, MEŠ ša bārī fresh (and) good water from a well KAR 222 i 6 and dupl. 220 i 3 (NA preparation of perfume); GA SIG₃ tamarras you mix milk of good quality LKA 70 i 16, cf. ina ḫimēš SIG₂-te tasāk AMT 12:8; 9, also GL.ŠUL.ḪI SIG₂ AMT 82:2; ŠE₃ am dam-qā-am anaddinakkum. I will give you barley of good quality PBS 7 56:8, cf. TCL 18 127:10, and passim in OB; SIG SIG₂-qū fine wheat (in contrast with śinašitu) HSS 14 145:7 and 9 (Nuzi); 1 ANÉŠE 80 SĪLA šu-um šubī SIG₂ kabru KAJ 66:6 and 8, cf. ibid. 63:2 (MA); 2 x(SĪLA) KĀŠ SIG₂ fine beer MDP 23 308:17, cf. KAŠ.U.SA SIG₂ RAcc. p. 66:9, also BE 31 56 r. 31 (med.), and passim, said of beer, wine, oil and wool.

b) said of animals and slaves: šaḥ.má. gānn₃ na SIG₂,g₂ = makkān dam-qa choice pig of Māgān Hh. XIV 166, cf. šaḥ.še SIG₂,g₂ = marūq dam-qu Hh. XIV 175; gu₃,še SIG₂,g₂ = marūq SIG₂ choice fattened (Sum. barley-fed) bull Hh. XVIII 304, also udu.as₃(SIG₂). lum.še.SIG₂,g₂ = passillum marūq dam-qa ibid. 14, udu.še.SIG₂,g₂ = immeri marūq dam-qa ibid. 3, udu.gukkal.še.SIG₂,g₂ = gukkalūm tamār marūq dam-qa ibid. 25; 1 UDU.NITĀ šē SIG₂,g₂ batāpī MDP 10 5:1, and passim, said of cattle; 1 UDU.SAL gadu kalāmīšu SIG₂ 1 enzu gadu lašīšu SIG₂ JEN 606:5f. (Nuzi); 20 tašpāl ša SIG₂,g₂ anšē.KUR.URA twenty teams of fine horses EA 106:42 (lot. of Rib-Addi); 1 GUD SIG₂,g₂ HSS 9 117:17, and passim, cf. 1 ANÉŠE.KUR.URA tam-qu HSS 9 42:8, and passim in Nuzi; 1 ANÉŠE.KUR.URA SIG₂ ADĐ 252:4; 1 KUR-šūSIG₂ 1 la SIG₂ one of his horses is in good condition, one is not in good condition KAV 35:6 (MA), and passim in KAV; 5 ANÉŠ.E.HI₂A ga-lā-mī dam-qā-tim CCT 4 35a:4 (OA), and passim; [x] étēš SIG₂,g₂-tim OIP 27 6:9; 1 GUD.ḪR₂A da-am-qa CCT 29 29:26 (OB let.); 1 GANAM._UDU.ḪI₂A da-am-qa-tim TCL 17 57:47 (OB let.); 1 GEME₃ SIG₂,g₂ nasqū one fine choice slave girl AASOR 16 95:6 (Nuzi), cf. 1 sânīnīšu SIG₂,g₂ nasqūtum HSS 9 17:6 and 8, and passim; 1 amtu SIG₂,g₂ ana PN inandinûma they will give one fine slave girl to PN JEN 607:19, cf. ibid. 7, cf. also ša ittabalkitu 2 GEME₃ SIG₂,g₂
damqu

umontlalla whoever breaks the agreement shall pay (with) two fine slave girls RA 23 p. 156 No. 54:22 (Nuzi).

c) said of garments and other manufactured objects: Túg se-ga-ú, lam-šu-ú-kú-ú = šubatu dam-gu (var. sig.) Malku VI 42f., var. from An VII 139f., cf. 10 Túg kuṭāni dam-gu-tim CCT 2 27:12 (OA let.), 26 kuṭāni sig-tim CCT 4 4b:4, and passim in OA, also dam-gu-tim (without šubatu) BIN 6 50:23, cf. BIN 4 65:16; 2 Túg Šú.E Sig PBS 2/2 142:9 (MB), cf. 6 Túg Sig, BBSt. No. 36 vi 5, and passim; 1 Túg eššu tam-gu našku HSS 9 25:8; kuš.še.gin.sig,ga = šindu da-mi-ig-li fine cosmetics Hh. XI 285; 1 giš narkabta sig-ta EA 15:12 (let. of Aššur-uballit); aruška di-iq-tu anašku I (Ištar) am your good shield 4R 61 iv 59 (NA oracles); giš.gu.zu.sig,ga = da-mi-ig-tum Hh. IV 70, see paššuru, unūtu, etc.; 10 qadātu sig[.]MEŠ ten good bows HSS 9 55:5 (Nuzi), cf. (with lam-ku) RA 36 183:16.

d) said of working materials: nm. ka.gi. na sig = šadānu dam-ga Hh. XVI 5; 1 šalmu uqni sig one figurine of fine lapis lazuli RA 43 156:194 (Qatna), and passim, cf. abnē da-am-gu-tim fine (precious) stones VAS 4 142 i 19 (Nbk.), cf. ibid. 294 iii 26 (Nbn.); 1 GUN giš.A.ZU dam-ga-am one talent of fine myrtle (leaves) VAS 15 36:6 (OB let.); GIŠ.HIA dam-gu-[tum] ARM 3 22:13, and passim, said of wood, etc.; giš guššērē sig,MEŠ good beams KA 8 26:35 (Th.), and passim; našādum dam-ga-am a good staff YOS 2 16:17.

e) said of metals: AN.NA dam-ga-am tušaš bilam you sent good quality tin (to my partners, but to me tāpkam bad quality) Bo. 280/h:6, in Balkan Observations p. 49, cf. AN.NA sig, TCL 14 42:24 (OA), KU.AN (i.e., amētišum) SIG 4 50:5, cf. also KU.GI SIG sig CCT 4 45a:20, and passim, kaspašam 10 MA.NA sig-tum ARM 19 6:10 (OA), and passim; 1 GIN KU.BBAR dam-ga-tim VAS 16 102:20 (OB let.), cf. 10 GIN KU.BBAR šaršam dam-ga-am CT 29 32 r. 26 (OB). Also 2 GIN KU.BBAR SIG AASOR 18 79:7 (Nuzi); 1 GIN KU.GI SIG, saqru KAJ 48:1, cf. dalat KU.GI SIG,MEŠ KA. 2 113 r. 11, also 1 GAL ša KU.GI SIG, in (Hittite context) KUB 4 95 r. 6; NA₄ kunukkišumu KU.GI SIG₃-ta KUB 3 39 r. 9 (treaty); parzilla sig₃-ga eppešu they are making refined iron KBo 1 14:22 (let.), cf. ibid. 20; for good quality copper, see dummuqu.

f) other occs.: eqlam dam-ga-am TCL 7 1:10 (OB let.), cf. AŠ₃ SIG, KAJ 11:15, and passim; ana pištAH₃A dam-gu-tim in the place of the "earth" of good quality TCL 18 145:11, see eperu, mng. 6; 1 dam-ga-tum: [...] Urumia III 306; mātu NIG.SU.MEŠ-šā SIG₅,MEŠ ana maširi [...] the country will be obliged to sell its precious goods KAR 427:9 (SB ext.), cf. KAJ 2 113 r. 26 (Shalm. III); buššuša SIG₅ nakru iktal the enemy will have the benefit of its precious goods CT 27 14:3 (SB Išu); ág.ša₅,ša₅.ga = ni₃.bi múš. ba.ni.ib.ga: ša buššušu dam-ga-tim la-ta-pur(!)-ku whose riches have stopped coming in KAR 375 r. iii 53f., cf. ibid. 47f.

6. gracious, favorable: 4 Belet balāti ilka dam-gu Mistress of Life, your gracious divinity ABL 204 r. 5 (NA), cf. biltum da-meaq-tum (Ningal) gracious lady JAOS 38 168:3 (Aab.), also 4 Ba.ha.nu,munu₃ ša₅.ga: 4 Baba sinništum da-me-ig-tum WVDOG 4 pl. 14 r. 51f., cf. SBH p. 129:13; in personal names: Ištar-dam-ga-at Ištar-is-Gracious CT 33 38:1 (OB), also MAD 3 111, cf. Da-miig₄-Marduk CT 6 31b:25 (OB), Dam-gi-ê-li-šù Jean Tell Sifr 72:26 (OB). E-da-me-ig cited in MAD 3 111 (Oākk.), PAP.SIG The-Brothers-Is-Gracious ADD 804:3, and passim in names of this type: lamassu da-mi-ig-tum ra'immat paliya my gracious protecting deity, who loves my reign CH xliii 97, cf. ana Uruk šedušu ana Banna lamassāša da-mi-ig-tim ušer VAB 4 92 ii 55 (Nbk.); muter šlamissūšu da-mi-ig-tim ana al Aššuri₃kil who returned its gracious protecting deity to the city of Assur CH iv 57; kima šimat 4 Šamaš abušu SIG (the king rises daily like the sun) in accordance with the nature of Šamaš, his gracious father EA 147:8; šedu₃ SIG, šlamassu SIG₃ āmešam: ma littallaka idāja may a good šedu-spirit and a good lamassu daily walk at my side KAR 58:37, cf. BMS 50:24, and passim; šumu dam-gu ša ina Kullab šiýa gracious spirit who is famous in Kullab KAR 298:7, cf. CT 16
damqu

36:2: 1Utur.i.giša,ga,na mu.un,ši.in.bar.ra.ām : ana dŠamaš in bunīšu
dam-gá-tim ippalšuma (when Enlil) looked
upon Šamaš with a gracious face YOS 9 38:4
(Sum.), CT 37 1 i 6 (Akk., Samsuiluna); ina nūr
panušu SIG,ŠEŠ in the light of his gracious
face Hinke Kudurrī i 22, cf. [In]ši im dam-
gā-tum elli a产业集聚 ibbašia RA 44 25f. AO
9066:18ff. (OB ext.), SIG,ŠEŠ-ka SIG,ŠEŠ-ša
tana muḫḫišu sukun MŠS 6 13 RS 11,730:11 (let.),
and passim, see īnu, panā; dBel u dNabā
gāš SIG,ŠEŠ, ana šarri issakku DN and DN, have
extended gracious hands to the king ABL 379
r. 9 (NA), cf. lipīšaša dam-gá-tim VAB 4 96 ii 16
(Nbk.); Šu.Ša.ga dingir-ra.na SSE šē.Č
en.ši.in.gi,giš : ana gāš SIG,ŠEŠ ša šilišu
lipipqišd may he be entrusted to the gracious
hands of his god CT 17 22 iii 145f., and passim,
said of qaš; ana šarri dam-gi Agum (from
the gracious king, RN 5R 33 vi 28; īna šilišu ša
dan qu-šarri in the sweet (and) gracious
shadow of the king ABL 652 r. 3 (NA), and
passim, see šilišu; dibbi ammuš SIG,ŠEŠ ša
šarri these friendly words of the kind ABL 604
r. 10 (NA), cf. dababu SIG,ŠEŠ ABL 1217 r. 3
(NA), for further refs., see dababu s. mun. lb;
šimu šābuš šimuš da-me-ēq-tu ... šilšišin īna
pišunu may they (the gods) decree a good and
favorable fate. Boerger Esarh. 27:36; šurrū
dam-ša šiarrāranni may a lucky beginning
begin for me Maqlu VII 171.

7. propitious: šumma maratum ṣalqat da-
am-ga-at if the gall bladder is missing, it is a
good omen YOS 10 31 v 39 (OB ext.); SIG,ŠEŠ
šātu this is favorable (citing an astral omens
ABL 1391:20 (NA), cf. annu la di-iq ABL 363
r. 2 (NA), also SIG,ŠEŠ (in contrast with ŠU SIG,ŠEŠ)
KAR 212 i 50ff. (SB hemer. apod.), SIG,ŠEŠ (in
contrast with BAR unfavorable) CT 20 28 K.
4069 r. 6ff. (SB ext.), SIG,ŠEŠ and ŠA ŠEŠ (in
contrast with BAR) Bab. 4 125 K.139, also CT 31 17
r.(1) 1, and passim in apodotes; note (wr.
KAL and ŠU KAL) STT 73:10ff., cf. (wr.
KAL) CT 40 4:88, (wr.NU.KAL) KAR 203 r.
iv–vi 36; šumma maratum tašararim īšu ana
šarrim da-mi-iq if the gall bladder shows
swells, it is favorable for the king YOS 10 31
iv 11 (OB ext.); šumma šišu šumuši 1 SIG,ŠEŠ
2 SIG,ŠEŠ 3 ḫUL if there is one rubbed spot on the
left side it is favorable, two are favorable,
three are bad TCL 6 5 r. 22 (SB ext.); šitakunu
da-mi-iq-tum ḫōššumma may your sign be
propitious for him YOS 9 35 i 41 (Samsuiluna),
cf. da-mi-iq-tum ittum VAS 10 216:12 (OB lit.);
[šērē] šāmš SIG,ŠEŠ an answer indicated by
auspicious exta PRT 30 r. 9, and passim in
PRT, also SIG,ŠEŠ-ša ŠEŠ-ša šuššušu
its (the extispicy’s) good and bad omens
(referring to šērē) balance each other CT 31
39 ii 24, and passim, see šērē; ittum SIG-
tum ša kalu abrāti a favorable sign for all
mankind Ebeling Handerhebung p. 128:6, and
passim; šunatun šuṣiša da-ma-gā my dreams
are very propitious PBS 7 17:25 (OB ext.),
cf. dam-ga-at šunaša Gilg. V ii 38, MAŠ.GE
SIG,ŠEŠ-ta BMS 12:113, and passim, see šuštû;
ina šini dam-gi-im on a propitious day ARM
1 10 9 r. 9'; KAHAR NU.SIG,ŠEŠ ana aḫḫē tiškiq
may the unpleasant egišrā miss me BMS 12:68;
egišrā SIG,ŠEŠ-ippalka a favorable egišrā will answer
you ABL 76 r. 4 (NA), see egišrā and damqu.

8. effective: ana mēni da-an-qa ana ŠU.
BUR.RU.DA1 da-an-qa ana sinnišši ša šaṭilīt
da-an-qa (if the king asks), “For what is it
effective,” it is effective for averting witch-
craft, it is effective for a woman in labor ABL
1370 r. 16ff. (NA); ŠU.BUR.RU.DA.MEŠ SIG,ŠEŠ
dušiši ginnu we will perform many
effective exorcisms ABL 690 r. 7 (NA), cf. ABL
11:11; ana kiširte hašak šalamta SIG,ŠEŠ (a
certain combination of drugs) is effective
against congestion of the lungs AMT 83,1:14,
and passim in med., cf. ana aḫḫēzi ŠU amurriš-
qāni da-mi-iq effective against aḫḫāzu-
disease, and jaundice KAR 187:12 (med.); [ana]
šaš GAL.KUR.RA SIG (herb) effective for being
well received in the palace STT 93:37’ (series
šummu šiškû), and passim, wr. SIG,ŠEŠ in this
text.

9. canonical: ṭuṭṭāni ... lu 20 lu 30 ... SIG,ŠEŠ aḫḫēti twenty or thirty tablets,
canonical or uncanonical ABL 23:25 (NA), cf.
ABL 453 r. 14 (NA).

damqu s.; good fortune, good luck, kind-
ness; OA, Mari, SB; wr. syll. and SIG,ŠEŠ; cf.
damqu.
**damṣu**

14 21:36 (OA let.); *anākū ina bitika dam-ga-am ul usabšīma* have I not caused good fortune in your family? RA 42 65:24 (Mari let.), cf. *anā[k]u ṣa da-am-qa-aml ana [bi]š[i]a] usabš[ē]u* ibid. 30, and passim in this text; *šumma dams-gāti išrim dam-qa-um-ma ištenedīši* if he loves good things, good luck will always follow him Boissier DA 252 ii 14, see Kraus, ZA 43 98:32 (Sittenkanon), cf. *SIG 3 UŠ.MEŠ-šū* CT 28 29:19 (SB physiogn.); for refs. WR. SIG, or SIG, MEŠ, see *demṣu and damiṣtu*.

**damṣu (damsu)** adj.; humble; OB*; cf. *damšu*.

*re-e da-am-šu-tim* the shepherd of the humble JRAS Cent. Suppl. pl. 7 r. i 10 (lit.). von Soden, ZA 41 168 n. 5.

**damšillu** (Bezold Glossar 108a); see *tamsillu*.

damtu A s.: 1. destruction, 2. (uncert. mg.); OB, Mari.

g[a-.dam](text: .nin) = da-am-tu, ga.dam = na-at-ba-at-tu, ga.dam = ša-ḫur-ru Izi V 153ff.

1. destruction: RIN ... išarna in erset Kiš dam-tam elišu išpuḫ he killed Rim-Sin and inflicted a terrible defeat (lit. heaped destruction[?] upon him) in the territory of Kiš YOS 9 35 iii 1 (Samsuiluna), for a similar context, cf. *bi.rū-tām in asur ālim alšunu išpuḫ* Barton RISA 124 J xxii 26' and L xxv 52' (Rimūš).

2. (uncert. mg.): *la iturruma ona da-am-tim ša bit abīšunu uzunšunu anniš la išak-kamunu la ittanašaḫu* they shall not again think here of the d. (perhaps noble blood) of their family and boast continually (of it) ARM 4 86:38.


Goetze, AnOr 12 185ff.

**damtu B** *(dattu)* s.; figure (of a man); lex.*


Possibly, *da-at-tu* is to be corrected to *ga-at-tu*, and *da-am-tu* to *pa-da-at-tu*.

da’mu *(damu, fem. da’matu)* adj.; dark-colored, dark red; SB; wr.yll. and MUD, DARA 4, also *SIG, SIG in usage c; cf. *da’tumu*.

ku-uk-ku MIL = da-’-mu-um (also - iktetum, eššum, da’tumu) Proto-Diri 45, also Diri I 256; mi.ku[.k]um = ešš[u], iktet[u], da’-mu-, du(?)-ti-um-mu Izi H App. i 1ff.; da-ra DARA = da-’-mu Ee I 210, also SB I 169; *ṣig* DARA = da-’-ma-a-um dark-rooled (wool) Hh. XIX 92.


[...][lu níg eru] am.ša-ag.ŠARRA gis ša sag. [x].gi.it še gub.bar.as : gisir tirgisi u-’-mu da-’-mu ša la apḫ Samaš[...] (let there be ever) all the wicked a dark day without sunshine[...] KAR 128:31 (prayer of Thn.).

**a** said of blood: *šumma nāru kīma MUD da-’-mu ši-MUD ballu* if the river is like dark red blood mixed with red spots (preceding protases: *šumma nāru kīma MUD ši-MUD ballu* ibid. 1f.) CT 39 14:3 (SB Alu); *šumma ina liššišu maḫišma MUD MUD itṭadda* if (the disease) affects his stomach and he repeatedly spits dark red blood Labat TDP 118:20, cf. ibid. 120:32, 114:40f.

**b** said of parts of the body: *šumma mi iqi-šu da-’-mu* if the surface(? of the black spots on his face is dark colored (followed by: is red, black, white) CT 28 27:37 (SB physiogn.); *šumma x k’akkuṭi iššu da-’-mu* if the [...] of his eyeballs is dark (between namru light and šumu red) CT 28 33:12 (SB physiogn.), cf. [...] lišši iššu da-’-mu (between namru and peši) ibid. 7, also *šumma [...] iššu da-i-im* ibid. 4; *šumma šīrat gaqqadīšu KIL.MIN-ma parī DARA* 4 if the hair on his head is ditto and his face is dark Kraus Texte 4c ii 12', also ibid. 3b ii 3; *šumma IGH* šī MI da-mu a-um if his eyes are black and dark CT 41 21:25 (SB Alu excerpt), cf. *šumma paššu DARA* Labat TDP 72:25f.; *šumma sinništu* 74
appě tuléša da'-mu if the tips of the breasts of a (pregnant) woman are dark (preceded by white, yellow and black) KAR 472 ii 10 (SB physiogn.,) dupl. Kraus Texte 11b vii 15°, cf. šumma sinništšu appě tuléša MI da'-mu are black (and dark) KAR 472 ii 11, and dupl. (with MI u da'-mu) Kraus Texte 11b vii 16°; šumma (pinz-dù) da'-mu-tu, mali if he is covered with dark moles BRM 4 23:16, dupl. (with du'-mu-ti) Kraus Texte 38a r. 20.

c) said of a dark red earth used as a dye (fem. pl. only): see Hh. X 401f., in lex. section; im.gün.gün.ru, im.sig, sig = da'-ma-tum (var. da-ma-a-[t]u) Hh. XI 317f.; im.gün.ru = da-ma-[a-tum] = [hur-hu-ra-tum] Hg. A II 146, cf. im.gün.nu = a-[d]a-mat = [hur-hu-ra-tum] Hg. B III 57; Ú ŠIM. BLSIG, SIG (var. ŠIM.KU.01) : Ú ma-ta-tum, da-ma-tum : [hur-hu-ra-[t]u] Uramma III 490f.; ½ MANA IM.SIG, SIG annu.tu maššitu tusalamma sāndu marhaššitu one-half mina of red earth (and other ingredients), also painted (lit. clothed) with red dye AAA 22 pl. 12 iii 53, cf. KAR 298:8 and r. 13. also [IM].SIG, SIG tula[bbaš] AAA 22 pl. 12 iii 58; IM.SIG, SIG šīpu kalū gabā ina šikari šāltā she shall drink in beer red clay, aurichalum, ochre (and) alum KAR 194 r. iv 3; i.DUG. GA ŠIM.HA u IM.SIG, SIG šalplānim lūmāti tu ašlappak I scattered(? under the bricks sweet smelling perfume, aromatics and red earth VAB 4 62 ii 53 (Nabopolassar); see hăpu.

d) said of a flame: summa zu iZI iZI.GAR. <Aša da'-mu if the flame of a fire is dark red CT 39 37 K.7212+ : 12, dupl. ibid. 34:13 (SB Alu), cf. šumma min (= iZI.GAR) da'-im (preceded by BARBAR white, SA red, and followed by SIG yellow) CT 39 35:76.

e) said of wool: see Hh. XIX, in lex. section.

f) said of the light of the sun or moon: see Diri I, Proto-Diri 236, 5R 16, etc., in lex. section; diš šīt Šin eli ša qinā da'-mat if the appearance of the moon is darker than normal ACh Supp. 2 Sin 2 r. 9, for parallel, see du'-mu, cf. šumma MUL.SUDUN ... da'-[i]n] Thompson Rep. 238:2.

g) other occas.: šumma nāru kima mili kajamānumma ina muḫḫušunu umu dara kemēš u'[ḫ]ulu if the river is like the regular high water but dark fluid coagulates(?) on its surface (preceded by mā šalmūtu) CT 39 14:10 (SB Alu).

Meissner BAW 1 46f.

damu m. maso.; 1. blood, 2. bloodshed, slaying, blood money, 3. kin; from OA, OB, on; used in sing. (OB ext., Mari, NB) and pl.; wr. syll. and UŠ, UŠ.EM; of amīr dami, damu in bēl dami, šābik dami.

uš bad = da-mu MSL 2 p. 130 a v 6 (Proto-Ea), also Idu II 245; uš Bad = da-a-mu (followed by šurku) ŠU 11 221; mu-ud uš bad = da-a-mu Ea II 78, also A II:3/11, Recip. Ea F 9°; mu-ud MUD = da-mu A II/6 C 70, also ŠU 11 55; Idu II 55; [uš-u] su = da-mu A II/8 iii 42; sa = da-mu A-Tablet 668.

[gu.ru.un, [u],u.m.u.un, urj, mud, sa, uš = da-mu CT 19 45 K.264:10ff. (list of diseases), cf. uš, mud = da-mu PBS 12 13 r. 11f. (coll.) (list of diseases), also u-nun-[u] = da-mu, ir-rum, gurx (KAGU)., un = da-mu 2R 47 r. 1 54f. (comm., coll.); [KI.un].na = ašar da-a-mi Kagal C 83; ku-ru-un KA.BIN = da-mu Diri V 237, also Proto-Diri 426; ku-ru-un DUG = da-mu, ku-ru-un nu A V/1:128f.; ku-ru-un DUG = da-mu Ea V 33; gi.du.a = ma-ša-šu é [da]-me to wound Nabnitu XXI 41; uzú šá.áš = ir-ri da-a-mi, uzú šá.áš.áš.du = ir-ri šá da-mu mali intestines filled with blood Hh. XV 104a-105; na₄.mud = na₄ da-a-mu bloodstone Hh. XVI iiii 3; num.mud = št-tur-mu = min (= zumbi) [da-mi] “blood fly” Hg. B III iv 11; utul.mud = um-mar da-me = [...] blood soup Hg. B VI 99; uš.šugud dē.dē, uš.šugud ku.ku - da-mu u šer-ku a-la-ku to lose blood and gore CT 19 45 K.264:17f. + ibid. 4 K.207+ (list of diseases); lā.sā.ša.lug[ud].dē.a (var. lā.sā.ša.lugud.al.[d]ē.dē.a) = ša li-ša-šu [da-ma] um-ša-ra-ma-[u] (i-{ki}u) one who is filled with blood and gore (obscure) OB Lu Part 4:15, var. from OB Lu B v 52; [l{i-gi.x.x}].ba = ša ša-na-šu da-ma-ma-li-a whose eyes are bloodshot OB Lu B v 1; nu.nu.nu.nu sa.na.ne : ši-ir-ša da-mu his flesh and blood Ai. III iii 23f.

šur uš.o bi.tūm (var. uš.ne.ne bi.bi.si) : harišu da-ma umtallī (his spear as it rested on the ground) filled the wadi with blood Lugale V 23; uš ku.ku.meš suh.nu.tūm.mu.meš : škiš da-mi la mupperkīšu būnu they (the demons) are incessant drinkers of blood CT 16 14 iv 54f.; šu bi.in.ku.ku.meš mud sur.sur.meš uš.nag.
damu

nag.meš : akib širi mummin da-me šštā ujlāti
eaters of flesh, who cause blood to flow, who drink
(the blood of) the veins CT 16 14 iv 26f.; uzu
uzu. bi.še mud.bi.še u.me.nिउ.मSum : šēra kimā šēšū da-me kimā da-me-šū ināma give
fresh for his flesh, blood for his blood CT 17 6 ii
12ff.; E-ul.maš é Bar ra.zu a mud da.giňx
(OM) (for mud a.giňx) mu.un.šum.en : ina
Eulmaš bi širāštū da-mi kimā mé inānaqū (how
long will) blood be shed like water in Eulmaš, your
sacrosanct temple? 4R 19 No. 3:7ff.; túl.lā
tul.la.gi.bi.dé ur.bā.e.si.si : ina isšē šē na
text (da)-as-su-ú da-me intātal you (Enlil) called
to the pits, they filled with blood (by themselves)
SBH p. 131 r. 7f.; ibi.zu maš.a īgi.〈Bar〉, ra
sa ba.la.ŠēŠu (text .nā) : ināka ša kēnū šippalšu
da-mē inātalit your eyes, which gaze steadfastly,
are shot with blood BRM 4 9:43; giš.tukul.nir.
zu ušumgal ka.bi.tà uš.lK BUSINESS nu.bi.iz.
bi.iz.e dé : kakkabu ušumgalštū ša šutu pintu inu
ta inattuku ź da-mu la šùmatu your weapon is a
dragon from whose mouth venom will not drip,
variant: blood will not dribble 4R 20 No. 3:17.

šĪŠU ḏ da-mi MRS 9 144 RS 17:318+ :23';
〈dašμu-mu〉 = ḏa-šar KBO 1 51 r. 17' (Akk.-Hitt.
voc.); mud = da-šu-šu mud = da-mu mud is
blood, mud is (also) dark AFO 14 pl. 7 i 8 (astral.
comm.), to ina im.diri mud igi-ma ź if blood (or
darkness) appears in a cloud ibid. 10; da-ar = da-
mu (obscure, see darru adj., lit. section) LTBA
2 2:301.

1. blood — a) in gen. — 1’ in lit.: ūš,
ūš.e.ne nam.lū.ūa (giš.gal).lu mu.umu.e.
dé : ina da-me-šu-nu i nībnā amēšāta let us
use fashion mankind from their (the slain gods')
blood KAR 4:26; cf. ina da-me-šu ūbnā amēš
šēta En. el. VI 33; ina šēru šē da-mi-šu
Ninḫursag lībāšu źdānam may DN mix with
his flesh and blood the clay (to create mankind)
CT 6 5 iii 24 (SB lit.); da-mi lūkumma
esentu lūkāšīma I will concentrate blood (in
a body) and create bones En. el. VI 5; attunu
nakrā šaggaštū ša ḥalpu da-mi amēšāta you are
murderous foes covered with blood human blood
AFO 12 pl. 10 ii 9 (inc.); ilmu kimā da-am
,varš. da-mu, da-mi) zumurun šumallu še
(Tiamat) filled their bodies with venom instead of
blood En. el. II 22, and passim in En.
el.; ūl) assūk (for asšuk) šīra ūš uš assū[ō]
I have not bitten the hole, I have not sucked
the blood of the teeth CT 17 50:17
(fable); ana manniya isbūl da-mu lībbīya
for whom was the blood of my heart being shed?
Glag. XI 294; ina NAKU šā pāštu šēšišāna ūš-
šū tataššik akkāša ṣiddāššibu you
slash his (the patient’s) forehead with an
oblibiss (knife), let his blood flow (and) seat
him in a reed hut KAR 184 r.(!) 39; šāmmu
šīšā ša ina lībbī gis.pišan ināddāni a-na
NU ŪŠ.MEŠ-ŠU na ināddāni the oil and honey
that they pour into the container, they pour
in as a representation of theirs (the slain gods')
blood LKA 73:4 (eulic comm.).

2’ in omen texts: ūšmaša immeru ultu
naksu ūš MEŠ-ŠU la usšā if no blood comes
forth after the sheep has been slaughtered
CT 31 32 83–1–18,410:7 (SB behavior of sacrificial
lamb), ūš MEŠ-ŠU la ibaššā ibid. 12, ūš MEŠ-
šū usšāni ibid. 13, obscure: ūš MEŠ kimā GA.AM
uszarrāšu ibid. 9; ūšmaša pit Šāmī śd[a]-ma-am
saššī if the east (at sunrise) is bloodstained
KUB 4 63+ iii 28, 31, 33 (astral.), see Leibovic,
RA 50 18, cf. kimā ša ūš saššī Bab. 7 pl. 17 (=
p. 234) 24f. (astral.); ūšmaša śd inā ašmeš ūš
saššī CT 40 6 K.7615+:15, and dupl. CT 38 16:58
(SB Alu), also ūšmaša śd inā śuššī inā
ušaššī KAR 423 i 11ff. (SB ext.); ūšmaša
martum rēša da-ma-am lapit if the top of the
gall bladder is tinted with blood YOS 10 31 iii
46 (SB ext.), cf. ibid. 52 iv 3, cf. 42 i 14, cf.
[śšumma x-da-ab-šu-am ša da-mi-im KA
martim saššī YOS 10 31 xi 27; śšumma uru-
šum da-ma-am malš if the trachea is full of
blood YOS 10 36 iii 40, śšumma urušuš ūš
ušabbak Boissier Choix 70:4, also śšumma
uš urrāšuš ūš malš if the coals of the intestines
are full of blood ibid. 92:2 (SB ext.); [śšumma]
śšumma kimā šallū ša da-mi[ ] if the excre-
cence looks like a blood vessel RA 38 82:12
(OB ext.); śšumma gaggaru ūš iššī if the
soil oozes blood CT 40 47:21 (SB Alu),
and passim, for other refs. see šdšu A; śšumma
ūš ina māši innāmir if blood is seen in the
country (after oil, milk, ghee) CT 40 46:28 (SB
Alu); [śšumma śšumma nāma ša ina nādēja pani
da-mi-im šakin if, when I pour oil on the
water, it has the appearance of blood (followed
by pani nāptim) CT 3 2:4 (OB oil omen text).

3’ in letters, etc.: 1 alpum ... ikašūšma
ina ušuššu šaplānum šēpišu da-ma-um
damu

isbatma uuzzam ul ile'i one ox has become too heavy, therefore, when he stands, his legs in their lower part start to bleed, and he is unable to stand ARM 2 82:32; PN [PN].isbatma uuzzam ul ile'i one ox has become too heavy, therefore, when he stands, his legs in their lower part start to bleed, and he is unable to stand ARM 2 82:32; PN [PN].

Damu

Damu isbatma uuzzam ul ile'i one ox has become too heavy, therefore, when he stands, his legs in their lower part start to bleed, and he is unable to stand ARM 2 82:32; PN [PN].

Damu

Damu isbatma uuzzam ul ile'i one ox has become too heavy, therefore, when he stands, his legs in their lower part start to bleed, and he is unable to stand ARM 2 82:32; PN [PN].

Damu

Damu isbatma uuzzam ul ile'i one ox has become too heavy, therefore, when he stands, his legs in their lower part start to bleed, and he is unable to stand ARM 2 82:32; PN [PN].

Damu

Damu isbatma uuzzam ul ile'i one ox has become too heavy, therefore, when he stands, his legs in their lower part start to bleed, and he is unable to stand ARM 2 82:32; PN [PN].
damu
guqassu tanakkis ūš.MEŠ-šú pān ziqti tap-
tanaššaš you cut off the head of a lizard, and
with its blood rub the surface of the sting
RA 15 76:18; cf. ūš kàlìt alpi tapaššaš you smear blood from the kidney of a bull (on it)
AMT 74 iii 15, and KAR 204:17; for the blood
of animals used in the pharmacopoeia, cf.
ūš gud blood of an ox CT 14 44 K.4152 ii 24,
KAR 184 obv.(14) (rit.), ūš gizza blood of a
male goat BBR No. 26 iii 20, AMT 35;3:5 and
97;6:11, ūš šā libbi šahī blood from the heart
of a pig AMT 8;1:34, ūš mūš blood of a snake
AMT 33;1:13, and passim, ūš šiḳḳū blood of a
mongoose AMT 34;1:17, ūš ḫulē blood of a
ḫulū-mouse LKU 32;19 (rit.), ūš issur ḫurri
AMT 73;2:5, ūš qadī TLC 6 34 i 6, ūš šir.
BUR MI MUŠEN blood of a black raven
ibid. r.1 7, ūš sudānī CT 40 13:37 (rit.), ūš sum-
Matti AMT 88,4 r. 2, ūš kūrki KAR 182 r.1,
ūš kurṣipti gud MI AMT 12;7:4, ūš NAM.
TAR.MUŠEN(!) CT 4 5:7 (rit.), ūš anduḥallatu
AMT 30;2:17.
3' other occs.: [ū gis. haššur] giš. giš: ū ša-mi ūš parāši drug for stanching blood
CT 14 36 79-7-8, 22 r. 3 (pharm.); allānu ūš
parāši suppository to stop bleeding AMT 53;9
r. 4; ūš sal ana parāši to stanch the blood of
a woman (title of a ritual) BRM 4 20:27; ūš
haridü₃a ina libbi₃a iteskıru (if after a woman
has given birth) her menstruation is obstruct-
ated inside her KAR 195:2; ūš NIG.GIG SAl
[... the unclean blood of a [menstruating]
woman (as medication) AMT 82;2 r. 6;
adī ūš usṣini takār you scrub (the rectum
with your finger) until blood comes out AMT
43;1 i 5, also ibid. 7;4 i 20, cf. adī ūš innammaru
takār you scrub until blood is seen ibid. 25;6 ii 8.
c) referring to blood in murder and war:
bel arnim ša ina [dam]im šitu ballu the
criminal who is stained with this blood ARM
3 18:12; da-mi (var. ūš.meš) tappēšu itlabak
he has shed the blood of his friend ṣurpu II
49; anāku kakkēka ina ūš.meš (vars. da-me,
da-mi) ṭuṭabba I shall dip your weapons in
blood LKA 107:13, vars. from dupl. KAR 71:17
and LKA 106;12 (ogalkurra rit.); uparri’m im
uššāt da-mi-ša šarū itlänu ana puzrāt uṣūbīl
he opened her (Tiamat’s) veins, let the north
wind carry her blood to secret places En. el.
IV 131, cf. šāru da-mi-ša ana puzrāt uḥūl-
luni ibid. 32; šā labbi ṭuṭaku da-mu-šu the
blood of the lion flowed CT 13 34 r. 9 (SB lit.);
nakṭēšu aḥlatip da-me-šu-nu nāra umtalli I
(Istar) slaughtered your enemies and filled
the rivers with their blood Craig ABRT 1 23
ii 23 (NA oracles); d Muḫra rábišu abullišu ina
da-me (var. ūš.meš) eṣṣi u ardati ittadi šu-
bassu DN, the guard at his gate, set up his
residence amidst the blood of men and women
Gössmann Era IV 17; qarrāḏišu li šamqit da-mi-šu-nu ersetam lišqi may (Istar)
strike down his warriors and drench the
earth with their blood CH xiv 10; ersetum
tašši da-am ažlija. O nether world, you have
drunk the blood of my (sacrificial) lambs
Bab. 12 pl. 3:35 (SB Etana); annī umu ša
da-am nišēka umakkaru namē gibēti this is
the day when the blood of your people will
irrigate the fields and meadows Tu.-Epic iii 32;
ūš.meš-šu-nu ḫurri u barātē ša šādi lūšard I
let their blood run down the ravines and
high spots of the mountain AKA 36 i 79 (Tigl.
I), and passim in NA hist.; mugallāšunu ... unappis ūš.meš-[šu]-nu šadū asrup I crushed
their warriors, I dyed the mountain red with
their blood AKA 236 r. 32 (Asn.), cf. ūš.
meš-šu-nu bitālīšunu asrup AKA 313 i 55; I
defeated his soldiers, ūš.meš-šu-nu kima mé
nāri talībit ališunu u wəsardi I let their blood
run down the surroundings of their city as if it
were water IR 31 1v 28 (Šamši-Adad V), cf.
ūš.meš-šu-nu kima mé rāṭi tušāšīt talībit ali
Gössmann Era IV 34; aššu ... la aqqī ūš.meš
guradēšu so that I need not shed the blood of
his warriors TCL 3 123 (Sar.); murrinīqī ... ina da-me-šu-nu gapṣītis isaltû nāriš ša
narkab tāḫuziyya ... da-mu u pirsu riftuku
magarrušu the horses (harnessed to my
chariot) waded in the streams of their blood
as in a river, the wheels of my battle-chariot
were bathed in blood and filth OIP 2 46 vii 6
and 8 (Senn.); ana summēšunu ištattā ūš.meš
u me pāršu in their thirst they slit (the
stomachs of the camels and) drank the blood
and water mixed with filth Streck Asb. 74 ix 37,
cf. itti da-mi-im pāršam uukššīram YOS 10
47:23 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb); ikakkīnī
... da-mi-šu-nu nīqqī let us spill their blood
damu

with our weapons LKA 62:20, see Ebeling, Or. NS 18 35.

d) referring to the exudation of trees: šumma gišimmaru  uğš-su ıllaku  if blood flows from a date palm CT 41 17 K.3757:12 (SB Alu), cf. šumma gišimmara takkisma da-ši ıqqi ibid. 19 K.2851+ r. 12, for dam erini, dam šurmini, dam ganî ūbi resins of cedars, cypress, sweet reed, see erini, šurmini, ganû.

e) color and properties: [šumma l]ibbu da-ma-am dannam mali  if the heart is filled with thick blood YOS 10 42 i 17 (OB ext.), cf. šumma anütem da-ma-am dannam maliut RA 27 149:37 (OB ext.); šumma martum šumel-ša da-ma-am šabulam pašši  if the left side of the gall bladder is smeared with dry blood YOS 10 31 ix 38 (OB ext.), cf. TCL 6 3 r. 10 (SB ext.); šumma martum imittaka da-ma-am bullam pašši  if the right side of the gall bladder is smeared with . . . blood YOS 10 31 ix 30, cf. ibid. 47; [šumma . . .]  uğš t-ši-ma ızzisz  if blood coagulates and stays (in his eye) AMT 10,4:4 and 9, cf. uğš širi  ibid. 5; šumma . . . mēša kina uğš šarpu  if the water (of a well) is as red as blood CT 39 22:6 (SB Alu), cf. ibid. 18:79, 12:35, and passim; šumma nāru mēša kina uğš ıbbal  if a river carries water (looking) like blood ibid. 19:127; šumma nāru kina uğš pelî  if (the water of) a river is like light-colored blood CT 39 14:2, followed by kina uğš da-mu sūma ballu  is mixed with red like dark blood ibid. 3, cf. uğš pelâ isallâ AMT 50,4:17, also uğš pi-tu-tu Labat TDP 150:48; šumma . . . uğš mûd ıltas-nadda  if he spits dark blood Labat TDP 118:20, cf. ibid. 120:32; da-mu-šu kina ılluri sūmu  (if the slaughtered lamb’s blood is red, like an ılluri-berry?) TuL p. 42:7 (SB behavior of sacrificial lamb); for uğš missee adamatu; [kar]jānu uğš.meš-šu  his blood is wine LKA 72 r. 14. (non-pictorial symbolic representation of a god); ıhrāšu ša ta-ša šalî (objects made of) gold from which the (red color of) blood is absent (lit. removed?) (obscure, perhaps as opposed to ıhrāšu (red) gold) EA 22 ii 8 and 15, ibid. i 20, 25, also EA 25 i 27, ii 7 and 9 (list of gifts of Tušratu).

2. bloodshed, slaying, blood money — a) bloodshed, slaying: LUGAL da-me ślapašma kussišu la taqnat the king has committed bloodshed, therefore his throne is blemished CCT 4 30a:13 (OA let.);  u ı[nanna] LUGAL lā šib [a]rûni ša ina [da]-ši-im šētu balluma now the criminals who are polluted with this blood ARM 3 18:12, cf. ša ina uğš.mēš asakku ballu Bauar Ašb. 71:13; dūšunütima da-mi-su-nu tēr kill them and avenge their blood! EA 8:29 (MB); da-mu iššokkanu there will be bloodshed YOS 10 31 xii 44 (OB ext.).

b) blood money: kaspar 1 gīn ša da-me ša ıhrāšim mala PN elqu liqima šēbilam cash and send even the smallest amount (lit. one shekel) of money from the blood money for the servant, whatever PN was paid TCL 14 12:7 (OA let.); da-me-e ša aḫika nikšūd imma da-me-e la ikšudu (they said) “We shall try to get the blood money for your brother” — they did not get any blood money KT Hahn 16:23ff., cf. ibid. 28 (OA let.); x silver mullā ša uğš.mēš  umalšaši they have paid in full as blood money MRS 9 154 RS 17.146:35; a field parcel kūm da-me ib-taqtu they have parcelled off in lieu of blood money ADD 806:3, cf. amtu . . . kūm da-me iddan da-me-imassi ibid. 321:5f.; šunu uğš.mēš ša-šul-lum-〈u〉 they will pay the blood money in full ADD 618 r. 4; uğš.mēš ša reʾ istēn amēlu 2 bilat eri sartušu . . . uğš.mēš-šu ša reʾ l 2 bilat eri ša amēlēti iddanumi his fine as blood money for the shepherds is two talents of copper per person, he will give the blood money for the shepherds—per person two talents of copper for the men ADD 164:5 and r. 4, cf. ku-〈cum〉 ūgš.mēš ša reʾ nasina ibid. obv. 9.

3. kin: da-mu = ma-a-ru CT 18 15 K.206 r. i 25; anāku aḫuka ši-ir-kā u da-mu-kā I am your brother, your flesh and blood Ishchali 31-T–299:4 (unpub. OB let.), cited JCS 8 32 n. 7; cf. Ai., in lex. section; šarru . . . da-mu ša ar-dānišu la umaškar the king will not forsake the kin of his servants ABL 753 r. 5 (NB); mār Nippuri la tuḥaldavya da-am kidinni ikišši Enlil gāšša la talappat do not mistreat a citizen of Nippur, do not dare to touch — God forbid! — a descendant of people of kidinnu status AnSt 6 154:106 (Poor Man of Nippur).
For *damu* as the designation of a color (NA, GUG, US, MES KAR 194 i 5, NA, GUG 5a U8 ibid. r. iv 40), see *sāntu*.

**damu**

1. to suffer from convulsions — a) with parts of the body: *šumma gaggasu i-da-mu* if his head has convulsions (and his right leg contracts so that he cannot stretch it out) Labat TDP 20:26, also ibid. 27; *šumma parāku isšanandu binātušu itarrura u i-da-ma-a* if his face constantly becomes contorted, (and) his hands and legs shake and have convulsions Labat TDP 76:64, cf. *šumma la’u itišu e-da-ma-a* ibid. 226:71; *šumma subasu unakkas u binātušu i-da-ma-a* if he tears his garment to pieces and his arms and legs have convulsions Labat TDP 182:44, cf. *i-da-ma-a* (in broken context) STT 91:67; obscure: *šumma šārat irīšu i-da-mu* Labat TDP 100:8.

b) alone: *šumma tiša za šag-uš ippašumassu u i-da-mu* if he constantly gets short of breath, and he has convulsions Labat TDP 84:39; *šumma kar-ši šu.sī.meš šēpēšu salma i-da-mu* if the lower side (lit. bellies) of his toes are black (and) he has convulsions Labat TDP 144:49; *šumma i-da-mu u dama išiḫḫu* if he has convulsions and coughs up blood Labat TDP 182:39, cf. *šumma i-da-mu īr apin.meš ka* if *šumma i-da-mu* if his mind becomes deranged and he has convulsions Labat TDP 28:83; *šumma ina muṣrišu i-da-mu* if (a man) has convulsions during his sickness Labat TDP 158:22.

In Hittite only, the expression “lord of the blood” refers to the person who has the claim on the blood money, cf. Korosée Staatsverträge 38.

Landsberger, ZA 41 227.

**dāmu**

1. to suffer from convulsions, 2. dummā to cause convulsions; SB; I idammu, II, II/3; cf. dimitū.

1. to suffer from convulsions — a) with parts of the body: *šumma gaggasu i-da-mu* if his head has convulsions (and his right leg contracts so that he cannot stretch it out) Labat TDP 20:26, also ibid. 27; *šumma parāku isšanandu binātušu itarrura u i-da-ma-a* if his face constantly becomes contorted, (and) his hands and legs shake and have convulsions Labat TDP 76:64, cf. *šumma la’u itišu e-da-ma-a* ibid. 226:71; *šumma subasu unakkas u binātušu i-da-ma-a* if he tears his garment to pieces and his arms and legs have convulsions Labat TDP 182:44, cf. *i-da-ma-a* (in broken context) STT 91:67; obscure: *šumma šārat irīšu i-da-mu* Labat TDP 100:8.

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The relation of the verb *dāmu* to *dimitu* is indicated by the parallelism of *dimitu* and *ḥimitu* and the use of *hummu* beside *dummā* in the passages cited sub mng. 2. The *mu* in the form *ud-dam-ma-mu-nin-ni* might represent an attempt to render the waw of the root (cf. pres. idammu), or perhaps the form indicates a variant damāmu. See dāmu.

(von Soden, ZA 43 266.)
danānu

1. dāmu to be giddy, to stagger: u₄, ge₄, ba a₁.d₄u₄, d₄u₄ a gig₄, g₄[ig₄, ga₄]: māšu u urru i-da-am maršiš ñað[q] (var. ul ú-[...]) (the man who has been afflicted by demons) suffers from giddiness day and night and cries bitterly Šrupa VII 35f.

2. du’umu to cause fumbling movements: ši-da-aḫ šanīja iš-bal... līpiša û-da-i-mu ḫāšišija iš-batu ḫišīja uṣāntū (the sorceresses) have taken away the ... of my face, they have made me (lit. my sense of touch) fumble, they have made me hard of hearing, they have weakened my eyesight RA 26 41 r. 9, with dupl. KAR 80 r. 32; see Dirí and Proto-Dirí, in lex. section.

Probably to be connected with the verb damû, describing similar symptoms.

danānu (da’ānu) s.; 1. strength, might, superiority, 2. force, violence, 3. severity (said of cold weather), 4. (a part of the liver) ; 5. [h]u(?)-ju-a-tum, x-te-tum = da-na-nu Prac- nukurti怀抱.; 6. force, violence, 7. severity (said of cold weather), 8. du’umu to cause fumbling movements.

danānu

1. strength, might, superiority — a) physical strength: da’n₄(kal₄) erd₄ da’an(kal₄) sipars ru sipərru ina da-a₄-ni-ša iššabat qaqqaru (anās kul) ina da-a₄-ni-ia aššabat pù ša qall₄ u dan₄-ni strong is the bronze, strong is the copper, the copper in its strength has broken into (lit. seized) the soil, I in my strength have seized the mouth of (both) humble and mighty (incantation to be recited over bronze) KAR 71 r. 13f. (egalkurra rit.); ul [ina da-na₄-ni]-ia ina da-n₄-ni qaššija ina e-[... ] da-na₄-ni dīšša rāšṭiša not by my might, not by the might of my bow, but by the [... ] (and) the might of my goddesses OECT 6 pl. 11 r. 4f. (prayer of Asb.); ina da-na-n₄ u šupṣuq stringify uššiš-ni ma’mma they brought (the colossi) with great toil and trouble (to the palace) OIP 2 105 v 76 (Senn.); ina šumur kakkēja ez-zūl ša Aššur bēlu da-na-na u mētellūla išruku with the fury of my raging weapons, upon which the Lord Aššur has bestowed strength and valor AKA 44 ii 64 (Tigl. I).

b) outstanding power or deeds — 1’ said of kings: da-na-an Aššur ... esiq qiribša I drew the victory of Aššur in relief thereon Borger Esarh. 62 vi 28; salam bunnāniya ēpuš ʾitiša u da(var. dan)-na-ni ina ʾibu luṭur I had my portrait made and inscribed it with my outstanding victories AKA 353 iii 25 (Asm.); ʾāruša ša tanattāšu da-na-a-nu a king whose power is its (own) praise AKA 353 iii 26 (Asm.); ʾitiša u da-na(var. adds a)-ni eli GN aškun I achieved an outstanding victory over GN AKA 352 i 23 (Asm.), cf. KAH 2 84:60 (Adn. II), and passim, also ʾitiša da-na-na u kūšši gāšu Kunitzkon Gebeto 68:9, and passim; ša ana šāri migrīša ... isarrakūš da-na-nu u ʾitiša (Ištar) who grants to the king she loves outstanding victory Borger Esarh. 73 §47 5, cf. (wrt. da-na-a-nitu ibit) 96:12, also kīna jītima lišrušuš da-na-nu u ʾitiša Streck Aab. 90 x 115, ʾitiša da-na-nu [a]na šār šārānī ... lu tašrub[r] ABL 1080:7 (NA); ʾārīša ikkūš da-na-nu ikkāma yours is kingship, yours also is power 4R 61 v 22 (NA oracles); ʾālimi ... ša kūššita u da-na-na ana šiqqija isrrakānī the gods who granted me as my lot power and full dominion AKA 33 i 47 (Tigl. I), cf. da-na-an kūššitija šutūru the strength of my exceeding might TCL 3 153 (Šar.), cf. ibid. 60, and passim in NA hist.

2’ said of gods: idūšši ʾellūtum nārbi’ām da-na-nām (He (AŠ) gave her manliness, great stature (and) strength VAS 10 214 iv 4 (OB Agūṣa); da-na-an-ka i nuṣammer let us sing of your might JRA S Cent. Supp. pl. 6 i 4 (OB lit.); [... ]-a da-na-ni-ka ušarālu ilūtki they [... ] your (fem.) might, they exalt your godhead Craig ABRT 2 21 r. 11; miššu da-na-nu garrādāšika what has become of your great valor? (addressing Enkidu) Gilg. Y. 145; ša da-na-nim šukillu who is perfect in strength (said of Lugalmaradda) CT 36 23 ii 17 (Nbn.), cf. SBH p. 28, in lex. section.
2. force, violence: ulti PN imātu PN egla šudūtu ina da-na-ni ikim after PN died, PN seized this field by force BBS. No. 3 iv 14 (MB); ulti ki da-a-ni batulatu ištālamu umma-an-zī-e3-si (if) a man seizes a young girl by force andrapes her KAV 1 viii 20 (Abs. Code § 55), cf. ki da-na-ni-im-ma [...] KBo 1 10:46 (let.); PN elippija ana da-a-ni uḥtappi PN has maliciously destroyed my boat MRS 9 119 RS 17.133:12; ša ina šurji išārīgu lu ina da-na-ni ekkimu whoever steals (this tablet) or seizes (it) by means of force KAR 203 r. i-iii 34 (colophon), cf. [ša] ... ina dan (text š-) [na]-ni ekkim[u] KAR 386 r. 49; [šu] ina da-na-na lu ina nīk[si] whether (the enemy will conquer the city GN) by assault (lit. force) or through a breach PRT 9:6, cf. Knudtzon Gebete 1:6; ša ana šipiši u da-na-ni itka[u]mana who trusted in force and violence AKA 119:16 (Tigl.) I, and passim in NA royal; ina šipiši da-na-ni ana GN ēru with force and violence I entered GN KAR 2 84:57 (Adn. II); bīrūt ša RN ... ana Na‘irī usšaššišīni ša Arumina ina da-na-ni ekimmu the fortresses which RN had manned against GN but that the Arameans had taken by force AKA 239 r. 44 (Assm.), cf. KAH 2 84:53 (Adn. II), and passim in NA royal, also a-na da-na-ni ... aššula LKA 64:11 (NA lit.); the cities ša ina tarši abiša Elamā ekimu da-na-niš which the Elamites seized by force during the time of my father OIP 2 39 iv 57 (Senn.); bīrūt ša u biti amēlu mimmu tapppēšu ul ekim ina da-na-[ni] in no city or house did any man take any belongings of his neighbor by force 1. §a Arumu ina da-na-ni-im-ma ... no d. KUB 4 72 r. 6 (liver model), cf. SUMMA KAL-NIT GAR PRT 21 r. 14, and passim; KAL GAR šulu ina iṣu BE 14 4:4 (MB

3. severity (said of cold weather): da-na-an erįjāti the severity of the cold ACh Adad 10:13, also ACh Supp. 2 103c:8, see dūnu; da-na-an MUN.AN NA ekimmu ul Sī-Sā there will be severe cold that year, the harvest will not prosper CT 28 37 K.798:3 (SB Iṣbū).

4. (a part of the liver, in ext.): šumma da-na-nam iṣu if (the liver) has a d. RA 38 80:9 (OB), cf. da-na-nam iṣu RA 41 50:19, YOS 10 7:24, 8:5 (all OB reports), also KAL TUK 80:9 (OB), cf. šumma KAL nabalkut if the d. lies upside down RA 38 80:10, (OB), cf. šumma KAL nabalkut CT 20 45 ii 34 (SB), and passim, also da-na-an ummibalkitma KAL.KAL iṣu YOS 10 21:1 (OB dānānu omens), cf. Suspār 8 MUKI da-na-nu-um ibid. subscript; šumma ina amūtim kakum iṣu warkal tākūlim ana da-na-nim iṣu if on the liver a mark faces from the rear of the tākūlim towards the d. YOS 10 ii 7 30 (OB), for various appearances of the d., see RA 38 80f. (OB), YOS 10 21 (OB), CT 20 45 ii 30-34 (SB excerpt), and šumma KAL šiṭi i-[...] šalṭūšu nabalkut KUB 4 74 r. (liver model), dupl. Boissier DA 6:4; see Nougayrol, RA 40 66f.; šumma šīru u tākūlu išālu man-suzzu padānu šalu u māš kakku inmika if the exta and the stomach are perfect, (and) the “station,” “path,” d., šulu (and) māš signs are at your (the bārū’s) right BBR No. 1-20:37, also ibid. 114, (Cf. padānu man-suzzu KAL.DUG.GA KAL šulu u padānu imittī marti CT 28 46:5, šumma amūtu nabalkutma man-suzzu padānu KAL u šulu ana šumēlu suḫhušu TCL 6 1:38, and passim, mentioned together with man-suzzu, padānu and šulu; šumma KAL NU GAR ma if there is no d. KUB 4 72 r. 6 (liver model), cf. šumma KAL NU GAR PRT 21 r. 14, and passim; KAL GAR šulu iṣu BE 14 4:4 (MB

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danānu

1. to become strong — a) in gen.: enšāti
id-ni-nu-ma anāku ēniš the weak have become strong, but I have become weak

— 2 80 r. 61 (SB rel.), cf. šunu linišuma anāku lu-ud-nin Maqlu II 96; biništu li-id-ni-in may her form become strong VAS 10 214 r. 9 (OB Agšuša); avelum i-da-an-ni-in the man will become strong PBS 1/2 99 ii 4 (OB smoke omens), cf. YOS 10 47:83 (OB ext.); šarum ukaššadušuma ina paššu i-da-an-ni-in they (the people) will oust the king (from the city) but he will become strong in his outlying territories YOS 10 31 viii 17 (OB ext.).

LUGAL NIM.MA ki ik窟bituma i-da-an-ni-ma the king of Elam will become important and strong (and conquer the entire world) ACh ṗstar 1:11; šarru i-da-an-ni-in-ma GABA.RI ul išastā the king will become strong and have no rival BRM 4 155.6, and passim, cf. šarru KAL-ma [a]jābi bītu innaššu KAR 432 i 28 (SB ext.), LUGAL i-da-an-ni CT 39 11:54, and passim, LUGAL KAL.MES-ma CT 38 32 80–7–19, 60:7 (SB Izbu), rubā KAL-in CT 27 48:10, LUGAL KALA.GA ibid. 21, and passim in Izbu; rubā i-da-an-ni-ma KUR-SU uššēšer the prince will become strong and lead his country Aright KAR 423 ii 71 (SB ext.); ummān šarru i-da-an-ni-ma GABA.RI NU TUK-ŠI the king’s army will become strong and will have no rival CT 20 39:9; mušu irappā ša[niš] i-da-an-ni-ma the country will become large or, also, it will become strong CT 30 19 r. i 5 (SB ext.), cf. māt rubē irappā i-da-an-ni CT 27 49 K.4031 r. 5 (SB Izbu); bēšu i-da-an-ni its (the sheep’s) owner will become strong CT 27 48:15 (SB Izbu); lama kūšum id-ni-nu-ū before the cold weather has grown severe CCT 4 29a:11 (OA let.), cf. kīna kūnu i-di-i-ni ABL 112 r. 12 (NA); šat-šu(?) annītu mē id-da-an-nu ina māḫḫu igārī ŠEzdā ēšēli this year, the water was high (lit. strong), it rose up to the wall of ŠEzdā ABL 1214:12 (NA); gišu daddaru u gišāte elišun id-nin-ma thorny shrubs and brute grew thick on them (the paths) Iraq 16 192:54 (Sar.), GAN.BA i-da-an-ni-fi išannī the market will be strong, variant: will change ACh Šamaš 10:90; birat dūr nakri i-da-an-ni the enemy fortress will become strong KAR 428 r. 50 (SB ext.), cf. tarbašātu i-da-an-ni his fold will become prosperous (lit. strong) CT 27 46:4 (SB Izbu); šumma erištum ŠUHUŚ-

2. dunnunu to strengthen, to reinforce, to make valid, to bequeath, 3. II/2 to deliver promptly, to be called upon, to bequeath, 4. II/2 (with reduplicated final radical) to become of even thickness, to contend for superiority; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and KAL(.GA); I idnin—idannin—
danin, Ass. inf. da’ānu, I/2, II Ass. tada’an, imp. da’in, II/2, II/3; cf. da’ānattu, dunnunu s., dennuna, dunnuniš, dunnunu, madnanu, dannunu, danniš, dannišama, dannu adj., dannitu, dunnu A s., dunnuna, dununuš, dunnunu, madnunu, šudnunu adj., tadnintu.

du-udu1 = du-udu(!)-nu 1du II 234; [o] dužu1 du-udu1 = du-um-um-um MSL 2 133 viii 46 (Proto-Ea); [in.kal] = [u-da-an-ni-ni],[in.kal.oš] = [u-da-an-ni-ni-nu],[in.kal.e] = [u-da-an-ni-na-on],[in.kal.e ne] = [u-da-an-ni-ni] Ai I iii 8, 10, 12, 14.

egir ra nī in.kala.ge : arkasu u-da-an-ni in he has been strengthened (Šum. will be strengthened) his assets Ai VI ii 52, cf. egir.bi nig.kala.ga : arkasu u-da-an-ni in his 12, 65; um.me.ga.13.a.ni šē mu.3.kam ša.ba1, sa ba tāg, ba.bi in na, ni.lib.kala : ana mušenētisē 3 šomīte ipra piškas tam luḫuḫa u-da-an-ni in for three years he has punctually delivered to his (the child’s) wet nurse provisions, oil and clothing Ai III iii 50; [nig]. sig.ga.bi kala.ga šē.fāml : enšāsū lu u-da-an-ni in I reinforced its (the wall’s) weak parts 5R 62 No. 2:57 Šamaš-šum-ukin.

LUGAL ana mu-ti: k : ana eľ-li : da-na-nu 2R 47 K.4387 i 11 (comm. to astrol omens); x × 12-regšē : ma-ra-rum ša da-na-ni to be bitter (in the sense) of to be strong Izbu Comm. 213, comm. to rubā kakkušu eli kakku māt nakrišu ša.kšē, maššē the weapons of the prince will be more “bitter” than the weapons of his enemy country ibid. 212 (= CT 27 22:19), cf. ni-im ša = ma-ra-rum ša da-na-[nu] to be bitter A VIII/16 (comm.).

tu-da-an-ni 5R 45 K.253 iv 59 (gramm.).

1. to become strong — a) in gen.: enšāti
id-ni-nu-ma anāku ēniš the weak have become strong, but I have become weak

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**danānu**

sō i-dan-nin ikabbirma if the base of the erištu-mark is strong and thick Boissier DA 11 i 10 (SB ext.); [ummaš]num ašar illaku zittam ikkalam panšu i-da-ni-nu-ū wherever the army goes, it will take booty (lit. profit) for me, it will become proud? (lit. its face will become hard) YOS 10 39:8 (OB ext.); PN i-d-ni-nam umnami PN spoke the following energetically(?) ARM 6 71 r. 6; ša'ālu ina ekalli i-dan-nin there will be severe questioning(?) in the palace ACh Supp. 2 Sin 23a:46; adī ša PN a-da-ni-in-ma ša šalāhim ašallā-ham (mg. obscure) BIN 4 70:23 (OA let.); Gīš šinni i-da-«da»-an-ni-in (obscure) ARM I 29:15, also i-li KUR i-dan-nin CT 38 20:20 (SB Alu).

b) to become stronger, to be too much with ana, eli, ina muḫḫi — 1' with ana: ana tāmerātī id-ni-nu in-gi-ru ugarū (the water) became too much for the reservoirs (and) inundated the fields CT 15 34:31 (SB fable).

2' with eli: LŪ.GAL MEŠ-ia qirtab tāhāsi LŪ.KUR elišun id-ni-ni-na ul iliḫu muḫḫrūšu as for our officers, the onslaught of the enemy in battle became too strong for them, and they could not withstand him OIP 2 50:22 (Senn.); mātu eli šarri i-dan-nin-ma šarra zi [...] the country will be stronger than the king and drive out the king CT 27 32 K.3865 r. 6 (SB Izb); eli emūqija ummān nakri a-dan-nin-ma ina kakki nakra asakkapumma ina manzāši uzzaz I will be stronger than the king of the army of the enemy and will overthrow him in battle and occupy his (political) position CT 20 12 K.9213 i 12, restored from dupl. ibid. pl. 10 K.3854:10 (SB ext.);

LŪ.BI DAM-su elišu i-dan-ni-nu that man's wife will be stronger than he TCL 6 14 r. 11 (astrol.).

3' with ina muḫḫi: dullu ina muḫḫišu id-di-ni-ni the work has become too much for us YOS 3 188:7 (NB let.); dullu aganmi ina muḫḫija u ina muḫḫi PN i-din(l)-ni-ni YOS 3 11:6 (NB let.); jānumma mišitu uškitu ina muḫḫikumma ta-dan-nin otherwise the outstanding deficit will be too much for you (pl.) CT 22 112:20 (NB let.); note: amelu šutitu murṣu la tebd isbassu i-dan-nin-su an incurable disease has seized that man and is overwhelming him CT 23 46 iii 29 (SB med.).

**danānu**

danānu to strengthen, to increase, to reinforce, to make valid, to speak severely, to deliver promptly, to bequeath — a) to strengthen, to increase: šarru māssu wrapa paš ulu u-dan-na-an the king will expand his country or make it strong(er) CT 30 15:8 (SB ext.), cf. (said of the enemy king) ibid. 9; u-dan-na-nu šalltu ša muḫḫuršu an[nu] they raise to power (lit. strengthen) the proud man who is full of sins ZA 43 65:273 (Theodicy), cf. u-dan-ni-na-an-ni jāši (in broken context) Gilg. VII iv 20; u-dan-ni-na-emūqija they have increased my strength OECT 6 pl. 11:18 (prayer of Assb.);


b) to reinforce — 1' buildings: šumma igārum igāmna bābuṭum ana bēl igārī uṣešīma igārūšu la u-dan-nin-ma ilām igārum impitma if a wall bulges out and the precinct has given warning to the owner of the wall but he does not reinforce his wall and the wall caves in Goetze LE § 58:26 (Ešnumma Code);

iṭimmūn ša ina kasap ramašši igārum šuṭati u-dan-na-an that builder shall reinforce that wall at his own expense CH § 233:3, cf. ibid. § 229:68, also aššum bit iṣušu la u-dan-ni-nu-na imqitu ibid. § 232:88, and passim in CH; ša bit agurrim šuṭati inūma iltubbiru la u-da-an-na-nu šu he who does not reinforce this temple of baked bricks when it becomes old RA 11 92 ii 2 (Kudur-Mabuk); šābam aṣšiṣṭaṣušu iṣakkumma [piṭam] ša GN u-da-an-na-nu they shall station their con-
be on watch duty and must reinforce the side of the canal GN YOS 2 130:4 (OB leg.), kār GN [ū]-da-an-na-nu-m[a] LIH 88:17 (let. of Abi-saḫu); iz.zi in.na.ab.kāl.ta.gi.dē he has to strengthen the wall (of the rented house) PBS 8/1 102 v 8f. (OB); ūr.bi i.gā apīn.bi i.ka[la] he has to put on a roof and strengthen the foundation and (so) reinforce the structure OIP 2 96:77, cf. elī ša ūmē panī ū-dan-nin amaḫḫēmu ibid. 58:24 (Senn.), uššušu ū-dī-ni-in KAH 2 34:26 (Anôn. I), ū-dan-ni-na kirḫēšu Lie Sar. 58:404, cf. [ad-ma-na-ša-šu du-un-nu-nim ašte’ema I sought to strengthen its dwelling(?)) 58 35:38 (Cyr.); adī kalū ū-dan-na-nu until I have reinforced the reservoir PBS 1/2 33:9; mannaa ina muḫḫi nārušu maṣṣarim līṣṣur u nārašu [li-da]-nīn everyone on his (section of) the canal has to be on watch duty and must reinforce the canal TEL 9 109:17 (NB let.), cf. ẖarrātītu-nu ū-dan-nin ki šupuk šaddi OIP 2 115 vii 39 (Senn.); mišaḫ ša ina musalānatum ša Nār-dīSin ša ikkāṣšīdannānu ṣuppattān u nu-da-na-nu ša la i-bat-taq. we shall make very strong the section of the dike of the Sin Canal which pertains to us so that no break will occur BE 9 55:17 (NB).

Troops, guards, fortifications, etc.: e’dī maṣṣa[rtakā] ana maṣṣarātīt[akā] la teggi maṣṣarātuka lu du-un-nu-n[a] inspect your watch, do not neglect your duties, your watch should be reinforced VAŠ 16 107:8; cf. ibid. 20:11, and YOS 2 90:9 (all OB letters), cf. LU.MEŠ maṣṣarūšu du-un-ni-[n-na]-ma ARM 1 12:20, and passim in Mari; ana mēlīq girrija ū-dan-ni-na maṣṣaratu he reinforced the guard against the advance of my army Lie Sar. 44:278, e te-ga-a dun-ni-na ma-par-tūš do not be careless, keep close watch on

him! OIP 2 50:20 (Senn.); Bāḥilam ū-da-an-ni-in ḫursāniš maṣṣarī Esagila ū-da-an-nil-in ma I made the city of Babylon as strong as a mountain, I put Esagila under a stricter guard VAB 4 120 iii 32f. (Nbk.), cf. ibid. 134 vi 54, and passim in NB hist.; asšu du-[un]-nu maṣṣarī on account of the better protection there (he left his wife and child in Sardis) BHT pl. 18 r. 10 (NB chron.), cf. maṣṣarī Nīg. GA-šū ū-da-[n-ni-n] he increased the guard over his possessions ZA 43 13:4 (SB lit.); dNE.DU₅ NI.DU₆.GAL ša eṛṣṭim maṣṣartātu li-dan-ni-nil let DN, the chief gatekeeper of the nether world, be well on guard BMS 53 r. 21 (SB rel.); elī ilī kamāti šibittašu ū-da-an-nil-ma he (Mar-duk) kept the captive gods under strong guard En. el. IV 127, cf. šēgūru ud(var.) ū-da-nil-ma-ni-na šumēlu u imma En. el. V 10; I sikkat ḫurāṣī ... mu-dan(text -un)-ni-na-ot rikīs ekurri one gold peg to hold secure the closure of the temple TEL 3 374 (Sar.); GN āl dānuṭātu dunnāsu ū-da-nil-nil-ma I increased the defenses of GN, his stronghold Borger Esarh. 53 iii 81, and passim in NA hist., cf. GN u GN₂ li-[d]-a-an-nil-nu ARM 2 3:10; also alānišunu ū-da-nil-nil-nu ABL 542:24 (NB).

c) to increase (in hendiadys): alānišunu uššibisušu bītu maṭaṭu urūši ū-da-nil-nil (var. -ni) elišunu aššu with them in the cities, I imposed increased taxes on them (and placed) urūšu-officials (over them) AKA 328 ii 90 (Asn.), cf. ibid. 227 r. 1; bītu u tūmara ū-da-nil-nil elišunu uktin I increased imposed tax and tributes upon them KAH 2 84:93 (Anôn. II), cf. ibid. 90; ina muḫḫi idīšu iššakānu idē[l]šu ū-da-nil-nil-ма irdaš bišušu he (Etana) placed his arms upon his (the eagle’s) wings, he leaned his weight heavily (upon him) Bab. 12 pl. 10:17 (Etana); mi-[r]i-[k]-riš-tašī ša-šu ū-da-an-nil-in I rebuilt this postern more solidly ARM 2 88:22.

**danānu**

e) to speak severely — 1° with šiptu, awa-tu, etc.: šipškama du-ni-in-šu-nu-ši-im reprimand them severely ARM 1 6:14; šipš šāmē u े reọtum u-dan-na-an I will hold severe judgment over heaven and earth Gössmann Era I 181; awatam mādiš ū-da-an-ni-in I have stressed the importance of the matter ARM 2 35:22; šupšarm li-da(l)-ni-na-šum-ma let him write to him in severe terms TCL 17 40:26 (OB let.); niše Aššūr eliš u šaplāš ittišu usšilma ū-dan-na-nu tamētu őlānī usšam-girmā (when the rebel) persuaded the Assyrians to support him, gave them assurances under oath (and) made (all) the cities obey him 1R 29 i 43 (Šamṣi-Adad V); ana da-ni-ka šarru ki ū-dan-an-in since the king has severely (to me) for your sake CT 22 160:23 (NB let.).

2° in hendiadys: esir du-un-ni-〈in〉 panī rištima press (this matter) hard, exert yourself! TCL 18 124:21 (OB let.); 3 mētim gā[bam] ... luwašir lu-da-an-ni-in ū-nu-nu-ti-ma let me give strict orders to 300 soldiers ARM 2 39:11; bēši li-da-an-ni-in ma an-a PN lišpur let my lord write to PN in strong terms Bottéro Problème des Ḥabiru p. 21 No. 25 (Mari), cf. ašpur ū-da-an-ni-in ARM 2 55:9, 11 and 20, also ana PN u PN₂ ū-da-an-ni-nam-ma aštaram TCL 7 19:15, cf. ibid. 36:18 (OB); [rigimššu ū-dan-in-nil ma őšma őšējš] ēzziš eliša ēšassi he shouts at me with fierce roaring, angrily, like a raging storm, ZA 43 17:55 (SB lit.).

f) to deliver promptly (OB, in Sum. contexts only): cf. Ai. III, in lex. section; PN ū PN₃ PN₃ ad.dā.ne.ne.ra in.na.ab.kal.la.ge.ne ibila lu nu.una.ab.kal.la.ge.nim.ibila.ni.ta ba.ra,e,dē PN and PN will deliver promptly to PN₃, their father (barley, oil and clothing every year), the heir who does not deliver it promptly forfeits his status as heir BE 6/2 28:25f., also ibid. 48:30f., PBS 8/1 16:22f., PBS 8/2 116 case 9 and 12, 153:21, OECT 8 20:20, RA 26 106:22 and 32 (all OB, from Nippur).

g) to bequeath: see Ai. VI, in lex. section.

h) other oeces.: ē abišu ū-da-na-nu i-ṣa-[am] I shall build for myself the house which his father will strengthen YOS 10 62:21 (OB oil omen), opposite: ē abišu uhallag ū-epeš šām ibid. 24; pušuri ša tu-dan-nin kишš liš bišši [...]; loosen the band of your heart which you have tied strongly KAR 45 r. i 23; šapšlš šarratu ū-da-an-ni-na gāqārša beneath it I made solid ground in this locality En. e. V 131; 6 má šāl 30 (OB) TA ana PN biddin PN₃ šipši li-da-ni-in let him give six boats of thirty gur capacity each to PN, let PN₂, ... BNN 8 151:10 (OAkk. let.); ana kurummat bīm tim inā mu-ū[ī-x] qātam li-da-an-ni-nu (in broken context) VAS 7 197:30 (OB let.).

3. II/2 to become stronger: tu-ul-da-an-na-an-na nakirka tasakṣap you will become stronger and overthrow your enemy Boissier DA 7:19, also KAR 423 ii 28 (both SB ext.); šašummatu ud-da-an-in the glare became stronger KUB 4 12 r. 15 (Gilg.); for the mng. “to contend for superiority,” see KAR 423 i 61 and 428:24, sub mng. 4b.

4. II/2 (with reduplicated final radical) to become of even thickness, to contend for superiority — a) to become of even thickness (OB only): kaskasum iimmat ana ḡerēbu nim paššiš li-da-na-an-ni-in šūmēlām šu[pqrq]id let the sternum bend up inward and bo of equal thickness at the right and bend backward at the left HSM 7494:29 (unpub., OB ext. prayer, cited Goetze, JCS 11 103), also ibid. 87.

dandannu

*adj.*; almighty; SB, NB; cf. *dannānu*.

kal.kal.la : *dan-dan-nu* (in broken context) K.5028:1f. (unpub., SB lit.).

[a) said of gods: *dInnurta gešru dan-dan ilāni* Innurta, the strong one, mightiest of the gods ADD 641:5, cf. *ša d*Innurta *dan-dan ilī ... anāku* Lenormant Choix 27:3 (= Coll. de Clercq No. 253); *lībbī kaškaši dan-dan-ni kāmē limnāti ... unīḫ* he appeased the heart of the strong and mighty who puts the wicked into fetters ZA 43 17:57 (SB lit.);

d*Nergal dan-nu-dan-nu kaškaši ilāni* VAS 6 61:22 (NB), cf. TCL 12 13:17 and RT 36 189:17 (NB), *dan-nu-dan-nu qitrudu bel abārī* (said of Nergal) BMS 46 16:16 (SB), and passim in lit. and hist., see Tallqvist Götterpitheta p. 83.

[b) said of kings: *ekal Rī šarru rubā šar kiššati šar Aššur dan-nu-dan-nu et kal malkī* palace of Sennacherib the great king, king of the universe, king of Assyria, the almighty, ruler of all princes OIP 2 127 f 3 (Sonn.); *dannāku dan-nu-na-[ku] etellāku šitrabāku gešrāku* I am powerful, I am almighty, I am lordly, I am glorious, I am strong Borger Esarh. 98 r. 19, cf. KAH 2 84:14 (Adn. II), also *rubā dan-dan-nu* the almighty prince Borger Esarh. 96:23.

**danništu** (Bezold Glossar 105a); to be read *gal-da-ni-be* ABL 114 r. 1, etc.; see galtenantu.

**dannatu**

The conjecture as to the meaning of this administrative term is based solely on the context.

danna adv.; hardly, with difficulty; OB, Mari*; all occs. with *ina*; cf. *dannānu*.

[a) uncontracted: *ina da-an-na lū.Mēš Turukā [māšal] ud.5.KAM ina káprim šāti [ilgā] the Turukeans could hardly have taken food even for five days in this village ARM 4 24:15; (twelve men are not enough) *i-na da-an-na 14 lū.Mēš ana 1 giš.aṭin kašdu* even 14 men are hardly enough for one plow RA 42 73:9 (Mari let.).

[b) contracted to *iddanna*: *[ina][n]na id-da-an-na ina ud.3.KAM [mīšīl] mū imaqqatu* now the water will hardly fall in three days [to half its height] ARM 3 29:18; *ina taši-māšīja ina ud.5.KAM immerālim ina baqāmim* [ušallānu: *ida]-da-an-na [ina *ud]*10.10.KAM uλumā ud.12.KAM ušallām ina šāmē u ina lu a-wili ba[ighet]i according to my estimates, one could finish the plucking of the sheep in five days, (but) I will hardly finish it in ten or twelve days because of the rains and the lack of pluckers ARM 2 140:15; 1 šu-ši *u*. *ūdu žīla ša ūlim ... ana Sīlā,Nīta bārim i-da-an-na kašda* the sixty ewes of the city hardly suffice (even) to provide the diviner with one lamb (for extispicy) TCL 18 125:19.

Dossin, ARMT 5 p. 129.

**dannatanu** (Bezold Glossar 108b); see *dannatu* mg. 2.

dannatu s. fem.; 1. famine, distress, hard times, 2. fortress, fortified place, 3. ground, terrain, bottom of a foundation pit, 4. cold weather, 5. (a part of the lungs), 6. (a mark on the exta predicting distress), 7. (part of the construction of a window), 8. valid tablet; from OA, OB on; wr. syll. and kl. kal, sal.kala.ga (nam.kala.ga CT 38 13:90); cf. *dannānu*.

1. famine, distress, hard times — a) famine

    a) referring to actual famines: ist[u

    tāššānī da-nu-tum [x-x]-tum ina ālim uša še'am 1 šila tišibam since you have left there has been famine and [... in the city, you did not leave me so much as one seah of barley CCT 3 37a:5 (OA); bitum ša šaluḫu biti da-an-natu the house where I am confined is a place of famine CT 2 19:8 (OB ext.); ina biti da-an-natu la amāl[ti] ibid. 37; ina KI.

    KAL u īšuḫāḫu ša RN ... satuṭuḫu šuṭuḫ ʾiš parismu during the severe famine in the period of RN these regular offerings were discontinued BBST. No. 36 i 24 (NB); sungu u danna-a-tu ina mātī [... nisṭ ina lā mākalē [...] imātū (the town was besieged) there was a severe famine in the country, so that the people died for lack of food JTIV 26 175:19, see Oppenheim, Iraq 17 77, cf. [sun]gu u danna-tu ina mātī ištākinma BM 77216, cited ibid. n. 26, also FSBA 10 pl. 6:62 (all NB).

    b) peril, hard times — 1’ in omen texts: eḫipāṭika ina da-an-natu uṣṣī your ships will escape from peril YOS 10 25:29 (OB ext.), cf. ina da-an-natu ul uṣṣī ibid. 39; ummaḫku ina KI.KAL šātuḫi uṣṣī your army will escape from the difficulties which befall it TCL 6 3:16 (SB ext.), cf. ina šērim ina da-natu šarrum uṣṣī YOS 10 31 iv 16 (OB ext.), also šar mātī ina KI.KAL uṣṣī KAR 25 i 46 (SB Alu), amēlu šu ina KI.KAL uṣṣī / ul uṣṣī CT 39 36:84f. (SB Alu), bēl eqšī ina KI.KAL-šū uṣṣī ibid. 6 K.9665:7, and passim; šarrum da-natu-is-šābuḫ-bat YOS 10 36 iv 20 (OB ext.);

    ana ummaḫku ša ina KI.KAL ūdāt na-piš DINGIR DUG.GA šu-šu for your army, which has fallen into trouble, a sweet smell of the god will come forth TCL 6 3 r. 38; aššum ina puridim u da-na-tum uṣṣī the man will escape from difficulty and hardship CT 3 3 r. 3 (OB oil omens), cf. amēlu šu ina PAP.HAL u KI.KAL uṣṣī CT 38 34:26, Kraus Texte 44:8, also ina PAP.HAL u SAL.KALA.GA uṣṣīna KAR 382:13, and passim; [amēlu] šuṭuḫ ina KI.KAL. GA uṣṣī (parallel: ina kišiš, ina ārni uṣṣī ibid. 3 and 7) AMT 87,3 i 5; dan-na-tu DUG-su distress will leave him CT 40 10 i 10 (SB Alu), cf. CT 39 49 r. 31; aššum ina ummaḫku da-na-natu impur the vanguard of the army will experience hardship YOS 10 42 ii 37 (OB ext.), cf. mātū KI.KAL imman CT 28 1 K.6790+:12 (SB Izbu), UD.21.KAM SAL.KALA.GA inmarrama šalṭuḫ he will have a bad time for 21 days but will get well Labat TDP 230:116, and passim in TDP, cf. marṣu šuṭuḫ šalṭuḫ ša SAL.KALA.GA šabbassu ibid. 2:10; ina puṣiqi u KI.KAL ramaṣšu šl he will drag himself through distress and hardship Kraus Texte 3b iii 35, restored from ibid. 4c iii 25’, cf. KI.KAL ramaṣšu šl ibid. 3b ii 14.

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2' in lit.: $\text{etterat ina PAP.}\text{HAL u SAL.KALA.}
\text{GA (Bêlet-ili) who saves from distress and hardship BMS 9:35, cf. ina PAP.}\text{HAL u SAL.}
\text{KALA.GA šēziḫu[imni]} BMS 31:6, and passim; [ša ina PAP.}\text{HAL u KI.KAL uššašiq qaṭiša šati} take my hand (the hand of me) who suffer in distress and hardship OECT 6 pl. 13 r. 12, cf. ina dan-na-ti gaššu šabatma PBS 13 68:10 (MB let.); also ina da-an-na-tim išabz-bal qašni IM 52615 r. 3 (OB lit.); ina kār mātū kalāt ellippa ina kār dan-na-ti kalāt makkruru the ship was held in the harbor of death, the barge was held in the harbor of hardship KAR 196 r. i 59, contrast: ana kār šülma ... ana kār balāti ibid. ii 51.

2. fortress, fortified place — a) in gen.: kaprum ašār še'um šē šapku uš da-an-na-tum the village where this barley is stored is not fortified ARM 2 52:9; [bēšū dan-na-ti-šu liši[l] let my lord hold his fortress ARM 2 44:28; alūnum dan-na-tu la dan-na-at (if it is said before the king concerning the city) "The city is a fortified place," it is not a fortified place for the army of the king, my lord! EA 137:101 f. (let. of Rib-Addi); dalat kaspi ša ... ana multarriḫūti ana da-na-a-ti-šu elqā the silver door which (Šaušattar) took away to his fortress in order to display (it) KBo 1 3:9 (treaty); kīma ginni ušdī ni mušēn ina girib šadē dan-na-su-nu šikum their fortresses lay as deep in the mountains as the nest of the . . . -bird AKA 271 i 50 (Asn.); GN ša dan-na-tu ša mār Bābilia iqabbilun GN, which they call the stronghold of the Babylonians Rost Ttg 3 17:11, cf. ibid. pl. 12:6, also dan-ni-ti ša mār Bābili ti (in broken context) 3R 9 No. 3:40 (= Rost Ttg 3 pl. 21:19), and ina da-an-ni-ti (in broken context) Johns Doomsday Book 13 ii 7; GN dan-na-su-u rubītu GN, his great fortress KAH 2 141 + TCL 3 231 (Sar.); GN ana ašl šarrūti u dan-na-at nagē šušītu šabatma I turned GN into a royal city and a fortress for that district OIP 2 59:32 (Senn.); šitti ālānišu ana dan-na-a-te ušṣurib (the king of Šam) brought the (people of the) rest of his cities into fortresses OIP 2 40 v 3 (Senn.); šarrū bēlī da-an-na-ta-a-nu ma-pa-[ar]-ta-a-nu šā the king, my lord, is our fortress (and) our guard ABL 633:15 (NA), cf. da-nat ir-tum Malkū VI 120, in lex. section.

b) mentioned in connection with military service in a border fortress: šumma lu rēdūm u lu bā‘irum ša ina dan(...)-na-at šarrim turru if either a rēdū-officer or a bā‘iru-soldier, who has been taken captive in a fortress of the king (§ 32:15 has ša ina ḫarrān šarrim turru) CH § 27:15 and § 28:32; aššūm sābilī ša ḫalsīja tur u sal.ṭur ana dan-na-tim kamāsim bēlī išpuram my lord ordered me to assemble in the fortresses the corvée party of young men and girls from my district ARM 3 38:6, cf. mātum ana dan-na-[šu] kamsat ARM 5 36:8; šumma ana dan-na-at šarrī la ‘erūb if he does not enter the fortress of the king KAV 1 vi 82 (Ass. Code § 45).

c) in omen texts: nakrum ana da-an-na-at mā[t[i]ka išatim inaddī the enemy will set fire to the fortresses of your country YOS 10 44:46 (OB ext.); da-na-at šarrim ippallaš the fortress of the king will be breached CT 6 2–3 case 28 (OB liver model), cf. KALA LUGAL ippallaš ibid. case 22; nāwīka ana da-na-tim iṣapḫuru your outlying regions will have to assemble in fortresses YOS 10 13:11 (OB ext.), cf. mātum rapanšum ana da-an-na-tim [i]pāḫḫur ibid. 56 iii 2 (OB Izbu), cf. also namū[a ana] KI.KAL NIGIN.MEŠ (= iṣapḫḫu) CT 31 24:24, māt rubē [anā] KI.KAL NIGIN-ḫuru TCL 6 3:36 (both SB ext.), mātū ana KI.KAL NIGIN-ūr CT 39 30:34 (SB Alu), and passim, but note māt rubē ana KI.KAL iṣaḫ-har CT 20 38 Rm. 2,338:4; rubū KI-su (= ersettsu) ana KI.KAL ippul the territory of the prince will (have to) go into the fortress BRM 4 13:40, cf. ibid. 41, also nakrum māt rubē ana KI.KAL uṣṣerib CT 27 47:12; 31 23 Rm. 482:7, also nakrum ummānākana ana KI.KAL uṣṣerib CT 20 4 r. 15, and passim.

d) in āl dannati: a-al dan-na-tim ša māt GN kalašunu iṣā[bišu] all the fortresses of GN were conquered ARM 1 135:15; tēṛṭṭim ana šulum mātim u a-al da-an-na-tim PN ippū did PN perform the extispicies concerning the welfare of the (open) country and the fortresses? ARM 5 65:11; bēlī a-al dan-na-tim liṣṣur let my lord guard the fortresses
ARM 2 44:33; mātum ana o-al dan-na-tim kannat the (whole) country is assembled in the fortresses ARM 5 37 r. 8; URU.KI KALA. GA nakrim LLU.KUR aqqabat I shall conquer the fortress of the enemy CT 6 2 oase 24 (OB liver model), cf. nakrum URU KALA isqabat ibid. 25, also URU.KI.KAL.MU nakru isqabat CT 31 20 r. 14 (SB ext.), and passim in SB ext., also URU.KI.KAL nakri aqassabat TCL 6 1 r. 43, and passim; kasp uussili ina URU dan-ni-te assakan I took the money away and deposited it in the fortress ABL 205:10 (NA).

3. ground, terrain, bottom of a foundation pit — a) ground, terrain: cf. Diri IV, Erimuš V and Hh. I, in lex. section; ištū apim ša da-na-ta lam ippoššu the marsh-fires, which have cracked the ground JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 8 r. v 24 (OB lit.); ul iddar dan-na-tat eqē he does not fear the difficult ground BBSI. No. 6 i 24 (Nbk. I), cf. ina gaggir da-na-ti tiš-e-a-ni MDP 18 250:12 (OB? lit.).

b) bottom of a foundation pit: ġuršu labūr unaqqir ašurū umessi dan-nu(var. -na-su) akkād I destroyed its old wall (and) cleared its site, reaching to the bottom of its foundation pit AKA 296 ii 3 (Asn.), and passim in NA royal from Adn. I on, see Baumgartner, ZA 36 38 ff.; anīmūsa uddiš dan-na-su umessi I repaired it, clearing the bottom of its foundation pit KAH 2 83 r. 13 (Adn. II), also KAH 1 24 r. 8 (Adn. III); širīša rabā ... lu āhri dan-na-su kīšir šadi ina aqullāt eri lu-pi-pi-id I dug a great moat, with bronze axes I leveled the bottom of its foundation pit in hard rock KAH 1 18:7 (Thn.), cf. 80 SAR dan-na-su [kīšir] šadi ana šūpalu lu akkūd Andrea Fasungwerke 164:25 (Thn.); ana šupali dan-na-su mé lušēkšidi going down, I made the bottom of its foundation pit (soil) water KAH 2 84:65 (Adn. II); 20 mūšari ziqpa ana šupali dan-na-su [š]-ša-la-a kīšir šadi lu akkūd for twenty SAR vertically downward, I cleared out its foundation pit (and) reached bedrock KAH 2 58:77 (Thn.).

4. cold weather — a) in dannat šattī cold season: da-an-na-at ġattim šēni PN ul abaqgam I cannot shear PN’s sheep because of the unseasonable cold TCL 17 23:10 (OB let.).

b) in dannat kussi coldest part of the winter: ina umše rabātī u dan-na-at kussi in great heat or the coldest part of the winter TCL 3 100 (Sar.); ālgu kussu iti Šabātu dan-na-at kussī u lā ādur I did not fear the snow and cold of the month of Shebat, nor the coldest part of the winter Borger E. 44 i 66, cf. dan-na-at EN.TE.NA = iti [...] CT 41 26:5 (Alu Comm.).

5. (part of the lungs, perhaps the diaphragmatic lobe): da-an-na-at ūšim HSM 7494:32 and 89 (OB ext. prayer, unpub.), cited Hussey, JCS 2 25, note the parallel: du-ūn-ni ūšī RA 38 85:11, sub dānūr A mng. 5b, cf. [...] KAL Hār (in broken context) KAR 439 r. 7; šumma KI KAL ūšī itimita u īmūlā paṣrat if the d. of the lung is slit at the right and the left CT 20 45 ii 12 (SB ext.), also TCL 6 5:15; for other refs. wr. KI.KAL, see dānūr A mng. 5b.

6. (a mark on the exta predicting distress): šumma šānum KI (var. MA) KI.KAL imittī mhiřīt SAG GĪR [...] ... dan-na-at itimiti KI PAP.HAL imittī kīma iḡūd pu-uš-qu dan-na-tum if, second (protasis), the place of the right d. faces(?) the top of the “path”—the right d. is the place of the right puṣqu, because they say (in the commentaries): puṣqu equals dannatu CT 30 32 89-4-26,117:8 ff., restored from dupl. CT 20 21 83-1-18,433:6ff.

7. (part of the construction of a window): 1 kūs šātti 3 kūs 8 šu.si dan-nat apti the architrave is one cubit (high), the d. of the window is three cubits, eight fingers (high) (description of the gate of the Šamaš temple in Sippar) PSBA 33 pl. 21:5 (NB).

8. valid tablet: ḫuppaš PN anā da-ni-ni-ti ū-ba-al-šu PN will hold it for us as a valid tablet BIN 4 152:16 (OA); maḥār PN LŪ A.BA ūšūt dan-nat šuṭētē] in the presence of the scribe PN, holder of this valid tablet ADD 185 r. 13, and passim in NA, cf. šūṭēt dan-ni-ti TCL 9 58 r. 58; rūbu šuṣū ṣtān-na-te šuṭētē u šāms sak no future prince shall infringe upon the wording of this valid document ADD 651:12, cf. u lu šarru u lu šuṣu ša pi dan-ni-te šuṭētē ušannū ADD 648:62, and passim, cf. also ina dan-ni-ti la šaṭīr ADD 864:8, and passim in
**dannātu**

ADD, also *dan-nu-tū ša ē ana šāpārte šaknat* CT 33 19:7 (leg.); for a parallel usage, see *dannu* adj. mg. 2.

Ad mg. 3b: Baumgartner, ZA 36 38ff.; ad mg. 5: Hussey, JCS 2 25.

**dannātu** s. fem. pl. tantum; 1. severe, strict words or orders, 2. binding agreement; OA, Mari, MB; cf. *dannīnu*.

1. severe, strict words or orders: *da-nā-at-ku-nu qib’ašum* speak (pl.) harsh words to him Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 22:14; *miššum PN* *da-na-tim ištana apparam* why does PN constantly write harsh words to me? VAT 9228:8, in MVAG 33 No. 243 (OA let., translit. only), cf. [d]a-na-tim š[u]pur ... BIN 6 214:9 (OA let.);


2. binding agreement (OA only): *adī mēhir ṭu[p]i’m ša da-na-li-a tašamme [šuqum] ana ma’mman la tuwaššar ṭu[p]i’am ša da-na-ti-a laqattani ku-nu-kia [ ... ] as long as you have not read the copy of the tablet (containing) the binding agreement you must not release the merchandise to anybody, seal [and send] the (original) tablet on which my binding agreement is written BIN 6 162:4 and 8 (let.), cf. *ana 20 ūmē PN da-na-li-šu ub-balama* BIN 4 83 r. 46 (let.); [amm][a]la ṭu[p]i’ika [u] la-da-li-kā kasapka ammakam [ ... ] I asked let him pay out your silver there, according to your tablet and your agreement BIN 6 58:15 (let.).

**dannīnu** s.; nether world; SB.*

lığı-lib *Ilgkur* = *da-ni-na* Diri II 148, ga-an-żer *Ilgkurza* = *dan-ni-na* ibid. 153, cf. *ga-an-żer Iglkurza* = *da-ni-n[a]* Proto-Diri 111 b, for context see *gansir* s. lex. section.

**rit** = *da-ni-ni, dan-ni-nu — xx-tim* STC 2 57 ii 7f. (NB Comm. to En. el. VII 135); *da-ne-ne = er-se-tum* LTBA 2 2:2.

aššu ašī bānī īptiqa *dan-ni-na bēl mātātī šumū* šituši abī dEnlil because he created the (heavenly) places and fashioned the nether world, Father Enlil called him lord of the lands En. el. VII 135, for comm., see lex. section, also quoted, with comm. *er-se-tum*, CT 13 32 r. 10 (NA comm.);

rašīna [x] *dan-ni-nu šābi kippat kigalli* (Enmešarra) who ... the nether world, holds the circumference of the solid ground Craig ABRT 2 13 r. 7; [limuru epēt bēl iši Marduk ... lumāši apsī* da-ni-nu may the lumāšu-stars, the Apešu, the nether world (etc.) see the works of Mar- duk, lord of the gods Craig ABRT 1 30:37.

**danniš** adv.; 1. greatly, very, 2. severely; from OAkk. on; wr. syll. (kal only EA 37:7); cf. *danānu*.

*LUL.Aš = ma-a-diš / dan-niš 2R 47 K.4387 ii 54* (comm. to astroil. omens), cf. [LUL].Aš = *ma-a-di-š* Proto-Diri 609.

1. greatly, very — a) in OAkk.: *eressunu lissuru* *da-ni-š* let them take great care of their drilled field HSS 10 5:19, cf. *a-ti da-ni-š* ibid. 11 (let.); *šum-[s]u a-zé-ša-me* *da-ni-š* *da-ni-š* (obscure) MAD 1 298:7 (let.), cf. *MU a-zé-[h]-a-me* *da-ni-š* *da-ni-š* ibid. 16.

b) in OA: kīma anāku ana térтика *dan-niš-ma na-dâkuni* how greatly I respect your order TCL 19 73:12; [suḥārtum da-ni-š] irtibi the young girl is very much grown up CCT 3 20 r. 38.

c) in OB: *da-ni-š-ma lemūn* (it) is very bad (in broken context) As. 30 T 229 r. 8 (unpub. let.).

d) in MB — 1' in private letters: *ana mār bēlīja šulmu da-an-ni-š* the son of my lord is very well PBS 1/2 25:9; u tikkaša ša ikka-[lu] *da-an-ni-š-ma ik-kul[ ... ] and her throat, which hurts, hurts her very painfully BE 17 94:7.

2' in royal correspondence: *ana jāši u māṭīja* *da-an-ni-š [šulmu] ana kāša ... u māṭika gabbīša da-an-ni-š lu šu[lmu] all is
**danniš**

well with me and my country, may all be well with you and your entire country EA 2:3 and 5, cf. ibid. 3:6, 7:5 and 7, and passim in greeting formulae of MB royal letters.

e) in EA, Bogh., RS: [ana] mātika u mimmūka da-an-ni-ši da-an-ni-ši lu šulmu may it be exceedingly well with your country and all that belongs to you EA 20:7 (let. of Tūšratu), and passim in greeting formulae, cf. ana mimmūka dan-niš dan-niši lu šulmu EA 23:12; ina libbi gabbi mātiko dan-niši lu šulmu may all be well in your whole country KBo 1 10:6 (let. from Hattuša); kima mađūti la-an-ni-is lu nirtana'am let us entertain very friendly relations EA 19:31, cf. EA 29:11 (letters of Tūšratu), cf. mādiši dan-niši anacker EA 29:74, also ūtu nun-niši u āhtadu kī mađūti da-an-ni-ši EA 19:26f. (all letters of Tūšratu), and passim; ḫurūpa mātta ša SSIP [la ep]-šu dan-niši šerēš I greatly desired much gold, without measure EA 29:137, cf. ibid. 138 (let. of Tūšratu), cf. ana jāši kāspa mād dan-niši ullebēlinni ahiša my brother has sent me a large amount of silver EA 35:19 (let. from Cyprus), also ahiša kāspa ša ērisakku ušēbīla mād dan-niši ibid. 44; ki imuriši u ut-te-2-ez-zi dan-niš when he beheld her (my daughter), he praised her greatly EA 19:22 (let. of Tūšratu); ša iqabbakku šimšikku dāmqiši la ikaššadakku šarru arma listen very carefully to what he has to say to you so that the king may not catch you at fault RA 19 105:10 (let. from Egypt), cf. ibid. 12; note awūti šarrē rabi bēliša ismi da-ni-ši EA 317:12, cf. (exceptionally in a let. from Palestine, all others use mugal) ibid. 22, and note the writing KAL lu šulmu. EA 37:7 (let. from Cyprus); ana 4 Šamēši šarri rabi bēlišu šta-nah dan-niš he is very devoted to the Sun, the great king, his lord MRS 9 51 RS 17.340:13', cf. dan-niši ultebēlšum 23; GN ma-kal ta-an-ni-ši ina paštu iršišu GN rejoiced very much at its separation (from Hatti) KBo 1 5 i 34 (treaty).

f) in MA: mārē šiprika ki ṣāmruru ḫa-da-ašikul da-an-niš I was greatly pleased when I saw your messengers EA 16:7 (let. of Aššur-uballit); mé dan-niši la šaparrāḫ you must not heat the water too much Ebeling Parfumrez. pl. 2 Stambul I ii 3, cf. KAR 140:21, also dan-niši la ūtābhaḫ you must not shake(?) it hard KAR 222 i 23, r. 21, also Ebeling Parfumrez. pl. 5 i 2, ii 16.

g) in NB: lu šul[lum] ana dan-niš ana [... ] bēliša ABL 855:3.

h) in lit.: anha ināja da-an-ni-ši my eyes are very weary ZA 49 15 i 20 (OB); Enkidu ša arammanu da-an-ni-ši Enkidu, whom I love so dearly Gilg. M. ii 2 (OB); šug dan-niši laḫmu (if the newborn animal) is thickly covered with wool CT 28 15 K.9387:1 (SB Izbu), cf. SIG.BABBAR MIN ibid. 2; ṣū lu dan-niši the city was well fortified AKA 361 iii 51 (Asn.), cf. ibid. 332 i 98, also ṣūlu marṣi da-an-niš ibid. 335 i 104; šadā marṣi dan-niš a mountain very difficult (to climb) ibid. 270 i 48 (all Asn.).

dannišamma adv.; very much; OA*; cf. danānu.


**dannitu** (Bezold Glossar 108b); see dannu adj. mng. 2.

dannu (fem. dannatu) adj.; 1. solid, strong, hard, heavy, thick, massive, fortified, steady, loud, 2. legitimate, binding, reliable, 3. strong, powerful, mighty, great, 4. fierce, savage, difficult, dangerous, serious, grave, obstinate, bad, tyrannical, harsh, pressing, urgent, essential, imperative; from OAkk. on; stat. abs. dan, fem. da-2-tu ABL 429:11 (NA), pl. da-nna ABL 312:10 and 1134:17 (NA); wr. syll. [la]-na-ta KAJ 146:17, MA and KAL.(GA), in EA also GA.KAL, in OAkk., OB and NB hist. also DA.NŪM; cf. danānu.
dannu

[kalul] = da-an-nu A IV/4:262; [kal ul]
kal = da-an-nu Ea IV 302; ka-ka kal = dan-nu Idu
II 323; kal = da-an-nu-um Proto-Izi e 1; išu, kala.
g = dan-nu Ithug short version 295, also (= da-
an-nu-um) OB Lu A 163; [mi-ir] kal = [dan]-nu[i]
Recip. Ea F 6; u-ug śu = dan-nu A III/4:74; [šu-
u]-um) būr = dan-nu VAT 10296 i 8 (unpub.,
text similar to Idu) [šu kal = dan-nu] Dirī V 114; li-ri kal = [dan-nu] Dirī VI 62; nu-u
umu = ša dan-nu šu — nu is the reading of the sign
num, which represents dannu A V/1:57. [nu-ű]
= ša dan-nu-um A IV/2:262; [ku] kal = dan-nu[i]
Dirī V 111; li-ri ál kal = dan-nu] Ea IV 308, also A IV/4:303.

ā. kaliga.mē zi šā.gal. ḏinnanna.me.en: idān
dan-na-tu, ša tāḥāṣi šikin nāpišti Ištār anākū
I am the mighty arm of battle, (I am)
endowed with vigor by Ištār Angim IV 14; kala.gā kur
gaba nuši.me.en (var., kaliga.a mā uru).
[En.lī.ša kū] kur ra gaba nuši.me.en: dan-nu
obāb Entili ša ina kur iš li mmaḥārum anākū
I am the mighty one, the flood storm of Enlil, unnoposed
in the mountains Angim IV 8; ka-ša ša-ša,
me.en = [lu da-nu at]a VAT 2 59/8/10 (OB); nu.in.ša ka ša.ka: za-ša-rū] dan-an-um
sumer 11 110 pl. 16 No. 10:3 and 6.

šar-ga-nu, [dan-dan]-nu, ura-nu-um, kīš-šu, pa-
og-lum, ē-šu, pa-āš-šu, kap-ša-pu, mi-idīl-rum,
ra-āš-su, da-pi-nu, e-ma-nu, mar-na-nu, saa-du-nu,
kāša-šu = dan-nu Malku I 33ff.; ni-i-ru, du-un-
u, da-pa (var., ē) nu (var. adds da-pi-nu), pu-un-
gu-šu, git-ma-šu, git-ba-šu = dan-nu VAT
2 1 v 12ff., vars. from dupli. ibid. 2:219ff.; kap-

kūm-ta = dan-nu Ithu Comm. 71, also ibid.;
[ra-dē]-bu = dan-nu Ithu Comm. 475; ga-āš-rum =
dan-nu Ithu Comm. 557; ē-ša = dan-nu CT
41 29:20 (Alu Comm.); šap-pu = dan-nu CT
41 40:16 (Theodicy Comm.); og-pu = dan-nu
CT 41 44:4; git-ma-šu = dan-nu CT 41 40:24.

1. solid, strong, heavy, thick, massive,
fortified, steady (said of prices), loud — a) solid,
strong; hard: adannanna ellippim dan-na-tam
ana bēl ellippim inaddin (the
builder of the faulty boat) shall reinforce it
and give a solid boat to the owner of the boat
CH § 235:24; ina pili aban šādī dan-ni ušīšu
addīna I laid its foundation with solid lime-
stone blocks Borger Esarh. 60 v 52, and passim
in NA hist.; šāši dānuš ina kupri u agurri
ušāšīraša I surrounded it with a solid supporting
wall made of bitumen and baked bricks
VAB 4 84 i 15 (Nb.), and passim in NB hist.,
said 2 kāri dānuš-i in kupūr u agurri abnīma
ibid. 132 v 28, also (said of tamlā terrace)
ibid. 196 No. 29:4, for other refs., see dara A;
šītarum lu da-na-at šūmū the name of the
lock is May-it-Be-Solid Belleten 14 224:18
(Irsīum), cf. mi-ša kaliga: šīgaru da-an-
nu SBH p. 77:15, dan-nu lippāšī markassa
let her strong ties be loosened KAR 196 ii 49 (SB
inc.); in kakkūšu dan-nu imštāšūma may
(Nergal) strike him with his mighty weapon
CH xiv 35, and passim, said of kamšu, qašu, etc.;
zuru šarrī kaliga usūribanni ana bit abīja it
(but) is the strong arm of the king that has
installed me in my father’s palace (lit. house)
FA 286:12 (let. of Abīl-Hepa), and passim, also idširri
dar-na-tu EA 147:64, qa-tu-šar da-an-na EA
284:20, of dan-na-at qāṭka strong is your (the
god’s) hand PBS 1/1 14:34 (SB rel.), for other
refs., see rittu; AB.GUD.HI.ŁA da-an-na-a-tim
liššu-lišnim let them take strong cattle for us
VAS 7 201:16 (OB let.), cf. gud kaliga =
dan-nu, [amar ka] la.gā = dan-nu Hh. XIII 323
and 347; ištātu la da-an-na the fire should not
be strong Ebeling Parfumrez. pl. 2:18, cf. ištātu
dan-na-ta Thompson Chem. pl. 1:22; šumma
amītum damam dan-na-am malai if the liver is
full of coagulated blood RA 27 149:37 (OB
ext.), for other refs., see damu, cf. šumma amūs-
tum ukultam dan-na-tam malai if the liver is
full of hard food(?) ibid. 15; šumma ... imissu
da-an if his hypogastric region is hard (parallel:
numru soft ibid. 26’ Labat TDP 112:23’ and
24’, also ibid. 24:58; tallūm ša ibbīm da-an
the diaphragm is hard YOS 10 7 19 and 30 (OB
ext. report), cf. (said of zūhī) ibid. 22:21; šāšu ana
dahābu (wr. dug, dug) da-an his mouth is too
stiff to speak AMT 50:4:25, cf. šāšu ana a-wa-
ti da-an ibid. 27; im.kaliga = dan-nu, ku-
ūš-šik-ku hard (ground) Hh. X 406f.; na,
ka.gl.i na kala.gā = šadānu dan-nu Hh. XVI
6, also urudu kala.gā erā dan-nu
Hh. XII 332, for further refs., see erā A s.;
dug kalag = [da-nu-tu (NA for dan-
natu) Hh. X 237c, cf. dug kalag šumma tu-
malti you fill a thick container with oil
AJSL 36 83:109 (NB med.); kal-an erā kal-an
siparru siparru ina da-Ammon šūbaq qaqqar
hard is the copper, hard is the bronze, the
bronze in its hardness has taken broken into
the ground KAR 71 r. 12 (NA egalkurrut rit.), cf.
IKA 104 r. 9; A.GESTIN.NA (tābāti) dan-na-ti
dannu

**b)** heavy, thick, massive: aššišuma da-an elija ... ul e-le'-ia nassu I tried to lift it, but it was too heavy for me, so I could not move it Gilg. I v 29; šumma izbum kīma mu-ga-ri-kum kubbūna u da-an, if the newborn lamb is as massive as a ... but hard YOS 10 66:27 (OB Izbu); šumma nartum kīma zibbat ḫuṣ-muṣṣirum da-an-na-at if the gall bladder is as thick as the tail of a ḫuṣ-muṣṣiru-mouse YOS 10 31 xi 33 (OB ext.); šumma šarrat qagqadīsu da-an if he has thick hair Kraus Texte 3b ii 57, cf. šū-su ... kal-at CT 28 28:19; šumma gū kal-an if his neck is thick Kraus Texte 26:12, cf. lišānuš KAL-āl ibid. 23 r. 1; šarru udu kūpā da-a-a adanniš the king knows that the reed thickets are very dense ABL 242:12 (NA), cf. šarru da-an BE 17 3:35 and 48:21 (MB let.); ṣurpu da-na-at the clouds were dense ABL 1392:6 (NA); lu piriganni ša ana lubūsīm da-nu-ni-na or pirigannu-fabrics that are thick enough for clothing BIN 4 78:10 (OA let.); 10 tūd sad-din KAL.MEŠ ABL 568:12; meḫa dan-nu qagqadī utliq 1 14:7 (SB lit.) emīqū KAL.MEŠ idekkā ana muḫḫī PN will he move up numerous troops against PN? PRT 29:5, and passim in PRT; šābam dan-na-am a large army ARM 1 42:38, and passim in ARM; šabē KAL.MEŠ ABL 304:2, and passim in ABL; urri šēim da-num-ti ... asṭapakku I heaped up great piles of grain VAB 4 94 ii 25 (Nbk.); šēṭiq eper da-num-ti asṭapakku VAB 4 166 vi 70; meḫ-dan-num-tīma uṣalmi I had the city surrounded with far-reaching waters VAB 4 166 vi 64 (Nbk.), and passim said of water; [šumma ...] ... šitum dan-na-at (mng. unkn.) KUB 4 63 ii 12 (= RA 50 14), cf. šumma UD.DA-su dan-na-at ACh Šamaš 13:24.

c) fortified: ālāni da-an-na-ti ... uṣabbit I conquered the fortified cities (of GN) RA 7 155 iii 7 (OB royal), and passim in hist., cf. 5 bit-dārāni dan-nu-ti TCL 3 305 (Sar.), also 3 ālānu annūtu ul da-an-nu ARM 5 16:15, URI KAL-an danniš AKA 361 iii 51 (Asn.), for further refs., see birtu; maššarātim da-na the guards are strong CCT 1 44:23, cf. CCT 4 18a:17; šābum šalim ālim šalim maššāri bēš lija da-na-a[f] As. 31 T 197:7 (OB let., Tell Asmar), cf. PBS 1/2 43:12 (MB let.); maššartika lu dan-na-at maššarātu dan-na-at adanniš let your watch be strong—the watch is very strong ABL 506:9f. (NA), cf. ABL 1074:7 (NB), and passim in NA and NB letters.

d) steady, high (said of prices): KI.LAM kala.ga = min (= maḥīru) dan-ni, [KI.LAM nu.kala.g[a = maḥīru la dan-ni] Hh. II 135f.; KI.LAM.kala.ga = min (= maḥīru) dan-nu Ai II ii 22; la taššanamme kīma kaspu da-nu-ni have you not heard that silver has become high? KTS 18:22, and passim in OA texts.

e) loud: šum šānē da-an rīgimšu the name of the second (dog) is His-Bark-is-Loud KAR 298 r. 18 (inc.), cf. URUDU.NĪG.KALA.GA ša rīgimšu dan-nu AFO 14 146:120 (SB bit mēṣiri), also Dan-rīgimšu His-(Adad’s)-Roar-is-Loud (personal name) PBS 2/2 132:16 (MB), and Rīgimšu dan ZA 41 pl. 2 ii 8f. (OĀkk.).

2. legitimate, binding, reliable, regular: Kurigalzu šarru rabā šarru dan-nu šar kīššati RN, the great king, the legitimate king, king of the world CT 36 6:2 (first occurrence), cf. Arik-dē-ili rabā kēnu šarru dan-nu šar maṯ Aššur AOB 1 50:2, and passim in the inscrs. of Assyrian kings, note RN ... šarru rabā šarru dan-nu šar kīššati šar maṯ Aššur mār Ṭukulti-Ninurta šarru rabā šarru dan-nu šar maṯ Aššur mār Adad-Nīrāri šarru rabā šarru dan-nu šar kīššati šar maṯ Aššurma AKA 157:1ff. (Asn.), also RN šarru DA.NUM šar Baḥīlī VAB 4 64 No. 3 i 2 (Nabopolassar), šarru rabā šarru dan-nu šar kīššati ibid. 218 i 1 (Nbn.), VAB 3 8 b 4 (Cyr.), 5r 66 j 2 (Antiochus Soter); Šarrukin šarru dan-nu šarr Agade anāku I am Sargon, the legitimate king of Akkad CT 13 42 i 1 (Sar. legend),
3. strong, powerful, mighty, great — a) said of gods: igi (d)in.unu, gal ur. sag kala.  
   1. En.lil.la.kex (kid) mu.un.su.su, ge.  
   eš : ina maḫar (MIN) garradu dan-nu (var. -nti)  
   sa Enili ilanallaku šunu they march before  
   Nergal, the mighty warrior of Enil  
   CT 16:15 v 16f.;  
   Nergal dan.(var. dan-nu)-um ina iš Nergal, the mighty one among the gods  
   CH xv 25, and passim, see Tallqvist Götterepi-  
   theta 83; šarru . . . uka ki Ištar ša Arbailu  
   dana-at-ú-ú the king knows that the Ištar of  
   Arbela is powerful  
   ABL 876:9 (NA); kala.  
   ga gud.á šu ti a : dan-nu mira ilteqqa (the  
   ūnu-demon) takes away the strong bull-calf  
   SBH p. 15:16f.; GALLU.KUR.RA = a-li-e šá-di-i,  
   a-lu-ú dan-nu CT 41 33 r. 6f. (Alu Comm.);  
   gq̃atā dan-na-ta qašgala lemnita ašbāta  
   (you) are powerful, you are strong,  
   you are evil, you are hostile  
   AMT 97:1-9 (inc.); in personal names:  
   Ea-dan RTC 127 vi 20’ (OAKk.), and passim  
   in names of this type, see MAD 3 112ff. and  
   Stamm Nameengebung 224; I-nu-Ekur-dan-nat  
   She (the Goddess)-is-Great-in-Ekur  
   CBS 3486, in  
   Clay PN 88 (MB); note the divine name  
   Li-bur-dan-nu (possibly popular etymology of  
   a foreign name) Surpu VIII 23.  

b) said of kings: Êpîrnûpī da-nûm MDP 14 p. 5 seal impression 2 (OAKk.), cf.  
   Nārām-Sîn da-nûm šar kibrātim arba’im  
   RA 11:88 i 2; and passim in OAKk., also  
   dSu-á Sin narām Enīl šarrum da-nûm MDP 4 p. 8:4;  
   ana balāt Amār-Sîn da-nûm AOB 1 2:5 (Zāriqum);  
   Lugal dan-nûm Syria 32 p. 12:27 (Jahdun-  
   lim), cf. šarrum da-nûm CH v 3, also LIH 57:2 (Hamurabi).  
   Lugal dan-nu ibid. 59:11,  
   Hammurabi lugal ur. sag kala.  
   ga : šarrum garradu da-nûm-um LIH 60iv 6, and passim  
   in Hammurabi and Samsuiluna; urriḫna šarr-  
   ru dan-nu iktasāda ana kūšā Id GN the mighty  
   king quickly reached the river GN  
   BBSt. No. 6 i 28 (Nbk. I);  
   ana Lugal.E kal-an-ni iber  
   BBSt. No. 8 i 10 (NB),  
   cf. ki ip RN Lugal.E  
   kal-an-[ni] ibid. i 23;  
   ešu dan-nu ša ana  
   zikīr šumāšu nārišu . . . ittaradu a mighty  
   man, at the mention of whose name, his  
   enemies flee  
   VAS 1 37 ii 33 (Morodachbaladan

\[ \text{dannu} \]

cf. Bezold Cat. 1527 Rm. 618 r. 22 (catalog);  
liplippi ša Sumulailum apkum da-nûm ša  
Šinnubalitḫu anāku I am the descendant  
of RN, the legitimate heir of RN;  
CH iv 69, cf. ša RN u RN ... našparṣunu dan-nu  
anāku I am the legitimate agent of Nebuchad-  
nezzar and Neriglissar  
VAB 4 276 v 18 (Nbm.), also RN našparṣi dan-nam  
YOS 9 35 i 33 (Samsuiluna);  
sukkalu dan-nu the regularly appointed  
sukkalu ADD 810 r. 12 (= ABL 508), also  
ibid. 470:21, and passim in NA, cf. tašlišu  
dan-nu ADD 372:16, and passim, mukil ap-  
pāte dan-nu ADD 60:5, cf. ABL 609:4 (NA), and  
passim in ADD;  
Lūšid dan-nu regular scribe  
Bab. 7 pl. 6 v 1 (NA list of professions);  
rīkṣātim da-an-na-tim niškakkan we will establish  
a binding agreement  
RA 36 51:10 (Mari let.); niš ilim dan-na-am ina biritišunu iš-  
kuruma they swore a binding oath among  
themselves ARM 1 3:9, cf. NA 40:22; Šaš  
a biritišunu NAM.ERIM da-na iskišunimma  
and they have established a binding oath among  
themselves Smith Idrimi 50;  
ṭuppam ša Álim da-na-am rābiqum uktāl the rābiqum-  
official holds the binding tablet of the City  
TCL 14 21:8, and passim in OA;  
ṭuppam ša šībi da-nu-am algiakkum I have taken for you  
a tablet containing (the names of) reliable  
worstesses Contensau Trente Tablettes Cappa-  
dociennes 12:7 (OA);  
ṭuppam da-na-ta ana pāni šarri šifṭar he will write a binding document  
in the presence of the king KAJ 153:18;  
DUB.KAL.AGA eqṭ šušu šasar ti-li-ni ana PN  
sakwat (see elī mng. 2d−1’d) KAJ 149:22, and  
passim in KAJ;  
adi ṭuppā KALA.GA-[fā] . . .  
isāṭturumu annituma da-na-[at] this tablet will remain valid until they finish a legal  
document KAJ 151:21ff, also ibid. 152:21; ana  
muḫḫi PN mār šarri qtarbu mā da-an-ni šūt  
they appeared before the crown prince on  
behalf of PN and said, “This is my (i.e., PN’s)  
valid declaration” KAV 159:4 (MA); for refs.  
without ṭuppā in OA and NA, see dannatu  
mng. 8; li-ša ti UZU.MEŠ maktakāti dan-nu-umu  
UZU šannama ul ip-paqḫti ti the . . . šu  
the test(?) omens, (these are) reliable(?),  
he (the diviner) shall not request(?)  
another omen (mng. obscure)  
KAR 151:7 (SB ext.); in personal names:  
Lu-da-an-

\[ \text{nēmēti May-my-Support-Be-Reliable BE 14} \]

15:2 (MB).

nēmēti May-my-Support-Be-Reliable BE 14
d) big, great, heavy, (in contrast with gallu, NA): *di ša gallu u dan-ni* the mouth of the small and the great KAR 71 r. 15 (NA egalkura rit.); *niqê dan-na-a-te* great sacrifices ABL 49 r. 16, cf. takipitus KAL-tu ABL 970 r. 2; *bûru dan-nu* a big well ADD 624:5, cf. *naṭal dan-nu* i.id. 425:12, and passim; *da-ni* main room (followed by *kallu* small room) ADD 756:1 (~ ABL 467), cf. ADD 326:5, ABL 128:12; *aḫišu dan-nu* usēšī Ć I installed (in office) his elder brother ABL 154:17; ina *pi kalši* dan-na-te iši hargullu put muzzles on the mouths of your big dogs KAR 71:6 (rel.); *ana zakār šumeja dan-ni mulku* ... iššu at the mention of my great name (all) the kings shook (like reeds) KAH 2 84:21 (Adn. II); *niššu da-na-tri* large countries (and difficult highlands) AKA 184 r. 3 (Aan.), cf. ABL 9 r. 1; *emāri da-na-ti* CCT 3 44b:20, cf. TCl 14 33:24 (OA), also 1 aziram da-nam TCl 298:16, also 5 anše ta-an-nu HSS 14 27:18 (Nuzi), (said of horses) ABL 32:13, (of sheep) ADD 994:2; 7 ašli dan-ni seven big loaves of bread ADD 1005:9, and passim in ADD; DUG.ŠUM.ŠEŠ da-na-te icúrruru they put up large goblets MVAG 41/3 p. 65 and pl. 3 r. 45 (rit.); 12 ariat karsa da-na-na-te twelve big silver shields TCl 3 379 (Sar.), and passim in the list of booty of Sar. in this text, also 19 udū URUDU dan-nu ADD 964 r. 7, and passim in these texts; gold (*ina*) ina KAL-te in the large (measure) Rost Tigl. III 25 and 98, cf. *ina GAL-te* Winckler Sar. pl. 48:21.

4. fierce, savage, difficult, dangerous, serious, grave, obstinate, bad, tyrannical, harsh, pressing, urgent, essential, imperative — a) fierce, savage: *ana šullug zeri* Akkadi nakra da-an-na ikkišma he called up a fierce enemy to destroy all the Akkadians JCS 11 85 iii 17 (OB Cunean Legend); Barat-tarna šarru dan-nu ... unakkirani (for seven years) RN, a ferocious king, made war against me Smith Idrimi 43, cf. ibid. 51; *ša dan-na KUR Lullubi ušamqitu* ina kakki who defeated the fierce Lulubeans BBStc. No. 6 i 9 (Nbk. I); akk KUR Akkadi dan-na šutâ šùmaqit let Akkad, however weak, overthrow the fierce Sutean Gossmann Era V 27; *šišâra* ... ina tāhzâ di-an-ni la isemmûšu may DN
not listen to his (cry for help) in a fierce battle
BBSt. No. 8 iv 29, see saltu, šašnu, etc., cf. šib
tābašija dan-na AKA 72 v 38 (Tigl. I), and
passim, also šibu dan-nu ana māti itēbām CT
27 9:28 (SB Izbu), and passim; da-na-at nukurtu
elīja the enmity against me is very savage
EA 64:9, cf. ibid. 283:31, and passim, also ana
jāšī GA.KAL nukurtu EA 103:8, nukurtu
magal KALA.GA elīja u elīja KALA.GA-at EA
106:9.

b) difficult, dangerous: šiprum ša šašku
mādši da-an the work which I have under-
taken is very difficult ARM 3 5:31; dulu
da-an ina muḫḫini the work is too hard for
us ABL 479 r. 2 (NA), for further refs., see
dulu; meḫši ul da-a-nu the sections are not
difficult BIN 1 8:14 (NB let.); akanni da-štū
abutu šaššuš Saluššu thus he imposed a difficult
task upon me ABL 420:11 (NA); gaggurum
šad-nu-im ukullākā they hold youSy on
dangerous ground CCT 2 43:19, cf. BIN 6
124:11, and passim, cf. 6 dunna gaggur kur-u
dan-nu nīribi marṣu Wiseman Chron. p. 74 and
pl. 17:16; harrānūm da-na-at the journey is
dangerous CCT 4 48b:24, see harrānu, mng.
1a, girru, mngs. 1a and 2a; šadē maršāt šišiš
baṣšī KAL.MEŠ steep mountains and danger-
ous (desert) sands Borger Esarh. 98 r. 36;
šadē dan-na the mountains are dangerous
CCT 4 35a:16 (OA); šadē dan-nu elišku tumu
limqut may a dangerous mountain fall upon you
Maqlu V 164, and passim, for further refs., see
garbū; ša šišu tarši abiḫiša ina šanāte dan-na-o-
te umdaššērhu ... ēpuš I rebuilt (the pal-
es) which from the time of my fathers had been
deserted during the difficult years AKA
88 vi 98 (Tigl. I); šušma ana Ḡamši nukurtu
ta-an-nu itēbām if serious hostility should
arise against the Sun (the Hittite king) KBo
1 5 ii 63 (treaty), cf. ibid. iii 2.

c) serious, grave: mātum ḫuṣaḫšum šad-
ān-nu-im isabbāsī severe famine will befall
the country YOS 10 9 r. 25 (OB ext.), and
passim in omen texts; sunqu dannu ina māti
isabbāšima there will be serious want in the
country CT 28 8 r. 6 (SB Izbu), and passim,
also nišša sunqa dan-na immaru KAR 421 ii
18 (SB prophecies); māštum da-an-nu-tum ša
baṣšāma aḫum ana bit aḫim ul irrub there will
be a terrible plague and one brother will not
enter the other’s house YOS 10 58 iii 4 (OB
Izbu), cf. CT 39 33:50 (SB Alu); mēširu dan-nu
isabbassuma a severe imprisonment will
befall him CT 40 35:4, and passim; ina puḫši
dan-ni nīšinu šaršu šibū whose sweet breath
(of life) we smelled in severe distress En. el.
VII 23; anāšku ... ša ummu dan-nu šibū
isbatanni I, whom a severe fever, the lišu-
disease, has attacked Scheil Sippar 2:5; ši-
ḫaštī u mursu dan-nu ana šēr rāmanīja I am
old, and a severe disease afflicts my body
EA 137:29 (let. of Rib-Addi); 6 Nin.kīlim en
a.zu.lu.lu tu.ra kala.gi.bi niği.ki ki.šu.u.me.ni.te.gā : 6MIN šēl nammasṭu mu-
rusu dan-na zarmandi gaggari lišambaršu
let DN, lord of the beasts, transfer his grave
illness to the vermin of the earth Surpu VII
69f., and passim, said of mursu, cf. litṭušu da-an
marṣi adammis ABL 1:15 (NA); la šīṭu dan-nu
ihīši he did not commit a grave crime ABL
43 11, cf. ABL 620:3 (both NA), cf. also šīṭu
dan-nu ana 4Aššur aḫṣīma Borger Esarh.
103 ii 21; šēratka dan-na-at your punishment is
severe PBS 1/1 14:24, and passim; ana marṣīm
qāṭi ḫūtim da-an-na referring to a sick person,
the disease (lit. the hand of the gods) is grave
YOS 10 58:1 (OB oil omens); šikkaḫu dan-na
ṭeppūšu anāḫu I violated one of your grave
taboons KAR 45:16; šišu (wr. XI.ŠE) dan-nu
isabbā[su] severe imprisonment will happen
to him CT 39 40 r. 44 (SB Alu), and passim, see
šišu; il-ʾūšu dan-nu ina lūbī E.KUR 3ppūšu
their practices in the temple are very corrupt
(they stick together, saying, “This is the way
we do things!”) ABL 1389 r. 7 (NA).

d) obstinate, bad, tyrannical, harsh: bēl
ālāni ša GN ... u KUR Madaja dan-nu-ti the
obstinate mayors of the city GN and of Media
TCL 3 39 (Sar.), and passim in Sar., said of the
Meoras; bēl ālāni dan-nu-ti (var. KAL.MEŠ) ša la
iktunušu ana niri Borger Esarh. 55 iv 49; ki-
ma ʾu-nu da-nu-ni since the weather is bad
CCT 5 3b:12 (OA let.); ʾumī dan-nu ḫarrān
kāsim ... la nilaš the weather is bad, we
cannot travel by the desert road ARM 3 78:31;
[ina māši] kuspu dan-na there is severe cold
in the country KBo 1 10 r. 64 (let.), cf. kuspu
dan-nu OIP 2 90:23 (Senn.), and passim, cf.
dannu

ina AMA.ME umšum dan-nu ibāšši ina kušgi kušgu dan-nu ibāšši in summer there will be great heat, in winter, great cold TCL 6 16:32 (astrol.); kušgu garšu kil-an the snow and ice are severe ABL 544 r. 6 (NA); LUGAL KALA. GA ina māti in ibāšši there will be a despotic king in the country YOS 10 56 iii 36 (OB Izbu); Nergal ickal utu sarru dan-nu ina māti ibāššima māta usāḫḫar there will be a pestilence, or a despotic king will rule (lit. be) in the country and will reduce (the might of) the people TCL 6 16:32 (astrol.).

b) pressing, urgent, essential, imperative, influential: avāt ʾilī da-na the word of the god is urgent TCL 20 88:9, cf. CCT 3 2b:4; avātum da-na-a the matters are urgent KT Hahn 6:21, cf. CCT 4 4b:23, KTS 37a:12, etc., also awat ekallim da-[na-] nilum (used to repair cracks) BIN 6:26; summa avātum da-na-a-tum eppalka if the man answers you with harsh (words) BIN 6:26:33 (both OA), cf. dannatu s. mg. 8, and dannātu.

e) pressing, urgent, essential, imperative, influential: avāt ʾilī da-na-a the word of the god is urgent TCL 20 88:9, cf. CCT 3 2b:4; avātum da-na-a the matters are urgent KT Hahn 6:21, cf. CCT 4 4b:23, KTS 37a:12, etc., also awat ekallim da-[na-] nilum (used to repair cracks) BIN 6:26; summa avātum da-na-a-tum eppalka if the man answers you with harsh (words) BIN 6:26:33 (both OA), cf. dannatu s. mg. 8, and dannātu. 

Ad mg. 1: Oppenheim, AFO 12 348 n. 12 and JNES 5 278. Ad mg. 2: Koschaker NRUA 32f.; Zimmern Fremdw. 10. Ad mg. 3: Hallo Royal Titles 89f. Ad mg. 4: Thureau-Dangin, RA 21 18 n. 2; Landsberger, JNES 8 255 n. 42.

dannu s. masc.; vat (used mostly for storing beer, wine, etc.); NA (only ADD 964:9), NB; pl. dannatu in NB, dannātu in NA; wr. syll., often with det. DUG, and once DUG.SILA.BUR Watelin Kish pl. 14 W. 1929, 140:1.

dug dal mah šu-ḫu dug dal mah dingir. ene = ḫ.ME₃.DINGIR.ME₃, dug nam tar ti-ḫu, dug nigm dagal ri-ibti dug sab gal nu-ša-pa-ku = dan-nu ša ḫ.ME₃.DINGIR.ME₃] Hg. B II 271ff.

a) in gen.: 2 dan-nat biḫ rimki two vats for the bathroom ADD 964:9; 10 dan-nu ša šikari ša 1 GUR.A sabat ten beer vats that hold one gur each Evetts 14:1, cf. 25 dan-nu ša 1 GUR.AM Camb. 435:8, dan-nu a 5825 GUR vats holding 5825 gur (of date beer) TuM 2-3 216:12; 130 dan-nu-[u] riqūt 130 empty vats Nbn. 572:1, and passim, cf. 12 DUG dan-nu tu-ma-li-tu u 11 DUG riqūt VAS 6 241:1; 3 DUG dan-nu-tu riqūt labirūt šu Nbn. 335:6, and passim; DUG dan-nu ḫepā u ḫalq u šallam he will replace any broken or lost vat Nbk. 325:6, cf. VAS 6 87:7; 5 dan-nu tu riqūt [tu] labirūt šu la baḫ[u] u kuḫri five empty old vats, without a crack and without bitumen (used to repair cracks) BRM 1 69:1; dan-nu tu šallatu bal[ištu] vats in good condition, whole VAS 6 40:20; for further refs., see gururu B adj. and gurūbu s.

b) liquids stored in d.-vats: 3 dan-nu kaš ša anu 10 1/2 gīn VAS 6 223:9; 3 dan-nu tu ša kaš ša kaš ša kaš šag DUG.GA ibid. 58:4; 1 MA.NA KU. BARBAR šām 50 dan-nu kaš DUG.GA a-di ḫaq-bat-tum Camb. 331:1; 1 dan-nu ša šikari ṣabī anu 1 ṣiqlu kaspi TuM 2-3 232:9; DUG dan-nu ša kaš.ŠA Nbk. 338:5, cf. 1-en dan-nu ša bil-li-ti BIN 1 27:20 (let.); 41 dan-nu šikari mār šattu 12 dan-nu šikaru labiru 41 vats of one-year-old beer, 12 vats of old beer CT 22 96:4f. (let.), cf. Dar. 168:2; 2 dan-nu tu ša šikari pasū YOS 6 19:1; iššēn dan-nu ša maḫrat iššēn dan-nu ša pasū CT 22 63 24f.; 1 DUG dan-nu ša šikara malā ṭabu BE 8 158:29; 2 dan-nu tu kaš.ŠA labiru Nbn. 254:2; 4(1) dan-nu-tu ša gēṣṭīn four vats of wine
**dannudannu**

TCL 9 105:9 (let.); 1 DUG dan-nu ša sluβppl (stolen from the storehouse) YOS 7 42:12.

**c) uses — 1' cultic: dan-nu-tu u namhāri vats and receptacles RAcc. 66:10; dan-nu igī dKAL (one) vat in front of DN VAS 6 234:2; dan-nu-tum ša šikarī pa-nī dZāriqu Peiser Verträge 91:6; 4 dan-nu haβdu ša ūTI MN pān .Šamaš GCCI 2 63:21; 3 dan-nu ša bi-il-tum naptanu ša ūNabū VAS 6 144:1, cf. ibid. 139:1; 1 dan-nu ša šarri AnOr 9 21 r. 5, cf. 4 dan-nu-tu kaspi šu šarri ibid. 22:6, and passim; see silver vats, sub usage d.

2* private household: 4(!) dan-nu-tu (downy) Nbn. 258:12, cf. BE 8 123:1, sub usage d.


The word dannu (not *unnu*, see Landsberger, AFO 12 138 note 10) is late and seems to appear in Arabic and Aram. as a loan word (Tallyqvist Nabunaid 65, Meissner, WZKM 4 116 note 4, Zimmern Fremdw. 33, also Holma, ZA 32 47). It should not be connected with Ugaritic dnn for beer, wine or dates. It refers in NB exclusively to large storage jars

**dannūtu** *(da'nūtu)* s. fem.; 1. strength, power; 2. harshness, violence; 3. fortress; from OA, OB on; Ass. *da'nūtu*; cf. *dannūnu*.


nam.kala.ga.bi.štē gū ba.an.dē = ana dan-nu-ti-šu išši (Ninurta) appeals to its (the *šar danu-stone's*) strength Lugale XI 36; ur.sag nam.kala.ga.a.ni.štē nu.ub.zu: qurādu ša dan-nu-su ana 'u'iri la nāṣīt a hero whose power is not readily ordered about ibid. IX 2; *Ninur(ta) lugal dumu a.ni nam.kala.ga.a.ni.štē* [hit.]la: *dmin šarri mārī ša abāsu ana dan-nu-ti-šu hadda* King Ninurta, a son whose father rejoices at his might ibid. I 7; šā.ā.d.ū nam.kala.ga.a.ni rib.ba: *gimmulatu ša dan-nu-us-su šūtuqat* a noble, whose power is surpassing 4R 24 No. 1:48f. (rel.), cf. [.] nam.kala ki.šār.ra ud.ul.dū.a.an.ni.štē: [Dan]-nu-us-su ša kiššatī ana ūni šittī JRAS 1932 35:1f.

47) It should not be connected with Ugaritic *dannu* for beer, wine or dates. It refers in NB exclusively to large storage jars for beer, wine or dates.

**dannudannu** see *dannūnu*.

**dannūtu** *(da'nūtu)* s. fem.; 1. strength, power; 2. harshness, violence; 3. fortress; from OA, OB on; Ass. *da'nūtu*; cf. *dannūnu*.


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[m]a-ad-nu-nu, testet-tum, ši-ia-u, ri-e-tum, ma-ag-ša-ru = dan-nu-tum CT 18 8 r. 7ff.

1. strength, power — a) said of gods: nūṣāpu dan-nu-us-su-un ina pūḫur nunmanā-teja I made their (the gods') power famous before all of my host Streek Asb. 84 x 32; ša la ỉššānānu dan-nu-su (Nabû) whose might has no equal 1R No. 2:6 (NA votive), cf. (Ninurta) ša la innumāḫaru dan-nu-su 1R 29 i 7 (Šamši-Adad V); also [ša ...] la undaššalu dan-nu-us-su BA 5 651:29 (rel.); Ninā ... ša ina napḫar belēti šūrātu dan (var. e)-nu-us-su Nanā, whose power (var. lordship) is supreme among all the sovereigns Borger Esshr. 77 § 49:2; ašarēdūkka dNinurta dan-nu-[u]-ka dNergal your (Marduk's) leadership is (like that of) Ninurta, your strength (like that of) Nergal KAR 25 ii 7; bel umāšši ša ina dan-nu-ti-šu ertišim šēlu šī strong lord who, with his strength, rules the earth Craig ABRT 2 13 r. 6; taniti dan-nu-ti-šu nīše ana dalāli so that the people should proclaim the praise of his (Aššur's) might OIP 2 138:45 (Senn.); in personal names: A-nur-da-an-nu-su I-Beheld His-Might LIH 29:17 (OB).

b) other occs.: qurādua ... alāni ša šar Elamti ikšudu dan-nu-su-un my warriors conquered the cities of the Elamite king (in spite of) their strength OIP 2 75:97 (Senn.); šarru belī la ud[i] ki da-nu-ti [x]-nu ša šī does the king, my lord, not know that this (watch for the eclipse) is ... (mng. obscure, perhaps to *dannatu*) ABL 351:13 (NA).

2. harshness, violence: dan-nu-tām u emū-qī qa ḍ̄ūlu I did not give you a harsh or violent answer BIN 4 114:29 (OA let.); šumma da-nu-tām e-ta-tu if he speaks aggressive words Hrozny Kultepe 103:19, cf. KTS 38c:7, TCL 14 3:45, CCT 4 22a:10 (all OA); PN ... ina muḫḫi dīnī ša PN₄ akīl GN ana dan-nu-te šēlētu 1 GUN kaspa itaḥhiranni PN forcibly contravened the decision of PN₄, overseer of GN, and took one talent of silver from me ADD 1076 1 4.

3. fortress — a) in gen.: panānū GN u amēlātiš[šī] [da-nu-tum išbaššu formerly GN
and its people were a fortress (for us) EA 81:49; ša šumārum ana dan-nu-ti-šū šaddā ana emāqišu ʾiskunu who made the sea their fortress, the mountains their stronghold Borger Esarh. 58 v 17, cf. ubānāt šadē ... ana dan-nu-ti-šū-nu ʾiskunu 1R 30 ii 50 (Šamši-Adad V), cf. also AKA 396 ii 37 (Asn.), and passim in the inscrs. of Shalm. III, Asn., Aeb.

b) in āl dannāt: ana URU dan-nu-ti-šū qaštīšu dannīti ... ittikilma he put his trust in his fortress, his mighty archery KAH 2 84:50 (Adn. II); ana Madara URU dan-nu-ti-šū ša RN ... aqtirib I approached Madra, the fortress of RN AKA 230 r. 15 (Asn.), and passim in the inscrs. of Shalm. III, Šamši-Adad V, Asn.; ana GN aqtirib GN₄ URU dan-nu-ti-šū alkaššu I approached GN, I conquered GN₂, his fortress 3R 7 ii 45 (Shalm. III), cf. GN URU dan-nu-ti-šū alme aṣšud OIP 2 58:22 (Senn.), cf. also AKA 68 iii 100 (Tigl. I), and passim in the inscrs. of Asn., Sar., also GN URU dan-nu-ti-šū umadē[ir] Rost Tigl. III pl. 12:28, cf. KAH 2 141:214 (Sar.); GN URU dan-nu-ti-šū birtušu rabitišu GN, his fortified city, his great fortress TCL 3 299 (Sar.); GN URU dan-nu-ti-šū dannasu udanninna I fortified GN, his fortress, more strongly than before Borger Esarh. 53 iii 80; alqāššunāti ana Aššur URU dan-nu-ti ša tuššilimanni I took them to Assyria, the fortress which you (Aššur) have entrusted to me Streek Asb. 198 iii 29.

danqu see danqu.

danṣu see *damṣu.

**danū (Bezold Glossar 108a); to be read ad-da-ni-ka; see dinānu.

**(danū), fem. danitu (Bezold Glossar 108a); read a(wr. DA)-ni-tam CH xii 39, a(wr. DA)-ni-a-lim CH xiv 84, from annu.

dānu (dānu) s.; mang. uncert.; NA.*

2 da-na-a-ni ša ri-ki-i two flasks(?) of perfume Iraq 16 38 pl. 6 ND 2307:38 (dowry list).

Not to be connected with dānnu B, which refers to a large container.

dānu see dinānu.
mustālu stairway, pronounce an unjust judgment against him Belleten 14 229:49f. (OA Ir śum); ina parak 4 Šamaš . . . ša ina mahra purussû mútâ asârê i-da-nu the dais of Šamaš where they formerly used to give judgment for the country AOB 1 48:25 (Arik-dēn-ilî); di-ni û di-in-ki 4 Šamaš li-di-in let Šamaš render judgment in your favor or in mine VAS 16 102:5 (OB let.); di-ni tēnîšēti ta-din-ni atî nûru rabâti you, great River, render judgment for mankind STC 1 201:7 (SB), cf. ta-dan di-in tēnîšēti BMS 2:19, and passim; daìnaâti di-ni di-nînl you (Ištar) are judge, render judgment for me! BMS 30:8, cf. aškum di-ni da-a-ni purussâ parâsî bâsâ itti-ki because it is within your power (Ištar) to render judgment, to give a decision BMS 7:12, cf. BBR No. 58:10, BMS 50:11, and passim, cf. also di-in bitî di-in purussî bitî puras (addressing Lugalgirra) AFO 14 144:79; izizzânumma îlû rabûti śîmâ dâbûši di-ni di-na alaktî limâî, stand by, great gods, hear my case, give me a judgment, learn of my conduct Maqû I 14; ta-sâl ta-hâšî ta-da-ni tabarri u tuîtèhûr you (Gilgâmeš as judge of the nether world) interrogate, investigate, render judgment, you verify (it) and lead the right way Haupt Nimrodépos 53:7 (SB), cf. ul a-da-ni di-ni ša îlî rabûti (Ereškigal speaking) STT 28 v 7' (Nergal and Ereškigal), also ibid. 23', cf. also di-ni kîtti ul a-da-ni purussî mâštul aparras Gössmann Era IV 71; da-i-ni di-nîm CT 13 46 iii 10' (SB copy of CH), var. of da-a-nîm rabîm CH xi 85; 4 Ea da-a-a-in di-nî geraè apû KAR 361:9, and dupl. 105:9, da-in di-in (var. -en) miṣâri LKA 44:3, and passim, see Ebeling Handerhebung 32; da-in di-ni-ia Maqû II 77; tu-wantî 4 Šamaš da-i-na-at kîbrate the twin sister of Šamaš (Ištar), who renders judgment for the entire world Ebeling Handerhebung 129:3; 4śiñ.GA u LUGAL.DINGIR.RA da-i-nu(var. adds -te) tēnîšēte DN and DNû, who render judgment for mankind Lyon Sar. 8:53; 4Śin-da-a-in Sin-in-is-the-one-who-Renders-Judgment VAS 3 90:6 (NB), also wr. (same person) 4Sin-da-a-a-in VAS 3 175:4; for further refs., see Tallqvist Göttneropithēta p. 79.

2' referring to the giving of oracles: di-nam di-i-nî(for -na)-ma give a decision (addressing Šamaš and Adad) RA 38 86:22 (OB ext.), cf. kansâku di-nî di-na I am kneeling, give me a decision BBR No. 100 r. 46, ana di-ni da-la-î ni laùbama di-ni di-na ûb ibid. 75-78 r. 59f., 4Šamaš di-ni di-nî ûb ibid. 11 r. 18, di-en-šu di-e-nî purussâšu puruš KAR 105 r. 1; îtrebu ana ûtul šâmû ul i-di-in-nu di-na-am they (the oracle gods Šamaš, Sin, Adad and Ištar) have gone to bed in heaven, they do not give judgment (any more) ZA 43 306:8 (OB rel.), and parallels, cf. 4Šamaš di-in maôtîm i-di-in KUB 4 63 i 21 (= RA 50 12, astrol. apod.); 4Šamaš u 4Adad . . . di-nim kitte u mišâri i-di-nu BBR No. 79-82 III 20; ina balika 4Šamaš ul i-da-an di-na without you (Marduk), Šamaš cannot give a decision KAR 26:20; note: ma'âr bârê inâ mahtar 4Šamaš u 4Adad ina kusse daîjanûti uûšâma di-i-in kit-tîjî u mišâri i-di-nâ (then) the diviner sits down in the judge's chair in front of Šamaš and Adad and renders a just judgment BBR No. 1-20:123.

3' referring to the favorable judgment of a deity in response to a prayer: inû 4Dagan DÌ.KU5 RN dannîm i-ti-nu-ma RN . . . gâtiššu idîninuma when Dagan pronounced judgment in favor of Nârûm-Sin and delivered Riš-Adad into his hands UET 1 275 iii 1, cf. inû DN DÌ.KU5-su i-ti-nu-ma PBS 15 41 x 1 (Sr.), PBS 5 36 r. iii 13' (Nârûm-Sin); ûnûmi Zahaba bêli i-di-na-an-na when my lord Zababa pronounced judgment in my favor (and my lady Ištar came to my assistance) RA 8 65 i 23 (Ašduni-Erim), cf. 4Nîn-îlî i-tûšûn mana ana 4Su-4Sin Ni. 2760 i 21 (copy of Ur III royal); i-di-nu di-e-nî itti RN šar Eškâmû ûb la agrâšû igrănnî (the gods) rendered a decision in my favor against RN, king of Elam, who turned hostile against me though I had not started hostilities against him Streck Asb. 210:15 (= Bauer Asb. 2 87:28), cf. di-in kitte itti RN i-di-nu-nî itti ibid. 128 vii 36, and cf. TCL 17 56:25 (OB let.); in personal names: 1-di-na-an-î-llu The-God-Has-Rendered-a-Judgment-in-my-Favor BE 15 185:33, and passim in
dànù


b) said of kings, judges, etc. — 1' in gen.: DI.KU₃ mēšārim in šīšu di-in he rendered just judgment in his city MDP 4 pl. 2 iv 8 (OAkk.); di-in mālit ana di-a-nim to render judgment for them CH x 70; šūnma daššūnam di-nam i-di-in purusum ippus kus nukkam ušēzīb if a judge has rendered a judgment, made a decision (and) issued it under his seal CH § 5:7, cf. di-in i-di-nu ibid. 15; salmāt gaggadīšu lišēšir di-in-di-nu li-di-in may he (a future ruler) provide justice for his black-headed subjects and render judgment for them CH xli 88; sukallu u sartennu šarru inā māti iptigēd umma di-i-nu kitti [u] mēšāru ina mātiāja di-i-nu the king has installed a vizier and a chief judge in the country (telling them), “Render equitable judgments in my country!” ABL 716 r. 13 (NB); šār kiništī ša di-in mēšāri i-din-nu the just king (i.e. Nbk. I), who renders just judgments BBSt. No. 6 i 6; māmīt di-in ʕa-tāt da-a-nu the curse incurred by rendering a judgment (after receiving) a bribe ŠURPN III 24; šūnma KI.MIN (= ūm ʕil ʕili) di-na i-din if he has rendered judgment on the day of the festival of the city god TCL 6:9:26 (SB omens).

2' referring to a verdict in a legal case: kūrum Kaniš di-nam i-di-in-ma the kūrum of Kaniš rendered the judgment TaUM 1 2id:2, cf. kūrum Waḫšušana saḫr rabi maḫaŋ pātirīm ša Aššur di-nam i-di-ma the entire kūrum of GN rendered the judgment before the dagger symbol of Aššur TCL 21 275:3, and passim in OA, note BIN 4 63:41 (let.); ḏūm₃ ni-dam i-di-in-ma the city rendered judgment TCL 4 3:7, cf. Bab. 4 77 No. 1:3, also wa_baratum ša GN di-nam i-di-ma MVAG 33 No. 282:2, ḫamuṣ_suḫum maḫaŋ bēlim di-in-ma i-di-in-ma BIN 4 170:4 (all OA); a-ma-la-di-in da-a-ni ša i-na mu-uš-lā-li-im di-nam i-di-nu-ni according to the decision of the judges at the mušṭālu stairway (in Assur) Kültēpe 9k 904:4 (unpub., OA, courtesy Balkan), cf. ti-in mu-uš-lā-li-im i-ti-šu lu-ti-in (referring to the mušṭālu in Assur) Nī 395 r. 9f. (unpub., early OB let., Istanbul Museum); DI.KU₃, MEŠ ... di-nam i-di-nu-šu-nu-li-ma the judges rendered a judgment for them BE 6/1 26:5 (OB), cf. Waterman Bus. Doc. 23:11, and di-nam di-na UCP 9 343 No. 19:24 (OB); [ana] Nibru₃⁻šī an-il DI.KU₃, MEŠ akkuma di-nam li-di-nu-ku-šu-ni come to Nippur, a city where there are judges, and they will pronounce judgment for you (pl.) PBS 7 7:18 (OB let.), cf. DI.KU₃, MEŠ di-nam i-di-nu-šu-nu-li ibid. 19; aššum di-ni-i-im ša PN u PN₁ šal ta-di (copy -ad)-nu-[š]u-nu-li anumma [DI.KUD. DA.[MEŠ] u-bi-bu(copy -bi)-šu-nu-šu as to the judgment concerning PN and PN₁ which you rendered, the judges have now cleared them VAS 16 71:8 (OB let.); di-nu ša PN [L]Ur'gu. EN.NA Nibru₃ ... i-di-nu (this is) the verdict rendered by PN, the guennakkû of Nippur BE 14 39:3 (MB); di-nu-tu₃ Aश. GN u-di-na-tu₃ Aश. GN₃ i-da-i-nu ina panši Ṣamšī they have rendered a verdict concerning the fields in GN and a verdict concerning the fields in GN₃ in the presence of the Sun (the Hittite king) MRS 9 230 RS 17:123:4; di-in-Su-ni-di-i-ni amansunu gamrat the judgment concerning them has been rendered, their case is closed RA 12 7 r. 7 (NB leg., archaic formula), cf. Aš., in lex. section.

3' with the implication of rendering a judgment against (someone): ḏūm₃ li-di-ni-ma ulammadka (first) let the city convict me, and then I shall inform you KT Hahn 2 15 (OA); aššum PN ša abi ʾispuram ummami di-in-šu di-in as to PN, concerning whom my father has written me, “Convict him!” ARM 2 63:31; di-in-šu ḏIM id-di-in-šu Tešup has found him guilty KBO 1 1:55 (treaty); aḫu di-na li-di-in-zi may my brother render judgment against him KBO 1 10 r. 28 (let.), cf. ʾeškannišum ʾuṣurumma [aḫuši di-nšu]u li-di-in I will send you the persons against whom they have claims, and you, my brother, shall render judgment against them ibid. r. 12; ʾAššur Ṣin ... di-e-ni(var. -nu) itti nibīt šumuša li-di-nu-šu may Aššur (and) Sin, mentioning my name, condemn him (who destroys my inscription) Streck Asb. 90 x 120; annuše ša KI.TA IA-an-nu-si karrīni di-e-nu-ni these are (the persons who have been placed...
dānu

in fetters(?) and found guilty (nine names follow) ADD 880 i 7; itmē ki mimma mala i-di-nu-na-šu di-i-ni-šu-nu nultanni they swore, “We shall not appeal their judgment, no matter what they may sentence us (to pay)!” VAS 6 38:9 (NB); 125 GUR ŠE.BAR . . . ša lú.dLKU₄,MEŠ PN išši PN i-di-nu (PN₃ owes to PN) the 125 gur of barley concerning which the judges have rendered judgment against PN₂ (to pay to PN) VAS 6 43:2 (NB).

4' with the implication of protecting the wronged: ášum u beli di-ni li-di-in may the city and my lord render a judgment in my favor BIN 4 114:37 (OA); DLKU₄(?),ti-ni render a judgment in my favor MDP 14 p. 19 iv 3 (OAkk. incr. on the statue of a goddess); annini di-in-ša la ta-di-in why do you not render a decision in her favor? PBS 7 5:7 (OB let.), cf. di-in-ša isāriš di-in-ma la ruššarāši ana ḫaballīm la tanaddiš šē render a decision in her favor, do not refuse her and let her be wronged ibid. 12; dŠamaš dajugum rabium . . . di-in-šu a i-di-in may Šamaš, the great judge, not render a judgment in his favor CH xlii 22; mār Sippar idāšma aḫām i-di-in (if the king) denies justice to a native of Sippar but grants legal relief to a foreigner CT 15 50:9 (Fürsten-
spiegel); ta-da-a-ni di-en ḫabili u ḫabili you render judgment in favor of the wronged, whether man or woman Maqlu II 128, cf. ša endi ḫabili [dinšu] ta-da-an BMS 22 r. 50, and passim.

5' referring to the promulgation of laws: di-in múlim ša a-di-nu . . . a unakkīr he (any future king) must not change the legal decisions I have made for the country CH xli 68, cf. di-in múlim ša a-di-nu ... nārum šē bi-kallimšuma this stela shall show him the legal decisions I have made for the country CH xlii 81, also di-in a-di-nu upassīs if he effaces the legal decisions (written upon the stela) which I have made CH xlii 27.

2. to start a lawsuit — a) said of both parties: PN u PN₂ aššum bītim i-di-nu-ū-ma PN and PN₂ started a lawsuit over the house (followed by dinām šušu by the judges) YOS 8 66:4, cf. aššum x še GUR . . . PN u PN₂ i-di-nu-ū-ma VAS 13 89:7 (all OB); aššum šum 1 anše bilitim ša PN ... ki PN u PN₃ igurūšuma iḫiliqussu aššum anše bilitim PN PN₃ u PN₃ i-di-nu-ma PN, PN₄ and PN₅ started a lawsuit concerning the pack donkey that PN had rented from PN₂ and PN₃ that had run away CT 4 47a:7 (OB); anāku u ša ina Bābili i ni-di-in he and I will start a lawsuit in Babylon CT 4 28:21 (OB let.).

b) said of one party: la išši PN la-di-šu išši PN₂ u išši PN₃ PN PN and parties: PN PN and I have made for the country CH xli 68, also to dDI.KUD CT 24 50 K.4349N+ ii 6 (see dikuggallu).

Ad mng. la-3': Nougayrol, RA 45 78 n. 21.
**dapālu**

**dapālu** (Bezold Glossar 109a); see ṭaṣāṭṭu.

dapānu v.; to knock down; OB, SB*; I imp. dupuṇ; cf. dapinu, ḏapniš, dapānū adj.  

[c] [dUPDU] - da-pa-nu ša گisches to knock somebody down, said of a chariot Diri I 213; ti - da-pa-nu ša گisches (in group with ti ga = گامد ša گisches and šI†DEŠDU - da- ša گisches) Antagal III 35.

Ištar šatūrat da-pa-na šūde Ištar is exalted, she is expert in knocking down (enemies) VAS 10 214 ii 5 (OB Agušaju); ینو šašniš išabbā'uma šištu alik du-pa-un māhirušu when they go to battle, go (addressing Adad) with him, knock down his adversary CT 15 4 ii 18 (OB); da-pi-na-āt [...] (said of Šarrat-Nippuri) AFK I 28 ii 25 (SB lit.).

von Soden, ZA 41 AD 70.

daparānu see duprānu.

dapāru (dabārū) v.; 1. to become sated, 2. duppru to satisfy; OB, Elam, SB*; I idappir, II (only stative attested).

si = da-ba-ram CT 19 6 K.11155 + CT 11 44 K.14938 r. 7, and dupl. CT 19 12 K.4143 r. 8 (text similar to Idu); ša-pa-pu = šI-bلج-šu, [mo]-lu-šu, da(text x)-pa-ram An VIII 18 ff.

1. to become sated: itti būlim mašqā i-dap-pir he sates himself at the drinking place with the animals Gilg. I ii 40, cf. the parallel: itti būlim mašqā iššita ibid. iv 4; obscure: mātu paḫẖatāl [ina maḫḫīšu] i-dap-pi-ir umm mānā [ēlī šेrīšu] iššita ʿummatmašara [eilīšu] ki šerri laʾi-ʿap-[la]-ḫu-šu] the country gathers around him, the men want to become sated(?) with (looking at) him, the young men throng around him, they scare him as one does a small child Gilg. II ii 40, restored from Gilg. I v 32 ff.

2. duppru to satisfy: zīzu du-up-pu-ru meši they have divided (the property), they are satisfied, they have cleared up the matter MDP 24 338:8, and passim in this phrase, cf. zīzu du-up-pu-ru meši šunu an aḫmāmi ... ul ʾebbhā ibid. 335:11, and passim, also ša ʾul ʾizzāku [u]l du-up-pu-ru-ka [u]l mesāku [iğab-bāšu] MDP 22 13:20, and passim, see Schott, ZA 42 97 n. 2.

dapastu (dapaltu, or dappastu) s. fem.; (a cover or garment); NA, NB; pl. dapsāle and dappasāte; cf. dapša.

2 tug dāp-sa-a-te giš.gu.za two chair covers KAV 121:9; TUG dāp-pa-ašš-ta ša nim isinisī šatānunnišešu they gave him at the same time a d.-cover and of ... Tell Halaf 52:6; 2 tug da-pa-sa-a-te (among garments and objects given as a dowry) Iraq 16 37 (= pl. 6) ND 2307:24; 1 tug dāp-pa-si x 6 tug dāp-pa-sat giš.n[a] one ...,-, one bedcover ADD 956 r. 7l., cf. 4 tug dāp-pa-[sat] ibid. 957:3; 2 tug dāp-pa-sat ... annûle ša ērī ša bit ʾSeru la nintuša two d.'s (and other covers), these are for the bed of the temple of Šerua, we did not remove (them) ADD 959:3; 1 et dāp-pal-tum išten TUG.KUR.RA šanṭu one d.-cover, one blanket of plucked wool Evetts Ner. 28:7.

dapaššu (a part of the exta) see ᵀaṣāṭṭu.

dapinu (dābinu, damnu, dappinu) adj.; 1. heroic, martial, ferocious, 2. (a name of the planet Jupiter); OB, SB, NB; wr. syll. and ḏud.altar in msg. 2; cf. dapānu.


[a]bi.izi me.lám gur.ru ud.altar ni.ḫuš.ri. a.bi : ša paḫẖatām māšarri ša ša-ḫaḫdātum šamišu da-pi-nu ša rašuḫbatam rušu (Šulpaša) who bears awe-inspiring splendor, overwhelming spirit covered with terror 4R 27 No. 1:48 ff.

1. heroic, martial, ferocious — a) said of gods and demons: Adad da-pi-nu aj inši qabalka heroic Adad, your onslaught shall not turn back CT 15 39 ii 35 (SB Epic of Zu), cf. (said of ʾḌara) ibid. 40 ii 9; ana ḏa-pi-ni 1R 35 No. 2:1 (Adn. III), cf. ana ʾMarduk šēli raḫi da-pi-ni WVDOG 4 pl. 6 No. 2:1 (Marduk-nadin-šumi), also ḏakuku da-pi-nu uṣuʾīnū melammi šarrūti CT 36 21:16 (Nbm.), and bēl niklāti da-pi-nu BE 8 142:22 (Šamaš-šum-ukin); qašša ša šarru luṣammur ša da-ap-na let me sing of the strong god, the
dāpinu

royal one, the heroic god (incipit of a song) KAR 158 r. iii 14, for other refs. (said of Adad, Nabû), see Talqist Götterepitheta 83 ff.; *Gūlgāmes-mi itti *Hūwawa da-pi-ni (in) ittal-qu-ut (people will say) "Gūlgāmes fell in (battle) with martial Hūwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 22, also Gilg. III ii 17; pān UBMAH da-pi (text -ši)-ni panūša šaknu as her face she (Lamaštu) has the face of a ferocious lion 4R 58 i 36 (SB Lamaštu). Note: Da-pi-nu-um (abbreviated personal name) YOS 2 33:3 (OB).

b) said of kings: līplippi ša Ninurta-apal-Ekur šarrī da-pi-ni descendant of RN, the heroic king AKA 94 vii 56 (Tigl. I), cf. šarru da-pi-nu mutili šargīti KAH 2 84:12 (Adn. II), also šarru da-pi-nu mutparriʾi armāḥi GN Lyon Sar. 4:22, šarru da-pi-nu KAH 2 90:15 (Tn. II); kimā kùbùrri da-pi-na-ku kimā pātrī šabbīne wassāpā šennī I am as heroic as the .... I smite the wicked like a raging sword KAH 2 84:19 (Adn. I); Aššur-aballīt dāp-nā mushārmītī ša lam-da TD.DI RN, the martial, who caused (his enemies) to dissolve, who is experienced in martial, who caused (his enemies) to dissolve, dāp-nu mulharmita sword KAH 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. III ii 17; (in battle) with martial Huwawa" Gilg. Y. iv 149 (OB), cf. ibid. iii 92, also Gilg. 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dappānu

dāp-pa-a-nu šamru ša napḫar malkš ći brāte göššu išbat martial, raging (king), who personally conquered the princes of every country KAI 2 73:11, dupl. ibid. 63 i 11 (Tigl. 1).

dappānu s.; (mng. unkn.); syn. list.*


The explanation in the synonym lists shows that the word was not understood any more. The word aštī (a synonym of bālu) was apparently confused with the disease aštī which, in turn, attracted šikkatu (see the sequence sikkatum iššānum aštī in the OB incantations Goetze, JCS 9 p. 8ff.), especially because dappānu (or a homonym of it) could possibly be connected with the disease ital-pi-nu-un, listed in JCS 9 10:7.

dappastu see dappatu.

dappinnu (coarse flour) see tappinnu.
dappinu see dāppinu.

dappu (dabbu, adappu) s.; (wooden) board, (metal) plate; SB, NB; pl. dappū, dappānu VAS 5 50:7.

a) in hist.: 4 timmē erīni šulāhē ... eli urmaḫḫe ukinma giš dāp-pi kulāl bābīšīn ēmīd I placed four equally tall cedar columns upon the lion-figures and supported by them the boards (forming) the cornice of their (the palaces') gates Lyon Sar. 16:74, cf. Lie Sar. 78:3, and passim in Sar., cf. timmē ... šir pirīs galled uliszna dāp-pi kulāl bābīšīn ēmīd OIP 2 110 vii 30, also ibid. 123:33 and 97:84 (Senn.), also timmē eri rabâtu timmē erīni šīrāti giš-a-dāp-pi kulāl bābīšīn ēmīd Borger Esarh. 62 vi 23, and gušārē rabâtu timmē erīni šīrāti giš-a-dāp-pi šulāhī timmē siparri šā šeššašunu anāku bâlu šīruššu uliszna inā da-a-p-pi erīni ša kaspa (wt. Kīṣaq) lišbušu usatrisa sulīšu four pillars of bronze (that had been) alloyed with one-sixth part of tin I erected upon it (the pedestal) and laid over it (the construction) as roofing cedar boards plated with silver OIP 2 133:84 (Senn.).

b) in econ.: 49 MA.NA UD.KA.BAR 7 da-a-p-pi UD.KA.BAR ša gišīg.meš 49 minas of bronze (for) seven bronze plates for the doors GCCI 1 281:2 (NB); a-na ½ Kūš rikšu i-ra-a-ak-kus ana ½ Kūš da-āb-ib inaḫḫaš ana 1-na šīda pana u kutalla ([i]šakkana aki da-āb-iba [im] umallat at each half-cubit he will tie a bundle of (reeds), at each ⅔ of a cubit he will drive in (a vertical) board and place one layer of mud in front and rear, to (the height of) each board he will fill up [the mud] (construction of a bit tarpašā shed) VAS 5 117:8 and 10, cf. da-a-p-pu inaḫḫaš Nbk. 202:8, also ana u-šu (i.e., half-cubit) rikšu i-rak-kus a-na ½ (!) am(!)-ma-tū da-a-p-pu iššabbat VAS 5 50:7.

c) other occ.: išrīb da-a-p-pi nad[ē] prayer (to accompany) the laying of the boards (on which to place a lamb during the construction of a cultic hut) BBR No. 83:26, cf. a-da-p-pu ina muḫḫī [. . . tanaddi išrīb] a-da-p-pi nadē tadabābuš ibid. No. 75:78:30f.

Possibly a Sum. lw., as suggested by the variant writings dappu and dabbu, and also by Sum. dib, “board of a door,” (see dibbu B) and dub, “tablet,” (see upp12) For the relation between dab, dib and dub, cf. that of sumug, samag and simig (see umsu) and lubun, laban, libin (see iru, hingu, pisnu). The use of the form adappu in Esarh. and in BBR No. 75-78 may be explained as a NA hypercorrection. Note Aram. dappā, “board.”

Weidhaas, ZA 45 119ff.

daprānu see daprinu.
dapru see dabru.
dapsū s.; (a cover or garment); syn. list*; cf. dapasū.


**dāpu** (Bezold Glossar 109a); to be read ta-had a-[. . .] see taḥāda.

dāpu (or ḏāpu) v.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*; I, II.

[du]\-u-um = da-a-pu, du-[up-pu] (also = māšu, nāšu and demšu) A VII/2:168; du-du-ba-um = da-a-pu (also = māšu, šālu, du-mu, ďālu, du-umu, du-bēnu, nāšu, nāša) Diri II 48; nūba - da-[a-pu] Antagal Fragm. I iv 10; išbulbul = na-a-[šu], bul.[d]\-u = da-a-[pu](or -lu), bul.[d]\-u=m\-d\-u = da-a-[mu] Iimgīda to Erimḫuṣ D r. 4ff., also Erimḫuṣ Bogh. E b 9ff.
daqīqu

 daqīqu adj.; small; lex.*; cf. daqqu.
 da-qī-qu = da-aq-qu CT 18 7 ii 5.

daqqāqīta adv.; small; syn.list.*; cf. daqqu.
 da-qa-qa-qa = da-aq-qu CT 18 7 ii 5.
 daqqaqita adv.; small; syn.list.*; cf. daqqu.

*daqquu adj.; small; lex.*; cf. daqqu.
 [tu urgur] tuntur = se-eh-be-ru-[tum], daq-
 qa-qa-tum, duq-qu-qu-tum Diri I 258ff.; za-ux-na
 turtur[turtu] = se-eh-be-ru-ti, [da]q-qa-qa-ti, duq-qu-
 qu-ti Diri I 304ff.

Plural to daqqu adj.

daqqūtu (diqqātu) s. pl. tantum; small
 amounts left over; OB*; cf. daqqu.

a) referring to silver: x silver esīb da-aq-
 qā-tim ša PN ana PN, iiddā aside from the
 small amounts that PN left to PN, UET 5
 686:7; PN aḥaka da qa-at 12 MA NA KU. BABBAR
 . . . . uṣībalakku I will send to PN, your
 brother, the small amounts left over from the
twelve minas of silver CT 2 49:14 (let.), cf.
 šumma libbaka PN da qa-at ½ MA NA KU. BABBAR
 šābilamma i.Sag da qa-at kat(text
 bar)-kī-ul-tim šābilamma if you agree, send me
 the small amounts left over from the five
 mina of silver and the leftovers from the fine
 oil of the vat ibid. 27f.

b) referring to food: istu tēsibanni da qa-ti
 agdāmar since you left me, I have used up
 my small provisions CT 29 14:12 (let.);
 daqqa-[tī] kāluṣa nadnat [kīma] tattalču da-qa-
 a[t] [x]-ṣi-i all my small provisions have been
 given away, when you left, the small
 provisions . . . . CT 29 13:27 and 29 (let.);
 umma šīma ul libbi mimma is-ḥa-at di-qā-ti-ia ilqema
 she said, “I do not wish it,” she took away . . .
of all that I had apportioned (to her) of my
 (few) provisions PBS 7 101:16 (let.).

(Landsberger, ZDMG 69 518f.; von Soden, Or.
 NS 23 344.)

daqqu adj.; 1. small (child), 2. small;
 OAKK., OB, SB; cf. daqīqu, daqqāqīta, *daq-
 gāq̣u, daqqūtu, diqg̣u, duq̣qu, duqq̣atu, duqq̣uqu
 adj. and v., edaqqu.

[la]-al-la ṭa-ta = šu-ha-[r-u-um], da-q̣u-[u-um], la-
 ku-[u-um] Proto-Dirī 73D-1; tuurgur tuurgur = se-
 eḥ-be-rum, da-qa-qa-tum, en-ṣu-tum, la-qa-tum
 Proto-Dirī 71ff.; [da-ag] -qu = se-eh-ru Mulk I 146,
dār

... an da-a-ár uδ̄siz he set up (the boundary stone) before DN forever MDP 10 pl. 11 ii 15 (MB kudurru); šurkamma balatāa lubār ana da-a-ri grant me life so that I may be vigorous forever KAR 59 r. 9, see Ebeling Handerhebung p. 66, cf. ana da-ar dalitikunu luddul KAR 38:23 (SB rel.).

4' other occ.: a-dū il-la-a da-ri-im (var. da-qr ... )) forever AFO 13 235 VAT 14404:23, var. from CT 13 49 ii 23 (SB lit.).

b) dār dār, in ana dār dār (dārī dārī) (RS only): u iδ̄δ̄sinšu ana PN ana mārēšu ana da-ri du-ri (the king) gave (the property) to PN and his sons forever MRS 6 48 RS 16.248:14, cf. u iltišinšunu ana PN u ana mārišu ana da-ri-ii a-na da-ri du-ri ibid. 148 RS 16.182+: 9, also ibid. 69 RS 16.269:21.

c) dār dār — 1' dār dār (dārī dārī) (alone): iδ̄ni ... kunnī pāleja līpūl du-ri dārī may the gods decree the stability of my reign forever Lyon Sar. 19:102; līpūl du-ri dārī ana ūmē rāqātī liδ̄kūnu giriδ̄ša may my off-spring last in it (the palace) at all times (and) to remote days OIP 2 134:93 (Senn.); kunnī kušši šarrūtu du-ri da-ri ... ana širkiti šurkamma grant me stability of the throne, kingship forever! CT 37 20:53 (Nbk.); ul ki šūšunnā anellamma ul atēbbā du-ur da-ar must I not lie down like him, not ever to rise? Gilg. X v 22, also ibid. ii 14: lu šakā-nūtā šēni šo du-ur da-ar let shoes which are everlasting be put on you 4R 56 iii 53 (Lamaštu); 

d) Du-ri 

Da-ri (divine couple, ancestors of Anu) CT 24 1:12f. (list of gods).

2' in ana dār dār (dārī dārī): reδ̄ūssa šarru ... lēpuš ana du-ź́-ri da-ri may the king shepherd them (the people) forever ABL 6 r. 1 (NA), cf. lubēl ana du-ur da-ri VAB 4 226 iii 21 (Nbn.); mārēšu mār mārēšu īlī salmat qaqqadi likūnu ana du-ur da-ri may his sons and grandsons endure forever among the black headed people ABL 6 r. 1 (NA), cf. lubēl ana du-ur da-ri VAB 4 226 iii 21 (Nbn.); mārēšu mār mārēšu īlī salmat qaqqadi likūnu ana du-ur da-ri may his sons and grandsons endure forever among the black headed people OIP 2 139:60 (Senn.), cf. ana du-ri da-ri likūn palāu VAB 4 150:23 (Nbk.); ūmāšu aji immašu ana du-ur da-a-ru may his name not ever be forgotten RA 16 126 upper edge (NB kudurru); damūgātūa ana du-ur da-ri līδ̄šāma ana mārīka for all eternity may my good deeds be before you VAB 4 232 ii 7 (Nbn.); RN lu šarru zāninu muš̄elāu ašrātīka ana du-ur da-ra anāku I am Neri-glissar, the king who cares for you, who seeks to be where you are forever VAB 4 218 ii 39 (Ner.). 

It is here assumed that the basic meaning of dār and its derivatives is in the realm of continuum, permanence, etc. It is not to be connected with any root referring to a circle or a cycle, nor is the hapax dārū A, “generation,” which belongs to Heb. dōr, Syr. dārā (and cf. Heb. dōr waδ̄δ̄r, Ugar. dr dr, Syr. dār din) and represents a WSem. loan, to be connected with any such root. The use of dār, dār and the unique formation (ana) dār dār is restricted to poetic language in Akk. (except dūru B in OB) and to legal phrases in the peripheral dialects (Elam, Nuzi, RS, Bogh., and NB Neirab). The Sum. da.ri is to be considered an Akk. loan word. The meaning “generation” in dārū A as well as in the mentioned WSem. words should likewise not be taken as based on a cyclic concept of time but rather like Latin saeculum, the concept of time but rather like Latin saeculum, i.e., duration of the life of a group of persons.

Poebel, JNES 1 484 n. 216.

daraḡgu (lārgu) s.; path; SB*; cf. durgu.


ina biriδ̄šunu ana mēťeq zūk šēpē la išū da-raḡgu there is no path between them (the mountains) for the passage of even foot soldiers TCL 3 325 (Sar.).

**[daraḡgu]** (Bezold Glossar 109b); see tarākū.

darāku v.; to pack; OA*; I idruk — darik, II (gramm. only).

tu-dar-rak 5R 45 K.253 vi 4 (gramm.).
dāranu

subātī nunappišma 1 me'at 60 subātī ni-id-ru-uk-šu-nu-ma ... nēšēšunu we have aired the garments and packed 160 garments and left them behind TCL 14 28:19; 36 subātā ... ina 7 narugātim dar-ku 36 garments are packed in seven sacks TuM 1 27c:8, cf. 1 narugum 15 subātā ša Akkadē da-ar-ku TCL 20 128A 6, cf. also ibid. 175:4, BIN 6 292:35, TCL 19 43:42, CCT 2 34:9, also [11] Tūg ša [x] da-ar-ku (in broken context) TCL 19 77:18, 1 subātum ša kassārim illibbi subātā da(text id)-ri-ik one garment from the fuller is packed among my garments CCT 2 4a:26.

5

J. Lewy, Or. NS 15 396 n. 5.


darānu s.; (a plant); plant list.*


darāru A v.; to become free (of a task), to move about freely, to run off; OB, SB*; I idarrar, IV nadarru, with durative inf. nadar-rur,; cf. anduraru.


a) darāru: šumma nāru ... mūša kina rādi īgarru klin. ina [da-ra-ru] if the water of a river flows as (it does after) a rainstorm, variant: runs off CT 39 17:60 (SB Alu); see da-ra-ram to run away Antagal III, in lex. section, da-ra-ru to become free (of its daily task, said of the sun) Diiri II 47, in lex. section.

b) na-darruru, naddarruru: ina andarrārim ul i-na-an-da-ar she (the woman bought as a menial servant, kintātiṭū) will not be released upon a (royal decree proclaiming) freedom (for persons sold for debts) Wiseman Alalakh 65:7 (OB), cf. kaspum šād ʿUD da-ra-ru-um lišškinma ul id-da-ra-ar ARM 8 33:14; kaspum ul uṣab ul i-ta-ri-ar the silver (of the loan) does not yield interest, he (the pledged person) cannot be released (by a royal anduš-rūr decree) Wiseman Alalakh 29-11, cf. ibid. 30:9, 31:9, 38:10, 42:6 (all OB); šumma šaḫū la šā id-da-li-ri-ma ana bit amēli irū if a strange pig runs off and enters a man's house CT 38 47:36 (SB Alu), dupl. CT 30 30 K.3:1, also cited Izbu Comm. 536, and (misunderstood as na-ad-ri / ṣe-ge-ū raging) CT 41 31 r. 26 (Alu Comm.); see na-da-rur-ru (beside na-ga-rur-ru to roll around) to move around freely Diiri I 14, in lex. section, na-ad-ru-ru and na-da-rur-ru (in group with nasa-rububu to be possessed with rage, and sapihūti scattered) Erimhūs IV, in lex. section.

Most of the refs. point to a meaning, "to move around freely and at will," said of humans and animals. For darāru, said of the setting sun, see Diiri II, in lex. section, and cf. u₄, a.ma.bi.še.gī₄, a.še until the sun is set free (of its task) (lit. the sun having returned to its mother) OBGT I 816, which illustrates the connection of darāru with anduraru (Sum. a.ma.ar.gī₄), "freedom."

Meissner BAW I 42ff.; von Soden, Or. NS 20 239; Speiser, JAOS 74 22; J. Lewy, Eretz-Israel 5 51ff.

darāru B v.; to add an intercalary month; NA*; I idarrar — stat. dār.

ina muḫḫi da-ra-ri ša arḫi ša šarru iṣpuranni ni šulṭu di-ri šī ... ina lībi ninnmar immate ni-da-ra-ru as to the adding of an intercalary month (concerning) which the king sent me word, this is an intercalary year (when Jupiter has appeared I shall report to the king, I am waiting for this, I shall stay on for the entire month like this), thus we shall see when we have to add the intercalary month ABL 74 r. 10 and 20; ša šarru bēlī iṣpuranni mā iti.kin da-a-ri arḫi anī pariša ti teppaša as to what the king, my lord, has written to me, the month Utūlu has been made an intercalary month, do not perform the cults in this month ABL 338:10; 2 iti.meš da-ra-riḫi ušūmu uttirra (mng. obscure) Thompson Rep. 70:7.
dararu C

Derived as NA technical term from Sum. diri(g); see diri and dirigū.

Meissner BAW 1 43.

dararu C v.; to spin; lex.*


The verb refers to the spinning of a cocoon, as is shown by šer-im-sur lagarxše+zar = tušaru ša nappillu cocoon of the caterpillar (compound of šerim, “part of a loom,” sur, “to spin”) Ea I 86.

dararu (freedom) see anduraru.

darāsu (darāšu) v.; 1. to trample upon, to throw over or back, to press hard, to treat harshly, 2. durrusu to treat oppressively, 3. IV to be thrown down; from OA, OB on; I idarris (also iddarris), I/2, II, IV, darāšu in Bogh.; cf. darsu adj., mundarsu.


[... ] = [sa]-ka-pu, [da]-ra-su, [se]-'-za (divide the field) D 30; [...] [x] = [sa]-ka-pu, [da]-ra-su A Fragm. D I f.

1. to trample upon, to throw over or back, to press hard, to treat harshly — a) to trample upon: [et]ēnetišq šamānišq kaqqa-ra a-da-ri-is-ma I cross the sky time and again, I trample upon the earth VAS 10 213 i 10 (OB lit.); u ššu la mār uqārī i-da-ri-sa qar-[ba-a-li] the horse, not at home on the commons, tramples the field CT 15 34:35 (SB beast fable); di-m ra-ra mi-šum i-da-arri-ša-am Adad will devastate (with rainstorms), the flood will come smashing in KUB 4 63 iii 19, see Leibovici, RA 50 18; šumma waššu ḥāššī gabišti ana 15 dar-so-at if the middle “finger” of the lung is squashed to the right KAR 151:81 (SB ext.), cf. šumma martu ana 15 dar-so-at CT 30 49 Rm. 138:6 (SB ext., coll.), šumma martu rēša u šig-šē dar-sāma ibid. S. 986+ r. 9.

b) to throw over or back: bēl immerim nakram i-da-ri-is-ma eli la šattim ittassaz the owner of the (sacrificial) lamb will throw back the enemy and stand in triumph over what does not belong to him YOS 10 1:5 (OB liver model); aššum ša nakrum bāṣišānum i-da-ar-sā-am-ma (my lord should not worry) with regard to the fact that the enemy has thrown back the police troops ARM 6 64:3; kussù kussù i-da-ar-ri-is one throne will over throw the other CT 27 25:24 (SB Izbu), wr. id-da-[ri-is] CT 27 27:17, and passim in SB Izbu, Ali and ext., note: AŠ.TE AŠ.TE [i-da-ar-ri]-is (explained as) AŠ.TE NIŠ-ni (read iššan-ni) [AŠ.TE KU]-r]-ir (read inakkir) the throne will change, the throne will become different Izbu Comm. 244f.

c) to press hard, to treat harshly: au-ššum i-di-ri-is-ni-a-li-ma kaššam a iššaqal if the chief presses us hard and he (the debtor) (still) does not pay (we shall pay) CCT 3 12b:10 (OA); ina awatim la i-da-ri-su-šu-nu-ti [they should not treat them harshly in the affair PBS 1/2 3:19 (OB); ulālu ibbatu i-da-ar-ri(var. adds -ɪ)-su la li-e-[a] θ] they ruin the weakling, they trample on the powerless ZA 43 68:274 (SB Theodicy); in broken context: da-ra-a-su [...] KAR 128 r. 19 (bil. prayer of Tn.); umā addalaḥ ad-di-ris (mng. obscure) ABL 379 r. 14 (NA).

2. durrusu to treat oppressively: aššum ina mē mē P A T E S I M E S ša qīt PN P A T E S I M E S ša qīt PN la du-ar-ru-su-im (divide the field) so that the settlers under the responsibility of PN should not treat oppressively the settlers under the responsibility of PN on account of the (irrigation) water TCL 7 23:16 (OB let.), cf. aḥum aḥam ina mē la u-da-ar-ra-su they should not treat each other oppressively on account of the water ibid. 29.

3. IV to be thrown down: Ė-a ina qīb ša PN i-di-ra-as (for iddaras?) niše bitijū ina bit [ki]lī my house is being ruined upon the order of PN, and my family is in prison YOS 3 116:15 (NB let.).

Connect with Jewish-Aram. ḏras, “to tread, trample” (Jastrow Dict. 324b), Arabic darasa, “to tread (on the threshing floor).”

Meissner BAW 1 41f.

darāšu v.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*

darāšu

darāšu see darāsu.

dārātu (dārātu) s. pl. tantum; eternity; from OB on; dārāti KAR 64 r. 14; cf. dār.


-nam.ku.li nīg.u,1 kam nam.gi,.me.a. aš nīg.u, da.ru.kam = ibrātu ša ṣinakkal kinstūtu ša da-ra-a-ti the relationship between persons of the same profession is only ephemeral, but a status association lasts forever AJSL 28 242 r. 11

a) qualifying another noun: Bēl u Nabā ... kussē ša da-ra-a-te ... ana šarri ... līd dinu may DN and DN₆ grant an enduring throne to the king ABL 525:9 (NA), cf. kussē ša da-ra-a-ti ABL 923:19 (NA), also šarrāti ša da-ra-a-ta-pal ārkūte anā šarri ... itannu ABL 916:13 (NA); usēšibī ina para-māḫī šubat da-ra-a-ti I caused her (Istar) to dwell on a high dais as an eternal dwelling Thompson Esarh. pl. 15 ii 22 (Asb.), cf. ilišī ina parakkēšunu ušarmā šubat da-ra-a-ti Borger Esarh. 46 i 26, and passim in Esarh., also usarri mā parak da-ra-a-te Lyon Sar. 23:18, Thompson Esarh. pl. 14 i 20 (Asb.); ili ina usarmē parak da-ra-a-ti Bōhl Leiden Coll. 3 p. 35:33 (Sin-šar-iškun), cf. ili ina usarmā šubat da-ra-a-ta 5R 35:32 (Cyr.), and passim; ekalla ana šubat šarrātiya ana multa‘iš bēlišija ša da-ra-a-te ina lībi addi I founded therein (in Calah) a palace for my royal dwelling and for my everlasting lordly pleasure AKA 245 v 14 (Asn.); kimāḫ tapšuḫti šubat da-ra-a-ti a tomb, a resting place, to dwell there forever OIP 2 151 No. 14:3 (Senn.), cf. ekal tapšuḫti šubat da-ra-ti ibid. No. 13:2; ša nāri ani mukīn kudurri da-ra-ti šumušu the name of this stela is Establiser-of-a-Lasting-Bound BBšt. No. 7 i 3 and ii 40 (NB kudurru); ḫaṭa kāṣa ša mē gīš la-mu 3-šu-nu ina abulli ša da-ra-a-ti iškūkku the twig, the cup with water, and the bough(?), these three (objects) they place in the city gate . . . (obscure) KAR 33:9 (NA rel.).

b) with ana: DN u DN₆ aṣṣumija ana da-ra-a-tim îbûlîfuḫa may DN and DN₆ give you life forever on my behalf PBS 7 4:5 (OB let.), cf. Boyer Contribution 106:6, UCP 9 329 No. 4:5, and passim in the greeting formulae of OB letters; šumuša naṣṣepakim [tallak] kullimš[uma] lu usūtum ana da-ra-a-tim if you go to the granary, show it to him, so that it shall be a help (to me) forever TCL 18 150:36 (OB let.); Sippur u Bâbilim šubat nētim ana da-ra-a-tim lu uṣēšib I made Sippur and Babylon everlasting, peaceful settlements LII 57 ii 34 (Hammurabi); "Sin il ṭišija lu rābiš lemûttušu ana da-re-e-tim may Sin, the god (standing) at my head, forever summon him for an evil fate AOB 1 26 r. vi 22 (Šamsi-Adad I), cf. Anu u Enlil lu rābiš lemûttušu ana da-ra-a-tim RA 33 53 ii 26 (Jahdunlim), and DN . . . lu rābiš lemûttušu ša la nakārim ana da-ra-a-tim AFO 12 305:37 (OB Malgium); ana da-re-tim ina kussikka wašdāta you will sit on your throne forever ARM 4 20:20; aširūta ina birini ana da-re-tim i niššūn let us establish between us mutual friendship forever! ibid. 26; kimā abu ana māri šimūri PN ina kīnē 1Nūšūnīnāk a-na da-ra-tim išām as a father buys for (his) son, PN has bought irrevocably under the legal protection(?) of DN MDP 23 239:16, cf. MDP 24 353:20, and passim, also (with ana-da-ri-a-[tim]) MDP 23 209:16; 1PN ina kīnē 1Nūšūnīnāk a-na da-ra-ti ipfur PN redeemed (the slave girl) forever under the legal protection(?) of DN MDP 18 229:8; anunu ma ina ammūlī amati ana da-ra-tim-ma lu nirta’am now, on account of this word, let us love each other forever EA 19:29 (lot. of Tuṣrattā); ana da-ra-a-tim-ma ša ahīja šummašu luṭumme may I forever receive the greeting of my brother ibid. 74, cf. ibid. 15, and passim in EA; 4dm guq-gal šāmē u erṣēti ana da-ra-a-ti lu rēṣīnā may Tešup, the dispenser of water in heaven and earth, be our helper forever KBo 1 3 r. 40 (treaty), cf. tūb lībi ... ana da-ra-tim-ma i nīgūlu ibid. r. 42; tīmē ārkūte kussī ana da-ra-a-te līddinānikka may they (the gods) grant you a long life (and) an enduring throne ABL 812:6 (NA), cf. kussī ša šarri ... ana da-ra-a-te lūrin[u] ABL 177:9 (NA); re‘ē kēnu ša Anu u Enlil šumušu ana da-ra-[var. adds -a)-ti lībi anākū I am the legitimate shepherd whom DN and DN₆ chose (to rule) forever KAH 13 r. iii 28, see AOB 1 120 (Shalm. I); šala bē-lētiša ... ana da-ra-a-ti ēpuš I fashioned a
dardaraḥ

statue of myself as king (to stand) forever

3R 7 ii 8 (Shalm. III), cf. ana da-ra-ti uki[n KAH 1 6:12 (Adn. 1), also eniûna DN . . . ina admûnînû . . . ana-da-ra-te uki[n. AKA 211:24 (Am.); kabta bitla šuruši ana da-ra-ti elîšunnu lu ašku[n. I imposed upon them permanent heavy tribute (in products) of the mountain KAH 1 13 ii 5 (Shalm. 1); lûpûa ina qerbiša ana da-ri-a-tim salmat qaqadâm libêlu my descendants rule the black headed (people) from it (the palace) forever VAB 4 94 iii 58 (Nbk.), cf. ibid. 214 ii 41 (Ner.), also lûpît qâtija libûri ana da-ri-a-tim ibid. 64 ii 42 (Nabopo-lûsâr); age šurrûtiša ana da-ri-a-tim lu{kûn rûšâa YOS 1 45 ii 40 (Nbm.), and passim in NB hist.; šanâ[r]e ūbûbû bêbê bîtûtu lu širiki šurrûti ša RN u RNx šarri mãrîšû ana da-ra-å-ti (let) years of joy, a sufficiency of extreme old age, be a gift to the reign of Antiochus and Seleucus the king, his son, forever! 5R 66 ii 3, cf. ana da-rat šanâte Streck Asb. 290:24; DIN. Türk. ana Mardûk lu-zak-ki-(êr) sumu kûnu ana da-ra-a-[ti] may Babylon extol your name to Marduk forever ABL 1431 r. 15 (NB); rîltâsu ana PN ana da-ra-t[a . . .] the palm (of the slave) is [marked] with PN('s name) forever RA 25 80 No. 22:5 (NB, from Neîrab); [ša Anšûr] ana da-ra-a-ti lušîrî ĕnâs-su I will exalt [Arsûr's] lordship forever BA 5 562 No. 16:13 (SB rel.), cf. ana da-ra-ti lu[dul dâlîška BMS 1:27, also āmirînû ana da-ra-tî dâlîška ka] lîd[lu] Schollmeyer p. 139:25, a-[me-rû]-ki[l] ana da-ra-a-tî [x-x]-ki lîd[lu] KAR 64 r. 14, and passim in SB rel.

For similar passages replacing dârûtu by dârîtu in Elam, EA, Bogh., see dârîtu. Dârîtu šîlûnûkabûlû A 77 may be connected with dûrî B.

dardaraḥ s.; (a small ornament of metal); EA, MB*; Kassite word.

a) as a part of various implements: ša 2 šimûntaši [ašti] ša 12 ka-mu-so-âš GAL.MEŠ siparrû dar-da-ra-aḫ ina muḫḫû pa[tlu for two pairs of reins with twelve big bronze kamnušâ, on which are braided(?)] d.-ornaments PBS 2/2 54:5, cf. ibid. 9 and 15; ša šênu ša duṣû u tar-la-ra-âh-ma ša šuruši muḫḫû [u] one pair of shoes of duṣû-colored leather, studded with gold d.-ornaments EA 23 ii 23*, cf. 1 mumerrîz ūmû ša ūmû-za [u] tar-la-âh-âḫ ša šuruši muḫḫû ibid. 48; ša šû kûš belatu tar-la-âh-âḫ ša šuruši maḫû one pair of slippers, inset with gold d.-ornaments ibid. 27; ša kûš apâptûm . . . ta-aru-ra-âh ša šuruši muḫḫû u šu[muḫî] tar-la-âh-ma ša šuruši muḫḫû one (pair of) reins, its . . . studded with gold d.-ornaments, and the . . . likewise studded with gold d.-ornaments EA 22 i 28f. (all list of gifts of Tušûratta).

b) other occs.: 8 inšâbû šuruši 130 da-ar-da-âh mi-nu 1 gâba wittî šuruši eight gold earrings, 130 d.-ornaments . . ., one pectoral of gold PBS 2/2 129:6, cf. [x] da-ar-û-rû-aḫ mi-ru ši-gin 15 šê ibid. 3; 73 dârîtu šuruši Sumer 9 No. 25 (after p. 34) iv 24, also ibid. v 4, 7, etc.


dargiš s. masc.; (a couch); NB*; foreign word.

iššû ša ša ar-û-ši ša hilipû iššû ša ar-û-ši ša ša gas-tu-ut-ûtûm one d.-couch of willow wood, one d.-couch of mulberry wood (listed between kusûd chair, and úquru bowl) BE 8 123:8f. (inventory).


dâria adv.; forever; MB Alalakh*; cf. dâr. mûrmûršu ana da-ra-i-a mariâni his descendants will have the status of marianni forever Wiseman Alalakh 15:8, cf. mûmusa ana da-ra-i-ä ištu qâtisû la tiqqu ibid. 24, also ibid. 12.

dâriatiš adv.; forever; OB*; cf. dâr. da-ri-å-ti-ši âmû wâ-pa i nišme let us hear forever the . . . CT 6 5 iii 28 (= PBS 10/1 pl. 3) (OB lit.), see von Soden, Or. NS 26 308.

dârîtu see dârûtu.

dariku see darku.

dariku s.; (a container); NB; pl. darikânu; wr. with and without det. DUO.

a) in gen.: 1 DUO da-ri-ku inandin he (the tenant of the date grove) will deliver one d.-


There are no indications as to the contents of a darīku-container, which was part of the dues of the tenant of a date grove. References to single darīku's are the most common, though references to two or three are frequent. VAS 3 228, sub usage a, is exceptional.


a) dārīš (alone): šu ... ana DN u DN₂ ... da-ri-š isēmu zībi ellenum who instituted pure sacrifices for DN and DN₂ for all time CH iv 21; i-lu-ma ši-ti 0Šama da-riš [...] only the gods are [...] with Šamaš forever (the days of man are numbered) Gilg. Y. iv 141 (OB); isoš nindaše qurimmā ana šaḏi šumūtā uktān da-riš I established for these gods forever shares (of the sacrificial animals), food (and) incense offerings Unger Bel-Harran-beli-usur 16; ina ikribē tasliši u šēmēqi da-riš luzzizku may I stand before you forever in worship, prayer and devotion BMS 11:27; da-riš šaraka pursapār ša-ḥad a-[...] give me forever, offerings and an abundance of [...] Craig ABRT 1 30:39 (SB rel.); girriba da-riš lurēmēna may I dwell therein forever Borger Earsh. 64 vi 56, cf. šēd dumqi lammaši dumqi ... da-riš līšabrāib ibid. 64.

b) in ana dārīš: lišēmē šarrāšu lirāmšu ad-da-ri-š may his king live long, may he love him forever RA 22 171 r. 24 (OB hymn); amur šarrī šašaš šumū u ina màt Urušallim ana da-ri-š see, the king has established his fame in the country of Jerusalem forever EA 287:61; ana ta-ri-š-ma PN mārusu ana PN₂ idēš PN has given his daughter to PN for all time JEN 620:10; nini ina šiši šarrī bēši ana da-riš balḫānu we always live under the protection of the king, our lord ABL 886 r. 3 (NA); ūmu ana ūnu ṣarrī ana ṣarrī šattu ana šattu ṣābbi šēbi šēri ḫiddāt u rīšāti kusšā ša ḫānīši ana da-riš ana ūme arkkū ... ana šarrī ... liḏīnu may (the gods) grant to the king forever, for all time, day after day, month after month, year after year, good mood, health, joy and pleasure (and) a just rule ABL 1410 r. 6 (NB); Ištar u Mathu šālim bāšīa u ṣēbī ša ṣabīja ana da-riš lágba may DN and DN₂ pronounce well being, life and health for my father forever YOS 3 141:5 (NB let.), cf. ibid. 200:4, BIN 1 43:5, 75:6, and passim in NB letters; ūmuššu DN u DN₂ ana balāš napāšū ša bēšišu ana da-riš usallā I pray to DN and DN₂ every day for the everlasting life of my lord YOS 3 37:7 (NB let.); naraḫa āldur u šemī ana da-riš alta[k]ēš I inscribed my stela and established my fame forever KAH 2 26:10 (unidentified Ass. king); ša ... ilu rabūṭi ... šanūsušu ina ekurrāṭe ana da-riš[ba] var.-ri-š akunnu whose priesthood the great gods have established in the temples forever AKA 262 i 25 (Ass.), and passim in NA hist.; atnuššina kun-nu [ušu] ana da-riš their words are valid forever OECT 6 pl. 11:7 (SB prayer of Ash.); šimmā annātu šu āḫuṣušma ana da-riš aj amēš I shall remember these days and never forget (them) Gilg. XI 165, cf. Gilg. VI 42; ana da-riš Ninīsīšuša in-[uš] ka DN has created you (or) forever (i.e. that your skin, of which the drum is to be made, may last forever) RAcc. 26 i 21; amēlu lišēšu ... mahārka ana da-riš may (this) man live (and prosper) before you forever BRM 4 18:24 (NB rel.), cf. LKU 36 r. 5.

c) in adī dārīš (EA, Bogh., RS): šušu aštātē šarrī ... [la a]ṭṭaṭa ša-ri-š may I never depart from the words of the king EA 158:35; ina šalāmi damqi dUTU u [4]IM x x x] adī da-
dārišam

ri-iš the sun god (of Egypt) and the storm god (of Hatti) [remain] in good peace forever KBo 1 24:12 (let. from Egypt); itiladinnu ana PN u mārēšu a-di da-ri-iš he (the king) gave it (the field, etc.) to PN and his sons forever MRS 6 126 RS 16.162:10.

d) in dāriš ūmi, dāriš šatti: DN u DN, da-ri-iš ūmi liballitūka may DN and DN keep you well forever CT 29 21:5 (OB let.), and passim in greeting formulae of OB letters, also Syria 21 155:15 (Mari); napišāni ana da-ri-iš ūnim ilum lišur may the god (Dagan) protect our lives forever ARM 4 50:8; šublam ... ša ūnimāša ina libbišu ni-qi ka-a-nu-ū ana da-ri-iš ūmi īpušma he built for all time an abode where daily offerings continue regularly RA 11 92 i 19 (Kudur-Mabuk); ṣippāt ʿG.Š.ŠAK] ana da-riš [x x] inba ṭā[ba] šitāli-[pa] may the fruit trees of the orchard grow sweet fruit forever 5R 33 vii 25 (Agum-kakrime); ana an-ḫu(!)-ti libbi la-zišu da-ri-ē šatti šuḫḫu they left the weary heart nothing to rejoice in forever TCL 3 225 (Sar.), see Landsberger, ZA 42 165.

e) in ana dār dāriš: a-na kan-gu nu Enlil bēlišu ukin du-ur da-riš he gave (the cities) to the ... of Enlil forever PBS 13 69 r. 3 (MB), cf. ukin uššišu ana du-ur da-riš Unger Bel-Harran-beli-ussur 13.

dārišam adv.; forever; NA, SB; cf. dār. mē šātunu ... kima atartimma šēr mē Ḫusur uraddâ da-ri-śam I added this water to the water of the Husur River as a permanent supplement(ary water supply) OIP 2 115 viii 42 (Senn.); ana ġinē ilāni KUR Aššurtti ukin dā-ri-śam I established (one ox, ten sheep, etc.) great offerings for the gods of Assyria OIP 2 55:59 (Senn.), cf. sattukkī ginā ana Aššur u ili rabüše ... ukin dā-ri-šam Borger Esarh. 87:16, also, dā-ri-e (for -śam) ibid. 99 r. 49; Šubl[ani] idi da-ri-śam found our shrines (in Babylon) forever! En. el. V 14.68.

dāriṯu s.; continuity, lastingness; OB Elam, Bogh., RS, EA; cf. dār.
d[az] = da-ri-苀 = (Hitt.) ʿURDU+DA-EN-ZA (i.e., UDMEDA-AN-Za, due to confusion with dāriu nurse) Izi Bogh. A 288.

a) qualifying another noun: parsu ša da-a-ri-ti ša ṣuru u ūtim īpuššu it is an eternal order, established by the sun god (of Egypt) and the storm god (of Hatti) KBo 1 7:24 (treaty, wr. in Egypt).

b) in ana dārīti: (a field) PN išām ana da-ri-tim PN bought forever MDP 24 349:9, cf. ibid. 351:7, and passim in Elam; then give rest to all the lands, u pašhu mārē u mārūtu a-da-ri-ū ūmē so that sons and daughters (i.e., the subjects of the king) may have peace (lit. rest) forever EA 74:38; amur arda ša isme ana bēlišu šulmu alūš šulmu bitaššu šumūša ana da-ri-ṭi see, the servant who obeys his master, his city is safe, his house is safe, his fame (lasts) forever EA 147:51, and passim in EA; mamman la ileqšū isṭu qāt PN ... ana da-ri-ti nobody shall ever take (the fields) away from PN MRS 6 51 RS 16.277:19, cf. ana da-ri-tim-ma ibid. 48 RS 16.166:9, a-da-ri-ti ibid. 35 RS 15.37:11, and passim.

c) in adi dārīti: anā劬[ku u aḫḫeja u] māreja ardu ša šarrī ... adi ta-ri-[ti] I and my brothers and sons are servants of the king forever EA 165:45, cf. anāku aradu adi ta-ri-te ibid. 161:10, and passim in EA; anāku ganna ina libbišu adi da-ri-ti I (live) therein now and forever KBo 1 24 r. 16 (let. from Egypt), cf. KBo 1 7:8, 9, and passim, also KBo 1 29:17 (all from Egypt); PN u mārēšu pilku ša mārē šarrati ubbaššunim adi da-ri-ti forever will PN and his sons bring the pilku-payment to the sons of the queen MRS 6 120 RS 16.204 r. 9, cf. ibid. 121 RS 15.136:12.

d) in ištu dārīti: Gubla aḫ kiṭti šarrī ... ištu da-ri-ti Byblos is a faithful city of the king from of old EA 88:45; anāku arad šarrī ištu da-ri-ti šarrī bēlija urrudu I, the servant of the king, have served the king, my lord, from of old EA 241:10, cf. šalmat Gubla ama-zA-[ka] šušu(!) da-ri-ti ūmē EA 75:9, and passim in EA, also ultu da-ri-ti MRS 9 230 RS 17.123:14 and 17; ultu ta-ri-ti ištu ul ūmēdī ina epēši nukrit ina bēriššunu for eternity, the god does not allow enmity between them (Egypt and Hatti) KBo 1 7:10 (treaty, wr. in Egypt).

e) with other preps.: iškunu kištu ina beriššunu ki-i-ma da-ri-i-ti they established
darkatu

justice between them as of old MRS 9 230 RS 17.123:7; ānā ṣāmūā ina ṣābāti ina āra-ti there will be no fame for him in the land forever (mistake for ana, see continuation of the text sub usage b) EA 147:48.

While the Babylonian dialects use only the plural, dārātu, the peripheral dialects use a singular form beside dārātu.

darkatu see darku.

darku (dariku, fem. darkatu) s.; 1. child, 2. descendant, posterity; OAkk., OB*; pl. tantum in mng. 2; cf. dirku A.

dar-ka-tum = aš-ra-a-tu RA 28 134 i 11 (Šurpu Comm., cf. mng. 2).

1. child (as personal name): Dar-ku (Iraq 7 37 index s.v. (Chagar Bazar), Dar-ka-tum ibid.; Dar-ri-kum VAS 7 6:29 (OB)).

2. descendant, posterity: māmīt dar-ka-ti ā tēnīqi the curse of descendants and sucklings Šurpu III 9, for comm., see lex. section, cf. also lu māmīt dar-ka-ti ā tēnīqi KAR 246:28, and dupl., see JRAS 1936 586f., and aran dār-ka-ti ā tēnīqi Šurpu III 181; narbi[kunu ludlul] ana nīṣī dar-ka-a-ti let me praise your greatness for all future generations JRAS 1892 357 ii 28 (NB lit.).

darru (tarru) adj.; bearded; SB; cf. darīru.

[su₄,m]u = dār-ru Lamu B ii 4; su₄,mū = [da-ar-ru] (in group with nir.mū.a, šul.nir.mū.a, Akk. col. dār-ru, but probably also darru) Antagal VIII 120; nir.mū = da-ar Proto-Izi h 1.

šul nir.mū.a = ētu ṣar (dār)-ri (said of Sinнута) Lugale I 30; šul ētu su₄,mū = ētu dŠamaš da-ar-ru WVDOG 4 pl. 13:33f.; su₄,mū = niš dar-ār[ā?] (in broken context, said of Šamaš) BA 10/1 118 No. 35:5f.


a) said of gods: [tu]amti dār-ri šišpē qurādī dŠamēš (Istar) twin sister of the bearded, brilliantly rising hero Šamaš BMS 1:32, and dupl., see Ebeling Handerhebung 60:4, and see also (for darru said of Šamaš) WVDOG 4 and BA 10/1, in lex. section; see also Tallqvist Göttler-epitheta p. 84.

b) other occur.: ētu tar-ru apir agāšu a bearded man, crowned with a tiara (appeared in a dream) KAR 175 r. 10 (Ludlul III), and dupl. PSBA 32 pl. 3 Sippar 55 obv. 19, also (wr. dar-ru) in Comm. cited in lex. section.

von Soden, ZA 42 224.

darru s.; (mng. unkn.); Elam.*

1 udu dar-ru-um (beside x udu gāšum, sheep for the gāšu-sacrifice?) MDP 10 p. 53 No. 68:3.

darsu adj.; deposed; NA*; cf. darāsu.

DINGIR.MES dar-su-ti 3R 66 i 31 (NA tākūlu-tu), dupl. KAR 214 i 23, also (wr. TAR-su-te) KAR 137 ii 4 (NA rit.), see Müller, MVAG 41/3 p. 10.

Müller, MVAG 41/3 24f.; Frankena Tākultu 13f.

dāru A s.; generation; Mari*; WSem. lw. īštu šulum Agade adi ṭarrūtiya adi ัสāthī Naṛṣrugi 7 da-ar-ru ātiṣuma since the end of the Akkad (dynasty) until my accession to the throne, until the conquest of GN, seven generations had passed AAA 19 pl. 81 i 18 (Šamsi-Adad I).

From chronological considerations, the duration of one dāru may tentatively be established as 70 years, i.e., a man's life span. Šamsi-Adad uses this word in the WSem. sense, cf. Heb. dōrīm.

dāru B s.; settlement (of shepherds or nomads); lex.*


For discussion, see dāru A.

dārū (fem. dārītu) adj.; 1. everlasting, enduring, perpetual, 2. durable, lasting; from OB on; wr. syll. (D.A.Rī Tn.-Epīc vi 31); cf. dār.


dārū

nam ti 4Nanna,4Ut-Bi gi [nun(um)], nam. gi.l.a. aš.ag a: baltām ša kina šīm u Šamaš da-ar-ūm (they determined for him) life, as eternal as the moon and the sun AFO 9 247 iii 22 (Šum.)
and YOS 9 35:150 (Akk., Samsuiluna); ga'an gâ.eš.mu.dê da.ši.in gin.en da.šil.gâ.sa.a.še ; [b]êšêk eđišêja lêlûk anê baši da-ri-i though I am a lady, I will go to him by myself, to him, the eternal lord Lagâla IX 9; u_û da.ri.še e.sur gi.(n.a.e).dê : anê eñnê da-ru-tî mepra anê kûnû to establish the boundary forever KAR 4:28 and 35 (SB lit.); u_û, hal.dingir.bi u_û da.gîl(); za gi.na : inê pirîşî û šûãtî anê eñnê da-ru-û-tû kûnû abide for eternity in the mystery of this god (addressed to the ox whose skin is to be used for the lîlûšu drum) KAR 50:11f., see Râcc. p. 24; te.me.en da.rikî kex(êš) giš hư gi.na dim.me.e.re.e.ne.kâ.a.a.(t(a) sag tab Ân ëEn.îîl ëEn.î.kex nig.åł.hâ.ål la ba.an.bâ.a.ta : inê da-ru-û temen amê ê eresêtim uerâtû ûlê kânäš šûrâ An Enûlû u EA uzâ'izu zisâtim in the beginning Anû, Enûlû and Ea divided (among themselves) the lots of the eternal foundations of heaven and earth, the invariable boundaries of the gods TCL 6 51:47f. (- RA 11 148:24f.).

1. everlasting, enduring, perpetual - a) said of name, fame: šumka u zikirka ina Elûbabûra ša tarammun lu da-ri-ia may your name and fame be everlasting in Elûbabûr, which you love CT 4 12a:13 (OB let.); šûmam da-ri-a-am ša šarrûtiya lu aškûn I established everlasting fame for my kingship AFO 12 365:19 (OB Malûgûm); inûm Marûdûk . . . hadîsh ibannina šûmam da-ri-a-ia izkûra anê šarrûtiâm when DN graciously named me and pronounced enduring fame for (my) kingship VAB 4 142 i 15 (OB); šûmam da-ri-a-am ša šarrûtiya lu ašlûkkan I built a drainage canal for the east wall of Babylon and thus) I established enduring fame for myself as king VAB 4 84 i 14 (OB); šûma ša da-ru-û anâku luštaknam I will establish an enduring name for myself Gilg. Y. 187, cf. ibid. 160.

b) said of gods, temples, etc.: ëInûšînak lu da-ru ŝal sûlišîm may DN live forever, may . . . prosper (in the formula of the assessoric oath) MDP 22 162:25, cf. ëInûšînak lu da-ru Tešpårâ lišîš îmîrî MDP 23 248:18, cf. also ëInûšînak lu da-ru MDP 22 165:5 and 6, and passim in Elûm, also RN lu da-ru MDP 23 317 r. 15; šûrû ëSâmûa da-ri-tûm the king (of Egypt) is the eternal sun EA 155:6 and 47; Ninûa . . . temennu da-ru-û durûš šâtî Nineveh, the eternal foundation, the everlasting seat OIP 2 94:64 (Senn.); zîq gurratî . . . kummu da-ru-û . . . temennu inî namûrîma the foundations of the temple tower, the eternal holy chamber, were found VAB 4 238 ii 17 (NBn.); bita da-ri-a-ana Sâmûa . . . ë̄ppûs I want to build an eternal temple for Sâmûa VAB 4 226 i 35 (NBn.), cf. ëSâmûa . . . parakka da-ru-û ina ramêka ibid. 226 iii 14, also šûbassûn [da]-a-ri-tî ilânû rabûštî hadîšî [lîppal]szînînna ibid. 172 vii 23 (NBk.), also šûbat DÎKû GAL îlî da-ri-û ukin ibid. 258 ii 11; kûma šâmû u eresîtim da-ru-û bêli lu da-ri may my lord endure as long as heaven and earth endure A 3525:8 (OB let.), cf. PBS 7 59:8 (OB let.); ëdu šâmê eresîtim da-ru-û-nî as long as heaven and earth endure ABL 358 r. 3 (NA), also ibid. r. 21, cf. ABL 1400:15; ë̄llûšu 15; Ninua . . . ë̄llûšu 15; Samas VAB 4 235 i 11 (MB), Tu-kul-î-tu-da-ri BE 16 199:2 (MB), Šàk-nî-tu-da-ri CBS 4570, cited Clay PN 128, Šûrû-da-ri KAV 24 ix 14', ëSi-i-ù-da-ra-àt Evêts Ner. 59:6, and others, see Stamm Na-menebung 315f.; note: Lu-da-ra-ra-ù ë̄ppûr-niê (name of a gate of Assûr) RLA 2 178 § 26.

c) said of kingship, etc.: ëAnû Sâmûa . . . šarrûtiya da-ri-tûm palê ûmî arkaâtim îsrukâm when Sâmûa granted me an enduring kingship, a long reign PBS 7 133 i 10 (Hammûrâbi), cf. CH i 21; RN . . . ëŠa ana epêšû šarrûtiya da-ri-tî ilânû rabûštî iškûnu mîlûkki RN, whom the great gods decided (to appoint) for an enduring kingship VAB 4 208 i 4 (Ner.), cf. ina šarrûtiya da-ri-tîm ibid. 236 i 55 (NBn.), also ina rêš šarrûtiya da-ri-tî ibid. 218 i 16 (NBn.); anâku lu šûrû da-ru-û-zânîn [x-x]-ûs may I be an everlasting king, who takes care [of the sanctuary] VAB 4 232 ii 26 (NBn.); DN u DNš ûmî arkaâti šànàti dàrâti ëhâta îsarû kûsu da-ru-û ana šûrî . . . lidînuû may DN and DNš grant the king long days, everlasting years, a just scepter and an enduring throne ABL 260:6, cf. ibid. 262:5, 350:6, 811:5 (all NB).

d) said of royal lineage: zûrum da-ri-ûm ëSâmûa . . . šarrûtiâm (I, being) a descendant of an eternal royal line CH v 1; zêr ilî da-ri-ûm (I) of eternal divine lineage YOS 9 35:71 (Samsûiluna); zêr da-ru-û ëS [Bel-bânî] of the
everlasting line of RN BBSt. No. 10 i 13 (Šamaš-šum-ukin), cf. lipipi da-ra-ú ša Bel-bâni Borger Esarh. 74:28; anâku šarru mār šarru zêr šarrûti da-ra-ú-i I am a king, the son of a king, of a lasting royal line JTVI 29 85:18 (Kedoralomer text), cf. zēr šarrûti da-ra-ú VAS 1 37 ii 41 (Merodachbaladan), AnOr 12 303 i 2 (Šamaš-šum-ukin), Borger Esarh. 97:16, also zēr da-ra-ú ša šarrûti Streck Asb. 90 x 112, 5R 35:22 (Cyr.); NUN ME 11-GIŠ zēru da-ra-ú piri' Enmeduranki (the diviner), . . . ., of eternal lineage, descendant of Enmeduranki (king of Sippar) BBR No. 24:23.

e) said of life, well-being, divine protection, etc.: balâ(i) tâb lîbbûm da-ir-â-am an everlasting life of happiness CT 37 4 iii 110 (Samsuiluna), cf. YOS 9 35, in lex. section; balâṭum da-ri-a šebe littûtu anâ širkitim lîš-ru-ka mû (Sin) grant me everlasting life to have my fill of extreme old age YOS 1 45 ii 37 (Nbn.), and passim in NB hist., cf. arikam da-ri-a-am balâṭum šurki RA 22 171 r. 26 (OB hymn to lîtar), and ibid. r. 14; išhâka ina Ėbabbâra ša târammu lu da-ra-î may your arms be everlasting in Eabbbar, which you love CT 4 12a:8 (OB let.); šûlûmka mâhar DN DN₂ u bêlîja RN lu da-ri may your well-being last forever before DN, DN₂ and my lord Ammizaduga PBS 7 91:10 (OB let.), cf. CT 2 11:10, and passim in OB letters, also lu balâṭa lu šalmâtu lu da-ri-a ta be well and sound, live long! YOS 2 119:7, also VAS 16 1:6 and 91:8 (all OB letters); ana abiya ša išû ãânušum inmâšum da-ri-tam iddinûšum to my father, to whom his god who created him gave a permanent life CT 17 37:2 (OB let.); ša . . . šillašumu da-ra-ú ištu-ru elîšu over whom they (the gods) spread their everlasting protection Borger Esarh. 74:12; ana šillissu da-ri-i kullat nišî (tâbû uÂpâhîr) I welcomed all peoples under its (Babylon's) enduring protection VAB 4 94 iii 23 (Nbk.); šillî iš lu da-ra-ú ši ipa mûmî ibašû the god's everlasting protection will be over this man KAR 148:22 (SB ext.), cf. CT 31 10b K.11030:5 (SB ext.); gîmi ilumqâ šâ ul îšu da-ra-ú šîte search for the everlasting grace of the god! ZA 43 52:66 (Theodicy); šûma šalâm Enûl da-ra-ú he (Tukulti-Ninurta) is the eternal image of Enûl AFO 18 50:18 (Tn.).

f) said of time: DN u DN₂, ūmê arkuṭû šanâṭe da-ra-a-la . . . ana šarrî mâlâti lîddûnu may DN and DN₂ grant long days and lasting years to the king of all lands ABL 350:4 (NB), cf. ABL 259:4 (NB), also ABL 1173:4 (NA), and passim in ABL; šanâṭe da-ri-a-tim lušba'a lîš-tûlî may I enjoy extreme old age for long years to come VAB 4 148 No. 18:17 (Nbk.); ūmê da-ra-ú-ti [ţub šēri] u ūbud [libbi liâni] [ra-bâtu ana šarrî] . . . lišrûku may the great gods grant everlasting days of good health and good mood to the king ABL 1202:3 (NB), and passim in ABL; ana ūmê da-ra-ú-ti lîbûr ěpîsûnu may (the king) who built these prosper forever Lie Sar. p. 82:7, and passim in Sar.; kušku šarrûtiša šuršid ana ūmî da-ri-ú-ti VAB 4 148 iv 24 (Nb.), and passim in NB hist.; balâli ūmî da-ra-ú-ti lîšrûkûma (the god) granted him a life of everlasting days Hinke Kudurru ii 6 (Nbk. 1), cf. ibî ūmûšu ana ūmî da-ra-ú-ti JIRAS 1892 337 ii 29 (NB hist.); šâbît qannašu ana UD DA.RI MEŠ they submitted to him (lit. seized the hem of his garment) forever Tn.-Epic vi 31; ana ūmî da-ra-ú-ti zîkîrka luštêmê I will cause your name to be heard forever Bab. 12 pl. 3 r. 28 (Etana); ša ulûlu ūmû lu-da-ra-ú-tu who, from days of old, [has exercised kingship(?)] JTVI 29 85:21 (Kedoralomer text).

g) said of water: kîma mé naqši da-ri-i ze-ra da-[ri] (his) posterity will be as perpetual as the water of an inexhaustible spring Schollmeyer No. 16 iii 9; mé da-ra-tim ana nišî . . . lu šakûn I provided the people with a perpetual supply of water LH 95 i 27 (Hammurabi); ulûlu qirib nûr šûnûr mâmûe da-ra-ú-ti aškarû wašârdû I directed there a perpetual supply of water from the river GN OIP 2 98:09 (Senn.).

2. lasting, durable (said of materials, constructions, etc.) — a) in gen.: šêfîr šumíja u šalâm šarrûtiša da-ri-a uktûn qiribû I established therein my inscription and my everlasting royal image VAB 4 258 ii 10 (Nbk.), ibid. 174 ix 51 (Nbk.); širum da-ra-ú um in[neppek] a durable work will be executed ARM 3 11:17 and 27; šarrû niqê da-ra-ú-te šeppašê the king will perform regular sacrifices (for usual gînu) KAR 135:18+ KAR 216:23, see Müller, MVAG 41/3 p. 10.

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**darūbu**  

b) said of musukannu-wood: erēš musukanni ʾiṣ-ṣi da-ri-e ... nakli ṑuṣi I artistically made a bed of teakwood, the everlasting wood Thompson Esarh. pl. 14 i 46 (Ashb.), cf. Streck Asb. 300 iv 13, and dupl., cf. also kītur musukanni ʾiṣ-ṣi da-ri-e ... ṑuṣi ṑuṣi Borger Esarh. 84:39, see Borger ibid. note; ʾamē musukanni ṑiṣṣi da-ra-a-am ... umman nakri S pu5 I artistically made a bed of teakwood, the everlasting wood, raised over it (the statue of Gula) VAB 4 164 vi 12 (Nbk.), cf. musukannu ṑiṣṣi da-ri-a ibid. 256 ii 4 (Nbn.).

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**dāṣṭu** s.; treachery, dishonesty; EA, SB; used mostly in pl. dāṣṭāti; cf. dāṣu.

a. da.min = da-ṣa-[a]-ši quarrel — d. Igituh. I 213; da-ṣa-a-tum = µal-ti RA 28 134 K.4320 i 9 ( = 2R 35 No. 1 - Bab. 7 pl. 8, Šurpu comm.), for passage commented upon, see usage b.

b) dāṣāti: ummān nakri ina da-aṣ-ti DINGIR. DU.NE-MA(!) ḫa-a-sa-šu ṣe-šu-ši ṣe-šu-ši sar-ra-a-ti ummān nakri [DINGIR.MES ina sar-ra-a-ti i-šu-ši-šu-MA DU.NE-MA adākē the army of the enemy will fall(?)] through the treachery of (their) god, and I will defeat it — dāṣu means šēlu (to cheat, betray) or to betray with lies — (the omen means) the gods will betray through lies (i.e., false omens?) the army of the enemy, it will fall (into a trap?) and I shall defeat it CT 31 9 K.2086+:15 (SB ext.).

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**dāṣu** v.; 1. to treat with injustice, to treat with disrespect, 2. to dupe, to cheat; from OB on; I idāṣ — idāṣ — dāṣ, 1/2; cf. dāṣi, dāṣu.

**dassā** (dāṣū) (Bezold Glossar 108b); to be read kakṣū.

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**dassā** (Bezold Glossar 109a); to be read da-e-pu; see da-epu.
dāṣu

1. to treat with injustice, to treat with disrespect — a) to treat with injustice: mār Sippar i-da-aṣ-ma aḥām idīn (if the king) fails to grant justice to a native of Sippar but does grant justice to a foreigner CT 15 50:9 (SB Fürstenstiegelm); māre Nippur ana dīnīm ubūnu niṣṣumma kadāra īlīma i-da-aṣ-su-nu-ti if they bring natives of Nippur before him (the king) to obtain a verdict and he accepts a present (from them) but does not grant them justice ibid. 11; īlu šarru kābu u rubā dāṣu-šu gods, kings, important persons and princes treat them unjustly KAR 26:7 (SB rel.), dupl. AMT 86:7:8; ana PN ... āqlī ana errēšaţīm adīnna PN ṣina emūqīm i-da-aṣ-su-ma āqlī īteriš I gave my field in tenant-farmership to PN, but PN used violence to deprive him (PN) of his rightful property and took my field under cultivation TCL 7 69:25 (OB let.), cf. [īštu] āqlīm upētā PN ṣina emūqīm i-da-aṣ-su-ni-ma [āqlīm] īkimanni after I had opened the field for cultivation PN used force to cheat me out of my right and took the field from me OECT 3 82:18 (OB let.); [īnna] māreša ṣumma tarā[m] taḥāššini ṣumma tāz?[r] ḫa ta-da-aṣ-ši if she (the first wife) loves any of her (the second wife's) children, she may extend her protection (over them), but if she hates (them) she must not deny her (the second wife) the right (to them) Iraq 16 38 ND 2307:46 (NA); eništim da-aṣ-su to be unjust toward a weak woman Šurpu II 18, cf. ul i-da-aṣ-su (in broken context) KAR 321:4 (SB lit.); ṣiṣēl u la aqālu i-[da-aṣ-su-an-ni] by not getting any answer to my pleas, I have been treated wrongly (preceding line has qābū u la šemû iddalpanni) BMS 11:4; b) to treat with disrespect (said in relation to a superior or to a deity): īla i-da-aṣ ｑिश्तर imiš he has treated his god with disrespect (and) has neglected his goddess Šurpu II 33; litumma (= litum-na-) šurraka īla ta-da-aṣ-a-aṣ you treat your god and goddess because your heart is in pain ZA 43 66:255 (Theodicy); munnekkir MUšAR-a a-da-a-i-šī amālija (may the gods curse him) who alters my inscription, does not respect my words OIP 2 139:66, and passim in Senn.; [tu-kul]-ta-

dašī
dašīnu s.; (an ornament or piece of jewelry); NA.

2. to dupe, to cheat: see lex. section; [āš šē]rim ṣa lībbī ūlīm i-da-aṣ the country man will dupe the city dweller YOS 10 40:6 (OB ext.), cf. [ṣa lībbī ūlīm ṣa šērim] i-da-aṣ ibid. 8; summa awīlīm gal̲tām i-da-aṣ-ma abbūtu wārdīm la še-e-em wudallīb if a man dupes a barber so that he (the barber) shaves off the abbūtu-lock of a slave who does not belong to him CH § 227:44.

The Sum. equivalents (see, however, for a. dar Falkenstein Gerichtsurkunden 3 90 s.v.) and the meanings of the derived words dāšī and dāṣu point to a meaning for dāṣu, “to speak lies, to fool with words” and “to speak or behave arrogantly.” However, in the refs. cited sub mng. 1, unjust treatment or disrespect for law or customs has to be assumed for dāṣu.

Thureau-Dangin, RA 21 52 n. 2; Driver and Miles, Babylonian Laws 1 423.

dašānu s.; (an ornament or piece of jewelry); NA.

2. da-di-an-ni kū. BABBAR (listed between a sabīru, i.e., an anklet or bracelet, NA for simeru, and a qālu of silver) Iraq 16 pl. 6 and p. 37 ND 2307:10 (dowry).

dašāpu v.; to be sweet; SB*; I (lex. only), II; cf. dašpū.

ku-ū KV = da-di-[pu] A IV/3:171; a. ri.a = da-kū-[pu] to be sweet, (x)ar-ru [s.] = min ṣa diš[p]i same said of honey, ([(i]])n-is[a-g] = min ša zu."LUM.MA same, said of dates Antagal A 89ff.

dallariš u-di-di-[ap] I made (it) as sweet as mountain honey ZA 4 254 iv 6 (SB lit.).
dašari s.; (a type of palace); LB*; Old Pers. lw.

agā da-šā-ri anāku [ēnepuš] I built this palace MDP 24 126 No. 28:3 (Artaxerxes II).

From Old Pers. tacara; see Kent Old Persian 186 s.v.
dašhāni see ḫāni.
daši s.; (a container); EA*; Egyptian word.

[.] ṣa ūrūṣi [u ša kāšpi kū. gī šu-me-šu-šu] da-ši [a container] of gold and silver,
dašija

studded(?) with gold (beads?), (called) daši
EA 14 i 48 (gifts from Egypt).
Ranke Keilschriftliches Material zur altägyptischen Vokalisation 29; Lambdin, Or. NS 22 394.

**dašija** (daššija) s.; (an official); LB*; foreign word.

kaspu ša āna PN LÚ da-ši-ia ša Artā ... idšam the silver which was given to PN, the d. of Artā (the master of the father of the debtor) BE 9 6:4; PN LÚ da-ši-ia ša Gubari (as witness) BE 10 91:19, cf. ungu PN LÚ da-ši-ia ša Gubari ibid. upper edge.

dašnu s.; (mng. uncert.); OB.*

DN ḫšnu mutarrū da-ši-ni the noble Papullegarra who makes the d. tremble JRAS Cent. Supp. pl. 6 i 7; ṣuṭarru da-ši-ni she carries off the d. VAS 10 124 iii 10, cf. i-ṭar-ru da-ši-ni ibid. 14 (OB Aguṣaja).

The explanation of dašnu as “Amorite,” followed by that of dāṭnu as “Sutean” Malku I 234, indicates that the equation dašnu = dunnu covers only one specific aspect of the word. The term apparently refers to nomadic enemies as bandits or marauders.

(von Soden, ZA 41 166 n. 1; Ebeling, MAOG 12/4 24.)

**dašnu** (Bezold Glossar 110a); to be read urchu.

dašpu adj.; sweet; SB, NB; cf. dašša, diššpuḫḫu, diššu, duššuḫḫu adj.

za-ag zag = [da]-dš-[p]u VAT 10185 i 7' (text similar to Idu), cf. zag = [da]-dš-[p]u, diššuḫḫu A Tablet 463ff.; gišnu.urma zag.gu = da-ši-pu (beside ku₄, ku₂ = matgu and diššuḫḫu = ūba) Hh. III 191, also (said of dates, food) Hh. III 332 and XXIV 265; [ṣḫšl]a (to be read zag.gu, see daššu) = da-ši-pu Antagal III 52; ku₄.xu₄ = ta-šu₂, matgu, daššuḫḫu Ea IV 185ff., also A IV 8:172; ku₄.xu₄ = da-š-ți-pu-un (also = matgu, ūba and diššuḫḫu) Proto-Diri 40 and Diri I 249, S² Voc. S 5'; lal lal₄ = da-š-ți-pu-un MSL 2 145 ii 29 (Proto-Ea).

kū.du₄-ga.ni nag ku₂, ku₄ : a-ku-la ta-a-ba ši-ta-a da-ši-pa eat (pl.) the fine (bread), drink (pl.) the sweet (beer) Afo 14 150;234f.

daš’u

a) said of beer, wine, etc.: agīka rēštā šikur da-š-šu I libated for you fine, sweet beer BMS 1:20, and passim in this context; zakā da-š-šu kur[u]nna] BMS 57:10, etc.; da-š-šu kurūnna simāt ilātiška the sweet, strong beer that befits your godhead BA 5 673 No. 29:12, cf. šiti da-š-šu [...] ibid. 14 (SB rel.); kurūmmu da-š-ša-am šikar sa-tu-um sweet, strong beer, the mountain beverage VAB 4 90 i 21, and passim in Nbk., cf. Afo 14, Malku, CT 18, in lex. section.

b) said of fruit: da-š-šu ZUL.UM.M[A] KAR 145 r. 21 (SB wisdom).

dašija see dašija.

dašša A (taššu) s.; buck (said of gazelles and goats); SB.*

maš, maš.dā = qa-bi-tu gazelle, maš.nita = da-š-šu gazelle buck Hh. XIV 151ff.; maš.nita = ta-aš-[šu] he-goat Hh. XIII 224; maš, mi-da.nita = da-š-šu = [...] Hg. A II 260.

liši da-š-šā lirtakānu unīqi [edin] ina rēšīja lu rakis da-š-šā ina šeṣīt erēšīja lu rakis puḥālu let the male gazelle mount upon the kid of the plain, let a he-goat be tied to the head of my bed, let a ram be tied to the foot of my bed KAR 236 obv. 4f. (ša.zi.ga inc.), cf. KAR 70 r. 12f., and dupl.

Landabeger, Afo 10 159.

dašša B s.; (a small metal implement); NB.*

1-en da-š-šu KU.BABBAR ša muḫḫi gīš ma-gor[-{ri}] one silver d. for the top of the wheel(?) JTVI 60 132:7; 1 MA.NA UD. KA.BAR gamru un-qa-a-tum u da-š-šā-a-tum ša erēšī one mina of finished bronze objects (consisting of) rings and d.’s for a bed Nbn. 206:2.

dašša C s.; (a kind of leather armor); lex.*
[kuš] gud.ban.i1 = pa-gu-mu = da-š-šu Hg. A II 185.

Possibly to be connected with daššu B.

daš’u s.; (mng. unkn.); syn. list.*
iš-du-un = da-š-šu LTRA 2 1 xii 118.
dašu

*dašu* see *dišu*.

dašā see *dešu* adj.

dašā (dišāšu) v.; 1. to thresh (barley by trampling it), 2. to trample upon, to destroy, 3. *duššu* to trample; from OB on; *i-diš* (for *i-daš*, see mng. 2a) — *i-diš* — *diš*; 1/2 *addiš* (for *addaš*, see mng. 1); 1/3 *addaš* (see mng. 2a), II; cf. *dā-šu*, *dašā*, *dišu* adj.

e.ne.em.má.ni šā.bi nu.un.zu.a bar.bi al.ās.sa : amasu qiribis ul illammad aštā i-da-a-ā as the inside of his "word" cannot be understood, ... (obscure) SBH p. 8:68f., cf. e.ne.em.má.ni bar.bi nu.un.zu.a šā.bi al.ās.sa : amasu aštā ul illammad qiribis i-da-a-ā

duššu to trample; from OB on; I *i-diš* (for *i-daš*, see mng. 2a) — *i-diš* — *diš*; 1/2 *addiš* (for *addaš*, see mng. 1), 1/3 *addaš* (see mng. 2a), II; cf. *dā-šu*, *dašā*, *dišu* adj.

1. to thresh (barley by trampling it): *še'am li-di-iš lizrāma* let him thresh and winnow the barley PBS 7 108:37 (OB let.), cf. i-di-išū u izarrāma BE 6/1 112:14 (OB), and ana-im da-aši u zarē Poiser Ukunden 96 r. 8 (MB); ana *še-im* ... di-[i]-a-ši gālam askun I started to thresh the barley ARM 2 84:8', see von Soden, Or. NS 22 199; *šumma avilum al-pam ana di-aši-im igur* if a man rents a bull for threshing CH § 268:91, cf. (with *imēru*) CH § 269:94, (with *uršu*) CH § 270:96; *Aḫḫ.A agurma ki.lu.du* GN ... di-iš-ma hire some cows and do the threshing on the threshing floor of GN A 3524:10 (OB let.), cf. 10 *še-gur* ki.lu.du ... ad-di-iš ibid. 22, and 20 *Aḫḫ.A liṭdinnam ki.lu.du* GN lu-di-iš ibid. 31, also YOS 2 137:7, TCL 18 98:11 (OB letters); [pA.TE]*.sI.MEŠ ... ina di-ši gummura* the settlers are through with the threshing BE 17 18:35 (MB let.), cf. *ina miše lu-di-i ši* ibid. 11:31, cf. also ibid. 12; *ina ebu irish i-da-iš uzakkāma* at harvest time, he will harvest, thresh and winnow MDP 23 281:9, also ibid. 278:7; *irrišu irishū i-ta-ašu-nu* they will plant, harvest and thresh AASOR 16 88:11 (Nuzi); *uṭata ad-da-ši* YOS 3 128:15 (NB let.).

2. to trample upon, to destroy — a) in gen.: *ša riṣu* ... *GUD.IH.LA i-di-iš-šu* u ḫallīqu should the cattle trample down the reeds and they become a loss (PN will pay damages to the king) YOS 2 130:12 (OB log.); [i]-*du-šā mūrīšina altānē* [i]ṣira bārišina AB.GAL.MEŠ

the donkey mares stepped on their foals, the cows hated their calves Thompson Gilg. pl. 59 K.3200:7 (SB lit.); *šīru 2 qaqqaddāti* ... ad-da-iš-ma ēṭiq I marched, stepping with each step on two-headed snakes Borger Esarh. 112 r. 6.

b) metaphorical: *nakru dannu ana maṭī itēbīma nātā i-da-aš* a mighty enemy will rise and smash the country CT 27 49 K.4031 r. 12 (SB Izbu), also CT 28 3:13; *māssu kīma rimi a-di-iš* I trampled down his country like a wild bull 3R E i 52 (Shalm. III); GN kīma dašāši a-di-eš I crushed GN as (with) a threshing sledge Layard 17:11 (Tigl. III), cf. Rost Tlg. III pl. 29:12; ad-iš KUR Barnakaja lemnāti I crushed the wicked Barnakeans Borger Esarh. 51 iii 50; *da-iš māṭāššu na* AOB 1 58:6 (Adn. I); *da-iš muštārḫi* who crushes the haughty ibid. 134:9 (Shalm. I); da-ū(var. -i-) is kullat nākiri who smashes all the enemies AKA 214:4 (Asn.), and passim in Asn.; *da-a-iš GN Lyon Sar. 5:32, and passim in Sar. and Esarh.* da-i-ši kibrāti KAR 158 r. iii 12 (SB), cf. da-i-ši kullat ašābi KAR 25 ii 12 (SB rel.), also da-i-ši nākirišu LKA 62:1.

3. *duššu* to trample: *mu-di-iš tāgrīgi* who tramples upon the wicked KAH 2 84:12 (Adn. II); *ṣagārī ummānāṭēšunu u-da(var. adds -') i-su ēṭiqu* (to save themselves) they stepped while running (away) upon the corpses of their own soldiers OIP 2 47 vi 29 (Senn.).

Meissner BAW I 38f.; Landsberger, MSL I 171.

dašāš (in bāl dašāš) see *idašuš.*

dāṭ prep.; 1. after (temporal), 2. behind (spatial); NA; cf. *dāṭu* adv.

1. after (temporal) — a) *dāṭ* alone: *takṣiru da-at annē tuṣettāqa* after that, you perform the cleansing ceremony ABL 361 r. 14.

b) with *ina* (wr. *iddāṭ* and *iddāṭi*): *i-da-at PN italkumti* they departed after PN ABL 251 r. 2, cf. Thompson Rep. 84:4; *ṣārru bēši id-da-at abišu urtaddi šumu damqu išbat* the king, my lord, has gained (even) more fame than (lit. after) his father ABL 1285:22, cf. ABL 1442 r. 3; *i-da-at ēgifte annīlē* U.D.KAM ana bādi ēgif tuaśa annīlē ina niḫḫiṣa issapra after this letter he sent this (other) letter to
Possibly the variant datnu is due to the scribe's giving an alternate reading of the ap-sign.

datu see datnu B.

datu s.; (a truss of the frame of the seeder plow); lex.*; Sum. lw.

giš.da.apin = da-^[a]tu Hh V 139.

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dātu

a) in leg.: aki da-a-ta ša Sarri uššallam he will replace (the slave) according to the pertinent royal decree Dar. 53:15 (year 2); (delivery of barley, etc.) lišša (erasure: ki-i) da-a-tum ša Sarri UET 4 101:12 (Dar. year 16); aki da-ā-ti šarri mikšu ana E.LUGAL inandin he will deliver the toll to the royal exchequer according to the (pertinent) royal decree VAS 3 159:10 (Dar. year 35); (if he does not return the money held in trust on time) lišša da-a-tu ša šarri ana mukši pūq-du šaṭri inandin he will give (it) according to the royal decree that has been issued with regard to trusts ZA 3 161 No. 15:9 (Antiochus, year 93 of Seleucid Era).

b) in hist.: da-a-tu attāšu šašu kullā and they keep my laws Herzfeld API p. 30:14 (Xerxes); ina da-a-ta anna’i-siigi ša Aḫuramazz-da’i-mi-li-i-ki live (imp.) according to this law which Aḫuramazda has promulgated ibid. 40, cf. ina da-a-ta anna’i-isiggū ša Aḫuramazz-da’i-mi-li-i-ki ibid. 43.

Loan from Old Pers. dātam, see Kent Old Persian 189, s.v.

dātu in ša muḫḫī dātu s.; (a high judicial official); NB*; cf. dātu.

PN LÚ i3a> sa UGU da-a-tum (as witness) VAS 6 128:10 (Dar. year 12).

Eilers Beamtennamen 41 n. 2.

dātu see dī.ātu.

da-ummatu s. fem.; darkness, gloom; OB; SB; cf. da-āmu.

MUL.X DA.X (VARs. [X].DA.BAD, MUL.DA.X [X], MUL.DA.MUL) = da-um-ma-tum (in group with eššaš and ilketu) Erímuḫš VI 173; i.sī.iš = da-um-ma-tum RA 17 175 ii 26 (astrol. comm.).

dlugal.nam.en.na.dugud.da.kur.ra.la.ba.an.gar u₄,šu.uṣ.ta.gar.gar.gar : bennu miqšu ša ana māti la inuḫḫu da-um-ma-ta išakku niši-epilepsy, stroke, (diseases) which do not subside (in their attacks on) the country, (and) which spread gloom CT 17 4:8ff.; ʿUtū e.a.na līm-ma gā ṣe im.mi.in.zi; Šamšu ina ṣatī du1-um-ma-tu [is]barmiya may the sun when it rises remove its (the curse's) darkness ASKT p. 77–78; 28f.; ūru.ūru.ām dūsān. da gā.gā.meš : ali ana ali da-um-ma-ta išakku nišu they (the seven demons) cause gloom in city after city CT 16 19:29ff.; im. dūsān. da gā.gā.meš : erpetu šapitū ša ina šamē da-um-ma-ta

išakku nišu they are a thick cloud which causes darkness in the sky ibid. 33ff.; giš.gi.en.gi.na. bi ba.bir.ru.ēs su.bi ṣu.ṣṭa da ba.an.[sa₁] : baništē usuπ̣pišū zumurdu da-um-ma-tu untalī his limbs are torn asunder, his body is filled with darkness CT 17 31:27f.

ūmu namrum da-um-ma-tam liššūm may the bright day turn into darkness for him RA 46 92:68 (OB Epic of Zu), cf. ūmu namrum ana da-um-ma-ti litūrū LKA 1 i 16 (= RA 46 28) (SB Epic of Zu), and dupl. STT 21, also dšamaš ... paniši liḫḫasarna ūmu namrum ana da-um-ma-ti litūrū may Šamaš strike him (lit. his face) blind so that the bright day will turn into darkness for him BBSt. No. 7 ii 20; urridam-a harrān da-um-ma-tu he went on a road of darkness JTVI 29 89:32 (Kedorlaomer text); tubūbb er(text sa)-šu-te ša ina da-um-ma-[t[e] balt[ū] you purified the unclean who live in darkness KAR 321 r. 3 (lit.); summa AGA da-um-ma-ti _DISK if (the moon) has a dark tiara Ach Supp. 61:9, cf. [summa AGA da]-um-ma-ti apir ibid. 1:35; elī Eliamī da-um-ma-tum iksuru they (the Assyrian troops) spread a pall over Elam (in broken context) Streck Aab. 184 r. 1; da-um-ma-tu KLMN hūšāḫu ina māti iḥbašē there will be gloom, variant: hunger, in the country Thompson Rep. 257:5, cf. ibid. 235 r. 8, 255:6.

da-ummiš adv.; darkly; SB*; cf. da-āmu.

dUTr nur ili da-um-meš i-rū-um šamaš, the light of the gods, became quite dark STT 19:51, dupl. ibid. 21 ii 51 (Epic of Zu).

da-ummu adv.; dark; lex.*; cf. da-āmu.

sa = da-um-mu A-Tablet 669.

daumtu s.; (mng. uncert.); syn. list.*


da-umtu see da-umu.

dekū adj.; uplifted; NB*; cf. dekā.

ina qäti di-ki-tu ana paniši italka he went to him with uplifted hands ABL 281 r. 5.

dekū (dekū) v.; 1. to move to another location, to remove, clear away, 2. to make rise and depart, to arouse (from sleep or rest), to collect taxes, etc., to summon offi-
cials, to call up corvée workers, to mobilize, to raise, lift up, 3. to call up soldiers and dispatch them, to move troops (into battle), 4. (an unidentified agricultural activity), 5. dukkā to incite(?), to instigate(?), 6. šudūkā to workmen summoned, to cause troops to move against, to prompt; from OB on; I idki — idekki/idakki — deki, I/2, II, III; wr. syll. (zi LKI 121 r. 14); cf. dekū adj., dekū, dikū, dikūtu, mudekkū.


būru₂, a.ab.zi.zi : eriba i-de-ek-ki he drives the cows away Ai IV 32; du bi. dx du[(i) da ba ab. [zi-i] ] : ṣibara i-de-ek-ki he removes the weeds(?). ibid. i 50; giš. ur al. haš. a. mi. ni. i(bi).zi : gišāra ṣeba i-de-ek-ki he removes (any) broken beam ibid. iv 13; giš. šita (text zi) giš. ūtalkul 1.la erim. ūhu mu.un.zi : nāš kakki de-ku-u anantu (Nergal) who wields the šī’ta-mace, opening the attack 4R 26 No. 1:13; zi sag. ne. nei.i na bi. gin (om) zalālg. ga du tu. u2gišgal. lu : deka-a rekkšina inastātu nāra šarrī with raised heads they look at the light of the sun 4R 19 No. 2:47f. zi = de-ku-u Izbu Comm. W 377a (comm. to CT 27 39 Sm. 1906:3, dupl. LKI 121 r. 14), see mg. 2e-1’, tu-dak-ka 5r 45 K 253 vii 14.

1. to move to another location, to remove, clear away a) to move to another location — 1’ in gen.: narā uttu asšīsū la ta-da-ki do not remove the stela from its location Unger Bel-Harran-beli-ussur 23, cf. šumma ... narā ... id-di-ki-ma ina aššīm šanimmā kū lemmittī iłlākan MDP 2 pl. 22 (MB kudurrū); adz. mànāšu id-ku-ma iπsupu šimîttū whose (Istar’s) shrine (the citizens of Uruk) had removed and whose team (of seven lions) they had unyoked VAB 4 274 iii 21 (Nbn.), cf. išāmi mašītim ina sabīdīnum iš-ku-’ they moved the images of their country from their shrines OIP 2 86:23 (Senn.), cf. ibid. 35 iii 63; 32 salmē sarrīna ... alqā ana maš Aššur ad-ku-a I took away 32 statues of kings (from Susa) and moved them with me to Assyria Streek Asb. 54 vi 58; asār šallu la ta-da-ki-šu] do not remove him from the place where he sleeps (i.e., from his tomb) ADD 646:54, cf. ibid. 647:54 and 57, also di-ki-e-ma ina bitišu la qē[bit] (why has my dead father Sargon been) removed and is not buried in his house? Winckler Sammlung 2 52:20; gudalā

ina pān Bēl [i]-de-ek-ku he (the šešgallu-priest) removes the curtain in front of (the image of) Bēl Ra’c. 149 i 3, also ibid. 151 i 219; ḫašin aḇāri inašīna lihimtu i-di-ik-ku he takes an axe made of lead and removes the first (i.e., foundation) brick (to put it in a secluded place) Ra’c. 9:15, also ibid. 48:17; adi muḫḫi simānu ša da-ki-e [ša] līlisīi ana muḫḫi ul iššūdunu they (the officials of Eanna) did not arrive until it was time to remove the helmeted YDOS 7 71:23 (NB); PN gušāre ultu igārī ša PN₂, PN₃ must remove (his) roof beams from the wall of PN₂ Dar. 129:7; 2 gišimmārē elat di-ku-’ two date palms, in addition, have been transplanted TuM 2-3 157:16 and 161:16, cf. giš.gišimmār (text KAR) ša urabbā id-de-ku’ CT 22 113:15 (NB let.).

2’ to move objects, materials, etc. (NB): mamma qēmū ana libbi ul i-de-ek-ki nobody is to move the flour (from the boat) to it (the storehouse) YDOS 3 66:9 (let.), cf. šē.bār bid-ku-’ni CT 22 87:9 (let.); dannu ša suluppā ša iš-šu-ia-ma ina biš šùnumni ša PN ... id-ku-’ iššānimma pūbru imurru they brought the jar with dates which he had absconded with and had moved into the storeroom of his uncle PN, and the assembly saw (the corpus delicti) YOS 7 42:17; ḏubāb lu id iš qābari špirtiša la aššur ụna ụna ša anad-ku-’ Nābu knows indeed that I have not made a copy of my (own) letter and dispatched it myself CT 22 176:22 (let.); elippu ša PN uttu Bursip id-da-ak-ka-am-am (for idekkamma) kīnalṭu ša Esgalī ... itti DN ... ana Uruk ụ-ri-du’ (for urrada) (the collegium will hand over to me in Borsippa) the boat that PN will dispatch from Borsippa and in which the collegium of Esagila is to travel downstream to Uruk with the goddess Nannā YDOS 3 86:7 (let.), cf. 2 giš.MA.[MEš] ... id-ku-’ CT 22 149:17 (let.), also ša ûdu ana ešū id-ku-’ (the elders of GN) who dispatched a sheep as a tithe PBS 1/2 87:7.

b) to remove, clear away: see Ai IV i 50 and iv 13, in lex. section; ana da-ku-’ ša ŠāHAR.HLIŠA ša Esgalī (silver given for removing the debris of Esgalī CT 4 39c:2 (LB); migil[la]ša ad-ki I cleared away its (the
2. to make rise and depart, to arouse (from sleep or rest), to collect taxes, etc., to summon officials, to mobilize, to raise, lift up — a) to make rise and depart: 

"[1]Marduk bēla rabû id-de-ki ina šubat šarrūtišu he (the king of Elam) made Marduk, the great lord, rise from his royal seat 3R 38 No. 2:10 (coll.); ultu kussi šarrūtišu id-ku-niš-sumu uterrumissu šumiāna usâknišu ana sépējâ they (the gods) made him (the king of Elam) rise again from his throne and made him bend down before me a second time Streck Asb. 46 v 33, cf. [ul]tu kussi šarrūtiša a-dak-ki-ša-ma ibid. 142 vīi 58; rabû dMarduk usâkakna ina šubītišu a-de-ki-ma I shall . . . the prince Marduk and make him rise from his seat Gossman Era I 123; [ina š]ub-ti-su id-ki-e-ma JRAS 1894 814 iv 6 (chron.), cf. [ina] kussēšišu id-ku-su-ma ibid. 11; PN . . . ki ilika id-di-ka-an-ni ultu eqli ultelanni when PN came, he drove me away and removed me from the field BIN 1 94:8 (NB let.), see Ai. IV i 32, in lex. section.

b) to arouse (from sleep or rest) — 1' in gen.: ša šallam i-de-ku-ma ana ša inaṭṭalu [ku]rammatam la inaddinu (like Turukkeans) who arose those who are asleep but give no food (rations) to those who are awake ARM 1 16:13; adši atta ta-de-ek-ku-šu šalil uršušu until you arouse him, he lies asleep in his chamber Gossmann Era I 19; šan̄tiš tallaptansina ta-ad-di-kan-ni atta when you touched me, you aroused me quickly Gik. XI 221, cf. KUB 4 12 obl.(l) 9 and 11; šišir di-kan-ni mē ana qāṭēja binanna get up quickly and bring me water to (wash) my hands! KAR 96 r. 5 (SB wisdom), and dupl. SBH p. 143:14; šišir di-kan-ni-ma narkabta sindamma get up quickly and harness the chariot for me! KAR 96:18; the Sutean men and women, who utter wailing cries and de-ku-û Eanna keep Eanna awake Gossmann Era IV 55; nakra danna id-ki-a-am-ma he aroused against me a powerful enemy JCS 11 84:17 (OB Cuthean legend); nakru ša ta-ad-ku-u ul imangur ana salīnu the enemy whom you have aroused is unwilling to make peace Gossman Era IV 64, cf. Istar igugma . . . nakra id-kam-ma ibid. 62; 1Enlil . . . nakra aḥām i-ša-kaš-sum-ma let Enlil arouse an enemy, a foreigner, against him CT 15 50:13 (SB Fürstenapiegel); note: sar tu-us-ša-am-ma id-ki (probably to be corrected to id-di-ku)) he is a criminal, he has uttered a calumny CH §11:2.

2' said in connection with kakkù, anantû and qablu: see 4R 36 No. 1, in lex. section; kakkù 1Aššur ezzüti ta-ad-ka-a ina šubišišunu you have stirred up the furious weapons of Aššur from their resting place Borger Esarh. 104:32; di-kiš-šu meḫš šāru lemmu arouse a storm against him, an evil wind Streck Asb. 114 v 45; de-ki a[nunti] who opens the attack LKA 73:12, cf. En. el. I 149 and IV 78, also de-ki anantû (said of Aššur) Borger Esarh. 79:11; di-kiša gabalka go to the attack! RA 46 28:3 (SB Epic of Zuzu), also id-de-ki qabalašu LKA 63:10 (MA lit.); ana mithusi ummāniṭija . . . id-ka-a qabalû he opened the attack to fight my troops Streck Asb. 14 ii 25; 1Istar belet tēšē de-ka-su ana qabli Istar, the lady of the melee of battle, leads him into battle LKA 63 r. 7 (MA lit.).

c) to collect taxes, etc. (OB): aššum kū.BABBAR igišiš tamkārī šumûši d[e]-[ke]-[e]-ma ma ana GN šābulû[m i]š[iš][p]ar order has been given to collect from the merchants the silver for the igisû-tax and to send it to Babylon LIH 86:21 (let.); aššum KU.BABBAR ša qāti tamkārīm de-ke-e-em-ma šamādim ištu 朕 the balance of the barley and of the silver has been left with the hired men, and you are not collecting it A 3535:10 (let.).

d) to summon officials, to call up corvée workers — 1' in OB: awatum annitum ša
dekû

magal de-ke-e-em this enterprise requires much summoning (of workers) LIH 8:8 (let.); avisté ... di-ki-e-ma palag GN lihri summon the men to redig the ditch of GN LIH 71:6 (let.).  

2' in Mari: id-ku-ni-iš-šu-nu-ti u ul iḫḫurunimma they summoned them (the chiefs of the Hana people) but they did not gather here ARM 2 48:11.  

3' in MB: itti dikû ša-bi-ašlāni ... ūlušu la-ke-ke-em ma la epēši ḏullī ša bāb nār šarrī not to levy (people from) his city in the same way as the levy (imposed by) the taskmasters of the (other) cities of GN and not to do forced labor in the inlet of the Nār-Šarrī canal MDP 2 pl. 21 ii 37.  

4' in NB: šābē ... ša ana dulu ūbū di-kā-a-ma šupru summon and send who are fit for the work! BIN 1 40:24 (let.), cf. ABL 1322:7; šīrkē di-kā-a-ma maṣṣartu ittiš kunu liššurum summon temple oblates and let those (men) whom you have sent to me, to call (them) up for work? BIN 1 169:16, also ibid. 20 and 22; agānutû ša ana paššu tāṣpur ana di-ku-ū tāṣpuršunu did you send these (men) whom you have sent to me, to call (them) up for work? BIN 1 8:29 (let.); since the month of Ajaru PN has done a full month of corvée work for PN, his commander of a group-of-fifty addi ĝi Tašriti ... PN, ana muḫḫī dulu ana PN ul id-i-ki-ku PN, will not summon PN for corvée work (again) until the end of the month of Tašriti PSBA 7 148:10; ad-ki-e-ma šarrāni ša ḫatti I summoned the kings of Upper Syria (for corvée work) Borger Esarh. 60 v 54; baḫulāš teja ĝapsāte ad-ki-ma alū ṭupšikku ušakṣi I called up my men in masses and had them wield hoe and basket Lyon Sar. 1:56, and passim in similar contexts in NA royal; ad-kam-ma ummnāt Enlil Šamaš u Marduk ušakṣi alū I summoned for work all those who worship Enlil, Šamaš and Marduk and had them wield the hoe VAB 4 68:25 (Nabopolassar).  

e) to mobilize, to call up the people of a country: nāphar māṭlidumnu lu id-ku-ni-ma they mobilized (the people of) all their lands against me AKA 76 v 84 (Tigl. I); māṭa ad-ki I mobilized the country Layard 91:91 (Shalm. III); adû māṭ Tāmtî ... di-ki ana muḫḫinī id-ki-ku-ū-ni they mobilized troops against us as far as the Sea Country ABL 1241 r. 8 (NB),  

f) to raise, lift up — 1' in gen.: [ša ]x 6NAM.TAR nadû ta-dak-ki-šú you raise him up who is stricken by the plague BA 5 390 No. 19:7 (SB); šānšu ina gizillē tuḫāp te-de-ek-ki-šu-ma qāṣsu taṣabbat you exercise his leg with a torch, you raise him up, holding his hand CT 23 1:11 (SB rt.), and [šumma išu li] šānšu Zi-ma if the tongue of a newborn animal is raised LKU 121 r. 14 (SB Izu), with explanation: zi = de-ku-ū Izu Comm. W 377a; šumma isru imitti di-ki if the right isru is raised CT 30 18 83–1–18, 458 ii 7 (SB ext.), and [šumma ša] NGIN šumma isru imitti di-ku ibid. 9; šumma šitu imitti di-ki if the abrasion on the right side is raised CT 31 44 obv.(i) i 5 (SB ext.), cf. TLC 8 5:21; note the gloss: di-ki šup-pul kīma DUG ca-ū “lifted” (means) “depressed,” as it is said (in the vocabularies) K.3978+ i 31 (unpub., dupl. of CT 31 44 and of LKU 133).  

2' in idiomatic expressions mentioning parts of the body — a' idu to throw up one's hands in surrender: šiṭtu rabāštē ... ša laṣan tāḥāzīja iplaḫu id-ku-ū i-da-šu-un (var. 1' ilu iplahu i-da-šu-un) his other officials, afraid of fighting against me, threw up their hands (in surrender) OIP 2 46 vi 18 (Senn.).  

b' išu to look up: igi-il-a ki ad-ku-ū as I looked up ZA 43 17:51 (SB lit.).  

c' qātē — 1" to lift one's hands in supplication (NB): qāṭē ana DN ana muḫḫi [bēl]i[i]ja a-de-ek-[ki] I shall pray to the Istar of Uruk on behalf of my lord YOS 3 194:37; qāṭē ana šarrī bēlīja ad-di-ki I beg the king, my lord, for (mercy) ABL 137 r. 9; enna māṭu gaddī qaṣṣunu ana šarrī id-de-ku-ū now the entire country is begging the king for help ABL 174 r. 20; ammnēni Bābili gaddī qaṣṣunu ana bēlīja i-de-ek-ku-ū u bēl sakī why does all Babylon beg my lord for help and my lord remain silent? ABL 1431 r. 6, cf. qāṭēni ana šarrī bēlīni nid-di-ki ABL 1089 r. 1, see dekû adj.
to reject, show unfriendliness: aššu LÜ.EN.URU.MEŠ-ni ša qātu id-ku-su-u-ni-ti bē-lūtu ensi-tumma ērišūnni hitru they besought me as their lord and asked help from me on account of the city-rulers who had threatened (them) Borger Esarh. 55 iv 40; aḥābika u paqidu ša ʾālī anāku minamma qāltka ana muḫḫija ta-ad-ka I am your uncle and the trustee of the city, so why did you behave in an unfriendly way towards me? Cyr. 328:9; qātā id-dī-ku-[u] mamma rašāda ul inaddinu they are recalcitrant, nobody wants to pay (his tax) debts YOS 3 43:11 (NB let.), cf. ērēšē . . . qātā ana šībū id-dī-ku-ū GCC 2 387:14 (let.), minamma šū[11]-ka (text -ū) ana šarrī ta-ad-ki (text -dī) YOS 3 25:6, mamma qāṭa ina pān bēlijja i-l-dī-ki-šú ibid. 09:16; kī šābē tašṣūr paru šūpr u dūšu qāṭa tad-ku-ū šūpr write whether you intend to send the men or whether you have refused YOS 3 48:24 (let.); minmāšu mamma la inaššu . . . aki šēheri qāṭa id-dī-ku-niš-šū nobody is to take away his property, they treat him as if he were a child TCL 9 130:23; mamma mamma la inaššu šū[11]-su(!!) su(!!) mamma la i-dē-ek-ku they must not fight with each other, nobody must be unfriendly ABL 1339:7 (NB); šā qāšēu ana maḫāṣa mamma i-dāk-ku-u (it means) that he raises his hand to strike somebody AFO 12 241 pl. 13 r. 32 (Comm. to Šurpu II 78).

dēšu to lift one’s head: re-ēš-ši-ka di-ki-ma ḍŠamas amur lift your head and tell the truth (?) (lit. see the sunlight!) TCL 9 141:12, cf. rēšika di-ki-e-ma ḍŠamas amur CT 22 222:10 (NB let.); see 4R 19 No. 2:47f., in lex. section.

3. to call up soldiers and dispatch them (NB only), to move troops (into battle) — a) to call up soldiers and dispatch them — 1’ referring to archers: amat šarrī ši LÜ.BAN a1,1 ME ša reʾe aki labūrīšu di-ka-šū this is a royal order: call up and dispatch one hundred archers consisting of shepherds, according to the old (roll) YOS 3 44:20, cf. LÜ.BAN ul tak-ka-am-ma (for taddakamma) ul tal-[...] ibid. 12; ati . . . LÜ.BAN.MEŠ . . . 70 i-dī-ik-ku-ū-ma ina muḫḫi iššīgal ana PN LÜ.GAL. BAN.MEŠ inaddinu before (the 20th of Ab) they will call up and dispatch seventy archers and hand them over on the Tigris to PN, the commander of archers YOS 6 151:12; they said, “We are subjects of the king of Assyria,” GIŠ.BAN-šu-nu mala ʾibaṣšu ki id-ku-ū and called up and dispatched all their available archers ABL 280 r. 5; umma šūbē ša GIŠ.BAN di-ka-a-ni ki šunu šābē ša GIŠ.BAN la id-di-ku-ni (for idekkūni) mammā ki jā namma la i-di-ik-ka-a he said, “Call up and send the archers here!” since they do not want to call up and dispatch the archers, nobody (else) can call up and dispatch them here ABL 1255 r. 3f.; we shall do whatever the king orders us GIŠ.BAN.MEŠ-ni ni-de-ek-ku-ni ma itī [...] nizzissuma sulīt ana lībī [...] we will call up and dispatch our archers and stay with [the king] and fight against [...] ABL 1105:23.

2’ other occ.: 10 urāšū ša LÜ.ENGAR.ME šābē qāṭēšu šu-ul-su-du-ū-tu PN i-de-ek-ke-ma ana GN inandin PN will call up and dispatch ten urāšū-workers from the farmers at his command who are divided into groups of six(? if šuloudu stands for *šuššūdu) and hand them over in GN TCL 13 150:3 (NB let.).

b) to move troops (into battle) — 1’ in hist.: narkabātīšu id-ka-a ana muḫḫišu ana ašīki he (ʾĀššur-rēš-iši) set his chariots in motion to march against him (Nebuchadnezzar I) CT 34 39 ii 5 (Synchro. Hist.); ina qibīt DN . . . narkabātē ummānātēja ad-ki I moved the chariots of my army into battle upon the (oracular) command of ʾĀššur KAH 2 83:10 (Adn. II); ina kakkē ezūtī ša ʾĀššur bēšī idrūka ana jāšī ḍakkē′ ummānātēja ad-ki (armed) with the furious weapons which ʾĀššur, my lord, has given me as a present, I had my army move into battle AKA 303 ii 26 (Asm.); mAṯ KALDU mAṯ EMALTU . . . itī ummānāšu maḏi′ . . . id-ka-a ana epēš qabī tāḥāzi ina irtija i[l][b]ī he made Chaldea, Emal (etc.) march and moved against me (together) with his (own) numerous army 1R 31 iv 40 (Šamši-Adad V); pišu itī RN iššunma emūgšuunu id-ku-u-ni ana tin lemmūti he came to an agreement with Natni, and they moved their troops for a vicious attack Streck Asb. 70 viii 71; šar māṭ ʾĀššur
**dekû**

*ummnāšu id-kâm-ma* the king of Assyria moved his troops hither Wiseman Chron. p. 56:17 (Fall of Nineveh), but *šarru ummnāšu id-ki-ma* the king moved his troops (against the enemy) BHT pl. 11 i 7 (chron.); šar Akkadi *ummnāšu id-ki-e-ma* RN māršu rabû mār šarru ša bit rēḏūtu ummnāšu id-ki-e-ma ana šadē ša GN illiku the king of Akkad mobilized his army, and Nebuchadnezzar, his eldest son, the crown prince in charge of the administration (of the country), set his army in motion and marched into the mountain region of GN Wiseman Chron. pl. 13:5ff. (= Gadd Fall of Nineveh), and passim in chronicles, cf. [ana riḫšatīsu id-kâm-ma] Nbk. 329:20; *emūqû dannāši i-di-ik-ka-a* will he (the enemy) move strong forces into battle against me? PR 29:5, cf. ibid. r. 4; ʿulu Muṣur karāšu ad-ke-e-ma ana Meluḫḫa uṣṣēšerā ḫarrāna I broke camp, left Egypt and marched directly against Ethiopia Borger Esarh. 112:15; cf. madakkātī ana māt nakiri ki id-ku-ū they broke camp to march to the enemy country ABL 1089:13 (NB); ṣuḫḫir ummnāka di-ka-a karāška assemble your army (and) break camp (to come) here! OIP 2 42 v 35 (Senn.).

2' in letters: adī GN enna alṭa emūqika di-ke-e-ma move your troops up to GN ABL 540 r. 5, cf. [emūqika] ki ta-ad-ku-u ... ummnēni ... ina Nippur taśīb why did you stay in Nippur after you set your troops in motion? ibid. 2 (NB).

4. (an unidentified agricultural activity): 20 ḫarbu ša uppūlī [išaknu u i-di-ik-ku-ū] (until) the twenty ḫarbu plows for the late (plowing) are provided for and they ..... BE 17 40:7, cf. PN [iš]īṭu šaknuma i-de-ku-ū ibid. 68:33, šarrumma i-di-ik-ku-ū ibid. 66:6, and (in broken contexts) ibid. 18:11 and 15 (all MB letters); taptu ṣuppā ṣāšu. Mēš i-naṣšī i-di-ki i-pa-aš-ru u i-zaq(!)-qap(!) he will break new ground, will remove the ṣāšu’s, ..... and plant Camb. 102:6, cf. šē. [NUMUN] i-di-ki ipaššar u izaqqap VAS 5 33:7 (NB).

5. dukkû to incite(?), to instigate(?); aḥḫī ša šar Elami ana šarru aḫḫūmu u-na-3-ū ū-lat-ku-ništ-šū umma the brothers of the king of Elam ... -ed the king, their brother, and instigated him, saying ("Let us take away the borderland from the Assyrians!") ABL 328:11; RN la u-lat-ku-ma AFO 10 5:10 (MB let.); see mudikkû.

6. ṣudkû to have workmen summoned, to cause troops to move against, to prompt —

a) to have workmen summoned: ū-ṣad-kam-ma lū.ƎIRMḪ.LA māḏātu I had many workmen summoned for corvée work CT 34 35 iii 38 (Nbn.), cf. ū-ṣad-kam-ma nišī māḏātu ibid. 28:71.

b) to cause troops to move against: Šin became angry and ū-ṣad-kam-ma RN ... zamānu ʿāla u bita šāšu uṣšālīk karīmûtu caused Sennacherib, the evildoer, to move against (Eulmaš and Sipparr), and he brought about the desolation of this city and (its) temple CT 34 34 iii 23 (Nbn.).

c) to prompt: ana epēṣīša bēlu rabû d ... Marduk ū-ṣad-ka-an-ni libba Marduk prompted me to rebuild (the temple) VAB 4 98 ii 6 (Nbk.), cf. ana šadāda serēḏu ū-ṣad-ka-an-ni libba he prompted me to bear his yoke ibid. 124 ii 10 (Nbk.), also ibid. 76 iii 2, and passim in inscrs. of Nbk.

Meissner, ZA 17 244ff.; Jensen, KB 6/1 314; for gātā ḫekû, see Oppenheim, JAOS 61 269, for tēša ḫekû, see ibid. 253.

**dēkû**

1. summoner (for taxes and corvée work), 2. night watchman; from OB on; wr. *syll. (L1T.ZI.ZI in NB names); cf. dekû.

lī.en.nun.ge₃.a, lī.zi.zi = de-ku-u CT 37 25 r. iv 29f. (Appendix to Lu).

1. summoner (for taxes and corvée work) — a) in OB: *kīma avīlūtika rabītim ana lū de-ki-i [gišīma* ana biti la(text šu) išāši please be gentleman enough to order the summoner not to serve a summons on the family CT 4 29c:11 (let.); 3 gīn Kū.BABBAR ša KŪ.BABBAR ilkišu ša μu ... MUDU PN namḥarti PN₂ lū de-ki-i three shekels of silver from the silver (due) in lieu of his ilku-service for the year (identified by name), delivery of PN, receipt of PN, the summoner VAS 7 121:10, cf. (referring to silver given as igoši-tax) ibid. 70:9, 73:10, and CT 8 21c:14; (after a list of ten names) 10 ERIM KĀ.EĞİ.GAL
dēlu

Lū de-ku-ú PN VAS 7 126:12, cf. 14 Lū.meš de-ki (text-dī) PN u PNz JCS 5 89 MAH 15882:17; PN de-ku-um UET 5 598:5; Lū de-ki (as witness) Holma Zehn altbabylonische Tontafeln 1:28.

b) in MB: lu a kl u šāpiru lu laputtlu lu q[i]pu lu de-ku-ú lu nāgīr u MDP 2 p. 97:12 (kudurru), cf. ana de-ki-i gugalli u šākin tiūni PBS 1/2 20:40 (let.).

c) in NB: Lū de-ku-ú ša Lū.ban ša eššetī ša bit riḍātu VAS 6 70:4; PN Lū de-ku-ú (as witness) PBS 2/1 193:21, cf. GCCI 2 92:9, and passim; note as family name: Lū.zl.zl BRM 1 46:6 and 9, (wr.Lū de-ki-i) Camb. 276:2, Nbk. 164:4 and 7, BIN 2 151:34.

2. night watchman: see lex. section.

The reading of (Lū) PAPA as dēšū (Ungnad, VAB 6 288) is not justifiable, see Landsberger, JCS 9 122 n. 12 and JCS 10 39.

dēlu s.; single (man); lex.*; Sum. lw.

di-e-li A 98 = de-e-lu-um MSL 3 218 v 3 (Proto-Ea).

For Sum. dili, “single,” see ēdu.

**demmu (Bezold Glossar 103b); see tiṃs mu.

dēpu s.; warp; lex.*; cf. dépū.


dēpu (a mark) see ūpu.

dēpu v.; to lay a warp (in weaving); lex.*; cf. dépū.


dēqu see damqu.

**derektu (Bezold Glossar 109b); to be read kiriktu.

**derū (Bezold Glossar 109b); see terū.

**dērū (Bezold Glossar 109b); see terū.

dēšū adj.; abundant; SB*; only masc. pl. attested; cf. dešū.

[ina sattukk]e de-eš-su ti lībaššum usāliš
I made them happy with abundant offerings KAR 11 r. 11 (Ludlul IV).

dēšū (dašū) adj.; abundant, numerous; MB, SB, NB; dašū KUB 4 11 r. 7, LTBA 2 i 20; cf. dešū.

di.ku.un.lu [...] dašū ni-ši da-ša-a-[te] the judge of the multitudes of mankind KUB 4 11 r. 6f.; mu.ni ka.un.i.u.ša.bi.u.u.ga. ni. de : šumšu ina pi niše de-ša-a-ti lihalliqa 4R 12 r. 33f. (MB hist.).

da-ša-a-te = ri-i-ši LTBA 2 i 20 and 2:85.

a) abundant: arqa de-šu-tu la-lat musarē abundant vegetables, the delicacies of the gardens VAB 4 160 A vii 11 (Nbk.), and passim in this text.

b) numerous (said of people): nišū de-ša-a-tum mātī ša ina ašši šākrūt the numerous people (living) in the country that is well organized BMS 11:28 (SB rel.), cf. KAR 26:15, LKA 139:46, and dupl. BA 5 670 No. 27:16, and passim in SB rel.; šumšū ina pi niše de-ša-a-ti lihalliqa may they remove his name from the mouth of the multitudes of people BBSt. No. 7 ii 39 (NB kudurru), cf. 4R 12, in lex. section.

dēšū v.; 1. to be or become abundant, 2. duššū to make abundant, fertile, to provide abundantly, lavishly, 3. II/2 to become abundant, fertile, 4. III/II to provide abundantly; from OB on; cf. deššū adj., dešū adj., dišu, duššū adj.


udu mu.un.na.ab.sār,ri : immerē ū-da-āš-ša-ši he (the king) provided her (the goddess Ninkarrak) abundantly with sheep KAR 16 r. 24f. (= KAR 15 r. 9f.); e.lu.bi.in.šum.mu.dē.ēš gud.gal.gal. la bi.in.sār.sār.ra = ašši ṭubbu-ḫu du-us-su-ú gunaḫḫu fine sheep are slaughtered, fine bulls provided in abundance 4R 20:20f.; u.ān.a ka.nag.gā mu.un.lu₃ lu₃ = ša rjītum u maqūtū ū-da-āš-ši he who creates abundance in pasture and water supply 4R 9:61f., cf. ū.nag.gā
dešû

1. to be or become abundant: see lex. section; nisši de-sá-a-ma (in broken context) Gössmann Era III 59.

2. dušša to make abundant, fertile, to provide abundantly, lavishly — a) to make abundant, fertile: mu-deš-šu-ú urqetim (the divine Hegal) who makes every green thing grow abundantly En. el. VII 69, cf. mu-deš-šu-ú ū.ŠIM BMS 12:30, etc., cf. also as-na-an [...].ú-da-da-Šu (in broken context) KAR 145:16; Adad ša ina palè šarrûtišu ṻ-ši-šu-ú nuḫuš ūqalli Adad, who created an abundant plenty of produce during the years of his (the king’s) reign KAH 2 60 i 18 (Tn.); 4Nin-lil-mu-diš-su-at-ḫi-is-bi Ninlil-who-Creates-Abundance (name of a gate of Dur-Šarrukên) Lyon Sar. 119:66, and passim in Sar., also KAR 109:19 (lit.), cf. [mu]-deš-šu-ú nuḫši BMS 58:2, etc., mu-deš-šu-ú balāṭi BMS 9:5, see Ebeling Handerhebung pp. 64 and 155.

b) to provide abundantly, lavishly: mu-deš-ši mākali ellāti ana 4Nintu who provides Nintu abundantly with pure food CH iii 33; mu-deš-šu-ú ašnan ana nisši dešša who provides teeming mankind with abundant grain KAR 26:15; sattukkēšunu ... el ša maḫar ana du-ši-i (var. du-uš-ši-i) astēma I strove to provide them (the gods) more abundantly than before with regular offerings VAB 4 158 A vii 2 (Nbk.), cf. ana mu-deš-šu-ú sattukkēšunu] RAcc. 46:34; karānu ellu paššar 4Nabû ... el ša pānu ū-da-ar-[š] I provided the sacrificial table of Nabû with more pure wine (and foodstuffs) than before VAB 4 160 A vii 20 (Nbk.), cf. karānu ellu ... ina paššar 4Marduk ... lu ū-da-ar-ša-a2 ibid. 90 i 28 (Nbk.); A.ŠA.MEŠ ... ū-da-ar-ši-šu I provided it (the gīpāru) abundantly with fields (gardens, slaves, large and small cattle) YOS 1 46 ii 14 (Nbm.), cf. mimma šumšu in Egišnugal ū-da-ar-ši-ši I provided (the temple) Egišnugal with everything ibid. ii 20, also VAB 4 262 i 23, and passim in Nbm.; akaš kašSa ... ū(text)ša-da-ar-ši-šu-nu-ti I provided them (the workmen) in abundance with bread, strong beer (meat and wine) OECT 1 27 iii 28 (Nbm.); 4Enbīlulu bēlu mu-deš-šu-ú-ša-nu šma he is DN, the lord, their good provider En. el. VII 57, cf. STC 2 pl. 63:14 (NB En. el. Comm.).

di'atu

1/2 to become abundant, fertile: ūnē u stdargri ū-da-ar-šu-ú fish and fowl will become abundant Ach Supp. 2 72 r. 4; Nīg. zi.GAL.EDIN.NA ū-da-ar-ša the animals of the steppe will become abundant Ach Supp. 2 14 r. 50; māšsu lid-deš-ša-a ša lu šalma let his country be fertile and he (himself) be in fine shape En. el. VII 160.

3. III/II to provide abundantly: melammu ū-da-ar-ša-a iliš umtaššāl she provided him abundantly with awe-inspiring splendor, she made him like unto a god En. el. II 24, and passim in this context in En. el.

dēšu see dišu adj.

diādana see dadānu A.

diānu see diānu.

diāšu see dišu.

di'atu (da'atu, dātu, dihtu) s.; notice, information; OA, OB (also Mari and Elam); dātu in OA; wr. diḥatu, daḥatu in OB, diḥtu in Elam.


a) in diḥat PN ša'tu ... to take notice of a person (always negated) — 1’ in OA: šumma ana itti.2.kam la ittalakum u da-tām ša aṣṣitīšu la išta'al if he does not arrive within two months and takes no notice of his wife (marriage contract) TCL 4 67:14.

2’ in OB: damiṣ epēšu annium ša aṣṭa-napparakkuma di-a-ti la tašlūmā is this nice behavior, that I have written you again and again and you do not pay any attention to me? YOS 2 4:6, cf. aṣṭi eṣṣiru aṣṭuparakkuma di'-a-tam uš tašlūmā CT 4 35b:9; aṣṭum šarrirā ana abija aṣpuramma abī di'-a-ti-ma uš išīl
I have written to my father (to ask) for field mice, but my father has not taken notice of my (request) CT 29:20:7; śinišu ṭuppī ušibil-amma mamman di-‘a-ti ul ʾišāl I have sent letters twice but nobody has taken notice of me CT 2 10a:16; di-ā-ti mamman la ʾtasālī u ana eqlim niḍi aḥīm la tarāshī do not take notice of anybody, and do not neglect the field TCL 18 86:44; amminim barīkh[u ]mā dī-ta-li la ṭāšāl[ ] how can you not care when I go hungry? VAS 16 5:7; .a’alunitī ʾnādi ʾaḥīm la ṭaraʾāshī do not take notice of anybody, and do not neglect the field TCL 18 86:44; amminim bariaku[ma]
dil-a-ti-i la taod[l] how can you not care when I go hungry? VAS 16 5:7;

3’ in Mari: [m]amman dī-[i]-ha-at mamman ul ʾišāl nobody is concerned about anybody else (in broken context) ARM 2 100:11.

4’ in Elam: ulli di-ha-si ul idl atta itti ulli di-ha-as-si la ta’dla that one does not take notice of him, and (even) you, together with that one, are not concerned about him MDP 18 237:12, 14, cf. di-ib-ti ul ʾišāl MDP 24 371:12.

b) with objects - 1’ with negation - a’ in OB: aššūm šipātim šābulim ... ašpurak-kumma ul tušābilam annūm epēšum lībbī mēšīmma u di-‘a-ti ū[v]p-[p-]la ša-līm I have written to you to send wool, but you have not sent it - this behavior shows (lit. is part of) contempt and unconcern for letters YOS 2 28:10, cf. di-ā-ti ʿuppīja ul ʾtasāl CT 2 12:24, di-ḥa-at avatīja ul ʾtasāl YOS 2 20:5, di-ā-ti šāpārija ul ʾtasāl TCL 18 104:10; šīṭu MT.7. KAM.ĀM ina Bābili wašbākuma di-ā-ḥa-ti ul ʾtasāl di-ā-ḥa-at ilkīka ul ʾtasāl during the seven years that I have lived in Babylon you have never paid any attention to me, and you have not been concerned about your ilku-field TCL 17 55:10f.

b’ in Mari: PN ... 2-šu 3-šu aššumīna ana PN₃ išpurma da-ḥa-at avatīšu PN₂ ul ʾišāl PN wrote several (lit. two and three) times to PN₂ on my account, but PN₂ did not pay attention to his words ARM 2 113:35.

2’ without negation: snanna qadum Ḥanē ana lībbī māṭtim [i]ṭīšu allakma da-ḥa-at ašlēnū ša [i]ṭīšu nakru ašāl aṭī UD.3.KAM-mi [t]ēmmam gamrāna ana šēr bēlīṣa asapparam now, together with the Hana soldiers, I shall accompany him into the hinterland and get information concerning the cities that are hostile to him, and I shall send to my lord a complete report within three days ARM 2 33:18.

c) in absolute use (negated): PN da-ḥa-tam-ma ul ʾišāl PN does not care CT 2 49:34 (OB let.), cf. (wr. da-‘a-tam) VAS 16 93:18 (OB let.).

The passages cited in the lex. section remain obscure and may not belong to this word.

Landsberger, ZDMG 69 513f.

dibbātu s. pl. tantum; agreement; OB, SB omen text*; cf. dabābu.

a) in gen.: [id[i] MĀ.H.L.A ... kīma di-ib-ba-ti-šu-nu PN u PN₄ māhrū PN and PN₄ received the rent for the boats according to their agreement BE 6/1 110:16; [aN]a di-ḥa-ti-ka awīlam apul pay the man according to your agreement YOS 2 131:11 (let.); idīšu ana x x di-ḥa-ā-ti-šu li-pulshum[a ... ] he shall pay him his wages according to his agreement YOS 16 84 r. 3 (let.); aššūm di-ib-ba-at PN u PN₄ aḥīšu ša ina GN ʾūmuruma ṣaḥīk rīkṣātim uṣēzibāšūnūti concerning the agreement of PN and PN₄, his brother, whom I have seen in GN, and for whom I had a sealed contract made out PBS 7 90:13 (let.); aššūm di-ib-ba-at ša-ʾmāššāmmī ... aṭī di-šīšu ašpurak-kūnūsima I have already written you twice about settling the matter of the sesame TCL 18 104:6 (let.), cf. di-ib-ba-ti (in broken context) TCL 18 80:8.

b) with dabābu: di-ib-ba-ti-šu-nu [in]a ilkim šīṭīn ana šalūṣ iābubu they came to an agreement concerning the ilku-revenue, at the ratio of two to one JCS 5 79 MAH 1585:3; amēlu ši di-ib-ba-lila ku-ši-[r]ī iti gīrīšu i-dab-ub-u this man will make an ungodly agreement with his relatives CT 38 21:83 (SB Alu).

The isolated occurrence in SB must go back to an OB original.
dibbu A

**dibbu A** s. masc.; 1. word, talk, 2. report, 3. gossip, rumor, 4. matter, 5. legal case, lawsuit, 6. agreement; rare in OB and MB, passim in NA, SB, NB and LB; mostly in pl.; cf. dabābu.

1. word, talk — a) in gen.: [iš-t]u (or [ki-m]a) iktasdakki [li-i]-lī-ku di-ib-ku-ki when she reaches you, may your words pour out VAS 10 214 viii 23 (OB Agušaja); ammēnī dib-bu-ku-ru ma ša šarrē bašiš why are your words like those of an evil demon? AFO 10 2:2, cf. dib-bu ša Aššur ša šarrē bašiš ibid. 7 (MB let.), see Landsberger, AFO 10 141; di-ib-bi annūtu ša šarru ... īspurānī these words which the king has written me ABL 178:4 (NA); am niši di-ib-bi la-dē-la-mu (text -aš-te-te (for la šalmē) šārru bēlī issanammē why does the king, my lord, always listen to unsubstantiated talk? ABL 121 r. 5 (NB), cf. dib-bi la šalmēti ABL 240:13 (NB); mēnamma dib-bi-ka bīšātu īqabamma u anāku ašimmē how could he say foul words to me about you and I listen to him? ABL 290:5 (NB), cf. dib-bi tābātu ... assime ABL 943:4 (NA); di-ib-bi annūtu damqūte ša šarrī bēlī āntiši have I forgotten these kind words of the king, my lord? ABL 604 r. 10 (NA); basī līlīka dib-bi ūbānu anā nišē mātīšu u anā aḥḥēšu liškūn afterwards he shall go (back) and transmit friendly words to the king, my country and to his brothers ABL 608:10 (NA); dib-bi la dib-bi ša āltānu u bēlkunu tēṭepūša ana mūḫḫi ardāniša šākma- tūnu you charge my servants with the unspeakable things that you and me, my lord, used to commit ABL 403:10 (NB); di-ib-bi-ia inā pān Šarrī ūbāašu they are spoiling my reputation before the king ABL 1374:11 (NB), cf. māmna dib-bi-ia ina ekalli la ūbaaš ABL 283 r. 5 (NB); di-ib-bi-e annūtu ša šībi uru Arbēl ina bi-ta-nu-uk-ka e-si-ip Langdon Tumnuž pl. 2 i 22 (NA); to the orders which the king, my lord, gave me di-ib-bi gābbu ina ṣuṣu ṣassatar I wrote every word on a tablet ABL 453 r. 2 (NB).

b) with dabābu: ħussama dib-bi-ku-ru āqandātu aškaša šu-ul-di-ir-a-rua iti aḥḥēšušu dubba keep it in mind and go and transmit these words carefully to your brothers ABL 571 r. 4 (NB); dib-bi ša tašrišī iddabbūbi he speaks arrogantly AFO 10 3:11 (MB let.), see Landsberger, ibid. 142; dib-bi ša šāri ša la ašī āqā idubbakkanūštī as to the empty words that this false brother of mine said to you ABL 301:3 (NB); ki āp̄uru dib-bi bīšātu (ina mūḫḫi) šarrīšunu idabbūbi they assembled and spoke foul words about their king ABL 460:4, cf. BIN 1 43:17, CT 2 155:10 (all NB letters); mindēma dib-bi-ia nazrāti ina ekalli idabbūbi of course, he insults me (now) in the palace ABL 511 r. 6, cf. dib-bi nazrāti ša PNR ina ekalli dubbū ibid. r. 3 (NB); šarru dib-bi ūtabūti isēšŠu lidbubu may the king speak to him in a friendly way ABL 608:7 (NA); ki ša dib-bi ḫuŋ.a.meš dib-bi ḫuŋ.a.meš dubba kī ša dib-bi šīpšūte dib-bi šīpšūte itiššunu dubba if they use friendly words, speak with them in friendly terms, if they use angry words, (speak) in angry terms ABL 571 r. 9ff. (NB); PN itti PN e dib-bi ki šūnūt šalmēti ša siglimma ina šīššu idabbūbu will the king of the Scythians communicate to Esarhaddon, in good faith, true (and) serious words of reconciliation? PRT 16:7, cf. ibid. r. 8, and dupl. Knudtzon Gebete No. 29:7; u dib-bi aqšunu ša agannaša iddabbū ḫur-šamma šupra and send me a clear report about the words he said there TCL 9 93:15 (NB let.); PN di-ib-bi la di-ib-bi iddububu PN has said ambiguous words ABL 131 r. 7f. (NA); la marṣu lu la diib-bi mašā they are not difficult, they are not worth discussing CT 22 15:15 (NB let.), cf. ibid. 19, and YOS 3 129:20 (NB let.).

2. report: dib-bi ša attal ša pîja anā šarrī bēlīja uš usēmu adā ma(text la)-al-ša-ru kūmu anā šarrī šēlīja ultiṣra since I have not been able to make an oral report concerning the eclipse to the king, my lord, I am sending herewith, in its stead, a written report ABL 1006:1 (Thompson Rep. 268) (NB), cf. ABL 1134:8 (NA); kī ina diib-bi-anāntū mimmu la šalmutu anā šarrī šēlīja ašpuru anā mūḫḫi lumītim may I die if I have written anything to the king, my lord, in this report that is not reliable ABL 326 r. 11 (NB); ša anā mūḫḫiuša ultiṣla mā di-bi ina pîja mā ina ekalli ūtabunu he himself came to me (saying), ‘I have some-
thing to report, let them take me to the palace" ABL 522:7 (NA); dib-bi aki ša ina libbi pi[ja] ana šarri beliija [iltapra] I am sending the reports to the king, my lord, according to what I have to say ABL 1395:8 (NB); dib-bi mahruti mala ana šarri beliija nita[pra] šarru ul išme the king did not listen to any of the earlier reports which we sent to the king, my lord ABL 542:6 (NB); ša ulu Elami dib-bi bišāti ana muḫḫi[a] isku numa ana ekašiš išpu[a] who has fabricated bad reports about me from Elam and sent (them) to the palace ABL 285:10, also ABL 793:12 (NB); kit dib-bi annuna tapissia[nu] if you hide this report VAB 3 65 § 61:102 (Dar.); šišarru EN-a ḫarāṣu ša dib-bi aqā sēba should the king, my lord, desire a clarification of this report ABL 266 r. 10 (NB); dib-bi mala PN šalammu isṣapparakka gabbi ša piša all the reports which the šalammu-official PN is sending you come from me ABL 914 r. 19 (NB); dib-bi ibašša ša šarri ša asmē there are reports of interest to the king which I have heard ABL 472 r. 2 (NB); annuni dib-bi-ana Akkadi these (omen) reports concern Akkad Thompson Rep. 88:7, cf. ibid. 139:5.

3. gossip, rumor — a) in gen.: di-ib-bi ibašša ina muḫḫišu assummē I have heard about him ABL 426:9 (NA); altapakku nūšiši ki ina dib-bi agannūtē iliṣšu ramankunu la tuṣannīpa I am writing to you (to tell you) that you have not stained yourselves (in my eyes) as he did through (the spreading of) these rumors (in my eyes) as he did through (the spreading of) these (omen) reports which I have heard about him ABL 426:9 (NA); kit dib-bi annuna tapissiu[nu] if you hide this report VAB 3 65 § 61:102 (Dar.); kit dib-bi annuna tapissinu should the king, my lord, desire a clarification of this report ABL 266 r. 10 (NB); dib-bi-ša dina PN ša tašmā mimma ina libbi jānu as to the rumors you have heard about PN, there is nothing to them YOS 3 9:46 (NB let.), cf. YOS 3 144:20; lu tidi dib-bi lu madu aganna ina muḫḫini bēšu know that there is much evil talk here against us (referred to as pi marṣu in line 23) YOS 3 19:20 (NB let.).

b) with dabābu: dib-bi-šu idabbubuma ıšarrīma itappiₕ there will be gossip about him, as to whether he will become rich or poor Kraus Texte 22 ii 20 (SB physiogn.); paḫru idabbubušu di-bi-ia they are gathered and talk gossip about me KAR 71 r. 27 (SB rel.); dib-bi-šu idabbubu amatešu us-tan-n[a-]nu-u] they talk gossip about him and tell tales about him 4R 55 No. 2:2 (SB rel.).

4. matter: ina muḫḫi dib-bi PN ša tašpuru concerning the matter of PN about which you have written ABL 517:13 (NB); ina muḫḫi dib-bi ša bēlu išpuru dib-bi ana la ša mahrūt išna as to the matters about which the lord wrote, matters have not changed from what they were before CT 22 59:16ff., cf. dib-bi-šu ibšu ibid. 25 (NB let.); adī la [diib-bu isannī ḫantiṣ PN illiku] let PN come quickly before the situation changes BIN 1 31:23 (NB let.); nimeš 1 2-šu ana aḫīja adpur-anu gābri di-ib-bi la išpuninnī because I wrote to my brother several times but he did not send me a reply about the matter ABL 1385:12 (NA); mimma ina libbi dib-bi[m] Akkad māt Aššur šīvassu u il ikašadu Babylonia and Assyria will in no way reach their goal ABL 815 r. 14 (NB); dib-bi annune ša šepu ša ina muḫḫi ili u amēlī żābu šumu are these things which you did agreeable to god and man? ABL 1380:16 (NB).

5. legal case, lawsuit: zakūṣu kiam iškun ... di-ib-bi taqqirta u ruğumma la rašē he (the king) announced its (the field's) privileges (lit. freedom) as follows: not to be subject to a lawsuit, a vindication or a claim MDP 2 pl. 22 ii 15 (MB kudurru); di-ib-bi-šu ša tišpu ša ina muḫḫi ili u amēlī żābu šumu are these things which you did agreeable to god and man? ABL 517:13 (NB); mimma ina libbi dib-bi[m] Akkad māt Aššur šīvassu u il ikašadu Babylonia and Assyria will in no way reach their goal ABL 517:13 (NB).
dibbu B
bi-ši-nu lušmēna purussāšunu luškun so that I may hear their complaint and render a decision for them YOS 3 123:18, also YOS 3 43:22, and passim in this context, cf. dajānē dib-bi-ši-nu išmā Nbn. 1113:8; dib-bi-ši-nu nišme CT 22 234:33 (let.); note (with dabābu): di-ib-bi-[i-su] itti PN ... ina pan LŬ.TIL.LA.MES (= qipī) ša Esagila idabbub he will plead his case against PN before the qipū-officials of Esagila Nbn. 102:2; PN ... ša dib-bi-šā ina pan šarrī bēltiya odbubu PN, for whom I interceded before the king, my lord ABL 792:6.

6. agreement (NB only): ša dib-bi u ni-dišti ann[i(u ušan)nūma lapa]ni PN ikk[i(mu)] who alters the agreement concerning this gift and takes it (the gift) away from PN Nbk. 247:15; ša dib-bi annātu ušannū who changes this agreement AnOr 8 14:30, cf. VAS 5 143:7, with dupl. ibid. 54:13; attammannu ša dib-bi annātu tenūtu ušannū TCL 12 36:17; ša dib-bi annātu innā who changes this agreement YOS 6 2:9, and passim in NB.

dibbu B (dippu) s.; board; OB*; Sum. lw.; wr.yll. and DIB.BA.

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dibbu B (dippu) s.; board; OB*; Sum. lw.; wr.yll. and DIB.BA.


di-ib-bu = da-al-tum CT 18 3 r. 3.

2 GIS di-ib-bu ša hiljīpum two boards of willow wood BE 6/2 137:10, cf. GIS di-ib-bu-um ša gišimmarum ibid. 17; 1 GIS.IQ di-ib-bi one door (made of) d.-boards VAS 7 46:1, cf. 1 GIS.IQ DIB.BA BE 6/2 12:2, also OECT 8 17:6 and 28; GIS di-ib-bi ša GIS.Erin ša laqib'im 1 GUN GIS a-su damqam 1 GUN GIS.fālām u GIS.U.KU(!).H.LA kabbāritu imīq'amma ... alkam bring with you the boards of cedar-wood that I ordered, one talent of fine asu-wood, one talent of sweet reeds and thick asūlu-lumber VAS 16 36:4 (let.).

See discussion sub dappu.

Meissner, AFO 8 146.

dibbu C s.; (mng. unk.); lex.*

dibiru


dibdibbu s.; clepsydra; OB math.*; Sum. lw.; wr. GIŠ.DIB.BIB.


Summa GIŠ.DIB.BIB 1,20 SUKUD 1.GI 4.GAL (10) šu.si if there is a clepsydra eighty (fingers?) high (and per sila of water that flows out the level falls by) one-fourth of (ten) fingers (how much higher is the old level above the new level?) CT 9 16 iv 10, see Neugebauer, MKT 1 223 and 227, Thureau-Dangin, TMB 53; GIŠ.DIB.BIB eptēma = šīla GIŠ.

DIB.DIB 1.GI 4.GAL 10 ŠU.SI I SĪA ANA ĖSI QIM UM UL ISANNI(?) I have opened the clepsydra and one-half sila (has run out at the ratio of) one-fourth of ten fingers per one sila, (the water level of) the clepsydra does not reach the mark (how much higher is the old level above the new level?) CT 9 10 ii 26, see Neugebauer, MKT 1 145 and 155, Thureau-Dangin, TMB 25ff., also CT 9 10 i 34 and 41.

Of the Akk. translations of giš.dib dib in HH., musibbu refers to the water conduit leading into the water clock, while musērih, "lengthener," muskanzištu, "pendulum(?)", and mūšaktu remain obscure.

Neugebauer, MKT 1 173 and Isis 37 37ff.; Thureau-Dangin, RA 29 133ff. and RA 30 51ff.

dibiri see dibiru.

dibiru (dibiru) s.; (a calamity); SB; probably Sum. word.

Di.bi.ri = tam-ta-[tum] Igitūh short version 138.

a) wt. di-bi-ru: di-bi-ru mūlānu (wr. NAM.BAD[text KUR].MEŠ) ina māti iβaššū there will be d. and pestilence in the country CT 40 44 80-7-19,92+:24 (Alu), ana māti di-bi-ru GAR-

KAR 212 r. iii 56 (hemer.).

b) wt. di-bi-ri: ina URU.BI di-bi-ri gāl there will be d. in the city CT 38 8:35f. (Alu), cf. ana māti di-bi-ru GAR-

KAR 212 r. iii 56 (hemer.).

di-bi-ri GAR-šu CT 28 25:18 (physiogn.); ana biši šuดา ti di-bi-ri GAR-šu CT 38 10:5 (Alu); mātu di-bi-ri immar ACH Sin 35:8, also CT 38 1:17 (Alu), Bab. 3 279:12 (astrol.); ina di-bi-ri ittumallak (this man) will experience d.
diblu

CT 28 29 r. 8 (physiogn.), also Kraus Texte 50:34; ilāni mātu ana di-bi-ri utarru the gods will turn the country into d. KAR 212 r. iv 42 (hemer.); šur māti ina di-bi-ri GIN.MŒ ACh Sin 35:12; note the plural: ana ālī di-bi-ri GAR-nu-šu CT 39 3:15 (SB).

It is probable that dibiru/dibiri is a logogram, the reading of which is unknown. The equation in Igituh cannot be used for establishing the reading as tamtdtu, “losses,” since the latter is fem. pl. and the verbs referring to dibiru is masc. sing. Consequently, although the equation with tamtdtu and the contexts make it very likely that the word denotes some kind of calamity, a translation “losses” has not been accepted here. The Hittite parallel pointed out by Weidner, AfK 1 60, offers the translation “hunger,” but this does not fit the context of KAR 212 r. iv 42, sub usage b. The occurrence of the form di-biru beside di-bi-ri, does not exclude the possibility that the word is Sumerian. No connection with Heb. deb.ber.

(Meissner BAW 1 p. 34.)

diblu see dublu.

dibu see dīpu.

didakkū s.; (an official); LB*; perhaps Old Pers. lw.

PN LŪ di-dak-ku BE 10 118 upper edge 9.

The same person is referred to as LŪ šaknu LŪ sīpīri ša ugu foreman of the army scribes BE 10 102:6.

Eilers Beamtennamen 23 n. 4 and 119.

didanū see dišānu.

didbū s.; (a door); syn. list*; Sum. lw.

gišlabtā, tamḫtā, gišburru, di-īd-ī-bu-ū, iklālu, ūbašti - ta-nī-mu CT 18 3 r. ii 26ff.

Probably from Sum. *didba, i.e., (giš. īg) dib dib.bā, see dibbu B.

diddīgu s.; chaff(?); MB*; probably Sum. lw.

7 GUR ZĪ.Z.A.N.A ... PN mahīr ... 3 PI 4 BĀN di-īd-ī-gu ī.B.TAK. PN has received seven gur of wheat, three PI (and) four sūtu of chaff(?) is the balance BE 14 114a:7.

diddibū s.; acceptance of a case by a court; lex.*; Sum. lw.


didilū see ditallu.

didisū s.; (a mark on the liver); SB*; Sum. lw.

Šumma ina rēš amūtu šumēli 3 kakī šaknuna 1 rēš amūtu 1 KUB šU.SI 1 šaplaunu ītuṭ di (text ki) di-su-ū šumū if there are three marks on the top of the left side of the liver and one faces the top of the liver, one the region (or “palace”) of the “finger” and one faces downward, its name is d. TCL 61 r. 45 (ext.); di-di-su-ū : kakku šu ša q[...] — d. is a mark (predicting) trouble from [DN] (between kaksū, balsā, udisisū and gabaraḫḫu, all explained as kakku šu šg) DN CT 20 42 r. 29 (ext.).

diddū (dādū) s. dual and pl.; (a piece of female apparel covering the hips); OA, Elam, SB*; in OA dādū.

perassa waššurat (text wa-ša-ra-at) da-du-ša šaštū her (the female demon’s) hair is let down, her d.-s taken off BIN 4 126:17 (OA lit.), see von Soden, Or. NS 25 142f.; ḫurṣḫa la iqallapa di-du-ši-na ina turrê lu šubbat[u] their d.-s (i.e., those of the women that are to stay overnight in the sanctuary) should be held in place by straps so that they cannot peel off the gold (plating and hide it on themselves) MDP 4 pl. 18 No. 3:5; uššurat pīrissu butuqa di-da-a-šu her (Lamaštu’s) hair is let down, her d.-s have been torn off RA 18 163 r. 15 (SB Lamaštu); urtammi šamḥat di-di-ša īṭēma the prostitute untied her d.-s (and) opened her legs Gilg. I iv 16; māmīt ṣanālūpša nakāšu nu-dištu šēbēru u di-da batāqu the curse incurred by cutting off (the fastening of) the cloak, breaking the pectoral and tearing off the d.-s (i.e., stripping a woman completely) Šurpu VIII 62; Ūrūkaitu tabku ... ša šaḥ-ṭu(text -lu) di-du-ši-ul the (Ištar) of Uruk wept, she whose d.-s (even) have been taken off PSBA 23 pl. after 192:2 (NB lament.).

The Šurpu ref. and the passages describing the naked Lamaštu-demon make it clear.
that the removal of the didu unclothed a woman completely. The didu must have been a strip of fabric wound around the hips and between the legs (see the Gilg. ref.) and fastened with a knot (see the use of the verb rummu to untie). The fact that women staying overnight in the sanctuary were ordered to secure the didu with straps (turru) in order to prevent hiding anything in it (see the MDP 4 ref.) indicates that worn thus it hung loose and that this was not the usual way of wearing it.

A difficulty arises from the fact that in Gilg. I iv 8 (rummī kirimmīki ārki pītema) the term kirimmū replaces didu and that the Lamastu passage LKU 33:38 [...] meššāru um-mu ki-rim-mu-sā “her [...] s [are cut off], her kirimmū is undone” seems to offer kirimmū in parallelism with didu. The term kirimmū (šű.kal with reading lirum and corresponding to abaru, emiqu, idan, ishān) probably denotes the bend of the arms in which a woman cradles a small child and perhaps also a fold of a garment (covering the upper part of the body down to the hips) which was used to protect the child. Note, however, that neither kirimmū (sing. and pl.) nor didu (dual and pl.) ever appear with the determinative TUG nor in lists of garments, etc. Didu has nothing to do with Heb. dad and the corresponding words in the cognate languages for “breast” and does not appear in vocabularies among parts of the body.

(von Soden, Or. NS 25 146.)

dīgalu

diglu

Ad mng. 4: see nițlu; ad mng. 5: see nāmaru.

Meissner BAW 1 35.

dīgalu (dīgalu, digilu) s.; gem, precious stone inlay; SB, NB.*
(with 850 minas of red gold) 740 di-ig-lu 
NA₄.x.r.IGI u NA₄.za.GN.DURU₃ 
ebbī uzāʾīnā 
šumma 740 gems of ħulāl-śni-stone and shining zgindurū-lapis lazuli, I decorated it (the sacred barge) PBS 15 79 ii 23 (Nbk.); [... di-ig-li-ia šā NA₄.MUŠ.GIR [... [... di-ig-lī-ia šā NA₄.aš-pū-u the [...] of my gems is of mušgarru-stone, the [...] of my gems is of jasper K.13760:1' and 5' (unpub., self-description of a sacred boat), cf. ma-la-ku di-ig-li ibid. 3'; kunukku ša šarī bēlīja ụddīna ... ana libī ăgī
dīgsu

Ani di-ga-lu illaku u ana libbi AŠ+ME.MES
di-ga-li-ka illaku the cylinder seals which the
king, my lord, gave me will be suitable as
gems for the tiara of Anu, and your gems will
be suitable for the sun disks ABL 498:16 and
18 (NB); di-gi-li NA₄,UD.AŠ NA₄.MUŠ.Gīr gems
of pappardillu and mušgarru-stone Winckler
Sar. pl. 35:142, cf. 47 NA₄ di-gil MAN.AŠ 47

Possibly to be connected with dagālu.

dīgsu see diksū.

**digšu (Bezold Glossar 105b); see dikšu.

dīhtu see d'atu.

dīhu (or di-hu, and read zihhu) see zihhu.

diḫun diḫun (magic formula used in incantations); SB.*
di-hu-un di-hu-un [...] AMT 55,8:9, cf. di-hu-un AMT 64,1:25.

diḫantu see daḫānu.

diḫānu see daḫānu.

dikkuldu (dinkuldi) s.; (mng. uncert.); NB kudurru; Sum. lw.; cf. dikuggallu.

aŠamaš di-qu-un-gal šamē u ersetim lu-ū
di-kul-di-šu-ma may Šamaš, the chief justice of
heaven and earth, be his opponent in
court(?) (and stand up against him) BBS₄
No. 8 iv 11, cf. lu-ū di-in-kul-di-ša-ma IR 70
iii 16 (Cailkou Michaux).

Sum. lw. from *dī.gul.(e)d.

**dikmennu (Bezold Glossar 106a); see
ṭikmennu.

dikšu (or digšu) s.; (mng. unkn.); syn. list.*
di-ik-[šu]-a = min (equivalent broken) CT 18
1 i 19.

dikšu s.; 1. piercing pain, wound caused
by piercing, 2. severed part, 3. diaphragm,
4. (a geometrical term); OB, SB; pl. dikšū;
cf. daḵāšu.

uzu.pisan.ūr.ra = ku-tium lib-bi basket of the
roof (of the belly) = diaphragm, uzu.pisan.ūr.
ra, uzu.pisan.ša.šu = di-ik-šu basket of the
roof (of the belly), basket of the belly = separating
part Hh. XV 94ff.

1. piercing pain, wound caused by pierce-
ing — a) piercing pain — 1° in gen.: [šumma
amēlu di-ik-ši ina irtiša šumma] if a
piercing pain recurs again and again in
somebody’s chest Küchler Beitr. pl. 11 iii 65;
šumma amēlu di-ik-ši šumma šumma irtiša
kīlam šumma šumma li-Ša ᵐ[Ša]-ša-su] if somebody feels a piercing pain
and it stings him as if it were a needle KAR
182:31; šumma amēlu kiširte haš Mariš ana
di-ik-ši (ana lu tārī) if a man suffers from
shortness of breath (lit. constriction of the
lungs), in order that a piercing pain should
not develop AMT 53,4:10-63,6:6, cf. šumma
amēlu šu.ŠEŠ.ŠEŠ irtiša ana di-ik-ši irtiša AMT 96,1:14, and dupl. ibid. 97,5:6;
šumma ina rēš libbišu di-ik-šu u haš Mariš
šumma dama itezzi if there is a piercing or
burning pain in his epigastrium and he voids
blood in his excreta Labat TDP 114:42ff.,

[b]cf. šumma ina libbišu u irtiša šumma
[followed by haš Mariš šumma] lines
24 ff.) ibid. 118:22ff., cf. also šumma ina
libbišu u irtiša šumma di-ik-šu u haš Mariš
šumma šumma irtezzi if a man suffers from
a piercing pain irritates the man AMT 96,1:1,

2° referring to a specific disease: [šumma
amēlu rēš] libbišu umna irtanāši di-ik-ši irti
Mariš if a man’s epigastrium is feverish all
the time, he suffers from (the disease called)
“stinging of the chest” AMT 51,2:2; [šumma
amēlu] di-ik-ši narkābi mariša libbašu u
akaltāši ikkalušu if a man suffers from
“stinging (caused by riding in) a chariot”
and his insides and his stomach ache AMT
96,1:17, cf. [...] di(?)-kid KU GIG AMT
43,2:11, also (in broken context) Gray Šamaš pl.
7 K.3394:11.
dikšu

3' in apodoses of omen texts: šummum marrā[tum] šīṭṭa ana šarrīm di-ik-šūm ūb-bašṣī if there are two gall bladders, for the king there will be an attack of pain YOS 10 31 i 49 (OB), cf. šummum marrā[tum] šīṭṭa di-ik-šu-um ibid. x 47, šummum marrā[tum] šalaš di-ik-ša-an šīna itteb-bašṣūm two attacks of pain will come over him ibid. 50, also (wr. di-ik-šu-šu ša di-ik-šu-ša) YOS 10 36 iv 15.

b) wound caused by piercing: pān di-ik-šī tašammidma [iṭallu] you bandage (with various drugs, etc.) the surface of the wound, and he will get well KAR 182:38; i.šīš (var. gloss i.nun.na) pān di-ik-šī ταπαθκαš you smear the surface of the wound with oil (var. ghee) AMT 96,1:10, cf. pān di-ik-šī i tapaθkaš ibid. 16, also KAR 182:21; marbaθu ša di-ik-šī [ši] lotion for a wound AMT 97,5:6.

2. severed part (in ext.) — a) said of the gall bladder: šuminu martu isṭu imitti ana šumēli dáktatma di-ik-is-sa uṭṣḥur if the gall bladder has a separation from right to left and the severed part of it is loose TCL 6 2:14, cf. ibid. 15, and dupl. CT 28 43:4f. and CT 30 12 Rm. 480:3, also di-ik-sa uṭṣḥur CT 20 39:3, cf. also (with di-ik-is-sa kamī the severed part of it is attached) TCL 6 2:16f., and dupl. CT 28 43:6f.; šummum martu istu imitti ana šumēli dáktatma rēš di-ik-šī-šū (var. -šū) qū šaβīt if the gall bladder has a separation from right to left and a filament holds the top of its severed parts TCL 6 2:18f., var. from CT 28 43:8f., cf. di-ik-is-sa sūgi(-qutum)-ša iṭṭul its severed part faces the narrow side TCL 6 2:26, dupl. CT 28 43:10, cf. di-ik-is-sa réṣṣa iṭṭul ibid. 27f.; šummum martu imitta ikkušatma di-ik-is-sa kuri if the gall bladder has a separation towards the right and the severed part of it is short TCL 6 2:41f., dupl. CT 28 43:31f., cf. di-ik-is-sa réṣṣa iṭṭul TCL 6 2:37f., di-ik-is-sa martu irdi ibid. 39f. and dupl. CT 28 43:27f.; šummum ša šuša marti 2 di-ik-šū šak-summa ša šumēli kuri if there are two separations on the top of the gall bladder and the left one is short TCL 6 2:33, cf. (with ša imitti kuri) ibid. 34, also di-ik-šu-šu sig-šū inaṭṭalu ibid. 36; šummum martu di-ik-šī maż-lāma di-ik-šu-ša sarpu if the gall bladder is full of separations and the severed parts of it are red TCL 6 2:45, cf. (with di-ik-šu-ša M.IMEŠ (= tarku) are dark) ibid. 46, and dupl. CT 28 43:35f.; di-ik-šū širamu kakkimma taṭš-tabbal you may consider a severed part as a ‘weapon’ Boissier DA 45:11.

b) said of the intestines: šummum ina ekal tārnī di-ik-šū izizi if there is a separation in the “palace” of the intestines Boissier Choix 1 87 K.827:2,3. cf. šummum ina ekal [tārnī di-ik-šū izizi tī-šu-um] BRM 4 15:8, and dupl. ibid. 16:6, cf. also the comm. di-ik-šu: tiḥu (wr. zi-bu) : šummum tārnī e-x [...] — d. (predicts) uprising (in the omen) “if the intestines [...]” CT 20 41 r. 17, and dupl. CT 18 24 K.6842:4.

3. diaphragm (lit. separating part): see lex. section.

4. (a geometrical term): 5 di-ik-ša-am tab.ba 10 tammar double five, the d.-ring, you get ten (referring to a ring-shaped addition to the circumference of a circle) RA 29 39:10 (OB math.), repub. in MKT 1 p. 144:46, TMB p. 24:10.

Only the geometrical term (mng. 4) cannot be harmonized with the sphere of meaning established sub dakāšu. Note also the understandable explanation of da-kiš by ra-bi Isbu Comm. 269a, see dakāšu.

Ad mng. 1: Labat TDP 114 n. 207. Ad mng. 4: Thureau-Dangin, RA 30 188 n. 3.

diktu (tiktu) s.; (a dairy product); from OB on; wr. syll. and U+GA.

ú-tu U+GA = di(var. ti)-iktum, za-ḥa-an U+GA. 
du = za-ḥa-an-ru SB I 88; [za-ḥa-an] U+GA = [za]-ḥa-an, [u-tu] U+GA = [i]-iktum [...]. 

ú di-ik-tu : [..] Uruanna III 472.

a) in OB: deliveries šu.T.IA PN ú PN, a-na U+GA ni-ru-um GIS.BA.AN 10 NIG.GLNA TCL 61:7,17.

b) in MB: 50 (sišša) di-ik-tum (preceeded by x uḥnu) PBS 2/2 102:4.

c) in SB: [z]id.še.s.a.a zīd ḥarūbe di-ik-ta sulpipī ištēnīš tasēk you braay together flour made of roasted barley, flour made of carob, d. (and) dates Küchler Beitr. pl. 1 i 33, cf. di-ik-ta ša sulpipī ibid. pl. 9 ii 49.
diktu

For an occurrence in a Sum. context, note ZID.U+GA VAS 14 93 i 6, and passim in this text, and see Föhr., OLZ 1915 230f. Evidence that diktu was a dairy product comes from GA, "milk," in its logogram. Note the dish zahannu, wr. U+GA.dug, "sweet U+GA," and cf. utul.U+GA = šu-nu (i.e., zahannu) Hg. B VI 101.

diktu s. fem.; 1. military defeat, 2. allowable loss from killing; SB, NB; wr. syll. and GAZ(. MES; cf. daku.

\[\text{ri-ša-ta-tu = di-ik-tu}\] AFO 14 pl. 7 i 10 (astrol. comm.; \(\text{št.} \text{št} \text{= dabda} \) FA-ga-\(\text{= šmâḫnas}\) \(\text{ši di-ik-tu} \text{id-da-a-ka} \) there will be a defeat TCL 6 17 r. 3 (astronomers with comm.).

1. military defeat — a) in diktu daku to defeat, to cause losses — 1' in hist.: aši Kargamis ... ina isši \(\text{šišu} \) aši-\(\text{šu} \) nu a-duk (var. -du-ak) CT 34 49 iv 9 (Shalm. III), and passim in Shalm. III, Tigl. III, Sar., also (wr. syll. and GAZ.MES \(\text{ša} \) GN i-duk on his way home, he defeated GN 1R 30 i 31 (Šamsi-Adad V); \(\text{di-ik-tu} \) ša Ursa ... ana la mani a-duk I defeated RN in countless (battles) Lie Sar. 133, also \(\text{di-ik-tu} \) ina libbi ... i-du-ku Streek Abd. 294 vi 33.

2' in chron., etc.: UD.3.KAM UD.16.KAM UD.18.KAM 3-šu di-ik-tum ina Misir di-ktat on the third, 16th and 18th days Egypt suffered three defeats CT 34 49 iv 25, cf. BHT pl. 2 r. 3, pl. 1:9, cf. also ina Arpada di-ik-tu ša Urašti di-ktat RLA 2 430 (eponym list year 743); šar Elamti ina Sippar irub GAZ (= diktu diktat) CT 34 49 iv 9 (chron.).

3' in letters: ina ḫarrānīni mahrīti uthu nirûbûma di-ik-ti ina Elami ni-du-ku during our first campaign, after we had entered (the country) and inflicted a defeat upon Elam ABL 402:15 (NB); ina ṣāqipîtimu ki ʾša di-ik-ti ina libbišunu ad-du-uk I made a sortie against them and caused losses in their midst ABL 1028:5 (NB), cf. ABL 1000 r. 8 (NB); di-ik-tu di-uk-ka u ḫubtu ḫubtanu defeat them and take prisoners! ABL 250:10 (NB); di-ik-tu ina libbišunu ma’dā de-e-ka-at they have had heavy losses ABL 197:25 (NA).

4' in lit.: ina ḫakkī GAZ-at nakri a-a[a-ak] I shall defeat the enemy in battle KAR 454:4 (SB ext.), cf. di-ik-ta-šu GAZ-ak CT 40 48:16 (SB Alu).
diku


c) other occ.: lu eṭemmnu ša ina di-ik-ti di-ku whether it is the ghost (of one) who was killed in a massacre BMS 53:14, dupl. KAR 267 r. 9 (SB rel.).

2. allowable loss from killing: ina muḫḫi 100 gēni 10 gēni di-ik-tum for every 100 sheep the allowable loss from killing (by wild animals) is ten sheep YOS 6 155:17.

See discussion sub dabdāl.

diku (fem. diktu) adj.; killed, slain (said of persons, animals and trees); Bogh., SB, NB; cf. daku.

giš,gišimmari al.gaz.za = di-ik-ku, ḫe-pu-ū killed, split date palm Hh. III 313f.; giš.mud. al.gaz.gišimmari, giš.tūn.dul.gišimmari = ṣu-nī (= up-pu) di-ik-ku killed trunk of a date palm Hh. III 399f.; gi.al.gaz.za, gi.gibol.ag.a, gi.izi = di-ik-ku killed, burnt reed Hh. VIII 266ff.; tu-un u šu-nī = di-ik-tum ṣa gišimmari killed, said of a date palm A VIII/1:114; ṛu₂₃₃.tu = mi-ṣi-tum, sil.[ta] = de-e-ku, bad₃₅₈.x[x:x] = x-x-e 18 killed, dead, ... ErinhūVELI 238ff., cf. [pū].ta = mi-ṣitum, [sil.].ta = di-ik-ku 5R 16 ii 74f. (group voc.).

a) said of persons: [kasap] mulle ša lu di-ki aḥḫašu ileqqā the companions of the murdered man will take the blood money KBO 1 10 r. 18 (let. from Hattuša); inanna aḫḫē tamkārī di-ku-ti [šu-pr][amma di-nšunu lūµur now, send me the companions of the murdered merchants that I may investigate their case KBO 1 10 r. 24; naphar di-ik-ku u baltu ša uµu the total of the slain and the survivors of the army VAB 3 55 § 47:83, also ibid. 41 § 53:63 (Dar.).

b) said of animals: en di-ki u qaqqadi amē the one to whom this slaughtered (lamb) and (its) head belongs (uncertain since daku never refers to the killing of an animal for cultic purposes) BBR No. 100 r. 45, also ibid. 101:3.

c) said of trees: see Hh. and A, in lex. section.

dikuggallu

diku s.; 1. (a tax), 2. (a religious ceremony), 3. mobilization; NB; cf. dekū.

1. (a tax, in lieu of corvée work, etc., NB only): ṭāḥ ḫi-ik-ki ša bābtum PN naši PN (the landlord) guarantees (the payment of) the tax (due in lieu of corvée work payable to) the city quarter VAS 5 77:23, cf. pūt di-ki ša bābtu ša rab esirti PN naši VAS 4 150:10; aḥi di-ki ša bābtu adi qit MN PN itti PN, uṭattīr PN has balanced with PN, half of the tax of the city quarter until the end of MN VAS 4 154:7; kaspu ša di-ki (text -pi) ša giš.BAN the silver (payable in lieu of) the dispatching of bowmen VAS 4 96:1, see dekū v. mng. 3a–1’.

2. (a religious ceremony, lit. the arousing of the temple): UD.7.KAM di-ik biti ša kalē u nārē on the seventh day, the arousing of the house (performed by the temple singers and musicians RACc. 66:7, cf. (followed by ina namāri at dawn) ibid. 67 r. 11, and (preceded by ina mūši at night) ibid. r. 16; UD. 1.KAM ša itti.ta.ām ina EN.NUN.UD.ZAL.LA ... di-ki bit ana ḫAnū ... GA[r] each month, on the first day, in the first watch of the night, the arousing of the house is performed for Anu TCL 6 48 r. 1, also ibid. r. 3 and 5, see Langdon, AJSL 42 121f.; ana ʾĂššur ina bit Dagan di-ik biti Langdon, AJSL 42 115:11, and passim in this text.

3. mobilization (with dekū): di-ki ana muḫḫi ša ididā inā they mobilized against us (see dekū mng. 2f) ABL 1241 r. 8 (NB).

dikuggallu (dikungallu) s.; chief justice; OB (Hana), SB, NB; Sum. lw.; wr. syll. and DIL.KU.GAL; cf. dikkullā.

dil.ku.gal = šu-lum, šap-šu, ša-pi-ru Hh. II 19ff.

a) in non-lit. texts: PN DIL.KU.GAL (witness after UGULA.ŠARU and DUMU.LUGAL) TCL 1 237:27 (OB Hana), cf. lex. section, and, for the šāpiru as president of the court RA 9 22:19 and CT 2 43:5.

b) in lit. texts (always referring to Šamaš): ṭUtu di-qua-un-gal šamē u ersetim BBSL. No. 8 iv 10, see von Soden, Or. NS 24 381ff., cf. ṭUtu DIL.KU.GAL šamē u ersetim 1R 70 iii 15 (Caillou Michaux); ṭUtu DIL.KU.GAL ili rabāti
dikungallu

Lyon Sar. 7:43, and parallels; for other refs., see Tallqvist Gotterepitheta 84.

Walther Gerichtswesen 107; von Soden, Or. NS 24 381f.

dikungallu see dikuggallu.

dikurū s.; verdict; lex.*; Sum.Iw.


dikūtu (dakūtu) s.; 1. corvée work (performed upon summons), levy (as a group of persons) — 1' in OB: ištēn ana ili k u di-ku-ti izzaz one (of them) is responsible for (performing) ilku-service and for corvée work (performed upon summons) TCL 1 194:10; ana di-ku-ul nār GN PN šīṭapram umma šāma 1,800 Lu.KuN. Ga āgurma šiška likillu PN has written to me concerning the corvée work (to be done upon summons) on the GN canal, saying, “Hire 1,800 persons so that they may be at your disposal!” BIN 7 30:4 (lot.); di-ku-tam PN u PN₂ miṭhariš šīlakku PN and PN₂ are equally responsible for performing work upon being summoned VAS 8 45:1; mimma di-ku-tam ul ildakku (foreigners who have been granted fields) are not responsible for performing work under summons ARM 5 73 r. 15; epeni zakūtim ša ikkam u di-ku-tam ... la šīlakku privileged territories which (i.e., whose tenants) do not perform ilku-service or corvée work under summons Wiseman Alalakh 55:7, cf. ibid. 12 and 20.

2' in MB: ša ... ina ili di-ku-ti ša-bat Lu ḫerē nāri ... ušaššī (a king) who orders (his officials) to make requisitions with regard to ilku-service, corvée work, the seizure of people (and) the digging of canals Hinke Kudurrū iii 25; itti di-ku-u ša-bi[u] irdili ... ušu la di-ki-im-ma (for translation see dekā mng. 2d-3'') MDP 2 pl. 21 ii 25.

3' other occs.: ummānī saddāti di-ku-ut māṭiša lu ušaššī upon numerous workmen of my country I imposed the obligation to perform corvée work upon summons VAB 4 60 ii 3 (Nabopolassar); šēḇē šunūtu ina di-ku-ti umma māṭiša x.x.x. meš šarrī idekkū if they summon these persons to perform work in the royal [...] upon the summons (directed to) the workmen of his country CT 15 50:35 (Fürsten-spiegel); nišš šūtu ina ʾilku šīhitikki di-ku-ut ʾakkalli la ireddā these people will not perform ʾilku-service or corvée work upon being summoned by the palace ADD 650 r. 11, and passim in ADD.

b) levy (as a group of persons): ummānī di-ku-uštu māṭišušu zābil šūṭikki ... ana nagār Bābīl iṣpurunī they (the inhabitants of Telmun) sent a levy of workmen, consisting of corvée workers, from their country to the demolition of Babylon OIP 2 138:42 (Senn.).

2. marching into battle: da-ku-ut ummā-māṭiša aššūn I moved my army into battle KAH 1 13 i 30 (Shalm. I); cf. dekū.

1. corvée work (performed upon summons), levy (as a group of persons) — a) corvée work — 1' in OB: ištēn ana ili k u di-ku-ti izzaz one (of them) is responsible for (performing) ilku-service and for corvée work (performed upon summons) TCL 1 194:10; ana di-ku-ul nār GN PN šīṭapram umma šāma 1,800 Lu.KuN. Ga āgurma šiška likillu PN has written to me concerning the corvée work (to be done upon summons) on the GN canal, saying, “Hire 1,800 persons so that they may be at your disposal!” BIN 7 30:4 (lot.); di-ku-tam PN u PN₂ miṭhariš šīlakku PN and PN₂ are equally responsible for performing work upon being summoned VAS 8 45:1; mimma di-ku-tam ul ildakku (foreigners who have been granted fields) are not responsible for performing work under summons ARM 5 73 r. 15; epeni zakūtim ša ikkam u di-ku-tam ... la šīlakku privileged territories which (i.e., whose tenants) do not perform ilku-service or corvée work under summons Wiseman Alalakh 55:7, cf. ibid. 12 and 20.

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of Babylon) the territories (whose boundary lines) had been forgotten because their upkeep had been discontinued during the troubled period of the country Winckler Sar. pl. 35:136; nīrtu u di-l-ḫu ina māti ibašši there will be murder and confusion in the country ACh Supp. 23:18, cf. ibid. 119:17, cf. also di-il-ḫu-um ibašši AFO 18 65 ii 5 (OB), di-il-ḫu ibašši ACh Sin 24:41, also rīgmu ša di-il-[ḫu] CT 39 36:86 (Alu). Note perhaps: u di-il-ḫu: u AŠ.UD (or di-UD) Köcher Pflanzenkunde 31 r. 12'.

dilītu see dalītu.

dilīptu (daliptu) s.; sleeplessness, trouble; OB, SB; cf. dalāpu A.

tu.ra igi.lib kalam.ma zi.ir.zi.ir; muṛu di-līpti ša xur i-dā-šā-šu sickness, sleeplessness, that wear down the country CT 16 14 ii 41f.

ramki eli di-li-ip-tim u aššūm la waṭru ina ĝēriya (I swear by Nanā and King Hammurabi that I speak the truth and that) your (fem.) love brings me nothing else than sleeplessness and vexation ZA 5 79:12 (prayer of Aššu) I have experienced ZA 41 220:5.

... PN ina libbi la uššab di-il-pi-ê ibašši ana kēniš illakuni . . . ammar ina pān šarri . . . mahirāni ina libbi lāšišu PN is not staying there, but if indeed there should be night attendance (necessary for the patient), they should stay there as long as the king wishes ABL 740 r. 7.

dilītu s.; irrigation by means of drawing water (from a well); OB*; cf. dalītu.

[x] GĀN eqlim . . . PN ana PN₂ ana di-il-li ippin PN has given a field of x iku to PN₂ to cultivate by means of) drawing water TCL 11 220:5.

Landsberger, MSL 1 185.


. . . PN has given a field of x iku to PN₂ to cultivate by means of) drawing water TCL 11 220:5.

ka-ak-kal-tum = di-il-tum Malku II 166; ka-ak-tal-tum = MIN (= išu) di-il-tum CT 18 3 ii 11.

a-na wa-ar-ki du-la-ti (in obscure context) Szlechter Tablettens 136 MAH 16:169:1 (OB); ša TRU GN 3 šarbi u 3 di-la-ti three ẖarbu-plovs and three hoisting devices for drawing water belong to the city GN BE 17 34:33 (MB let.).

For the Ai. passage, note the following ref. from an unpub. Sum. text from Nippur, courtesy T. Jacobsen: un.e giš.al.e šu. im.m.a.an.ti pū.ba ū.mu.un.ba.al mu. gū ū.mu. [un.rî] giš.zi.ri.kum ū.bi.šub the people take me, the hoe, in hand, and the
well having been dug, the poles having been fixed, the windlass(?) having been let down, (figs will grow) Dialogue between the Plow and the Hoe.

Laesse, JCS 7 14.

dilītu B

\[\text{a.\text{š}a a.[bal]} = A.[\text{š}a\ di-\text{lu-ti}], \text{a.bal.a.\text{š}ē} \text{ib.ta.aːn.ē} = \text{a-na di-\text{lu-ti} ù-\text{šē-gī} field irrigated by means of drawing water, he has rented it (on the condition of) performing the irrigation by means of drawing water Ai. IV ii 23f.}\]

\[\text{ašu ūmešamma mé di-\text{lu-ti dālām} in order (to be able) to draw water from the well every day OIP 2 110 vii 45 (Senn.); mē būri ina di-\text{lu-ā-ti ummānāte usāšqi I gave my troops water drawn from the well to drink Borger Esarh. 112:18.}\]

\[\text{dimānu s.; (an insect); SB*; cf. damamu.}\]

\[\text{ākilu u di-\text{ma-nu ina a.\text{š}ē KUR GAL there will be caterpillars and d.-insects in the fields of the country ACh Sin 34:39.}\]

Possibly to be connected with \text{dimītu} (a locust or bird), q.v.

(Landsberger Fauna 122.)

**dimgallu** (Bezold Glossar 107a); see sitimgallu.

dimgurru see dimmigrurr.

dimītu s.; 1. (a disease), 2. (a locust or bird); SB; cf. damāmu.

\[\text{[bu-\text{ru]} BURU}_2 = a-\text{ri-\text{bu}, is-\text{gu-\text{ru}, di-\text{mi-tu Idu II 363f.}; būru}_3 \text{šā zu+\text{ba} im.ta.ē.aːna : di-me-tum uto girib apsi ṣaṣa the d.-disease came out from the depths of the Apsu Šurpu VII 1f.}\]

1. (a disease): \text{hi-mi-tum di-me-tum ūmim(!) mat šēri šīdānu paralysis, dizziness(?)}, poisoning of the flesh, St. Vitus' dance KAR 184 obv.(!) 29, also dupl. Schollmeyer No. 29:8, cf. [\text{ina lumum ... ūmim-\text{ma-tum di-me-tum KAR 387 i 11 (SB namburbū, ḫepiilibi ṣ-}\text{pi-[z] di-\text{mi-\text{tū} KAR 80 r. 8; di-me-tum GĀRN[a-as-su] the d.-disease is in store for him CT 39 47 r. 17 (SB Ału, apod.), cf. (in broken context) KAR 32:44.}\]

2. (a locust or bird): see Idu II 363ff., in lex. section.

dimmetu

The word clearly belongs to \text{damātu}. The use of \text{bur u5} in \text{Surpu VII 1 and the vocabulary passage remains unexplainable. Dimītu in mng. 2 may be connected with the insect \text{dimānu}, q.v.}

(Landsberger Fauna 122; Frank, MAOG 14/2 41f.)

**dimītu** (Bezold Glossar 107a); see \text{timītu}.

dimmāḫu s.; (designation of an incantation priest); syn. list*; Sum. lw.

\[\text{ṣa-an-gam-ma-ḥu (var. di-ma-ḥu) = pa-ṣi-ṣu, ṣa-an-pu-u Malku IV 5f.}\]

The sign \text{dim} of the variant (from an Assur copy) may be a variant form of the sign \text{SANGA}, see Thureau-Dangin, ZA 15 42 n. 3, and we may have to read \text{sangammāḥu} in both copies. For \text{sangammāḥu} as an incantation priest, note the sequence [\text{sa}]-gā.\text{maḥ} = \text{ṣu-ḥu, [maṣ].maṣ = maṣ-ma-ṣu Lu Excerpt I 203f.}

dimmatu s.; moaning; from OB on; cf. damāmu.

\[\text{šē}_4.[\text{šē}_4] (var. šē.šē-[x]) = \text{di-im-ma-tū} Erim-huš II 122; e-iš axgi = šīṭu, nissatu, di-imma-tum, rimmatu, tazzimtu, tassistu, tāniṣu Diri III 157.}\]

\[\text{šē.zu […] : di-mat-ka SBH p. 34:3f.; [ina] di-im-ma-tim u bikṣim [ā]tāṣu I grieved in moaning and weeping VAS 16 135:26 (OB let.); ūmam di(text ki)-im-ma(!)-sū itaklanstit my moaning (that of the man who has lost his son) “eats us up” today TCL 17 29:22 (OB let.); ūmī warṭi šanāṭ pâlēṣu ina tāneṣim u di-im-ma-tim līṣaqī may he (the king) end every day, month and year of his reign in sighing and moaning CH xliii 55; gūlu u di-im-ma-tu ėmīda nišē nakrātī I inflicted consternation and moaning upon the enemy people TCL 3 158 (Šar.).}\]

dimmatu in ša dimmati s.; moaner; SB*; cf. damāmu.

e.lūm m.u.lu še, ša₄ še, ša₄ n.u.u₄ šu.Šu, gē.e: kabtu ša di-im-ma-tim damāma ul ikallu O honored one, the moaner cannot refrain from mourning SBH p. 133:65f., cf. kabtu ša di-im-ma-at damāma ul ikallu BRM 4 6:7.

dimmetu s.; (a vegetable); lex.*
dimmi\'girru

ú.min.đu = di̱m-me-tä = šu-mu-tu Hg. D 228. (Thompson DAB 50.)
dimmigirru (dimgurr) s.; (a plant); NB*; Sum. lw.
1-it giš.ña ša giš me-su(k!)-kan-nu ša di̱m-gu-ur u giš ti-il-tum one bed of musu-
kannu-wood with d. and fig (shaped ornaments) Dar. 189:15, cf. 1-it giš.ña ša dim-
mi-gir-ru u ti-il-tum Dar. 530:3 (= Peiser Verträge 101).

Sum. lw. from *giš.dim.gir(or .gur), referring to some characteristic part of a
plant represented in the designs on a costly bed.
dimmušattu (or timmušattu) s.; reed shelter; lex.*; Sum. lw.
gi.pirig, gi.pirig = dim-mu-šat-tum (between kuša and adatu) Hh. VIII 76 and 76a; [gi.pirig]
= [di̱m-mu-usk] = ki-gir ša(ku)-pi-e Hg. B II 246; di̱m-muš č.čiš.m = dim-mu-ša-tum (also = kuša)
Diri IV 31.

(Christian, ZA 25 366.)
dimtu (dimtu, dindu), s. fem.; 1. tower (as an independent structure or
as part of a fortification wall), siege tower, —
a) as an independent structure — 1' in gen.:
ištú di-im-tim inaddánišší they shall throw
her (the wife who refused her husband) from a
tower CT 6 26a:11 (OB leg.), cf. ištú di-im-
ti-im inappašuníšší VAS 8 4:24 (OB leg.), and
ištú AN.ZAG.GAR1 instaddániššináti CT 2 44:10
(OB leg.); gagqaddá muqtablíššunu unekkis di-
tum-[var.-tu] ina rdš diliššu aršip I cut off
the heads of their warriors and arranged
them in piles beside their city AKA 301 ii 19
(Asm.); gulgullíššunu iršipu di-ma-ši-iš they
arranged their skulls in piles Borger Esarh.
104 ii 10; GN ša ina ṣepē Mušri šadī ina muḫši
nambašt u rī-bit Ninâ kina di-im-ti nadā
the town Maganuba, that lies like a tower at the
feet of Mt. Mušri above the springs and the
outskirts (read talbīt for talwi) of Nineveh
Lyon Sar. 7:44, and passim in Sar., cf. (wr. di-
in-ti) ADD 809:8; (I killed the military
leaders and the nobles who had caused the
rebellion) ina di-ma-ašš (var. -šš) șihirštī ãšš
āšu pagrīššun and hung their bodies upon
the watchtowers (standing) around the city OIP
2 32 iii 9 (Senn.).

2' situated in open country — a' in OB:
GIŠ.SAR [ ... ] qadum di-im-tim a garden with
a tower TCL 1 63:2, cf. giš.sar mala maqâ
u AN.ZA.KAR ša (var. ina) harrān Sippar Scheil
Sippar 10:13, var from ibid. 77:10.

b' in RS: A.ŠA ša PN qadu AN.ZA.KAR qadu
serdi qadu GIŠ.GEŠ[TIN] PN's field, together
with a tower, an olive grove (and) a vineyard
MRS 6 132 RS 15.127:6, and passim, note
qadu AN.ZA.KAR.MES-šu-nu ibid. 166 RS 15.
139:11, qadu É.AN.ZA.KAR.ḪI.AŠ ša ibid. 143
RS 16.138:4, and passim.

c' in Nuṣi: ibašši AN.ZA.KAR ša (text ù) ina
EDIN.NA ša URU ša nadāš u hazānā inassār
should it happen that a watchtower in the out-
lying region of the town is abandoned, the
mayor must perform his duties HSS 15 1:5
dimtu

(= RA 36 115), cf. ibaššima  AN.ZA.KAR ša pāšišu ša ăli ššušu ša nadū ša țanzu piḫassu naši ibid. 20; ina lîbbi egl anni AN.ZA.KAR u kirā in this field is a watchtower and a garden JEN 160:9; AN.ZA.KAR ša PN-wa țilu eglâššu ša PN-ma JEN 321:35, etc.; eglâš ša-bī-tāše AN.ZA.KAR fields, houses (and) the (watchtower) JEN 382:3, 12, 25 and 29, cf. eglâš ša AN.ZA.KAR JEN 644:16, also JEN 404:6; eglu AN.ZA.KAR u ār āšu field, tower and fold JENu 885:2; x eglâš ša AN.ZA.KAR ša PN u AN.ZA.KAR x (homers of) fields in PN's district and the tower (itself) JEN 380:5; see dimtu in other texts.

3' in geographical names: AN.ZA.KAR.ki, An.za.kar, lugal, ki, An.za.kar, d'En.lil. lā.ki, An.za.kar Da.da.ki, An.za.kar Bu.hu.ki, An.za.kar Ku-na-nu-um ki, An.za.kar, u.r, ku, ru ba, du, RLA 2 166 No. 41 (Sumulal, year 27) and 170 (year 27); ina ni-bād Gû, du, a, û An.za.kar, u.r, ku ba, du RLA 2 166 No. 89 (Sin-muballit year 7) and 177 (year 7); see the names listed in RLA 2 226ff.

b) inhabited tower (castle) — 1' in OB (within the city): I SAB ē.D.U.A. ē ina zimmik GAL DA ē PN u DA ē PN₂ 1 SAR ē AN.ZA.KAR u ba-ma(copy -ud)-at ka-ši(copy -wi)-ri DA PN₂ u PN₁ a house of one sar in good repair in "Greater Sippar," adjacent to PN and PN₂'s houses, a tower of one sar and half of the supporting wall adjacent to PN and PN₂, BE 6/1 62:11; ina naphar KI.LU.E (a-ši-ri)-im [x x] ū AN.ZA.KAR ki mâša mâšu [110] SAR KI.LU.E û AN.ZA.KAR x x VAS 16 25:11 and 13 (= VAS 13 8), restored after VAS 13 6 r. 5, cf. CT 2 7:2.

2' in RS:  ē AN.ZA.KAR qadu eglušu a castle, together with its field MRS 6 66 RS 16.254A:4; ē AN.ZA.KAR.[H]I.LA ... qadu A.ŠA.ŠEŠ šagül šerûša qadu GIS.SAR.GESTIN. MEŠ-SA qadu GIS.SAR-SA (reduplication of) a castle (in the territory of GN) with its šagül fields, its olive grove, its vineyard (and) its orchard RS 8.213:4, in Syria 18 247; qadu ē AN.ZA.KAR-šu ša ina URU ON (fields) together with his castle that is in the town of GN MRS 6 133 RS 15.132:7, 10; LŪ.MEŠ  SÀ.GAZ ša AN.ZA.KAR iḫmāšu the Ḫāpiru-people who destroyed the castle MRS 9 161 RS 17.341:27.

3' in Nuži: AN.ZA.KAR ša PN ḫepi 1 LŪ idākuš ša nāṣā LŪ iṭeqā ina AN.ZA.KAR ša PN, ulṭēribu PN's tower has been destroyed, they killed one person and took another and brought him into the tower of PN₂ JEN 670:26ff.; AN.ZA.KAR ša PN ḫepi PN₂ ina šerîšu ilṭeqâma ina AN.ZA.KAR ša PN₂ KI.MIN (= aššu) PN's tower has been destroyed, they took PN₂ and his children, and he (now) lives in the tower of PN₂ JEN 525:52ff.

c) siege tower: ėlam šōti alwīma GIS di-im-tam u GIS jašība ma-usēšuma ... ėlam šōti as{s}ubat I laid siege to that city, setting up wooden siege towers and battering rams against it, and I captured that city ARM 1 131:10ff., cf. GIS di-im-tam-u wētiz ibid. 135:6, and passim in Mari, see Kupper, RA 45 126ff.; AN.ZA.KAR u GIS.GUD.SI.A§ nubbalam we shall bring siege towers and battering rams KBo 1 11 obv.(l) 29 (Uršu story), cf. ibid. 32.

d) observation tower: ša madgilišunu ša naqi ana naqi[...] e[li] ubānūt šadē di-ma-a-te rukkusama šuzūza a[...] of their (the Urartuans') observation stations, for which towers were erected and stood on mountain tops for [the communication of fire signals] from district to district TGL 3 249 (Sar.).

e) part of a fortification wall: AN.ZA.KAR KĀ.GAL.MU ina maqquat the tower of my city gate will collapse CT 31 38 i 8 (SB ext.), cf. AN.ZA.KAR (parallel with KĀ.GAL) CT 40 29 K.10437:4 (SB Alu); [ina njišib abullatišunu rukkusa di-ma-a-ti ū mē šarašu di-ma-a-ti at the entrance to their (the cities') gateways towers have been erected TGL 3 242 (Sar.); ša 2 di-rāni lamū pi-i di-im-ti tu-bal  e-ma ši-ri-ti] rukkusa (the town GN) that was surrounded by two walls, erected ... along the moat of the ... of the tower TGL 3 270 (Sar.); abûmi kārū šalšu di-ma-a-tim a-ṣa-a-tim I built a third dike with d.-towers and piers CT 37 12 i 27 (Nbk.), cf. kārū dānu di-ma-a-tim a-ṣa-a-
dimtu

tim ina kupru u agurru abnima ibid. 14 ii 51; for a map showing a square AN.ZA.KAR situated between the Arahtu-canal, a canal(?) called E.LUGAL and the city wall (left upper corner of a tablet that is most likely not to be connected with the map of a house published there, see Zimmern Neujahrsfeft 2 51 f.), see SPAW 1888 pl. 1 after p. 136; for dimtu as part of the city wall, cf. [di]-im-tum, [x x] du-ri-na-bal-kal-tu Malku III 35, in lex. section, and see nabalkattu.

2. fortified area in the countryside (OB, Elam and MB only) — a) in OB: 6 GÁN A.ŠÁ ... 80 SAR AN.ZA.KÁR Ú K.LU.D a field of six iku, a fortified area of eighty sar and the threshing floor BE 6/1 70:7, cf. 9 GÁN A.ŠÁ tāwirtum 5 GÁN di-ma-ku ur-ri-tum (added up as 14 GÁN of field land) YOS 12 380:2; 6 GÁN A.ŠÁ ... di-im-tum u K.ÁU.D a field of six iku, (including) a fortified area and a threshing floor CT 8 16a:31, cf. 6 GÁN ... A.ŠÁ gadum AN.ZA.KÁR Ú K.LU.D RT 17 33 obv. (map), also CT 4 10:7, 32 and 42f.; 8 GÁN A.ŠÁ ... di-im-tum u K.LU.D T 7 31a:3; 10 GÁN A.ŠÁ ... ša la di-ma(c)opy -ku-tim a field of ten iku, without the fortified areas CT 8 28e:3; 2 GÁN A.ŠÁ ... u AN.ZA.KÁR mala mašišat a field of two iku and a fortified area, as much as there is CT 2 7:2; mišil A.ŠÁ di-im-tim half of the field in the fortified area TCL 1 65:8 and 30; inūma šišu Kar-Šamaa issušu[nim]ina ina AN.ZA.KÁR. HÍ.A ša mehret Sippar biišūšu[nami] naša after they (the troops) had moved away from GN, their tents (lit. houses) were pitched in the fortified areas opposite Sippar BE 6/2 136:3; note bāb dimši as a topographical indication in texts from Sippar: a field land ina K.Lâ.BÁL A.GÁR na-gu-um KÁ AN.ZA.KÁR.MEŠ BE 6/1 62:5, A.GÁR dMAR.TU ša KÁ [A] AN.ZA.KÁR Scheil Sippar 10:12, a field in A.GÁR [x x] [x x] ša 101 KÁ A.GÁR ša Ha-zu-nu-um BE 6/1 77:2; PN ašipšu ina AN.ZA.KÁR.KL A.NA A.ŠÁ ŠEGIŠI epēši šišum AN.ZA.KÁR ka-at-tim ina šapānim gamir (x sesame) has been used up in seeding in your fortified area TCL 17 7:4, cf. šešum ša AN.ZA.KÁR ka-at-tim ibid. 1:17 and YOS 2 94:4.

b) in Elam: A.ŠÁ ša AN.ZA.KÁR ša PN MDP 22 200:54, cf. ibid. 132:1, and passim, note A.ŠÁ ša AN.ZA.KÁR rápaštši MDP 18 154:1; A.ŠÁ.BAL URU-DAG ša AN.ZA.KÁR LUGAL MDP 24 366:6; X sheep ša AN.ZA.KÁR Ad[napakšišu] Ú AN.ZA.KÁR LUGAL MDP 10 78 r. 2f., cf. sheep ša AN.ZA.KÁR PN ibid. 20:1; A.ŠÁ 80 SILA NUMIŠU ŠU AN.ZA.KÁR x x MDP 24 367:1, cf. eglum šišum u mādu ... AN.ZA.KÁR šišum u mādu ibid. 376:7; AN.ZA.KÁR šišum u mādu gudu m[išušu] u eglu šišum u mādu a fortified area, be it more or less, together with its access (road) and (its) field, be it more or less MDP 23 173:1.


b) in Nuzu: A.ŠÁ ina AN.ZA.KÁR ša PN ina ilšnadu ḫarrāni AN.ZA.KÁR ša šantalluk a field in the district of PN, north of the road to the šantalluk district HSS 9 102:3f., and passim, note ina A.GÁR ina AN.ZA.KÁR šuḫuṣšu in the commons in the šuḫuṣšu district HSS 9 104:5, AN.ZA.KÁR ša E.GAL-lim RA 23 156 No. 53:33; šumma AN.ZA.KÁR ša URU GN šumma ina AN.ZA.KÁR ša PN either in the district of the town GN or in the district of PN HSS 9 43:13f.; see, for foreign specifi-}

A part from its primary use to refer to towers of all kinds, dimtu appears in several specific usages. In the OB period, dimšu denoted fortified areas outside of cities and villages which, as a rule, contained threshing floors and were sometimes quite extensive. They could develop into walled settlements (called dimal-PN or the like) and must have originally been fortified in some way (perhaps with earthworks) to be called...
dimtu (or dimṭu). After the MB period, place names composed with dimtu occur mostly in the hist. inscriptions of Senn. and Asb. referring to conquests in Elam. Outside of Babylonia, the word denoted, in Nuzi, forts (or fortified manors) in which the official (bel dimti) administering the region (called dimtu) lived, while further to the west, dimtu seems to have denoted castle-like houses, in and outside of the settlements. From Assyria, only the doubtful passage ADD 442:2 and the occurrence in the Practical Vocabulary are attested.

Baumgartner, ZA 36 233f.; Schott, ZA 40 18. Ad mg. 1a-4: Waschow Kampf um die Mauer 51 and 70. Ad mg. 2 (Nuzi): Gadd; ZA 23 84 n. 4, Koschaker NRUA 62f. and ZA 48 175ff., H. Lewy, Or. NS 11 3, n. 1. For the writing AN.ZAG.GAR for AN.ZA.KAR and for a tentatively interpretation of this logogram, see Oppenheim, Dream-book 233 and 239.

dimtu in bel dimti; official in charge of a dimtu district; Nuzi*; cf. dimtu.

u šakin māti LÜ.EM.EŠ AN.ZA.KAR. MEŠ (upp) ana ahenni i-na-an-ti (‹na) aš-ša-nu-ti u kinannaža šema išakkanšunūti and the governor shall send tablets to each of the districts officials to give them (these) orders HSS 15 1:25 (= RA 36 115), cf. ibid. 36.

dimtu (dimtu) s.; 1. tear, 2. weeping; from OB on; pl. dimatu, dimā- (formally dual) with suffixes, NA di'ātu; wr. syll. and IR (A.Š), IR (A+Š).


i.bi.bar ra mà r sa₄, ba : bursu šiniša di-im-tum umallu he filled the iris of my eye with tears 4R 21* No. 2:20f.; ki i.bi.ba.bi r sa₄ : altar i-tag-ga di-im-tu ūmalla he fills with tears the place at which he is angry BIN 2 22:39f.; [ir] muš.nu.tū.mā : [di]-im-tum ul ūpparku the tears have not stopped 4R 24 No. 3:18f.; ir ra unu.bi nu.udu.du : ina unnikšu ša dim-tum (for -tum) la ibbalu upon his cheek where the tears do not dry OECT 6 pl. 19:9f., dupl. ASKT p. 122 i 6f.

[a] i.bi.ba a.te lū.lū (var. a i.bi.ba te.ba a lū.lū) : ašatal panššu ša ina dim-tam (var. panššu ina dim-tim) dullu[hu] have mercy on it (the heart) which is disturbed with tears SBH p. 100:1f., vars. (Sum. corrupt) from dupl. ibid. p. 54 r. 6f., cf. i.bi a lū.lū : panššu dim-tam dullušu ASKT p. 119:12f.; i.bi.i.i.ia ma.al.ia : ina inššu ša dim-tim(for -tam) šak[nat] in his eyes, that are wet with tears OECT 6 pl. 19:9f.

di-nøt šal A.Š f di-im-tum ū K.ŠIN šal di-im-tam (for dimnata) x x CT 41 26:12 (Alu Comm.).

1. tear — a) in gen.: ki šakna di-ma-ti-ia ina kurummatija how wet with my tears is my bread! LKA 29d ii 6 (SB lit.), dupl. STT 52:4'; di-im-ta ina usūkšša ul uttakkiru (for uttakkir) the tears did not leave my cheeks LKA 142:25; mé qātē ša ugar-rabīni bī iḵkāni ša di'-a-[u...] the water for washing the hands which they offer while he cries that [...] his tears ZA 61 138:52 (SB cult. comm.), cf. von Soden, ZA 52 226:11; ī ū.a.mi : di-im-ta maštāt tears are my drink (parallel: bikūtu kurmati weeping is my bread) ASKT p. 117:21f., cf. akal di-im-ti LKA 28:9; ina panika abīki šumma ilānika ina panika ana rene [iš]-sak-nu-um di-a-ti-šaqil [iš]-a gībī maša tik mātu [la-mu-] ur lamāt I wept before you, pay me back for (?) my tears if your gods make me find mercy in your eyes — or else order me “Go!” then I shall seek death and die ABL 1140 r. 10 (NA); ī MEŠ ī MEŠ-šū his (Bel’s) tears are oil (description of a non-pictorial symbolic representation of a god) KAR 307:15 (SB); šumma alpu ina bāššu ī MEŠ-šū qaggar usallīḫ if a bull sprinkles the ground with his tears CT 40 32:16 (SB Alu); di-im-ta-ša ikappar he wipes away her tears EA 357:87 (Nergal and Ereshkigal), cf. di-ma-ti-ia intes KBo 1 10:12 (let.); inššu... tamassī adī ī ū.Š tār-su teqqu you wash his eyes and daub (them) sill they stop watering CT 23 26 ii 6 (SB med.); ūš ī ū.Š libbi inššu usā (if) blood (and) tears come from his eyes ALT 9:1:31; šumma šumnum qabbītu ilušma u ilūtūsu di-im-tam saẖra if the oil in its center part is bedewed (and) its edges are surrounded by drops (lit. tears) CT 5 6:71 (OB oil omens); 1-en kakkūru di-im-ti ša bīni qudušu ū mé one jar (filled) with “tears of (the holy) tamarisk” and water BRM 4 6:46 (SB rit.).
dimtu

b) in phrases referring to the shedding of tears, etc. — 1' with alâku: šumma immerum di-i-ma-tu-šu illaka if the sheep sheds tears YOS 10 47:16 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb); eli där appiṣa illaka di-ma-a- a- my tears run down along the sides of my nose Gilg. XI 137, cf. ibid. 291, and [š]-[š]-[la]-ka di-ma-tum Gilg. Y. 229; ana pan Šamaš ibakki ana pan Ea illaka di-ma-a-ša he (the worm) cries before Šamaš, before Ea flow his tears CT 17 50:8, and dupl. (wr. [di]-im-tu-ša) AMT 25, 2:22, cf. ana pan šarēri Ša Šamaš illaku di-ma-a-šu CT 15 32:20 (SB fable), and CT 15 46 r. 4 (SB Descent of Istar); di-im-tum ina inific iššu illaka tears flow from his (the sick child’s) eyes Labat TDP 224:61, cf. ina iššu ʾin gin ibid. 112:22', fr.hu.la gin-ak AMT 18,6:4, KAR 211:23, STT 59:139, and passim in med.; [šumma ušpu ina iššu kijlatan ʾin gin-ak if the ox sheds tears from both his eyes CT 40 32:14 (SB Alu); šumma di-ma-tu-šu il-šik (for ʾilliak) if he (the king) sheds tears RAec. 145:450, cf. di-ma-tu-šu ʾnu gin. mk šumma ibid. 451.

2' with other verbs: ināṣu ... in itanadda if his eyes water constantly CT 23 23 i 3 (med.); in šumēlīšu napḫat u ʾin inaqqi his left eye is swollen and it waters CT 23 44 K 2611 r. i 1, cf. ibid. 43 ii 8 (med.); ināṣu ʾin ukalla (if) his eyes water CT 23 43 ii 24, and passim in med.; [š]erru šu ... ina pašu ummēšu ikṣunu di-im-tu the small child that cried in front of his mother AMT 96,2:10 (SB inc.); di-im-tum ina inific iššakkan his eyes will be wet with tears CT 39 34:16 (SB Alu), cf. OECT 6, in lex. section; [di-ma-a-ti-šu ul ʾispak he did not shed any tears Sommer-Palkenstein Bil. i 6; [š]-[š]-[š]-[š]-[š]-[š] di-im-ta-šu kima mé nādi his tear(s) dwindled away like water from a waterskin CT 15 36 K 1958:9 (SB beast fable); di-im-ti nānḫuṣat ina inific his eyes are brimming with tears PBS 1/1 14:14 (SB rel.), cf. nānḫus di-im-ta kima imbari ʾuṣṣaknin his eyes brimming with tears, he let (them) rain down like a shower 4R 54 No. 1:10 (SB rel.); [i]nā ʾša ʾenki di-im-ti the eyes of Enkidu brimmed with tears Gilg. Y. 75, cf. [iššu] in malā AMT 14,5:7, cf. also 4R 21* No. 2, in lex. section; ina inifica ʾṣaḥrat di-im-tum (obscure) 4R 59 No. 2:10 (SB lit.); ina in aṃēš lāti di-im(var. -in)-tū ʾuḫ[ba]lu they (the demons) bring tears to the eyes of men AFO 14 144:88 (SB bit mušir).

2. weeping: bitu ana bit di-ma-ti tutirra you have turned my house into a house of weeping LKA 29 18' (SB rel.); aḫulaḫ liḫibḫa šumruṣu ša malā dim-ti u tāniḫi have mercy on my afflicted heart that is full of weeping and sighing STC 2 79:47 (SB rel.), cf. ibid. 50; ta me.a.bi šī u e.la.lu: minä igbišimma ina dim-ti u lallarāṭi what did she tell her amidst the weeping and wailing? ASKT p. 120:23f., dupl. ZA 29 198:18f. (SB rel.); [di]-im-tu šippa-rīšma ṣinātu liḫibī let the weeping stop, and let there be rejoicing Bauer Asb. 2 74 r. 8; pašu Adad di-at pa-ni biḫia perform (pl.) a public ritual weeping before Adad Tell Halaf No. 5:5 (NA); bu-bu-lē:dim-tum di-im-tum a boil (on the lung) predicts weeping CT 20 41 r. 12 (SB ext. with comm.).

dimurū a.; (a dye); NB.*

1 MA.NA di-nu-ru-u 1 MA.NA NA₄ gab-ba-bu-a-na ši-pi ša ʾsiṯ pārsigū one mina of d.-dye, one mina of alum, to dye wool for a headdress Camb. 166:1.

dinānu (duñānu, anduñānu, arduñānu, arṣ duñānu, addunānu, dānū) s.; 1. substitute; 2. wraith; from OA, OB on; only dinānu (mng. 1), anduñānu (mngs. 1 and 2), and arṣ duñānu (mng. 2) attested outside of lex. texts, for dānū in addānāka, see mng. la-2'; wr. syyll., but niṣ.sag.i fi in mng. 1b.


ni.gá.sag.ıll.a.bi = di-na-nu-šu CT 17 16:25ff., cf. ibid. 6 iii 24ff., for this and for other bil. refs., see mng. 1b.

di-na-ni pu-ši CT 41 43 BM 59596:2 (comm. to inc.).

1. substitute — a) in polite address — 1’ in ana dinānu PN, aššu dinānu PN alāku (greeting
dinānu


b' in MB: aradka PN ana di-na-an bélija lullik your servant PN, I would lay down my life (lit. may I be a substitute) for my lord (the most frequent greeting formula in MB letters) PBS 1/2 15:1, cf. PBS 13 76:3; PBS 12 24:5; also BE 17 25:3; and passim, also Iraq 11 145 No. 10:1; No. 11:2; aradka PN i-ša-ak-ni ana di-na-an bélija lullik (closing formula of a letter of a princess) EA 12:25.

c' in MA: ana PN bélija ṭuppi PN, ardika ul-la-ka-in ana di-na-an bélija attalak KAJ 302:4 (let.), also JCS 7 135 No. 62:3; No. 63:4; No. 64:3.

d' in NB: aradka PN ana di-na-an suk- kalí bélija lullik ABL 781:2, also ABL 748:2, 844:2, cf. aradka PN ana di-na-an šarri bê-lija lullik ABL 747:2; and passim in letters; note aradka PN ana di-na-an Šarrūkin bélija lullik (text -ia) ABL 422:2.

2' in the abbreviation ana dānika or ad-dānika (for a(ın)d(ın)ānika): ad-da-ni-ka Nabû taunuššarranni jāši if you please, do not forsake me, Nabû Streck Asb. 346:20 and 22 (= Craig ABRRT 1 5), cf. ad-da-ni-ka ḥaš- ḫurti CT 15 38 81-7-4, 294 ii 5, dupl. LKA 92 i 13'; ana da-ni-ka šarru kī udannin since the king has spoken severely to me for your sake CT 22 160:22, cf. ad-da-ni-ka utušu ina muhiši PN la tan[nadi] ibid. 187:13, cf. also ad-da-ni-ka ibid. 32:14 (NB letters).

3' other ocs. — a' in OA: 10 MANA KU. BABBAR ša tū-ua-ta-ra-ni a-di-na-an napaš-tika lullik ikrībā ša DN ... šáma the ten minas of silver which you are giving me in addition will serve for your sake, it will be (for) the ikrībā-offering to DN CCT 4 2a:30 (let.); a-di-na-an lībbaka la imrusu bābīti mala tē-mi-kā(text -ša) l̄u ēpat in order that your heart should not worry, let my ... be according to your orders Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadociennes 5:4 (let.); a-di-na-ni-ku-nu barišku I am staring in account of you TCL 1 26:18 (let.).

b' in OB: ša annam appalu ʾŠamaš ana di-na-an e-pi-ri ša takhusu līddin should I say yes, let Šamaš turn me into(?) the dust on which you step (mng. uncert.) TCL 18 86:15 (let.); igabbūkī magir la-di-na-ni-ki(?) [lullik?] (mng. uncert.) VAS 16 55:9 (let.).

c' in MB: u PN aradka ša ana bélija aps gidu aššu di-na-[ni]-ia béli amas ⟨su⟩ limur as to PN, your servant, whom I entrusted to my lord, let my lord examine his case for my sake BE 17 24:33 (let.).

d' in SB: [ana] di-na-ni-ku-nu (in broken context) ZA 43 16:39 (SB lit.).

b) in magic rituals: gi.sag.du.di.a u.me.ni.dim nam.šub Eridu.ga u.me.ni.sum lu.₃₄(OršGI).lu dumu.dingir ra.na u.me.te.gur.gur ugu.bi u.me.ni. kUD nīg.gā.sag.ll.a.bi ḫē.a : min-ā bīnīma šēpat Eridu idimā amēlu māri ilīšu kuppīrma elīṣu šībirma lu di-na-nu-šū (take a pure reed and measure the man,) fashion (thus) a gisanduddū (reed effigy), cast the spell of Eridu upon it, wipe this man, son of his (personal) god, (with it), break it (the reed effigy) over him, and (thus) it shall be a substitute for him CT 17 15:25f., cf. the subscript: inim.inim.ma gi.sag.du.di-a nīg.gā.sag.gil.la.keₓ(kid) incantation (to be recited over) a reed effigy (serving) as a substitute ibid. 29; im zu+ab.ta u.me.ni. kīd alam.nig.sag.il.la.a.ni u.me.ni. dīm : ⟨qi aps⟩ kirīsmā šālam an-du-na-ni-šū binīma take clay from the Apsû, fashion (with it) a substitute figurine of him CT 17 30:32f., cf. the subscript: inim.inim.ma alam.nig.sag.il.la im.ma.keₓ incantation (to be recited over) a substitute figurine of clay ibid. 42, also ibid. K.3518 r. 14, and inim.inim.ma alam.nig.sag.il.la zīd. šē.kam incantation (to be recited over) a substitute image drawn with coarse barley flour ibid. 32 r. 23; ugu ala.m.nig.sag.il.la.an.gi a.tu₃₄₃₃₄₄₃₄₃₄.an.gi : el šalmi an-du-na-ni-šū (var. el šalam NIG.SAG.I.L-EŠ, i.e., nisagīlēšu) mē rimki ina ra[makīšu] when he washes himself with bathwater over the figurine serving as substitute for him Schollmeyer No. 1 ii 9f., var. from dupl. LKA 75 r. 25f.; alam.nig.sag.il.la.an.gi zīd.šē ki.a u.me.ni.ḫur : šalam an-du-na-ni-šū ša tāp pinni ina qaggari eşırma draw a picture...
serving as a substitute for him on the ground with coarse barley flour Schollmeyer No. 1 ii 60f., cf. alam.nig.sag.il.la.a.ni ki.še ḫa.ba[...] ibid. 73, and dupl. ASKT p. 75:5, also gäṣṣu ana muḫḫi NU Nig.Sag.IL.MU ītarraḥ Gray Šamaš pl. 9 K.6034:11 (= Schollmeyer No. 22); puḫḫa ṣa ukinnu 6 Ea [liptṣšir] di-na-nu-ū-ā ṣa ithubā 3 Mérduk lipaššir) may Ea take apart what they have put in my stead, may Mérduk dissolve the substitutes which were made of me (for magic purposes) Schollmeyer No. 18 r. 4; may the witchcraft practised upon me [ana muḫḫi] alAM NIG.SAG.IL-e lillik [ina x-x-i]a arni di-na-ni liši be transferred to the substitute figurine of me, may my substitute carry my sin in my stead Maqqu VII 138, cf. ana muḫḫi alAM NIG.SAG.IL-e gātāšu imessi Maqqu IX 164 (ritual to same); ana muḫḫi šalmi šātu kiʾz am taqabbī [ana x-x-i]a anandinka ana di-na-ni-ia anandinka you shall speak as follows over this figurine, “I give you as a [...] for myself, I give you as a substitute for myself” KAR 64:36, restored from dupl. KAR 221:14; ana di-na-ni-ia annitu nadnālu this (figurine) is presented as a substitute for me KAR 234:22; ana di-na-ni-ia ana[nandinka] ... ana an-du-ana-an bul-bul ... nadnāku I give you as a substitute for me (say to Šamaš), “I have been given as a substitute for NN” ZA 45 202 ii 14ff. (Bogh. rit.); [ana] di-na-a-ni ṣa šāri beliša ... [im-tu]-tu (the substitute king and queen) die as substitutes of the king, my lord ABL 437:10 (NA), cf. [ana] di-na-ni-šī ṣa beliša lil-[lik] ibid. r. 20, for restoration see von Soden, Christian Festschrift p. 103.

2. wraith: ḏará-da-an-an miṭi ighassu ināṭ he has been seized by the “double” of a dead person (i.e., a ghost) and will die Labat TDP 108 IV 20, cf. ibid. 88 r. 6, also gidim ḏará-da-an-an miṭi [ighassu] ibid. 124:26, cf. also ša ... ar-dā-da-na-nu mi-tu efigmu lennu šabtu ZA 45 206 iv 6 (Bogh. inc.); gir a-bil-le-e gir an-du-na-ni (obscure) CT 31 11 obv.(!) i 18, and dupl. ibid. 29 K.11714:7 (SB ext.).

Landsberger, MAOG 4 300.

dindu see dīmtu.

dingiruggu s.; dead god; SB*; Sum. lw.
dīnu

(text ka)vbar.na, di.pu.ūb.ru = MIN pu-uḫ-ri, di.nu(text .u).nu.zu = MIN al-ma(text -la)-to

[di].da.ani bi in.nir si.mini.ni ib.šā: di-in-su uṣski-tēšīru he (the king) cleared his case, provided justice for him Ai. VII i 45; zi di tu lu lugal di ka.eks(kid) (var. di.ku₃, ka₂) še pād : niš Śamaš be-[i2i] var._-el] di ni tu tamāta be exercised by the life of Śamaš, the giver of oracles. CT 16 14 iv 3f.; dingir.gal.gal.e ne di.i am ma ra.ab.sū.gi.eš : īša rabāt ana di ni izzabu the great gods will stand by you to give judgment Schollmeyer Mo. 1 19f., cf. di.du.zu i.gub.bi. eš : u qa ia₂u di en ka they await your decision KAR 128:12f. (prayer of Tn.).

1. decision, verdict, judgment, punishment — a) in leg. contexts — 1' in gen.: PN di-nam šualli ul legi PN did not accept this verdict PBS 7 7:22 (OB let.), cf. di-nam anni am ul di jam CT 29 42:17 (OB); īšuma di-nam uṣskišukama di ni la tešmi after I had admitted your case to litigation, you did not accept my verdict PBS 16 96:4f. (OB let.); ādšum di-ni-im ša Di U₃.UDU.HI.A ša PN ... [ana] bēd Śamaš irubuna as to the case verdict concerning the sheep on account of which PN entered the temple of Śamaš YOS 8 102 obv.(1) 13 (— copy 36) (OB); kanik di-nin gamir bel awatišu liššītu make his adversary issue a record a new verdict ibid. 7 7:22 (OB let.); kanik di-ni MDP 6 pl. 9 iii 11 and 16 (MB kudurru); ana šeriša ana di-ni-im illikunnuma they came to his case for a verdict PBS 7 7:10 (OB let.), cf. ana di-na-[tim] i nilšikma LIIH 105:11 (OB let.) cf. also ana panija ana di-ni-isuparašu[na] bin 1 24:33 (NB let.); wili u gabri tupp di-ni iddinamma he (my adversary) gave me my promissory note and a copy of the tablet with the verdict of the (court) TCL 12 122:14 (NB); pa-ha-at di(!)-ni ittanašši he will be responsible for the penalty imposed Frank Strassburger Keil-schrifttexte No. 37 r. 4 (OB), cf. aran di-nim šualli ittanašši CH § 4:4, and ibid. § 13:23; di-nu kaššu šidamasu (var. of annu kaššu šidamasu) a heavy (god-imposed) punishment came upon him Streck Asb. 66 viii 10; see the following verbs which occur with dīnu as object: gabā, “to pronounce (a verdict),” šabāṭu, “to accept (a verdict),” šunnu and ēnā, “to change (a verdict),” dīnu, epēšu and parāšu, “to render (a verdict),” emēdu, “to impose (a fine),” magāru, “to agree (to a verdict),” pāqāru, “to contest (a verdict),” see also nabalkuš dīnu.

2' issued by kings, judges, etc.: tuppam ša di-in Álim algi I took the tablet with the verdict issued by the City TCL 20 129 r. 25'(OA), cf. ina šanim tuppim ša di-in Álim TCL 20 130:21', and tuppam ša di-in kārim liqum BIN 4 41:41; ammala di-in kārim Kaniš TCL 4 82:13, also BIN 4 112:7, and passim; ina di-in kārim CCT 3 33a:5, cf. CCT 4 4a:10, BIN 4 106:4, and passim; ša di-in ubarsim MVAG 33 No. 282B:3 (all OA); [tuppam] ḫarjam ša di-in a-a-a-ni ša bitim a case tablet with the verdict of the judges of the temple MVAG 35/3 No. 325:31 (OA), cf. mešrat ḥarjam ša di-in kārim TCL 4 77:18 (OA); di-in K DU₃TU ina e.BABBAR verdict of the temple (judges) of Śamaš in the temple of Śamaš VAŠ 8 71:28, cf. CT 2 31:22 and ibid. 50:24, CT 24 6 42a:32, CT 8 28a:19, see Kraus, JCS 3 158 (all OB); waršumunu di-in-su šeši and afterwards he (the judge) changes his decision CH § 5:13; di ensi[pa.ta.st]al.[ku₃] the verdict was rendered by the ensi PBS 8/2 166 iv 21 (OB Nippur); maḫar šiḫbētu di-in-su-su ina kiriš Śamaš pariš PN iña di-ni-im ša le-e-i their verdict was rendered before 22 witnesses in the garden of (the temple of) Śamaš, and PN won the case MDP 23 325:26; di-in lugal (beside di-in lUGAL.DUGUD) Hrozny Code Hittite § 173; di-nu LU[GA]L Wiseman Alalah 91:30; di-na annia lUGAL.DUKUR KUR [iđinnu] the judges of the country render the decision in this case KAV 6 ii 6 (Ass. Code C § 8); di-nu DUKUR, MEŠ anna PN verdict of the judges against PN (subscript) HSS 9 94:23 (Nuzi); kanik di-nin ša RN RN RN a record of the decisions
of RN, RN₂ and RN₃, BBSt. No. 3 vi 28; ina šemša ša šarru rubû u šakkantu iparrasu di-Šemša upon the order of the king, princes and governors (have to) give just verdicts AnŠt 6 152:71 (Poor Man of Nippur); PN LÚ.SAG Kusuaj ina muḫḫi di-ni ša PN₃ UGULA GN ana dannûte šetlia PN, the officer from Kusuaj, forcibly contravened the decision of the overseer of GN (and took one talent of silver from me) ADD 1076 i 2.

3' said of gods: di-in-ka ul innenne your decision cannot be altered (addressing Gilgamesh as judge) Haupt Nimrodpos 53:6 (SB); ana di-ni-ku-nu <...> šuṣubannîma la aḫḫab-bīl <I wait(?)> for your decision (Sin and Šamaš), save me, let me not be wronged KAR 184 r.(i) 46; di-in karāši ul ašûm I shall not pronounce a verdict of annihilation ZA 43 18:60 (SB lit.); Šamaš ina di-Šemša mu-ur-tu-du-u (for murdered) aj ṣepi no persecutor can escape your judgment, Šamaš CT 15 32:17 (SB fable); ina di-i-in dUtu la iḫabbalûšu by the judgment of Šamaš! they must not wrong him! PBS 13 77 r. 6 (MB let.);


b referring to oracles (primarily ext.):

dultu bi-el di-nim Šamaš, dispenser of (oracular) pronouncements RA 38 86 AO 7031 r. 21 (OB ext.); Šamaš EN di-nim Craig ABRT 1 4 ii 4, BBSt. No. 83 ii 5, and passim in rel., also Tn.-Epic v 13; Šamaš attama ina di-ni-ku-biṭi šarri šarri apalanni give me, O Šamaš, correct answer(s) in (your) pronouncements (communicated through expiessip and through other kinds of) divination VAB 4 102 ii 21 (Nmk.); Šamaš ina di-ni-ka šarri-šarri laššušu let me, O Šamaš, go the right way through your pronouncements STT 76:51, and dupls., see Lassee Bit Rimki p. 40:48; ina šemša šumma taššar šeré taššakkan di-ni-шу you (Šamaš) give decisions by writing signs upon the flesh within the lamb OECT 6 pl. 30 K.2824:12, and parallels, cf. ibid. p. 82; esī ša išri di-ni-Šemša Šumma Šamaš upon the order of the king, princes and governors (have to) give just verdicts AnŠt 6 152:71 (Poor Man of Nippur); PN LÚ.SAG Kusuaj ina muḫḫi di-ni ša PN₃ UGULA GN ana dannûte šetlia PN, the officer from Kusuaj, forcibly contravened the decision of the overseer of GN (and took one talent of silver from me) ADD 1076 i 2.

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dīnu

2. legal practice, law, article of law: di.
ku₄ mīšarim in dišu i-dīn šū di.lk₄-su uš-ba-la-ga-du he established equitable laws in his city, whosoever rescinds his laws MDP 4 pl. 2 iv 9 (OAkk.); narū avatam likallimšu di-in-šu līmūr let my stela enlighten him, let him find (there) the article of law (that concerns) him CH xii 17; šumma awilum šā ... di-ni la ušāssik if that ruler does not rescind my law CH xii 6; di-na-a-at mīšarim ša Šam-muru-bi ... ukinnuma the equitable laws which RN has established CH xii 1; di-na-a-ni [ša] Šammuru-bi the laws of RN (subscript) CT 13 47 r. iii' 11' (SB copy of CH); kīma di-nim ša maḫar bēlija ibaššu bēli ana bēl awatšišu līnym may my lord render a verdict for his adversary according to the pertinent legal practices (whose application is) in your hand YOS 8 1:37, cf. di-in ina gātkunu ibaššu šēhīza apply the legal practices (whose application is) in your hand YOS 8 1:37, cf. di-in ina gātkunu [i]baššu šēhīzashunītim PBS 1/2 10 r. 22 (all OB); ina di-nim eqlam arēši I own the field lawfully PBS 7 103:29 (OB let.); di-na aḥām ina mātišu šakkanma should (the king) introduce an alien law in his country CT 15 50:10 (SB Fürstenspiegel); aši di-i-ni-a-ta ša šarrī according to the laws of the king VAR 6 99:10 (Cyr.); u di-na-a-tā attūa kulū keep my laws VAR 3 b 93 § 3:11 (Dar.); di-na-a-tā attūa ina birīt māṭatu aغا-tē tu usāṣqu I made my laws prevail in these countries VAB 3 13 § 8:9 (Dar.), cf. ina di-na-a-tā aṣeggu I act according to law ibid. 67 § 63:104; di-in-šu uth gati uth šātīr itsa (the law's) text is not complete, it has not been copied (here) SPAW 1918 286 VIII (NB laws), see Landsberger, Symb. Koschaker 224 n. 23. For šinmat šarrī used in OB beside diš šarrī, see šinmatu.

3. case, lawsuit — a) in gen.: šumma di-nu-um šā di-in napiššim if this case is a capital crime CH § 3:64 and 65, cf. di-in napiššim Goetz LE § 24:24 and § 26:31, and [... šum di-in napiššim ARM 5 12:4, ARM 8 1:30; di-in mu-ṭu na-pal-tu a lawsuit concerning life or death KAŠ 316:14 (MA let.); PN di-i-nu ša 21.mes ana libbiša idammub PN will charge me with a capital crime BIN 1 43:22 (NB let.); di-nu-um šā ragummām uš išū this case allows no claim CH § 115:35, also § 123:50, § 250:49; kī'am di-nu-um thus is the case (legal situation) CT 29 25:9 (OB let.); ruγumme di-nim šatītu a.RA 5-šu ileqqi he recovers damages fivefold in such a case CH § 12:11; di-in lugal (this is) a case for the king Hrozny Code Hitt. § 111; di-nu annā di-in kitiša this case concerns my rightful claim EA 119:45; di-na-a it[i] PN u PN ibaššu I have a lawsuit against PN and PN CT 22 229:7 (NB let.), cf. ša dl.ku₄-su it[i] PN ibaššu ibid. 210:12; dūmuru-di-in-šū Let-me-Hear-his-Case! (name of a divine judge, preceded by the name of the judge) Mašširšu-ḫabli Boissier DA 210 Rm. 130:20 (SB ext.); di-in Babilaju ʾiṣmēma should (the king) hear the case of a Babylonian CT 15 50:16 (SB Fürstenspiegel); ina itel aunu ša di-in niše ʾibbiru at the bank of the holy river where the law cases of mankind are examined Bab. 7 pl. 13 (after p. 229) K.3291 r. 29 (Ludlul III); RN ... di-na annā kē iš-a-lu when RN investigated this case MRS 9 63 RS 17:237:11, 4 di-nu mesītu four terminated (lit. cleaned) cases MDP 23 326 r. 2, cf. x di-nu ḫaššātu (mng. obscure) MDP 22 165:23 and MDP 23 318 i 23.

b) in legal formulæ: balum di-nim balum šaltim iṣaggal he will pay without lawsuit or quarrel TCR 21 263 r. 24 (OA), cf. bab di-nim u šaltim [...u] takaššada do (pl.) not go to the gate of quarrel and lawsuit KTS 4b:23 (OA); di-na-am u avatam ēli aṣi ša PN marū PN u i[i] the sons of PN have no (grounds for) a lawsuit or case against the heir of PN MDP 24 331:11, cf. di-nam u avatam ula išū ibid. 330 r. 23, di-na u avata PN u išū MDP 18 228:14, and MDP 22 160:16, 19, 41; di-nu [ina] bērišnu ʾanu there will be no (more) litigation between them JEN 469:14, and passim in Nuzi; tuaru di-nu dābabu laššu there must be no new lawsuit or litigation ADD 350:12, and passim in NA; kūmu di-i-nu u ge-e-ri PN u PN₂ x MA.NA Kū.BABBAR ʾiṣīṣuma instead of (becoming involved in) a lawsuit or litigation, PN and PN₂ weighed out x minas of silver TCR 12 14:10 (NB); ša la dl.ku₄ u ragāmu (he will pay) without (fur-


4. claim (in the sense of justified claim): di-ni ul arši I did not recover my rights PBS 1/1 2 r. iii 53 (OB rel.); ina di-nim ša īšu aplu (the Hana people) get favorable reaction on claims ARM 2 59:8; Ṭeṣup di-in-šu ša PN iiput Ṭeṣup decided in favor of the (just) claim of Artatama KBo 1 1:49 (treaty); di-nu ana jāšī itti PN I have a claim against PN (may the king send a rābišu-official who may decide the case between us) EA 117:64, cf. ibid. 118:13; šarru ... ana di-ni ša ardīšu īqullā may the king heed the claim of his servant ABL 1285:12 (NA); di-eši daįjanu la īdimmā the judge will not listen to his claim ADD 460 r. 5, and passim; šumma šarru ana di-ni-im īqul if the king heeds a (justified) claim KAR 394 ii 21 (SB Abu); šarru ana di-ni la īqul the king who does not heed a (justified) claim CT 15 50:1 (Fürstenspiegel), cf. ana di-in maššu la īqul ibid. 2; ana di-ni-ia ĝalanima give (pl.) heed to my claim! OECT 6 pl. 6 K.2999:4, cf. ibid. p. 24, also AMT 15:3:10, cf. I-na-ga-li-ia-di-ni-ep-ši Grant-me-my-Claim-upon-Heeding-Me BE 14 91a:32 (MB); RN aššu di-eši-šu u alâk rēšišu ... uṣallû bēlāti Tammaritu implored me as his master on account of his claim (to the throne) and of (my) coming to (his) assistance Streck Asb. 194 No. 7:13. For dīnu with raššu, “to obtain justice,” see under the verbs.

5. court (locality and procedure) — a) locality: itti dajani ina di-nim ul uššab he must not sit in court with the (other) judges CH § 5:29; ana) di-nim u Lū.ḥal ul illus he must go neither to court nor to the diviner KAR 176 i 9, cf. KAR 178 i 33 and 43 (SB hemer.); šapparrā iva bāb di-e-ni uššu inna u šumma katrā wapaqad the swindler stands at the gate of the court (and) distributes presents right and left KAR 174 iv 8 (SB wisdom).

b) procedure: la tunnāmmāna ina di-nim la tašapparanni do not cause me trouble and
do not send me to court MVAG 33 No. 246:39
(OA let.); iššu di-na-am ḫaṣṣātiši since you
desire litigation TCL 14 35:11 (OA); ana di-
ni-im īlikumma PN [di]-nam iplāhma [išṭ]-
garu they went to court, but PN became
afraid of the court procedure and they
reached an agreement Gautier Dilbat 2:10
and 13 (OB); ūmannu lu PA.PA lu NU.BAN-
da...rēdīām iḫtaḫāl...rēdīām ina di-ni-nu
∂a-nānu išṭa-raḳ if either a PA.PA officer or a
lapūtā has wronged a soldier and has de-
livered him to a high official even though
through a legal procedure CH § 34:57; PN u
DUMU.MEŠ PN₂ ana PN₂ ... ana di-i-ni iḫhāma
uṣumā ʿšānāma PN and the daughters of PN₂
started action for procedure in court against
PN₂ by declaring MDP 23 320:7, cf. MDP 4 p. 183
No. 8:4, MDP 24 393:7; ana di-na-[tim] i nīllīk
LĪH 105:11 (OB); 4 LŪ.MEŠ ... ana di-na-ti
ilaku the four men shall go to court RA 23
143 No. 5:36, and passim in Nuži; PN ina di-ni
kīma puḥišu išṭāpranni PN sent me to court
as his representative HSS 9 8:2 (Nuži); ina
di-ni-šu KA.KA la ilaqgi di-e₄-šu DI.KU₅ la
išāmmu if he claims (the sold property)
in court, he shall not be able to take it, the
judge shall not listen to his claim ADD 460 r. 5,
and passim in NA, cf. ARU Nos. 195–200, ina
di-ni-šu KA.KA-ma la ilaqgi even if he (the
seller) claims (the sold property) without
legal procedure, he shall not take possession
of it ADD 414 r. 24, and passim in NA, see ARU
Nos. 201–217; UD.10.KAM ina di-ni-maḫiš the
tenth day is propitious in court ABL 1140 r. 5,
quoting in di-ni-šu MA-giš 5R 48 ii 12, cf. KAR
178 iv 65 (both SB hemer.); PN bēl di-nu ša
PN₂ itabḳašuamma ana di-i-nu ul ušēzāšu PN is
the adversary of PN₂, (but) PN₂ has taken him away and
PN cannot bring him out to (appear in) court ABL 1255
r. 12 (NB); PN di-i-ni i-dar-ma (for išḍumma
išṭi PN₂ ... ana dabāba di-i-ni la išlik PN
became afraid of the procedure and did not
going to argue the case against PN₂ Dar. 260:5f.;
[d]i-i-nu 𒉗Demon [ma x 2] his litigation
will last long [but ...] CT 38 36:79 (SB
Alu, protests to be restored from KAR 407 ii 17,
etc.).


**dinu**

**dinu** in bēl di-ni (bēlet di-ni) s.; adversary
in court; Elam, Nuži, Bogh., RS, MA, NA,
SB, NB; pl. EN.DI.MEŠ-ti (RS); wr. syll. and
EN (NIN) di-ni (EN.DI in RS), once with det.
LŪ; cf. dānu.

a) in Elam: šu-u u be-ēl di-ni-šu he and
his adversary (in obscure context) MDP 23
p. 188 seal of No. 322 line 7.

b) in Nuži: inanna di-in-šu ḫumutta itti
EN di-ni-šu i-te-ep-šu now quickly bring
action for him against his adversary SMN
3356:16.

c) in Bogh. — 1’ in Akk.: EN.MEŠ
di-ni-šu-nu luṣṣūramma let me send his
adversaries KBO 1 10 r. 12 (let.). 2’ in Hitt. as
Akkadogr., wr. EN di-ni-ia and be-lu.HL

d) in RS: ānam šēram aššum bitt PN ša
PN₂ ... EN di-ni-šu NUT.UK in all future
time there will be no adversary in court with
respect to the house of PN that (now belongs)
to PN₂ MRS 9 164 RS 17.68:11, cf. EN.DI.MEŠ-
ti ibid. 226 RS 17.391:6 and 10, also EN di-ni
MRS 6 4 RS 16.112:11 (let.), and note as
litigants: LŪ.MEŠ EN.MEŠ DI.MEŠ ibid. 5 RS
15.14:20 and 22 (let.).

e) in MA: EN di-ni-šu (in broken context)
AFO 12 51 L 12 (MA laws).

f) in NA: mannu ša ina muḫḫi manni
ibbalkutuši DN DN₂ ... tu EN di-ni-[šu] may
the gods Asšur (and) Šamaš (themselves) be
the adversaries in court of whosoever breaks
the agreement ADD 780:12, cf. ADD 711r. 3, OLZ
1905 131:19, etc., note šarru mar šarrī EN di-
i-šū Iraq 16 pl. 7 ND 2316:13; adē ša šarrī
lu EN di-ni-šu the (personified) oath by (the name)
of the king shall be his opponent ADD 476
r. 2, cf. RA 25 p. 56 No. 2 r. 3 (NB Neirab); šarru
uda kē belni TA EN di-ni-šu la idabbubumi the
king knows that our lord does not want to
discuss (matters) with his opponent ABL 415
r. 5; EN di-ni-šu ina ḫu-ur-si [išṭ]alak his
adversary went to the river ordeals ABL 550:9;
šūmma EN ḫabūlušu lu EN di-ni-e₄-šu la ʾiskallū
neither a creditor nor an adversary in court
may forcibly take possession of her Iraq 16 pl.
7 ND 2316:8.

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dínu

g) in SB: en di-ni-ia u NIN di-ni-ia my adversary, male or female (referring to sorcerers, etc.) Maqlú II 45, and passim, cf. nu en di-ni-ia, nu NIN di-ni-ia, figure of my adversary, male or female PBS 1/2 133:4, and dupl. Tallqvist Maqlú 95:23.

h) in NB: ša ... amat ēN Mār-bili innu ... ēN Nabū a ēMār-bili EN.ME di-ni-šu DN and DN, shall be the adversaries in court of whosever changes the agreement (protected by DN and DN, VAS 1 36 iii 4; enna rikasu ša PN ... u EN di-ni-šu ... šuppruma now send (us) the contract between PN and his adversary in court (letter of the chief judge) CT 22 234:27, cf. ibid. 231:6. 2. EN x x LŪ EN di-ni-ia (in obscure context) ABL 416:7, cf. ABL 277:14, etc.

dínu in bit dini s.; court of judgment; NB*; wr. syll. and E.DI.KU; cf. dušu.

a) Bēl u Nabū ki ... é di-i-ni ša šarri Bābīlī ušēribuka 1 I swear by Bēl and Nabû that I shall take you to the court of judgment of the king of Babylon CT 22 165:26 (let.); PN ana Bābīlī iškūmanna dini ša 2 UD.U.NIT.A.MEŠ ... išti PN₂ šatammu É.AN.NA ... ina é di-i-ni ša šarri i-dab-ubBu PN will go to Babylon and argue the case of the two rams in the royal court of judgment against PN₂, the šatammu-official of Eanna YOS 7 31:9: kaspa ... ina é di-i-ni ana dajašē utlāmittim I showed the silver to the judges in court YOS 3 35:8 (let.); ulmu ša PN ēpu ša É.AN.NA u PN₂ šatamm É.AN.NA ana Bābīlī iškūbu u PN₃ ana É.DI.KU₂ ša [ugalal] ilłakamanna on the day that PN, the trustee of Eanna, and PN₂, the šatammu-official of Eanna, come to Babylon and PN₃ goes to the royal court of judgment TCL 13 222:5.

dīnu in ša dīnu s.; a person asking for an oracle by extispicy; OB*; cf. dānu.

u ša di-ni-im ušēberri šiša and even the person who has requested the oracle is asleep RA 32 182:13, also ZA 43 306:11 (pray).

dīnu in ša pān dīnāte s.; president of a court of justice; NA*; cf. dušu.

101 PN ša 101 di-na-a-te before PN, the president of the court (as first witness, mentioned ahead of the governor, on a tablet recording a decision of the court) RA 24 112 No. 1:10.

dīpušu s. masc. and fem.; torch; OB, Mari, SB, NB; pl. dipārātu (Mari and SB) and dipāranu (NB); wr. syll. and IZI.GAR, with det. GIS ABL 1327:3, GI GCCI I 188:3.

gi.izī, lá, gi.izī, bil, gi.gibil, aga = di-pa-ri red torch HH. VIII 272ff.; iži.gar, iži.sag, iži.gi.la₂, a, iži.mi₀, a, iži.ill₁, iži.sar₄, sar₄, iži.xab₁₁, iži.še-ta, iži.bún, durg₂, ga, iži.


iži.gar (with gloss i-zi-ga-ri) su.lim bûr.bûr. a.zu an.ša₂, ga₂ igi.im.da₁.kû,kû, ra,a, ab : šatunnat di-pa-ra-ki šišpátu ina girib ša.me littanpaḫ Akk.: may the brilliant(!) glow of your torch shine out high in the sky TCL 6 61 r. 19f.; umu.un il₂₄ lzibudud [...]: be-la na-ši di-pa-ri nu ša.mmīt ajābi OECT 6 pl. 8 K.5001:2f., cf. umun iži. ū₂₄ udud gál : bitum nāš di-pa-ri BA 5 708 No. 62:4 and 6; [gi.]izī, lá ĝur, ru mi.ma, ga₄ラ₄, ga₁, ab : [ne] di-pa-[ri] minummr iškēti (Gibil) who carries the torch and lights up the darkness 4R 26 No. 3:39f.


a) in gen.: uto ša Aššur adi kār Bābīlī ... abī nippuṣu di-pa-ra qēdū anā 1 bēri namirītu šaknaṭ (Mari) from the quay of Assur to the quay of Babylon pyres were glowing, torches lit, there was light for one double mile (around) Streck Asb. 266 iii 10; eša qaṭru limmār kināšan bīlitī linnāpaḫ di-pa-ri may my dark and smoky hearth glow (again), my extinguished torch flare up STC 2 pl. 82:88; di-pa-ra-ša-ru ina mē išubālu (the great gods) will extinguish their torch in water BRM 4 50:20 (NA hist.): [šumma di]-pa-ru ina šame unnamirm [ ... ] if a torch is seen in the sky ACh Supp. 2 Adad 117:3, cf. šumma di-pa-ru šiša hadinnī (wr. zalāq) ibid. 4; šumma akčūkātu ša šiša di-pa-ri [ ... ] if the sunset that is [ ... ] like torch(light) ibid. 107:3; šumma kakkabu ši G1 di-pa-ri ta šiša šamēš īṣurma if a star flashes at sunrise like a torch ABL 1237:3 (NB quotation from astrol.).

b) referring to gods: namirūt di-pa-ra ša.mē u erṣu ('Ištār'), brilliant torch of heaven and
dipāru

earth STC 2 75:35, and passim;  dŠamaš di-par-ka ūāšištu  O Šamaš, your torch lights (lit. covers) the lands KAR 32:33; atta di-pa-ru-um-ma inētištu nūrkā you (lāum) are the torch, they look upon your light Gössmann Era I 10; di-pa-ru namrī ša inā šūpišu [...] ubabū arūštī ušāltū [...] (Mar-duk) bright torch that, at its appearance, cleans what is dirty, makes shine the [...] Craig ABRT 1 30:34, cf. (Girru) anu ēlēti di-pa-[ri-ka ...] (parallel to ana nūrīka namrī) Maqlū II 27; (Nusku) di-pa-ru naš partaka pirištu x-ka KAR 58 r. 20; šarhat di-pa-ra-ka (said of Sin) BMS 1:6; in personal names: Bēl-di(copy -sī)-pi-ri-ī Bēl-is-my-Torch ADD 742:5; Eā-di-pa-ri-DINGIR Dar. 497:15.

c) in rituals and lit.: aššī di-pa-ra šolmeš-kunu  aqalū I hold the torch, I set fire to the figurines representing you OECT 6 pl. 18 K.4854:13+; pl. 24 K.3341 r. 9, also KAR 80 r. 20, Maqlū I 135, and passim, māmāti di-pa-ru-našdī šum  ilī zakāru curse caused by holding a torch and taking an oath Surpu III 93; nāš di-pa-ri (var. di-pa-ra) rāšī šarī (sorceress) carrying a torch, riding the storm Maqlū II 161, cf. ikrīr di-par [...] prayer (accompanying) the [lighting?] of the torch BBR No. 88 r. 4;
dAnunnaki iššā di-pa-ri-aši inā namrirrīšunu ušāntu mātušū the Anunnaki lifted their torches, they made the land glow in their light Gig. XI 103, cf. di-pa-ru ana dAnunnaki ināššā dGibil (explanation of the month ITIN. E, Abu) KAV 218 A ii 3 (Astrolabe B).

d) in econ.: a-na di-pa-ri (reeds?) for torches VAS 13 21:2 (OB), cf. x silver ana di-pa-ru ša Annunu K. 753:17; ana di-pa-ru ša šimmāniš ... liššā (PN) should bring (x oil) for the torch(es) for the appurtenances YOS 3 190:32 (NB); kūmu lurindū ša gi di-pa-ra-nū ša ħarnē PN  iššī PN took (wool) instead of the lurindū-fruit for the reed torches of the ħarnā-ritual (?) GCCI I 188:3 (NB).

e) referring to fire signals: di-pa-ar ni-kuruš-tim išātum inā mātim ītu-nun-pašš[a] torches (lit as a signal) of hostilities, fire signals will flare up again and again in the country YOS 10 31 ix 50 (OB ext.); di-pa-ri-im DUMU-ša-mi-na-a kalūšu iššī ... īlu kalūšunu nišhī di-pa-ri-im iššū u adīni war-ka-šī di-pa-ra-im šūnuši ul aprus all the members of the Jamina tribe have signaled with torches, and all the cities have responded with torch signals, (but) I have not yet investigated the reason for these torch signals RA 35 178:8, 16 and 18 (Mari let.), cf. ana niš di-pa-ri-ia ... PN ... arūštī līttalkam let PN come here quickly at my torch signal ibid. 182:21; kima 2 di-pa-ram inēššū belī īṣurum minma 2 di-pa-ri ul nimur my lord sent me word that torch signals have been made twice, (but) we did not see the two signals ARM 5 68:5 and 8 (= RA 35 183), and ana di-pa-ri-im īgūma di-pa-ra-am ū iššū (in the Upper Country) they have been careless with regard to torch (signals) and have not signaled with torches ibid. 11f., cf. belī ana ša di-pa-ri-im līnaḫḫid my lord should pay attention to the matter of the torch signals ibid. 14, cf. also RA 35 184:14; di-pa-sērīm līlātē ēmrūma they observed (the fires lightened to announce the approach of the enemy and) the torches signaling throughout the night TLC 3 250 (Sar.).

Ad usage d: Dossin, RA 35 174ff.

dīppu see dibbu B.

dīpu (or dibu, dibu) s.; (mng. uncert.); OB.* ummānām inā ħarrānīm di-pu-um isabbat a d. will happen to the army on the campaign YOS 10 41 r. 60 (ext.).

dīqāru s. masc. and fem.; (a bowl with a round bottom, for serving and heating); from OB on; pl. diqārātu (OB, MB); masc. in Hh. (see lex. section and usage d), fem. in EA (see usage b); wr. syll. and (DU) UTUL; cf. diqārātu.

ūtu-ul ḫābd = di-iqa-ru] Ea V 97; dag.ul, dag.utul = di-qa-[ru] Hh. X 47, for types, see usage d; dag.[[ṣal] kam, dag.utul,1 dag.utul. Mar.tu = di-qa-ram Naminu XXI 288ff.; [...] [ḡābd] = [di]-qa-ram (after umnumurum, designating a kind of soup) MSL 3 p. 221 G, ii 2; (Proto-Ea); [ūtu-ul] [DUG.KAM] = [di]-qa-ru Diri V 261; na.4UTUL.UD·ṣal·KAM = di-qa-ri min (~ al-qa-[miš]) ~ d. made of alga-niš-stone Hh. XIX 23; [dag.utul.tur] = isum-mu = ma-al-tu-ū tuR,
diqaru


a) of earthenware — 1’ in gen.: 3 di-qa-ra-tum (among household utensils) CT 6 20b:13 (OB); 3 dug.utul l gis ú-tu-um = do dug.utul three bowls, one wooden stand for a bowl Frank Strassburger Keilschrifttexte 38 r. 5f. (OB); 6 dug(text TA), utul.ha (among household utensils) CT 4 40b:13 (OB); 1 šila in di-qa-ra-tim one šila of “bowl” oil ARM 7 8:1, cf. ibid. 7:3, also 1 šila in dug.utul ibid. 13:3; u ina pât di-qa-ra-ti ana ša-di-i altapar (mng. obscure) BE 17 45:10 (MB let.).

2’ in med., etc.: ina šuršumme šikari ina dug.utul kíma ribki [tarabbak] you stir (various ingredients) in a bowl made with beer dregs AMT 24.1.2, also ina dug.utul ina mé kasi tarabbak CT 23 43:25, and passim; śtininis ina dug.utul tu-šab-šal() you boil together in a bowl AJSL 36 80:28, also mé ina dug.utul šeg šal AMT 80:7:12, and passim; dug.utul tu.kattum you cover the bowl KAR 222 i 21 (NA preparation of perfume), and passim in these texts, see Ebeling Parfümrez. Index s.v.; dug.utul tamassi tu(kappar) you wash and wipe the bowl clean ibid. ii 23, and passim; midi₄ua [ša] ina ti-di dug.utul iri₄uni unakkar you remove the middu₄ura that has' been left over in the bottom of the bowl [KAR 222 i 7; šumma šap-tu ša utul ebat if the rim of the bowl is thick KAR 222 i 15; note: dug.utul ša₄htisi (mng. unk.) KAR 220 i 2, dug.utul ud. SAR (mng. unk.) AMT 31.5:4.

3’ in lit.: kíma di-qa-ri (var. dug.utul) ḥubussunati smash them like an earthen bowl PBS 1/2 133 r. 13, and dupls., var. from Tallqvist Maqlu pl. 94 r. 13; ḥaká ša utul ubānu ša utul (var. di-qa-ri) slag from a kiln, soot from a cooking bowl Maqlu III 116, var. from STT 82, also (wr. dug.utul+kam) Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 iii 38, cf. um-me-e ša utul KAR 94:37 (Maqlu Comm.); kíma di-qa-ri ina lu₄umkekunu as pots through your soot Maqlu III 172; from the sheep offered as royal sacrifices through the entire year dug.utul am₄eš uzu (one) bowl with meat broth (as the income of the še₂ bi₂ biti prebend) BBSt. No. 36 v 15; šakulat di-qa-ri kusapat akali ša ina šu₄gi nad₄ ikkal (the ghost) eats left-overs from the bowl(s), bits of bread cakes that have been thrown into the street Gilg. XII 154; the pig has no sense, še₂-tam [... utul i.me₄š [...] barley [...] an oil bowl KAR 174 iii 10 (SB wisdom), cf. dug.utul.i Nabnitu XXI 299, in lex. section; šumma šu₄mu kíma kud dug.utul if the pustule (looks like the... of a bowl (apod.: the kings’s platter will break) KAR 423 ii 60 (SB ext.); šumma ina bit am₄l dug.utul issi if a bowl in a man’s house produces a sound (between omens with “water vessel” and “pot”) CT 40 4:88 (SB Alu); šumma šu₄r₄₄ ina bit am₄l lu ana dug.utul lu ana urudib.šen imquite if a snake falls into either a bowl or a kettle in someone’s house CT 38 32:29 (SB Alu).

b) of metal — 1’ in gen.: 1 ti-qa-ru ariktu ša [k]inu₄u ša₄shu₄ ti₄-ni-da šum₄u one oblong bowl for a silver brazier, called (in Egyptian) ti-ni-da EA 14 ii 49 (gifts from Egypt), cf. 1 ti-qa-ru rab₄itu ša₄šu₄ši ibid. 40; 1 kammu ša utul ud.kab.bar one stand for a bronze bowl EA 22 iv 30 (list of gifts of Tuṣrattu); 1 ti-qa-ru ša ud₄u šu₄qulatu₄u ša 3 ma. na 4o gin one bowl (decorated with ram (heads) its weight being three minas (and) forty shekels (of copper, to be manufactured) HSS 13 70:7 (Nuzi); di-qa-₄u urudib. Urudu Iraq 16 37 ND 2307:32 (NA dowry list); 20 utul. me₄š u₁₄rudib. kal.me₄š ša 2 an₄šₑ₄-a₂ twenty large copper bowls each (holding) two homers ADD 985 i 3; 3 utul.me₄š 3 (b₂₄n)-a₂-a₂, 1 (ditto) 1 BAN 4 (ditto) ka li ša ADD 864 r. 5f.; note: utul.ud.kab.bar (in broken context)
diqārutu

AMT 24,4:8; UTUL 〈U〉 UD.KA.BAR = di-qa-ru
Practical Vocabulary Assur 435.

2' in hist.: 40 UTUL MEŠ UD.KA.BAR (in a tribute list) Scheil Th. II r. 9, also ibid. 12, cf. 100 UTUL UD.KA.BAR AKA 342 ii 122 (Ass.), cf. also 1,000 UTUL MEŠ UD.KA.BAR AKA 238 r. 39 (Ass.), and passim without numbers in Ass.; 1,000 UTUL UD.KA.BAR 3R 7 ii 22 (Shalm. III), and passim in Shalm. III; UTUL MEŠ URUDU TCL 3 362 and 395 (Sar.).


d) other ocs.: dug.utul.šal = ra-[bu-u], dug.utul.čur = [še-ču-ru], lum-mu, [...], dug.utul.ta₄ = [...], dug.utul.Mar.tu = [...], dug.utul.mar, dug.utul.ša₄ (mistake for ša₄, i.e., ša₄ = šabarratu), dug.utul.gibil, dug.utul.sumum, dug.utul.libir, ra, dug.utul.šu.lāl Wiseman Alalakh 449 i 15ff.

For an etymology (Aram. gidrā, Arabic qīdr) see Zimmern Fremdw. 33. For 3×BAD with the reading tu-u, meaning ummaru, a kind of soup, see s.v.

Landsberger, AFO 12 137.


Diminutive of diqārū.

diqāqu (duqduqqu) s.; (a bird); OB, SB, LB.*


du-qa-du-q mušen pa-an [... ] (in broken context, in an enumeration of birds identified with deities) KAR 125 r. 3 (SB rel.); as personal name: Di-iq-di-qi-um CT 6 8:6 (OB), Di-di-gi-um UET 5 702 r. 13 (OB), Di-iq-di-iq BE 9 22:17 and 26a:3 (LB).

diqqātu see daqqātu.

diqqu s.; small one (only as personal name); OB*; cf. daqqu.

PN DUMU Di-iq-qum Jean Tell Sifr 72a:19 and seal.

dir see diri.

dirdirru s.; battle; syn. list.*

dir-dir-ru = qab-šu (first in a list of synonyms of qabtu) LTBA 2 1 iv 40, and dupls. ibid. 2:106 and 4 ii 14.

diri (dir) adj.; intercalary (month); NA, NB, SB*; Sum. word; wt. di-ir-ri, di-ri or di-ir.

lu tišu ITI.še aqag ša MU.15.KAM ITI (text UD) di-ir-ri for your information, this month of Addarou of the fifteenth (regnal) year is an intercalary month YOS 3 115:9 (NB royal edict); amat šarri ši ITI.še di-ir this is an edict of the king: the month of Addarou is an intercalary month (perform your religious services in the month of Addarou that immediately precedes the month of Nisannu) YOS 3 152:15 (NB); ITI.še di-ir lämedakkunnūšu let me impose upon you an intercalary month of Addarou (perform, therefore, the festival pertaining to the cult of my gods in a favorable month!) ABL 401:8 (NB, let. to the priesthood of Der), also ABL 1258:8 (NB, let. to the priesthood of Cutha); lu tišu amur niltappakannūšu ITI.še di-ir for your information, we are now sending you (pl.) the message that the month is an intercalary month YOS 3 15:10 (let. of the qēpu-officials of Esagila to the šatummu in Uruk), cf. lu tišu Ulūlu di-ir YOS 3 196:7; MU di-ir ši this year has an intercalary month ABL 74 r. 12 (NA); šatta kinna di-ri-ša šullim iti'd la teggi establish the calendar (lit. year) and complete it with its intercalary month, be careful not to neglect it Bab. 4 112:70 (SB omen text).

Borrowed as technical term from Sum. dir(i); for the regular loan word, see dirigū, for a denominative verb see darāru.

dirigū s.; intercalary month; OB*; Sum. lw.

[sth]attum di-ri-qa-am isu wargum ša irrubam ITI.KIN.4.INANNA 2.KAM.IMAL liššaṭir the year
dirku A

has an intercalary month, the coming month should be written as Second-Elülû LIH 14:4 (let.).

For other derivations from Sum. diri(g), see darâru and dîiri.

Landesberger, ZDMG 66 498; Meissner, ZA 35 42 n. 1.

dirku A s.; 1. child, 2. descendance, posterity; lex.*; pl. tantum in mng. 2; cf. darkû.

1. child: di-ir-ku = MIN (= [se-êh-ru]) (one of 17 synonyms of sehru) CT 18 15 K.206 r.

2. descendance, posterity: da-ri = ar-ka-tu, a.ga.sê = dir-ka-tû, a-ra-[tum], dir-ka-[tum] = [ar-ka]-tû Malku III 79f.

dirku B s.; (mng. uncert.); lex.*


Since šitá elsewhere corresponds to ebû and ramku, dirku is possibly a designation of a priest.

dirratu s. fem.; lash, halter; Bogh., SB.*


The explanation of dišiptuḫu in Hg. by mez'-u (q.v.) and the use of Sum. usa shows that this beer was of secondary quality (i.e., produced by a second squeezing of the mash). Since the word is clearly composed of dišu and tuḫu, lit. “honey of the (beer) dregs,” the designation originally referred (perhaps ironically) to the beer and only later on to the cereal.

Poebel, ZA 39 154.

diškû (or tiškû) s.; (a type of table); syn. list.*

diš-kû-û = MIN (= pa-dâš-ša-ru) CT 18 3 K.4375 r. iii 22.

Zimmern Fremdw. 33ff.
dišpu (dišbu) s. masc.; honey; from OA, OB on; diš in Ass. (Practical Vocabulary Assur 116); wr. syll. and LĀL; cf. dašpu.


lāl i.nun.na im.ma.ra.an.tu.m ma : ina diš-pi šihi-[u] itbalku he has taken you away in honey and ghee 4R 25 iv 50f.; lāl gešin.na : ina diš-[pu] u ka-ra-a-ni Lugale XII 30.

a) in ordinary use: annakam di-iš-pu-um lāšu ana Uršu nissāpapma di-iš-pa-am uše ṭušiṃ there is no honey here, we shall send word to Uršu and they will bring up honey BIN 4 219:4 and 6 (OA let.); karpatam ša diš-pa-im CCT 1 8b:13; 3 gīn Kū.BARBAR ši-im diš-pi-im K'T Blanckertz 14:34, and passim in OA; lu 10 (šila) diš-iš-pa-am lu 60 su-luppi damqūtim ana nidištim šābilammu send me either ten silas of honey or sixty silas of good dates as a present TCEL 17 53:19 (OB let.); 10 (šila) LĀL KAR 3 šila Kū.BI 3š/3 gīn ten silas of honey at the rate of three silas (per shekel), in silver three and a third shekels TCEL 10 72:10, also BIN 7 113:5, and passim; note (for distribution of honey) UET 5 601 and TCEL 10 71 (all OB); 2 šila LĀL a-na pa-du-qa-ni two silas of honey for the padakumnu-beverage (beside honey for tammaru, nasbattu, etc.) KAJ 226:2 and 6; LĀL,MEŠ gabbumna ša ā-um-um-ma īpušu u 1 TAL ša ina pawannu šaknu idin šišāni hand out and let them deliver all(?) the honey which you have . . . -ed and one tallu-container with oil that is stored in the . . . HSS 14 28:4 (Nuizi let.); they brought bread, beer, cattle, x.ḪU.LĀ.LĀ.LĀ.u i.ḪU.LĀ.honey and oil (to the troops and the chariotry of my lord) EA 55:12; 1-em nēšip LĀL one nēšip-container with honey TCL 9 117:15 (NB let.), and passim in NB; 2 NINDAḪU.LĀ.i diš-pi two loaves of bread (made) with oil and honey (beside NINDAḪU.LĀ.i ḫal-su) UET 4 146:12, cf. 2 NINDAḪU.LĀ.i diš-pi ibid. 147:7, 1 NINDA LĀL VAS 6 310:3 (all NB); for miriš LĀL ḪUN, etc., see mirsu.

b) in medical use (as a vehicle for medication) — 1' externally: ū ḫimiš šeti : ina LĀL i.ḪUŠ šēšš (these are the drugs) against a cold, to be rubbed on (mixed) with honey and oil KAR 203 i-ii 54; ina LĀL ḪUN u i.ḪUŠ tuballal . . . abunassa bāb bissrisa tapasšaš you mix (various drugs) with honey, ghee and oil and anoint her navel and the opening of her vulva KAR 194:3, cf. [...] LĀL ḪUN tasāk inišu teggima ina'veš you bray (various drugs) in honey and ghee, daub his eyes (with it), and he will recover AMT 18,9:9, and passim in med.; tasād ina LĀL LĀL-su-ma iballuš you bray (various drugs) and make a dressing for him (of these drugs mixed) with honey, and he will get well KAR 202 ii 6, cf. ina i.ḪUŠ šalši u LĀL tuballal tasšammi AMT 69,10:6, also ibid. 16,5:6, etc.; [...] LĀL ḪUN.NA ana šibbi inišu tunattak you drop (medicaments mixed) with honey and ghee into his eyes AMT 13,6:6, cf. ina LĀL tuballal ana šibbi uššušašaš you mix (drugs) with honey and ghee and pour (this) into his eye AMT 38,4 ii 9, etc.; ina LĀL ḪUN.NA pāšu takapppar you wipe his mouth with honey and ghee AMT 79,1:5, cf. AMT 54,3:10, also [ina] LĀL i.ḪUŠ u kaš.sag pāšu temessi you wash his mouth with honey, ghee and fine-beer AMT 28,4:4; LĀL u ḪUN.an a šibbi tašakkan you put honey and ghee into his mouth AMT 21,4 r. 9, also 45,2:5; (you strain various drugs) 10 gīn LĀL 3š/3 šila ša ḫalša ina šibbi tašaddi ana šuburrišu tašappakma iballuš you put into (the mixture) ten shekels of honey (and) one third sila of ghee and pour it into his rectum, and he will get well CT 23
dišpu
46 iv 4, cf. AMT 68,2:5, Küchler Beitr. pl. 2:20, and passim.

2' internally: Ú BABBAR tasâk ina in hašpu LÁL u KAŠ.SAG tapâq balâ vuqtân lišša tuašq bat NAG-ŠU tušqaršâmu you pulverize "white plant" mixed with refined oil, honey and fine-beer, you put it on his tongue and you make him drink it on an empty stomach and make him vomit AMT 80,7:10, cf. ibid. 80,1:15; šikaru LÁL išatti UD.3.KAM tuštânâr šummâ iballuš he drinks beer and honey, you continue this (treatment) for three more days, and he will get well AMT 80,1:13; ma-â-ar-ti ir-ê-ta hašššaššal inu LÁL unassâb you crush cucumber leaves(?) and passim.

2' internally: tT BABBAR tasak ina i halsa LÁL u ... in obscure contexts).
e) in lit.: mallat sandi umalli LÁL mal

beer (and) wine BBR No. 63:3, and passim in BBR, also RAc. 9:18; LÁL i.GIŠ fåmite GA. ku,ku, tasakkân you place (on the sacrificial table) honey, oil, ghee (and) "sweet milk" BBR No. 26 ii 13 (bit rimki); mašmašu nikipta nita u sAL isuakma itî LÁL i.GIŠ fåmite iballuš ippâššaššaš mašmašu-priest crushes male and female nikiptu-herb, mixes (it) with honey, oil (and) ghee, and anoints himself (with it) BBR No. 26 ii 8 (bit rimki); ina LÁL karâni u maššašt ušḫaḫa šîtârâhê he made the door locks (of Ebâbars) drip with honey, wine (and fumigation) flour BBS. No. 36 iv 33 (NB kudurru); qalmê ... ša LÁL fåmite naštâ figúrines carrying honey and ghee KAR 298 r. 11 (SB rel.); šammâ LÁL ša ina libbi pisanni inaddâni ana nu BAD.MEŠ-Š-U nu inaddâni the oil and honey which they pour into the box, they pour (it) as a substitute for their (Kingu's and his sons') blood LKA 73:4; see Ebeling TuL 38 (cultic comm.).

2' in Ass. rituals relating to the consecration of buildings: ina mimma iGâri ḫîznâtâm u LÁL uselma into all the brickwork (of the temple) I mixed(?) ghee and honey AOB 1 12:28 (Iršâm); ina ... šamân erînim i. sag LÁL u ḫîznâtâm šîllaram ašût I mixed the mortar with cedar oil, fine oil, honey and ghee AOB 1 22 iii 1 (Šamši-Adad I); ina šammâ I.DUG dam erîni LÁL (VAR. LÁL.DUG) u ḫîznâtêm šillaru lu ašût I mixed its mortar with oil, scented oil, cedar resin, (sweet) honey and ghee AOB 1 122 iv 23 (Shalm. I); ina I.DUG LÁL (VAR. diš-pu) fåmite kursunnî mutinnû šikar šadî elli ablula tarâbhû I mixed its mortar with scented oil, honey, ghee (and) mountain-grown pure (white) and red(?) wine Borger Ešarr. 20 Ep. 20:9; also ibid. 4:19; cf. (in similar context, with ablula šallaru) ibid. 84 r. 46, also 85 r. 48; ina šikari karâni šammâ LÁL šallâršu amharša aablû tarâbhû I sprinkled its mortar with beer, wine, oil (and) honey, mixing (them) in its mortar BAV 4 222 ii 5 (Nbk.).

d) used in the preparation of perfumes: see Ebeling Parfumrez. index p. 50 (all refs. in obscure contexts).
e) in lit.: mallat sandi umalli LÁL malzâlat uqîti ḫîznêm umallû he filled a carnelian red earth (and) mix it with honey and ghee, and (the baby) licks it up on an empty stomach Labat TDP 222:39; (you cook the ingredients) [...].

KAR 33:19 and 24 (NA rit.); i.GIŠ LÁL diškara karâni tanagqâ you libate oil, honey,
bowl with honey, a lapis lazuli bowl he filled with ghee Gilg. VIII v 47.  

1) Mama zamarrakama eli di-iš-pi-im u šarānim ṭabu ṭəbu eli di-iš-pi u šarānim the songs (in praise of) Mama are sweeter than honey and wine, they are sweeter than honey and wine CT 15 i 3 f. (OB lit.): šapot kipatiša lu šapot LAL may the lips of my ... be lips of honey (preceded by: may my lips be lallāru-honey) ZA 32 174 r. 50 (SB rel.); šumma LAL TA (= ina) ë u š.šu₄ ištabāš if honey appears in a house or on a wall CT 40 2:27 (SB Alu), cf. šumma di-iš-pu ina mātī innamar CT 38 7:17, and passim; šumma ki mātī LAL i-ḫi-il if the soil of the country exudes honey CT 39 10:3 K.3092+: 3 (SB Alu), also KAR 394 ii 28 (Alu Catalog. reverse of KAR 407+), cf. ki-tum Nippur LAL [i-ḫi]-i[I] CT 29 48:12 (SB list of portents); ḫaddēti ša LAL ṭaqqatini ... anāku ṭuṣu šadī ša LŪ Ḫabba ušēradamma (for ušēradamma) ina kirūt ša URU GN usēṣib LAL u GAB.LAL upaḫḫara šuṣušu ša LAL u GAB LAL anāku aleši u LŪ.NU.gis.LALL.MEŠ ilešama I have brought down from the height of the Habha-people the bees that collect honey (which none of my forefathers had ever seen or brought down to the land of Sūhi), and established them in the gardens of the town GN—(there) they (now) collect honey and wax, I (also) know how to (separate) honey and wax by melting (the combs) and (my) gardeners know it too (and should somebody appear later on and ask the old people of the country) ḫattī ša PN šakin Sūhi ḫaddēti ša LAL ina Sūhi uṣēlā “Is it true that Šaṣā, ṛēš-urū, the governor of Sūhi, has introduced honey bees into Sūhi?” WVDG 4 No. 4 iv 13ff. and v 5 (NA).  

f) kinds of honey — 1) dišip šadī (wt. LAL.KUR.RA and LAL KUR-i/ë): 3 šE.TA.AM LAL.KUR.RA š.GIŠ u KAŠ.SAG TUBALAL you mix three grains of each (of the mentioned medicinal plants) with mountain honey, oil and fine-beer AMT 90,1 r. iii 21, and passim in med. in the same uses as dišpu.  

2') dark honey: 35 TAL.MEŠ LAL.MEŠ-SAš 35 jars of dark honey HSS 14 247:63 (Nuzi), cf. lāl.mar.ḫuš.a = ḫu-šu-[u] dark red (honey) Hh. XXIV 9, and lāl.mi (after lāl. 

babbar) OECT 4 No. 154 vi 35 (Forerunner to Hh.).  

3') white honey: see Practical Vocabulary Assur 114f., in lex. section; lāl. ūd may be interpreted both as “white honey” (lāl.babbar), as in Practical Vocabulary Assur 116, in lex. section, or as “dry honey” (lāl.ḥad), as in ina LAL KUR-i ūd in dry mountain honey AMT 6:5:4, since lāl.babbar and lāl.ḥad (text ma).a occur side by side in RA 32 172 iii 25 and 27, whereas lāl.babbar occurs beside lāl.mi, “dark honey,” in OECT 4 No. 154 vi 34f. (both forerunners to Hh.).  

4') date honey: lāl.zu.ŭum.ma = di-šip su-lu-pi date honey Hh. XXIV 7.  

5') grape honey: see Lugale XII 30, in lex. section; for lāl.ğeršīn as product of pū.giš.SAR (= ṣippāši), see Falkenstein, ZA 47 198:19.  

6') (ritually) pure honey: LAL KU (beside GEšTIN KU) (ritually) pure honey YOS 7 63:7; 7 GIN KU.babbar ana 50 ŠIša di-iš-pi el-lu seven shekels of silver for fifty silas of (ritually) pure honey Nbn. 428:7. For other types, see mardamu and lallāru.  

g) in GAB dišpi beeswax (NA and NB): ḫu u GAB diš-pi(copy -ū) tablet and wax GCCI 2 189:2 (NB); 20 MA.NA GAB diš-pi ... ana PN nappāhi nādu twenty minas of beeswax given to PN, the smith Nbn. 429:1; 15 GIN GAB diš-pi VAS 6 77:12 (NB). The reading of GAB in GAB dišpi is unknown; for an Assyrian reading (kisbi dišši), see Practical Vocabulary Assur 116, in lex. section; for refs. wt. GAB.LAL, see ीškuru.

dišpu see diššu.

diššu (diššu) adj.; broken, smashed; NB*; cf. dāššu.

giš.gišimmar.ald.ū.s.ša = di-iš-šu Hh. III 303.  

As personal name: De-e-šu VAS 4 157:12 (NB).  

diššu (diššu, daššu) s.; 1. spring grass, spring pasture, 2. spring (season), 3. (a grass or wild-growing cereal); from OA, OB on, Akkadogr. in Bogh.; daššu in OA; wt. syll. and ū.ERUR(SAR), in mng. 3 also ū.ĐI. ŠUM; cf. dēššu.
1. spring grass, spring pasture — a) spring grass: kīma wātmā išlanappudu di-ši-im they will run around in the spring grass like chicks Gîlg. O. I. rim 2; elāmma di-š-u (Adad makes rain, and) the spring grass shoots up BBR No. 100:17; ina di-še u ḥabbāri širuṣat tamurtù the common was well planted with spring grass and growing shoots TCL 3 229 (Sar.); di-i-gum grass like chicks spring grass: = ina du-ta-al-li-is uSemi if d-.grass appears in the low-lying section of a town CT 39 12:13 (SB Alu); in med.: di-Sa di-Sum Köcher Pflanzenkunde 22 iv 14, dupl. (wr. U.EBUR) KAR 203 r. iv-vi 41; U di-š-u AMT 44,1 ii 7, U di-š-u AMT 53,1 r. iii 8, also AMT 84,4 r. iii 6, U.Di.Sum ibid. r. iii 2; U. EBUR KAR 185iii14; E.EBUR.SAR AMT 98.2:10. For *šat dišše (von Soden GAG § 46c), see kūrdīššu.

Meissner BAW 1 45f.; Thompson DAB 3f., 9; J. Lowy, HUCA 17 57f.; Landsberger, JNES 8 287 and notes 124f.

ditānu


2. spring (season) — a) in OA (always daš[u]): šitu da-âš-e adi ḫarpê from spring to harvest time JSOR II 117 No. 11:11; i-da-âš-e PN lūṣîm let PN come here in spring CCT 3 3b:24, and passim, note with suffix: a[na] da-âš-e-šu BIN 6 204:20; a-ri-ši da-âš-e ašapparakkimma I shall send you word at the beginning of the spring season CCT 3 7a:5, cf. Contenau Trente Tablettes Cappadoiciennes 14:20; libittam ina da-âš-i-im uṣṭalbinima I had bricks made in spring AAA 1 pl. 19 No. 1:7.

b) in Mari: kussum ina kīma inanna udu. hīl al ša nadānim ina di-ši-im anaddinakkim it is winter, therefore no sheep can be given now, I shall give (some) to you in the spring Syria 19 124 text b:13, cf. inanna anumma di-ši-um but now it is spring ibid. 15, also [i-n-a] di-ši-im-ma ARM 1 28:9, ina Ļim di-ši-im ARM 2 130:37, ana Ļim di-ši-im Syria 33 65:30.

c) in Bogh.: for te-ši as Akkadogr., see Friedrich Heth. Wb. 222.

d) other oecs.: 260 udu ša ebur 90 udu ša U.EBUR 260 summer lambs, ninety spring lambs Wiseman Alalakh 351:1 (OB), and passim in this text; ṭti di-iš milī māmū rīšāku[m] in the month of the spring flood, the water is your ally TuN. Epic ii 21; ibâ ši-[gpâti] ša ina di-ši [...] the fruit trees which [bloomed] in the spring are crying TuL 58 K.7856 r. ii 6 (NA translit. only).

3. (a grass or wild-growing cereal): cf. Hg. B IV 180 and Uruanna I 648, in lex. section; šumma ina muṣṣal aši. ü.ŠI.ŠUM innamir if d-.grass appears in the low-lying section of a town CT 39 12:13 (SB Alu); in med.: di-Sa di-Sum Köcher Pflanzenkunde 22 iv 14, dupl. (wr. U.EBUR) KAR 203 r. iv-vi 41; U di-š-u AMT 44,1 ii 7, U di-š-u AMT 53,1 r. iii 8, also AMT 84,4 r. iii 6, U.Di.Sum ibid. r. iii 2; U. EBUR KAR 185iii14; E.EBUR.SAR AMT 98.2:10. For *šat dišše (von Soden GAG § 46c), see kūrdīššu.
ditillā

Bab. 12 pl. 1:24 (Etana), cf. the dupl. (with da-ru-be ī (?)-da-ni šā šērī) AFO 14 pl. 9 i 16 and p. 300 (MA Etana).

2. (a fish): [sa-ā] [sū] h.[ī] = di(?)-ta-nu
Dīrī VI E 23.

The animal dišānu (didānu) is attested only in lex. texts. and in the Etana passage quoted sub mg. 1. For alim in Ur III lists of animals, see Schneider, Or. 226. S. alim, also saq.alim.m as emblem of Šamaš SAKI 118 Gudea Cyl. A xxvi 4. Note, however, that Sum. alim (Akk. alim, also sag.alim.ma as emblem of 8amas lists quoted sub mng. 1. For alim in Ur III p. 119 No. 36), and note the name Me.dDi.

Albright, AFO 3 125; Landsberger Fauna 92f.

ditillō s.; final verdict; OAKK.*; Sum. lw. di.ti.1a šu-ū, di-i-nu ga-[am-ru] Ai. VII i 28a and 29.

GIŠ.GAG [a]-na DLIL.LA RN [m]-a-ā-[s]-a-at the peg has been driven in according to the final verdict of Narām-Sin UCP 9 205 No. 83:56, see Landsberger, Belleten 14 256.

Falkensteiner Gerichteurskunden 1 9ff.

dittu (a reed) see udittu.

dittu s.; court of justice; OA*; cf. dānu. 
ahta ina di-ti-im tartqam you made a claim against me in court BIN 6 219:29; alqam šā ḫabbūlakkunni ina di-tim rugnām come and claim from me in court I owe you BIN 4 107:9, cf. kima ana di-tim īṣpu-rannini ibid. 16; anaku šā mimma šā ḫabbūlakkunni sikī ṭukūl u ina di-tim tushēlī I owe you nothing, yet you seize the hem of my garment and question me in court TCL 21 270:49, cf. i-di-ti-im lašalka Küttepe c/k 581:35f. (courtesy Balkan).

Oppenheim, AFO 12 352 n. 26.

dī’u s. fem.; (a grave disease characterized by a headache); OB, SB; often wr. di-ḫu.

dsag.gi̇g = di-ḫu (followed by ṣaqqāštu, māṭānu) Antagal VIII 3; nam.tar = mur-[s]-u, di-ḫu A-Tablet 365f.; aš.ru, aš.gar, aš.būr.gar, aš.būr.ru = [di]-u Izi E 170A-172A, cf. usage d.

dag.gi̇g dag.ga.na ḫē.im.ma.an.še.d [\ldots]; di-ju(var. -i) ša qaqqāštu līptāššī may the d.-disease in his head be appeased (followed by dag.gi̇g: murus qaqqāšti CT 17 26.76f.; sag.gi̇g e.kur.ta nam.ta.e: di-ju ušu e.kur ītauša the d.-disease has come forth from Ekur CT 17 26:51f.; sag.gi̇g im.dugu.dugud.da.gi̇ncrm (OM) a.rā. bi lū.na.me nu.un.ru: di-ju ša kišma šāmrī kālu akalkšna mumma ư dištī the d.-disease whose ways, (as capricious) as those of a heavy fog, nobody understands CT 17 19:27f.; šur.aš.ru IMDIRI dirig.gi̇n lū.dim.mā ba.an.ûn.dū di-ju(var. omits) šurūbbā (var. šurū.) kīma ērpi ṭuqqāltinā umu bunnāmē ȗnī šā karšū the d.-disease (and) shivering have settled like a drifting cloud on the entire body of the man CT 17 14:5f., cf. šur.aš.ru: di-ju šurūbbā (as against sag.gi̇g: murus qaqqāšti in preceding line) ibid. 11f.; šu.gur.gur.meštak-pi-iš ru i.á.l.UL.GI AG.GI AG di-ju kumān.mē purification rituals against a grave case of d.-disease KAR 44:8.

a) in gen.: lizziz Tišpak bel ūmmānī linakkīr di-ḫu(var. -u) may DN, the lord of the people, be present and remove the d.-disease Surpu IV 95, cf. nussu di-ḫu ša zumīrja (parallel: murus qaqqāšti nikkīr) BMS 12:60; ulṭe ērṣemāt ištih di-ju (as against sag.gi̇g: murus qaqqāšti in preceding line) ibid. 11f.; šu.gur.gur.meštak-pi-ir-tu ru i.á.l.UL.GI AG.GI AG di-ju kumān.mē purification rituals against a grave case of d.-disease KAR 44:8.

b) in gen.: ṣaqqāštu ša ummnī (as against sag.gi̇g: murus qaqqāšti in preceding line) ibid. 11f.; šu.gur.gur.meštak-pi-ir-tu ru i.á.l.UL.GI AG.GI AG di-ju kumān.mē purification rituals against a grave case of d.-disease KAR 44:8.

dušu ša ūmmānī (as against sag.gi̇g: murus qaqqāšti in preceding line) ibid. 11f.; šu.gur.gur.meštak-pi-ir-tu ru i.á.l.UL.GI AG.GI AG di-ju kumān.mē purification rituals against a grave case of d.-disease KAR 44:8.

dušu ša ūmmānī (as against sag.gi̇g: murus qaqqāšti in preceding line) ibid. 11f.; šu.gur.gur.meštak-pi-ir-tu ru i.á.l.UL.GI AG.GI AG di-ju kumān.mē purification rituals against a grave case of d.-disease KAR 44:8.
di'u

**tanihu la'bu** BMS 12:51, and passim in similar enumerations; `d`Nergal so di-i-` (three names for) Nergal as god of the d.-disease CT 24 41 xi 71-73 (list of gods).

b) in omen texts: wāsīb kussim di-'u-um ıṣabbasu as to him who occupies the throne, the d.-disease will seize him YOS 10 13 r. 25 (OB ext.); di-'u-um ina ıli ibašši the d.-disease will be in the person's family UCP 9 388:20 (OB smoke omens), cf. di-'u-um ıṣabbasu CT 39 2:93 (SB Alu), di-'u-ulu ina bit ameli ibašši KAR 423 i 25 (SB ext.);

lumun libbi gīg di-'i ina tanihu la'bu BMS 12:51, and passim in similar enumerations; di-'u-um ina bit ameli ibašši KAR 423 i 25 (SB ext.);

lumun libbi gīg di-'u ina tanihu la'bu BMS 12:51, and passim in similar enumerations; d`Nergal a di-i-` (three names for) Nergal as god of the d.-disease CT 24 41 xi 71-73 (list of gods).

In spite of the Sum. correspondence ság. gig, "headache," di-'u — like muršu, with which it often appears in hendiads — does not refer to a particular symptom, but rather to a serious and often epidemic disease. That it was malaria is plausibly suggested by Jensen, KB 6/1 542f. Only in the passages cited sub usage d, do we find di-'u in medical texts.

(Engnad, AFO 14 267.)

di'u see dū.

diziptuḫu see diṣiptuḫu.

dū (di-'u, du-'u, tu-'u, tū) s.; platform (in a cella); SB, NB; Sum. lw.; tu-'u only in syn. lists and AFI 1 26, tū Boissier DA 12 i 22 (SB ext.), pl. di-'u.

[dū-]dū = [du-'u-um MSL 2 148 ii 30 (Proto-Ea)]; [du-]dū = dū (in group with sukku, punānu, parakhkku) Erimhûs IV 49; du dū = dū kí dinor A VIII/1:143.

tu-'u, sa-su, e-na-su, ku-am-mu, etc. = bi-i-tu Malku I 252ff.; kí-kur-ru-u, tu-'u, pa-an-pa-nu, a-ra-tu-u = šu-ub-tum Malku I 280ff.; [maš]-ta-kum, (aš)-ru, dū, ku-α-pu, e-su, etc. = [bi-i-tu] LTBA 2 7:1ff.; tu-u, kam-m[u], a-pi-il-ha, aš-rû, mi-ba-a-rum, etc. = [bi-i-tu] RA 14 167 ii 4-8; dū = min (in broken context) CT 18 1 K 4375 i 23; suk-ku, pa-an-pa-an, di-'u = pa-rak-ku RA 28 134 (= 2R 35 No. 1 = Bab. 7 pl. 8) i 14ff. (Comm. to Śrupu III 74), cf. Erimhûs, above.

**nu.um.me** tu-'u daō 15 top part = nā right social Boissier DA 12 i 22, cf. xi.ú.ú.ú.ú = e-lu-tum ibid. 23 (SB ext. comm.), and dupl. CT 30 25 18f., see elu.ū.ú.ú. úa.

d) in med.: summa amēlu ašgar gīg: di-'u-um, summa amēlu aš-su gīg: šur-šu-u Kocher Pflanzenkunde 22 i 26, cf. Irī E, in lex. section; na.Bi Gīg di-'u maris this man is suffering from the d.-disease ibid. 10; summa ušu šeri adi iššatu di-'u ina zumrišu ušarrima sili'ti libbi iršušu šedēšar if, from morning to night, d.-disease begins in his body, then he has pains in his stomach (and) has diarrhea Labat TDP 168:100; di-'u (as diagnosis) Labat TDP 160:42, also ibid. 156:7; cf. dā ex. ext. na šā di-'u [...] (uncertain) AMT 51,6:3.

In spite of the Sum. correspondence ság. gig, "headache," di-'u — like muršu, with which it often appears in hendiads — does not refer to a particular symptom, but rather to a serious and often epidemic disease. That it was malaria is plausibly suggested by Jensen, KB 6/1 542f. Only in the passages cited sub usage d, do we find di-'u in medical texts.
the platform where Nabû, the exalted lord, was to have his throne VAB 4 204 No. 44:3 (= WVDOG 15 p. 54 No. 21211) (NbK. brick inscr.). *kīna*  

*du*-ū-um šuršādu īnā šaplika ... kullat la māgīrī liknušu šaplija just as (this) platform is solidly built underneath (Nabû), so may all the disobedient (foes) be subdued under my (feet)! ibid. 6; *tallakti* āpaḫa u mālak bīti āguš ešmarē *du*-ū *parakkē* qerbišu *piṭiq* ḫaspā ... namrā ūbanāนā I made the corridor (leading) to the cella and the pavement of the shrine glisten beautifully with bricks (made of cast) egmard-*silver* and the platforms and daises within it with cast silver VAB 4 128 iii 57 (NbK.), cf. *du*-ū-um *parakkē* askuppātī bīti *piṭiq* ḫaspā *ebba ašbī* (referring to the same work) ibid. 158 vi 43; *elī temennā* Eulmaš ūšati ābān la aṣē ābān la erēbi temennā ūšati *di*-ū-um bāra adī šītu zigqurrētišu ad(!)-ma uḵīn lībnasšu above* that (old) foundation of the temple Eulmaš, not one finger’s width wider or narrower than that foundation, I founded a platform with a dais (on it) and finished its brickwork together with (that of) its two temple towers CT 34 33 ii 78 (NbK.).

b) in lit.: *dįstartum* *daemon* *ašbat* *tu*-ē ša Eanna the goddess of heaven(?) who sits on the platform of Eanna AfK 1 26 iii 34 (ZA 10:297), and dupl.; *mēmīt* di-ḫu u *parakku* the oath by platform or dais (preceded by sukkū u pašānu) Šurpu III 74, cited as *mēmīt* *di*-ū-u bāra adī šītu zigqurrētišu ad(!)-ma uḵīn lībnasšu above* that (old) foundation of the temple Eulmaš, not one finger’s width wider or narrower than that foundation, I founded a platform with a dais (on it) and finished its brickwork together with (that of) its two temple towers CT 34 33 ii 78 (NbK.).

c) other occ.: 360 *agurrū* ana dūlu ša *di*-ē ša bit *aalā* 360 kiln-fired bricks for the work on the platform of the temple of DN VAS 6 177:2, cf. (1250 bricks) ibid. 178:2 (NB).

Excavations in Babylon (yielding the brick inscription cited sub usage a) show that *di'-u* denotes a solid brick platform that takes up a large section of the cella. The term *parakku*, on the other hand, refers to smaller structures upon which a throne (*kussū*) could be placed to lift the seat of the king (or deity) above the level of its surroundings. By extension, *parakku* may denote the throne placed upon it and even (as does *paramahhu*) the throne room.

Although the vocabulary passages cited indicate that *dū* is connected with Sum. *du₃* (cf. also *du₃₃₃*, the spellings *di'-u*, *di'-u* and *du'-u*, as well as the fact that *du₃* denotes in Sum. a heap (of grain or debris) rather than a structural part of a temple, militate against this etymology. The alternation *du'-u/tu'-u* seems to point to a derivation from Sum., but it should be noted that the writing with *t* occurs only in syn. lists, where it is explained as *bitu*, and in the passage *ašbat* *tu*-ē *she who dwells in the ū* AfK 1 26 iii 34, cited sub usage b, so that one could link ū (tu'-u) as “chamber,” “niche,” to Heb. *tow* (see Zimmern Fremdw. 32, von Soden, WO 1 356) and differentiate it from *di'-u* (*di'-u*), “platform.” The lexical passages A VIII/1:143 and CT 18 1 K.4375 i 23 indicate the existence of at least two homonyms *dū* whose mgs. cannot be determined, and the comm. passage Boissier DA 11 i 22 for ū remains quite obscure, so that it does not seem possible, at the moment, to disentangle the group of words treated in this article.

Weissbach, WVDOG 5 p. 40; Koldewey, WVDOG 15 p. 53; Langdon, AJSL 32 107 n. 7; Schott, MVAG 30/2 32 n. 1 and ZA 40 19 ff.; von Soden, WO 1 356 ff.

du'ku see *dāku*.

dubbubtu s.; vexation, trouble; OB, Mari, SB omens*; cf. *dābabu*.

a) in OB: *ana bit PN ... ana du'-ub'-ub'-lim mamman la iṣassi u la udabbabušu* no (authority) shall issue a summons against the estate of PN in order to vex him, nor pester him himself CT 29 10c:5 (court order); *kīna* taqabbūma imaggarru PN igbi'-am qibīma *du'-ub'-ub'-la-am* la *i[r][ašši PN* told me that he will comply if you give orders, so give an order that he should not bother (us any further) AJSL 32 279 No. 4:11 (let.), cf. *dubu*-ub'-la-am *ana ramanika la *ī[n]-iši-ia-aḫ
*dubbubu*

(mng. obscure) YOS 2 27:18 (let.); *du-bu-ub-ta-ša bišša;* if trouble arises on account of her, it is her responsibility VAS 9 192:10.

b) in Mari: *awatum annitum ša magal dekēm du-ub-ub-tam išū* this matter requires raising a great number (of laborers) and involves much trouble LIH 8:9 (let.); *šip[ru]m mādumma ibassī du-ub-ub-ta-šu madā* there is much work to do, and it involves a great deal of trouble ARM 3 1:12.

c) in SB omens: *tantātu u du-ub-ub-ub-[šu ... ]* losses and trouble CT 38 31:18 (SB Alu apod.).

*dubbubu* (dabbu'mu) s.; rebellion; NA*; cf. dababu.

PN *iqabbī [mā]* TA *libbīšunu ša / ša [u PN]* EN *ša da-bu-bi šunu* PN says, "He belongs to them! he [and PN] are the rebel leaders!" ABL 1041:7.

*dubburu* (or duppuru) adj.; (mng. unknl.); syn. list.*

[d]u-ub-ru = [x-x]-bi-bu An VIII 12.

dubburu see *duppuru*.

dubbimmu s.; (mng. unknl.); lex.**; Sum. lw.

*giš.dub.dim* = šu-mu Hh. IV 21, cf. *giš.dub.dim* Forerunner to Hh. IV; *giš.dub.dim* = šu-mu = ni-kīl-di-im-mu Hg. A I 35.

dudū see dabādu.

dubbēbē adv.; (mng. unknl.); syn. list.*


dubbubu s.; (a bird); lex.**; Sum. lw.

du-du-bi mušen = šu Iraq 6 178 No. 84:10' (fragm. of Hh. XVIII).

dublu (diblu, tublu) s.; foundation platform; SB, NB*; Sum. lw.(?).

e.a du-lā. bi ba.gul suḥ.bi ba.[. . .] tu-ub-ša ītu'batu tu-ur-ra[ašši ...] the foundation platforms of the temple have been destroyed, its ... [. . .] SBH p. 92b:24; e.a guda.bi *hi.li.ta* (gloss: *ina dub-šum*) ba.rr.a.e = ša biti paššēšu (var. *giš.li.im.mā* = *ina šaḫbuqti*) ittātu the anointed priest went away from the foundation terrace (var. destruction) of the temple KAR 375 r. iii 41ff., with parallel (which translates *hi.li.ta* by *ina kubzi*) 4R 11:33f.

dudittu


*šuma bitā tamālī ša šibbi biti di-ib-lūm dir-ma / te-ki-tu x x É-su NIGIN-ma* if he makes a terrace for his house, that (means) he piles up a foundation platform within the house / ... / he surrounds his house BRM 4 24:34 (NB series ippur ippū, comm.), see Weidner, RSO 32 189 n. 3.

For *dub.lā* in Sum. texts, see SAKI 116 xxiv 18 and 26 (Gudea Cyl. A), and passim; for the structure in Ur called *dub.lā* maḥ, see UET 1 p. 22 note to No. 100:12, for *dub.lā* ḫUtu, see Fish Catalogue 617:5, and passim in Ur III. The var. *du.bur* in LTBA (Sum. word, cf. [d]u-bur BIR, IHIxU = [x-x]-hi-hu EA V 104f. and A V/2:126f.), as well as the spelling *du-ub-šu* in An, support the listing of the word in this volume; the spelling *tu-ub-šu* in SBH speaks against "t." Note the absence of length in the final vowel, which militates against the usual assumption that *dublu* (tublu) represents a loan from Sum. *dub.lā*. The Sum. correspondence ḫili in KAR 375 remains as inexplicable to us as it was to the ancient translators, who attempted to connect it with ḫili = kubzu or with gil.li.im.mā = šaḫbuqti.*

**duddurru** (Bezold Glossar 105b); see tullurru.

dudditu (tuditu) s. fem.; pectoral; from OAkk. on, Akk. lw. in Sum.; pl. dudinātu and dudinētu.


a) in Sum.: 2 du.ti.du ud.kA.bar urdu two pectorals of bronze OIP 14 105:7 (Adad), for other pectorals of bronze, see Gelb, MAD 3 108 s.v.; 1 tu.dil.da kū. babbar 3 gin ka.nīγn kū.γ/lā.ē.dē one pectoral of silver (weighing) three shekels,
**dudittu**

its .... set in gold RA 17 211:1 (Ur III), cf. ibid. 212:1, also one-third shekel of red gold for KÁ.GÁ.NI.GÁ.NÍ.NU.TU.dí.da KU.BABBAR 1.56 EUT 3 541:6, and passim in Ur III, see Legrain, UET 3 p. 170 s.v.; tu.dí.da [gùš] KIN KU.BABBAR sag.gud.alim.ma a pectoral of gold and silver, decorated with a bison head (presented by Urnammu to the goddess Ninazimua) Castellino, ZA 52 ii 37, for refs, to *dudittu* in other Sum. literary contexts, see ibid. p. 43f.

b) in OA: 2 du-dì-ta-an | MA.NA KI.LÁ.BI ana PN u PN, two pectorals, weighing one-third of a mina, to (the women) PN and PN, TCL 14 54:4; 21 shekels of gold, | MA.NA 5 GIN *hitu* u du-di-na-tum one *hitu* and one pectoral of 35 shekels CCT 3 29:26, cf. 2 mišu*a hitu u du-di-na-tum* one pectoral of gold (unwrought) silver, or a cup or pectorals CCT 1 31b:2, cf. *lu siparatum lu dudlu-di-na-tum* KTS 12:26, for tu-di-tam mentioned beside kásum and hattam, see Kültepe c/k 1538:5 (unpub., courtesy Balkan); *lu du-dì-na-tu-ki lu mimma iqqatiki ibaššu ... šebilanim* send me either your pectorals or whatever is in your possession (up to the amount of one mina of silver) BIN 4 97:14; 13 GIN KU.BABBAR du-di-tám ana kašlimi a pectoral of 13 shekels of silver for our daughter-in-law TCL 21 292:15, and passim in OA; note: lapis lazuli and *pappardalium-stone* as gaqqadāš ilu-di-na-tim (in broken context) BIN 6 179:23.

c) in OB (Mari, Elam, Alalakh): 10 GIN KU.BABBAR tu-di-na-a-tu YOS 8 141:11; 2 tu-di-na-tum KU.GI.HI.LA ... 6 tu-di-na-tum ša šinni piri two pectorals of gold, six pectorals of ivory (among jewelry of the Istar of Lagaba) TLB 1 69:5 and 12; 1 tu-di(!)-tum KI.LÁ.BI 3 GIN EUT 6 683:11; KU.BABBAR du-di-tim lussik I will assign to you the silver needed for the pectoral (given in addition to the terhatu) ARM 1 77 r. 13; 2 tu-di-na-tu KU.GI ARM 7 166:1; 10 GIN KU.BABBAR tu-di-na-tu (mentioned among other silver and gold jewelry) MDP 28 536:10; tu-di-it-tum KU.GI (among bridal jewelry given to the king’s daughter) Wiseman Alalakh 411:8.

d) in MB: 2 tu-di-it-ti ugni 2 KLI.MIN mušgarri two pectorals with lapis lazuli, two pectorals with mušgarri-stone (among precious objects) PBS 13 80:22f. (inventory): 1 GABA tu-di-it-ti ḫurāṣi 5 GIN KI.LÁ.BI one pectoral of gold, weighing five shekels PBS 2/2 129:7.

e) in Qatna: 1 tu-ti(var. adds -it)-tum KU.GI GAL SAO(var. adds .DU)-šu ugni šimmušu ḫurāṣu ša 1 kunukku ugni 14 GIN KI.LÁ.BI one large pectoral of gold, its top of lapis lazuli, its .... of gold, on it there is a lapis lazuli seal, (the gold) weighing 14 shekels RA 43 158:200; 1 tu-ti-tum KU.GI GAL ša ša tu-ti-na-ti 1 AŠ.ME ḫurāṣi tamli ugni dušši [x] ḫidu ḫurāṣi ... 11 GIN | KI.LÁ.BI ša Ḫurāṣumma one large pectoral of gold, on the pectorals are one gold disk set with lapis lazuli and dušš-stone, x ḫidu-beads of gold (and other ornaments), the gold alone weighing 11½ shekels RA 43 162:253, cf. ibid. 169:334.

f) in EA: u ana šulmāni ša PN aḫātuja 1-su-tum tu-li-na-tum ḫurāṣi šabātum ḫurāṣi ... ultiḫilašši and I have sent you as a gift for my sister PN one pectoral set of gold, one pair of gold earrings EA 17:42 (let. from Egypt); 400 ḤAR.MEŠ GĪR kāspī ša sinništā 100 šu tu-li-na-tum kāspī rēus[nu ...] ša 100 sinništā mulūgi 1440 šiqīl kāspī ina lībbiška[nu nādi] 400 silver anklets for women, one top of [....] for one hundred women, as bridal jewelry, 1,440 shekels of silver have been used on them EA 25 iii 64 (list of gifts of Tusratta), cf. 1 šu tu-li-na-tum tamli tamsīrnu ugni šādi rēs[nu ḫili]a ibid. i 22, also (set in genuine lapis lazuli or genuine ḫalūlu or made of gold) ibid. i 23–32, cf. also 19 du-ti-ni-du ša šin piri pašlu of stained ivory EA 14 iv 10 (let. from Egypt).

g) in Bogh.: 1 tu-ti-it-tum KU.BABBAR KBO 5 1 ii 26 (Pāpanikri), see Sommer-Ehelolf, BoSt 10 54, cf. UZU GAB-ÂŠ-MA-WA-DU-Za tu-ti-tum KU.GI i-ia-mi Bo 2473 i 10, cited ibid.; (qidu) tu-ti-it-ti KUB 26 66 iii 4, cited Goetze, JCS 10 33 n. 9.

h) in SB: as Istar passed through the fourth gate ittabal du-di-na-te ša irtis̱̱a he
The gatekeeper of the nether world) took away the pectoral on her breast CT 15 45:51, cf. ibid. 52 and r. 42 (Descent of Istar); muḫri ša naggari muḫtu pilakk u du-di-it-ti-ki take (O Lamaštu) from the carpenter a comb, a distaff and your pectoral! RA 18 163:28, cf. liddinki maššašu ... muḫa ǧiš du-di-it-ti (var. tu-di-it-ta) pilakka šiddu u kirissu 4R 56 iii 50, var. from dupl. KAR 239 ii 22 (Lamaštu); šabra du-di-it-ta ša peti tuliša her (Lamaštu's) pectoral is broken, her breast exposed LKU 33:37; māmīt naḫlapūtu nakāsu du-di-it-ti šēbēru u dida batāqū the curse from rendering a (woman's) cloak, breaking (her) pectoral and tearing off (her) didā-garment Shurpu VIII 62; [šumma] sal tūg. ma tulabbassi du-di-ni-tū ... if (the ghost is that of) a woman, you clothe her (the figurine) in a black garment, [you put on her] pectorals(?) CT 23 20:19.

i) in NB: x silver ... a-di du-di-ut-tum ša 1 ǧiš KU.BABBAR (uncertain) VAS 4 160:2.

The pectoral, dūdittu, was worn exclusively by goddesses and women. The passages ARM 1 77, Wiseman Alalakh 411:8 and EA 25 iii 64 indicate that it was, at least in Mari, Alalakh and Mitanni, an essential part of the jewelry given to the bride at the wedding (see dumāgu and muššu). The indications as to weight show that the dūdittu was very light. It included a part called either rēšu or gapqaddu (in Ur III also ka-niğin) and was often decorated with precious stones. Most of the refs. in non-literary contexts come from Cappadocia. After the OB period, the dūdittu is mentioned only in lit. texts.

Scheil, RA 17 213f.; Bottéro, RA 43 11 and n. 4; Leemans, SLB 1/1 5f.

dūdū A s.; kettle; OB, RS, EA, Nuzi, NA, NB.

du-u-du UD.KA.BAR Practical Vocabulary Assur 438.

a) in OB: igo.14.gal ša du-di-im one-fourth (of a shekel of silver) for a kettle UET 5 668:15.


c) in NA and NB: 3 du-u-di eri (among metal containers) ADD 963:5, cf. 1 du-du URUDU don-nu, 1 kas-su-pi 1 QA.KU ADD 964 r. 7-9; išṭēn URUDU du-u-di ša ½ ǧiš ūn īšātu one copper kettle weighing one-half talent (as pledge) Stevenson Ass.-Bab. Contracts 37:1 (~ CIS 2/1 No. 65), and passim in this text (NB), cf. (wr. URUDU du-u-di-ur.MES) ibid. 8, and (wr. URUDU du-u-di) ibid. 12; du-u-du u na-ah-ma(-šu(-)šu) maskanu kettle and stand are the pledge Nbk. 199:5, cf. du-u-du ina muḫḫi na-ah-ma-su maskanu Nbk. 108:7; [du-]u-su-diparri Cyril 293:6 and 8, cf. 1 du-u-di (among household utensils) VAS 6 314:9 (NB).

Zimmern Fremdw. 33; see also (Ugar. dd) Gordon Handbook No. 462.

dūdū B s.; (a bird); lex.*

x.nammušen = du-u-du = ib-bi-tum (between bāṣu and maḫkūr úbla) Hg. B IV 284.

dūdu (wild ram) see atūdu.

dugānu (tugānu) s.; (a disease); SB.*

[x].bar = tu-ga-nu CT 19 45 r. 15' (list of diseases).

šumma amēlu balu patān rēši libbišu ikasses-su izzīša šīṭānašši ina gešišu mara šarru amēlu šuātu paṣṣitu tu-ga-nu(!) marīq if a man's epigastrium hurts him before eating, (if) he has constant heartburn, and (if) when he belches he brings up gall, this man suffers from the paṣṣitu-disease and from d. Küchler Beitr. pl. 16 ii 24 (coll.); du-ga-nu GIG (among diseases to be exorcised) KAR 44:18 (list of texts for the exorcist); šumma amēlu du-ga-nu igasses STT 96:9, cf. šumma amēlu tu-ga-nu GIG ibid. 16.

dugdumu see duktumu.

dugdū s.; offering table; syn. list.*


See gadāttū.
duḥhusu

v.; to harass; SB*; II, II/2.

a) duḥhusu: my adversary āmešamma ú-da-ḥa-sa-āni1 harasses me every day KAR 171:10 (inc.), note the metathesis ú-da-sa-ḥa-ṇi1 KAR 178 r. vi 20 (hemer. with inc.).

b) II/2: šumma ud-da-ḥa-ās; if he is depressed(?) ZA 43 104 iv 18 (Sittenkanon).

Possibly a free variant of dāgu which is not attested in the PI’el.

(von Soden, Or. NS 16 447 f.)

duhnu (tuhnu) s.; millet; MB, Nuzi, NB, LB; Ass. tuhnu; wr. in NB sometimes with det. še.

[§E.A]R.ZiB

a) in MB: 2 bān duh-nu (among food-stuffs) PBS 2/2 102:3.

b) in Nuzi: šamaššammī u du-uḫ-na eriš 1 anše šamaššammī u tu-uḫ-ṇa ībaššī ša eriš... plant sesame and millet! there is one homer of sesame and millet which is (already) planted AASOR 16 1:9f., cf. ibid. 6; 2 anše še u 1 anše 50 (sil) tu-uḫ-nu kīma qīštīšu ana PN₄ iddinu (PN, the adopted son) gave to PN₄ (the adoptive father) two homers of barley and one homer (and) fifty silas of millet as his “gift” JEN 98:10, cf. (witnesses) ša še MEŠ u ša tu-úḫ-ni iddinu ibid. 25, also JEN 61:11, 605:10 and 19, also 2 anše še u lu še MEŠ u lu tu-uḫ-nu kīma qīštīšu ... kładin JEN 601:11, and passim; 4 anše še 2 anše tu-[u]-nu MEŠ ana u-ṭi ina muḫḫi bitāti PN ana PN₄ ana PN₄ u ana PN₄ kładnaššumāti PN gave to PN₃, PN₄ and PN₅ four homers of barley and two homers of millet as... for the properties JEN 265:22, cf. x še 50 (sil) tu-uḫ-nu ana u-ṭa PN ana muḫḫi eqli īlaknu ana anārá PN₃ iddinu JEN 617:5; 30 (sil) ḏuḥ-nu ša PN eṭṭeqimī 6 曛dnu ana PN umaśšar (deposition) TCLE 9 11:3.

c) in NB: x še ḏuḫ-nu BRM 1 13:1 (Nabū-

nāṣir); x ḏuḫ-nu ana 36 uz.TUR.MEŠ ša lišu x millet for 36 ducks, for dough (to fatten them) (beside emmer-wheat for fodder) GCCI 1 200:5 (Nbk.); see (for millet in legal texts) ZA 4 144 No. 16:1 and 7, BRM 1 13:1, BE 9 14:1 and 10, 15:1, 7 and 14, also (mentioned beside sesame) CT 22 37:17 and 39:24 (letters).

d) in LB: ina šatti ina Ajaru 632 gur 30 gur kibtu 70 gur kunaššu 20 gur ḫallāru 10 gur kakāt 20 gur še ḏuḫ-nu 8 gur šamaššammī 10 gur l[i]ššar ... luds-
dakka I shall give you (as rent) every year in (the month of) Ajaru 632 gur of barley, thirty gur of wheat, seventy gur of emmer-wheat, twenty gur of chick peas, ten gur of lentils, twenty gur of millet, eight gur of sesame, ten gur of oil (summed up as 800 gur EBUR ibid. 10) BE 9 52:5, and passim in LB rent contracts, also (summed up as EBUR kūšu gmati winter and summer crop) BE 9 29:13, and passim; 1 GUR 2 (pi) 18 (sil) še ḏuḫ-nu ibs binnannāššima 300 MUŠEN A. MEŠ robū u tardišni niddakka give us x millet and we shall deliver to you 300 water-birds (fattened with it), large and small BE 9 109:4.

Zimmern Fremdw. 55 (Heb. dōḥan, Sury. dūḥān, Arabic duḥān); Hrozny Getreide 49.

duḥṣu s.; (mng. unkn.); lex.*

[...] = du-uḫ-šum (between šu-uk-[kup]-tum and še-er-ram) Nabnitu 0 78.

du’iltu (or tu’iltu) s.; (a bead or ornament); Qatna.*

13 šīḏu uqnī 6 du-il-tu₄ (var. du-il-vu₄) ūrāši thirteen lapis lazuli beads, six gold d.-ornaments (decorating a pectoral) RA 43 162:255; 1 tu-il-tu₄ 6 gīn šuqullāšu ūrāš ūnūma one d.-ornament, weighing six shekels, equally of gold (among gold ūḏu-beads, gold discs and other ornaments of precious stones decorating a necklace) ibid. 172:359.

dukdumu (or dugdumu) s.; (a plant); plant list.*


dukkudindu s.; (mng. uncert.); NB.*

eqālu ša biṯ PN uṭu muḫḫi du-uk-k[i]-in-du ana usalla ša ḏu GN ul ʿilī PN sued PN asserting) the field of PN’s estate does not reach from the d. to the pasture land of the river GN ZA 3 228 No. 5:3 (Šamaš-šum-ukhn).
a) in gen.: 2 zabinni damqātim 10 du-ul-ba-tim saḥīr(lam) (send me) two fine zabtinnu-garments, ten d., one saḥīrtum (and one fine butcher knife) TCL 4 19:18; 21 mu-lu-šu 30 du-ul-ba-tum u saḥīrtum CCT 1 42a:1, and ibid. 4, 7 and 9; 12 du-ul-b[a-tum] 2 mu-ulu-šu-ū’ CCT 1 42b:1, and ibid. 12, cf. (in similar contexts) Kūltepe č/k 216:8ff., 441:8ff., 1028:9, 1615:12, i/k 73:20 (unpub., courtesy Balkan); PN is bringing you under my seal 4 mu-za-ra-am 1½ šīlu du-ul-ba-tim four . . . and one and a half silas of d. BIN 6 256:13; 2 narraqqātim ša du-ul-ba-tim two sacks of d. OIP 27 58:31; (let PN also take) du-ul-ba-tum ša ina narraqqātim šāk <na>ni—d. which are packed in sacks CCT 4 5a:18; hūr šānu m ša du-ul-ba-tim (their equipment and) a package of d. OIP 27 55:22, and parallel BIN 4 162:12, and 1615:12, 76:12 (unpub., courtesy Balkan); PN is bringing you under my seal four . . . and one and a half silas of d. TCA 19 33:7.

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b) as timber and wood for cabinet-making: ūrū Ur.su4 ḫur.sag 1b. 1a.ta giš.za.ba. ša lu.bu.um giš.ū.ku.gal.gal giš.t[u].lu.ub Summary of some articles on trees in Sumerian texts. First, the ref. to its shade and the use of its bark, the pride of his palace, [. . .] shade its meadows like a grove TCA 3 206 (Sar.); PA giš du-ul-bi plane tree leaves (as medication) AMT 52,5:8.

as timber and wood for cabinet-making: ūrū Ur.su4 ḫur.sag 1b. 1a.ta giš.za.ba. ša lu.bu.um giš.ū.ku.gal.gal giš.t[u].lu.ub Summary of some articles on trees in Sumerian texts. First, the ref. to its shade and the use of its bark, the pride of his palace, [. . .] shade its meadows like a grove TCA 3 206 (Sar.); PA giš du-ul-bi plane tree leaves (as medication) AMT 52,5:8.

The word seems to refer to a foodstuff that could be counted, as well as measured by capacity, and that was transported in sacks and packages. It appears in lists of traveling supplies and expenses, is sent overland on request, and given as a gift to the wife of a ruler Kūltepe c/k 441:14, to the palace ibid. 36, and to a priest ibid. 40. It is, however, never described as to quality or preparation. (Gelb, OIP 27 57.)

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**dulēmu**

(Bezold Glossar 107a); see *tu-lemu*.

dulhānu s.; confusion; SB*; cf. dalāhū.

\[a-ga-mu = hī-il-lu, ag-qul-lum = miū gesture = hī-lu, ag-qul-lum = the same, (they predict) confusion 1 R 4 74 K.4387 ii 11f. (unidentified astrol. comm., dupl. of KAV 178).\]

dulīqāte s. pl. tantum; (a type of groats); NA*; cf. dalīqātu.

\[ba-qi-qa-tu (var. -tu) = du-li-qa-[tu] Köcher Pflanzenkunde p. 9 r. 11', also (followed by: ba-qi-qa-tu = li-la-a-ti(!) ša 1.ME evening meal (prepared with oil) CT 19 39 B.9964:18, restored from CT 18 45 K.4192 r. 1.\]

2 DUG ša du-li-qa-te two pots with d.-groats (among containers with food) Ebeling Parfümwerkpl. 17 i 10 (see Or. NS 22 42), and ibid. pl. 18:5 (see Or. NS 22 43); (you prepare various types of bread) sīli du-li-qa-[te] cuttings (and) d.-groats BBR No. 66:9, cf. NINDA. LĀL lāu muḫḫi ūṣerākkan du-[li-qa-]te lāu muḫḫi [...] ibid. No. 68:26.

Diminutive of dalīqāti, q.v. for discussion.

dullu s. masc.; 1. misery, hardship, 2. corvée work, forced labor, royal service, 3. work (i.e., work to be performed, finished product, material, compensation for work, technique, craft), 4. ritual, 5. medical treatment; from OAkk. on; pl. dullū mngs. 1 (OB) and 3b-1' (MB), dullāti mngs. 3b-1' (SB) and 3a-3'a' (NB), also BRM 1 99:38, ABL 1042 r. 2, dullātī mngs. 2 (NA), also ABL 1308:6 and 8 (NA), also ABL 1308:6 and 8 (NA).

\[dalū B, dullu in bēl dullu, dullu in bēl dullu, dullu s., epīš dullu, epīš dullu ša ṭiddi.\]

1. misery, hardship (from OAkk., OA, OB on): du-lu-un lāmuī ĥerinnim iterūba anā libbiya misery has entered my heart as weeds (enter a field) TCL 1 9:10 (OAkk. lit.), cf. du-lu-un (text -zu) ana lāmmi ēlāyuur CCT 3 25:26 (OA let.); šumma ša GIN Kū. BABBAR šumma 2 MA.NA šīg šàbištā ṣumna ina du-ul-lī paniṣa lītābabal send him either half a shekel of silver or two minas of wool so that he may show his pardon to me in (this) misery CT 2 19:25 (OB let.); ħamīt libbiyu du-ul-lī-šu ma-rū-iš-ma his heart burns, its affliction is serious RB 59 242f. pl. 7:2 (OB lit.); bēliššu du-ul-lī ẖubtu i-anānu he recounts to his master the hardships he suffered ibid. 10; gamra šon̂atū ẖīn [a] im(text am)-lu-ni du-ul-lā the years have come to an end, the days that were full of misery ibid. 49, also du-ul-lā-šu ibid. 5; aššam ittiššu i-naḫu du-lā i-li-[ku] nadīššī qēšītu it is given her as a gift because she has labored and worked hard with him MDP 24 379:8; tuṣaḥbatanni appara ša ma-ki ū du-ul-lī you have made me cross a swamp of ... and woes MDP 18 250:11 (Elam lit.); nīša ṣumallāka du-lā I shall fill the people with woes concerning you Gilg. VII ili 46; glass du-ul-lū lā paṣaḥo muḥallānī he has filled me with disease, misery that has no relief Schollmeyer No. 18:14 (SB rel.); [du]-ul-lā sa-bil bil will suffer misery Kraus Texte 3b ili 40, cf. du-lu4 GIG TUM CT 38 33:17 (SB Alu); obscure: ša ṭu-lū4 ṭu ṭu dú Kraus Texte 11e vi 16.

2. corvée work, forced labor, royal service (OB Elam, MB, NA, NB): du-ul-lam itti mārē uru[a1] [GN] ... ul isad[dira] they need not perform regular corvée work with the natives of GN VAS 7 67:15 (OB Elam), cf. du-ul-lī a-li (in broken context) MDP 23 284:19; du-ul-lī biqi miḥri ... ša Nār-Sārri ... itti ḫiskū ... alšu la ḫekumma la epēšī du-ul-lī bāb Nār-Sārri (he established exemptions for his city) so that his city should not be summons for corvée work on the switching points (or) weirs of the Nār-Sārri canal together with the levies (of other towns), and should not do corvée work on the gate of the Nār-Sārri canal MDP 2 pl. 21 ili 18 and 29 (MB kudurrā); u minma du-lā ēsīa ... lu du-ul-lā ša ultu labīrī ina ɣāti maqūma ... du-lā šuṭu la epēšī and not to perform any work, new corvée or corvée work that has been discontinued from of old — none of this type of corvée work ibid. ili 28, 36 and 40; du-lu ša ša E.N.MEŠ-ku ina ɣātiša ubaš I (the king) shall exact from you the forced labor due from your fief (lit. house of your lords) ABL 778:11 (NA), cf. du-lu ša E.N.MEŠ-īd ippaš maṣṣaru ša E.N.MEŠ-īd a-naṣṣar I shall do corvée work on my fief, I shall perform my duty on my fief ibid. r. 16, and passim in this text, cf. also ABL 845:4 and 8 (NA); anāku du-lu ... ša
dullu

ina muḫḫi abija lēpuša anā mār šarrī laddin ... dull-la-ni ša mār šarrī epaḫša anā mār šarrī ... addan I shall execute the work that used to be upon my father and deliver (it) to the crown prince, I shall execute and deliver all work for the crown prince ABL 885:17 and 24 (NA), cf. dull-la rabi lu epaḫša anā ... bēlija lu addin ABL 462 r. 19 (NB); A.SIG, ša abija ša ina muḫḫi <dul-ši> pagqadduni ganni išmāni mā L.U.A.BA qaqid dullu itašša urtammeu iltul[u] as soon as my father's (workers) and his overseer, who had been put in charge of the work, heard, “A (new) scribe has been appointed,” they took away the finished work, left their posts and ran away ABL 885:10 and 12 (NA), note ṭū DUMU šiḫi-ri ša šarrī anā muḫḫi dullu the king's overseer is in charge of the work YOS 3 45:40 (NB let.); ʾittī dulli-īa wuṣī kī aškunu ina Māt Tātim gabiḫu arādu ša šarrī ša anā muḫḫi šarrī armu u amat šarrī nāṣrū ša akī PN ṣānu although I took my duty very seriously (I found that) there is no servant of the king who looks upon the command of the king in all the Sea Country as PN does ABL 516 r. 9 (NB); 370 ṣunu ṣābe 90 ṭur ṣābe šarrī šunu 90 ša kutal 190 dullu ša šarrī ṣepušu there are 370 men (but) ninety are (too) young, they are royal soldiers, ninety belong to the reserve, (only) 190 should do royal service ABL 99 r. 16 (NA); niṣī ... ina epēšu Etemenanki du-ul-lum ȗṣāqbišunuša I made all the people take up corvée work in the rebuilding of the Etemenanki VAB 4 148 iii 23 (Nbk.), cf. šibitti du-ul-lu (in broken context) Unger Babylon pl. 54 and p. 284 iii 33 (Nbk.); ina dullu [ ... ] BHT pl. 7 ii 34 (Nbn., Verse Account); see emēšu (dullu).

3. work (i.e., work to be performed, finished product, material, compensation for work, technique, craft) — a) work to be performed — 1' nature of work not mentioned: du-ul-lu-šu-nu u-ba-šal (as rent of a field) MDP 22 125:6, also MDP 23 273:9; dull-la-šu aganna rabi there is a great deal of work to be done here by him CT 22 158:18 (NB let.); dullu ina muḫḫija da-a-nu the work is hard on me YOS 3 79:34 (NB let.), cf. ibid. 103:23, also dullu ina muḫḫi iđidini YOS 3 188:6, and passim in NB, also ABL 479 r. 2 (NA); ina muḫḫi dulli-ka la tašiliki do not be careless about your work TCL 9 83:6, and passim in NB letters; [m]inā dullu itaššil why should the work stop? YOS 3 125:18, and passim in NB letters; dullu-šu akū[nna] iššethi there is work here for him CT 22 52:10 (NB let.); the baker, the potter, the doorkeeper manna ina muḫḫi dulli-ša šuzziz put everyone in charge of his work TCL 9 138:11, cf. BIN 1 56:8, 2:19, and passim in NB; dullu-lu la undaššīri šabē ina paniša miṣu ina dullu-lu ša ʾiṭṭū ḫaši alākk u aniḫhiš the work has not been abandoned, but (only) a few men are at my disposal, and I have to do (lit. to go and come in) the work of one person BIN 1 39:18 and 20 (NB let.); šabē pilinnitū ... ša ana dullu-šu tābu dikāma šupra summon and send strong men that are fit for the work ibid. 40:23; ili lu idi kī ... dulla-la ša ʾaraḥ imnū la ma-šīlal the gods shall be witness that my full month's work is not even half finished YOS 3 17:38 (NB let.); dullu-lu ʾugdammir I have finished the work ABL 467 r. 13 (NA); dullu-šu-nu urtammeu they have left their work ABL 49 r. 9 (NA); amēlišu dullu ma anāku šī gabišu epissu am I (Ēštar) not the one who orders men to do work? Langdon Tammuz pl. 3 ii 17 (NA oracles).

2' work to be performed on buildings, canals, etc.: bitumen ana dullu ša diziqqur-rat Nbn. 428:5; silver ana dullu ša muṣannitū šā GN for the work on the dike of GN Nbn. 1002:5, cf. Nbn. 910:3, cf. also ana dullu ša Nār-Šarrī Dar. 411:8, and passim; ša ana dullu ša bit ʾinurta na-dan (silver) that was assigned for the work on the temple of DN VAS 6 202:1 (NB); ana dullu ša dīš ša bit ʾa-ā (kiln-fired bricks) for the work on the shrine of DN VAS 6 177:2, cf. ibid. 178:2 (NB); PN šeleppea ša ša ina muḫḫi dull-ša Esagila qaṣiduni PN, the šeleppa'-officer, who is in charge of the construction work of Esagila ABL 471:18 (NA), cf. dull-ši ša u[r]u Dūr-Šarru-kīn [literally] ABL 757 r. 8 (NA); dullu annī ina pān ʾālu [ma]ḫḫir addannīš this (building) work is most acceptable to DN ABL 566:4 (NA); dullu ša kārī ... mālā
ultasbatu ... ina pani PN PN is in charge of all the work on the quay that is to be undertaken VAS 6 84:1 (NB); dul-la ina kāri šupāl šabtama eṣa take up and perform the work on the lower harbor quay BE 17 1:9 (MB let.); ina kurummati ša gābi ša dul-lu ša id GN from the provisions of the men at work on the canal GN YOS 6 32:12 (NB); ḥišiṭī ša dul-lu ša nārī materials for the work on the river BIN 1 60:19 (NB let.).

3' manufacturing, production and construction of objects (for temple and palace) — a' object not mentioned: may my brother send me a large quantity of fine gold ana du-ul-li-ia luƙun so that I may use it for my work EA 7:65, also ibid. 63, cf. EA 4:40, 45 and 47, 9:15, 11 r. 30 (all MB); [hurda]ša ana du-ul-li-ia haḏakū I need gold for my work KBo 1 10 r. 73, and ibid. 68 (let., citing a Babyl. king); tību ḍabī[ru] ana dul-li ... yudammir I have used up all the old straw in the work ABL 201 r. 3 (NA); the iron which the king, my lord, ana LŪ nap-pa-ḥa-[ti] ana dul-la .ddsūnu had given to the smiths for work (they sold to the merchants of Calah) ABL 1317:4 (NB); ki ana pān dul-la-ti-kā mimma itti elippeti la teppuš since it has been placed at the head of the work assigned to you, you must not work on anything but the ships BIN 1 26:23 (NB let.); eight shekels of silver given to the smith PN ana 忺 GŪ.LN AN.BAR ana dul-lu for half a talent of iron for manufacturing Nbn. 428:12; two talents, 14 minas of bronze 10 kūsār ana dul-lu ina pān PN nappābi (in) ten ingots at the disposal of the smith PN for work TCL 112:2 (NB).

b' object mentioned: x UD.KA.BAR gamar ana dul-lu ša andulu ša Annunītum PN nappābi itiddin the smith PN delivered x finished bronze (objects) for the work on the canoe of the goddess Annunītu Nbn. 447:2; ten shekels of silver ana dul-lu ša narkabti Camb. 404:8, cf. Nbn. 1000:5; ana dul-lum ša kusītu (ša ḍalum) (ša kušītu) (alin given) for work on a kustī garment Nbn. 938:2, and passim in NB; 2 GIN Kū.BABBAR ana simānē dul-lu qada nasqa ana PN pūṣī'ā nadin (wt. sum-in-nu) two shekels given to the bleacher for materials for the production of choice linen Nbn. 281:2; kīna dul-lu ša กี้Uṣur-amasso u ša bīt 'mummu nigdāmar when we finish work on (the statue of) DN and that which belongs to the bīt mummu ABL 476:24 (NA), and note dul-lī nāngari u kabs[ōṛi] ibid. 21.

4' work by private individuals: [kī PN] ... ana PN, DUB.SAR iqbā umma minā dul-lu tupšarrātu ul teppušu PN iqbā umma al-[la]- yāk-ki dul-lu par-si dul-lu tupšarrātu ul eppušu after PN said to the scribe PN, "What is this? do you not intend to work as a scribe (any more)?" and PN said, "From now on (?), the work is stopped, I shall not work as a scribe (any more)!" VAS 6 331:4 and 6 (NB); the field which PN bought ana PN, ana dul-lu iddin he gave to PN for cultivation VAS 5 19:8 (NB); SE. NUMUN dul-la aḥames ippušu' they jointly work the field under cultivation Tue 2-3 141:18 (NB), see dullu in bit dullu, epēšu (dullu), dullu referring to a cultivated field sub mng. 3b-2'. Note dullu referring to agricultural work performed in date orchards, paid for in dates (called šissinu payment) retained by the tenant and consisting probably in raising crops (other than cereals) under the trees before they reached maturity: kūm dul-lu ša ina libbi ippušu u ziqpu ša ina libbi izqpuu in compensation for the agricultural work he did therein (in the date orchard) and the shoots he has planted therein BE 9 48:16 (LB), cf. dul-lu ina libbi ippušu u ziqpu ša ina libbi izqpuu for the agricultural work performed in date orchards, paid for in dates (called šissinu payment) retained by the tenant and consisting probably in raising crops (other than cereals) under the trees before they reached maturity: kūm dul-lu ša ina libbi ippušu u ziqpu ša ina libbi izqpuu in compensation for the agricultural work he did therein (in the date orchard) and the shoots he has planted therein.
dullu

under (the trees) BIN 1 117:13, cf. ibid. 8 and 11 (NB). Note dullu referring to essential repair work done on rented houses: he (the tenant) must not charge them (the landlords) for this work he is doing on it (the house) VAS 5 32:9 (NB), and passim, cf. dullu libnâte ganâtētu gushtî ša ina lîbbi ippusu ana mûgli̇ PN (the owner) Smannu Dar. 256:18, and passim, mimma dul-lu mala ulti mûgli̇ 1 GIN Kû.BABBAR . . . ippusu VAS 5 81:11, and passim, see Oppenheim Mietrecht 78f.

b) finished product (MB, SB, NB, NA) — 1' referring to objects: dul-ul-li īhârasi ša Nippur u Dûr-Kurûgâ[su] gold objects from GN and GN. PIB 13 80:1 (MB list of jewelry); mala dul-la-a-tî sîparri ša . . . aîpūtu . . . zi'î ădîhî abînîma eră qiribšu âşpaũ for all bronze objects which I intended to cast, I made clay molds and poured copper into them OIP 2 133:78 (Samm.); dul-lu pesû ša PN Lû.U.S.BAR ana Ebabbar idînû clean garments that the weaver PN has delivered to Ebabbar VAS 6 71:1 (NB list of garments for deities), cf. dul-lu ša ıti MN ša ina gât lû. U.S.BAR NbN. 329:1; nappar annû dul-lu gamar all this is the finished work (objects of leather and copper) ABL 1077 r. 5 (NA); 1 GUN 45 MA.NA siparru dul-lu gamar KI.LÁ balaggi PN nappahu ittadin PN, the smith, delivered finished work, weighing one talent (and) 45 minas, (for) a harp Cyr. 235:2; 8 MA.NA ANBAR dul-lu gamar NbN. 960:1, see ēpsû adj.; nappâh īhârasi . . . dul-lu labirû utaši ēšūn ētaspa the goldsmith removed the old (metal)work and did new work (on the table) ABL 981:11 (NA); kîma dul-lu gamir issâhî šûta (give the silver, but) when the object is finished, weigh (it) together (with the leftover material) ABL 185:9 (NA).

2' referring to a cultivated field (for bit dullu, NB only): the large and the small cattle ina šÉ.N.U.MUN dul-lu u manzâltu mé . . . ire'd may pasture in the cultivated territory and the waterlogged one TCL 13 182:28.

c) material for work (NB only): x wool dul-lu gamru KI.LÁ . . . lubâlûtâ Bitâlet-Sippar PN Lû. U.S.BAR maḥir PN, the weaver, has received as complete material for the garments of the Lady-of-Sippar (amounting to this weight Nbk. 87:1, cf. 18 GIN SIG.CAN. ME.DA dul-lu gamar . . . ana PN Lû.U.S.BAR ša dNergal nadin NbN. 410:7; ten shekels of silver (exchanged) ana dul-lu tabarri u takillu ša ıti MN for red-purple and blue-purple material for the month MN VAS 4 41:3, cf. NbN. 284:7, and passim.

d) compensation for work performed (NB only): dul-lum u Lû. G.Y.GAL ul efîr he has not been paid compensation or the gugallu-tax BE 8 110:10, cf. dul-lu gugallûtu efîr TuM 2-3 137:8, and passim in NB, note sulûppû ša dul-lu u Lû.G.Y.GAL . . . efîr he has been paid the dates as compensation and as gugallu-tax TCL 12 97:25; ana dul-lu u kurummâtî linnadû din (silver) should be spent for wages and food rations YOS 3 81:11 (let.).

e) technique (EA only): dul-ul-li gâ-at-nu fine work (in broken context) EA 14 ii 31 (let. from Egypt), cf. 8 GÎS tûpîanna ša uðû u šînî pâri dul-ul-li SIG(!) eight boxes (made) of ebony with ivory (inlay), fine work ibid. iii 75, cf. (in same context) dul-ul-li [sît]e (with gloss 2a-a, as also ibid. iv 8) ibid. iii 77. In EA 14 iii 75 the reading dul-ul-li SIG(!) was chosen because of the syllabic writing dul-ul-li gâ-at-nu ibid. ii 31, which makes it apparent that the sign following dullu in the first mentioned passage is SIG. The former reading of this sign as di cannot be accepted, both for this reason and because this would be the only instance of the use of di by the Egyptian scribes.

f) craft (NB only): udâ ša dul-lu sirāšûtu . . . PN iššinîquma ana PN iiddîni the tools of the brewer's craft which PN checked and gave out to PN (a list of tools follows) BRM 1 92:1; mimma mala ina dul-lu sirâšûtu . . . ippus aḥâša šinu dul-lu malamâšî ippus whatever they produce through brewing belongs to them in equal shares, each will do as much work as the other BRM 1 82:6 and 8; nūhatûmûtu dul-lu qâṭûšu kî ša šû lamdu the baker's craft, his handicraft, as much as he knows himself TuM 2-3 214:6; Lû naggârûtu
dullu

dul-lu qatēšu mala šāma lamdu ulamassu
he will teach him as much of the carpenter's
craft, his own handicraft, as he knows him-
self Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes 2

4. ritual (NA, NB):
gullūvāte šina ša ina
libbi dul-li gabāni nusērība shall we bring in
these skulls that are prescribed in the ritual?
ABL 21:7 (NA); paradešu ša tabbarri u takīṭu
ana dul-li-i-ni nimalṭi we are short (two)
headaddresses of red-purple and blue-purple
for our ritual BIN 1 10:14 (NB); [d]ul-lat annā
ina maḫbar DN wēallamma eqqā zēr[šu iššir]
the offspring of anyone who performs this
ritual completely before DN will prosper
BBR No. 66 r. 20, restored from ibid. No.
67 r. 3 and dupl. BA 5 689 r. 10, BBR No.
68 r. 9 (NA rit.); dul-lu mūallām we will
complete the rite ABL 118 r. 18 (NA); amtu ša
ummī sarri ina muḫḫī dul-li-lā maṃūqāša la
terrāb the slave girl of the king's mother
cannot be present at the service ABL 368 r. 7
(NA); PN ša ina muḫḫī dul-lu ša akītu who
is in charge of the service in the New Year's
Chapel AnOr 9 8:33 and 38, cf. ša ina muḫḫī
dul-lu bi akīt ibid. 67 (NB); lu nām bury.
nī lu [nim]ma dul-lu ša ana muḫḫī qerbu
sarru ūmuš the king shall perform either a
namburqā-ritual or some other ritual that is
appropriate Thompson Rep. 82 r. 8 (NB); dul-
la šatālīl political against (the evil consequences
of) an eclipse ABL 263:9 (NB); see dalālū.

5. medical treatment (MB only): ša marṣāti [he-em]-[šu-nu] ša du-ul-li ša Arras
phā[i]... a-namī la tašpurra why did you
not send a report concerning the sick persons
(and) the treatment of the native of Arrapha?
BE 17 53:27 (let.), cf. du-ul-la mi-na-[a...] ibid.
21, and tēm du-ul-li tašapp[a][ra] itti
marṣati tēm du-ul-[li] ul tašapparamma hiš[a
tanaššā] ibid. 39f.

The mng. “misery,” “hardship,” is attested
from OAkk. to SB (mostly in lit. contexts),
while that of “corvee work” is quite rare in
OB (Elam only and MB, becoming frequent
in NA. As “work” dullu appears sporadically
in MB and EA (see mngs. 3a–2’ and 3’, 3b–1’,
3e), but very often in NB and NA.

Meissner BAW 1 39f.; von Soden, ZA 49 182.

dulūḫiš

dullu in bēl dullu s.; corvee master;
NA*; cf. dullu.

Sārru abīkā mār bēl dul-li irām panīšu ina
muḫḫī mār bēl dul-li-ia the king, your father,
loves corvee masters (i.e., those charged with
the execution of the work of corvee workers)
and pays attention to me as a corvee master
ABL 885 r. 16.

dullu in bit dulli s.; 1. cultivated field,
2. workshop(?)?; NB*; cf. dullu.

1. cultivated field: šēnumun ē dul-lu
Dar. 273:13; elat šēnumun [ē dul]-lu ša ina
panīšu apart from the cultivated field which
is at his disposal VAS 3 120:20; x barley ina
sūtī ša ē dul-li from the rent on the cultivated
field TCL 12 58:1; šēnumun ē dul-lu ša
ippušu ina muḫḫī 1 GUR 5 GUR šissinnu u
tāptā ina muḫḫī 1 GUR šēnumun 6 GUR
šissinnu inašši he will retain from the
(previously) cultivated land that he has
worked five gur of šissinnu-dates for each
gur (of land) and from the newly-broken
ground, six gur of šissinnu-dates for each gur
of field land VAS 5 49:19.

2. workshop(?)?: one-half sila (of flour) to
PN ana ē dul-la for the workshop (in list
of flour rations given to hired craftsmen)
UCP 9 p. 77 No. 99:5; 1 (GUR) ša itti Lū.tām
a-na ē dul-lu one gur (of sesame) with the
šatammu-official for the workshop (list of
expenditures of sesame) ibid. p. 85 No. 11:3.

dulluḫān (mng. unkn.); lex.*; cf. dalāḫu.

[...] = [dullu]-ša-an (preceded by iteqqūppu,
itakkumu, followed by ḫāšu, Sum. col. broken) CT
19 45 r. 19 (list of diseases).

dulūḫiš adv.; 1. in a perturbed mood,
2. hurriedly; SB*; cf. dalāḫu.

[...] = ana ērtī (wr. šīlū) dul-ḫiš ilāk śīrīš
[iqāṭ]hi he goes out to the fields in a perturbed
mood (and) utters lamentations SBH p. 122:10f.

1. in a perturbed mood: [ul ūmmu atṭi
dul]-l[u]-ḫi-š (var. dul-ḫu-ši) tadullu you
(Tiamat) are not our mother, you wander
around in a perturbed mood En. el. I 118,
var. from LKA 3.
**dullulu**

2. hurriedly (i.e., not checked, referring to copy work): \([\text{dullulu}]\) hurriedly excerpted KAR 111 r. 10 (colophon).

**dullulu** adj.; wronged, oppressed; SB*; cf. dullulu.

\(\text{sa märê Bábbi} \) \(\text{dul-lu-}\)-\(\text{lu-te šašé kidian šubaré} \) d\(\text{Anil u dEnlil} \) andurarunu e\(\text{šiši askun} \) reestablished the freedom of the oppressed citizens of Babylon, people under a special privilege, free (under the protection of) Anu and Enlil Borger Esarh. 25 Ep. 37:13.

**dullulu** s.; work, task; NB*; pl. dullulatu; cf. dullu.

\(\text{ina muḫhi} \) \(\text{dul-lu-la-ka la tašelli} \) pani ana alâka ana aganna la tašakkanu \(\text{dul-lu-}\)-\(\text{ka} \) ša ibbaššu epuš do not neglect your work, do not plan to come here, (but) carry out the work that you have to do YOS 3 9:5 and 17 (let.);

\(\text{5-ta} \) \(\text{dul-lu-la-a-ta} \) ina muhhi in Talakka he imposed upon us five (more) tasks TCL 9 69:10 (let.).

Although entered here as a separate word, dullulu in these two letters from Uruk should be regarded as a spelling of dullu peculiar to the scribe. This spelling can hardly be taken as indicating a form morphologically or even phonetically different from dullu.

**dullulu** v.; to oppress; SB*; II; cf. dullu, dullulu adj.

\(\text{nam.gu} = \text{du-ul-lu-lum} \), \(\text{nam.gi.ag.a} = \text{ha-ba-lurm} \) Antagal G 265f., also Ai.VII i 23f.; \(\text{nam.gu} \) \(\text{nam.gi.ag.a} = \text{ha-ba-lum} \), dullulu A-tablet 376ff.

\(\text{dul-lu-lu} = \text{ha-ba-la} \) Malku IV 134.

\(\text{enṣu} \) \(\text{iḥabbilu} \) [i]\\(\text{ṣarraku} \) ana danni ina qereb \(\text{ali} \) \(\text{dul-lu-lu} \) maḥār katrē ibbašša they oppressed the weak and put them in the power of the mighty, there was oppression and acceptance of bribes within the city Borger Esarh. 12 i 9.

**dullupu** adj.; heavy-eyed (for lack of sleep) (used only as a personal name); MB, NB; cf. dalapu A.

\(\text{Du-ul-lu-pu} \) CBS 10669:10, in Clay PN 70 (MB); \(\text{Dul-lu-}\)-\(\text{p[u]} \) Nbn. 6:5, and passim in NB, always as a family name, cf. Lú Dul-lu-pu VAS 4 125:14.

Stamm Namengebung 265.

**dulluqu** (dalluqu, fem. dullugatu) adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as a personal name); OB, MA; cf. dulāgu.

\(\text{Du-lu-gum} \) CT 2 44:27, and passim; \(\text{Du-ul-gum} \) YOS 8 175:4 and 14; \(\text{Du-lu-gá-tum} \) VAS 9 178:2; \(\text{Dul-lu-pu} \) KAV 19 r. 13.

Cf., probably, daliqatu.

(Holma Quttulu 45f.)

**dulmahhu** (Bezold Glossar 107a); to be read kisalmahu.

**dulpātu** see dúbātu.

**dulpu** s.; sleeplessness (as a disease); SB*; cf. dalapu A.

\(\text{ki} \) \(\text{allari qubé} \) \(\text{ušašrap} \) \(\text{du-lu-pu-šu} \) iqabbī ina tēnīni like a lamentation priest he utters moans, in his prayer he speaks of his sleeplessness 4R 54 No. 1:22 (SB rel.).

(Meissner BAW 1 40.)

**du₃₄lu₃₄** (Bezold Glossar 103a); see tultu.

**dul₃₄u** s.; small bucket; lex.*; cf. dalid.

\(\text{su-ug suG} \) = du₃₄lu₃₄-ul A I/2:210.

**dulubu** see dulu₃₄u.

**duluhl₃₄u** (dur₃₄ha₃₄) s.; trouble, confusion; SB*; wr. syll. and L.U.LU, SAG.LU; cf. dal₃₄ha₃₄.

\(\text{dul-lu-ḥ₃₄u} \) amat lemuttim sudduruni kafā-nil confusion and evil words are my constant lot Streck Asb. 252 r. 7; AN.MI GAR-an AN.MI \(\text{dul-lu-ḥ₃₄u} \) \(\text{šumšu} \) anninu there will be an eclipse — an eclipse (predicts) trouble, this is its explanation Thompson Rep. 112:5, cf. AN.MI \(\text{dul-lu-ḥ₃₄u} \) Afo 14 pl. 4 VAT 7827:16 (LB astrol. comm.); ibir nara ana mē \(\text{du-lu-ḥ₃₄a} \) (var. du₃₄ur-ḥa₃₄) iš[kum] when she (Lamaṣtu) crosses a river she makes its water muddy KAR 239 ii 9 (Lamaṣtu), var. from ZA 16 162:12.

Weidner, AFO 8 58.

**dulu₃₄htu** s.; 1. hurry, 2. concern; RS, MB, NA; cf. dal₃₄ha₃₄.

1. hurry: mārī šiprika ... \(\text{ki} \) \(\text{dul-lu-ḥ₃₄} \) \(\text{ti-iš} \) šuṣpra send your messengers in a hurry MRS 9 191 RŠ 17.247:17.

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dulūtu


dulūtu see dulūtu A.

dumāmu A (tumāmu) s.; (a wild animal); SB.*


libbīka asu bū[gu] mindannu lūlimu du-ma-mu nūšu rīnu ajalu [turāḫu] būl namāmaššē šēri may the bear, the hyena, the tiger, the deer, the d., the lion, the wild bull, the ibex, all the animals of the plain, lament for you (Enkidu)! Gilg. VIII 16, restored from STT 15:10, see Gurney, JCS 8 92.

Probably a foreign word, listed in Hh. after mindinu, “tiger” or “cheetah.”

Landsberger Fauna 84.

dumāqu s.; moaning; SB*; cf. damaqu.

endu tubgātī malā du-ma-mu they have crept into the corners, they are full of moaning En. el. IV 113.

dumāqū s.; jewelry; MA, NA; cf. damāqu.

a) in gen.: minma du-ma-a-qi ša mussa ina muḫḫiša iškunuṣini ... talagqi (the widow) may keep any jewelry that her husband settled upon her (if she has no children) KAV 1 iii 97 (Ass. Code § 26), cf. ibid. 86 (§ 26) and v 22 (§ 38); du-ma-qi ša ša papaḫi (these are) the jewels of the chapel (at Kār-Tukulti-Ninurta) (subscript of an inventory) VAT 13759 r. iv 30 (unpub., MA, courtesy Köcher), cf. annūti du-ma-qi kaspī these are the pieces of silver jewelry Iraq 16 37 ND 2507:9 (NA dowry list); a gold crown and other gold objects du-ma-qi annūte ša tamīṣṣuNu na₄ ud.aš na₄ ud.aš ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša şa ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša şa ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša sha ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša ša shaulu}

b) referring to a quality of copper (OA,OB): 55 MA NA warišam masiam da-mu-qam šabbur-
*dumqīš

am (PN owes) 55 minas of purified, fine copper in scraps OIP 27 56:34, cf. TCL 4 75:2, TCL 21 200:2; wariaka ana da-mu-qi-im ūdār I shall exchange your fine copper for copper in scraps OIP 27 56:34, cf. TCL 4 75:2, TCL 21 200:2; wariaka... taklime (explanation of the sign SA, accompanied by a drawing of a date palm) Kraus Texte 27a i case II 1.

1. good luck, good fortune — a) in gen.: ma. [šā. ab.] sig₅(καλόν) sal. sal. la. ke₅ (KID): [ana qi]rib bitim ša ina dum-qa ṣaggušu... ša ina dum-qi ušabarrā to the interior of the house which has expanded with good fortune, variant translation: which remains in good luck SBH p. 121 r. 8f.; munakkiru lunmi šākinu dum-qi those who remove bad luck, who give good luck JRAS 1929 285:10; dŠamaš u... Marduk minma mala gāška ina muḫḫi šaknat gabbī ana dum-qi luti"ra may Šamaš and Marduk turn to luck whatever you set your hand to CT 22 36:32 (NB let.); lātur dum-unqa may I experience good luck Ward Seals 523:5; mina dum-qi ša taṭṭušu qibā jāšū tell me what favorable signs you have seen VAB 4 278 vi 27 (Nb.); dum-um-qī tertī annūtu īmī maḫrā ānumma I saw the lucky (character) of this oracle the first day VAB 4 288 vii 20 (Nb.); erba dum-muṣ šuttī enter, luck (per- tended by) dream(s)! AMT 101,2 r. iii 10; šumma damqat dum-qa-ša aj ššaṭṭan[ni] if (the dream) is favorable, may its good portent not miss me Dream-book 340 K.8583:7; dum-un-qa šā it is a lucky (sign) (referring to astrol. omens) ABL 1383 r. 17 (NA), cf. ABL 1202 r. 31, 1391:6 and r. 3 (NA); ana kabī sig₅ ana muškuṣī [ḥul] for the important person, good luck, for the poor man, bad luck CT 38 15:55 (SB Alu), also ibid. 13:100, and ana kabī sig₅ ša ana muškuṣī lummuṣu izzibīšu his luck will leave the important person, his misfortune the poor man Dream-book p. 329 r. ii 25; 7 ITI ša₄ ga immar he will experience seven months of good luck AMT 4:7:7, cf. sig₅ immar ibid. 11; ana sig₅ gabi (this omen) is explained as a favorable sign CT 31 38 ii 11, cf. [ša ana sig₅] u ḫul izqašma CT 20 25 K.9667+ 16 and dupl. ibid. 29:3, etc., also TCL 6 6 ii 12, iv 18, CT 31 10 r. iii 4, Boissier DA 18 iii 14, 24, 27 and 35 (all SB ext. with comm.), also CT 39 40 r. 43 (SB Alu); dum-qa uṣšālimušu uškušu taklimi (explanation of the sign ša₄, accompanied by a drawing of a date palm) Kraus Texte 27a i case II 1.


* dumqu

dumqu
dumqu

b) qualifying a noun: ukkibannimma idät dum-qi ina šāmāme u qaggari favorable signs came for me in good time in the sky and on earth. Borger Esarh. 45 ii 5, cf. ibid. 2 ii 18, YOS 1 45 ii 39 (Nbn.), TCL 3 318 (Šar.), and passim; ša kašādu temenna Eulmaš šāti dum-qi ina tērtija šikun he provided me a propitious omen in my expiency concerning the reaching of that Eulmaš CT 34 31 ii 56 (Nbn.), cf. 4Šamaš ... šakn zuši šušu ina tērtija VAB 4 128 iv 30 (Nbk.), and passim; tērs tu šešuma zuši šišappalimmī I made an expiency and they gave me a propitious omen YOS 1 45 i 21 (Nbn.), cf. zuši šiša (in broken context) CT 31 11:3 (SB ext.); šeš du-un-qi-[iim] (this is) a lucky sign YOS 10 26 iii 53 (OB ext.), cf. šeš du-un-qi KAR 454:8 (SB ext.), and passim; INIM.GAR dum-qi u mēšarī šukun elīya grant me propitious and correct egirrū-oracles BMS 1:22, cf. KA.KA- ma-ak dum-qi u tašme words(?) of willing obedience En. el. V 124, cf. sullinamma INM.GAR šiša BMS 6:119, for other refs., see egirrū; ilū rabātu bēlē purūsē ūannessi purūsēšu- nu ša šiša, ana šārī ... šišapparunī may the great gods, the givers of oracles, send their favorable oracles to the king every day CRT 109 r. 15 (report); girīb ekallī šātu šēd šiša (var. dum-qi) lamassī šiša (var. du-[n-qi]) ... šišabrū may a good šēdū and a good lamassū stay in that palace Borger Esarh. 64 vi 62, cf. 4Gidīm.sīga, ga ... nādinat šēdī dum-qi 4Lama.sīga, ga ... mušatālam lamassī dum-qi Craig ABRT 2 16:19f., and passim, see CT 16, in lex. section; x.ME.x.sīga, ga = šanat du[m-qi] a good (prosperous) year Antagal G 173, cf. ēmu dum-qi ŽA 43 48:33 (Theodicī); šimāt la dum-qi dummuqū bāšī šittīku it is in your power to make an unlucky destiny lucky Ebeling Handheberung 128:12; DN u DN₂ ana šārī ... šimāti du-un-qi šimūtu u labārī ūmā šīšitu may DN and DN₂ decree for the king a fortunate destiny (and) a lasting old age ABL 340:19 (NA); bussurat du-un-qi-im good news YOS 10 42 ii 41 (OB ext.), cf. bussurat šiša KAR 178 r. iii 59 (hemer.), also bussurat du-un-qi ABL 1184 r. 4 (NA).

2. favor, (divine) grace — a) in gen.: ilū ana amēlī šiša ippeš amēlū šu šāšarru the god will show favor to that man, that man will become rich CT 39 4:27 (SB Ahi), cf. ilū ana amēlī šiša IN.DU CT 40 10:11, also šiša Lū qe-re-bu KAR 423 i 54 (SB ext.); mār šīpri ša du-un-qi ša 4Bēl u 4Nabu itti šártā ... ītītalak the messenger (reporting) that the grace of Bēl and Nabû is with the king of the lands has departed ABL 324 r. 5 (NB); innuk nišari šumélukki dum-qi at your right is justice, at your left, grace Ebeling Handheberung 60:17; Du-un-mu-ug-du Nabiumu The-Grace-of-Nabû-is-Great VAS 16 129:17 and 21 (OB), cf. TCL 17 19:16 and 50:20, also Mud-du-mu-ug-ilim Meissner BAP 3:2 and 7, and Mud-du-mu-ug-ša PBS/8 230:1 (all OB); 4Addad-du-un-qi Meissner BAP 7:5, 4Ili-dum-qi CT 2 41:22 (both OB names of slaves); [Lunu]r-dum-qi-lii May-I-see-the-Grace-of-the-Gods VAS 5 13:1 (NB), cf. the abbreviations Du-un-qi VAS 6 112:13 and Dum-qi ibid. 199:15; du-mu-ka ammar may I witness your favor TCL 19 73:50 (OA let.); atāma ana du-un-qi šuknam you, however, do me a favor VAS 16 69:18 (OB lane). 4Šamaš šu-kun-na² BIN 1 10:16 (NB lane), also YOS 3 101:12, 191:15 and 155:9 (all NB letters); u šarrumma tammar du-un-qa ša šārri ... udammiqakku and soon(?) you will see the favors that the king will bestow upon you MRS 9 35 RS 17. 132:17; kiina du-un-qi-ka bēlu ša tutelb-erib girmisūr according to your favor, my lord, which you constantly bestow upon all of them VAB 4 124 i 66 (Nbk.).

b) qualifying a noun: ēpiš uṣat du-un-qi who helps readily AnOr 12 303 i 10 (Šamaš-šum-ukin), cf. ēpiš uṣat dum-qi Schollmeyer No. 16 iii 10 (SB rel.).

3. well-being, prosperity, fortune, profit, fame — a) well-being, prosperity: ana dum-qi ša RN ... u ana dum-qi ša RN ... ušal-liššunu šitu I prayed to them (the stars) for the well-being of Nabonidus and for the well-being of Belshazzar YOS 1 39:6 and 7 and r. 13ff. (Nbn.); mātu ši isappāḫ šiša-ša izzibāti that country will be scattered, its prosperity will leave it CT 27 17:7 (SB Iżbu), and passim; ša dum-qi ana nišē iddinnu who gave pros-
perity to his people Herzfeld API 27:3 (Xerxes), cf. VAB 3 117 c 7, and passim in LB.

b) fortune, profit, fame: *ina šiliššu ebušra māda la ničul du-um-ka u nuḫša la ničur may we enjoy an abundant harvest under his protection, may we see fortune and plenty KBo 1 3 r. 40 (treaty); *saršiš ša šarī idabubu dum-qi-ššu people praise proudly the fortune of the rich ZA 43 70:281 (Theodicy); *ul aššu dum-qa ana ramnija ur.maḫ ša qaggari dum(var. du-un)-qa ṭepuš I have not made any profit for myself, (only) for the “ground-lion” (i.e., the serpent) have I done a favor Gilg. XI 2095; *ul šmuur siq₃, nimelša ul (var. ia) arši I have not experienced good fortune, I have had no profit KAR 25:16, var. from dupl. STT 55 r. 45; *dum-qi ina balatija ṭāmr u ina māšītiša ana artāma ṭutušu may I be prosperous while alive and become blessed (Old Pers. artāva) after death Herzfeld API 30:39 (Xerxes). cf. *dum-qi ina balā tuša immar u mūšu ana artāma išṭu ša aršu 45; ilakku ʿurū ṭum-qi la mušṭešu iššina] those who are not pious (lit. do not seek a god) are not on the way to prosperity ZA 43 52:70 (Theodicy); Babili ša taskura šum du[m-qi] as to Babylon, for which you have decreed high renown En. el. V 147; *du-um-qa mašăr u balatū līšṭatu ʾitīja may they (my offspring) enjoy (?) fortune, wealth and health with me RA 16 89 Delaporte 301:5 (MB seal), cf. *ša DN DN₃ u DN₄ u DN₅ ĝēpti du-m-un-qi u meṣē šē ʾrukušu upon whom Anu, Enil, Ea and Bēlet-ili have bestowed as a gift, funds which (will bring) fortune and wealth BE 17 24:7 (MB let.), also du-um-qa u mašăr liqša bēš RA 29 97 r. 13 (MB lit.); *ṭabi ʾeli ʾŠamaš irāšu dum-qi (his deed) will be pleasing to Šamaš, (who) will recompense him with good fortune PBS 1/2 116:56 (wisdom).

4. recommendation — a) with verbal dicendi: DN ... *qabt dum-qi-ia ina Ekur- rim DN. which a good word for me in En. el. VI 50, var. from STT 9, see gimil dumqi sub gimillu; mimma ... du-Ila ana šarrī bēlika teppuš dum-qi-šū lukallimuka for whatever work you are doing for the king, your lord, I shall demonstrate to you his gratitude CT 22 35:35 (NB let.), cf. mimma mala tēpušu dum-qi-šū ana bēlija lukallimu YOS 3 35:25 (NB let.).

5. gratitude: minū dum-mug qa-a(-a) ni (var. du-um-qa-ni) ina maḥrika how (may we show) our gratitude to you? En. el. VI 50, var. from STT 9, see gimil dumqi sub gimillu; mimma ... du-Ila ana šarrī bēlika teppuš dum-qi-šū lukallimuka for whatever work you are doing for the king, your lord, I shall demonstrate to you his gratitude CT 22 35:35 (NB let.), cf. mimma mala tēpušu dum-qi-šū ana bēlija lukallimu YOS 3 35:25 (NB let.).

6. beauty: ana du-un-qi (var. dum-qi) ša *Gīlgāmeš ina itaššu rubūtu ḫīṣtar the princess Iṣtar coveted the beauty of Gīlgāmeš Gilg. VI 6; ina mātes damiqa du-mu-uq-šu his beauty was the greatest in the land KUB 4 12:16 (Gilg.); maškar uṣuṭaštu du-muq šerēšu the skins had hidden the beauty of his body Gilg. XI 238.

7. choice, treasure, darling: du-un-qi u mimma ša ina bitiška išbaš[d]u ana šeriškaš man uššiš I would have dispatched to you the choicest things and everything that is available in your house ARM 2 117:12; du-mug namkurrišnuv ušši I carried away the choicest of their possessions AKA 41 i 32 (Tigl. 1); ina du-muq aban šedē [u] ḫurūši ḫusē [l]u abni I built it (the image) with the
choicest stone from the mountain and with scraps of gold ibid. 209:19 (Asm.); honey, ghee, milk du-mu-uq šāmmim choice oil VAB 4 90:20 (Nbk.); erinē ... ša du-mu-uq-šu-nu silica cedars whose choice quality is greatly appreciated VAB 4 174 ix 40 (Nbk.); [ ... ] du-muq-ši-na tatabbal you remove their (the herbs’) best parts AMT 2,1 r. 5; [šēlibu] u barbaru ša iššu ku du-muq šēri [fox] and wolf who bit into the choicest of meat CT 15 31:13 (fable), cf. damadu.

Punyu dah su-du-nu-ka a-më-lu they treat the lowly as badly as if they were thieves ZA 43 70:283 (Theodicy).

dunnānu s.; (mng. unkn.); NA.*

 phílum Mulki appā-ti ša du-na-na-te PN, the charioteer of d. (as witness) ADD 280 r. 10; ina ud.20.KAM pān dGaššu du-na-ni ki tābta ... ana kāraškânî when you sprinkle salt (on the meat) in front of the Lady of(?) the d. on the twentieth day KAR 215 r. ii 13, dupl. Ebeling Parfumrez. pl. 11 r. 22 (rit.).

dunnānu see dūnu-nu.

dunnāmā-amēlu s.; person of low status; SB*; cf. dunnāmu.

Sarrāqīšt umanmanu dūn(var. du-un)-na-ma a o-me-lu they treat the lowly as badly as if they were thieves ZA 43 70:283 (Theodicy).

dunnāmu s.; 1. person of low status, 2. fool; SB; cf. dunnāmā-amēlu.

dim.dim.ma = dūn-na-ma-u (in group with ulātu and ensū) Erimhu III 169; lū. [.x.(x)].x = dūn-na-ma-[u] (after muskēnu) CT 37 25 r. i 32 (Lu Excerpt).

[lat.].umuš.nu.[tuk] = [dun-na]-mu-ú = sa-[ak-lu] person who has no sense = d. = fool Hg. B VI 131.


1. person of low status — a) in lit.: [muš]-te-en-na-at enši u du-na-me-e ša ildikku akātum she who changes the status of the weak and the lowly who have become homeless OECT 6 pl. 13:11; tuššēšir du-[u]n-na-ma-a ta-dān ekāti you (Šamas) give justice to the person of low status, you decide the case in favor of the homeless girl LKA 49:15, cf. ana ḫurri pišu dinosauru mašušu-šu-išašika Schollmeyer No. 16 iii 20; [ana dūnu dun]-na-me-i riššu rēm[u] have mercy on the lowly BA 5 623 r. 4 (=PSBA 38 pl. 3); ṣaṭaṣṭašu dun(var. du-un)-na-ma-a ša la šēnu šābu[tu] they show contempt for the lowly who have never done anything wrong ZA 43 68:268 (Theodicy), cf. Erimhu III, etc., and syn. lists, in lex. section.
b) in hist.: PN Kaldaja etlum dun-na-mu-ú ša la išṣi birki Šūnzubu, the Chaldean, a man of low standing, and who is impotent to boot OIP 2 41 v 20 (Senn.).

2. fool: ul tammar kibsí kima du-n[a-me-e]atta you do not see the path, you are like a feeble-minded person CT 15 35:16 (fable), cf. Hg. B, in lex. section.


Possibly a magic formula.

dunnu A s.; 1. (physical) strength, power, 2. force, violence, 3. severity (of cold weather), 4. fort, fortified house and area, 5. foundation, depth, firm ground, bedrock, 6. lump; from OAkk. on; pl.

5. foundation, depth, firm ground, bedrock, weather), 4. fort, fortified house and area, 2. force, violence, 3. severity (of cold weather), 6. lump; from OAkk. on; pl.

b) said of gods: gurdam du-un-na-am ina nēmeqi usib la-ni-iš-ki(!) in wisdom, I added to your stature heroism (and) strength VAS 10 214 r. vi 31 (OB Aguṣaja), cf. ibid. iv 17, du-un-uš-ša ibid. viii 1; i-ši-ā-an-ši-im du-un-na-am he (Ea) endows her with strength VAS 10 214 r. vii 4 (OB Aguṣaja), and passim in this text; 6Ea ... i-da-at du-un-ni-ša kala nīši ušēmi Ea made the characteristics of her might known to all mankind RA 15 186 viii 18 (OB Aguṣaja), also i-da-at du-un-ni-ša ibid. 5 and vii 28; Šūpiš du-un-ni-ša to proclaim her might (she stood in her majesty) RA 15 176 vii 13 and 17 (OB Aguṣaja); ša ana dun-ni-ša ina ili šanū la masl[u] (Mummu) to whom no one among the gods is equal in power En. el. VII 88; du-un-na išrūkši 4Anum Anu gave her (Gula) strength K.3371:12 (unpub., joining K.232 in Craig ABRT 2 16 = JRAS 1929 14); bukur bin 4Anum luṣurum du-un-na-ka firstborn, son of Anu, let me sing of your strength KAR 158 i 20 (SB incipit of a song), cf. luṣurum 4Irra du-un-na-šu lulli ibid. i 21, and du-un-na-šu lulli VAS 10 214 r 4 (OB Aguṣaja); ana 4Nergal ... bēlum abāri u dun-ni to Nergal, lord of strength and might Streck Asb. 178:2, and passim in NA hist.; [ ... ] du-un-na-ša ša GUD.A[N.NA] Thompson Gilg. pl. 24 K.14945:7.

2. force, violence: ša ina du-un-nu agē eziddišu inšišu [mu]-[šu]-[šu] (Borsippa) whose site(?) has been weakened by the force of the fierce floods Borger Esarh. 32:18.

3. severity (of cold weather): epir šepēz šunu kima īmbari kabtī ša dun-ni eriğatī pān
dunnu A

šáme rapšúte katim the dust of their feet covers the broad sky like a heavy cloud in the coldest period of the winter OIP 2 44 v 59 (Senn.).

4. fort, fortified house, area — a) in OA: du-nu-ni ša PN PN₃ uûgi PN₃ took the fort of PN TCI 1 240:15 (OA let.).

b) in OB — 1′ referring to the emplacement of houses: 1 SAR E.D.U.A ša UBU (text e) du-un-nim ina GN a house of one sar in the fortified area in GN CT 8 15a:2, cf. 1 SAR E.D.U.A UBU du-un-nim ina GN CT 4 7b:1.

2′ referring to the emplacement of fields and gardens: a field SAG du-un-nu adjacent to the fortified area VAS 7 103:4, also du-un-nu UBU GN Rûfin 137 iii 2′; KÁ du-un-nim Waterman Bus. Doc. 7:2; SAO.BI 2 KÁM Kár mā ša(!) du-in-nim GAL CT 2 8:8; GÍŠ.SAR UBU du-un-nu ša UBU GN a garden in the fortified area of the town GN TCI 11 174:11.

c) in MB: naphar 43 B.LUGAL ša du-un-ni ša PN all together, 43 royal servants from PN's fort PBS 2/2 130:6.

d) in RS: qádu eglášušu qádu tu-un-ni-du (a house) together with its fields and its fort MRS 6 52 RS 15:6:15.

e) in MA: šuma maššu ina la eglášu bûra ibri du-un-na ēpu[§] ina bûrîšu du-un-ni-šu gásu elli if a man digs a well (and) builds a fort in a field not his own, he forfeits his claim to (both) well and fort KAV 2 iv 30f. (= Ass. Code B § 10), cf. ibid. 37, 41; eglu du-un-nu adru kîrû u bûru field, fort, threshing floor, garden and well KÁJ 162:17, cf. eglu du-un-nu u adru KÁJ 177:1, eglu ḫ du-un-ni adri kîrû u bûru KÁJ 160:2, also ḫ du-un-ni-du ḫ tarbaši (as pledge) KÁJ 20:8; ḫ šapart PN arassu ḫ ḫ du-un-nu qaggar ălišu ša PN₃ PN₃ isabbat ukāl PN₃ shall seize and hold as pledge PN, his (the debtor's) slave, and the fort (situated) within the territory of his city, belonging to PN KÁJ 53:15; LU.AR.GIS ša du-un-ni ša UBU šarrûte KÁJ 101:7, for (UBU) dunnu ša PN, see KÁJ 100:6, 91:10, 101:10; qaggaru šuatu ša libbi ša UBU du-un-ni KÁJ 175:9.

f) in NA: dârutšu[...]du-na-šumadgas-[lātušu] its (Assyria's) forts, its fortified houses, its watchtowers KAR 214 iii 12 (tâkulu-rit.).

g) in geographical names: for Dunnu, Dunnu-DN, Dunnu-péri, Dunnu-sā'idi, etc., see RLA 2 239ff.

5. foundation, depth, firm ground, bedrock — a) in gen.: du-nu-šin addima li-bitâšin ukišna I laid their (the palaces') foundations, I built their brickwork (upon inscribed tablets made of gold, etc.) Winckler Sar. pl. 36 No. 78:160, since dunnu is replaced by uḫšu in the same context (Winckler Sar. 1 90:70), emend possibly to uš(!)-šë(ši)-šën; itinma ina du-ni qaggari 5 siḵkâti he drove five pegs into the hard ground Anšt 6 156:132 (Poor Man of Nippur); eli du-un-ni qaggari kisir šadi ul šurûda ıštâšu its foundations had not been set on the firm ground provided by bedrock Winckler Sar. 1 170:14; adi qaggari du-un-ni-šu aḫšušu until I reached bedrock for it MDP 21 pl. 1:18 (Xerxes); ulu du-un-ni qis-ši-ši ušamma (the fire) came out from the depth of the forests (?) JRA 1927 537:18 (SB rel.).

b) referring to a feature of the lungs, in ext.: du-un-ni ḫašši... imittam liḵšir išṭeqqiq let the foundation of the lungs be compact and solid at the right side RA 38 85 AO 7031:11 (OB ext. prayer), cf. šuma maššu ina du-un-ni ḫašši tu ubān ḫašši qalāši šītu nadi if there is an abrasion on the foundation of the lungs or on the middle “finger” of the lungs KAR 151 r. 17 and 18 (SB), also KAR 428 r. 37, cf. (wr. Kl.KAL) KAR 151 r. 12f.; šuma aḫ maḥashi ša šumēšu ina du-ni-šu KLTA KAR if the embankment of the “river” of the left lung is removed as far down as its base KAR 428 r. 43 (SB); šuma Kl.KAL maḥashi imitti ana elēnu ka-zis KAR 151:45, also (always wr. Kl.KAL, and possibly to be read dannatu) KAR 148:18, 422 r. 23f., Boissier DA 229 r. 4, TCI 6 6 iv 7, and passim.


Ad mng. 4: Koschaker NRUA 45 n. 1, 63 n. 2; Ebeling, MAOG 7/1–2 55 and 71 note d. Ad mng. 5: Baumgartner, ZA 36 243 n. 3.

dunnu B s.; (a type of bed); SB*; wr. with det. giš; cf. dinñu, madnanu.
dunnuna


išaddad ina mitrāṭi zārā elippa ina giši giš du-un-ni ramā bukurūs the father bows the boat in the canals (while) his first-born lies in bed ZA 43 64:246 (Theodicy).

dunnuna adv.; by force; Bogh.*; cf. danā- nu.

anumma šābē Ḥatti ana ḫabāti ellakume lu-ū du-un-nu-na il-me u ʾsišū māmītī ῥētiq then the Hittite troops shall (be authorized) to enter (his territory) to plunder or to ··· by force(?) and he will have forfeited the treaty KBo 1 4 ii 32, see Weidner, BoSt p. 62.

dunnuniš adv.; solidly; SB*; cf. danānu.

šaplānu gān elāniš ʾittī ʾitā NA, pīlī rabūṭe du-nu-niš aksi at the bottom I laid reeds, above that, big blocks of limestone, (set) solidly in bitumen OIP 2 118:16 (Senn.).

dunnunu adj.; 1. strong, 2. serious, important; from OB on; cf. dunānu.


1. strong — a) said of persons: kīma kīšī šā ʾAnīm du-nu-na emūgāšu his strength is as great as (that of) the "knot of Anu" Gilg. I iii 4, cf. ibid. iii 31, vi 3 and 23.

b) said of walls, fortresses, etc.: all is well with the city and the district ḫalūša du-un-nu-nu-ḫu-ʾu-li u maṣṣaṣāša du-un-nu-nu(!)-na-a my reinforced fortifications and my garrisons are strong YOS 2 90:7 (OB let.);

dārānīšunu du-un-nu-nu-iš ḫasṭātiš u dadaqqiqma I crushed their strong walls like earthenware TCL 3 165 (Sar.), cf. ibid. 240 and Lie Sar. 8:63; dārānīšunu du-un-nu-na šaššūnu tarik their (inner) walls were strong, their outer walls uninterrupted (or: connected) TCL 3 190, cf. ibid. 299; 7 alāni ... ša ʾāḥhēšu zēr šarrūṭışu ina liḇiššunu šaššūna du-un-nu-na maṣṣaru seven cities, where his brothers, (members of) his royal family, have their residence, and whose guard was very strong TCL 3 278 (Sar.);

igār šiḥriti ša Ḥaṣṭilu ... inīšu igārūša riżzštāšu la du-un-nu-niš sippūnu la ku-un-nu- um (as to) the enclosure wall of Ḥaṣṭilu, its walls had become weak, the bonding was no longer strong, its thresholds were not solid VAB 4 216 ii 15 (Ner.).

c) said of parts of the body and of the extra: maš tallu du-un-nu-na maširēk if the diaphragm is thick and dark YOS 10 42 iii 16 (OB ext.), cf. ibid. iii 5 and 8; šumma ina liḇiššu bāš ekallī zīḫhū nadima du-un-nu if there is a zīḫhū-(mark) in the "gate of the palace" and it is very thick Boissier DA 217:4, cf. TCL 6 2 r. 11, and dupl. CT 28 44 r. 6; šumma immerum nimšāšu ša imittim du-un-nu-nu ša šumēlim šaknu if the flanks(?) of the sheep are very thick at the right (and) normal at the left YOS 10 47:35 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb).

d) other occs.: ḫasṭātiša du-un-nu-na my police forces are strong ARM 3 12:7, cf. ibid. 17:21; sēkēptīša mār bul-bul ṭallū gū-gū gū, NA ʾiṣṣī gitmāššu ša du-unnu-nu ša-su-un I had so and so many oakwood(?) poles made, of equal length, the strength of which was exceedingly great JAOS 38 168:20 (Asb.), see Bauer Aab. 2 42 n. 5.

2. serious, important: avātum ina pān ekallīm mādīš du-un-nu-na šullīmīm the matters concerning the palace are serious, arrange them for me OECT 3 33 r. 30 (OB let.); avātum ʾitī bēlija du-un-nu-na the matters are important to my lord AJSL 32 278 No. 3:11 (OB let.); ṭuppi šāpir ukū, uš.μeš ša ʾilīkam mādīš du-un-nu-un the letter which came from the supervisor of the rēdā-officers is very important BIN 7 50:19 (OB let.).

dunqiš see *dumqiš.

dunqu see dumqu.

dunu v. (?) (mng. unkn.); syn. list.*

[x]-ḫu-tū = du-nu-u (between barū = dagālu and naḵu = aššu) Malku VIII 133.

duppuru (dubburu) v.; 1. to go away, to absent oneself, 2. to expel (a person), to remove (an object), 3. II/2 to be removed; from OA, OB on; II and II/2; wr. ʾu-ada-ba-ra YOS 9 60:25 (NB).

duppuru
sil, lá sil, lá bad du bad du gaba zu tu. lu ub : put ur dup-pir isi régi iratka né go away, go away, go far, go far away, turn away KAR 31 r. 3f. (inc.), cf. nig. hu [gidi] sil, lá : mim [ma lemnj na dup-pir CT 16 37:49f. (inc.), also sil, igi mu ta é ta ba ra é : dup-pir ina panija i du bii ti é fle, leave the house before I come CT 16 4:157f.; udug ab si il. lá : [še]-e du ud-da-pa-ru (the god by whose awe-inspiring voice) the šedu-demon is chased away CT 17 5:35f.; še bi da sil, lá e dé i bi tüm a na ti : hišiti dup-pí ri ubbi panija remove (fem.) my sin, pardon me! ASKT p. 117 r. 7f.

uk-kiš (var. -kuš) - dup-pir go away! Malku II 280; tu-då-bâr 5R 45 K.253 iv 50 (gramm.).

1. to go away, to absent oneself — a) in OA, OB leg. (only CH, Larsa and Mari): šumma a šéša a û-da-bi-ir if he goes somewhere else (he has to hire people in his stead) OIP 27 50:3’ (OA), also TCL 21 246A 7 (= 246 B 8); kíma šimdat PATE SI du-up-pi-[w] ri-im ba-a-ha-la-at u lâ tidé do you not know that the law concerning absentee field holders (lit. field holders’ absencing themselves) is (still) valid? VAS 16 75:6 (OB let.); innabbit û-da-ap-pa-ar ipparaḫkûma X KU.BABBAR i lá. é. ene if he (the man for whom they guarantee) flees, goes away, or ceases work, they will pay x silver YOS 8 13:9, also ibid. 22:8, 26:8, 39:10 and 41:9; VAS 13 73:11; PN ka-pa-ra-šú û-da-pa-ar-ma ana hiši 5 šé.gur PN2 i.â.gé if PN, his shepherd-boy, leaves, PN, will pay as a fine five gur of barley YOS 12 7:19; if somebody neglects his ilku-service û-da-ap-pi-ir šámûm warkišu ... iškuš ittalak (and) goes away and somebody else takes over and performs the ilku-service CH § 30:56, cf. ibid. § 31:7; inanna du-up-pi-ir now be off! (i.e., do not ask for more barley) ARM 1 73:24.

b) in lit.: atta u nakirka aḫu ina panı aḫim û-da-pa-ar you and your enemy will withdraw from each other YOS 10 47:81 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb); išû ina zumur mâtîm û-da-pa-ru-û the gods will withdraw from the country YOS 10 13:10 (OB ext.); dup-pi-ri atlaka isû u réqa go away (you sorceessesses), go, go far, go far away Maqu V 168, cf. KAR 31, etc., in lex. section; 14 šam mi annuši idënini taşap KÜ. GUR (= qatu rû ša (ŠUGIDIM) ūn dup-pir lemnj uššu ta mannu you bray these 14 herbs together, (they are) for the fumigation against the “hand of a ghost,” you recite over him the incantation “Go away, evil!” KAR 202 r. iii 5, restored after AMT 99,3 r. 7; dup-pir lemnj aššu wu-tak-kiš ina [...] AFO 14 144:58 (bü mésiri), cf. CT 16 17 r. 2; šunu li-dap-pi-ru-ma anâku lišir may they (the sorcerers) go away so that I may go along my way LKA 154 r. 10 (inc.); mâu diš-šu liptašša (var. li-di-kiša) GIG.MESŠ-SU littakiša (var. li-dap-pi-ru) ... lissi littakiša li-dap-pi-ir (var. li-dap-pi-ri) annu mânit let the curses that weigh on him be removed, his pains be driven away, may the sin and curse recede, be removed (and) go away Šurpu IV 83 and 87; dup-pir GIL-gâmêš begone, Gilgâmêš! (in broken context) Gilg. X iv 2.

2. to expel (a person), to remove (an object) — a) to expel (a person) — 1’ in OB and Mari: ud-da-pé-pi-ir (text -is) babbariubbukásttad he drove away the wolves, chased away the lions Gilg. P. iii 31, see Ebeling, AFO 8 228; ana PN akšum maššari ša ina māḫi eššim ša PN, iškunu du-up-pu-ri-im u ana eššim šu’ati la tehém udanninamma aštprashšum u attunu maššari ... du-[up-pi-rå] [u eššam] šu’ati [ana PN] [k]inna I wrote to PN in severe terms about removing the guards whom he set over the field of PN, and not to touch the field, and now you (pl.), remove the guards and return the field properly to PN! TCL 7 36:15 and 23 (let.); mimma alpû u immerittum ina lûbiu mûtim u išbasšû ina qasšûma du-up-pu-ru-û there are no cattle or sheep in the country, they have been removed to the desert (i.e., winter pasture) ARM 5 37:9; ulu neddâšu šu šúma ina kusšišu nu-du-ap-pa-ar-šu we shall either kill him (Zimrilim) or remove him from his throne ARM 2 53:25; išû avûlûm ša išiššam pi álûm kalûšu eliša ušbalkit u šo du-up-pu-ri-ia-ma ina ha-caš-an-um kaluma idabbû (since this man arrived here, he has turned the opinion of the whole city against me, and everybody speaks of removing me from the office of mayor ARM 2 137:34; akšum du-pu-ur PN u PN, ina mazzazušu uzužim to remove PN and to appoint PN, in his stead ARM 1 129:6, cf. ibid. 19; avûlâm ša kina inka la mahrât du-uw-
duprānu

<śi]-na ina šumē[i izazu] (the third standard) stands second to them(?) (i.e., to the first two šubtu-standards) to the left (parallel: gā ba r.i.b.še : ana miširēšu) ibid. 172f.) AFO 14 148:176f. (bit mēšīri).

Ad mng. 2, cf. (4Enlil) an.ki a.s.ni dingir.ra.am dub.ū.s.a.ni za.e.me.en Enlil alone is god on heaven, you (Enki) are second in rank to him CT 36 31:15, see Falkenstein, ZA 49 114.

Jensen, ZK 1 319; Ungnad, ZA 38 19 8; Koschaker, ZA 41 64 n. 2.

duprānu (daprānu, daparānu) s.; a tree-like variety of juniper (Juniperus drupacea); from OB on; daparānu in Mari; wr. with det. 4iš, ū or šim.

4iš šim.dur-ra.an = dup-ra-an-ni (vars. dup-ra-na-nu, dup-ra-a-nu) (preceded by a section on burāši) Hh. III 102; 4iš.me.lu.ū.bümur. ra.na, 4iš.me.dur-ra.an = dup-ra-nu Hh. III 208f.

a) as a tree: kīrum šā ša dingir 4iš da-ap-ra-nam-ma [um-]a-al-la ... zēr 4iš da-[p-r]-ni[m] [aša] kīrum ša DN [ša-ta-li-im] liddinunum this park belonging to the god will be filled with juniper trees, let them give me juniper seeds to plant Adad’s park (in Arrapha) ARM 1136:8 and 13; 4iš dup-ra-nu šūbašūšu his hips are junipers LKA 72 r. 11 (description of a non-pictorial symbolic representation of a deity); īṣṣē šērēnu šā atammar[a] ... 4iš šim asu 4iš dap-ra-na-nu 4iš llammu the seeds of any trees I saw (wherever I went), myrtle, juniper, nut, etc. (I planted in Asyria) Iraq 14 41:42 (Asn.).

b) as timber: mala muddāti šāši 2 4iš da-ap-ra-ni šābila according to these measurements, send two juniper trees MRS 9 194 RS 17.385:10 (let. of the king of Carchemish to the king of Ugarit); gušûrē šērēnu šūrmiṇi 4iš dap-ra-ni burāšī lu akkkis (in the Amusan) I fell logs of cedar, juniper, cypress, juniper and burāši-juniper AKA 373 iii 89 (Asn.), cf. (referring to the Lebanon) ibid. 170 r. 4; dalātē šērēnu šūrmiṇi 4iš dap-ra(var. adds -a)-ni musukkanni ina bābīša urrete I set doors made of cedar, cypress, juniper and teakwood in its doorways AKA 187 r. 23 (Asm.), cf. ibid. 221:21; ekal 4iš dap-ra-ni ša Kalḥa ša Asāšur-nārī-apli rubā alik panīja ina panā ēpušu the Juniper hall in Calah, which my royal predecessor RN had built previously Winckler Sar. pl. 48:13; timmē uš šūrmiṇi erīni 4iš dap-ra-ni burāšī u 4iš sindaja pillars of ebony, cypress, cedar, juniper. burāšu-juniper and wood from India OIP 2 110 vii 36 (Senn.); ekal erīni ekal šūrmiṇi ekal 4iš dap-ra-ni ekal taskarinni ekal musukkanni ekal buṭni u larpṭī’iša ūn ṣubal ṣarrūtiya ... addī I founded (in Calah) a palace with halls of cedars, cypress, juniper, boxwood, teakwood, pista-chio wood and terebinth as my royal residence AKA 220:18 (Asm.), cf. ibid. 186 r. 18, cf. also ekallāte šērēnu šērēnu ušišši taskarinni musukkanni erīni šūrmiṇi 4iš dap-ra(var. adds -a)-ni burāši buṭni ... ēpušu Lyon Sar. 25:24, and passim in Sar., cf. also OIP 2 100:56 (Senn.), and (wr. 4iš dup(var. dap)-ra-ni) Lyon Sar. 23:21; 2 galmē 4iš dup-ra-nim two figurines made of juniper wood (among figurines made of various kinds of wood) OECD 6 pl. 26 K. 3233 r. 19 (rel.).

c) as an aromatic oil — ‘1’ in econ. and letters: I BĂN šim dup-ra-[num] (among other aromatics) TCU 10 71 i 19 (OB); x i.4iš da-pa-ra-nim ... ana piššaš šarrī x juniper oil for the anointing of the king (among other oils) ARM 7 25:4, cf. da-pa-ra-na-num (in broken context) ibid. 261 r. 3'; 3 šīla 4iš da-pa-ra-nim u šimīššalim ana 10 avūlī three silas (each) of reeds, juniper (oil) and šīmīšš šālā-perfume for ten men ARM 1 17:18; ten talents and ten minas of copper ana šim u-ri-nu ... u ta-ap-ra-nu u lu-ū šūrmiṇu PN tamkaru iqli PN, the merchant, has received as the purchase price (to buy) urinu (and other aromatics) or juniper or cypress (oil) HSS 13 484:6 (Nuzi), cf. ana 4iš.kīrîn.na.mēš ana 4iš šūrmiṇi ana 4iš ta-ap-ra-ni ana 4iš ast AASOR 16 77:9, also 4iš tab-ra-ni (in broken context, among various types of oil) HSS 14 247:57; one-half mina 4iš dap-ra-na-nu (together with šīnu, šūrmiṇu, and other aromatics) Iraq 13 pl. 17 ND 428:3 (NA).

2’ in med.: [ū] 4iš dap-ra-na-nu : A.DAR juniper : (drug against) “red water” [KAR 203 r. i-i 7 (SB pharm.) ; ū NUNUN azalēl : ū ūI HUL-te ana NA NU TE : ī.4iš dap-ra-ni
dupšikku

℞ seed of the *azalli*-plant : (drug) that the evil eye may not reach a man : to rub on (in) juniper oil KAR 203 i-iii 60f.; *šarruma teppus* i.GIŠ dúp-ra-ni *tassallā* na *šuburrišu* GÃR.GAR [...] you make a suppository, sprinkle it with juniper oil and place it in his rectum ibid. r. iv-ви 10, cf. i.GIŠ *dúp-ra-na* (among other medicaments) AMT 34,1:16, i.GIŠ GIŠ *dúp-ra-n[a]-nu* ... naphar 20 *šumma x x x* cedar, cypress, juniper (oil), all together twenty (herbs for the disease): [if [a man suffers from ...] ADD 1042:8, cf. ¼ GIN erinu 1 GÍN *šummu* 2 TAB+TAB.MEŠ dúp-ra-n u 1 GÍN asu 1 GÍN *šimmeššadu*, etc. ADD 1074:3, cf. 1 GÍN GIŠ dúp-ra-nu (among other aromatics) AMT 41,1:12, also AMT 53,4:16+63,6-9, RA 14 87 i 5, KAR 209:5 and 9, and passim in AMT, also (wr. GIŠ dúp-ra-nu) CT 23 45:7, (wr. GIŠ dúp-ra-n[a]) LKU 59:4, (wr. U dúp-ra-nu) KAR 207 r. 10.

d) other parts used in med.: *numun* Ú *dúp-ra-na-nu* NUMUN GIŠ.MA.NU juniper seed, dogwood(?) seed (for medication) AMT 33,1:28, cf. AFO 17 48: 37 (Bogh.); KU.KU GIŠ.KU KU.KU GIŠ dúp-ra-na-NU Ú.SIKU tassak ina i.GIŠ [*tuballal tapuškasstu*] you bray and mix in oil powder of boxwood, powder of juniper and ... plant and rub him with it KAR 90 r. 19.

Of the two kinds of juniper, Juniperus drupaeas and Juniperus oxycedrus, the first, growing in Syria, yields coveted timber and *drupacea* and *Juniperus oxycedrus*, the second, common in the mountains near Iraq as a tree or shrub, furnishes the cheapest and most frequently mentioned aromatic resin. The former was called *duvrannu* (*daivrannu*) (cf. the Arabic and Aram. correspondences), the latter *burāšu*, q.v.

Thompson DAB 279.

dupšikku (a basket) see *tupšikku*.

duqâgu s.; very small; OB; pl. *duqâgû*; cf. *daqâgu*.

du-qâ-ku - da-qâ-ku CT 18 7 i 6; du-qâ-ku-ul - se-eh-be-ra-tu CT 18 15 r. ii 22.

*Du-qâ-qu* (personal name) YOS 8 74:20, and passim in OB.

duqâduqu see *daqâduqu*.

duqâatu s.; powder (as a form of medication); SB*; cf. *daqâtu*.

šumma *šarruma šarruma šarruma šarruma* [...] I *šila* šim.[*šila* ...] *du-qâ-âr-su-nu* lata-n[a- ...] if a man has diarrhea and ... , [you crush(?)] one *šilla* of aromatics and ([mix?] read perhaps *tattanabbal*) the powder made of them PBS 1/2 111:2 (med.).

duqququ adj.; very small; SB; cf. *daqququ*.


*šumma* ina *šibān* ḥašši gabišti ḥiḫu *du-qâ-qu-um* ma ṣeḫu mešru bānu *šeri* ṭemem if the blister on the middle “finger” of the lung is very small but its fluid is very soft and it is buried in the flesh KAR 153 r.(!) 11 (SB ext.).

duqququ v.; to crush; SB, NA; II; cf. *daqququ*.

a) in hist.: GN *ana* sihištišu *kīma* ḫašbatī *ud-daqa-qa-um* I smashed GN in its entirety, as if it were a pot Layard 17:8 (Tigl. III), cf. [daqququ] Proto-Diri 71a-b, cf. [tu-ur-tu-ur] TUR.TUR - *šabérum*, *daqâququ*, *duq-qu-qa-um* TUR.TUR TUR.SA.TUR.SA Diri I 258ff.; za-az-nâ TUR.TA.TUR.SA; *šabérum*; *daqâququ*; *duq-qu-qa-um* Diri I 304ff.

*šumma* ina *šibān* ḥašši gabišti ḥiḫu *du-qâ-qu-um* ma ṣeḫu mešru bānu *šeri* ṭemem if the blister on the middle “finger” of the lung is very small but its fluid is very soft and it is buried in the flesh KAR 153 r.(!) 11 (SB ext.).

b) in med.: *ana* *buλuššišu* ḫu ḫašaṇa *šim* GAN.GAM ina *abattu* *ud-daqa-qaq* to cure him you crush ḫašinu-plant and chicory with a stone pestle AMT 41,1:36 (NA), cf. ina *uṣrā* *tu-qa-qa-[qaq] AMT 24,3:14, cf. also AMT 2,1:19, 36,1:7, 85,3:8, KAR 192 i 35, KAR 204:22.

dūraš adv.; over the wall; SB*; cf. *dūru A*.

*apâniš ʾiḫtānallu* *du-ra-niš ʾuš-ta-na-ʿar* she (Lamaštu) always slips in through the window, bends over the wall LKU 32:14, cf. the parallel *apâniš īruša širāniš ṣhalluš* RA 18 163 r. 17.

durāru see andurāru.

duraʿu s.; arm, foreleg; NA*; WSem. lw.

I ḤAR *du-raʾi* KU.ΓI one golden bracelet (beside ḤAR riše ḫurāši) ADD 931:3, also ibid.
durda
6, 11, edge 1, r. 4 and 9; UZU du-ra-‘a šibattu-šu[ni] they cut off the forelegs (of the he-goat) KAR 32:25, cf. ibid. r. 2 (lit.); ina muḫḫi paššaru uzu du-ra-‘a ina ūbbi aššuškaku Listikuḫ uššiškali he places the foreleg on the bread on the table and feeds the Listikuḫ deities KAR 146 r.(1) ii 21.

The Aram. d’raš and Heb. z’rōs offer a meaning which fits the references so well that one has to assume a borrowing.

durdū s.; goddess; list of gods.*

du-ur-du-u = il-tum CT 25 18 r. ii 15 (list of gods).

Possibly Sum. lw.

durduuru adj.; (describing a human quality); OB lex.*

lú.gār.sa.sa = du-[ú][r]-d[u]-ru-šum (between lú.al.bulūg.gā = kabrum, šaḫmu, and lú.al.mud = ša ḫaṣṣim) OB Lu B ii 44 and part 13:3.

durgallu s.; (a strong rope made of reeds); lex.*; Sum. lw.; cf. šuru.

gi.dur.gal = gir-ri-gu-u, šu-lum Hh. VIII 188.f.

durgarû s.; (an ornate chair); syn. list*; Sum. lw.


From Sum. dúr.gar.ra, “chair that has been set up.”

durgu (duruugu, duruku) s.; remote (mountain) region; NA royal; stat. constr. duرغu, pl. durūg, du-ruku Scheil Tn. II r. 39; cf. daragu.

a) in gen.: ėṭattiq šadé donnūle ātammur du-rug šapsaqi ša kalīšina kibrātī I have passed through many dangerous mountains, I have seen many remote and inaccessible regions throughout all the quarters of the world AKA 106 iii 17 (Asn.), cf. ōmiru du-ur-qi u šapsaqi he who has seen the remote and inaccessible regions 3R 7 i 7 (Shalm. III); mountains through which no king had ever passed u rubū ālik paniḫa la āmiru du-rug-šu-un and whose innermost region no princely predecessor of mine had ever seen TLC 3 328 (Sar.); ḫuršāni ... upattīma ōmiru du-rug-šu-un I opened up the mountain region and saw its remotest sections Winckler Sar. pl. 30 No. 64:3, cf. ḫuršāni ... īptāma āmiru du-rug-šu-un Lyon Sar. p. 2:10, Iraq 19 199:8; and passim in Sar.; eḫe namrāti du-rug-šapsaqi ... attallak I marched through diuficult terrain, remote (and) inaccessible regions Scheil Tn. II r. 39; muşettī du-rug-šadāni who opens up remote mountain regions AKA 46 ii 86 (Tigl. 1); arḫi edliši du-ur-gi la petāte ušṭīq GN I advanced through GN over blocked roads (and through) untouched remote regions AKA 64 iv 58 (Tigl. 1). Note: ša šadī manašu du-[u]-r-gī-šu la āmir(?) nobody has ever [seen] the inner part of the mountain Gilg. IX iii 9.

b) transferred mng.: Bēl-bānī šar māt Aššur kisšittu šati ša du-rug-šu BAL.TIL.k1 RN, king of Assyria, the primal ancestor whose place of ultimate origin is the city of Assur Borger Esarh. 81:49, cf. Bēl-bānī mār Adasī ša du-rug-šu BAL.TIL.k1 Thompson Esarh. pl. 17 v 41 (Asb.).

Bauer Asb. 2 33 n. 3; Lewy, HUCA 19 467 n. 301.f.

durhū see duluhāšu.

durinnu (or turinnu) s.; (part of a house); OA*; only pl. attested; foreign word.

ēkalām u du-ri-ni ikkusukkikunu kunkum seal the main building and the d.-s with your seals CCT 3 14:10; kunukki ša ēkallām u du-ri-ni luṣṣāṣiru they should keep the seals on the main house and the d.-s well watched ibid. 27.

durmāḫu s.; (a strong rope made of reeds); SB*; Sum. lw.; cf. šuru.

gi.dur.māḫ = šu-ḫu, gir-ri-gu-u Hh. VIII 186f.

du.r-māḫ = du-r-ma-šu STC 2 pl. 54 K.4406:12, comm. to En. el. VII 95.

Du.GAR.DUR.MA ḫarr markaš iš bēl du-rma-ḫu DN, king, the bond of the gods, the lord of the d.-rope En. el. VII 95, for comm., see above, cf. Du.GAR.DUR.MA ḫarr markaš iš bēl du-rma-ḫu ibid. 80 (both names of Marduk); ēḫi zabbāsa du-rma-ḫi urakkīmna he (Marduk) twisted her (Tiamat's) tail, tied it with strong ropes
durru

En. el. V 59, also cited in the comm. STC 2 pl. 62 Rm. 396:4; in personal names: [m]dur[ur].

Mah. Dingir. Me JT VI 29 85:19, Wt. mBAad.

Mah. Dingir. Me ibid. 82:9 (Kedorlaomer texts).

durru (rope, band) see ūru.

durru v.; (mng. unkn.); Mari*; II (only static attested).

mahār bēlīja ina karšī du-ur-ra-a-ku let me be ... from calumny in the presence of my lord RA 42 67:4 (let.).

durū A s. masc.; 1. city wall, fortification wall, 2. inner city wall, 3. fortress, 4. enclosure of a house, 5. in names of parts of the human and animal body; from Ōakk. on; pl. durānī; Wt. syll. and BAd (BAD.K1 in OA and Mari, also KAH 2 100:6, and passim in NA royal), pl. BAd.BAd (Ōakk., see MAd 3 108) and BAd.Mēš, note Giš.BAd YOS 7:8:21 and VAS 3 160:2 (both NB); cf. durānīš, durū A in bit dāri, durū A in rab dāri.


kur.kur.ra Bād.gal.bi me.en = za-e.giš.si.mar.bi me.en = ša šaši du-û-šu-û nu šašu anâku šigarrunu (var. adda šašu) anâku I (Ištar) am the great wall of the mountains, I am their lock SBH p. 99:54ff., var. from dupl. Delitzsch A 136 r. 7ff.; for other bil. refs. with Bād, cf. mnga. la, e, f and ša.

1. city wall, fortification wall — a) in gen.:

Idadu ... Bād URU.AN.NA MU.NAD.DU Idadu built the wall of the acropolis (at Susa) MDP 10 pl. 6 No. 2:7 (Ōakk.); amur du-ur-šu (var. [bādi-su]) ša kišma qe ñi-ip-[ši]-[su] look at its (Uruk's) wall, which is made(?) as if of bronze Gilg. I i 11, cf. elēma ana muḫḫī bād ša Uruk ibid. 16, also ibid. XI 303, cf. ibid. VI 157; šilli bād lu manzaḫka asкуppatu lu mašabāka the shade of the city wall shall be your resting place, the thresholds your sitting place CT 15 47 r. 26 (Descent of Ištar), and dupl. KAR 1 r. 22; kišma maqti bād šessu ana kutallūšu aj iddi let (the child) not have a twisted neck (lit. turn its face backwards) like one who has fallen from a wall! KAR 196 r. i 45 (inc.), cf. ibid. r. i 1 and ii 58; ki.síkil Ama.na. ám.tag.ga bād.ūr.ta bā.šub : ardatum šu-ma ina lēt du-ri ittandi the woman, Ama-namtagga, has been abandoned at the "cheek" of the city wall ASKT p. 120 r. 13f.; dNinurta bād kí.bal.a.gul.gul a.má. uru, bá.ur.ta : dMIN maubáti du-ri mā "nukurte abûḫänî isša" DN, who destroys the city walls of the enemy country, swept over (them) like the deluge Angim II 14; ša aššīḫ gīgunštā ša Bād kiššū šešut I shall destroy the gīgunštā of the sanctuary and the battlements of the city wall Gössmann Era IV 117, cf. ša Sipparr ... bād-šu tātabat tattādi šamēsu ibid. 51, cf. also dAdad Bād.Mēš GUL CT 19 18:74 (SB Ahu); ša šātū anā la šašātā u bād-šu la raṣāpī ina muḫḫī atšur on it (the bronze lightning fork set up at the site of the destroyed city) I wrote (a warning) against resettling that city or rebuilding its wall AKA 80 vi 18 (Tigl. I); they impaled the enemy, stripped off their skin wāllilipu Bād URU and covered the wall of the city (with it) Streck Asb. 14 ii 4, cf. AKA 277 i 68 (Asn.); nārā atšur ina bād-šu aššum I inscribed a stela and set it in the wall (of Tušḫa) AKA 297 ii 7 (Asn.), cf. ibid. 188 r. 27 (Asn.); ša Bād āl ībī šē (brick) from the wall of the Inner City (of Assur) KAH 3 96:4 (brick of Shalm. III from the wall of Assur), and OIP 2 154 No. 18:15 (Senn.); kišma šurāni te-hi bād-šu šešatma eruba an[a][š][š]uššu he (Merodach-Baladan) like a cat took to the cover of his (own) city wall and entered his fortress Winckler Sar. pl. 34:132, cf. the parallel kišma šikkeḫ šallātāniš ŏbū ḏūlish erub Lie Sar. 412; w'-u-ru-tā lībī Bād is there any crack(?) in
the city wall (as a result of the earthquake)?

ABL 191:15 (NA), cf. the answer: šulmu ana ešratu ana sigqarrūtē ana ekkallu ana BĀD ana bittē tu aši gabbī ibid. r. 4; ašu dan danniš 4 BĀD.MEŠ labi the city was very strong, surrounded by four walls AKA 230:15 (Asn.), cf. ibid. 332 ii 98, cf. 2 BĀD.MEŠ labi ibid. 233 r. 23, also GN ša 2 BĀD.MEŠ-ni lamā TCL 3 270 (Sar.); 3 BĀD.MEŠ-šu-nu rabūtē tu ina agrwri ruṣpu ... appušu I demolished their three great walls, which were built of baked bricks AKA 79 vi 11 (Tigl. I).

b) construction — 1′ in gen.: ERI.M.UN.IL ša qāt PN ana BĀD ša Sippar-Annašu kūšniś rim ana Sippur itlakunim the porters under the command of PN will come to Sippar in order to repair the wall of GN LIH 104:6 (let. of Samsuiluna); ābi BĀD īširma ana mala ša abijama BĀD elīš usšimma my father constructed a wall, and I made the wall higher than my father (had built it) AOB 1 p. 14:40ff. (Irīšum); 10 MA.NA kāšpam garmram ša BĀD.KI Ālim ēmuškunumma the City (Assur) has imposed upon you ten minas of silver for expenses towards the (building of the) city wall TCL 4 1:5 (OA); stinnam ... ša BĀD. ki-ri kilalli u ekallu kilalli usallamu lišrudunim let them send me an architect who is able to restore both walls and both palaces ARM 2 101:29; KIN BĀD UGU KUN.ZI KA ṢD I-si-in31 the work on the wall above the weir at the mouth of the canal of Isin BIN 7 154:7 (OB), cf. ibid. 156:12, also bricks BĀD UGU KUN.ZI.DA KA ṢD I-si-in31 ibid. 153:9; BĀD ša GN u ša GN2 la e-pe-še not to (be compelled to) build the walls of GN and GN2 BBSt. No. 6 ii 1 (Nbk. I); I cleared away its ruins BĀD šatu udišu ana adšisu utter and again restored that wall to its place KAH 1 18:5 (Tu.); BĀD maqqa ilašu usšišu ada gabadibbešu ēpūšu I rebuilt the fallen wall from its foundation up to its parapet AOB 1 86 r. 1 (Asn. I); BĀD.MEŠ mātiya anšate akšer I repaired the walls throughout my country, which were in bad condition AKA 88 vi 100 (Tigl. I); BĀD ana eššite arsišu I constructed the wall anew AKA 245 v 10 (Asn.), and passim in NA hist.; BĀD anniu ana libbi abulli utallu this wall has been raised as far as the gate ABL 486 r. 7 (NA);
mūṣī - one who makes the rounds upon the wall - night watchman Malku VIII 31; BĀD-šu  u šubassu assuṣma girib tāmtim addīmā I tore down its (Sidon's) walls and its (entire) emplacement and cast (them) into the sea Borger Esarh. 48 ii 69; ēli BĀD URU.MEŠ šātunu mundaḫšēsu uṣēlima itiṭiya ūtēnippušu tāḫasu (Šaṃsa-šum-ukīn) had his fighters mount the walls of these cities, and everywhere they fought me Streck Asb. 30 ii 109; ṣa-pi-ta ū ana BĀD uqṭarrīb he brought the siege-tower close to the wall Wiseman Chron. 58:36; BĀD. MEŠ-ka takṣil ḫirātika mē mulū strength you your walls, fill your moats with water! AnSt 5 106:158 (SB Cuthean Legend).

3' in omen texts: ana māt nakrika tuṣē-rimma du-ra-am teppuš you will penetrate into the enemy of the city and will collapse RA 27 142:25 (OB ext.), cf. nakru ina aṭ ṭiṭija BĀD ippuš TCL 6 3:29 (SB ext.); BĀD-ka nakru ina simmillī iṣabbat the enemy will take your wall by means of ladders KAR 446 r. 6 (SB ext.), cf. BĀD nakri ina simmillī iṣabbat ibid. 7; ālam ša anā laqwīšu tāḥaṣu du-ur-šu inaqqut the wall of the city which you are about to besiege will collapse RA 27 142:8 (OB ext.), cf. BĀD GAL inaqqut KAR 153 r.(!) 3, maqūṭ BĀD Boissier DA 226:22, also ḫaruĝ BĀD BRM 4 12:59 (all SB ext.); a-al du-ri-im ḫarīt um [i]l[l]ak a fortified city will be laid waste YOS 10 44:6 (OB ext.), cf. URU. BĀD nakri iṣabbat CT 20 50:8, also URU.BĀD. MU nakru iṣabbat ibid. 9 (SB ext.), also URU H[AD]-ta nakru inaqqur KAR 428 r. 16; Kūr ša maṣṣarituṭiṭa uṭlu BĀD Šubi-[a] (obscure) Boissier DA 226:19 (SB ext.); ala teppuṣma BĀD-šu tuṣalālāl Dū.MEŠ-ši uradūnimmā nā girūšu B3(DU,DU) u you will build a city (and) finish its wall, but when those who built it descend from it, those who are to tear it down will mount it BRM 4 12:39 (SB ext.).

d) other oecs.: dBēlet BĀD u samēlē the Lady of wall and crenels Šurpu III 81; DīNūrsu ša BĀD OIP 2 142 r. 11 (Senn.), and KAV 42 iii 14 (list of gods); ālam amurma 3 GAR mēlē BĀD find out (about) the city, the height of the wall is three GAR (i.e., 36 cubits) TMB 47 No. 92:1, and passim. cf. BĀD 60 ṣiddum 30 muḫḫu 1 šassum 6 mēlām ibid. 25 No. 49:1, and passim in math., also 106 BĀD (beside measurements of towers, terraces, etc.) ADD 1119 i 7, cf. ibid. 915 i 11 and ii 8, 10; Ē.Ď.U.A ... SAG.BI BĀD improved property, its upper side is bordered by the wall VAS 7 5:13 (OB), cf. VAS 13 20:2 (OB); a groove ina šuṣul BĀD-ri east of the city wall AASOR 15 58:9 (Nuzi), cf. ina šūtānu BĀD HSS 9 21:20; a field DA ša BĀD ša Bit-Dakurū UCP 9 69 No. 55:7, cf. TCL 12 73:6 (both NB); ulu muḫḫi GIS.BĀD adi muḫḫi ḫarīṣi from the wall to the moat VAS 3 160:2 (NB), also ibid. 165:5; and ḫū ḫarīṣi DA BĀD kutal 4 divine property, its upper side is next to the road along the wall VAS 5 6:6 (NB), cf. an orchard DA BĀD labūrī ibid. 106:9, and passim, see Ungnad NRV Glossar p. 53; 5 īṣiq ḫaspù ... ša Sargūšu ša anā BĀD ša Barsipḫ1 five shekels of silver, (the price of) the bricks for the wall of Borsippa TCL 12 71:2 (NB).

e) in transferred meaning and in similes: BĀD.māḫ.gin[3]([0]IM) kalam.mā(!) igi.ba bi.in.taɓ: kīma du-ur rabi pān māt šidîl he locked the approach to the country (with the mountain) as with a great wall Lugale VIII 22, cf. GN ... ša kīma BĀD GAL-e pān Elamti parku Streck Asb. 42 iv 125, also ša kīma BĀD duantu pānā mātīm idīlu anāku VAB 4 214 i 14 (Ner.), and cf. SBH, in lex. section; ṣarrānī aṣībuṭa tāmtim ša BĀD.MEŠ-ši-nu tām-timma edū sallūdūn the kings residing (on islands) in the sea, whose inner walls are the sea itself and whose outer walls are the waters of the tide Borger Esarh. 57 iv 82; atā Šamēšu ša iltāqi ina muḫḫiša u du-u-ri šiparri ša ỉq[i]ṣuša anā šāṣu you are the sun which rises over me and a wall of bronze which is erected for me (text him) EA 147:53, for the idiom, see Alt, ZDMG 86 39 f.; BĀD mākē šarrū the king is the (protecting) wall of the weak ABL 1260 r. 15 (NA), cf. the personal names BĀD-ma-ki-i-Ištār ADD 1132:10, and passim in NA, BĀD-ma-ki-i-Adad ADD App. 1 xi 11, also Du-ri-Eulmaš RA 16 92 No. 54:1 (MB), also BĀD-Ul-maš PBS 2/2 80:7 (MB), BĀD-ma-Bāṣṣur KAH 2 84:39 (Adn. II), and Nābādūrī[3] BĀD ADD App. 1 ii 55, and other names composed with Nābadūrī[3] ibid. 36ff., also
**dūru A**

*Ištar-bād-gajjali* ADD 318:6, for other refs., see Stamm Namengebung 50 and 240.

f) names of walls: **bād** *Mi-gir-ônîn*[.][N. Sîl.[A]]* RLA 2 148 (year b of Bûr-Sûn of ûa[în]; *dûru* *Sin lugal Urimkî .m.a.kê bād* Mar.[.tu] *Mu-ri-îq-Ti-îd-im mu.dû* (year 4 of ūa[în]; *bād* širām in eperi ra.bûtim ... *lu e пуş* bād šu′ât[i] bād-ôn.muballîkît ... *ana šumim lu abî* I built a huge wall of massive earth, and called it Wall-of-Sin-muballîkît LIH 95:48ff. (Hammurabi); *ša bād-šu ra.bû šâd.Nî.gal.bl.u.kû.rah.[Šû].šû* du-û-rû *ša nammi-rûš[a]Šu nakirî sału[pu] (I laid the foundations of its (Nineveh’s) great wall, (called) Wall-Whose- Splendor-Overwhelms-the-Enemy OIP 2 111 vii 66f. (Senn.); *bād* ul.dû.sa 4 *a šâd Zimûr[î] ka lu.łu.kû.rah[śâ] šuḇ.Šu bî.in.sig.gâ bî.dîr.[gâ] : *bād, ū.łu.dû.sa 4* du-û-rû Borsippa ša ina eššûtî nakirî iniuŠ iniq.gûlu Wall-Named-from-of-Old, the wall of Borsippa, which had been weakened and had caved in because of disturbances caused by the enemy 5R No. 2:53f. (Šamsi-šum-ukîn); *Tâbī-šurrûš[a] šâd Bârssippa ešš[bis] epuš* I rebuilt the wall of Borsippa, (called) Sweet-is-its-Enclosure VAB 4 74 ii 22 (Nbk.), and passim in Nbk.; for more names of walls, see mng. 2.

g) parts of walls: for refs. from vocabularies, see lex. section, see also *aššîtu (îtištu), bînu, bî′u, gabaddîbû, kîlîtu, lêtu, màbakkattû, nappâš[a], sassu, samîtu, šîtu, šaddû, šaptu, tubqu."

2. inner city wall (as opposed to šalhû outer city wall): *du-û-rû um šumîm lâwî the inner city wall is surrounded with an outer wall ARM 6 29:16; *šum bâd gal-ê ša melammâš[a] maṭa katmu šum šalhûšu manîrîši kibrâte* the name of the great wall (of Assyûr) is Whose-Splendor-Covers-the-Land, the name of its outer wall is The-Terrifier-of-the-Four-Corners-of-the-World KAH 1 30 iii 10 (Shalm. 11); *Imgur-Enlûl šâd-šû Nîmit-Enlûl šalhûšu ... ešš[bis] usêpuš* I rebuilt Imgur-Enlûl, its (Babylon’s) inner wall, and Nimitti-Enlûl, its outer wall Borger Esarh. 88 r. 9; *aššûm gan tâhâzi ana Imgur-Enlûl šâd-šû Bâbîlî la ta.bê ... itât Nimitti-Enlûl šâlhe Bâbîlî ana kidînûm 2 kârê dannašû ina kuppî u aguriirî šâtê šagânišî* in order that (in a war) arrows should not reach Imgur-Enlûl, the inner wall of Babylon, I built (490 cubits away from it), along Nimitti-Enlûl, the outer wall of Babylon, on the outside, two mighty piers of asphalt and baked bricks, I surrounded (the palace built upon the terrace formed by filling up the space between the two piers) with a strong fortification wall made of asphalt and baked bricks, as (high as) a mountain, (and) alongside that brick wall I constructed a big wall of hard stone VAB 4 138 viii 44 and ix 19ff. (Nbk., – Koldewey Das Wiedererstandene Babylon p. 176), for a description of these walls see Koldewey, WVDOG 55 ff. and 30 ff.; *Aššûru-musalîbir-galâŠarri-ëpîš[a]Šu-nâšîr-umânâšû* šâd-šû *d[Nînurta-mûkîn-temen-ališu-ana-labâr-âmûrîši] šalhûšu Assur-Makes-Long-the-Reign-of-the-King-who-Built-it-and-Protects-his-Army (is the name) of its (Dûr-Šarrû-kên’s) inner wall, Nimurta-Keeps-Stable-The-Foundation-of-his-City-Forever (is the name of) its outer wall Lyon Sar. 18:91, cf. *bād-šû udanninuma uzâqquširu šalhûšu Streck Asb. 42 iv 129.

3. fortress — a) in hist., etc.: *bād gal. gal.bi Sumu-la-il ... [m]i.ni.in.dû.a nam.sun.ba ni.te.a.n.e.n.e a i.sub.šub. bu.uš.a.m* gal.bi im.mi.dû : *bād gal.[ga][l] [var. [ra-bî]-îl-tim] šušû* Ša RN ... *epušu in labirûšîšu in ramanišûnu upassûsu ... ra.bû epuš* I magnificently rebuilt these six great fortresses (previously enumerated) which RN had built and which had crumbled by themselves due to their great age LIH 98:61 (Sum.), and ibid. 97:57, dupl. VAS 1 33 iii 6 (Akk., Samsulûna); PN išbas sunûtîna ina bâd iplasušûnî PN arrested them and confined them in the fortress PBS 7 22:18 (OB let.); *ina mûšišm u muŝûšûm maṣṣartu ina du-ri-im la urradam* the guard should not descend from the fortress either
during the night or the noon (day rest period) (unpub., early OB let. from Telši Asmar), cf. ana du-ri-im erēbam mammuq iqqaddā...BED. MEŠ šarrī. I protect the fortresses of the king with chariots and soldiers EA 243:17; adu du-ū-ru ša GN muššur mammu ina lībbī jānu allā 200 šābē now the fortress of GN is abandoned, nobody is there except 200 soldiers ABL 774:5 (NB), cf. jānu du-ū-ru ana šarrī attadīnma ibid. r. 9; GN BĀD KUR GN the city GN, the fortress of GN AOB 1 52:13 (Arik-dēn-ilii); for dūr in geographical names, cf. the type Dūr-RN, as, e.g., BĀD-A-GU-UM kł PBS 2/2 16:5 (OB), BĀD.KI-Jaḥādīlm ARM 2 101:25, BĀD-Am-mi-di-ina-na kl RLA 2 189 (year 35 of Ammiditana), etc., also the type Dūr-DN, as, e.g., BĀD-Ăşšūr ADD 1096 r. 3f., BĀD-A-nnūnūtī ABL 455 r. 7, etc.; BĀD. dMAR.TU LEBR kł, K.I.MIN (= BĀD.dMAR.TU) GIRIL kł BE 15 102:13f., etc. See RLA 2 241ff. for geographical names beginning with Dūr-

b) in omen texts: ummān du-ri-kā ana ḫanīnak lākīša itābāk the troops of your fortress will throw away their weapons in the face of the troops of your enemy YOS 10 50:7 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb); du-ur nakrika tanqgarr you will destroy the fortress of your enemy YOS 10 36 iv 22 (OB ext.), cf. āl du-ri-ia nakrum inaqgar ibid. 24; du-ri ummānīja nakri idāk my enemy will defeat the fortresses of my troops CT 5 4:26 (OB oil omen); šarrum šarram ina kakki idākma alānišu wānūšu du-ra-ni-su erekṣu u ḫēḫšu ʾĪṣā ṣkuṣāštī one king will defeat the other by arms and will conquer his cities, districts, fortresses, territory and borderlands YOS 10 56 38 (OB Izu), cf. nakrum] du-ra-ni-ka [ub]-ba-[at] ibid. 42 ii 20; ša du-ri uṣ-ṣi-ma (var. ša du-ri-im u-ṣi-am-ma) ā-na ša ur-pa-tim išṭām ināñdī one of the (defenders of the) fortress will go (var. come) out and throw fire on the one (who mans) the siege engine (?) YOS 10 48:9, var. from dupl. ibid. 47:71.

4. enclosure of a house, temple, camp, etc. — a) of a house: if a dog ina BĀD bit amēli ū.TU whelps in the enclosure of a man’s house (between askuppatu threshold, uršu bedroom and uššu foundations) CT 28 5 K.7200+:15 (SB Izu).

b) of buildings in the temple complex or palace, etc.: mu ša BĀD gaqūm RN ḫuṣušu year in which Immeru built the enclosure of the gaqū RL 2 193 No. 15 (OB); 16 inā 1 ammati tarpaša urabbi 10 ḫināti BĀD-ša bētānā 5 ḫināti BĀD-šu kidāna ukebbīr I enlarged the square(?) (of the bit ḫiburnī) by sixteen cubits, I thickened by ten courses of bricks its inner enclosure and by five courses of bricks its outer enclosure AOB 1 136 r. 6 (Shalm. I); ḫib ša du-ri ša bit ḫīṣur...iksīr he plastered the water outlets of the fortification wall of the temple of Āššūr AOB 1 104 No. 23:2 (Adn. I); MU.ŠAR ša aṣsukkātī ša du-ru Ezida (this is the) inscription on the storehouses along the fortification wall of Ezida JRA 1892 357 ii 31 (NB hist.); enīma BĀD ša tamēl rābē...ṣa ṣītu ṣānū šarrūni mahrūte... ḫuṣušu ēnāhma when the enclosure wall of the great terrace which previous kings had built long ago fell in ruins Sebeil Tn. II r. 54; BĀD ša ekallī ša imqtani nuptassīq ina muḫḫī ʾūṣṣō ḥarrāṣī niqṭirīb we removed the palace’s fortification wall, which had collapsed, (and) we reached the bottom of the moat ABL 329:3 (NA); BĀD ša muṣṭalim ēnāhma uddīš I restored the enclosure of the muṣṭalū-structure when it had fallen into disrepair AOB 1 32:7 (Puzur-Ĥṣṣûr IV); muṣsurā labīri ša Enanedu...ša...ša...ša...ša...uS~S...ul du-ri-im erēbam...ummaššu...šarrum šarram ina kakki idākma alānišu wānūšu du-ra-ni-su erekṣu u ḫēḫšu ʾĪṣā ṣkuṣāštī one king will defeat the other by arms and will conquer his cities, districts, fortresses, territory and borderlands YOS 10 56 38 (OB Izu), cf. nakrum] du-ra-ni-ka [ub]-ba-[at] ibid. 42 ii 20; ša du-ri uṣ-ṣi-ma (var. ša du-ri-im u-ṣi-am-ma) ā-na ša ur-pa-tim išṭām ināñdī one of the (defenders of the) fortress will go (var. come) out and throw fire on the one (who mans) the siege engine (?) YOS 10 48:9, var. from dupl. ibid. 47:71.

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**duru A**

(OB let.); for Bād karāšu and Bād ušmannu see karāšu and ušmannu.

5. in names of parts of the human and animal body — a) in dur liššu, diaphragm(?) 
[SUMMA ...] BĀD liššu ana haššu isinīq imât if [...] and his diaphragm(?) comes close to his lung, he will die. Labat TDF 126:40; SUMMA du-ur liššu [la] ibašši if there is no diaphragm (in the sequence liššu, šaman liššu, dūr liššu, rēš liššu) YOS 10 42 ii 12 (OB ext.), cf. ibid. 14, 16, 19, 21 and 23 (all fragm.).

b) in dūr naglabi, pelvis bone(?) SUMMA du-ur nag[la]bim pališ if the pelvis bone(?) is perforated (in the sequence ziddatum tail, qinnatum anus, qaran naglabim, dūr naglabim and kisāllum) YOS 10 47 r. 61 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb), cf. (with kapmiš, ḫa ibašši) ibid. 62ff.

c) in dūr āppi, side of the nose: [bād].

kiri₄, mu = du-ur a(var. ap)-pi-ia PBS 5 138:10, dupl. ibid. 139 (list of parts of the body); ēli BĀD āppija īlaka dimāja my tears ran down the sides of my nose Gilg. XI 137, cf. ibid. 201, also STT 28 iv 52; ĕti imtagūt ēli du-ur āppija fresh air touched the side of my nose Gilg. XI 135.


e) in dūr šinni, gums: BĀD šinnika martam salīq your gums drip gall KAR 43 r. 9 (rel.).

6. in names of castles and strongholds — a) in dur libbû, fortress; NA, SB*; pl. bit dârāni; wt. ē.BĀD; cf. dârū A.

ē.BĀD šA NA₃.MES.MES₄ (var. NA₄.MES₃) (Laribda) a fortress (made) of stone blocks Streck Asb. 72 viii 101; GN GN₂ ē.BĀD.MEŠ₄ ūdu-nu diš-nu GN and GN₃, strong fortresses TCL 3 189 (Sar.), cf. ibid. 89, 305, and passim in Sar., also 75 alānīšu dannūti ē.BĀD.MEŠ₄ šA Kaldi OIP 2 25 i 36, and passim in Senn.; ē.BĀD.MEŠ₄ ina bat-ta-ta-a šabbīta seize (pl.) the fortresses in the environs! ABL 223 r. 8; nišš ... ina š.BĀD-a-ni [ušer]rabšunu I shall bring the people into the fortresses ABL 443:7, cf. nišš gabbu ina š.BĀD.MEŠ₄ šunu ABL 506:17, also ibid. 21; ina š du-ri li-rub [TA] š du-ri lēša he may enter into a fortress, he may leave a fortress CT 4 6b r. 4f. (SB hemer.).

**dūrū A in rab dūrī s.;** official of the wall of a city or fortress; NB*; wt. LŪ.GAL.BĀD; cf. dūrū A.

PN U LŪ.GAL.BĀD ūmuṣsu kullu-našu PN and the official of the city wall detain us daily TCL 9 103:19 (let.); PN DUMU LŪ šiššu LŪ taššušu MEŠ₄-ka ītika šaru LŪ.GAL. BĀD šA īliku ina kuttališa PN U DUMU.MEŠ₄ šiššu gabbû uktiš umna attāša š-SŠ-NA ... pirki ana LŪ.GAL.BĀD īlī šābaša la idabbab (you are telling lies if you say in Babylon) "PN, the horsemen and your third-on-the-chariot are on your (list)" — later on the official of the fortress came and held back PN and all the horsemen, saying, "They belong to me" — let him not calumniate me and my soldiers before the official of the fortress CT 22 74:7 and 21 (let.).

Eilers, ZDMG 90 191 and ZA 51 227 n. 2.

**dūrū B**

s.; 1. continuity, 2. permanent status or property; from OA, OB on; cf. dār.

1. continuity — a) in gen.: šA iš-du-ri-im šarru māmmara la ušēpišu BĀD.KI īpuš I built (in Assur) what no king had ever built (there) — a wall JCS 8 32 iii 5 (OA, Puzur-Sin); TA du-ri (in obscure context) ABL 437 r. 11 (NA), see von Soden, Christian Festschrift 103.

b) in (ana) dūr ūmī (from MB on): sattuk-kaša ukin du-ru u₄-mu (var. dū u₄-mu) I appointed her (Istar’s) regular offerings for all future time CT 36 7:10 (Kurigalzu), var. from dupl. BIN 2 33:11; gir-[ra]-mu šA du-ur u₄-me ina kur Na’iri uškāni I caused wailing in Na’iri for all future time TCL 3 414 (Sar.); šubši uṣaṭa gimil du-ur u₄-mu (var. du-[x u₄]-mi) providing help makes good feeling
duru B

(last) forever PSBA 38 p. 133:16 (SB wisdom);
ša ... ana du-ur us₃-me igd₃ epēš šarrūtišu (the
king) whose reign (they, the gods) decreed (to
last) for all time Streek Aeb. 288:18, cf. ibi šumši
ana du-ur ūmi VAB 4 258 ii 23 (Nbn.); šalam šarrūtišu ... ukin ana du-ur ūmi I erected a
statue representing me as king, (to stand)
forever VAB 4 232 ii 1 (Nbn.), cf. šišir šumši
ša Hammurabi ... inšiš šumija askumna
ukin ana du-ur ūmi
permanent property, when could it be ex-
propriated? TCL 7 18:13 (let.), cf. eglam ana
du-ri-őšu idna give the field as permanent
property of the family TCL 7 40:35 (let.).

Ad mmg. 2: Landsberger, ZDMG 69 501;
Thureau-Dangin, RA 21 15 n. 3; von Soden, ZA
49 173.

durugu see durugu.
duru see duruku.
durumnu (durumnu) s.; (a bird); lex.*

[... ] = du-ru-um-mu (preceded by summatu)
2 N'I-Sá 479 ii 15; [d]ēr.zi mušen = du-ru-
um-mu, šur-ru-Šu Urt X. 133 r. ii 8f. (both unpub.
fragm. of Hh. XVIII); [d]ēr.iugal mušen [tar-
l]u-gal (pronunciation) = tar-lu-gal, tu-ru-
um-mu KBo 1 47 i 8, and dupl. KUB 4 99:11;
B IV 283a.

durunnu see durumnu.
duruššu s.; basis, base, foundation, habi-
tation; OB, MB, SB.*

ki.ūr = du-ru-[uš-šu] (followed by ki.ūr. ra =
ni-ri-bi ki-tim entrance to the nether world) Antagal
t 21.

šar.ru.an gi-na ki.ūr.zu.šē gin.na : ura
kēnām ana du-ru-uš ki-ka alik go (addressing Samu)
the right path to your resting place Abel-Wincel
r 59:2 f, cf. ūtu dlku₃ ana du-ru-Šu-[i-] [...] (in
broken context) KAR 227 ii 4, see TuL p. 127; urt
ki.ūr.bi.ta ba.da.an.nā : ura ina du-ru-uš-
i-kē-šū ul-te-ni-il he prostrated the city upon its
foundation SBH p. 73:9f.

[... ] = du-ru-uššu RA 17 183 D. T. 103 +
K.2044 (ibid. p. 124) r(!) 5'; du-ru-[var. addr]-
šu = a-hum Malku I 198; du-ru-uššu = ši-du An
IX 46.

bišum annām lu du-ru-uššu-ša emi 
this house shall be the habitation of my father-
in-law UET 5 251:31 (OB); šarru ... ša ina
rēši u arkāti du-ru-uššu knunu the king
whose reign (lit. foundation) is firmly estab-
lished from the beginning and forever (ex-
plaining the name of Marduk dLUGAL.AB
(var. dLU-gAL.dAB) (var. āB.dubUR[Hḫu]) ibid. 91 En. el. VII 92,
cf. šur-šu-da du-ru-Šu-[i-] [...] (in broken
context) KAR 33 8 Fraggm. 9; [š]ēg-il
du-ru-uššu šamē Esagila, the base of heaven
BMS 33:7; temennu dārā du-ru-uš šāti
(Nineveh) permanent foundation, a base (to
last) forever OIP 2 94:64 (Senn.), and passim in
Senn., cf. ip-Pa-am-ba-li parāk šar Kāššī ašar

duruššu

permanent status or property (OB)
2. permanent status or property (OB)

a) said of persons: PN ša du-ur-šu nuhatimmum
... inanna PN ša ina nuhatimmuma illak
this PN's permanent status is that of a
cook, now this PN shall have his assignment
for all future time (lit. for con-

b) said of property: PN Aša bit abiña
ikimmāmim ... eqhum du-ru-um malima
innekkim PN took away from me the field
which is my patrimony — this field is a
dussuḫu

sāti du-ru-uš takunnati in Babylon, the seat of the Kassite king, the eternal place, the everlasting foundation RA 29 96:4 (MB lit.).

The word is purely literary and has the semantic range of IŞDU with regard to cities and sacred buildings and the reign of a king. It acquired cosmological connotations (see Antagal G 21, in lex. section) probably in connection with the name of Ninil's temple e. ki. ur.

Baumgartner, ZA 36 250 n. 1; Falkenstein, ZA 44 23.

dussuḫu see duḫḫusu.

dususu see dususu.

dususu (or dususu) s.; (a berry bush); plant list.

ouditu, dudmi.

dušmuḫ (duššumū, fem. dušmitesū) s.; slave born in the house; MB, NB, SB; fem. in syn. list only; cf. dušmiteū.


ana PN beliija šamēija umma PN, aradka du-su-umu-ka to PN, my lord, my son, thus (speaks) PNZ, your servant, the slave born in your house Wiseman Alalakh 113:4 (MB let.), cf. Du-uš-mi-DINGIR (personal name) ibid. 128:21; PN ... šakin ūmni Barsippa du-uš-mu-umu palīḫ ilâtišu rabiti PN, the commander of Borsippa, the slave, who worships his (Nabū's) great godhead JRAS 1892 358 i B 10 (NB); du-uš-me-tum LU.SAG (in broken context) BBSt. No. 35 edge 3 (NB); šumma amēli ana du-uš-mi-ša te if a man approaches his slave sexually CT 39 45:34 (SB Atu).

In BBSt. No. 9 top 3, read ṣarmušī, q.v.

dušmiteū s.; status of a slave born in the house; SB*; cf. dušmiteū, dušmuḫ.

duššū

[...]-ša du-uš-mu-us-su (in broken context) CT 15 36 K.8198:7 (beast fable).


ē.bi ... ūr. dūnan mu.un.si.eš.am = ina biti ... ša Lāhra ḠAman du-uš-su-u in the temple where sheep and grain are in abundance CT 16 14 iv 30f. For bil. refs. with Sum. lu.lu and šār.šār, cf. usages a and b-2'.

a) said of domestic animals: gu lulu.a ba(var. adds .didli) na.an.mi.tu.tu.dē : [an]a alpi du-uš-ša-tē [var. du-uš-su-ti] aḫennā la terrūb do not go in to the numerous oxen (to lead them out) one after the other after the other ZA 31 114:12 and 14, cf. e.zē lu.lu.a ba na.an.mi.tu.tu.dē : ana šēni [d[u-uš-ša]-ti] aḫennā la terrūb ibid. 14, cf. (for Sum.) VAS 2 79:12; e.tūr.amaš.gin.ādil lu.lu.a ma : šēni ša kīma tarbasu u supāru du-uš-ū temple, as teeming as fold and pen SBH p. 60:7r., cf. e.zē.gin.x amaš.gin.x lu.lu.a ma : kīma šēni ina supāru du-uš-ū ibid. 9f.; [ud]lu šār.šār : UDU.NITA.MES du-uš-ū LKA 22:12f.; alpi marāti immeri du-uš-šī-nīqē ebbēti (for ebbēti) fattened bulls, plentiful sheep, pure sacrifices OIP 2 82:33 (Sumn.).

b) said of water: me du-[uš-šu]-ti ana rušumā ušī I turned the abundant water supply into a swamp TCI 3 KAH 2 141:221 (Sar.), see Ea I 12, in lex. section.

c) said of stores, gifts, offerings, etc.: nig.kū šār.šār ra.bi ša bīl sal.ē.de : ina mākalē du-uš-šī-tē ina lībūšu šūtārī terrān therein, in the temple) with abundant repasts PBS 126:6f.; Ḫiṣibē šunu du-uš-ša-a their (the mountains' and seas') abundant produce RAcc. 46:32; satu-tukkīšu du-uš-šu-u-tim nīdābūšu elliūtim abundant regular sacrifices, pure offerings for him (Marduk) VAB 4 90 i 13 (Nbk.); niknāk burāši ellu du-uš-ū a censer with a rich load of pure juniper ZA 32 172:31 (SB rel.).

d) other occs.: Ḫiṣibē šunu du-uš-ša-a their (the mountains' and seas') abundant produce RAcc. 46:32; satu-tukkīšu du-uš-šu-u-tim nīdābūšu elliūtim abundant regular sacrifices, pure offerings for him (Marduk) VAB 4 90 i 13 (Nbk.); niknāk burāši ellu du-uš-ū a censer with a rich load of pure juniper ZA 32 172:31 (SB rel.).
duššubu

lated-Foundation (name of the outer wall of Dur-šarrukin) Lyon Sar. 10:71; [...] naš-mũlĩ ša iššu kutumru du-šu-šu-ú the tiered [treasuries] that were replete with heaped-up precious goods TCL 3 351 (Sar.).

duššubu see duššupu.

duššumu adj.; (describing a characteristic bodily trait, occ. only as a personal name); OAkk., OB.

Du-šu-mu-um CT 32 34 i 12, and passim in OAkk., see Gelb, MAD 3 115; Du-šu-mu-um BIN 9 492:5, 508:4, UET 5 169:5 and seal.

von Soden, ZA 41 166 n. 1; Gelb, MAD 3 115.

duššumû see duššum.

duššupu (duššubu, fem. duššuptu) adj.; sweet; from OB on; duššupu KAR 10 r. 20, Ass. daššupu KAR 11 r. 8, daššuptu KAR 158 r. ii 18; cf. daššu.

ku-uk-ku ku₃₂ₓ₁, = du-šu-šu-pu-um (after matum, daššu-pu, tābun, etc.) Proto-Dirí 43.

a) sweet tasting (said of beer and wine): aqqika du-šu-šu-pu(var. -pa(!)) šikar ašnan I libated sweet barley beer for you BMS 2 29; at-ta-naq(var. -na)-qi kuruanna du-šu-šu-ba (var. da-dš-šu-pu) karitna ellu I libated constantly (only) sweet, strong beer (and) pure wine KAR 10 r.(!) 20, var. from KAR 11 r. 8; [GEŠTIN] du-šu-šu-pa sweet wine Craig ABRT 7:15 (SB rel.); GEŠTIN.MES KU du-šu-šu-pa ša šadē sweet, pure mountain (grown) wine KAH 2 84:75 (Adn. II), see Seidmann, MAOG 9/3 26; karitnu du-šu-šu-pu surrasin amkīr I drenched them with sweet wine OIP 2 116 viii 76 (Sem.).

b) transferred mng.: [š]apšin du-šu-šu-pa-at balatušum ňāša she is sweet as to (her) lips, her mouth is (full of) health RA 22 170:9 (OB rel.); [n]annabu mašarû du-šu-pu kuzuš (she is blooming with) charm, pride (and) sweet attractiveness VAS 10 215:6 (OB lit.); zimruša du-šu-šu-pu her songs are sweetAUT 1 26 r. iii 36 and 38 (SB rel.); Nippuritu lahanatu da-šu-up-tu my girl from Nippur, the sweet lass (incept of a song) KAR 158 r. ii 18; eli šalmat qaqqadi du-šu-šu-pa-tu reššu whose shepherds is pleasing to the black-headed people Streek Ašb. 244:20.

c) in personal names: Du-šu-up-tum (witness) YOS 8 149:25 (OB).

duššu A s.; 1. (a precious stone of characteristic color), 2. leather dyed and tanned the color of d.-stone, 3. (inflated) goat (or sheep) skin, 4. (a color); from OAkk. on; wr. syll. (often dušši-e/jia, also duššu-ú) and DUŠŠ.A; cf. šurip duššu, tuššiwe.

na₃₃ duššuši.a = du-šu-ú, na₃₃ duššuši.a Mar. haši = min Pa-ra-ši-[e] Hh. XVI 26r.; na₃₃ kišib duššuši.a, na₃₃ lagab duššuši.a, na₃₃ bir. duššuši.a ibid. 28ff.; for a list of objects and jewels of d., see ibid. 31-51; kuš duššuši.a = du-šu-ú Hh. XI 107.

na₃₃ duššuši.a na₃₃ šuša suqul.ág anta sauru. raš duššuši.a = du-šu-ú aban nisiqti elmešu antasurra šãkulu — d.-stone, precious stone, elmešu-stone, perfect antasurra-stone 4R 18* No. 3 r. iv 6 and 9; for other refs. to bil. texts, see mng. Ig.

ul-pa-nu = min (-nah̄aptu) duššuš-e Malku VI 128; u kāimu gur-gur-ri, u kāimu ašgar = u ša iqi duššuš-e [Urannah II 363f].

1. (a precious stone of characteristic color) — a) in Ur III: 1 na₃₃ duššuši.a KU.GI. gar ra one d.-stone mounted in gold RA 17 212:6, and passim, see Legrain, UET 3 index p. 187.

b) in OB: AŠ.ME didliche.a na₃₃ duššuši.a ke₂₂ (KID): šamšûlit ša NA₃₃.DUŠŠ.A SUN.RA 2 191 (year a of Samsu-ditana), see Poebel, BE 6/2 p. 106; 1 GUR NA₃₃.DUŠŠ.A TUL 10 71:39.

c) in Mari: 1 GIŠ.DUB NA₃₃.DUŠŠ.A one plaque (?) of d.-stone ARM 7 4:8.

d) in Qatna — 1' objects made of d.-stone: 1 gišṭuppu DU₃₃.DUŠŠ.A one plaque of d. RA 43 146:90; 1 KIŠIB DU₃₃.DUŠŠ.A one cylinder seal of d. ibid. 144:73; 1 GIŠ bi-nu DU₃₃.DUŠŠ.A one tamarisk (leaf) of d.-stone ibid. 160:219, etc., cf. 1 zi-nu DU₃₃.DUŠŠ.A one palm (leaf) of d. ibid. 150:119; 4 hi-du NU₃₃.NU₃₃ DU₃₃.DUŠŠ.A four egg-shaped beads of d.-stone ibid. 156:187, and passim in ref. to ḫaṣu; 1 AššME DU₃₃.DUŠŠ.A one sun-disk of d.-stone ibid. 152:155; 1 GUR URMAH DU₃₃.DUŠŠ.A one lion's head of d.-stone ibid. 152:148; 1 GAGUD (VAR. AMAR) DU₃₃.DUŠŠ.A ibid. 162:247.

2' as an inlay combined with lapis lazuli: 1 AŠ.ME KU.GI tam-lũ ZA.GIN DU₃₃.DUŠŠ.A one gold sun disk with an inlay of lapis lazuli
dušu A

(and) d.-stone RA 43 162:254, etc.; ša napištī šurâši ... tam-li ZA.GI N DUS₂,ŠILA a pendant for the throat, of gold, with lapis lazuli (and) d.-stone inlay ibid. 138:12, etc.; see šaštinunu, šilu, šubṭalu, sunku, zizzatu.

3' other obs.: 3 KIŠI.N ZA.GI N KUBŠŠANU DUS₂,ŠILA three cylinder seals of lapis lazuli (with) their caps d.-stone RA 43 138:13; gullatu šurâši ... ša 2 bu-ku-šu-du DUS₂,ŠILA ibid. 4, see gullatu B.

e) in EA: [...]ša-lum NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA ih-zu KU.GI ... of d.-stone (with) a mounting of gold (after same of lapis lazuli) EA 13 r. 28 (gifts from Babylon); ša ūšu SAG.DU ša NA₄ tu-še-e one head(rest) of d.-stone EA 14 iii 69 (gifts from Egypt), cf. [...] ša NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA [...] KU.BB.BAR.GAR.[BA] EA 25 r. iv 1 (list of gifts of Tušrattra).

f) in NA: 1 NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA (among precious stones and gold objects) ADD 993:3, cf. ADD 758:5.

g) in lit.: [ša] NA₄.KIŠI.B NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA GAB who wears a cylinder seal made of d.-stone (between seals of lapis lazuli and kudâl ini) KAR 185 r. 12 (SB); ku.GI ku.BB.BAR an.ta.sur.ra «ta» NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA na₄.nír. muš.gir na₄.gug PBS 12 6:8, cf. the sequence šarîni dû-šɑ-a mušgarlu kudâl sama tu kudâl CT 17 39:50, NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA sama tu kudâl hulatu, etc. (as beads for rit. purposes) CT 34 23:29, sama tu kudâl NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA hulatu (same) KAR 202 ii 20, also kaspu šurâšu parzillum sama NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA hulatu ini AMT 90:1:5, cf. also KAR 186:32, BBR No. 31:37 i 4; NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA ina šepēka d.-stone for your (Gūlgâmeš') feet KUB 4 12 r.(!)? 9 (Gūlg.); KUB [Zan]-dus₄-a ... KUR NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA GN, the homeland of d. JNES 15 132:25, cf. ibid. 146, Hh. XXII 24'.

h) in technical texts: šušlamma NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA šIG₂, ša ša šu₄₄ turtu annītu you take it out (of the crucible), this is (artificial) greenish d.-stone of two turnings(?). ZA 36 190:16, cf. illamma NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA ibid. 22; tersitu uqni u NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA glazes of the color of lapis lazuli and d.-stone ibid. 24; 1 MANA NA₄.DUS₂,ŠILA UD one mina of whitish (artificial) d.-stone ZA 36 198:18 and 20.

2. leather dyed and tanned the color of d.-stone — a) in gen.: šumma šinâturušu kima KUS.DU₄,ŠILA if the (patient's) urine (looks) like d.-leather AMT 58:4:4; abnu šikinušu kima KUS.DU₄,ŠILA the stone whose appearance is like d.-leather STT 108:68; šumma abnu ... [...] MIN KUS.DU₄,ŠILA itatškin if the mass assumes [the color of?] d.-leather ZA 36 194 r. 2 and note 3.

b) tanned hides — 1' in OB: 1 kuš mas.gal KUS.DU₂,ŠILA aš one hide of a full-grown he-goat, d.-dyed AMT 146 r. 8, cf. 1 kuš màš.nìta dû₂,šu₂,ŠILA ibid. 87:4.

2' in MB: see PBS 2/2 99:4 and 8, Sumer 9, sub mmg. 2c.

3' in NA: 301 KUS.DU₂,ŠILA ADD 812:7, cf. ibid. 10 and 12, and (wt. KUS dû₂,ši₂-it) ibid. 977 ii 12; KUS dû₂,ši₂-it SIG₂ MES KAV 213:13, cf. ibid. 16 and 37.

4' in NB: 100 KUS dû₂,šu₂-ú MES Nbn. 928:1; 9½ KUS dû₂-šu₂-ú Moore Michigan Coll. 34:1; 50 KUS dû₂-sul-ú YOS 6 206:1; sal-la-a-nu ú dû-še-e šallu-leather and d.-leather Evetts Ner. 55:7, also ibid. 9, and (wt. KUS dû₂-še-e) ibid. 13, and Cyr. 214:3; 1 KUS dû₂-še-e ša ú-kul YOS 3 195:6 (let.).

c) uses: 4 kuš šu₄₄ šûúbū dû₂,ši.a.e.ba.an four (pairs of) boots of d.-leather, eban-quality, Eames Collection KK 29:1, cf. MCS I 50 Harvard 7782:1, and passim (all Ur III), see Fish, MCS 6 92 s.v. kuš.e.sîr and 93 s.v. kuš šu₄₄ šûúbū; 1 MANA URUDU KUS₂,šI.a KUS dû₂,šI.a šu₄₄ šûúb ŠUT (wt. MUL).e.sîr.lugal. še one mina of copper, (one) hide of d.-leather for sandals for the king BIN 9 107:2 (early OB); 2 ha-ba-la-du dû₂,šI.a two harnesses(?), d.-leather ARM 7 161:6; 1 šu KUS₂,šE.sîr ša dû₂,šI.a one pair of sandals made of d.-leather EA 22 ii 23 (list of gifts of Tušrattra); kuš.mas.dû₂,šI.a one 2 NIG₂ širiam ša šîš d.-dyed goatskins for two harnesses for a coat of mail for horses PBS 2/2 99:4, cf. KUS₂,šI.a šI₂,šI₂ diš-i-ši ibid. 8 (MB); 1 KI MIN KUS₂,šI.a NA-ma-rù one ditto of d.-leather for a mirror Sumer 9 214 fr. No. 25 iii 9; 7 KI MIN KUS₂,šA₄ NA-ma-rù KUS₂,šI.a x x ibid. iv 19, cf. ibid. v 8, 13 and 24 iv 3' (MB); 1-en KUŠ kutummu ša KUS₂,šu₂-ú one cover
dušā B

of d.-leather (for a boat) YOS 3 145:10 (NB let.); see Malku VI in lex. section.

3. (inflated) goat (or sheep) skin: arkišunu ina giš.má.meš kuš.du₄.sí.a Purutta lu ēbir in pursuit of them I crossed the Euphrates on boats made of (inflated) goatskins AKA 74 v 67 (Tigl. I), also kuš du₄.sí-e ibid. 131 i 22 (Tigl. I); giš.má.meš ša kuš du₄.sí-e AKA 355 iii 34 and 355 iii 64, for var. with ga-sí-e, see Le Gac Asn. p. 106 (Asn.); ina giš.má.meš kuš du₄.sí-e Purat ēbir šR 7 i 38, and passim in this text (Shalm. III).

4. (a color): 7 gû(for gûék) šir-i-ip du₄.sí.a seven coats dyed d.-color ARM 7 250 i 9'.

The color of the precious stone dušā seems to have been either yellow or orange, as its use in decorating the symbol representing the sun-disk suggests. This stone was often used in inlays in combination with lapis lazuli. Like lapis lazuli it was imitated in glass. The stone was rare at all times (a variety was imported from Parāši) and is not mentioned in texts from Nuzi or the NB period. Its name is used to describe the color of goat leather (see parātu, “white marble,” as a designation of a type of leather) that was tanned and dyed (see šarīp dušā, “dyer of d.-leather,” and note mng. 4b) in a process which was not applied to the hides of bovines. Leather prepared in this specific way was used for luxury sandals (Mari, MB). This leather is most frequently mentioned in NB texts. Since only the hides of goats (and sheep) were treated in this way, the term dušā came, in the inscriptions of Tigl. I, Asn. and Shalm. III., to refer to the skins of these animals when inflated to make rafts buoyant. The color designation tuḫšuše (tuḫšuwaḫhe), which occurs in Nuzi as a Hurrian word, is probably derived from the same word — *tuḫšiša — that was borrowed by the Sumerians (wr. du₄.sí.a) to refer to the imported stone.

Thompson DAC index s.v.; Meissner, MAOG 13/2 11; Salonen Wasserfahrzeuge 145; Oppenheim, Eames Coll. 108f.

dušu B s.; (a well); lex.*

pu-utul ša tu₄.tiš du₄-su-É Ea I 51e; pu₄.ta du₄-su-ú Silbenvokabular A 74.

dušu v.(?); (mng. unkn.); syn. list.*


dūtu

s. fem.; 1. virility, manliness, 2. apron, 3. secret place; Nuзи, SB.


ūr = du₄-tu (for translation, see mng. 3) PBS 1/2 115 i 21f.

du₄-u₄-tu = x-[x] ha-an-[u] Malku III 201; du₄-u₄-tu; j̣u-[i]-na-na-uu 5R 47 r. 29 (Ludlul Comm.), see mng. 1.

1. virility, manliness: summa ina kiššādušu maḫišma u du₄-us-su kar-eť if he is struck on the neck and his virility is taken away Labat TDP 82:18, cf. summa ina emšišu maḫišma u du₄-[u]š-su ... ibid. 126:13', also summa emir u du₄-us-su [... ] ibid. 18' ; du₄-us-su inenšīṭir his virility will be taken away (apod.) KAR 386 r. 20 (SB Ahu), cf. Kraus Texte 36 i 2 (SB physiogn.); ša ēlī ḏamqi du₄-us-su ůkim ... GURUS īppalismā d'لامa-su (= bāštāšu) ikim (the sorceress) took away the virility of the handsome man (and the appeal of the beautiful woman), she looked upon the handsome man and took away his virility Maqū III 8 and 11; [i]nenšīṭir[!] bālti du₄-u₄-ūtammiṭ my manliness has been taken away, my manlike appearance dimmed Ludlul I 47 (= Anṣṭ 4 68), cf. du₄-u₄-tum ummuṭitu ita-pirdi the dimmed figure of manliness has become bright (again) 5R 47 r. 29 (Ludlul Comm.), for comm., see lex. section.

2. apron (of a coat of mail): 4 mūti 40 gur-zi-me-du₄-su-nu TUR.TR.MEŠ ša aḫišunu u ša du₄(-u)₁-li-u₄-su-nu 440 small scales belonging to them (the coats of mail) for their sleeves and their aprons HSS 15 3:13 (Nuzi).

3. secret place: see Diri, Proto-Diri, and Lu Excerpt, in lex. section; zi ur da.da ār giš.mi <ki.tuš> ki.gub.bu.dē : nīs twpqi šaḫati du₄-su₄ šillu šubtu manzaẓa (be conjured)
by nook and corner, by secret and concealed place, seat and stand (of statues of divinities)
PBS 1/2 115 i 21f.; lussur kisallakama du-utka lusbat I will guard your courtyard and take my stand at your secret place 4R 59 No. 2 r. 19 (SB prayer); māmā du-ā-um āli bili curse (connected with) the secret place of city (and) house Šurpu VIII 56.

The Sum. correspondences puzur and ā.ür show that the mng., “secret or hidden place” (see mng. 3), represents an essential connotation of dūtu. Note that me is likewise equated with puzru (q.v.) in the vocabularies.

Ad mng. 1: Landesberger, MAOG 4 321; Meissner, MAOG 13/2 37.

du’u see ḏā.

*du’umiš (duḥhumīš) adv.; darkly; OB*; cf. da’āmu.

du-ūh-ḥu-mi-iš (in broken context) LKU 106:7 and 15 (OB astrol.).

du’ummu (du’āmu) adj.; dark; SB; cf. da’āmu.


a) said of parts of the body: šumma appašu du-’-um imāṭ if his (the patient’s) nose is dark, he will die Labat TDP 54:2, cf. (said of esēnērū the back) ibid. 104:29, also šumma tulī imittīšu/šumelīšu du-’-um, šumma tulēšu du-’-u-mu ibid. 102:15f., also du-’-ūmat (said of the ūr.KUN) ibid. 108:11, (said of the left buttock) ibid. 130:45, also du-’-um-ma (said of the testicles) ibid. 136:58, du-’-u-um-mu (said of the intestines) ibid. 120:41, du-’-u-[mu] (said of the feces) ibid. 134:19; šumma (pani) du-um if his face is dark (parallel with namir shiny, peli red, urruq pale) CT 28 29 r. 2 and 3 (SB physiogn.); šumma (pindā) du-’-u-mu-li mali if he is covered with dark moles (for a dupl. see da’mu adj., usage b) Kraus Texte 38a r. 20'.

b) said of astronomical phenomena: šumma Šin u Šamaš(MAN) UD.DA-su-mu (= šissunu) du-’-um-mat if the looks of the moon and the sun are dark ACh Sin 3:39, cf. šumma UD.DA Šin du-’-u-mat ACh Supp. 2 Sin 2 r. 8, also Thompson Rep. 82:7; if there is an eclipse in the month of MN and AN.MI.BI du-’-um ina IM.MAR.CU> inappāḥma namir this eclipse is dark (and) clears up in the west and becomes light ACh Sin 26:5, also (wr. KI.MIN) ibid. 8, 10 and 12.

du’ūmu see du’ummu.