OLD AKKADIAN WRITING AND GRAMMAR
MATERIALS FOR THE ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

NO. 2

OLD AKKADIAN WRITING AND GRAMMAR

BY

I. J. GELB

SECOND EDITION, REVISED and ENLARGED

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF OLD AKKADIAN</td>
<td>1-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Definition of Old Akkadian</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Pre-Sargonic Sources</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Sargonic Sources</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Ur III Sources</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. OLD AKKADIAN WRITING</td>
<td>20-118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Logograms</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Syllabograms</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Writing of Vowels, &quot;Weak&quot; Consonants, and the Like</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Writing of Stops and Sibilants</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. General Remarks</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Auxiliary Marks</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Signs</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Syllabary</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. GRAMMAR OF OLD AKKADIAN</td>
<td>119-192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Phonology</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Consonants</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Semi-vowels</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Vowels and Diphthongs</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Pronouns</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Personal Pronouns</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Independent</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Suffixal</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. With Nouns</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. With Verbs</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Demonstrative Pronouns</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Determinative-Relative-Indefinite Pronouns</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Comparative Discussion</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Possessive Pronoun</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Interrogative Pronouns</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Indefinite Pronoun</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- v -
C. Nouns
   1. Declension
      a. Gender
      b. Number
      c. Case Endings
      d. Mimation
   2. Construct State
   3. Predicate State
   4. Indeterminate State
   5. Nouns before Pronominal Suffixes
   6. Adjectives and Participles
   7. Formation

D. Verbs
   1. Conjugation
      a. Preterit and Present-Future
         i. Stems I and IV
            (a.) Prefixes before Consonants Other than 21-7
            (b.) Prefixes with Verbs Primae 1-2
            (c.) Prefixes with Verbs Primae 3-5
            (d.) Prefixes with Verbs Primae 6
            (e.) Prefixes with Verbs Primae 7
         ii. Stems II and III
      b. Imperative
      c. Stative
   2. Verbal Nouns
      a. Active Participle
      b. Passive Participle
      c. Infinitive
   3. Moods
      a. Indicative
      b. Allative
c. Subjunctive

d. Imperative

e. Precative

f. Prohibitive

4. Stems

5. Classes

a. Strong Verbs

b. Geminates

c. Verbs Primaes n

d. Quadriconsonantals

e. Weak Verbs

i. Verbs Primaes '1-2

ii. Verbs Primaes '3-5

iii. Verbs Primaes '6

iv. Verbs Primaes '7

v. Verbs Primaes 'x

vi. Verbs Secundae '1-2

vii. Verbs Secundae '3-5

viii. Verbs Secundae '6

ix. Verbs Secundae '7

x. Verbs Secundae 'x

xi. Verbs Tertiaes '1-2

xii. Verbs Tertiaes '3-5

xiii. Verbs Tertiaes '6

xiv. Verbs Tertiaes '7

xv. Verbs Tertiaes 'x

IV. APPENDICES

A. Bibliography of Sargonic Royal Inscriptions 193

B. Additions and Corrections 208

C. Sign List of the Sargonic Period 218
The present study of Old Akkadian writing and grammar is based on sources fully listed and discussed in the Glossary of Old Akkadian published in 1957 as MAD III.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For additional prefatory remarks, see pp. 46f. (preface to the Syllabary) and pp. 218f. (preface to the Sign List of the Sargonic Period).
I. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF OLD AKKADIAN

A. DEFINITION OF OLD AKKADIAN

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

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

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

B. PRE-SARGONIC SOURCES

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

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

The Pre-Sargonic inscriptions written in Akkadian are:

1. One inscription of Lugalzagesi, king of Uruk (about 2352-2327 B.C.), copied in the Old Babylonian Period. The inscription was found at Nippur and was subsequently published in PBS V 34. Its first 5 lines are written with signs which can be read in either Sumerian or Akkadian; the rest of the inscription, reproducing the standard curse formula of the Old Akkadian Period, is written in Akkadian. Since Uruk lies outside of the Akkadian area, and since
Lugalzagesi's other inscription (published in BE I 8?) is written in Sumerian, it is possible that the inscription published in PBS V 34, too, is to be read in Sumerian, and that the Akkadian curse formula was added when the original inscription was set up or copied in Nippur. Hallo, Early Mesopotamian Royal Titles p. 28, recently suggested that the inscription PBS V 34 is not a copy of an inscription of Lugalzagesi but that it was copied from a monument of Sargon on which figured a representation of the defeated king Lugalzagesi.

2. Four votive inscriptions from Mari, dated epigraphically to the period just before Sargon of Akkad. These are the inscriptions of the kings Ikun-Šamaš (CT V 2) and Lamgi-Mari (Thureau-Dangin, RA XXXI 140) and of the officials Iddin-Nārum and Apiḫ-II (RA XXXI 142f.). A distinguishing characteristic of all four inscriptions is the writing SAG.ḪUB.DU for "he offered ex-voto"; that of the two royal inscriptions is the spelling DUL-su(d) /galamšu/ for "his statue." Many more Pre-Sargonic inscriptions on statues were discovered recently at Mari. They are to be published soon by Dossin. Cf. provisionally Parrot in Syria XXX 196ff. and XXXI 151ff.

3. One short votive inscription each of Man-ki-bālī (CT VII 4) and Dada-ilum (UET I 11) of uncertain date, but definitely Pre-Sargonic.

(4) According to Landsberger, OLZ XXXIV (1931) 123, "Vorhandensein reiner Ideogramme, d.h. sumerischer Wörter ohne Präfixe," SAG.ḪUB.DU, specifically, marks such inscriptions as being Akkadian. In this he is followed by Jacobsen, OIP LVIII 289ff. Since no Akkadian words or forms occur in these texts, they are of no value for the reconstruction of the Old Akkadian language. The inscriptions are:

a. BE I 108 and 109, votive inscription of Šulgup[u(b)], ensi of Kiš. Thureau-Dangin, SAKT p. 160 No. 1, reads Šu-tu[g], but cf. Šulgub in CT V 3 iv, ITT I 1468:3, and Thureau-Dangin, REC No. 302.

b. CT VII 3 EM 22452, private votive inscription.
c. CT XXXII 8 BM 60036, private votive inscription, to be read from below.

d. OIPLIII p. 147 No. 5; LVIII p. 291 Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, all votive inscriptions.
e. Winckler, AOF I 545 No. 2, private votive inscription, mentioning KišKI.
f. Langdon, JRAS 1930 p. 602, private votive inscription, mentioning KišKI.

5. A small number of stone inscriptions dealing with property, especially fields, contain Akkadian words and proper names. I hope to discuss these ancient "kudurrus" and their Sumerian and Akkadian parallels soon, in a separate study. The most important of these inscriptions are:

a. CT V 3 = Winckler, AOF I 545, from Sippar. Akkadian: spelling ŠÁM-su(d), and personal names Su-Eš-šar, Su-be-li, I-ku-fill, Ib-ni-DINGIR, I-KA-lum,

b. CT XXXII 7f., from Dilbat. Akkadian: spelling ŠÁM-su(d), in GN, and personal names En-na-Il, A-lum-DUG, Dub-si-ga, I-GAR-lum, ıš-dup-Il, Pū.ŠA-su(d)-DUG, Il-x-su(d), I-ku-La-im?, Su-ma-Ma-lik, I-ku-Il-?GU (see f), Ra-bi-i-lum, ıš-dup-DINGIR,DINGIR.

c. OIF XIV 48, from Adab. Akkadian: spelling PN šu PN, and personal names Da-tum, Pu-su-tum, Ma-sum, Ur-i-sum, Ir-i-pum, and others.

d. BIN II 2 = Nies, JAOS XXXVIII (1918) 190, reportedly from Uruk, but document may come from the area of Kiš. Akkadian: personal names Ra-bi-i-lum and perhaps others.


f. Allotte de la Fuye, DP I 2, from Lagaš? or Sippar? (cf. col. i x+2). Akkadian: spellings ıš-du-du

1. From Fara: Iš-lul-Il (Deimel, Fara III 48 i and 72 vi);  Ad-da-lum (70 i);  Ur-ı-lum (35 vi) and ı-lum (II 5 v and rev. i); DINGIR-mu-da (Jestin, TSŠ 150 i).
2. From Ur: ı-lum-gur-ad (UET II Pl. XLVII 19 iff.); KA-lá-LUM (Nos. 77 and 203); and perhaps others.
3. From Adab: La-ga-tum (OIP XIV 51 ii); Ra-bî-Il (51 iv); Su-tu-ı-lum (51 v); ı-mu-ı-li (51 vii).
5. From Nappur: Bî-bî-a-bî (Pohl, TMH V 194 ii); ı-da-ı-lum (31 ii); ı-pî-ı-lum (11 iv); ı-rî-ış (79 iii); ı-rî-ı-ś (passim); ı-li-ASARU (35 ii); ı-lum-ba-nî (104 rev. iii); ı-lum-i-pî (170 i); Ib-lul-Il (31 ii); Iš-me-lum (9 rev. v; 11 rev. v); Pû.SA-pî-li (3 i); La-gi-pum (64 rev. iii); Mu-tî-pî-li (29 rev. vi); ı-li-a-bî (57; 79 ii); ı-li-pî-li (163 i); Ra-ga-tum (34 rev. v); Iš-lul-Il (31 ii); ı-mu-ı-li (passim). Some of the names listed above may belong to the early Sargonic Period.
6. From Kiš: I-ti-dar-ru (Frankfort, CS Pl. X i).
7. The Sumerian King List, for which cf. T. Jacobsen's work in AS XI, contains a number of Semitic royal names, chiefly from the northern cities Kiš and Aksak, such as Ga-lî-bu-um, Ga-lu-mu-um, Zu-ga-gî-ip, Ar-wi-um, Ba-li-dî, Za-mug,
Ti-iz-gar, and some others.

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

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

1. Without mimation or case endings: ŠÁM, ŠA.ZI (later ŠA.ZI. IN), NAGAR, etc. Here belongs the use of the signs Á, GIŠ, PŪ, KAL, and SIKIL with the syllabic values id, iz, pù, dan, and el, derived from the Akkadian words idum, igum, pum, dannum, and allum, respectively. See also p. 141.

2. Without mimation, but with the ending -a: BUR.ŠU.MA, DAM.ŠA.RA, etc. See also p. 141.

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

1. The Semites, specifically the Akkadians, appear from the earliest times side by side with the Sumerians. The Akkadian elements predominate in the North, i.e. in Akkad; they are also well attested in the South, i.e. in Sumer, as e.g. at Fara and Nippur.

2. In the field of writing we may observe frequent spellings of -su(d) for /-su/ and, rarely, also -su. In the Pre-Sargonic Period the use of SAG.PU.BU for "he offered ex-voto" is preferred to A.MU.(NA.)RU, which is used regularly in later periods. Pohl's assumption, in TMH V pp. 7f., that the Pre-Sargonic texts can be distinguished from the Sargonic texts by observing the vertical wedge in the signs ŠU and DA, which is supposed to be drawn upwards in the former texts and downwards in the latter texts, needs modification. The vertical wedge in these two signs is drawn downwards throughout the whole Sargonic Period except during the time of Sargon (cf. TMH V 85 and 151), when it is drawn upwards as in the preceding Pre-Sargonic Period.

3. In the field of language we can observe the regular use of case endings and mimation. Proper names and Akkadian loan words occurring without the mimation and case endings or without the mimation but with the case ending -a should be
recognized as features reflecting older stages of the language in which the mimation and the case endings had not yet been developed.

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

C. SARGONIC SOURCES

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

The eleven kings of the Akkad Dynasty ruled altogether 181 years, from about 2340 to 2159 B.C. They were:
- Sargon, written Sar-ru- GI, 56 years, 2340-2284.
- Rîmuš, written Rî-mu-us, son of Sargon, 9 years, 2284-2275.
- Man-îštušu, written Ma-an-îš-tu-su, son of Sargon, 15 years, 2275-2260.
- Narâm-Sin, written Na-ra-am-d EN.ZU, son of Man-îštušu, 37 years, 2260-2223.
- Igigi, Nanijum, Imi, Elulu, written Î-giî-gîî, Na-nî-um, I-mî, E-lu-îlu, respectively, 3 years, 2198-2195.
- Dudu, written Du-du, 21 years, 2195-2174.
- Şu-Turul, written Şu-Dur-ûl, son of Dudu, 15 years, 2174-2159.

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

1. Royal inscriptions, including historical, building, and votive texts, and seals, of the kings of Akkad and their families, written chiefly in Akkadian, rarely in Sumerian. Here belong also the inscriptions of the governors of Susa, such as Puzur-Insusinak and 男性-mûpî (all in Akkadian),
the seal of Šuruš-kīn, ensi of Umma (Thureau-Dangin, RA IX 76), and the inscriptions of the kings of Gutium, including one Akkadian text each by Enridawazir or Erriduwazir (Hilprecht, BER VI 20f.) and Lā-`arāb (Winckler, ZA IV 406), and one Sumerian text each by Jarlagan (YOS I 13) and Ši`um (Scheil, CRAI 1911 p. 319). Cf. also the inscriptions listed on p. 16 under d-f.

2. Private and semi-private inscriptions, chiefly votive texts and seals, such as van Buren, Iraq I Pl. IXb, Ward, SCWA p. 81 Fig. 217, and Parrot, Syria XXXII Pl. XVI.

3. Dates from the time of Sargon, all in Sumerian, and from the time of Narām-Sin and Šar-kali-šarrī, mostly in Akkadian, a few in Sumerian. No dates are known from the time of Rīmuš and Man-ıṣtušu (i.e. between Sargon and Narām-Sin) or from the dark period after Šar-kali-šarrī.

4. Economic texts of administrative and legal character. These form the bulk of our sources for the Sargon Period. Here belong the published texts from Lagaš, Nippur, Adab, Susa, Ur, Gasur, and from the Diyala Region. The economic texts are written in Akkadian or Sumerian and, except for a few texts dated to Sargon, are all from the period of Narām-Sin and Šar-kali-šarrī.

5. Royal, semi-private, and private letters, of which about thirty are written in Akkadian, e.g. HSS X 4-12, JRAS 1932 p. 296, MAD I 115, 191, FM 52f.

6. Religious texts, such as the Akkadian text published in MDP XIV 90, the Sumerian incantations published in MDP XIV 91 and by Nougayrol in Symbolae Hrozvý II Pl. III opp. p. 226, and several texts from the Diyala Region.

7. School texts, including exercises and lists, such as the ones published in HSS X 215ff., YOS I 1ff., copies of legends, such as the important text, Tell Asmar 1931, 729, mentioned in Gelb, HS p. 56 n. 56 (now published in MAD I 172), and other types in the texts from the Diyala Region.

In reconstructing the language and the writing of the Sargon Period, great care should be taken to separate sharply the original royal inscriptions, i.e., those written in the Sargon Period,
from later copies of these inscriptions. See on this subject Gelb in JNES VII (1949) 348. In considering late copies several types should be differentiated:

1. Reliable copies, such as those made by the Nippur school of scribes, e.g. PBS V 34 + PBS XV 41, which attempt to reproduce faithfully the Sargonic dialect and system of writing.

2. Unreliable copies, such as those made by the Ur school, e.g. UET I 274ff., which are characterized by a number of forms and spellings reflecting Old Babylonian usage.

3. Totally unreliable documents, such as the so-called "Cruciform Monument of Man-istušu," published in CT XXXII 1-4, which, while imitating the writing and language of the Sargonic Period, contain numerous forms betraying late origin. The "Cruciform Monument" turned out upon investigation (JNES VIII 346ff.) to be a document forged in the Old Babylonian Period for the purpose of securing revenue and special privileges for the temple Eabbar in Sippar.

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

1. Sargon: one original inscription (RA XXI 65ff.), whose assignment to Sargon is not beyond all doubt; several later copies of royal inscriptions, especially from Nippur; several economic texts with dates of Sargon.

2. Rimuš: several original inscriptions and later copies; no economic texts.

3. Man-istušu: several original inscriptions and later copies; no economic texts, with the exception of the Man-istušu Obelisk (MDP II).

4. Narâm-Sin: several original inscriptions and later copies; many economic texts.

5. Šar-kali-šarrī: several originals, no late copies; many economic texts.

6. Igigi, Nanijum, Imi: no known sources.

7. Elulu: one inscription by Li-lu-ul-dan, king of A-ga-dêKI, (AOF X 281), who may possibly be identified with Elulu (cf. Gelb, AJSL LIII 38); no economic texts.

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

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

1. AKKAD:
   a. From Kis: a royal inscription of Šu-Turul; letters (Langdon and Watelin, EK III Pl. XI No. 160; RA XXIV 96); economic texts, letters, and an incantation soon to be published by P. van der Meer.
   b. From the area of Kis: the Man-istusu Obelisk found at Susa (MDP II).
   d. From Marad: a royal inscription of Naram-Sin.

2. SUMER:
   a. From Lagas: royal inscriptions of R'imšu, Naram-Sin, and Šar-kali-šarrī; economic texts (RTC; ITT; RA IX 82; IAMN XII Pls. IVf.); letters (ITT I).
   b. From Adab: royal inscriptions of Naram-Sin, Šar-kali-šarrī, and Dudu; economic texts (OIP XIV; Istanbul Museum; University of Chicago); letters (University of Chicago).
   c. From Mippur: royal inscriptions of R'imšu, Man-istusu, Naram-Sin, Šar-kali-šarrī, and Dudu; economic texts (PBS IX; BE I 11; IAMN XII Pls. IVf.; TMM V; TMM n.F. I/II Pls. 95f.).
   d. From Umma: an inscription of Šuruš-kīn, ensi of Umma (RA IX 76).
   e. From Ur: royal inscriptions of Sargon, R'imšu, and Naram-Sin; economic texts (UEF II Pl. XLVIII 29 etc.).
   f. From Drehem: a royal inscription of Naram-Sin.
   g. From Fara: economic texts (JACOS LII 113 and 124).

3. DIYALA REGION:
   a. From Tell Asmar: a royal inscription of Šu-Turul; economic texts, letters, and varia (MAD I).
   b. From Khafaje: royal inscriptions of R'imšu and Šar-kali-šarrī; economic texts and varia (MAD I).
c. From Tell Agrab: economic texts (MAD I).

d. From somewhere in the Diyala Region come the text published in UCP IX pp. 204f. No. 83 (which mentions ensi of Isunun) and perhaps the two texts published ibid. p. 210 No. 89 and in AnOr VII 372 (which mention several personal names of the Diyala type).

4. ELAM:

a. From Susa: royal inscriptions of Sargon, Man-istušu, Narâm-Sin, and of Elamite governors; economic texts (MDP XIV and scattered in MDP XVIII, XXIV, and XXVIII); letters and texts of varied contents (MDP XIV).

5. ASSYRIA:

a. From Gasur: economic texts, letters, and school texts (HSS X).

b. From Assur: a royal inscription of Man-istušu; economic and school texts (cf. provisionally Falkenstein, ZDMG XC 71n. 2; for other types, including a 'steinerne Kaufurkunde,' cf. Forrer, RLA I 230b).

c. From Chagar Bazar: economic texts (Iraq IV 178 and 185).

d. From Tell Brak: royal inscriptions of Rûmuš and Narâm-Sin; economic texts (Iraq VII 42ff., 60ff., and 66).

e. From Diyarbekir: a royal inscription of Narâm-Sin.

f. From Nineveh: a royal inscription of Narâm-Sin.

6. MARI REGION:

a. From Mari: a royal inscription of a daughter of Narâm-Sin, and votive inscriptions (Syria XXXII Pl. XVI).

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

Up to now we have omitted from our consideration over 100 eco-
nomic texts scattered in various publications (Fish, CST 2-17; Frank, SKT 43; Speleers, RIAA 43, 80; BRM III 26, 101; Nikolski, Dok. II 1-86; RA VIII 158; Contenau, CHEU 53f.; BIN VIII passim), whose main characteristic is a date formula of the type x MU x ITI x UD or x MU x ITI "x year, x month(, x day)." One letter so dated was published recently by Fish in MCS IV 13. The highest years noted by myself are 23 and 25, found on several unpublished tablets in the Louvre Museum (AO 11272; 11283; 11323; 11326; 11332). These tablets were dated by Thureau-Dangin, RA VIII 154, "à une époque certainemment antérieure à la dynastie d'Agadé," by Ungnad, RLA II 132a, to "Zeit des Reiches von Akkad," and by Kramer, AS VIII 20, "approximately from the time of Šarrukin," with no reasons being adduced. Jacobsen, AS XI 150, calls such tablets "Pre-Sargonic," but qualifies this ibid. n. 36 by saying that "it is not always easy to decide whether the tablets in question belong to the first half of the Agade period or to the time immediately before that period." On the epigraphic basis alone I would be inclined to date the tablets in question to the time between the end of Šar-kali-šarrī and the beginning of the Ur III Dynasty. This period would coincide with the late Sargonic, and since the late Sargonic Period, beginning with Šar-kali-šarrī, was recently equated by Jacobsen, in his Sumerian King List, with the Gutian Period, we may feel justified in assigning our tablets to this little-known Gutian Period. Note that the tablet published in Frank (noted above) has a reference to the Gutians, and that the Gutians do not appear in the Sargonic sources before the time of Šar-kali-šarrī.

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

It is not an easy thing to reconstruct the ethnic situation prevailing in the large area covered by the Sargonic texts, for our conclusions must be based almost exclusively on the use of language in written sources and on the linguistic affiliation of personal names. In treating written language as the basis for our considerations we must be careful to distinguish between the language of
historical and religious sources, which might reflect an official, upper class language, and that of private letters and administrative documents, which are more likely to be written in a sub-standard form of language. The ethnic picture which can be reconstructed on the basis of our two main sources is fairly consistent in all of the six sub-areas into which the Sargonic territory can be subdivided.

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

The consideration of the use of personal names confirms the conclusion reached on the basis of the use of language. Sumerian personal names predominate only in Sumer proper. Certain areas, such as Nippur, have Sumerian names almost exclusively, while others, such as Lagaš, contain a large number of Sumerian names, with Akkadian names forming a fairly substantial percentage. Outside of Sumer, disregarding non-Sumerian and non-Semitic elements in Elam and Assyria, the Akkadian names predominate thoroughly. This is fully true not only of Elam, the Diyala Region, and Assyria but also of Akkad, to judge, as a test case, from the relative percentages of Akkadian and Sumerian personal names on the Obelisk of Man-istušu (cf. the index in MDP II pp. 41-49). There, among hundreds of names, I could find only four which are definitely Sumerian, excluding those composed of Ur- which could be borne by Sumerians as well as by Akkadians (cf. the names of the kings of the 4th Dynasty of Kiš and 1st Dynasty of Isin). The same picture results from the consideration of the use of month names. Sumerian names of months occur only in the Sumerian area, as at Adab, Lagaš, and Nippur, while Akkadian names of months occur exclusively in the non-Akkadian area and sporadically in the Sumerian area (cf. the list of Akka-
dian month names in MAD I pp. 233f.). The striking conclusion of our investigation is that in the Sargonic Period the Sumerian element was limited to Sumer proper, and even there it had to contend with strong inroads of growing Akkadian influence.

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

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

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

The differences between voiced, voiceless, and emphatic consonants are not expressed in the writing. Consonantal and vocalic quantity is almost never indicated. There is a definite preference for syllabic spellings. Logographic spellings appear only with the noun. Real homophony of signs is very rare; apparent homophony of such signs as MA and MĀ (or AM and ĀM) can be explained by taking MA as standing for ma, but MĀ as standing for ma', ma', or the like. The Plural is often expressed by reduplication, as in KUR.KUR. Certain signs are used with syllabic values characteristic mainly of the Sargonic Period: KA+ŠU for pū, pum; URU for rī; IR for ir; SU₄ for šu; MĀ for ma; DU for im; GIŠ.BIL for bil; ë for ë; ID for á; ë for ë; LAM+KUR for is₄. Many signs are formally differentiated: MAŠ and BAR; KAB and ḫUB; CĀN and KĀR; ŪIR and SĀR; ARAD(ĪR) and ARAD; KU, ŠĒ, and TŪG; LU and DIB. In the case of the signs ĀŠ, TAB, I, and ĖŠ, the wedges can appear in an oblique, horizontal, or vertical form.

In the field of phonology the following observations can be made: ₂⁻¹⁻² is still clearly distinguished from ₂⁻³⁻⁻. Semitic ṡ₁ and ṡ₂ are coalesced into ṡ⁻¹⁻², but the latter phoneme is still well distinguished from ṡ⁻³. The rare but rather consistent use of ṡ₄, especially in the demonstrative pronoun, reflects perhaps a
feature of Pre-Sargonic, in which this sibilant was an independent phoneme. \( \tilde{s} + \tilde{s} \) yields \( \tilde{s}s \), as in \textit{iqis-sum}, and not \( ss \), as in the later \textit{iqis-sum}. Vocalic contraction is unknown.

In the field of morphology the Sargonic Period shows several distinctive features. The determinative-relative pronoun \( \tilde{s}u, \tilde{s}i, \tilde{s}a \) is clearly distinguished from the demonstrative-personal pronoun \( \tilde{s}u, \tilde{s}ua, \tilde{s}ua \) (originally perhaps also a different sibilant). For the suffixal pronoun with the noun note: -\( \ddot{\text{i}} \) for later -\( \ddot{\text{ja}} \), as in ana \( \text{bôl-}\ddot{\text{i}}; \) in Pl. -\( \ddot{\text{ni}} \), as in Abu-\( \ddot{\text{ni}} \), but also -\( \ddot{\text{na}} \), as in Abu-\( \ddot{\text{na}} \), \( \text{Sadû-}\ddot{\text{na}} \); -\( \ddot{\text{sum}} \), -\( \ddot{\text{sun}} \), or -\( \ddot{\text{suna}} \), as in Abu-\( \ddot{\text{sum}} \), Abu-\( \ddot{\text{suni}} \), or Kaspû-\( \ddot{\text{suna}} \); -\( \ddot{\text{sina}} \) and -\( \ddot{\text{sin}} \), as in Abu-\( \ddot{\text{sina}} \) or al-\( \ddot{\text{sin}} \). For the suffixal pronoun with the verb note the short forms in \textit{liuru-}, \textit{Libhu-}\( \ddot{\text{n}a} \), and \textit{Ijû-}\( \ddot{\text{s}inat} \), and the long form in \textit{aqis-}\( \ddot{\text{sunim}} \).

The oblique case vowel \( i \) of -\( \ddot{\text{sunisim}} \) occurs also in \textit{lisugi}\( \ddot{\text{as}}-\ddot{\text{suni}} \) (beside \( \ddot{\text{idki}}-\ddot{\text{sumu}} \)). The interrogative pronoun appears either as man, \( \text{min} \) or as ma\( -\ddot{\text{mum}}, \text{mi-}\ddot{\text{mim}} \).

The noun shows a declension with the normal three cases, Nom., Gen., Acc.; an old Dat. in -\( \ddot{\text{is}} \) and an old Loc. in -\( \ddot{\text{um}} \) appear in traces, mainly in personal names. Nouns without any endings or with the ending -\( \ddot{\text{a}} \) are found mainly in proper names, reflecting an older stage of the language than the Sargonic Period. The Dual is used regularly. For the Construct State note the form in \textit{\ddot{\text{sipri}}} DN for the later in \textit{\ddot{\text{sipir}}} DN. Some nouns are commonly attested in Pl., as \( \ddot{\text{sinu}} \) "price," kaspû "money," beside kaspum "silver." The mu\( \ddot{\text{purra}}-\ddot{\text{um}} \) formation occurs more frequently than in later periods.

The verb conjugation shows one unique peculiarity: the form \textit{illak-\ddot{\text{a}}} (and perhaps others) for the 3rd pers. Fem. Pl., instead of the expected \textit{illak-\ddot{\text{a}}} . The Dual is used regularly. In Pi\textsuperscript{el} and ša\textsuperscript{el}, as well as in verbs primae \( \ddot{\text{e}} \), the 1st pers., characterized by the prefix written \( \ddot{\text{u-}} \) or \( \ddot{\text{u-}} \), is regularly distinguished from the 3rd pers., characterized by the prefix written regularly \( \ddot{\text{u-}} \). This may imply a difference between 1st pers. \textit{u-mahhir}, \textit{u-samhir}, \textit{\ddot{\text{u-bil}}}, and 3rd pers. \textit{ju-mahhir}, \textit{ju-samhir}, \textit{\ddot{\text{jû-bil}}}. Fem. \textit{ta-mbhr} is regularly distinguished from Masc. \( i-\text{mhr} \). The Relative ends frequently in -\( \ddot{\text{ni}} \), as in Assyrian. The Prepositive has the forms \textit{li-mahhir}, \textit{lu-\ddot{\text{mhr}}}, as in Babylonian, and not \textit{lu-mahhir}, \textit{la-\ddot{\text{mhr}}}, as in Assyrian. Note also the forms \textit{mu\ddot{\text{pur}}}, \textit{\ddot{\text{sumpur}}} (and parallel
forms), again in agreement with Babylonian, but not Assyrian, where we find mahbūr, šāmbūr (and others). Verbs primae ṣām have the forms usārīm beside usūrīm. Note also the unique nišēbilam, instead of the expected nusēbilam. The form lu-sa-bī-laʔ-kum in Sargonic is not certain, and du-sa-ba-lam /tušābalam/ occurs in Ur III. Verbs mediae duṣ-ṣu are formed probably as iduak, duākum, dik, irīak, rīākum, rīb in Qal, and as ukīl in Piʿel. Note also epis (beside Old Babylonian ṣappī or ṣappū) and inaddan, iddin, idīn, contrasting with Babylonian inaddin, iddin, idīn, and Assyrian iddan, idīn, din.

In the field of vocabulary we find a number of words in the Sargonic Period which do not occur or occur very rarely in later periods. Note huāšum "to give" (or the like), naḥāšum "to live," šaṣārum "to vanquish," šāṭārum "to preserve (life)," and some others. Among prepositions, note the forms in "in" (but ana "to"), al "upon," īṣte "with," and īṣtum "from." Cf. also aj before vowels and ē before consonants for the Prohibitive "may .... not ....," and īemma "thus."

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

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

In the field of grammar we note: the Subjunctive in -a in the Diyala Region; the spellings zu-si-ib, zu-da-xi-ib for suṣīb, sutārib in a letter pertaining to the Gutians (JRAS 1932 p. 296), instead of the standard Sargonic suṣīb, sutārib; the spelling su-alt for šallīt and su (in Su-Ma-ma and Su?-mi-lg-ri) for šallīt in a legal document originating perhaps in Kazallu (BIN VIII 121), instead of the standard Sargonic šalt and štū. The spelling su-alt and su agree with šā and sī in the Old Babylonian liver omina from Mari pertaining to the Sargonic Period (RA XXXV 1lf.).
In the period of the Sumerian renaissance, during the 3rd Dynasty of Ur (about 2117-2008 B.C.), the Sumerian written language ruled supreme in all Mesopotamia, while Akkadian was limited to a small number of sources, represented by the following classes:

1. Royal inscriptions
   a. of Ur, by the kings Sulgi (CT III 1; PBS V 41; ZA III 9ff.; AS VI 22f.; OIP XLIII 142 No. 1); Bûr-Sin (by a governor of Assur, KAH II 2); Šu-Sin (MDP II Pl. 13, 6; IV Pl. 1, 5 + Pl. 18, 1; X Pl. 6, 1).
   b. of Mari, by the governors Puzur-Îstar, Iddin-ilum, Ilum-îsar, İṣṭup-ilum, Niwar-îMer, Apil-îkin, and possibly others (AOF III 112; RA XXXII 178; XXXIV 173; Syria XVII Pl. VII opp. p. 24; XXI 153-163; Parrot, Mari Fig. 130).
   c. of Lullubum, by the kings Annubanini (Morgan, MSP IV 161) and ....-birini (ibid. p. 158).
   d. of Karûkar, by the king Tiš-atal (De Clercq I 121). Possibly late Sargonic.
   e. of Urkîš and Nawar, by the king Ari-šen (RA IX Pl. I opp. p. 1). Possibly late Sargonic.
   g. The inscriptions of the rulers of Dêr (Ilum-muttabbil: CT XXI lc; Speleers, RIAA 4 = Jacobsen, AJSL XLIV 26lf.; Ward, CPM No. 68; Nîdnuṣa: YOS IX 62; X: OIP XLIII 15 No. 55; MDP IV Pl. 1, 3), of Elam (Idadu-Înšûsinak: MDP VI Pl. 5; Idadu: MDP II p. 73), and of Ešnunna (Šu-ilija, Nur-îhum, Kirikiri: all in OIP XLIII 135, 1b3ff., cf. also p. 196) may belong to the period between the last years of Ur
III and the beginning of OB.)

2. A few private votive inscriptions, such as those of Bēlī-rē̄m̄ (YOS I 18), Dumuqšu (YOS IX 17), and Uruna (RA XXIV 81).

3. A small number of economic texts (RA XIII 133; XXXII 190; RT XIX 57; TME n.F. I/II 7; Oppenheim, CCTE TT 1; Boson, TCS 371; JCS X 29 No. 8; ITT IV p. 12, 7125; Legrain, TRU 378; TMH n.F. I/II 171; two unpublished texts belonging to the late Mr. Milton Yondorf of Chicago; MDP X 125?, 126?; XVIII 219; XXII 1h4; XXVIII 4h2; (and perhaps other texts from Susa, Diyala [unpublished], as well as the texts from Mari recently published by Jestin in RA XLVI [1952] 185-202, all dated to the period between the last years of Ur III and the beginning of OB. Cf. the discussion by Gelb in RA L [1956] 1-10).

4. One published letter (RA XXIV 4h4) plus three letters soon to be published by Sollberger (NBC 5378; HTS 102; Kelsey Museum of Archaeology 3h4).

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

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

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

Among the small number of school exercises which we find in the Ur III Period, there are some containing Akkadian materials, such as the lists of names in PBS XI/3 Nos. 51-57 and the so-called "vocabulaire pratique" in RA XVIII 49ff. (with duplicates in MDP XXVII) containing many Akkadian expressions.
Among the hundreds of thousands of Ur III documents, the few texts written in Akkadian in the Ur III Period are conspicuous for their rarity. We note the exclusive use of Akkadian in the few official sources in Assur, Mari, Lullubum, Urkiš and Nawar, and possibly Đer, Elam, and Esnunna, all outside of Sumer proper. The very large number of Akkadian personal names found in the Sumerian sources, even in such areas as Sumer, in which formerly the Sumerian names dominated fully, the fact that the later kings of Ur III bear Akkadian, not Sumerian names, and that the names of persons compounded with a royal (deified) name, such as Šu-Sin-ilī, are in the great majority Akkadian (cf. Schneider's list in AOr XVII 3/4 pp. 351-358), and the many Akkadian loan words in Sumerian do not speak in favor of the assumption that the steady progress of the Akkadians received a setback in the Ur III Period. I am inclined rather to believe that the Sumerian renaissance affected only the written language, while the country in general continued in the direction of total Semitization and elimination of Sumerian elements.

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

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

The phoneme 2-3 is still distinct from 1-2, but it influences a > e change to a larger degree than in the Sargonic Period. Note e.g. ʾīšme₃₄₁₄ in place of the Sargonic īšma₄₁₄ (but even here occasionally also īšme₄₁₄) and ne₂₄₂₂ berum in contrast to the Sargonic na₄₂₂₂ rabtum. In place of the Sargonic phonemes ƙ₁-2 and ƙ₃ only one ƙ phoneme is used.

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

In the field of vocabulary the following clear changes can be
observed: ina "in," as against Sargonic in, umma "thus," as against Sargonic enma, and itti "with," as against Sargonic iste.
II. OLD AKKADIAN WRITING

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

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

A. LOGOGRAMS

Only those Sumerian logograms are used in Old Akkadian which represent nouns, i.e. substantives, numerals, adjectives, and participles, as in LUGAL = šarrum, DINIR-SIG₅ = Ilum-damīq, DĪM = bānī, DI.TAR = īnum and daṯjāram, PA.TE.SI = issi₃akkum, NAM.RA. AG = šallatum. Therefore in ŠA-SA-AR KUR, the logogram KUR cannot stand for the verb 倥šudu, as tentatively suggested by Thureau-Dangin (SAKI p. 225), but for a noun šadwum. Similarly, in LAM+KUR-AR the sign LAM+KUR cannot be a logogram for the Akkadian verb ša₃arum, as generally taken (cf. Ungnad, MAS pp. 84f.); as shown in the Syllabary No. 2544, LAM+KUR represents a syllabic value ʃᵢ or ʃᵢ. Cf. also the discussion on Sumerograms on pp. 21f.

Sumerian logograms forming part of compound personal names may express at times more than when used separately, as in Be-li-BĀD = Be-li-tu-ri /beli-duʃ/; Sar-ru-BĀD = Sar-ru-tu-ri, Um-mi-DŪN = Um-mi-da-bat /ummi-ta.bat/. Cf. also DINIR ra-bi-u-tum /ilû rabjûtum/ and similar constructions in the Pl. (p. 23).

Over-abundant Sumerian logograms for Akkadian words occur in the following spellings: TI.LA for balātum in DINIR-TI.LA and ŠU-TI.LA; AN.NA for Ilum in A-bi-AN.NA and Im-ti-AN.NA (Ur III);
DINGIR.RA for ilum in A-bu-um-DINGIR.RA (Ur III); KALAM.MA for matum in KALAM.MA Ki-zu, as compared with KALAM Ki-zu.

Sumerian compound spellings pronounced in Akkadian can be found in: Šu-AD.MU for Šu-abī (Sargonic and Ur III), ḫul-gi-AD.MU for Šulgi-abī (Ur III), LUGAL.MU-ra-bī for Šarrī-rabī (Ur III), and En-DINGIR.MU (Hallo, HUCA XXIX pp. 78f.) for En-ri-ī (Sarg.).

Beside the above cases in which MU functions as i in Akkadian, there are cases in which MU functions as -ja, as in La-la-MU compared with La-la-a (TMH n.F. I/II 1, Ur III tablet and seal), La-lī-MU (SO IX/1 No. 17, Ur III) compared with La-lī-a (No. 11), and ṭī-MU compared with ṭī-a (both in TMH n.F. I/II, Ur III).

Sumerian spellings, such as A.ŠA.BI "its area" (HSS X 16), ŠA.BA "in it" (HSS X 38 iii), E.AG "he weighed out" (HSS X 42 rev.), ī.TAR "he judged" (HSS X 211 rev.), occur frequently in Akkadian context, but it is doubtful whether they should be taken as logos which are to be read in Akkadian. Certainly it is hard to imagine that the logos in such spellings as ŠE.NUNUNN-su (HSS X 16), AŠ.NUMUN-su (HSS X 36 iv), KUŠ.GUL-su-mu (MDP XIV 86), KUŠ. MĀ-su-mu (ibid.) could be read in any way other than in Sumerian.

Different from the standard Old Akkadian system is the use of the following Sumerograms for verbs: SAG.RIG (SAG.ḪUB.DU or the like) for išruk "he offered ex-voto" (p. 5, also for šarrākum in the equation URU.SAG.RIG Ki = ḫur-šarrākī) from the Pre-Sargonic Period on; A.MU.RU for išruk in Sargonic votive inscriptions and later; SAG.GIŠ.RA for ī-naš "he smote" (S. ii, corresponding to Sumerian e-pul in the inscriptions of Sargon), ī.OUL.GUL "he destroyed" (= Sumerian e-ga-si(m) and ī-gul-gul), ŠU.DU.8A "he took (captive)" (= Sumerian e-ga-dib), ī.LUH "he washed" (= Sumerian ī-laḫī), NINDA KU "they eat bread" (= Sumerian ninda ī-kū-e; cf. also the Sumerogram NINDA KU in the Sargonic real estate document in JCS X 26 L.E., but NINDA ī.KU passim in MO). The use of Sumerograms to express verbs, contrary to the standard procedure, as well as the fact that the Sumerograms occurring in Akkadian are different from the corresponding logos in Sumerian may reflect the existence of two different systems of cuneiform writing. Parallel conclusions may be drawn from the inscriptions of Rûmû (R. xxvii), where the Sumerograms DUL KUT.AN, JGI.ME, and MU of the Akkadian
inscription correspond to alan an-na, igi, and me-te, respectively, of the Sumerian inscription. The spelling e GIN (the reading GIN, instead of GUB, is in accordance with a suggestion by a student of mine, Stanley Gevirtz) for ejittallak, instead of the expected ajittallak, is found in the late copies of the Sargonic royal inscriptions and may reflect Old Babylonian usage.

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

Logograms can occur alone, as in LUGAL, DUMU, DUMU.SAL, DUB, MU, or with partial phonetic indicators, as in KUG.BABBAR-am /kaspat/, LUGAL-um /sarrum/, LUGAL-ri /sarr/, GÁN-âm /eqalm/, GÍŠ.TUKUL-ga-su /kakkasu/, AS+ÁS-bu-tum /šišum/. Of the two types of phonetic indicators, one giving only the ending (as in LUGAL-um), the other repeating fully the last syllable (as in LUGAL-ri), the second is by far the more common.

The number of determinatives is rather limited in Old Akkadian. The determinatives are: DINIR, GÍŠ, ĦA, ĦU, ĦD, ITI, KI, KUŠ, LÚ, NA, SAR, ŠIM, TÚG, and Ū. The determinatives which were certainly unpronounced are placed above the line in transliteration. Some determinatives, such as GÍŠ, which could either be pronounced or not, are normally transliterated on the line.

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

The determinative KI occurs not only with geographical names but also with common nouns denoting location, such as URU.KI "city," in late copies also KALAM.KI "country," KASKAL.KI "road." We may find this determinative even with syllabic spellings, as in ma-at KI Ūnūr-tim. The determinative KI is often written not at the end of the geographical name but just before the case ending: IS-nun KI-im (MAD I), Ū KI-im (MAD I), Lu-lu-bí KI-im (Morgan, MSP IV 161 i 3, Lullubum).
The use of determinatives is not mandatory. Thus while the divine determinative is regularly used in the case of $d$EN.ZU, $d$EN-\text{iš}, $d$IM, $d$Nisaba, $d$Tišpak, $d$UTU, it never occurs with $dš$-dar, $z$-a, $I$-in, $M$-ma, and it is optional with $(d)$Da-gan, $(d)$Iš, and $(d)$Ma-lik. Generally speaking, the divine determinative occurs with logograms but is omitted with words spelled syllabically.

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

1. by occurrence with a numeral, as in $h$ GUD "4 oxen," $hO$ GIGŠ. $KA = arba'ā šinnāt "40 'teeth' (of a threshing board)," MU.
3. by addition of ME (used only with persons): GURUS.ME "workers," Mā.LAH$_{4}$ME "sailors," GEM.$^2$.ME "slave girls," $DU\text{MU}.AR\text{AD}.ME "boys," LŪ.A+HA.ME "run-away (workers)." The original meaning of this construction is "they are workers," "they are sailors," etc.
4. by addition of $HI.A$ to denote various kinds (of animals and objects): x UDU.$^2$.HI.A (including various kinds of sheep and goats), x AB.$^2$.HI.A (including cows and oxen), x GIG.$^2$.HI.A (including various kinds of trees or wood).

Abbreviations of logograms occur in SAG for SAG.KI and MAR for MAR.TU (HSS X 13; 16; etc.); MA for MA.NA (ITT V 6671); NI for NI.NUN (CT V 25ff., Ur III); GA for GA.$^2$.AR (ibid.).

B. SYLLABOGRAMS

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

Although in a great majority of cases the signs of the Sumerian and Akkadian syllabaries correspond closely to each other.
(i.e. the Akkadian syllabic values are normally those also used syllabically by the Sumerians), there are some syllabic signs which are used only in Sumerian (such as 𒈵, 𒈶, 𒈹), while other values, derived directly from Sumerian logograms, occur in Akkadian without any attested intermediary of Sumerian syllabograms (such as LAM+KUR = ḫu3, DU = imx).

Some syllabic values are apparently derived not from the Sumerian logograms but from the Akkadian words which stand for the Sumerian logograms, such as ḫd from 𒀭 = idum; ṟz from GIS = igum; el from SIKIL = 𒈨𒈨; dan from KAAG = dannum; pu, pi, from KA = Nom. pum, Gen. pim; ṟu, ba from KA+ŠU or KA+KAR; sar from LUGAL = ḫarrum.

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

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

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

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

A = a  a-bi, a-ti, a-la-kam, a-lí-dam, ṟi3-a-ru, DUMU-a (= mar3a, Du. Constr. St.)

E = e  e-ru-ub (and e-ru-ub, 3rd pers.), e-bi-ūš (1st pers.),
The conclusions as to the exact function of the vowel signs were reached on the basis of examples quoted above and many more listed in the Syllabary. It is clear from the spellings which interchange with each other that the system as here reconstructed was not applied rigorously.

In my reconstruction of the system there are two rows of "vowel" signs: one, consisting of A, E, I, Ú, stands for a vowel preceded by an onset, not indicated in the transliteration; the other, consisting of Á, É, Í, Ú, stands for a vowel preceded by a stronger onset, indicated in my transliteration of these signs as \( Ê \)x, \( Ê \)x, \( Ê \)x, \( Ê \)x, each with an aleph. An even stronger onset is expressed in the sign Ê, here identified with Semitic ha on the basis of numerous examples; cf. Syllabary No. 174, especially the spelling \( Ê \)ru-úš for the Impv. \( Ê \)ru-úš and the spelling \( Ê \)ru-úš for the Pret. \( Ê \)ru-úš in the letter pertaining to the Gutians (JRSA 1932 p. 296). That the quality or quantity of the initial onset in the Sumerian sounds was not identical with that of the Akkadian sounds, can be taken for granted. Some hints as to their character may be obtained from the observation of the following: the Sumerian word for "great house," "palace," written Ê.GAL, Old Akkadian ₂akallum, appears as hajkèšla in Syriac and other Aramaic dialects.
and as ḫekal in Hebrew; note also the variant form written GA for ἕ "house" in Sumerian. The Sumerian word for "river," written ID, appears in the name of the Euphratean city called Hit in Arabic and in the first part of Hiddegel, the Hebrew name of the Tigris. Since the U sign almost never exchanges with the ū and ū signs, its quality must be quite different from the simple u or ū. Of the two possibilities, namely o or ju, the latter is preferred because of the regular occurrence of this sign in the 3rd pers., but not in the 1st pers.; cf. examples on pp. 16ff. The best confirmation of the above proposal comes from the spelling of two words, li-ip-te-u-ma and li-[se₁₁]-zi-ū-nim-ma in an unpublished Sargonic text in Copenhagen No. 10055 rev., recently made available to me. The interpretation liptejūma, in contrast to liēsēiūnimma, also supports the conclusion made below p. 186 that the verbs mediae frequently behave like verbs mediae. However, there are two difficulties which should not be overlooked. In taking U as having the value ju in Sargonic, we would have to assume that that value was developed secondarily in Sargonic, since Sumerian does not have a phoneme j. The occurrence of A-da-mu, beside A-da-mu (all three listed in MAD III 19), and of Dar-u-ma (PM p. 230), beside Da-ru-ma (Cop. 10059), leads to the conclusion that at least in some areas or periods of Sargonic the sign U did not have the value ju.

Although it cannot be proved definitely, due to lack of sufficient examples, some such difference in the indication of an initial onset as has been proposed above may also have existed in the case of the signs AM and ÂM; IM and IM; AB and ĀB; ID and ĪD; IR and ĪR; UR, ĪR, and UR; IL, ĪL, and ĪL; EŠ, ĪEŠ, and EŠ. Cf. na-ra-am /narām/, KUG.BABBAR-ām /kaspam/, but li-si-rī-ām /lisiriām/ (beside li-sē₁₁-rī-ām) and ám-hur /āmḥur/; im-hur, but also im (DU)-i-r[u]-, im-hur, Im-x-da-lik, Im-x-tu-uḍ; ga-si-id- /kāsid/, but ḫī-ga-īḍ and Ki-ku-īḍ; i-si-ir /isir/, but īr-ku-zi, īr-am- (we expect īr-ām-); and other cases (cf. Syllabary) not so clear.

In addition to the type of initial onset expressed in transliteration by an aleph, Semitic languages also have a final release, frequently expressed in their writings by aleph, hū, or others of the so-called weak consonants. That Akkadian also had this final
release can be reconstructed in the Sargonic Period from the existence of such pairs of signs as BI and Bf, MA and Mā, LI and Lī, RI and Ṣ, LU and Ḷū. Cf. E-bi-ir-i₅-₄-lum /ʾpir-ilum/, bi-ra-ḥu /birahū/, li-se₆-₇-bi-lam /lišēbilam/ (also li-se₆₇-bi-lam), but bi-tum /bitum/, ra-bi /rabī/, i-bi /ibbiḥ/, ma-bu-ru /mabirū/, i-ma-ha-ru /imahrū/, but iš-mā /išmaḥ/ (beside very rare is-ma), u-mā /umāḥ/, it-mā /itmaḥ/ (beside rare it-ma), Da-šš-ma-tum /Tašmaṭum/, Mā-ga₇-KI; li-li-ik /lillik/, U-li-id- /Gilid/, but regularly ₁-li /lī/ (beside rare ḫ-li), be-šili /bešili/, ak-bi-dam /alṭam/; and many other cases not so clear. The large number of inconsistencies in the use of the two rows of signs should not obscure the principle that by and large the first row of signs, generally those transliterated without diacritic marks, such as BI, MA, LI, are used for simple short vowels, as in E-bi-ir- /ir/, while the corresponding second row of signs, generally transliterated with diacritic marks, such as Bf, MA, Lī, are used for either long vowels, as in i-li /lī/, or vowels resulting from the contraction of a short vowel plus a weak consonant, as in bi-tum /bitum/, or vowels followed by one of the laryngeals or pharyngeals, as in iš-ma /išmaḥ/. The signs expressing final release could, if necessary, be interpreted as bi, ma, etc., or bi', ma', etc., or the like; I prefer, however, a neutral bi', ma', etc., to adjust the Akkadian with the Sumerian practice. At the present state of our knowledge of Sumerian, it is impossible to establish what the signs of the second row stand for in Sumerian. They could stand for syllables with a lost final consonant, as in ma from ma₇ or mah, or they could indicate some variations of tone, of the type found in Chinese. Poebel in AS II and Kramer in AS VIII have reconstructed two parallel groups of vowels for the Pre-Sargonic Sumerian: the open vowels ₁, ₂, ₃, the corresponding close vowels ṡ, i, u. Some of their contrasting values in Sumerian (such as BI and Bf, GI and GI₄) agree well with my values in Akkadian, but I must admit that, try as I might, I have not been able to utilize their general reconstruction for the Old Akkadian language and writing.

The writing of the semi-vowels j and w (phonetically ₁ and u) in Akkadian is governed by the exigencies of the Sumerian system of writing. Since these two phonemes do not exist in Sumerian, the
Sumerian writing system does not have any special signs to express them. The Akkadians were forced, by the presence of these two phonemes in their language, to find ways of expressing them in writing.

For the phoneme j no special signs were used during the Sargonic Period. Initial ja did not exist in the language. Initial ji is expressed perhaps in the spellings i-ik-mi- /ji-kmi/-, i-š-e- /jis-e-/. Generally, however, we should assume that ji changed to i. Initial ju may be preserved in u-ub-lam /jublam/, u-ar-da-ni /jurdami/, u-mi-su /jumišu/. Cf. p. 26. Medial j is never expressed in writing: a-ar /ajär/, a e-ru-ub /ajərub/, ma-a-al-tum (in Sargonic, but ma-al-tum in Ur III). Final j is found perhaps in the month name ša-ni-i /šaniš/ and in in ga-mi-e /išamij/.

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

For the phoneme w the Akkadians regularly used the Sumerian sign PI in the function of wi, wa, wu. Cf. la-wi-ib-tum, wa-ar-ki-tum, wu-su-iš. But the initial w is sometimes expressed by û+a or û+a, as in the Sargonic ū-as-ti-a /Našija/ and Ur III ū-ar-ti-a /Wardiya/. The spellings ū-a-se-ir-Da-ga-an (ITT V 6718) and ū-ar-ra-su-ni (Nikolski, Dok. II 364) are not understandable.

2. Writing of Stops and Sibilants

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

a. Labials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BA</th>
<th>ba, pa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>ba-ni /ba:n/, ba-la-ag /pa:la/ (only in A-pa-al Ki, ITT I 1099)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAh</td>
<td>ba-ni /ba:n/, ba-la-ag /pa:la/ (only in dA-ba1, dZa-ba1-ba1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(BA₄)
(BA₅)
BE = be, bi₄, pi
BI = bi, pi
BΙ = bi, pi₅
(PΙ = bi, pi, be₆)

only in BA₄-ú-la-ti
only in BA₅-lu-šu-um, BA₅-lu-šum, BA₅-ti)

be-lî, Za-be-DINGIR, It-be-um, ša-ât-be-
DINGIR (ŠTP). Use of BE very rare
li-se₄-bi-lam, iš-bi-gi (and iš-bi-ku)
-ra-bî, e-bi-šu, -mu-bî (7̅ p̅ 7), iš-bî-ku
(and iš-bî-gi)
only in South Babylonian usage, as in
i-ga-pi-û (late copies), Sa-ât-pi-DINGIR,
Î-li-pi-li /Ili-bêli/)
only in A-pi₄-sâ'KI and perhaps Î-pi₄-
ma-tum)
A-bu-, i-bu-ûš /ipùš/
Pû = pû, bû
Pû-uz-ru-sa, Pû-su-GI, A-pû-DINGIR (and
A-bu-), Li-pû-ru-um (and -li-bu-ur /
/-libûr/)

b. Dentals:
DA = da, tâ, ta
(DA)
(TA)
(DE)
(DE)
TI = di, ti, tî
(DU)
TU = du, tu, tû
(DU₈)

i-na-da-an, ad-da, Da-pum /Tâbûm/
only in Ta-ta, MAD I)
A-ga-dê-um (and A-ga-ti-um, both in HSS
X), iš-dê
ip-te-û (and Ip-ti-um), te-ir-rî-iš
only in I-dê-dê, HSS X 205)
a-ti /adî/, Ip-ti-um, Ip-ti-rû-um
iš-du-tu, Du-gul-tum (and Tu-gul-tim),
li-ip-du-ur. Use of DU much less common
than that of TU
iš-du-tu, Tu-gul-tim (and Du-gul-tum),
Tu-li-id-, li-is-tu-ru-nîm
only in Îr-bi-du₈-um, MAD I, and Gû.DU₈.
(AKI)

Cra-
i-ru-ûn, -ga-sî-id /kâsid/, Ga-ga-
dara-nûm
Ga-mi-rû-um, -ga-sî-id /kâsid/, Ga-ga-
da-nûm
ib-ba-al-gî-it-ma, u-gî-ûl, iš-gî-nî
(and iš-ki-nu-), îl-gî-ma

(ŠTP) . Use of BE very rare
(and iš-bî-ku)
(iš-bî-ku)
only in South Babylonian usage, as in
i-ga-pi-û (late copies), Sa-ât-pi-DINGIR,
Î-li-pi-li /Ili-bêli/)
only in A-pi₄-sâ'KI and perhaps Î-pi₄-
ma-tum)
A-bu-, i-bu-ûš /ipùš/
Pû = pû, bû
Pû-uz-ru-sa, Pû-su-GI, A-pû-DINGIR (and
A-bu-), Li-pû-ru-um (and -li-bu-ur /
/-libûr/)

b. Dentals:
DA = da, tâ, ta
(DA)
(TA)
(DE)
(DE)
TI = di, ti, tî
(DU)
TU = du, tu, tû
(DU₈)

i-na-da-an, ad-da, Da-pum /Tâbûm/
only in Ta-ta, MAD I)
A-ga-dê-um (and A-ga-ti-um, both in HSS
X), iš-dê
ip-te-û (and Ip-ti-um), te-ir-rî-iš
only in I-dê-dê, HSS X 205)
a-ti /adî/, Ip-ti-um, Ip-ti-rû-um
iš-du-tu, Du-gul-tum (and Tu-gul-tim),
li-ip-du-ur. Use of DU much less common
than that of TU
iš-du-tu, Tu-gul-tim (and Du-gul-tum),
Tu-li-id-, li-is-tu-ru-nîm
only in Îr-bi-du₈-um, MAD I, and Gû.DU₈.
(AKI)

Cra-
i-ru-ûn, -ga-sî-id /kâsid/, Ga-ga-
dara-nûm
Ga-mi-rû-um, -ga-sî-id /kâsid/, Ga-ga-
da-nûm
ib-ba-al-gî-it-ma, u-gî-ûl, iš-gî-nî
(and iš-ki-nu-), îl-gî-ma

(ŠTP) . Use of BE very rare
(and iš-bî-ku)
(iš-bî-ku)
only in South Babylonian usage, as in
i-ga-pi-û (late copies), Sa-ât-pi-DINGIR,
Î-li-pi-li /Ili-bêli/)
only in A-pi₄-sâ'KI and perhaps Î-pi₄-
ma-tum)
A-bu-, i-bu-ûš /ipùš/
Pû = pû, bû
Pû-uz-ru-sa, Pû-su-GI, A-pû-DINGIR (and
A-bu-), Li-pû-ru-um (and -li-bu-ur /
/-libûr/)

b. Dentals:
DA = da, tâ, ta
(DA)
(TA)
(DE)
(DE)
TI = di, ti, tî
(DU)
TU = du, tu, tû
(DU₈)

i-na-da-an, ad-da, Da-pum /Tâbûm/
only in Ta-ta, MAD I)
A-ga-dê-um (and A-ga-ti-um, both in HSS
X), iš-dê
ip-te-û (and Ip-ti-um), te-ir-rî-iš
only in I-dê-dê, HSS X 205)
(a-ti /adî/, Ip-ti-um, Ip-ti-rû-um
iš-du-tu, Du-gul-tum (and Tu-gul-tim),
li-ip-du-ur. Use of DU much less common
than that of TU
iš-du-tu, Tu-gul-tim (and Du-gul-tum),
Tu-li-id-, li-is-tu-ru-nîm
only in Îr-bi-du₈-um, MAD I, and Gû.DU₈.
(AKI)

Cra-
i-ru-ûn, -ga-sî-id /kâsid/, Ga-ga-
dara-nûm
Ga-mi-rû-um, -ga-sî-id /kâsid/, Ga-ga-
da-nûm
ib-ba-al-gî-it-ma, u-gî-ûl, iš-gî-nî
(and iš-ki-nu-), îl-gî-ma
From the earliest historical times down to and including the Ur III and Old Assyrian Periods, normally only one sign is used for a syllable beginning with a stop or sibilant, without any attempt being made to distinguish between voiced, voiceless, and (in Akkadian) emphatic consonants. Thus DA stands for da, tá, or ā, DAM for dam, tám, or ūtam, ZA for za, sá, or ša. The existence of such pairs of signs as BU and PŪ, GI and KI, TU and DU does not mean that the signs BU, GI, DU are used to indicate voiced consonants and the signs PŪ, KI, TU are used for voiceless consonants. As the charts (and additional examples not quoted here) show, both rows of signs are used equally for voiced and voiceless consonants.

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

**Labials:**

- **BA**
- **BI**
- **BĪ** (BE)
- **BU**
- **PŪ**

**Sibilants:**

- **ZA** = za, sā, ša
- **Z̃ = z̃e, *s̃e, š̃e**
- **Z̃I = zi, sī, śī**
- **ZU = zu, sū, šū**

*Note: The use of diacritical marks is varied, and the exact meaning can depend on the context.*
Throughout the whole course of cuneiform writing no attempt was ever made to indicate the exact character of a final stop or sibilant: AG serves for ag, ak, or aq, GAD serves for gad, gat, or gat, AZ serves for az, as, or as. Only in the Old Babylonian Period did a custom develop of expressing as by the sign AS.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dentals:</th>
<th>DA</th>
<th>TI</th>
<th>DĒ</th>
<th>TU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Velars:</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>GI</td>
<td>GI₄</td>
<td>GU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibilants:</td>
<td>ZA</td>
<td>ZI</td>
<td>ZĒ</td>
<td>ZU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(SA</td>
<td>SI</td>
<td>(SE₁₁</td>
<td>SU)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(discussed on pp. 34ff.)
taken it for granted that the Sumerian writing had two rows of signs to indicate correctly the voiced and voiceless consonants (such as GA and KA, DI and TI, ZU and SU), and that consequently the Sumerian language had both voiced and voiceless consonants. In spite of this universally-held opinion, it is my contention that the distinction in voice in the spoken language, and consequently in the writing, was unknown to the Sumerians. This can be supported by the following arguments.

In the vast majority of Sumerian loan words in Akkadian, specifically those words which we have a good right to believe had passed to Akkadian in the early periods, we may observe that Akkadian has a voiceless consonant corresponding to what normally is considered a voiced consonant in Sumerian: ENGAR = ikkarum, É.GAL = ekallum (= akallum), GUR = kurrum, DUB = tuppum, NU.BANDA = laputtû, BARAG = parakkum, BATA = pala₄um, GU.ZA = kussi₃um, BA.BA.ZA = pappasum, ZA₄.BAR = siparrum, A.ZU = asûm, ZU.AB = apsûm. What this seems to indicate is not that there was a phonetic shift from a Sumerian voiced to an Akkadian voiceless, but that in the period when the Sumerian loan words passed to Akkadian the so-called voiced consonants of Sumerian sounded voiceless to the Akkadians.

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

The sibilants present the same picture. Akkadian voiceless s is regularly expressed in Sumerian by a sign expressing a so-called
voiced consonant. Cf. Sin written ZU.EN, sirdum written ZI.IR.TUM, sapalum written ZA.BA.LUM, and arsanum written AR.ZA.NA.

Thus the consonantal pattern of early Sumerian can be reconstructed as containing two contrasting sets of phonemes. One set, written by the signs transliterated with a voiced consonant of the type BA, DA, GA, ZA, expresses phonemes \( b/p, d/t, g/k, z/s \), which sounded like voiceless \( p, t, k, s \) to the Akkadians. And another set, written by the signs transliterated with a voiceless consonant of the type PA, TA, KA, SA, expresses perhaps the phonemes \( p', t', k', s' \). Since the Akkadians did not have aspirated stops they expressed Sumerian loan words containing the phonemes \( p', t', k', s' \) simply by their voiceless \( p, t, k \). But they were fully able to express the Sumerian aspirated sibilant \( s' \) by their own \( s_1 \) (see below).

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

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

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

The opportunity to use two sets of signs to denote the voiced and voiceless consonants was given by consonantal shifts which took place in Sumerian between Ur III and the Old Babylonian Period.
The shifts are: a) voiceless to voiced (t > d or s > z) and b) aspirated voiceless to voiceless (t' > t or s' > s), discussed more fully below on pp. 39f.

The evidence for the phonetic character of the Sumerian phonemes in the Old Babylonian Period comes from the late (and frequently "learned") Sumerian loan words in Akkadian. Cf. GU.ZA.LAL = gugalû (as against older GU.ZA = kassûum), A.ZU.GAL = azugallu and azugallatu (as against older A.ZU = בים and #.GAL = ?akallum), DUR. GAR = durgarû, A.GÔ.BA = agubbû, GUD.MAI = gumahpu, BA.AN.DU⁰.DU⁰⁸ = bandudû (as against older BA.AN.DU⁰ = pattû), and many others. Cf. von Soden, Orient. n.s. XVI 72, Salonen, SO XI/l p. 23 n. 1.

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

The words spelled 1sa-ga-mu, su-gu-un, su-ga-mu, si-ki!-ti, 1s-gu-un, 1s-ki-mu, mas-ga-ni can be derived from one root, namely from ŠKN or SKN, only if we either take the signs SA and SU to stand for sa and su or if we take IX and MAS to stand for is and ms. The same is true of writing ga-ti-is-su, which should be adjusted either to ga-ti-is-su or ga-ti-is-su. Since the latter possibility cannot be considered because 1s is written only with the ÏZ sign (cf. e.g. 1Ba-li-1Z /Ippalis/, ha-zi-ÏZ /hasis/; furthermore, 1p-ru-ÏZ /Iprus/, 1r-ku-ÏZ /irkus/; da-ÀZ-ga-ri-ni /taskarinî/; for mas we have no evidence), only the first alternative can be seriously entertained. The pattern of AZ, having the values az, as, aŋ, corresponds exactly to the pattern of AG, having the values ag, ak, aŋ. In view of these arguments, I proposed first in AJSL LIII (1936-37) 34, then in Hurrians and Subarians p. 30 n. 55, that written s of Old Akkadian signs not only corresponds to š of later periods (as proposed by Thureau-Dangin in RA XXIII [1926] 28f. and Le syllabaire accadien p. iii), but that it was also pronounced š in the Old Akkadian Period. My position was criticised by Goetze in JNES V (1946) 166 n. 3 in the following fashion: "Gelb's notion that Old Akkadian writes 'š' but pronounces š is untenable. For my opinion see provisionally Orientalia (NS), VI 14, n. 5." There is nothing in Orientalia to weaken the arguments.
brought forth above. Cf. also what follows.

Again the question may be asked whether the observation that old written s was pronounced ū can be adjusted with the rules of Sumerian writing or not. The answer can be given clearly in the positive on the basis of the observation of the early Sumerian loan words in Akkadian, such as EN.SI = īšī'ākkum, DUB.SAR = ṭūpšarrum, UR.SAG = ārsānum, TŪC.BAR.SI(U) = pārsīgum, ṢA.SI = āšīnum, DUB.SI. ĆA = ṭūpšikkum, and many others. Falkenstein observed in ZA XLII (1934) 153 that of the three various types of correspondences between Sumerian s and Akkadian sibilants, the type of Sumerian s corresponding to Akkadian ū represents "die älteste Lehnwörter-
schicht." As a consequence of this observation we can draw the conclusion not only that the written Sumerian s corresponds to Akkadian ū, but that signs containing s were actually pronounced ū in the early periods of Sumerian. Thus if we intend to apply Thureau-
Dangin's system of transliteration to the old Sumerian spelling us-
sa we should transliterate it not as ūs-sa (as proposed by Lands-
berger in OLZ XXVII (1924) 722 and others) but as US-saportal. Only
for post-Old Babylonian can we accept the statement that written s
was also pronounced ū, as proved by the late Akkadian loan word
tuppussi derived from Sumerian DUB.ŪS.SA. Cf. also p. 40.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA</th>
<th>SE_{11}</th>
<th>SI</th>
<th>SU</th>
<th>for the phoneme 6_{1-2}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ŠA</td>
<td>ŠE</td>
<td>SI</td>
<td>ŠU</td>
<td>for the phoneme 6_{3}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŠA</td>
<td>ŠE</td>
<td>SI</td>
<td>ŠU</td>
<td>for the phoneme 6_{4}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The clearest of the groups of syllables with sibilants is that
of ŠA, ŠI, ŠU, in which the initial sibilant represents š₃, i.e.
Arabic š, which corresponds to š in Hebrew and in Akkadian from the Old Babylonian Period on. These signs occur e.g. in ma-ša-lum, mu-ša-lum, Mu-šu-lum, dam-ši-il-su and dam-ši-il-su (both late copies) from the root MS₂; u-ša-ab, u-ša-bu (passim), but also once each tu-ša-bu, wa-ši-bu, zü-ši-il-ma from the root Cs₂; a-ša-li-su (late copy) from ²Cs₂₂; Ša-ni-i from ³Š₂₂; ar-ši from ³Rš₂₂; Sa-ar from ³S₂₂; si-na-tim perhaps from ³S₂₂. On the other side, cf. -a-ša-at from ²₁Š₂₂; e-ra-si-ü, I-rī-sa-at from ²³Rš₂₂; sa-li-iš-tim (late copy) from ³S₁š₂₂; i-ša-ni-su₇₃ (late copy) from ŠNš₂₂. This is the sibilant that regularly occurs in the spelling of the determinative-relative pronoun Šu, Ši, ša, ša-at, šu-at, etc. We omit from consideration the unique occurrences of ŠE in še-il₂₂ and of ŠU in ši-nam-in-da-a₉ and šu-wu-ru (see under signs in the Syllabary).

Hebrew šin = Arabic šin is represented in the Old Akkadian spellings I-si-im-, from the root Š₂₂'ₗ; -sa-tu from the root Š₂₂₆; -sa-ra-at from Š₂₂₂; sa-ti-da, si-da-ti[m] from Š₂₂₂; sa-ap-da-su from Š₂₂; li-se₂₁-ši-ni-kum-ma from Š₂₂₂. The most common sibilant is of course Š₂₁ = Hebrew šin, Arabic šin, represented in the spellings i-sa-ga-mu, su-gu-um, su-ga-nu, si-ki-ti from Š₁₂₁; ra-si-im from Š₁₂₁; us-se₁₁, us-si-, us-sa-am, from Š₁₂₁; i-sa-da-ru from Š₁₂₁; I-sa-ru-um from Š₁₂₁; na-ta-si from Š₁₂₁; Li-sa-nu from Š₁₁₂₁; i-sa-rum, sa-li-mi-su (late copy), sa-li-im, su-lum from Š₁₂₁; -ša-mu-š, Sa-am-si from Š₁₂₁; si-ip-ri from Š₁₂₁; Su-mu-, Su-mi-su, Suₙ₄-mu- (once) from Š₁₂₁; Suₙ₄-mu- and Suₙ₄-mu- from Š₁₂₁; Sa-ar-š₉ₙ₄; si-na-at from Š₁₂₁; li-se₂₁₁-bi-lam, li-se₂₁₁-ri-an beside li-si-rí-am, li-su-rí-am. This is the sibilant that regularly occurs in the writing of the pronominal suffixes -su, -sa, -sî, -su-nu, -si-in, etc., occasionally also spelled -ṣaₙ₄, -ṣaₙ₄-mu, and -ṣaₙ₄-ni-si-im. Cf. also the irregular spellings of ma-ša-ar-šu-mu, A-sa-sa beside A-ša-ša (FM), Su-ni-tum beside šu-ni-tum, and ha-ša-lum from the root Š₁₂₁.

Although certain conclusions can be drawn as to the distribution of sibilants in Old Akkadian, the picture is not consistent. Š₁₃ seems to be expressed quite regularly by the signs ŠA, ŠI, ŠU, but there are exceptions in tu-sa-bu, i-su, ti-su (sibilant irregular also in other Semitic languages) and other cases from late copies. Although no evidence exists as to the phonetic quality of
s3, we know that this sibilant was distinguished from s1-2 in the Sargonic Period. For its possible pronunciation in the direction of Arabic ⟨⟩, perhaps not in Mesopotamia proper but in an outlying region, note the Ur III spellings Ŝe-li-bu-um and Ta-la-bu (issi'akkum of Sabum), Ŝe-li-bu-um and Ša-la-bu (issi'akkum of Anšan), Ŝe-li-bu-tum and Ša-li-bu-tum; In-ši-wi-ir DUMU Ad-da-gi-na (Oriental Institute A 4521), I-ta-wi-ir DUMU Ad-da-gi-na (A 2869), and I-ša-wi-ir DUMU Ad-da-gi-na (NBC 2223, in all three cases issi'akkum of Ūarsī).

š2 is regularly expressed by the signs SA, SI, and presumably SU (not attested).

š₁ is regularly expressed by the signs SA, SI, SU, but there are exceptions, as in ma-ha-er-su-mu, ha-sa-lim, and others.

On the basis of examples quoted above, Thureau-Dangin's reconstruction of the two Sargonic sibilants is thus fully confirmed: the signs ŠA, ŠI, ŠU stand for syllables containing a Sargonic phoneme which corresponds to the Semitic š₃, while the signs SA, SI, SU stand for syllables containing another Akkadian phoneme which corresponds to the Semitic š₁ and š₂. The picture is, however, further complicated by the existence of an additional set of signs representing syllables with a sibilant which has up to now not been adequately considered anywhere.

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

The sign ŠÂ (we should rather call it SI₁₅) occurs in the word i-ba-šë, written also i-ba-se₁₁, Ba-si-um, Ba-si-um, and [ṣu]-ub-si, all from the well known verb basāum "to be," in which the exact quality of the sibilant is unfortunately still unknown. For this sign cf. also ni-se beside ni-se₁₁, again with a sibilant of uncertain quality.

Also the sign ŠU₄ alternates frequently with SU, as noted in examples on p. 36. In addition we find ik-su₁-ra, ik-su-ra, a-ga-sa-er, ki-šë-ir-tim, gu-su₁-ra-im, [gu]?-su-ra-im, from a root with an undefinable sibilant. For the sign ŠU₄ we must note its regular
occurrence in the spelling of the demonstrative-personal pronoun $\text{su}_1$, $\text{su}_1$-$\text{a}$, $\text{su}_1$-$\text{a}$-$\text{um}$, $\text{su}_1$-$\text{m}$-$\text{ti}$, beside rarer spellings with $\text{su}$, $\text{su}$-$\text{a}$; the Fem. of this pronoun is $\text{si}$, $\text{si}$-$\text{a}$-$\text{ti}$.

The signs $\text{SA}$, $\text{SA}$, $\text{SU}_4$ interchange so frequently with the $\text{SA}$, $\text{SI}$, $\text{SU}$ signs that one is inclined to draw the conclusion that the sibilants expressed in the two rows of signs are one and the same phoneme in the Sargonic Period. Still, there are some aspects which should be further considered. One of them is the regular occurrence of the $\text{SU}_4$ sign in the spelling of the demonstrative-personal pronoun (quoted above), corresponding to the Arabic (hā-) ðā, dī. That the sign $\text{SU}_4$ actually expresses the Semitic $\text{d}$ is of course impossible, since we know that the Semitic $\text{d}$ corresponds to $\text{z}$ even in the oldest Akkadian, as in uznum, ahāzum. Still, there is no way around the fact that Sumerian has a row of sibilants partially different from the Semitic $\ddot{s}_1$ and $\ddot{s}_2$, and we may be forced to conclude that the Akkadian spellings with signs of the $\ddot{s}_4$ class are to be considered as leftovers from a period in which Akkadian recognized a phoneme $\ddot{\text{z}}$ (= $\ddot{\text{z}}_1$) < $\ddot{\text{d}}$ beside the phoneme $\ddot{\text{z}}_3$ < $\ddot{\text{z}}$.

The existence of three rows of sibilants (beside $\text{ZA}$, $\text{ZI}$, $\text{ZU}$) implies that the Sumerian language originally had three different sibilants (beside the $\text{z}$/$\text{s}$ phoneme discussed above, pp. 31ff.). These sibilants are $\ddot{s}_1$ expressed by signs $\text{SA}$, $\text{SI}$, $\text{SU}$: $\ddot{s}_2$ expressed by signs $\ddot{\text{SA}}$, $\ddot{\text{SI}}$, $\ddot{\text{SU}}$, and a third sibilant, which we call $\ddot{s}_4$ (in order not to confuse it with the Semitic $\ddot{s}_3$), expressed by signs $\ddot{\text{SA}}$, $\ddot{\text{SU}}$, and perhaps $\ddot{\text{SE}}$. Of course my writing $\ddot{s}_1$, $\ddot{s}_2$, $\ddot{s}_4$ is intended simply to denote the existence of three different sibilants in Sumerian and is not intended to imply that the three Sumerian sibilants should be equated sound by sound with the three corresponding Semitic sibilants.

While different types of sibilants are thus more or less clearly indicated in signs for open syllables beginning with a sibilant and ending in a vowel, no such distinction is made in signs representing the type vowel plus sibilant, such as $\ddot{\text{AS}}$, $\ddot{\text{IS}}$, $\ddot{\text{US}}$, in which the final sibilant is any of the three $\ddot{\text{s}}$ phonemes. Our transliteration of the signs $\text{SA}$, $\text{SU}$, $\text{MU}$ follows Thureau-Dangin's system; in this type, too, the exact character of the sibilant was never indicated.
During the period of the 1st Dynasty of Babylon several important phonetic shifts took place both in Sumerian and Akkadian. That they must have begun even earlier can be concluded from the fact that the three sibilants of the Sargonic Period occur in free interchange in the Ur III Period. The picture that emerges in the Old Babylonian Period is that the Sargonic $\tilde{s}_1$ and $\tilde{s}_3$ were coalesced into one sibilant $\tilde{s}$, expressed in the writing by the signs of the $\tilde{s}$ class, namely $SA$, $SE$, $SI$, $SU$. The voiceless sibilant $s$ was expressed by the signs of the $\tilde{s}$ class, namely $SA$, $SI$, $SU$, $SA'$, also $SA_6$, $SAG$, $SIG$, etc., while the corresponding voiced sibilant $z$ was expressed by the signs $ZA$, $ZI$, $ZU$. All this was made possible by the phonetic shifts in Sumerian illustrated on the following chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written Phonoeme Sound</th>
<th>Old Babyl. Sound Shift</th>
<th>Old Babyl. and Later Phonoeme Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BA $b/p$ $p$</td>
<td>$p &gt; \tilde{s}$</td>
<td>$b$ $b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA $p'$ $p'$</td>
<td>$p' &gt; \tilde{s}$</td>
<td>$p$ $p$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA $d/t$ $t$</td>
<td>$t &gt; \tilde{s}$</td>
<td>$d$ $d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA $t'$ $t'$</td>
<td>$t' &gt; \tilde{s}$</td>
<td>$t$ $t$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA $g/k$ $k$</td>
<td>$k &gt; \tilde{s}$</td>
<td>$g$ $g$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KA $k'$ $k'$</td>
<td>$k' &gt; \tilde{s}$</td>
<td>$k$ $k$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZA $z/s$ $s$</td>
<td>$s &gt; \tilde{s}$</td>
<td>$z$ $z$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA $s'$ ($=\tilde{s}_1$)</td>
<td>$s' &gt; \tilde{s}$</td>
<td>$s$ $s$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA' $\tilde{z}$ $\tilde{s}$</td>
<td>($=\tilde{s}_1$)</td>
<td>$\tilde{s}$ $\tilde{s}$ $\tilde{s}$ $\tilde{s}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\tilde{s}'$ ($=\tilde{s}_3$)</td>
<td>$\tilde{s}' &gt; \tilde{s}$</td>
<td>$\tilde{s}$ $\tilde{s}$ $\tilde{s}$ $\tilde{s}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes to the chart:
1) Old Babylonian sound shifts: a) voiceless > voiced ($p > b$, $t > d$, $k > g$, $s > z$); b) aspirated voiceless > voiceless ($p' > p$, $t' > t$, $k' > k$, $s' = \tilde{s}_1 > s$; c) fricative dental $t$ ($=\tilde{s}_1$) >
\[ -\nu\-

s, not \( \tilde{z} \); d) another fricative dental (here symbolized by the requirements of pattern as) \( t' \) \( \mapsto \tilde{z}_3 \) > fricative voiceless sibilant \( \tilde{z} \).

2) Some sound shifts must have taken place even before the Sargonic Period: sound \( t \) \( \mapsto \tilde{z}_4 \) is not clearly distinguished from \( s' \) \( \mapsto \tilde{z}_{1-2} \) in Sargonic. Sound (symbolized as) \( t' \) \( \mapsto \tilde{z}_3 \) begins to be confused in the Sargonic Period with \( s' \) \( \mapsto \tilde{z}_{1-2} \).

3) Old Sumerian \( \tilde{z}_{1-2} \) (written SA, SI, SU) and \( \tilde{z}_4 \) (written SA', SE, SU') became \( s \) in the standard Sumerian of the Old Babylonian Period. This may be reconstructed from the form of the late Sumerian loan words in Akkadian, such as DUB, \( \tilde{S}.SA = \text{tuppussū} \), IGI.SA' = \( \text{igīsū} \), SAG.KUD = sankutūtu, and many others. But in the Assyrian tradition the old Sumerian \( \tilde{z} \) remained \( \tilde{z} \), as in \( \tilde{s} \text{ubur, } \tilde{s} \text{u}-\text{uk-kal, } \tilde{s} \text{ā-am} \), etc. Cf. Jacobsen, OIP LVIII 293f., making the observation but giving a different interpretation. The standard Sumerian \( \tilde{z} > s \) shift may be responsible for the sporadic cases of \( \tilde{z} > s \) found in Kassite Babylonian: Old Babylonian \( \text{Šubartum} > \text{Kassite Subartum} \) (in Assyrian throughout only \( \text{Šubartum} \)), Old Babylonian \( \text{Sukkallum} > \text{later sukallum} \), Old Babylonian \( \text{Išin} > \text{later Išin} \).

3. General Remarks

In observing the usage of syllabic spelling in the Old Akkadian Period one is struck by its general consistency throughout the wide expanse of the Old Akkadian Empire. This uniformity can be observed not only in the official documents of the chancellery, but also in private letters and economic texts. Cf. such regular spellings as \( \text{sá-lim} \) (with \( sā \)), found in Akkad, Elam, Gasur, and Diyala, of \( \text{i-ba-Šē} \) (with \( Šē \)), found in Sumer, Gasur, and Diyala (with two exceptions spelled \( \text{i-ba-Šē}_{11} \) in Diyala), of \( \text{Im}_{x}(DU)-\text{da-lik} \) (with \( \text{Im}_{x} \)), found in Akkad, Sumer, Elam, Gasur, and Diyala.

One of the remarks made by von Soden, AS p. 14, refers to the abnormally large number of homophonous signs. The truth of the matter is that homophony plays a very small role in Old Akkadian, as one can judge for himself by observing the use of the syllabic signs for vowels (pp. 24ff.) and for stops and sibilants (pp. 28ff. and...
No matter whether one accepts my interpretation of special signs for syllables with onset or release, as proposed above, pp. 25ff., or offers another interpretation, there is no way of taking the pairs BI and BI, MA and MA, I and I, U and U to represent homophonous signs, since they do not as a rule interchange with each other. Even in the case of pairs of signs which interchange with each other, such as BU and PÔ, DU and TU, OU and KU, SA and SÁ, SU and SÜ, some arguments may be brought forth that the signs originally represented two different phonemes. Of course, in our aversion towards homophony we should not insist too much on the purity of any system, since the interchange of influences from various schools and areas may have sometimes provoked the existence of more than one sign for the same syllable. But such occurrences of homophony as do exist are rather rare in the older phases of Akkadian and do not begin to be amply attested until the latest phases of cuneiform writing.

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

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

Outside of the final position in a word, as in ma-sa-lum, da-num, the consonant + vowel + consonant type of syllabic values is
relatively rare in comparison with signs of the consonant + vowel or vowel + consonant types.

Writing of consonantal quality by means of double consonants is very rare in Old Akkadian. As against the typical spellings with single consonants in da-nûm, da-na-at, sa-ra-at, du-mi-ki-im, u-ba-al, we find occasional spellings with double consonants, as in ad-da /atta/, da-ki-ba-an-ni, ib-ba-al-gi-it, te-ir-rî-iš, and regularly in the words um-mi, um-me, and us-se. 11

Another method of indicating double consonants can be found in such spellings as sar-um /sarrum/, I-nin-um (beside I-nin-nûm, ° NN), -gar-ad /garrâd/, Í Il-at (beside Í-la-at), Si-mur-um /Simurrum/ (TMV V 151 rev.), Za-ar-um /Sarrum/ (beside Za-ar-ru-um), Lu-uh-îs-an (S. xii, beside Lu-uh-hî-îs-îa-an, RA XXVIII 2), Tum-al (UET III 1384 rev., beside Tum-ma-al §1, passim). Cf. also the discussion in FM pp. 238f., and, in Old Babylonian, -dan-at = -dan-na-at listed in AOr XVIII/4 pp. 26f.

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

Spellings using signs of the consonant + vowel + consonant type do not as a rule indicate double consonants. Thus writings I-sar-ru-um, Í-da-mi-sar-ra-am, Í-bar-ru-um, Li-bur-ri-im, im-gur-ru should properly be interpreted as I-sa(r)-ru-um, Í-da-mi-sa(r)-ra-am, Í-bar(r)-ru-um, Li-bu(r)-ri-im, im-ju(r)-ru. This spelling method is paralleled by another in which such names as are listed above are spelled I-sar-um, Í-bar-um, and Li-bur-an-nî-. What these two methods of spelling indicate is first, the main basis, without any grammatical endings, such as îsar or imür, and then the grammatical endings spelled either with the repetition of the final consonant of the word, as in I-sar-ru-um, or without it, as in I-sar-um. The same method is exemplified in the custom of writing grammatical endings after the determinative, as in îs-num §1-im (see above p. 22) and generally in Sumerian. Cf. also Kraus in Scritti in onore di Giuseppe Furlani I (1957) 103-8. Abnormal "broken" writings occur in î-lum-gur-ad /Ilum-gurâd/, Pre-Sargonic, DINGIR-û-gur-ad
Written double consonants which do not indicate double consonants (consonantal quantity), but a hiatus, pause (open juncture) are shown in the following examples: Ku-ru-ub-bi-la-ag beside Ku-ru-ub-la-ag /Kurub-Ilag/, Sar-ru-um-md-i-I-1 beside Sar-ru-um-I-1 /Sarrum-I1/, I-sar-ra-hi beside I-sar-a-hi /Iṣar-ah/, Nu-ub-bi-DINGIR beside Nu-ub-DINGIR /Nu-Ilum/, A-bu-un-mi-LUGAL beside A-pum-i-sar /Abum-isar/, Ma-at-ti-i-I-1 beside Ma-at-I-1 /Ma-Il/, En-nu-un-mi-I-1 beside En-nu-un-I-1 /Ennum-I1/, etc. From the later period we can quote Te-qi-ip-pa-pu /Tehip-apu/ in NPN pp. 15lf. Similar is the case of spellings in which not a pause but an aleph or the like is indicated, as in Ir-ra- am-Da-gan /Ir'am-Dagán/, Ir-ri-Da-gan (beside spellings Ir-e-from R'37'), Ir-ri-ib, Ir-ri-ib (beside spellings Ir-e-ib, Ir-i-ib, etc., from R'3 BY).

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

C. AUXILIARY MARKS

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

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

The Sumerian writing as originally constructed required the enclosing of each word, or rather of a small unit which may have been considered as one word by the Sumerians, in a case. This principle is still followed to a large extent in the monumental inscriptions of the Sargonic Period. Thus besides single words, such as Na-ra-an ˘EN.ZU, da-nun, LUGAL, ki-ib-ra-tim, ar-ba-im, we have compounds, such as 10 LAL 1 KAS*X, in MU 1, sar-ri-su-nu 3, in u-mi-su, in AMAR.DA ˘KI, sa DUB (YOS I 10). But inconsistencies frequently appear due to space conditions in the case of constructions written
with many signs or even short constructions written with large signs. Thus we find **E₄₄**₄ in one case in BE I 2, but in two cases in BE I 1; **šu DUB šu-a** in one case in MDP X Pl. 3, 1, but in two cases in MDP VI Pl. 2, 1. Cf. also P. Naster, "La ligne double dans le Code de Ḫammurabi" in ACr XVII/2 pp. 205-209.

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

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

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

The custom of using check marks begins in the Pre-Sargonic Period (Nikolski, Dok. I 41, 52, misinterpreted as "Zusammenfassung dieser kun-štût" by Deimel in Orient. XXXIV 41; PBS IX 83; TMH V 11, 39, ₄₉; Orient. XXI 65), finds extensive use in the Sargonic Period (RTC 96; FM 33; HSS X 51, 167, 188; MAD I 86, 106, 232; etc.), and it begins to die out during the Ur III Period (Jean, ŠA LXXVIII; Nies, UDT 58; Pinches AT ₆₄; Nikolski, Dok. II 26₄; Orient. VI 60). A somewhat parallel use of the PAB sign can be observed in TCL XI 156 in the Isin-Larsa Period and in the omen text CT XXXIX 38. The same function is apparently accomplished by an oblique wedge in a text published in Fara III 28 (cf. also p. 9₄) and by marks in the form of circles and half-circles in the economic texts of the Kassite Period (cf. BE XIV pp. 1₆f.).

Entirely unique in Old Akkadian is the occurrence of a single
oblique wedge in the case of 𒂗-𒂗-a-𒋾 (MAD I 302 rev.). The second part of the name being written below and to the right of the first part, an oblique wedge is added to show that a-𒋾 belongs with 𒂗-𒂗 and is not to be considered a separate word. The use of double oblique wedges in the same function is known from later periods at Nuzi (HSS XIV Pl. 103 No. 249:10), Alalah, and Ugarit.

D. SIGNS

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

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

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

Copied ḪU for RI: A-ŔI-ti and A-ḪU-ti (both passim in Deimel, Fara II p. 19*, and other occurrences at Fara); LA.BUR.ŠIR².KI.RI (PBS V 34 ii) for LA.BUR.ŠIR².KI ḪU, in Sargonic; RI-ŠA-ŠA (TCL II 5539 tablet and seal; BR III 77; 1447; etc.) for ḪU-SA-SA (Orient. XXIII 1570 passim); BA.TAB-duh-RIs-mm for BA.TAB-duh-ḪU-um (MAD III 102); ARAD-ŔI-la (YOS IV 311 rev.) for ARAD-ḪU-la, all in Ur III.

Copied ḪU for RI: GISḪU-ḪU-m (TMH V 116) for GISḪU-SA-m; ḪU-SA-ḪU (ITT II/2 3122) for ḪU-SA-ḪU (ITT II/1 p. 35, 4640), in Sargonic; ḪU-SA-SA (Reisner, TUT 192) for ḪU-SA-SA (R²²); ḪU-SA-SA (ITT V p. 55, 9835; p. 60, 9951) for ḪU-SA-SA (Tahashatal/, Gelb, HS p. 111); ḪU-SA-SR (CT VII 27, 18376 rev. 1) for ḪU-SA-SR (Orient. XXIII 2155 passim); Lugal-ma-gur-ḪU (2 NT 726 rev. i) for Lugal-ma-gur-ḪU (2 NT 688) perhaps for Lugal-nam-tar-ḪU, all in Ur III.

Copied ZA for A: passim in Fara and Pre-Sargonic; cf. also ZA-wa-an (MDP X Pl. 3, 1a and 2) for Awan; su₂-ZA (ZA IV 406) for su₂-a, both in Sargonic; Be-li-ZA-ën-ik (ITT III 52lli) for Be-li-a-ën-ik; EN.LIL.ŠI-ZA (CT XXI 27, 90056) for EN.LIL.ŠI-a, both in Ur III.

Copied SA for E: Verts forVerts (both passim in MAD I); SA₄-SI₄ for E₄-SI₄ (both in Nikolski, Dok. I p. 104, and De Genouillac, TSA p. 110, Pre-Sargonic).

Copied ZU for SU: Gir-ZU for Gir-su (both in Pre-Sargonic texts from Lagash); Ba-lu-ZU (MAD I) for Ba-lu-su; Pû.ŠA-ZU (MAD I) for Pû.ŠA-su. Copied SU for ZU perhaps in Be-la-su-nu (BE I Pl. VII ii) for Be-la-žu-nu; Zu-SU (MAD I) for Zu-su.

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

E. SYLLABARY

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

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

For all abbreviations consult MAD III.

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

The numerical order of the signs is that of Wolfram von Soden,
Das akkadische Syllabar (Roma, 1944). Signs not listed in von Soden are entered in the Syllabary with additions of a, b, etc. Signs quoted after numbers appear in their New Assyrian forms.

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

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

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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="This sign appears in the form of an oblique, vertical, or horizontal wedge in the spelling of Aširgi (or Essirgi?) as:" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aš</td>
<td>aš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="d -šir-gi₄ (RAC No. 114 and an unpubl. Lagash tablet in the Istanbul Museum)" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="d -šir-gi₄ (Louvre AO 11254 rev., unpubl.)" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="d -šir-gi₄ (OIP XIV 96, collated, and in several unpubl. texts from Adab)" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="d -šir-gi₄ (Louvre AO 11254 rev., unpubl.)" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oblique, vertical, or horizontal wedge in the spelling of Estar (older Astar?) as:

-\(\text{-dar}\) (MO B ii; C xi; etc.)
-\(\text{\text{-dar}\)} (RTC 53 ii; 202; etc.)
-\(\text{-dar}\) (Deimel, Fara III 110)
-\(\text{-dar}\) (LB 929:2, unpubl.)

Cf. also PN \(\text{-pum}\), \(\text{\text{-pum, Is-pu-um (\text{-SB?}),}}\)
and GN \(\text{-na-na-ak}\) (MO C xv)

Contrary to Ungnad, MAS p. 13, and von Soden, AS No. 1, the syllabic value rum is not attested in Ur III; instead of Li-bur-ni-rum read Li-bur-ni-as; Za-ki-rum is OB; instead of SKI NIM-Si-ku-rum -me in ITT IV p. 80, 7907, read possibly NIM-\(\text{\text{-si-ma-as\text{-me}}}\)

Only in Dil-da-ball (TCL V 6041 iii) compared with Di-il-da-ba (AJSL XXXIII 240, OB; etc.)

\(\text{\text{-tal al-wa-i-is A 3 (Iraq tal- al-lum VII 66) as-hal-1um Igi-hal-lum (Orient. XLVII 455) = Igi-ha-lum (CT XXXII 20 ii+)\)\)
### 3. mugal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUG</th>
<th>mug</th>
<th>Tu-mgu-su (perhaps Ur III)</th>
<th>dNin-mug(-ga) (AnOr XIX</th>
<th>Muk-da-an KI (BIN VIII 144)</th>
<th>No. 455)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BA</th>
<th>ba</th>
<th>Be-li-ba-ni</th>
<th>bal-at-tu-su</th>
<th>fr-ra-ba-ni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ba-lum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>u-ba-al</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pa</td>
<td>bal-ag</td>
<td>i-bal-la-ah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I-bal-is</td>
<td></td>
<td>I-bal-li-is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZU</th>
<th>zu</th>
<th>mu-za-zu (Z^26Z)</th>
<th>Su-zu-bi (Z^26Z)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lu-zu-zum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Zu-zu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>li-za-qa</td>
<td>Sar-ru-zu-</td>
<td>nu-ru-ju-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>zu-za-la-an</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ju-za-zi-is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>Wu-za-is</td>
<td>I-zu-ur-j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lub</td>
<td></td>
<td>Zu-la-lum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SU</th>
<th>sull</th>
<th>su-lum</th>
<th>Su-mo-id-DINGIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ik-su-tu</td>
<td></td>
<td>il-su</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>uz-mo-su</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sa-su-ru-um KI (YOS IV 91, date)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BALA</th>
<th>bala</th>
<th>Bala-ga (HSS X)</th>
<th>DINGIR-bala compared with</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pala</td>
<td>Gi-núm-bala</td>
<td>Gi-núm-ba-la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>compared with</td>
<td>DINGIR-ba-la</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GIR</th>
<th>gir</th>
<th>Gir-su KI</th>
<th>Gir-su KI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qir</td>
<td>Su?-gir-a-bi (MDP XIV 6 rev. ii)</td>
<td>Su?-gir-a-bi (MDP XIV 6 rev. ii)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. TAR tar
dar Su-mu-tar (D'R)
Ti-ri-tar
tar

12. AN an i-na-da-an Ma-an-ki-be-li
Ma-an-is-tu-su ga-an-num /kannum/
Il il u-gi-il
tu-gi-il
Il-il-il-la-at

15. KA ka Contrary to Ungnad, MAS only in Ka-zal-lu KI
p. 9, and von Soden, AS A-da-ka-al-su-[um]? (TKL)
p. 32, the syllabic
value ka is not attested
in Sargonic; Ka-za-lu KI
only in late copies of
Rimuš (PBS V 34 xvff.),
original texts have Ga-
za-lu KI (MO). The only
possibility in late
Sargonic is Ka-za-bum
(RA VIII 158 AO 5657;
Fish, CST p. 182 No. 8)
compared with the GN
Kazabu of later date .

Pu pu, bu KA-su-su compared GIS KA-ga-num /bukannum/
with Pu-su-su (both
MAD I)
KA-zi-a compared with Pu-
zi-a (BŠ)
KA-ki-ni-š (BGN)
Cf. also below
PI₄, pi₄, biₓ A-pi₄-sālKI (Gelb, AJSL LV 70ff.)
Ú-KA-KA (MAD I) compared with Ú-bi-bí (OIP XIV 48 i) or Ú-pù-pù (TCL V 6039 rev. iii, Ur III)
Ú-KA-ma-tum (MAD I) compared with Ú-bi-mu-ú-tum (YOS IV 2, Ur III).
Doubtful
Cf. also above

PUMₓ pumₓ, bumₓ Ír-e-KA compared with Ír-e-pum (R₃ B?)
LUGAL-KA compared with LUGAL-pum (P)

zuₜ Zú-ga-gi₄-ip (PSarg., king)

sull Pù-KA-ním compared with Pù-zu-ním, Pù-zu-mu-um (PSN)
KA-ba-lum /supālum/
Cf. also KA.LUMKI (RTC 83; HSS X 191 ii; ZA XLII li137) with Zu-lumKI (MDP XIV 33 rev. i) and suluppum

šuₓ ZURₓ zurₓ

2.7. lo 'N bumn

17. and

PUM bum Be-lí-a-pum
Gal-pum /Kalbum/
Sa-pumKI (S. xlii)
pum  La-gi-pum
    Is-dup-pum

Pù  bu  Li-pù-ru-um
    pu-ze-rum  (BN)
    URUDU  HA.Pù.DA (YBD?)
    Pù-la-lí  (DP 137 iv,
            PSarg., BLL?)

pu  Pù-uz-ru-sa
    Pù-su-GI

PI  pi

BA  BA  BA  ú-ła-ti

Cf. under BA (below).

Šu-pi-ul-tum
Pù-su-ki-in
Pù-žu-ru-um  (PSN)

Piš-ša-ša-lum, Piš-ša-ša-
    li/lí  (PSH, reading Pù.
Ša-ša-lum, etc., also
    possible)
E-te-AL-piš-Da-gan  (P,
    reading E-te-AL-pù-Da-
    gan is less plausible)

Šu-gu-bašum  (ŠKB)
BAš-lu(1)-lu(1)  (Legrain,
    TRU 301 rev.) compared
    with Ba-lu-lu  (CT XXXII
    34 ii) or Bu-lu-lu  (CT
    XXXII 50 rev.)
BAš-ba-ti  (Barton, HLC
    III Pl. 128, 290 rev.)
    compared with Ba-ba-ti
    (Legrain, TRU 176) or
    Bu-ba-ti  (BIN V 106:4)
BAš-sal-la  ğur-sag  MAR.TU
    (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI
    p. 70 vi, Gudea; Gelb,
    AJSL LIII 73)
| 18. | Bas-ti (BIN VIII p. 32) compared with Ba-ti and Bt-ti (ibid.) ba₅-lu₅-bu₅-um and ba₅-lu₅-lu₅-um |
| NAG | nag | Nak-suKI (TMH V 122; RTC 99; 136; 176) Nak-suKI (TOL II 5674 i; etc.) DINIGIR-nak-tum (NQD?, UET III 1046 seal) Su-nak-da (NQD?) |
| 22. | ri | Ma-riKI -a-ri-ik Su-ba-ri-ù (MAD I) d-a-bu-ri-tum |
| RU₉ | ru₉ | sar-ru₉-dam and sar-ru₉-ti-su (late copies) d-Za-za-ru₉ compared with d-Za-za-ru (ŠRSR) d-Na-ru₉-ti (MDP II p. 63 i) Si-lu-ga-ru₉-ud (MO A ix) |
| [ERI | eri | There is no evidence for the syllabic value eri in the Sarg. and Ur III Periods (proposed by Thureau-Dangin in RA XXXI 83f.)] Cf. also Ú-URU-aKI under No. 23c |
| 23a. | ruₙ | Only in Gu-URU+KĀR?-ub-duTU (KRB) |
23b. *\( URU+GU \)
\( gur(u)_5 \)

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

23c. *\( URU+A \)
\( ru_x^d Na-ru_x-de \) (MDP XI p. 3 i, ii)
\( ru_x-tu-ni-ri \) (ibid. p. 9 iv twice, Elamite)
\( [s]ar-ru_x-uz-au(m) \)
\( (u)ru_x \)
\( URU+A^K_l, \dot{U}-URU+A-a^K_l, URU+A-a^K_l, \dot{U}-URU-a^K_l \) in Psarg., Sarg., and Ur III (Gelb, HS p. 34 n. 82). Cf. also \( URU+A-a^K_l = URU+\Lambda^K_l \) (Sollberger, Corpus des inscr. "roy." présarg. de Lagas, Ent. 76 = Ent. 77). For \( URU+A = uru_x \) cf. now Falkenstein in ZA LII (1957) 70 n. 2

24. *\( GAL \)
\( u_x \)

The sign GAL is often confused with the signs URU and URU+A
The word for South is written IM.GAL (PBS XV 35; ZA LI 52, both Ur III) or IM.\( \dot{U} \) (passim)
For GAL = \( u_x \) cf. now Falkenstein in ZA LII (1957) 69ff.

GAL-ba-a PA.TE.SI A-dam-dun\( ^K_l \) (Legrain, TRU 24; 107; 277; Nikolski, Dok. II 483) compared with \( \dot{U}-ba-a \) PA.TE.SI A-dam-dun\( ^K_l \) (Legrain, TRU 179; 384; ITT V 6774; JACS XXXIII 29)
\( d\dot{\text{s}}a-GAL-\dot{s}a \) (AnOr VII 79; Fish, MCS I 56) compared with \( d\dot{\text{s}}a-i-\dot{s}a \) (Nikolski, Dok. II 316), and Ur-\( d\dot{\text{s}}a-GAL-\dot{s}a \) (UET III 1351 ii; Barton, HLC II Pl. 60 iv) compared with Ur-\( d\dot{\text{s}}a-u-\dot{s}a \) (CT X 28 ii 16). Cf.
also Gemê-Ša-GÂL (wr. U+URU)-ša (RTC 399 ii, v), Gemê-Ša-GÂL (wr. URU)-ša (RTC 400 ii, iii; ITT III 6543 i), and Gemê-Ša-GÂL-ša (ITT III 6520; UET III 1034 rev. i; 1351 ii; 1415; Reisner, TUT 154 iv; 158 x; etc.). Also GIS-ŠA.GÂL-SA (OIP XI 132 ii, OB)

GANAM lu-GÂL-um, SIIA₄
lu-GÂL-um, UDÚ lu-GÂL-um (Orient. XXII 11, 26, 38), regularly written with GÂL, not URU

25. 
IR  ir    ir-e-pum (R₃B?)   ir-e-ib
    ir-ku-su   ir-ra-
    ir-am-
    er  dše-la-at-Te-ir-ra-ba-an  ir-ri-šum

25a.
IR₇₁  ir₇₁  Only in ir₇₁-ti-ab  IR₇₁-e-ib
                  IR₇₁-e-GÍN.LAL

27.
LA  la    i-la-ak  be-la-ti-šu
    La-gi-bu-um  La-gi-bu-um

29.
MAH  mah  mah-rī-iš  Ša-al-mah, Sa-al-mah, and
    Š-lī-mah-rī  Sal-mah /šalm-ah/
30.  

(Old,*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TU</th>
<th>tu</th>
<th>Tu-gul-tim</th>
<th>-tu-gul-ti</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tu-li-id-</td>
<td>Tu-li-id-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du</td>
<td>iš-tu-ud</td>
<td>-tu-gul</td>
<td>tu-lu-bu-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>im-tu-ud</td>
<td>Ši-tu-ri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>na-tu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>li-is-tu-ru-nim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tu-ur₄-da</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GUR₈ kur₉

(Old )

Giš zi-gur₈-ry-um compared with Giš zi-ku-ru-um (SKR)
Zi-gur₈-da (SKR)
Ba-si-in-GUR₈-ri-li (UET III 1h10). Meaning unknown
GUR₈-gu-LUM (PN, AO 11273, 11350)

31.  

LI  li  li-li-am  Li-ša-nüm
i-li-idk   Li-bur

LI  eₜ?  LI-lu-ul-dan LUGAL A-ga-
dek (AOF X 281) compared with E-lu-lu,
king of Akkad. Very doubtful; cf. Gelb, AJSL
LIII 38. If LI = eₜ is correct, then this value
should be compared with
LI = e(n) in Sum.; cf.
Poebel, ZA XXXVII 8lf.
32. \[\text{PAB } pa_4\] [Only in pa₄-šiš, to be read preferably as logogram PA(B). SIS]

\[\text{ba}_x\] PAB-ti-um compared with ba-ti-um (BT?)

34a. \[\text{PAB+E } pa_5\]

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

35. \[\text{MU } mu\]

mu-ša-lum
i-mu-ru

Mu-tum-
Na-mu-ra-zu

[IA] i(a)

Cf. p. 21]

36. \[\text{SÁL } šál\]

sál-ma-at
A-pi₄-sál KI
Ki-sál-la KI
Sál-mu-um (Met. 86.11.134, from Dr. Sollberger)

Sál-la-AN (Barton, HIC II Pl. 89 viii)
A-pi₄-sál KI, A-pi₄-sál-la KI (Gelb, AJSL LIII 39; LV 71)
Sál-la and compounds Da-sál-la KI and Ki-sál-la (Gelb, AJSL LV 79, and with correction Schneider, Le Muséon LXII 2ff.)

QA \[\text{ka}_4\]

Only in Ma-at-qā KI (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 176 No. XVIII), if not to be read as ma-at NIM KI
39. En-gil-sa
GIL    gil    En-gil-sa (MO)
      Cf. also [...] -ma-gil
      (HSS X 33 vi)

41. e-ru-ub
RU      ru
      i-mu-ru
      ru-up-šum

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

42. be-ši
BE      be
      i-be-al
      It-ša-um
      pi Ša-at-be-DINGIR (ŠTP)

43. i-na-da-an
MA      na
      -da-na-at

44. Only in dAš-sir-gi₄ (cf. dAš-sir-gi₄ (BE III 13,
ŠIR    šir
      No. 1)
      seal)

ŠÛR    šir
      Perhaps in A-širKI at
      Gasur, if not A-širKI
| 45.  | KUL  | \( \text{KUL} \) (HSS III 40 v, PSarg., a profession)  |
|      |      | \( \text{KUL} \) (Ward, CPM No. 61; Delaporte, CCL I T 177; etc.)  |
|      | Kul-ab\(_h\) | (cf. No. 128a and Falkenstein, Topographie von Urak p. 31) |

| 46.  | TI   | Ip-ti-  |
|      |      | \( \text{i-li-iš-ti-gal} \)  |
|      | di   | a-ti  |
|      |      | \( \text{i-ti-in} \)  |
|      | ti   | ti-ni  |
|      |      | \( \text{Da-a-ti (D\(^{2}\)D}) \)  |
|      | li   | li-ti-in  |
|      |      | \( \text{Ti-ma-at-} \)  |
|      | ti  | i-ti-ru  |
|      |      | \( \text{Ba-la-ti} \)  |
|      |     | Ip-ti-ru-um  |
|      |      | \( \text{I-ti-ib- (T\(^{3}\),B)} \)  |

| 47.  | MAŠ  | maš-ga-ni  |
|      |      | \( \text{maš-ğu-um} \)  |
|      | (old \( \text{D} \)) | maš-li-um  |
|      |      | \( \text{Mas-gan'KI} \)  |
|      | A maš-ti-ak (MO) |  |
|      | BAR  | a-bar-ti  |
|      |      | \( \text{U-bar-tum} \)  |
|      | (old \( \text{L} \)) | U-bar-tum  |
|      | pár |  |

| 49.  | NU   | Nu-ru-um  |
|      |      | \( \text{Nu-ru-um} \)  |
|      |      | \( \text{Is-ku-nu} \)  |
|      |      | \( \text{Ma-nu-um-} \)  |

| 50.  | MAŠ  | maš-li-um  |
|      |      | \( \text{Ki-mas'KI} \) (Nikolski, Dok. 262 rev.)  |
|      |      | \( \text{Ki-mas'KI} \) (TMH n.F. I/II II 83)  |

oi.uchicago.edu
52. ḫu-bu-lum

A-ḫu-

ḫu-bu-ul
A-ḫu-

53. ḫu-bu-ul

U₅ ḫu-bu-ul

Dul-lugal-i₅-aKI (ITT I 1100) compared with
Dul-lugal-u₅-aKI (Chiera, STA 10 iii, v, Ur III)
Cf. also No. 24 for IM. U₅

Cf. the month name U₅.

Bfḫu.KI with UB.

Bfḫu.KI (e.g., UET III p. 278), etc.

Of. also No. 2L for IN. U₅

54. ḫa-ra-nam

Na-da-nam

Nam-ḫa-ru

I-ti-nam

Bīr₅-ḫa-ṣum and Bīr₅-ḫa-ṣum (PR' 5)
li-ṣ-bīr₅ (late copies)
PAB+E-Ti-bi(r)₅-raKI
(Entemena, cf. No. 3ha)
E-bīr₅-mu-bi compared
with E-bi-ir-mu-bi (PR)

Bīr₅-ḫa-ṣum compared
with Bi-ir-ḫa-ṣum!
(PR' 5).

SIM šīm

E-bīr₅-mu-bi PA.TE.SI Su-
simKI (MDP XIV No. 76 and
p. 5) compared with E-
bīr₅-mu-bi Gīr.NITAH ma-
ti NIMKI (MDP XIV p. 6)

Za-rī-ṣum PA.TE.SI Su-
simKI (Oppenheim, CTEE
pp. 70 and 267) com-
pared with Za-rī-ḥaq PA.

TE.SI INNIN,ERINKI (RTC
325)

Sollberger suggests, in
JCS X (1956) 24, the
reading Su-sin₇-na
(Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p.
18 vi 10, Zannatum) for
"su-na-nam"
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>IG</td>
<td>li-li-ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iq-bi-</td>
<td>Iq-bi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>ZI</td>
<td>ū-si-īs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>si</td>
<td>Zi-im-tum (§SM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ū-su-si-īs</td>
<td>-ša-zi-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ḡi</td>
<td>ḡa-zi-nûm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-na-zi-ir</td>
<td>zi-im-tum (§MD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>u-zi-ip</td>
<td>E-zi-tum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>GI</td>
<td>ḡi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ḡi</td>
<td>i-ḡi-ru-ūš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ḡi</td>
<td>ib-ba-al-ḡi-it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ḡi</td>
<td>-ḡi-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ḡi</td>
<td>u-ḡi-īl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ḡi</td>
<td>ʾš-bi-ḡi (§PK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ḡi</td>
<td>id-ḡi-e- (copy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ḡi</td>
<td>ʾī-lip-ḡi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ḡi</td>
<td>La-ḡi-bu-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ḡi</td>
<td>La-ḡi-pum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ḡi</td>
<td>ʾl-ḡi-ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>RI</td>
<td>A-ri-ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tab-ri-um</td>
<td>Ri-is-be-lí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ki-sa-ma-ri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tal</td>
<td>tal-li-ik and it-tal-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tal-ḥa-timKI</td>
<td>(UBT I 274)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii, copy</td>
<td>tal-gu-ut (LQT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tal-mu-usKI</td>
<td>(RA IX 3h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rev. iii, copy</td>
<td>Tal-mu-usKI (Nies, UDT 92)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
63. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUN</th>
<th>nun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is-nunKI</td>
<td>Áš-nunKI and Áš-nun-naKI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

63a. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TÜR</th>
<th>tür</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only in tür-ra-tim (CM)</td>
<td>Tum-türKI (Nikolski, Dok. II 161; etc.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

64. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KAB</th>
<th>kab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kap-tur, ru</td>
<td>A-kap-še-en (ITT III 6545 ii) and A-kap(wr. DA)-še-in (AnOr XII 278 v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(old) GIS na-ar-kab-tum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qáb</td>
<td>kab-la-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kab-la-su</td>
<td>Na-kab-tum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gáb</td>
<td>na-kab, cf. No. 137a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUB | hub |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ḫup-sa-sum</td>
<td>(HSS X 92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(old) ḫup-nimKI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUB,DU | rig. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In SAG.HUB,DU = SA(G),RIG of the PSarg., votive inscriptions (cf. above p. 2) and in the spellings of the GN URU.SAG.PA.HUB,DUKI (passim in Sarg. and Ur III). Cf. also the rare spellings of URU.SAG.SAL.HUB,DUKI (TMH V 40 ii; 64 i; 110 rev.; 211 ii, PSarg.?); URU.SAG.PA.HUBKI (RTC 113 rev., Sarg.); URU.SAG.HUBKI (CT VII 16b rev., Ur III); URU.SAG.PA.SAL.HUB,DUKI (Nikolski, Dok. II 197, Ur III); URU.SAG.PA.SAL.HUBKI (Reisner, TUT 200 rev., Ur III); URU.SAG.SAL.HUBKI (ITT V 6799, Ur III). Cf. also the discussion of the GN by M. Lambert in RA XLVII 11-15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

67. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAD</th>
<th>qid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only in NA.GAD(A) = nāqidum in PSarg., Sarg., and Ur III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

67a. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AKKIL</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A syllabic value required in:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Da-AKKIL (RTC 91 rev. ii; 122; A 696 twice)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKKIL-zé-a (RTC 2h9 rev. i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
68. TIM dim si-iq-tim
tim ki-ib-ra-tim ki-ib-ra-tim
ma-tim

69. MUN mun mun-tum (MT?)
la-mun? (wr. TIM) -dam
(MDP XIV 90:4)
GA. MUN (KMN)

70. AG ag i-la-ak Ma-ag-ra-tum KI (GRN)
aq-bi¬ da-ak-la-ak-šum (TKL)

71. EN en en-ma En-nam-
En-bu-DINGIR A-kap-še-en (ITT III 6545
En-na-num ii)

73. SUR sur A-sur-DINGIR (MDP XIV 30 Ki-sur-ra KI
ii; 77)
Sur-gu-la KI (MDP XIV 13)

74. SUR šuḫ or šuk x Only in ḏBe-la-at-Suḫ-nir
(AnOr XIX No. 52) compared with ḏNIN-Šuk-nir
(TA 1931, 326, OB, and Bab. IV 248 Pl. V, OB)
### 76.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA</th>
<th>Li-sa-núm</th>
<th>sa-am-sa-tum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>li-sa-me-id</td>
<td>Sa-al-mah /šalm-ab/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tu-sa-bu</td>
<td>Ma-sa-tum(^1) (MŠD?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ma-sa-ak-sa</td>
<td>Bí-sa-ab- (PŠG)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 77.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GÁN</th>
<th>gan</th>
<th>(old)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kan</td>
<td>Maš-gán(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>šá-gán-UR.SAG (HSS X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KÁR</td>
<td>kár(a)</td>
<td>(old)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i-li-kára-bí /i-li-karabí/</td>
<td>Kár(a)-bara(^1) (cf. Gelb, HS p. 57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or i-li-kár-bí /i-li-karabí/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Šu-kár-ri (HSS X)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Cf. also KR? in MAD III 118f.*

### 79.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gú</th>
<th>gú</th>
<th>(Deimel, Fara II 1 ix, PSarg.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dGú-lá</td>
<td>-dGú-lá (Orient. XLVII 47 rev.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dGú-la</td>
<td>(RTC 98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gú-da-mi-šum(^1) (HSS X)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 80.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DUR</th>
<th>dur</th>
<th>Dur- Ib-la(^1) (Nikolski, Dok. I 10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2(^1).DUR- compared with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2(^1).DUR(^2)? (2DR?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tūr</td>
<td>I-dur-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wa-dur</td>
<td>Dur-ra-i-lí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Šu-Dur-ul</td>
<td>Šu-Dur-ul</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) compared with  
\(^2\) DUR?
82.  
Laal  
la(l)  
RUL?  rul?, run?, rum?  

A-da-laal  
†-la(l)-lum and †-la-lum  
(both in RA IX 56)  

From comparison of Šu-Dur-lašl (TMH n.F. I/II 24) = Šu-Tu-Laal (seal 16* on Pl. 88), it is  
possible to assume that Laal, if copied correctly,  
has the value rul (or  
run, rum) *

83.  
Dar  dar  Dar-ba-a (MAD I)  
tar  Eš4-dar  
Dar-ti-bu (R'3 B?)  
Wa-dar-  

eš4-dar  
Sā-dar-ma-at (RA IX Pl. I  
opp. p. 1)  

84.  
 Gur  gur-da-b[u]?  
It-gur-daKI  
kur  Zi-gur-mu-bi  
qur  i-lum-gur-ad  

Gur-da-bi  
du-gur and ū-gur  

Gur-ra-tum (QRD)
85.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI</th>
<th>ši</th>
<th>ra-si-im</th>
<th>si-tum (š₂’₁ T)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Si-da-na-at</td>
<td>na-si (N₂ 3 Š)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-mu-uḫ-si</td>
<td>Ku-un-si-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>si-ip-rí</td>
<td>š-i-in”KI” and other spellings (Gelb, AJSL LV 78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[u]?-si-si-ra (copy)</td>
<td>Si-en-nam (PDTI 79)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

86.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SU₄</th>
<th>šuₓ</th>
<th>Su₄-ru-us-ĜI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a-ki-š-su₄-ni-si-im</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Su₄-mu-be-lî</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>su₄-a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI₄</td>
<td>ši₅</td>
<td>Only in dₓ₄-si₄ (Nikolski, Dok. II 21 rev.), Cf. (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 261)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Only in dₓ₄-si₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bi-si₄-it-ma (PST, copy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

87.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA(G) šaₓ</th>
<th>Sag-gu-bi (MDP XIV 6 iv)</th>
<th>Sa(g)-ti-um compared with Sa-ti-um; there is no reason to read Reš-ti-um with Pinches, BTBC pp. 22f., and von Soden, AS p. 43</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compared with Ša-gu-bi (UET III 1256, Ur III)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sag-gul-lum compared with Ša-gul-lum (ŠKL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ur-sa(g)-num/nun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/Ursânum/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cf. also SAG.RIG₇ = šaₓ-rig₇ and SAG.DU₅ /sassukkum/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>š₇-lum-SAG-ir /-š₇’ir’?/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(EK IV Pl. XI, PGarg.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZURₓ surₓ</td>
<td>In AMA-Ga-SAG (FM) and Ga-SAG Ki (HSS X)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cf. also Nos. 15 and 179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
88. 

Má má iš-má-
ú-má
it-má
Má-gan KI

88a. 

Uz úz Pu-ma-úz (MAD I)

89. 

DIR dir
tir dir-ku-li

90. 

TAB tab tab-ri-um

Written with horizontal or oblique wedges:
Āk-KI (MO II D xv, xxii)
Āk- KI (Frankfort, Cyl. Seals Pl. XIIB, FSarg.)
E.SAG (TMH V 179:2, FSarg.)
A.SAG (154:3, FSarg.)

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

dáb

Tab na-ar-[tabl-tum
Tab-ī-ši

Written with horizontal or oblique wedges:
A-ba-an-da-ra-aḫ (Orient. XLVII 36:10; AnOr VII 44:5)
Tab-lú-uz (TCL V 6039 iv)

Uz-ne-mu-us (3ZN)
-68-

dub /dab TAB-si-ga (FM) compared with DUB-si-ga
Cf. also Nos. 101 and 201

| 92. | ŠUM | šum | šum-ma | šum-ma |
|     |     |     | 'A-ra-šum | īr-ri-šum |
|     |     |     | Ma-šum |     |
|     | šu(m) |     | ū-zur-ībal-šu(m) /Uṣur-pasu/ |     |
|     | sum₆ |     | A-bî-ap-sum₆ |     |

| 93. | AB | ab | ab-ni (BN²) | Be-lî-da-ab /be-lî-ṭāb/ |
|     |     |     | u-ša-ab | na-ap-lí-is |
|     | ES | ās | ās-a-ru | Ki-āsKI |
|     |     |     | Ki-āsKI | Ėš-munKI (R30 IX 472) |
|     |     |     | Ėš-me-lum (ŠM²) | Ėš-tum (ŠT). Doubtful Ėš-me-lum |
| IRI₉ | ir₁₀ | dNe-ir₁₀-gal (cf. Falkenstein, Topographie von Uruk p. 31). Cf. No. 259 |
|     |     |     |     | Cf. also dAB-gal = dIr₁₀-gal in Sum. (Falkenstein, loc. cit.,) |

| 95. | MUL | mul | Ig-mul-īr-ra |

| 96. | UG | uš-bu-uk (ŠPK) | Du-uk-ra |
|     |     | uš-ru-u[k] (copy) | Da-šu-uk (De Genouillac, TD 83:5) |
AZ  az  i-za-az  I-za-az-
Na-aš-ru-um  Ba-ba-asKI (Gelb, AJSL LV 72)

URUDU da  A-bi-URUDU compared with Lugal-URUDU-ba-an (Jean, šA LXVI iii; BRM III 109;
A-bi-da (TMH V p. 14, Oberhuber, SAKD 63) com-
PSarg.) pared with Lugal-Da-ba-an (Oppenheim, CCTE p. 194).

Cf. also No. 101

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

DUB  dub  GUR.DUB compared with Ur- DUB-an (CT XXXII 8 ii,
dub/gab  DUB-ru-um KI compared with UrDUB-an (CT XXXII 8 ii, instead of Lugal-DUB-ba-an
dat  Ši-dup-  Da-ab-ru-um (Gelb, AJSL
dub  Is-dup-  LV 77)
dub/gab  DUB-ru-um KI compared with (Sarg.) and gu-ur-du-
Ur-da-ba-an, Sarg., and Šu- up-pi (TCL XI 161 (d)Da-ba-an, OB, etc.
(d)Da-ba-an, OB, etc. (proposed by Sollberger)
(cf. DBN?)

DUB-si-ga compared with TAB-si-ga (FM)

For later periods cf. dAk-DUB-bi-tum with Ak-TABKI (Poebel, JAOS LVII 360, 362); Dil-DUB-baKI (RLA I 167, Larsa) with Dil-da-baKI (TCL V 6041 iii, Ur III); DUB-di-e, var. of dabdu (TCL III p. 23 n. 7)

Cf. also Nos. 90 and 201
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>TA ta</th>
<th>Only in Ta-ta (FM; MAD I)</th>
<th>i-ta-ti-in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Me-ta-la (Kish 1930, 139)</td>
<td>na-ap-ta-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>i-ta-ti--in</td>
<td>li-il-gu-ta (IQT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>na-ap-ta-an</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>i--ba--ta-ar (PTR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**103. I i**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>i-lak</th>
<th>i-na-da-an</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i-din</td>
<td>i-din</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Written with 5 horizontal or oblique wedges:

- I-pi-i-lum (NB' 1)
- I-bí-um (DP 120 iii 4, PSarg.)
- ŠU.I (HSS X 222 iii; RTC 95 rev.)

Written with 6 vertical or oblique wedges:

- ŠU.I (MAD I 241; OIP LXXII 650; YOS I 11 ii; ITT II/2 3050 obv. and rev.)

**105. HE HE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ûé-du-ut-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ti-sa-an-da- hé compared with Ti-sa-an-da-hi (Gelb, HS p. 112)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAN</th>
<th>gan</th>
<th>dDa-gan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kan</td>
<td>Má-gan</td>
<td>Má-gan KI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|      | Maš-gan- (MAD I) |
|      | dSa-gan-UR.SAG (EK IV Pl. XLIII No. 3 i, PSarg.) |
107. 

| TUR tur | Tur-am-î-lî (T₆R) | Tur-âm-î-lî |

108. 

| AD ad | -ga-sa-ad (KSD) | Wa-at-ra-at |
|       | -ma-ad (M₉D)   | ga-ga-ad (QKD) |
|       | -dam-ga-at     |               |

109. 

| ZÈ ze | BÀD-Za-an-zeKI compared with BÀD-Za-zîKI (both in HSS X) | Zè-e-zè (Contenau, CHEU 97) zè-ra-șu? |
|       | zî             | Ú-da-ad-zè-na-at /Uddad-zinat/ from /#Uddad-șinat/, unpub. NBC Ur III text, from Hallo se x | zè-iğ-ru-um. Doubtful |
|       | şe             | a-zè-ța-me |
|       | u-su-șë       |             |
|       | şî             | pù-zè-num |
|       | [In] na-ze-ir  | Zè-li- na-ze-ir |

110. 

| IN in  | i-ti-in | Da-ti-in-
|        | in      | -ki-in |

112. 

| LUGAL šàr | Tu-da-LUGAL-li-bî-îs compared with Tu-da-sar-li-bî-îs. Connection sure, meaning doubtful | A-bu-um-mi-LUGAL compared with A-pum-i-sar /Abum-ișar/ |
114. 

IR \text{?} \ ir \text{?} \ Only in \text{EZEN-ra-g\text{"a}-ad} \\
\text{(old) \text{Ira-qarrad\text{"a}}} (\text{OIP XIV 74 ii, PSarg.})

UG\, \text{u} \, \text{g} \hspace{1cm} \text{Bu-da-}u_{x_{5}}\, \text{ki (HSS X 23)} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{or Bu-da-}u_{x_{5}}\, \text{KI} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{u(g)}_{x_{5}}\, \text{-g}_{1} \, \text{(CM)} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{Uru-na-ug}_{5}\, \text{-ga (PBS XV 81} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{and BE I 113, NS.)} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{Ur-Uk}_{5}\, \text{-ku-ra (CT VII 34, 18409 rev. 9, PSarg.)} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{Ur-Uk}_{5}\, \text{-ku-ra (Pinches, AT 78; IOS IV 248; other} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{examples in SL 1528, 32)} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{compared with d}u_{x_{5}}\, \text{(IL.} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{ŠEŠIIB)-ku-ra (Shileiko,} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{Sum. Vot. Inscr. p. 11,} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{Ensakūanna)} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{DN written d}N\, \text{-din-ug}_{5} \, \text{-ga in Ur III is written} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{d}N\, \text{din/ti-ug}_{5}\, \text{-ga} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{(Schneider, AnOr XIX} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{No. 488)} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{Cf. also EZEN+AN-zi-um (DP} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{2 i, twice, PSarg.)}} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{BAD \, bàd} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{Bat-ti (BIN VIII p. 32)} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{Um-mi-da-bât} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{compared with Ba-ti and} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{Ba-s-ti (ibid.)} \\
\hspace{1cm} \text{Sar-ru-zu-da-bât}}

115. 

SUM \, \text{šùm} \\
\text{I-ti-um compared with} \\
\text{I-ti-ùm} \\
\text{\text{\text{"a}-ra-um compared with} \\
\text{\text{\text{"a}-ra-ùm}}
Bir$_5$-ṭa-sum compared with Bir$_5$-ṣa-ṣu-um (PR'$_5$ Ș)
Mu-lu-sum compared with Mu-lu-ṣum
Si-ku-sum /Šiguṣum/
Gu-sum
Ba-ra-aḥ-sum

The value Šum for SUM fits well the derivation of the Sumerian word for "onion" from Semitic Šum, root T$^9$M

SÈ sè

Only in Sum. GîR.SÈ.GA (SL II 411, 43)

116. ṝ🪀
KAS raš or es₆ Logogram GA.RAŠ
or RAŠ.GA

Ga-RAŠ$^{	ext{KI}}$ (ITT V 8222)
Masṣ-ga-n-Ga-RAS$^{	ext{SAR KI}}$ (De Genuillac, TD 54 rev. 1)

117. ᴶ
GABA gaba

Mu-úr-di(n)-GABA (CT XXXII 36 ii) and Mu-úr-ti-GABA (Bethany College No. 1:2) compared with Mu-úr-ṭi-ga-ba (Nikolski, Dok. II 476 i)
Ša-ar-GABA (RTC 242 ii)

kaba

RA.GABA and RA.GABA

[ga(b)?

Kur-bi-la-ga(b)-ta (AnOr I 175, translit. only). Improbable]

DUH du(-navbar)u

u₄-duḫ-ṣu-um compared with ū-tu-ṣu-um (? Tg?)
BA.TAB-duḫ-ṣu-um and BA.TAB-duḫ-ṣu-um (BTBTg?)
-74-

DU₈₈ tx₈ x GₓDU₈₈AKI  ḫr-bi-du₈₈-um (MAD I)

zi-gi₄-dub-bu-um (ZODฎ?)  ḫn-dub-su-um, etc.

( 'MTฎ)

GₓDU₈₈AKI  ḫr-bi-du₈₈-um, etc.

Du₈₈-du₈₈-liKI  ḫn-dub-bu-um compared

with Du-du-ulKI (Gelb,

AJSL LV 71f.)


122

TₓG mu-du₈₈-um (MD?)

119.

D₈₈₈ tab  ḫn-bi-še-en (Lau, OBTR

173)

Dah-ša-tal (Gelb, HS p.

111)

an-dah-šum /antaššum/

120.

AM am na-ra-am  Na-ra-am-

ti-a-am-tim  A-ṭa-am-

122.

Bf bf I-bi- (NB₃₁)  I-bi- (NB₃₁)

-ra-bi  -ra-bi

ki-bi-ma

pi₅ e-bi-is  U-biKI (BE III 59; 100;

104; etc.)

I-da-bi-d-li  ḫi-sa-ša- (Pšฎ)

Li-bi-it-

-mu-bi. Doubtful

BIL bil ḫgibil (RTC 14 rev. iii, PSarg.) = ḫgibil (HSS

X 160 iii) = ḫgibil

dBIL.GI (TCL V 6053 ii)

dPa-bil-sag (ibid.)

Ū-bil-Eš₄-dar

pil Bil-zum (FIS)
**NE ne**
Dun-ne-nu-um (PSarg.)
Gi-ne-ku (TMH V 71 iii 10, PSarg.) = Gi-ni-ku (39 vi 8)

**LI li**
Only in dLi-si₄
(Nikolski, Dok. II 21 rev.). Cf. MSL IV p. 6

**DÈ dè**
A-ga-deKI
e-de-Šum-ma (¼.DŠ)

**te₄ iš-dè**
Ki-deKI

**tè**
Na-ru₄-dè (MDP XI p. 3 i, ii)

**LÁM lám**
Only in Sumerian

---

123. si-ga(r)-rîm (copy)
**BRÎM rîm**
Wa-at?-rûm (BE I Pl. VI ii). This reading is more plausible than Bir?-rûm of von Soden, AS p. 49
A-mur-rûm (BE I Pl. VII ix)

**Ku-ba-rûm** (ITT IV p. 37, 7318) compared with Gu-ba-rûm (KBR)

**Yû-Bî.RUKI** (ITT II 695; 890; 917; etc.) and Yû-RU.BIKI (Chiera, STA 10 x 27, 33)

**I-ti-ne-a /Iddin-Ea/**
ne-gi-bu-um (NGB?)
ne-ba-ğu-um (².BH?)

Only in dLi-si₄
(Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 261)

Since Du₈-du₈-NEKI occurs with NIM = Elamites (Gelb, AJSL LV 74), contrary to Gelb, loc. cit., it should be compared not with Tu-tu-ubKI, but with Du₈-du₈-lfKI

Gar-de-deKI (RA XIX 44, 105l3) compared with Gar-de-deKI (ITT IV p. 83, 796l4)

A-bî-zi-im-dè compared with A-bî-zi-im-ti (³SM)
GIŠ.TIR gání ḫu-ku-бу-碥.
RU-ma-kam (DP 446 rev.
vi, PSarg.); ḫu-ku-бу-
碥.RU(KI) (Spelers,
RIAA I l i, PSarg.; ITT
V 9441; 9258; etc.)
ZAG?-ḫur-碥.RU, cf. No. 185

DAM? dam? B’à.RU-dam (R xxii, xxv;
cf. also MAD III 110)

124.
B’à bil wa-bil-
U-bil-
pîl sa-bil-tim (copy) da-bil-tum (TPL?)

125a.
AZU zu₅ A-zu₅-zu₅ compared with
A-zu₅-zu (both in TMI V
p. 14, PSarg.); cf. also
A-zu₅-zu₅ in Jestin, TSŠ
p. 71, Fara
PN A.ZU₅ (Kish 1930, 144a
rev. ii) compared with
PN A.ZU (passim)
Cf. also Jacobsen, JNES
II 117f.

126.
ÂG ág Iu-x-ša-na-ág, cf. No.
146

128a.
UNUG irî dNe-irî-gal (MDP VI Pl.
2, 1 ii)
Cf. also UNUG = e-ri-im
(AS VII p. 20:153) and
discussion under No. 259
Kul-ab₄KI (DP 54 xi; 438 ii; 441 i; 473 v, all PSarg.). Against Orient.

XXVIII 45, Kul-abKI, not Kul-abKI, also in VAS XIV 74 x. Cf. also GIS Kul-abKI = GIS Kul-ab at Fara (SL 72, 26), ṢES.KU₂₂₄KI = ṢES.KU₂₂KI = Uru(m), INNIN.KU₂₂KI = INNIN.KU₂₂KI = Zabala(m), and discussion in SL 72, 26 and Falkenstein, Topographie von Uruk p. 31

129.

KUM kum at-ti-kum (NDN) Ma-al-kum
Ar-kum
gum₄ ti-kum (TG?)
qum ma-at-kum Dam-kum
Da-kum (DQQ)
kùn iš-kùn
iš-kùn-DINGIR
I-kùn-num
Kùn-du-pum (QTP?)

130.

GAZ gazi A-gaz-₄KI (HSS X 198)

kàz Gas-bu-ṣa (KSP)
Gas-bu-ṣa₄

130a.

GAZ+WIR nir? nirₓ (N^3 R)
133.  ~

IM  im  im-tu-ur (CM)

134.  ~

IL  il  Il-la-at  
    li-il-gu-da (LQT)
    li-il-gu-da (LQT)  Ed₄{-dar-il-šu

134a.  ~

IL+KAR  il  še-il₄-ša (MAD I)  
    Bi-il₄{-zum (PLS)
    Ša-il₃{-tum
    Il₄{-la-zu  (₂LL)

135.  ~

DU  du  Du-ma-ga (DMQ)  
    iš-du-tu (ŠDD)
    gu-du-si-š (QDš)
    li-il-gu-da (LQT)
    li-il-gu-da (LQT)
    li-is-ba-al-ki-du

Tùm  tum  Mu-tùm-DINGIR (YOS IX 2, PSarg.). Not clear
    Ḫa-ab-tùm
    Šu-nun-tùm (ŠNN)
    Nin-ma-tùm (HSS III p. 28, PSarg.)
    Nin-ma-a-tùm (M₃X T)
    dum₃

IM  im  im-tu-ud (MDD)
    im₃-da-lik (MLK)
    im₃-ḫu-r[u]-ni-su₄{-ma and
    im₃-ḫur
    im₃-da-ah-za-ma (MBš)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RA</th>
<th>ra</th>
<th>(\text{d} \text{Es--ba--ra} (A 839))</th>
<th>RÁ.GABA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GIN</td>
<td>gin</td>
<td>Ur-(\text{d} \text{Sar-ru-gin}) (RA IX 56, translit. only)</td>
<td>(\text{d} \text{Sar-ru-gi(n)-in}) (PDTI 605)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŠA₄</td>
<td>Ša₄</td>
<td>Gas-(\text{bu-Ša}_4) (KSP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUMₓ</td>
<td>kumₓ</td>
<td>Ša-\text{ga-na-DU} (unique) compared with Ša-ga-na-kum (ŠKNE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

136. \(\frac{\text{LAH}_4}{\text{lab}_4}\) Only in the logograms \(\text{MA,LAH}_4\), \(\text{MUŠ,LAH}_4\), and \(\text{i.LA}_{\text{H}_4}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TUM</th>
<th>tum</th>
<th>ǐs-tum</th>
<th>Bī-tum-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ki-ib-ra-tum</td>
<td>Wa-gār-tum (ʔQR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dum</td>
<td>Ik-su-tum</td>
<td>Ik-(\text{su-})tum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Be-li-tum-ki</td>
<td>Ė-a-tum-ki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-ha-tum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mi-d-tum (MT?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu(m)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tu(m)-ba-alKI (CT XXXII 20 iii) probably = Da-ba-alKI (DBL?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ǐb</td>
<td>ǐb</td>
<td>Passim in Sum.</td>
<td>(\text{Ir-}\text{ib-}\text{-il-su, also Ir-e-}\text{ib, I-ri-}\text{ib, Ir-ri-}\text{ib}) (R\text{3.B}?))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TUM-ri-um, if to be read (\text{ib-ri-}\text{-um})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bár-ze-ibKI (Johns Hopkins F 494, from L. Oppenheim)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
137a. \( TUM_x \) tum_\( x \) Correction: instead of Na-kab-tum_\( x \), read na-kab IDIGNA (ID \( u \) UD. KIB.NUN \( \text{id} \)). \( \text{Su-TUM}_x \) a (in MAD I 163 rev. \( \text{zi-ib-tum}_x \) compared with \( \text{zi-ib-tum} \) (ZB?) viii) is ununderstandable.

138. \( UŠ \) us us-ba-la-ga-du \( \text{Zē-lu-üş-} \) i-bu-üş \( \text{uš-zi-ız} \)

139. \( IŠ \) is iš-dè \( \text{iš-ba-tum} \) ga-ti-iš-su \( \text{iš-li-iš-ti-gal} \) \( \text{iš-li-iš-da-gal} \) [is] Instead of u-ra-ı̂s of von Soden, AS p. 52, read u-ra-ı̂s, since this verb occurs both as R₃ and R₃'s]

140. \( BI \) bi li-se₁₁-bi-lam \( \text{La-bi-ru-um} \) Lu-lu-bi-im (HSS X) \( \text{ik-ri-bi-šu} \) πi iš-bi-gi (ŠPK) \( \text{Bi-il}_x \) (FIS) E-bi-ir- \( \text{Bi-ša-sh-} \) (PŠṣ) \( \text{-li-bi-it} \)

141. \( ŠIM \) sim šim-bi-iš-šu-uk (MDP II pp. 58, 63, etc.) Ba-šim-eKI (Gelb, AJSL IV 73) I-šim- Šim-Še-la-aš (ITT V 6787) \( \text{ši}_{x} \) Cf. the discussion on p. 210 No. 113
BAPPIR  bir? In the writing SU.BAPPIR.A in Sarg. and Ur III texts, discussed by Gelb in HS p. 27 and Studi orientalistici in onore di Giorgio Levi Della Vida p. 383. Cf. also name translit. as Su-ṣim-a in ITT IV p. 75, 7808, Ur III

\[144a.\]

The sign appears in the form GIS+GIS+GIS:
- Na-bi-ul-maṣ compared with U-gi-in-Ul-maṣ
- Šu-Dur-ul
-  ḫ-me-Dur-ul

\[144b.\]

The sign appears in the form GIS+GIS:
- ḫDur-ul (MAOG IV 188 rev.; RA XXX 120 No. 7)
- Šu-Dur-ul (TMH n.F. I/II 2b) compared with Šu-TU.LÁL (seal 16* on Pl. 88 belonging to the same tablet), discussed under No. 82

\[145.\]

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

DÜ dü LUGAL-ku-du-ri (UET I 96 = UET III 45, seal)

\[146.\]

NI ni ib-ni
- ba-ni
uz-ni-su ū-ma-ni
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllables</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If 1 lí be-lí</td>
<td>-be-lí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lí</td>
<td>-i-lí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i-lí</td>
<td>-ma-lí-ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be-1f-ia-a (CM)</td>
<td>-ba-lí-it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be-el-ti-ia-a (CM)</td>
<td>-i-lí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li-bu-us-ia-a-um or Li-bu-us-mi-a-um</td>
<td>si-š-tum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dîa-ar-zi-na (MDP XI p. 3 ii 3)</td>
<td>-i-ba-la-š (PLG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ia-ar-la-ga-an (YOS I 13)</td>
<td>i-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ia-ar-mu-ti (FSarg.)</td>
<td>ma-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ia-ar-la-ga-an (copy)</td>
<td>i-na-še-ir (NSR)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the reading cf. Jacobsen, JCS VII 38 n. 17

Ia-ab-ra-at (Gelb, HS p. 102)
Ia-an-bí-š-lum (NB3) |
Ia-a-um compared with I-a-um |
Ia-an-bu-li (NPL)
Ia-a-mu-tum (M3 T) |
Ia-a-mi-d (Orient. V 53)
Ia-a-ma-ti-um (A 29365)
Ia-ab-ru (Gelb, AJSL LV 76)
Ia-ab-d (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 188)

ZAL zal Only in Ka-zal-lu (K)
| 147. | i-si-ir (IPHER) | A-mi-ir- |
|      | Si-ir-kum     | -li-la-bi-ir- |
|      | te-ir-ri-is   | E-ir-ri-su-um |
|      | ū-a-še-ir-da-ga-an | -ga-še-ir |
|      | (IPHER)       | še-ir-še-ir-ru-um |

| 148. | Regularly in dZa-ba₂₄ and dA₂₄, also Da-ba₂₄-la (DBL?) |
|      | Mā-ga-anKI (Gelb, AJSL LV 73) |
|      | PN Dun-gá-a-ad (Nesbit, SRD 17 rev.; A 2869) |
|      | PN ẖ-tum-Gá-gá (IPHER) |

| 148a. | Sum. Ur-digi-(a)ma-šē | Am(a)-a-nūm (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 68 v 28, Gudea) |
|       | compared with Lu-digi-     |     |
|       | ma-šē (ITT II 4203, Ur III), etc. |

| 150. | ANŠE DU(N).ŪR, cf. No. 271 |
|      | SÁR.ŪR (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI pp. 267f., Gudea) |

| 152. | dag |
|      | daq-bī | -dak-la-ku (TKL) |
|      | dag-ru-s[a]?-am (GRŠ?) |
|      | dak-tī (KT?) |
153. 

PA  pa  A-pa-alKI (ITT I 1099)  -pa-lí-il
-pa-lik (OIP LVIII 291  Pa-na-na (Jacobsen, CTC
No. 7, PSarg., PLQ?)  p. 45)

bá  Pa-sim-eKI (Gelb, AJSL
     LV 73)  -pa-ni

PA.UB.DU  rigx  See No. 64

154. 

ŠAB  šab  GI.MA.ŠAB (BIN VIII 261:3;  Šab-ni-Šul-gi (RA IX 63
UBT III p. 127, Ur III)  AM 11, ŠPN?)

156. 

IZ  iz  I-ba-li-is (PIS)  I-ba-li-is
uš-si-iz  uš-si-iz
Ni-iš-ru-um. Doubtful

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

giz  Âg-gizKI compared with A-
kiš  gi-zeKI (AJSL LV 68f.).
Doubtful

niš/nas?  GIŠ-beKI (passim in HSS
x) compared with KUR Na-
šš-be in the later Nuzi
texts (Lacheman, BASOR
LXXVIII 22 and LXXXI 10)

158. 

GIŠ.BÍL  bil  u-bil
A-bil- (L 96 L)
TIR Ba-bilKI (ITT V 9258  Ur-bil-lumKI (De
i; 94I1) compared with
Genouillac, TD 86 rev.)
TIR Ba-bil-la (CT VII 14
A-bil-
TIR Ba-bil-la (CT IX 39 ii), GIŠ.TIR Ba-bil-la
i), GIŠ.TIR Ba-bil-la
CT IX 39 ii), etc.
Ur-\textsuperscript{d}Pa-bil-sag (DP 113
rev. ii, PSarg.)
This value attested
already at Fara (cf.
Jacobsen, AS XI 188)

GUD $gu_4$
\begin{align*}
\text{ku}_x & \quad gu(d)-za-ri-ku?! \\
/kurasiriku/ & 
\end{align*}

AL al
\begin{align*}
\text{al-su-ni} & \quad \text{ma-al-tum} \\
\text{ma-a-al-tum (N}_2^\circ \text{L)} & \quad -al-su \\
\text{el}_x? & \quad \text{be-AL} \\
\text{i-be-AL (copy)} & \quad \text{E-te-AL-p}_x^d \text{-iga-gan}
\end{align*}

UB ub
\begin{align*}
\text{u-ub-lam} & \quad \text{Ik-ru-ub-} \\
\text{e-ru-ub} & \quad \text{Ik-ru-ub-}
\end{align*}

MAR mar
\begin{align*}
\text{Ad-mar} & \quad \text{mar-za-tum (RSN?)} \\
\text{I-za-mar} & \quad \text{Mar-\textsuperscript{a}-\textsuperscript{s}KI} \\
\text{Mar-ru-ut}^\text{KI} & \quad (\text{MAD I})
\end{align*}
163. E

E e e-ru-ub e-ru-ba-tum
    ga-mi-e (KM₇) e-ru-ba-tum

164. DUG

DUG dug mu-duk (JRAS 1932 p.
    296:i, ununderstand-
    able; read perhaps
    mu-bi?, NB³ ?)
    dug-ti-ir (MDP XI p. 3
    iii twice, Elamite)
    sell₃-dug (ibid. p. 9 iii)

165. UN

UN un is-ku-un is-ku-un-
    su-gu-un (ŠKN) ṣu-un-mu-um

166. LĪL

LĪL 1īl En-līl-kumKI (Iraq VII
    66)
    dEn-līl
    Min-līl-is-gi-in
    dMin-līl
    Za-līl-tum (GL)
    -ba-līl (PLL?)

167. [ŠID  śid

[ŠID  śid

LAG  lag
    (old )

ĀG  āg Āk-tabKI .
    (old )

Against Ga-šid-da-du of
von Soden, AS p. 58, and
others, read Ga-ra-da-
du in accordance with
Gelb, HS pp. 10lf.]

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

Āk-tabKI (JAOS LVII 359ff.)
Āk-zeKI compared with A-
gi-zeKI (AJSL LV 68f.).
Doubtful
169. 

ú u ú-zu-ur û-za-ar-
û-da-tum (3DD) û-ta-
û-da 

Ba₆? ba₆? ḫa-û-ru (MDP XIV 6 v), Ba₆-šim-e (Orient. XXIII 2117). Doubtful according to von Soden, AS p. 59. Doubtful

BUₓ? buₓ? û-û (BE I 87 i; BIN VIII 88) compared with Bu-bu, Pù-pù (cf. von Soden, AS p. 59). Doubtful

URUUD ḫA.U.DA compared with ḫA.PÕ.DA (ḫBD?, PSarg.)

[Introduced of šam-si of von Soden, AS p. 59, read ú-ši (ḪŠŠ) Instead of dšul-gi-dšam-ši (RT XIX 58 No. 330) read perhaps dšul-gi-dšUTU!-ši]

170. 

GA ga Ga-mi-ru-um -ga-mi-il
kā u-ga-al ga-ga-ar-tum (KKR)
-ša-id -ša-id
qā Ga-ga-da-núm Bu-ga-ku-um
Ga-at-múm ga-ga-ad
171. 𒐕𒐖𒐕 šu-šul-tum
172. 𒐕𒐖 𒐖 Mes-eša
    -ba-liš (PLŠ)  Ur-dă-liš (RA IX 59 SA
                      72 rev.)

173. 𒐖 𒐖 -dan
    Dan-ki (CT XXI 1)  -dan
    Ṣpa-dan (PDŠ, PSarg.)  dan-num
    Šš-a-nu-dan (TCL V 6039
                 rev. iii 6)
    Ĩr-ra-na-DAN compared
    with Ĩr-ra-na-da (NŠD)
    Da(n)-an-
    -da(n)-an-na-at

174. 𐎀 𐎀 Of the various values of
    this sign proposed in
    AJSL LIII 181 (cf. also
    Albright, BASOR LXXVII
    22; Nougayrol, RA XLII
    8f.; von Soden, AS p. 60)
    only the value 𐎀 (from
-89-

ḥa) can be safely reconstructed for Sarg.:  

na-’a-āš, root NHš  
da-la-’a-mu, root LH₄M  
’a-ru-uš, root ḪRš  
La-’a-ra-š, root ḪRB  

In other cases the root is not sure:  

Za-ar-’a-nūm Ki compared with later GN Zarḥānum  
’a-wa-a-ti compared with later awatum  
d₂₂-a = d₄-a at Bogazköy  
 É.A = ’A.DUR₅, if loan word from Sem. ḪDR  
 É.SIG₄ = ’A.GAR₅, if loan word from Sem. ḪGR  
Cf. also ba-’a-āš-tum, a-ti-’a-al-li, da-āš-bi-’a-al-li, ḫa-wa-’a-a in the Hurrian inscription published by Nougayrol in RA XLII 6  
Cf. also il-ga-’a and īl-ga-a at Mari (RA XXXV 42f.)  

É-a in I-ti-ne-a /Iddin-Ea/ and Na-ru-me-a /Narām-Ea/  
É-lu-nūm (RA XIX 192 No. 4) compared with É-lu-nūm (YOS IV 240)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>175.</th>
<th>Ki-nu-nirKI</th>
<th>nir-ru-um</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIR</td>
<td>nir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Su-nir (Fara II 5 v; MDP XIV 51 rev. ii; 71 rev. iv)</td>
<td>I-ti-nir-ra /Iddin-Irra/ Ki-nu-nirKI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ner</td>
<td>dBe-la-at-Suḫ-nir (AnOr XIX No. 52) compared with dBe-la-at-Suḫ-ne-ir (A 2999 twice)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>176.</th>
<th>Girₓ-gi₄-lūḪU KI (PSarg.), Ši-ma-š-ši₄ KI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GI₄</td>
<td>girₓ-gi₄-lūḪU KI (PSarg.), Ši-ma-š-ši₄ KI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see discussion on p. 214</td>
<td>Gi₄-da-núm compared with Ki-da-núm (G₂,D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 317</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki₄</td>
<td>wa-ar-ši₄-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qᵣ₄</td>
<td>u₃-gi₄ (CM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u-sa-am-gi₄-it (copy)</td>
<td>La-gi₄-ip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>177.</th>
<th>ra-bi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>ra-bi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki-ib-ra-tim</td>
<td>ki-ib-ra-tim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>178.</th>
<th>Ga-zurKI (HSS X)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZURₓ</td>
<td>Ga-zurKI (RTC 236)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sur</td>
<td>Cf. also No. 87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>179.</th>
<th>Lú-su-zum compared with Lu-sa-lim compared with Lu-su-zum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LÚ</td>
<td>Lú-su-zum compared with Lu-sa-lim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú</td>
<td>Lú-su-zum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu-be-lu</td>
<td>-lú-ba-lí-iṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lú-ba-na compared with Tab-lú-uz (TOL V 6039 iv)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lú-ba-na</td>
<td>Tab-lú-uz (TOL V 6039 iv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girₓ-gi₄-lūḪU KI (PSarg.), see discussion on p. 214 No. 317</td>
<td>E-lú-da-an (AOF XVIII 105b 5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
En-ni-lú compared with
En-ni-lu (ɔ̃NN)
u-ga-lú (copy, K⁶ L)

\[184. \begin{array}{ccc}
\text{SAR} & \text{ṣar} & \text{Sar-ru-ba-ni} \\
& & \text{i-sar} \\
\text{[Mû} & \text{mi} & \text{The value } \text{mù} \text{in the name} \\
& & \text{dA-zi-SAR-a} \text{(Schneider,} \\
& & \text{Anûr XIX Nos. 10 and} \\
& & \text{proposed by Jacobsen,} \\
& & \text{AS XI p. 120 n. 308, is} \\
& & \text{not attested in Sarg.]} \\
\text{[} & & \\
& & \\
\text{185.} & & \\
\text{ZAG} & \text{za(g)} & \text{za(g)-ṣur-rûm (BIN II 2} \\
& & \text{rev., PSarg.); reading} \\
& & \text{according to von Soden,} \\
& & \text{AS p. 62. Very doubtful} \\
& & \text{ZAG-ṣum (BIN VIII 301).} \\
& & \text{Doubtful. Perhaps a PN} \\
& & \text{za(g)-mi-rî-ṣum compared} \\
& & \text{with za-mi-rî-ṣum (MR²)} \\
& & \text{ZA.HI.LI compared with} \\
& & \text{ZA.HI.LI (SHTL)} \\
& & \text{Gú-za(g)-ṣum KI or Gú-za(g)-} \\
& & \text{ṣum KI (Langdon, TAD} \\
& & \text{66:2)}
\end{array} \]

\[186. \begin{array}{ccc}
\text{GAR} & \text{gàr} & \text{Na-gàr KI} \text{(RA XLII 6:18)} \\
& & \text{compared with Na-gà-} \\
& & \text{ar KI (TCL XXIII 57:11,} \\
& & \text{Mari) and NAGAR KI (CT} \\
& & \text{I lb 2, 7; lc 12)} \\
& & \text{kàr Û-na-gàr (MO). Doubtful} \\
& & \text{qar Gàr-ṣum (QRD)} \\
& & \text{DINGIR-gàr-ad} \\
& & \text{-wa-gàr}
\end{array} \]
187.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Ga-si-id- /KSD/</th>
<th>-na-gl₄-id (NQD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iḫ-lum</td>
<td>Iḫ-lum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| A | Á-ru-kum       | Á-bí-li-a        |
|   | a-á-zum        | Á-ki-ti          |
|   | Í-ki-ti        | á-gu(d)-ḫu-um    |
|   | ra-á-pum (R⁵₃B) | -á-ri-ik        |

190.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DÉ</th>
<th>Only in I-de-de (HSS X 205)</th>
<th>Only in In-de-a (CT I 3 ii)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>li-ti-de (MDP XI p. 9 iv, Elamite)</td>
<td>Gār-de-deKI (ITT IV 7964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-de-ga-li (ibid.)</td>
<td>compared with Gār-de-deKI (RA XIX 44, 1051b3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

191.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DA</th>
<th>i-na-da-an</th>
<th>na-da-nam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>da-num</td>
<td>-da-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>da-mu-ru</td>
<td>Da-ti-in-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ad-da</td>
<td>U-da-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Da-pum (T⁵₃B)</td>
<td>-ha-da-am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i-da-ba-ab</td>
<td>-da-ab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

192.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AŠ</th>
<th>na-ʔa-ʔa</th>
<th>Aš-lum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Da-ʔa-ma-tum (ŠM⁵₄)</td>
<td>Ba-ʔa-ti-a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|    | Áš-ku-da-num compared with Aš-ku-da-num |
|    | Ha-ʔa-me-ir (Ḫšḫ) |

| es ? | Na-ği-Aš-[t]um compared with Na-ği-iš-tum. But cf. also No. 290 under es |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aš-nun-naKI (BIN VIII 68:15, PSarg., unique)</th>
<th>Occurring between Sarg. Iš-nunKI and OB Aš-nun(-na)KI, the Ur III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
-93-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>193.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>Ma</code></td>
<td><code>ma</code></td>
<td>-<code>ma-tum</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>ma-na-ma</code></td>
<td><code>Ma-al-kum</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>194.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>GAL</code></td>
<td><code>gal</code></td>
<td><code>gal-la-bi</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>kāl</code></td>
<td><code>A-da-gal</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>gal-pum (KLB)</code></td>
<td><code>A-da-gal-šum</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Gal-la-tum</code></td>
<td><code>-ti-gal</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>195.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>BĀR</code></td>
<td><code>bār</code></td>
<td><code>Bār-šē-īb</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Johns Hopkins F 494, from L. Oppenheim)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>196.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>GŪG</code></td>
<td><code>gūg</code></td>
<td><code>šIM gūk-ru-um (KKR)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>197.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>KIR</code></td>
<td><code>gir</code></td>
<td><code>me-kir-</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>kir</code></td>
<td><code>kir-ru</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>da-na-kir</code></td>
<td><code>Kir-ba-tal</code> (Gelb, HS p. 110)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>qir</code></td>
<td><code>kir-bi-su</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>PIŠ</code></td>
<td><code>piš</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>-na-piš-ti</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

spelling AŞ-nun(-na)KI may express Esx- nun(-na)KI. Cf. the occurrences in Jacobsen, AS VI lff.

193.
194.
195.
196.
197.
198. MIR mir LUGAL-nam-mir (translit. Uu-ba-mir-si-ni (YOS IV only) 63)

199. BUR bur Li-bur Li-bur Bur-Ma-ma

201. BUM bum Be-li-da-bum (T? B) Lu-lu-bum Ki (AJSL LIII 182)

Da-bum
Za-bum (Nikolski, Dok. II 1; 9; 16; etc.)
Ka-Za-bum (RA VIII 158 AO 5657; Fish, CST p. 182 No. 8)

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

202. SA sa sa-at sa-at
ma-sa-lum ma-sa-lum

203. SU su su -il-su
ma-ta-ar-su-nu

207. LUL lul I-lul-DINGIR
Iš-lul-
lu₅ I-lu(1)-lu(1) compared with ₁-lu-lu (both in HSS X)
Lul-lu(1)-ub (ITT II/2 p. 33, l596)
ITI ₃-lu(1)-ut (MAD I)
ga-LUL-ma, if interpreted as kalu-ma "all"
Cf. also pi-lu(1)-da
(Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 50 vi 26, Urukagina, etc.)

NAR nar

Ba₁₁-lu(1)-lu(1) compared with Ba-lu-lu (AJSL LIII 38)
Bu-lu(1)-lu(1) (HSS IV l7 rev.), Pu-lu(1)-lu(1)
(BIN V 1 rev.) compared with Bu-lu-lu (CT XXXII 50 rev.)
La-lu(1)-LUM (Reisner, TUT 216+)
Cf. also Sum. ₁-lu(1)-ši-e (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 128 vii 2, Gudea)
Na-nar compared with Na-na-ri (NNR?)

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

Á.GAM (a container, passim)

Kur-ra (HSS X)
Kur-ša-an (KRŠ?)
Kur-ša-num (KRŠ?)
Kur-ti- (QRD)
DN ₁-kur (unpubl.)

ar-KUR-nam (ᵢ RON?)
212. 

ŠE  še  Very rare  

dam-še-lum  
še-il-ša (MAD I)  
še-ir-ša-múm  
še-li-bu-um  
še-ir-še-ir-ru-um  

213. 

BU  bu  A-bu-  
-
li-bu-ur  

A-bu-  
Bu-zi-na  

pu  i-bu-uš  

-bu-uz-ri  

214. 

Gi-bu-tum (Q₂P)  

La-gi-bu-um  

215. 

SUD  šu₂₂  Only in PSarg.:  

ŠAM-su(d) (CT V 3; CT XXXII 7f.)  

DŪL-su(d) (CT V 2; RA XXXI 140)  

216. 

MUŠ  mus  dNu-muš-da  

Cf. also No. 290 end  

Muš-da-múm (CT VII 7 ii)  

and Muš-da-múm (A l218 rev.)  

Tal-mušKI (Nies, UDT 92)  

La-muš and La-mušša (L₉ XI)  

217. 

TIR  tir  Tir-ku(g) (HSS X 136+)  

compared with Tir-gu  
(U 2760+)  

Din-tirKI (AnOr I 88 viii;  
BIN V 277 ii)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>218.</th>
<th>TE te</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip-te-ù</td>
<td>Te-że-in- (Z?N?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te-ir-rî-îs</td>
<td>-te-nî-îs (3?xNîS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dBe-la-at-Te-îr-ra-ba-an</td>
<td>-Te-ra-ba-an (OIP XLIII 143f.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deî</td>
<td>Te-mi-tum (TM$^\gamma$)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>219.</th>
<th>KAR kar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-dîn-kar (MO A ix; B v)</td>
<td>Kar-kar$^K$ (ITT III/2 6013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kar-da$^K$ (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 150 No. 22 ii 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qar$^x$</td>
<td>dKar-ra-tûm (QRD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>221.</th>
<th>UD ud</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>łu-bu-ut</td>
<td>ḫê-du-ut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li-ib-lu-ù</td>
<td>šu-ut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uî</td>
<td>U(d)-bî-um$^K_I$ (BE I Pl. VII rev. ii twice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>uî-duḫ-ğu-um compared with ṃù-tu-ğu-um (.getInteger?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uî-ḡu-ḡu (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 176 No. XVIII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAM tam</td>
<td>tam-bî-e (Mî$^3$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tam-li-šu-na (ML$^1$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dâm?</td>
<td>Tam-kum (DMQ). Doubtful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>222.</th>
<th>È è</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>è-da-su (DP 2 ii, PSarg.)</td>
<td>dÈ-a (Speleers, RIAA 97:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>è-ru-ub</td>
<td>Pû.ŠA-È-a (Nikolski, Dok. II 21, and passim)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>è-la-kam</td>
<td>È-lu-nûm (YOS IV 240)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>È-lu-Me-ir (RTC 127 rev. vi)</td>
<td>compared with È-lu-nûm (RA XIX 192 No. 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>è-nî-um = I-nî-um (FM)</td>
<td>è-ru-ba-tûm compared with e-ru-ba-tûm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>è-ga-bi (QB$^7$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>è-ri-sa-am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
223. 𒈗

WA  wa  wa-ar-ki-um   Na-wa-ar
     wa-bi-l-si-in   -wa-gar

wi  La-wi-ib-tum   -na-wi-ir
     Za-wi (HSS X)   A-wi-li-a

wu  wu-zu-īš (š3š1)  Wu-bu-ru-um
     Wu-zum-tum (š3SM)

PI  pi  Sa-at-pi-DINGIR  A-bí-A-pi-ib (BIN V 31
     Su-pi-um  rev.)
     Šu-da-pi  pi-ir-ti-su (PR₄)
     Pi-il

bi  Šu-la-pi (LBₐ)
     i-ga-pi-ù (copy, QB₇)

be₆  ḫ-ḫ-pi-li
     Su-pi-lum

224. 𒄴

ŠAG₄  ša  Ša-gú-ba (Jestin, TSS
     p. 70+, Fara; MO)  Ša-gul-lum
     TUG.SA.GA.DU (ŠG?)  Ša-ga-na-kum
     Ša-ša-ak-li-il  Ša-la-tum
     Ša-as-ru-um Ki (YOS IV 102)

225. 𒄮

UG  uh  Ba-lu-ūḫ-
     Bu-ūḫ-za Ki (Iraq VII 66)
     Zu-umūḫ-dur Ki (ibid.)
     Nu-ūḫ-DINGIR
     Bu-ūḫ-ru Ki (CT I 11
     iii)  Bu-ūḫ-zi-gar Ki (CT XXXII
     19 iv)

226. 𒇼

BIR  bir  [Instead of Bir?-rúm of
     von Soden, AS p. 70,
     read perhaps Wa-at?-rúm]
     AD.DA-na-bír compared
     with AD.DA-na-bi-ir
     and AD.DA-na-wi-ir
     (N₄R)
229. ә

ә-ә
Ba-ә-ir

Nu-ә-DINIR

ә

Ti-ә-an-da-ә compared
with Ti-ә-an-da-ә (Geib, HS p. 112).

SAR сár

[Instead of in Ki-sár of the first edition (A
25412 ii and xvii, PSarg.)
read IN^KI-DUG (PN)].

233. 

(old ϙ )

A? a??

Instead of meaningless
La-ba-te-sum (Gadd, KOSA
Pl. 3 BM 111703 iii)
read either La-ba-a^?
sum, or more probably
La-ba-a^?̄-sum, based on
comparison with La-ba-
ә-[ә]um in Jacobsen, AS
XI 91 n. 136

234. ә

A-da-na-ә
la-ә-ma-an

na-ә-ba-tum

iә
me-ә-zum
na-zи-dә

A-da-na-ә

A-ә-bi-ә

zә-ә-ru-um (SйR?)

ѣ

ѣ-uә-sи

Su-tu-ә-ә-tim (STй?)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 235. | **KAM kam i-li-kam kam-kam-ma-tum**
      | GIS.TUKUL-kam (copy) |
|      | **ám GIS kam-lum. Doubtful qán** |
|      | **236. IM im Im-ty- ( MD) –im-ti**
      | **ar-ba-im ar-ba-im** |
| 238. | **JAR ẖar ẖar-ra-núm –ẖar-ra-ni**
      | ma-ẖar-su (copy) Mi-it-ẖar-ı šEŠ-za-ẖar (ŠUR) A-ṯu-Ba-ẖar (PGR)
      | **ẖur im-ẖur Ip-ẖur**
      | Ip-ẖur- ẖur-ṣi-núm |
|      | **MUR muIr A-mur-DINGIR A-mur-**
      | A-mur-ru-um [mur-ni-š]-ku (NSQ)
      | Si-mur-um KI (TMH V 151 rev.) |
| 242. | **U u u-ba-al A-ṯu-u-ni**
      | (old ı) U-bar-tum U-bar-tum
      | (old ı) Ip-te-u-um dEN.ZU-u-zí-li (SL x) |
|      | **ŠU(Š) šú See No. 296**
      | (old ı) |
|      | **ES₂ es₂, as See No. 1**
      | (old ı) |
| 244. | **ĀB áb áp-za-za-tim áb-ru-um**
      | Za-áb-ra-am (HSS x) da-áb (  */)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>246.</th>
<th>ÛB</th>
<th>ub</th>
<th>Sag-ubKI (ITT I 1101 rev.; 1464 rev.) compared with Sag-ubKI (ITT I 1096 rev.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KIŠ</td>
<td>kiš</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ur-kišKI (Gelb, HS pp. 56 and 114) Ša-ar-kiš (Reisner, TUT 212; RTC 355)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>Um-mi-</td>
<td>Um-mi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ū-nu-mi</td>
<td>ū-mi-kir- (MGR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUL</td>
<td>gul</td>
<td>Be-lī-du-gul</td>
<td>Ešš-dar-tu-gul (DGL) gul-la-tum. Doubtful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-du-gul-ti</td>
<td>-tu-gul-ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I-zi-ir-gul-la-zi-in</td>
<td>Gul-li-iz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SŪN</td>
<td>sun</td>
<td>Ur-dNin-sūn (BIN VIII p. 47) dNin-sūn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NÁ</td>
<td>ná</td>
<td>Ur-dKi-ná-zi (BIN VIII p. 46, PSarg.)</td>
<td>Only in Ḫu-un-ná-a (Orient. XLVII 249:59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIM</td>
<td>nim</td>
<td>da-nim</td>
<td>um-ma-nim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>li-ru-ù-nim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pu-ze-num (BŠN)</td>
<td>A-na-na-num (Barton, HLC II 88 iv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>da-ba-si-num</td>
<td>Na-num (FM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gi-num (DP 173 v, PSarg.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
254a.

LAM+KUR lam x URU KI-lam compared with URU KI-lam. Doubtful
Lam x-gi-um compared with Lam-gi-um. Doubtful

IŠ x is x iš-a-ru compared with es-a-ru
I-ri-iš d-En-līl
Iš-e-si-na-at compared with I-is-e-si-na-at

LAM+KUR?-g[a-r]u-um KI

in? NI-ri-iš x-tim (Ist.
Mus, Adab 280)

255.

ZUR sur

sur x

 существительное E-sur-d-lī и I-sur-d-lī
(чтение, как указано в von Soden, AS p. 109, против Geib, AJSL LIII 185)

256.

BAN ban Ban-ga KI (FM 33 iii)
[ban-]a-tum
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>257.</th>
<th>GIM</th>
<th>gun</th>
<th>( \text{kin}_x ) Su-ru-( \text{u} )-GIM</th>
<th>( \text{Ur} )-&amp;( \text{Sar-ru} )-GIM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Perhaps also A-bi-GIM</td>
<td>Perhaps also A-bi-l-GIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and I-sar-GIM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIM</td>
<td>( \text{din}_x )</td>
<td>( \text{i-din}_x ) (twice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>258.</th>
<th>UL</th>
<th>( \text{ul} ) sa-bu-ul-ti</th>
<th>( \text{&amp;} )-bu-ul-tum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( \text{is-}lu-ul )</td>
<td>( \text{z^e-}lu-ul )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 258a. | (old) | UTAH | A syllabic value is re-
|-------|--------|-------|quired in Ri-su-x (TMM
|       |        |       | n.F. I/II 47:3, 5) |

| 259. | GIR | gir | Ku-ru-d\( \text{Gir-ra} \) (BE I Pl.
|------|-----|-----|VI v)
|      |     |     | Si-im-gir-na (MDP XIV 32
|      |     |     | rev., perhaps Ur III)
|      |     | qir | E-la-ag\( \text{su-gir} \) (?QR)
|      | kir |     | Gir-ba-m\^u (KRB)
| GIR | ne? | ner? | If d\( \text{Gir. UNUG.GAL} \) is
|      |     |     | to be read as d\( \text{Ne-ir} \)-
|      |     |     | gal, following Radau, BE
|      |     |     | XXX/1 p. 12 n. 5, Weidner,
|      |     |     | OLZ XX 17, Hallock, AS VII
|      |     |     | p. 58, and Falkenstein,
|      |     |     | Topographie von Uruk p. 31.
|      |     |     | [I can find no occurrence
|      |     |     | of an older spelling d\( \text{Gir.}
|      |     |     | AB.GAL, listed by Falken-
|      |     |     | stein, loc. cit.]. This
-lokh-
reading, as well as my
own comparison of $^d$Ne(r)-
iri-gal of RA IX Pl. I
with $^d$Ner-gal of RA XLII
6:5 (both inscriptions of
Urkis), and Nougayrol's
interpretation as $^d$PIRI.
GAL in RA XLII 8, are not
in accordance with Thureau-
Dangin, RÉC Suppl. pp. 11ff.,
where the values NÈ and
PIRIG are attached to the
next sign. Cf. also
Landsberger's criticism
in NSL IV pp. 12f. of
both the values nè of the
GIR sign and iri of the
UNUG sign

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIRIG</th>
<th>bir$_x$/mir$_x$</th>
<th>AD.DA-na-PIRIG (twice, N$^2$6R)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 261. |                |                                   |
| ŠI    | si             | Ar-ši-                           |
|      | si            | Ši-me-a-ni                        |
| IGI   | igi           | Sum. Ur-$^d$igi-(a)ma-sè (DP      |
|       |               | 191 ii, PSarg.) compared with $^d$igi-
|       |               | ma-sè in Ur                       |
|       |               | III (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 195) |
| LIM   | lim           | Za-lim-tum (ŠLm)                  |
|       | Ša-lim-       | ša-lim-                           |
| li(m) | maš-li(m)-um (ŠL$^7$) | ī-li-li(m)-šim (Š$^5$7M) |
|       | Ša-li(m)-ZU (ITT I 1370) | I-li(m)-me-šum. Doubtful |
| BAD$_5$ | bad$_5$ | Um-mdi-da-bat$_5$ (T$^7$7B) |
### 263. `ןווא אל`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AR</th>
<th>ar</th>
<th>ar-ba-im</th>
<th>ar-ba-im</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ar-kum</td>
<td>ar-ga-num</td>
<td>ar-ba-im</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa-ar-ki-um</td>
<td>û-za-ar-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 263a. `ןווא אל`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIG$_5$</th>
<th>$\text{ša}/\text{še}$</th>
<th>In Sum. GIR, SIG$_5$.GA (Iraq VII 62 A. 944:4) compared with normal GIR.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SÈ.GA (ŠL II 444, 43)</td>
<td>$\text{ša(g)}$, Ur-SIG$_5$ compared with Ur-sa(g)$_5$, and other examples listed by Schneider in Orient. n.s. XVI 305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 264. `ןווא אל`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ū</th>
<th>ū</th>
<th>ū-wa-e-ru-uš</th>
<th>ū-su-rf-id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i-ba-še-ù</td>
<td>ū-da-mi-ša-ra-am</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it-ru-ù</td>
<td>it-ma-ù</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\ŠA_{17}$ ša$_{17}$</th>
<th>von Soden's evidence in AS p. 77 is not conclusive: both ša$<em>{17}$-ta and u-ša$</em>{17}$-ti-ru-un are doubtful readings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dam-ku-ša$_{17}$ (this reading was suggested by von Soden in ZA XL 213, but not registered in his AS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 266. `ןווא אל`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DI</th>
<th>di</th>
<th>[Contrary to Ungnad, MAS Na-di$^d$-EN.ZU (Boson, TCS 371:4)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p. 7 and von Soden, AS p. 17, syllabic value</td>
<td>A-ba-Da-di and A-ba$^d$-Da-di</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di is not used in Sarg.; the only possible exception is [A]-ba$^d$-Da-di</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sá</th>
<th>ša$_x$</th>
<th>û-mi-sá-am</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sá-lim-da</td>
<td>G\S$^\text{ma-sá-tum (MŠD?)}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u-sa-ří-ib</td>
<td>sá-bí-tum compared with sa-bí-tum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Li-sá-num | }
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>268.</td>
<td>DUL $du_6$, tug $\text{Cf. DUL, DUL}$ (Gelb, HS p. 32, Fara), if to be read as $Du_6-du$ comparable to $Du-du$ (MAD I) Ur-$Du_6$-ma-[all] (Langdon, TAD 39) compared with Ur-$Tum$-ma-al and Ur-$Tum$-al (Orient. XXIII 14214+). Cf. $Du_6$-tub $\text{KI}$ (Kh. 1935, 58; 68; 69; etc., all OB) and Tu-tu-ub $\text{KI}$ (MAD I). Possibly in $\text{d}$$\text{Nin}$-$\text{DUL}$-$\text{ar}$-$\text{zu}$-tum and other DN's composed of $\text{d}$$\text{Nin}$-$\text{DUL}$- (Schneider, AnOr XIX Nos. 373-377)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268a.</td>
<td>E$\text{l}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269.</td>
<td>KI ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270.</td>
<td>DIN din</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUN</td>
<td>dun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŠUL</td>
<td>sul</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>272.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KUG</td>
<td>ku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[MAN] Cf. No. 90]
275. This sign appears in the form of three oblique wedges in:
li-ḫu-Š = li-ḫu-uš₅ (RTC 355; ITT II P1. 87, 1034 rev.; etc.)
dŠ-kir (OIP XIV 183)
dŠ-ḫa-rá (A 839)

In the form of three vertical wedges in:
i-ḫu-Š = i-ḫu-uš₅
dŠ-kir (OIP XIV 192)

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

[ša Instead of li-ḫu-ša of von Soden, AS p. 79, read li-ḫu-uš₅]

276. Cf. No. 1
277.  
IAL lá dU-š-lá (Deimel, Fara II lx, PSarg.) dU-š-lá (Orient. XLVII 47 rev.)
Lá-wi-ib-tum A-ḫu-lá-bi (нный HLs)
ma-ad-lá-um Kur-ru-ub-E-lá-ag
Lu-lá-um (PBS IX 106)

277a. Cf. Zariqum ensi of A-IAL. RINKI or Aš-LÁL.RINKI with Zariqum ensi of A-širKI or Aš-sirKI, discussed by Hallo, JNES XV 220-225
-109-

\[I\text{-}ti\text{-}A\text{-}I\text{AL.RIN}^\text{KI} (A 5169)\]
\[P\text{.}ŠA\text{-}A\text{-}I\text{AL.RIN} (De \text{Genouillac, TD 84:2})\]
\[AM\text{AR-}A\text{Ś-}I\text{AL.RIN (UET III 272 rev. ii})\]

278a. \[\text{LAL.RIN} \quad \text{ṣur}_x\]

Cf. No. 277a

KIL \quad \text{kīl} \quad \text{Du-kīl- (TKL)}

ZAR \quad \text{ṣar}

\[\text{ṣar-tīm (MAD I 159).} \quad \text{A-ṣar (}^3\text{šR})\]

Doubtful

282. \[\text{U}_8 \quad \text{U}_8\text{-lu-a (ITT II/2 p. 30, 4532)}\]

\[\text{U}_8\text{-lu-a (CT III 5 ii),} \quad \text{U}_8\text{-lu-a}^\text{KI (CT IX 18 ii),} \quad \text{U}_8\text{-lu-a}^\text{KI (Barton, HLC I Pl. 10, 400; Pl. 11, 772; ITT IV p. 71, 7736; p. 87, 8022). This reading is more plausible than Ganam-udu(-a}^\text{KI} \text{) of other scholars. Cf. possibly a-ša ḫu-ba-na ḫu-}^\text{KI (ITT V 6723)}\]

283. \[\text{TŬL} \quad \text{túl}\]

\[\text{ǔ-tŭl-Ma-ma}\]

287. \[\text{ME} \quad \text{me} \quad \text{Iš-me-} \quad \text{Iš-me-}\]

\[\text{Me-sar} \quad \text{Ik-me-}\]
mi  li-sa-me-id
   i-ru-mē
Me-kir- (MGR)
   -da-me-iq


289. 듯문
IB  ib  u-sá-ři-ib  Ib-ni-
   La-gi-ip

290. 듯문
KU  ku  i-li-ku  Is-ku-un-
(ol’d 듯문)  Ku-ru-ub-
   Ku-ru-ub-
   ru-ku-ma-um
   Dam-ku-um
   ku-ra-tum (QRD)  -ku-ra-ad
DUR  tur.  kap-dúr-ru (KPTR)
Cf. also GIS DUR.GAR (ITT II/2 p. 26, 4472, etc.)
   durgaru (CT XVIII 3 vi 1)

[da?]

*  ṢE  ṢE  i-ba-ŠE
(ol’d 듯문)  ki-še-ir-tim
   hi-še-lu-ši-na (BE I 11)
   ŠE-ši-in-ŠE-ŠE  (BE  I 11 rev.)

Instead of Dabš? ba-tum of von Soden, AS p. 83, read Ku-ba-tum]
Su-nam-in-da-a (MAD I) compared with Su-naxa-in-da-aI (ITT II/2 p. 39, 4701 and perhaps p. 26, 4470)
Su-uḫ-na (Iraq VII 66, F 1153 and F 1159) compared with NA Suḫni (cf. Michel, WO I 661 n. 34)
Su-Nu-mu (MDP XIV 6 ii).

Doubtful

Gar-zi-da (Orient. XLVII 347; Nikolski, Dok. II 236 ii+), if compared with Kar-zi-da (passim)

Na-ḫi-ḫi-tum (TCL V 6162 i) compared with Na-ḫi-ḫa-tum (Chiera, STA 3 iii). Read perhaps Na-ḫi-ḫa-tum and cf. No. 192

Instead of the spelling used by von Soden, AS p. 83, read ZID,ŠE, MUN

Instead of the spelling used by von Soden, AS p. 83, read šš-ša-li; instead of ʾiš-ša-lu read ʾiš-ša-lu

KUŠ LU, ŠUB and LU, ŠUB (LP) GIS ŠA, LU, ŠUB and ŠA, LU, ŠUB (HLP)

Ur-ḳa-muš-da (TMH V 39 vi) dNa, muš-da = dNa, muš-da (AnOr XIX Nos. 516f.)
LU lu Be-lu- (old) Lu-sa-lim Li-ib-lu-út

DIB ṯib (old)

I-dib-si-na-at compared with I-ti-ib-si-na-at (T' 7B)

296. šú šú

(from old)

Written šú:

Only in ša-aš-šú-ruKI (AnOr I 83), ša-aš-šú-ru-umKI (BIN V 28), and ša-šú-ru-umKI (YOS IV 92)

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

296a. KES kes PN Ur-KesKI (MO+)

GN Ur-kesKI = Urkiš

(Nougayrol, RA XLII 6:3)

298. SAL šal Sal-la-[....] (MDP XIV 6 iii)

Sal-la-bí-waKI (A 4795)

A-píš-salKI (AJSL LIII 39; LV 71)

Baš-sal-la (AJSL LIII 37; LV 73)

Sal-lim?-be-li

Sal-maš (ŠLM)

MIM mim mim-ma
299. XIA
ZUM zum
zu(m)
sum Wu-zum-tum
ITH-zu-zum
su(m) sar-ru uz-zu(m)
sum me-eb-zum
su(m)? Zu(m)-la-lum compared with Zu-la-lum
šum? im-duš-zum compared with in-duš-su-um (PMT?)
Bu-zum-se En compared with Bu-sa-am (Gelb, HS p. 111)
šu(m)x Zu(m)-mi-id- compared with Su-mi-id- (M3)

300. NIN nin -sa-nin-su ša-nin-ú-tim
DN I-nin- Id-nin-
ni(n) NI ni(n)-ki-ip-tum (NKP?, twice) Üz-nin-mu-us (UBT III 1490) compared with Üz-ne-mu-us (1491)

301. DAM dam ?a-dam-mu-um Dam-kum
dam-ku
tam ma-dam li-mu-dam (LMN)
dam-gur
țam
ta4 li-il-gu-da(m) (copy, LQT)
302. "

GU  gu -Gu-la (HSS X 219 rev.)  Gu-ga-lum  Gu-za-LUM

ku₈  a-na-gu  Gu-ba-tum
      i-la-gu  Gu-da-nun
      gu-da-num  Za-an-gi-da (SNKT)

qu  gu-du-si-iš  Gu-ba-lum
      li-il-gu-da

---

304. "

UG  ü₈  Only in Hu-ù₈-mu-ri₈ (CT I 19 iii) and Hu-ù₈-gu-

mu-ri₈ (BIN V 269 rev.)

306. "

EL  el  el-lum  -ga-mi-el

307. "

LUM  lum  i-lum  i-lum
      el-lum

lu(m)  Ti-li-lu(m)-um (BIN VIII 11 iii)  Ša-lu(m)-um (RTC 362)
      La-lu(m)-LUM (MAD III 316, twice)

(1)um? maš-li-(1)um (ŚL?)  na-ab-rí-(1)um (BR?)

GUM  kumₓ  zi-gum compared with zi-

kum and zi-ku-um (ZK?)
      za-za-gum (ZZK?)
      e-lam-ma-gum ('IMK)

qumₓ  Za-rí-gum = Za-rí-iq =

Za-ri-ku-um, each
     occurring as PA.TE.SI
     of Susa

ku(m)ₓ  zi-gu(m)-um (ZK?)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUM</th>
<th>nùm</th>
<th>da-nùm</th>
<th>dan-nùm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gu-da-nùm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nu(m)</td>
<td>Gu-da-nùm(m)-um</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUM</th>
<th>tùm</th>
<th>za-tùm</th>
<th>za-tùm UD.KA.BAR compared with za-tùm UD.KA.BAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ba₅-lu-tùm</td>
<td></td>
<td>(S't?*)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| HUM(m)  |          | za-tùm(m)-um |          |


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UR</th>
<th>ur</th>
<th>da-mu-ur</th>
<th>Ur-suKI (Gelb, AJSL 81)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ur-ki-im</td>
<td></td>
<td>I-zu-ur- (NṣR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>li-zu-ur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIG</th>
<th>lig</th>
<th>-ma-lik</th>
<th>Im-lik-d-a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-sa-lik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>libᵣᵩ</th>
<th>If -ba-lik = -pá-libᵩ; -ba-lik = pá-libᵩ?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cf. under PLQ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 311.  |        | A  a    | A-bi-   |
|       |        | a-na    | a-na    |
|       |        | su₄-a   | su₄-a   |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DUR₅</th>
<th>dur₅</th>
<th>GridColumnA DUR₅- compared with GridColumnA DUR- (S'DR?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
The example ge₄-ér-ra-an-um quoted in von Soden, AS p. 88, is post-Ur III. 

Sollberger, AOF XVII 29, suggests the reading Ki-tus-ídá for Ki-ku-íd. 

Za za I-za-mar ṣa-za-um I-za-az-
ṣà áp-za-za-tim za-ba-lum ʦa-ẓa-ar-tim mar-za-tum (RSN)
ṣa i-na-za-ar Bu-za-tum Za-al-mi-in Za-lim-tum Za-ba-at-
There is no reason to read Ku₆-bum, as in von Soden, AS p. 88, instead of ḫa-pum.

Cf. No. 307a

Soilberger, AOF XVI 230, reads GI N with the value (a)gaₓ.
323. \( \Psi \)

GAR gar si-gar-im
si-ga(r)-rim (copy)

Ur-Si-gar (Orient. XLVII p. 58)
Lú-Ši-gar (Contenau, CHEU 69)
Gar-zi-da\(^{KI}\) (Orient. XLVII 347; Nikolski, Dok. II 236 ii), if compared with Kar-zi-da\(^{KI}\) (passim)
Gar-ša-na\(^{KI}\) (cf. references and discussion by Sollberger in AOF XVIII [1957] 104-108) and Ū-za-ar-Gar-ša-na\(^{KI}\) (\( \frac{3}{3} \ŠR\))

šÁ šá Only in šÁ-gÁn-UR.SAG (HSS X)

324. \( \Omega \)

I 1 Cf. No. 103
III. GRAMMAR OF OLD AKKadian

A. PHONOLOGY

1. Consonants

In the Akkadian language of the Sargonic Period the following consonant phonemes are known: �示, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 11, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, 22, 33.

 示 is a strong consonant, sometimes expressed in writing in such spellings as a-имв -  supremacist /'ashit/, ে-ra-a-am-su /era'amsu/, ে-a-имв /ni'as/, ে-ir-tim /'ertim/ (copy).

 示 had not yet influenced the change a > e in ra-si-im /ra'sim/, ে-na-n /ga'nam/, as opposed to OB রেত, গন.

 示 did occasionally influence the change i > e, as in i-mu-ru /i'muru/ beside ই-রু-রু /a'muru/, ই-লি- /'eli/, ই-রা-রু /uwa'suru/. See under i > e.

 示 evidently behaves like 示, although, because of the limited number of examples, it is impossible to argue apodictically. Observe the spelling তিভ-রু তিভ /ti'mtim/, আলি /' l/ (Ur III), and i-la-ak /i'lok/ or /illak/ beside ই-লা-কা /e'lakam/ or /ellakam/.

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

The fact that Sargonic 示abum and 示alakum remained abum and alakum in OB, but that Sargonic 示arrasum, 示alitum, োরিব became erresum, elitum, োরিব in OB, means that in Sargonic the
phoneme '3-5 still had definite characteristics which separated it from '2-2'.
* For b < w see w.
For b : m cf. possibly TŪG na-aḫ-ba-ru-um and TŪG na- ba-ru-um in Sargonic and TŪG na-ma-ru-um in Ur III.

M > n before a dental or sibilant can be observed in the following examples, all from Ur III: ḫa-ans-a < *ḫamsa, Ri-in-da-ni < *Rīmānta, perhaps Hu-un-ṣē-ri if < *ḫūmsīri, perhaps hi-in-tum if < *ḫīmdum, perhaps (Ṣu-mu-)ši-in-ti if < *šīmti. * Cf. also late EZEN Hu-un-ti (CM) < ITI Hu-um-tum in Sargonic. A secondary *m < n is assimilated to the following consonant in I-ti-dam < Im-ti-dam (M' D, Ur III) and perhaps in (fS u-rnu-)ši-ti if < *šīmti.

For m < w see w.
The prefix ma- regularly changes to na- (as in later periods) when the root contains a labial, as in *marṭabtu < marṭabtu, *mar'ammu < mar'ammu. M remains unchanged in the MAR.TU names Mar-da-mu-um (RDM?) and Mar-da-ba-mu-um (RTB?).

The pre-consonantal n is treated in two ways: n is preserved in da-at-ti- in-sum-ma (copy), I-din-Da-gan (Ur III), I-ku-un-sar-su, sa-an-tim, ḫa-na-an-tum, Ma-an-ba-lum- Da-gan, Ma-an-sa-nin-su, Bi-in-gā-li-LUGAL-ri; it is assimilated to the following consonant in at-ti-kum < *andinkum, I-ti-ṣum, I-ti-Da-gan, I-ṣu- Ma-li, I- gu-Sā-lim, I-ku-mi-sar (Ur III), Da-ku-ma-tum, Da-ku-um- ma-tum (Ur III), Ma-ma-bīr < Man-māqir, Ma-ba-lum- Da-gan, Bi-gā-li-LUGAL-ri. A fully assimilated m < n can also be observed in the writing of umma, spelled um-na in the Ur III Period, developed from the Sargonic enma, written en-ma, via an unattested *emma (for i/e > u before a voiced labial see p. 126). Most unusual is the preservation of n in a verb primae n in the name En-ti- iq- Ma-ni-ā (NPQ?); the name may, however, be Amorite in view of its parallelism to En-qi-mu-um MAR.TU (NPQ 1 Ur III), the Amorite OB name Ie-en-ti-nu-um in Riftin, SVIAD p. 165 (several times), and other Amorite names.

The consonant n is sometimes assimilated to the following '3-5', as in I-ti-dIM (Ur III) compared with I-din-IM (Ur III), I-ti-na-da-ad (Ur III); I-ti-a-ṣu-um (Ur III) compared with I-ti-in-a-ṣu- um (Ur III); I-ti-ā-a compared with I-din-ā-a, I-ti-ne-a (Ur III); the name of the same person is written I-din-ā-a on the Ur III
tablet 3 NT 31, but I-ti-E-a on its seal; Da-ti-Eš-dar compared with Da-din-Eš-dar (Ur III); I-ti-Eš-dar compared with I-din-Eš-dar (Ur III); I-ti-DINGIR, I-ti-i-li (Ur III) compared with I-din-DINGIR, I-din-i-li (Ur III); Da-ti-in-DINNIN (Ur III) compared with Da-ti-in-DINNIN (Ur III); I-ti-Ir-ra compared with I-din-īr-ra, I-ti-nir-ra (Ur III); I-ti-EN.ZU (Ur III) compared with I-din-EN.ZU (Ur III). Similarly, we have I-ku-E-a, I-gu-ē-li, both with ikun as the first element, and š-ku-ĩr-ra compared with š-ku-un-ĩr-ra (Ur III).

A secondary n can be observed in Ur III Ha-an-za-ab-tum (beside Sargonic and Ur III Ha-za-ab-tum), if derived from ḪŠB, and in Sargonic Kun-du-pum (copy, beside Ur III Gu-du-bi), if derived from QTQ.

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

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

In the Sargonic Period the combination of the final consonant 申博 of a lexical morpheme and of the initial 申博 of the pronominal morpheme yields 申博申博, not ss, as in later periods. Thus we have na-pa-ás-su /na-pa-s-su/, e-ri-su-mu /eris-sumu/, i-ki-is-sum /iqis-sumu/ (copy), a-ki-is-su_i-ni-si-im /aqis-surisim/, ga-ti-is-su /qatis-su/. Cf. also da-as-zi /tassi/ for later /tassi/ and ki-is-za-bi /kisappi/.

In the Ur III Period we meet with spellings -a-li-is-zu, -ma-ti-is-zu, -bi-ti-is-zu, apparently for /ālissu/, /mātissu/, /bitissu/.

The combination 申博申博 apparently yields 申博申博, as can be gathered from the spelling of the Sargonic u-sá-qi-su-ni /uša'qis-ụnī/ < šuša' qis-ụnī.

The combination of the final dental of a lexical morpheme and the initial 申博 of the pronominal suffix results in şs, as in later
periods: I-zu- < *id-su, -i-la-zu < *illat-su, Ik-su-zi-na-at < *Iksud-sinat, -gul-la-zi-in < *kullat-sin. But we also have 3a-wa-
at-zu /awat-su/, I1-la-at-zu, u-sa-am-ki-it-zu (copy), U-da-ad-zé-
na-at (unpubl. NBC Ur III tablet, from Hallo).

Zt > št is apparently attested in zi-is-ti (BIN VIII 143:17)
and ma-an-za-ša-tum (Zg 6 Z). A
unique rt > št change may be found in za-ša-da(-bi) (SAKI p. 54 iii 11,
24, Urukagina, translated as "Greuel" by Falkenstein, AOF XVIII 91a),
if my interpretation of this word as a loan word from Akk. sartu is
correct.

2. Semi-vowels

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

For the initial ji or i (in jikmi or ikmi) and the initial ju
or u (in jumāhīr or umāhīr), cf. the discussion on pp. 20 and 164f.
Final j is apparently expressed in āš-bi-i-ma /špijma?/, ša-ni-i
/ša-ni/, and in ga-mi-e /in kāmi/.

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

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

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

Intervocalic w remains in 3a-wa-ti, ū-wa-e-ru-uš, ū-wa-ga-mu.
It disappears in Ā-pu-a-gar (Ur III).

Intervocalic w changed to b in the Ur III Period in ba-gar
(beside wa-gar), na-bi-ir (beside na-wi-ir); cf. also Ar-bi-um,
Ar-bí-tum (and OB Ar-wi-um, Ar-wi-tum). In Sargonic we may note PN's Za-wi and Za-bi at Gasur, and the word a-bi-lum, which might be taken to be later awilum in view of the Ur III parallels Á-bí-li-a and A-wi-li-a, Á-bí-la-sa and A-wi-la-sa, Á-bí-li and A-wi-li, Á-bí-la-núm and OB A-wi-la-núm or A-wi-la-nu-um. Cf. also a garment written na-wa-šu-hu-um and na-ba-šu-šu-um in Ur III and na-ma-šu-šu-um in Cappadocian (of unknown etymology) and the words TUG ha-um, TÜG ha-um, and IM ha-um listed in MAD III 122.

The w > m change can be observed in the Ur III Na-me-ir—beside Na-wi-ir—. Cf. also Sargonic Na-mu-ru-um, and the Sargonic names I-lu-Me-ir, E-lu-Me-ir compared with the Ur III A-bu-We-ir, PÜŠA-We-ir.

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

3. Vowels and Diphthongs

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

Of these, only a, i, u are original; e is secondarily derived from a, as in e-ra-siš/erašiš/ from *e-rašiš, or from i, as in E-li/-/él/ from *i-li倾斜; while è or é are derived from i plus a "weak" consonant, as in ip-te/iptè from iptè, from a plus a "weak" consonant, as in be-lī/beli/ from *ba-lī, a dipthong aj, as in Me-sar/Mešar/ from *Majšar, or from an original i, as in ŠAM-me/simē/ from šimē (oblique case of Pl.). The phonemic contrast between short and long e, on the one hand, and short and long i, on the other, can be established on the basis of a number of consistent spellings: erašiš (and other cases of e derived from a, discussed just below) written regularly with E, and iriš, etc., written regularly with I; ennum written regularly with ÊN, and in written regularly with IN; bēli written regularly with BE, and biri, etc.,
written regularly with B1; note also the regular spellings of
isme with MI (never MI), aqabṭ, etc., with BI (never BE), u-ḥi-lam,
-bi-la-, etc., with BI or BI (never BE). For certain cases of
inconsistency in the spelling of īʾī derived from ī plus a "weak"
consonant cf. p. 125, in the spelling of īʾī of the oblique case

The long vowels are indicated in this study by a macron, as in
ā, ē, ī, ĵ̄, or by a circumflex, as in ā, ę, ĭ̄, ū. The macron stands
for morphemic length, as in māhirum, damē, išpiṭ, išpiṭu; while
a circumflex stands for long vowels resulting from contraction of a
short vowel plus any "weak" consonant, as in ū-būm, nīrūm, bālūm,
.nrūm, or of a diphthong, as in Mašar (Ur III Mšar) and ū-num. A
circumflex is used also to indicate the long medial vowel in the
verbs secundae ʿō and ʿ, as in itūr, iqīš. The distinction between
the length indicated by macron or circumflex is neither phonemic
nor phonetic. The two different lengths are used here to indicate
the two different backgrounds of the long vowels.

Vowel a in an open syllable beginning with ʿ3-5 remains a, as
in abartī /ḥarīt/, al-ḏam /ḥaltam/, a-tā /ḥādi/, a-mi
/ḥamī/, (La-)ə-ra-ab /ə-əraḥ/, ə-ru-us /ə-ərūs/, ə-mu-lem
/ə-əmūqum/, na-ə-si /naʿasi/, ra-ə-pum /raʿəpūm/, and da-la-ə-
mu. But a > ē is attested in e-ra-si-is /ə-ərasīs/, e-nu "utensils"
(of unknown etymology), and in e-ri-su-nu /ə-ərisum/ and e-ri-ib-su
/ə-əribuşu/, presumably under the influence of the Nom. forms ʿ3-esum
and ʿ3-erōrum (see next paragraph). I-za-na-ma /išānamma/, occur-
ing in a late copy, is derived from *išši-anamma. In the Ur III
Period e occurs throughout, as in e-li-t[um] (Iullubum), e-mu-ua,
e-ru-ba-tum, and ne-ši (N.3ši).

Vowel a in a closed syllable beginning with ʿ3-5 usually be-
comes ē, as in al-lum /ʿ3-3elum/, En-num- /ʿ3-3ennum/, En-bu-
/ʿ3-3enbu/, Ip-ṣum /ʿ3-3esum/, Im-tum /ʿ3-3emdum/, Is-ru-um /ʿ3-eərum/, Ir-ṣum /ʿ3-3erəsum/, e-dē-ṣum-ma /ʿ3-edēsumma/, and once ni-is
/ni-3es/. On the other hand a is preserved initially in al-su
/ʿ3-3alsu/, perhaps under the influence of al or the like, and in
ə-ra-ṣum /ə-əraṣum/; medially it is preserved in en-ar /en-3ar/, na-ə-as /naʿə-as/, and perhaps be-əl /beʿa[l/, if we read be-əl,
and not be-əl. In Ur III Period we have ni-ši /neʿ3iš/ and
Vowel a in a closed syllable ending with 35 usually remains a, as in a-
ru-us /a'ru/, a-ri-is- /a'ri's/, I-da- /'da', u-
sa-mi-id /'sa'mid/, u-sa/sa-ri-ib /'sa'rib/, zu-da-ri-ib
/suta'rib/, na-ra-ab-ti-su na'rabitišu (copy), Is'-ma-, Is-ma-
/isma/; once il-ga /ilga/ (unpubl.), and Sa-li-ba /ša'liba/.
On the other hand, cf. be-li, Is-me- (rarely even in Pre-Sargonic
and Sargonic), te-er-ri-is (Pres.), and ne-ba-hu-um for later
nēbehu. In the Ur III Period we have regularly be-li, Is-me- (but
also archaically written Is-ma-), še-li-bu-um (but this name of an
ensi of Šabum is written also Ta-la-bu and perhaps "Šalbu"), Ne-
bi-ru-um; and GIS ne-ri-bu-um. Zé-ra-šu? /zera'su/, if written
correctly, would show a preserved a in an inscription from Lullubum.

Vowel a followed by 35 beginning another syllable remains a,
as in ba-la-ti /ba'lati/, ar-ba-um /arba'um/, ar-ba-im
/arba'im/, na-ša-iš /našaši/, etc. Exceptions are very few, as in
-i-šu /rešu/, Rē-ti-tum /rešītum/, be-al, and once ni-ši
/neši/. In Ur III we have regularly e, as in Ri-i-si-in, ni-ši,
ne-ši, etc.

Vowel a not in proximity with 35 beginning another syllable
remains regularly a in Sargonic, as in abar-ti /'barati/, e-ra-
si-is /erešiš/, e-dam-da /'tanda/, etc., but it changes to e in
Ur III, as in še-li-bu-um, Ir-ri-šu, še-ra-šu? (Lullubum), Ne-bi-
ru-um; GIS ne-ri-bu-um, etc.

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

Vowel i followed by any of the so-called weak consonants either
remains i, as in i-bi-ši, i-ti-ru, i-la-ak, i-bu-us, a-ga-bi, ik-mi,
Ip-ti-um, Ar-si-, da-ši-zi, or it changes to e, as in e-ši-ša, e-ri-
iš, e-ru-ab, e-la-kam, e-mu-ru, E-bi-ir-, ik-me, Ip-te-ši-
ma, Ip-te-u, U-ga-e < *qawwīj (copy), na-e < *našiš, also il-e,
Iš-x-e, Ir-e, if these forms should go back to *ilšiš, *iššiš,
*iršiš. Cf. also the interchange of i with e in oblique case of
Pl. discussed on p. 138.

Vowel i preceded by a weak consonant usually remains i, as in
i-šiš /išiš/, I-šiš /šiš/, in, sometimes it changes to e, as in
E-šiš, e-šiš, E-šiš (HSS IV 79, Ur III), Ir-e-mu-um, u-wa-e-ru-us.
The change \( i > e \) sometimes appears even before a strong consonant, as in \( ě-ra-a-am-su, \) \( en-a-ru, \) \( ěš-a-ru \) (beside \( iš-a-ru \)), \( E-zur- \) (beside \( I-zur- \), Ur III), \( e-ir-tim \) (copy), perhaps \( En-bi-iaq- \).

Under certain conditions (still to be investigated) vowel \( i \) changes to \( u \) before a voiced labial, as in \( *\text{immum} > \text{umum} \) "mother," \( *\text{simum} > \text{sumum} \) "name," also \( \text{enma} > \text{enna} \) (in Ur III) "thus." Another \( u < i \) is exemplified in \( \text{eddesuma} \) in \( e-de-sum-ma \) (\( i-DN \) \( i-bu-uš \)) "he made anew the temple," which can be compared with \( \text{eddešma} \) in \( i-d-i-ši-ma \) (BAD GAL \( sā \) \( Kis \)) \( lu \) \( e-bu-uš \) "I made anew the great wall of \( Kiš \)" in an inscription of Asduni-ērim (cf. MAD III 20).

Vowel \( i \) changes to \( u \) before an emphatic consonant, as in \( *\text{jigārum} > \text{uşārum} \) "court." Outside of Old Akkadian, cf. \( \text{išurtum} \) and \( \text{uguṭum} \) "plan," \( \text{ušum} \) "arrow," \( u\text{ṭṭatum} \) (kind of grain), \( u\text{qnum} \) "lapis lazuli" from \( *\text{iqni\text{\text{"u}}} \) (cf. Ugaritic).

For \( i > u \) before \( ʃ \) cf. the discussion on the morphemes \( -iš \) and \( -um, \) below pp. 142ff., and also the Ur III names \( Šu-bu-šu-bu-ša \) (De Genouillac, TD p. 9) and \( Šu-bu-uš-bu-bi \) (Langdon, TAD 67).

The original diphthong \( aj \) changed to \( ə \) or \( i, \) as in \( Me-sar < \text{Majšar}, \) \( e-ni-a < \text{ajmā}, \) \( ū-se₁₁-zí < \text{usajzí}, \) \( ū \) (\( \text{tal-li-ık} \)) < \( *\text{aj tallik} \) "may you not go," but a \( i-ti-in / \text{ajiddin}/ \) or \( / \text{ajjiddin}/ \) "may he not give." In Ur III we have \( -mi-sar, \) but also rarely \( -me-sar, \) and \( Bîtreum < *\text{Bajtum} \).

The original diphthong \( aw \) changed to \( ū, \) as in \( u\text{-mi} < *\text{lwmí}, \) \( u\text{-su-zí} < *\text{usawí}. \)

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

A short unstressed vowel is still sometimes preserved, as in \( u-bi-lam, ū-bi-lu-nim \) (beside \( u-ub-lam, \) \( ub-lu, \) \( li-š-bu \)), \( i-pa-mi-su₁₁-ma /iḥbansuma/ \) for later \( /iḥbansúma/, \) \( be-la-ti-šu \) (Ur III, for later \( béltilšu \)), \( Ha-bi-lum \) (compared with \( Ha-ab-lum), \) \( Ga-li-bu-um \) (compared with \( Ga-lu-um \)), \( Ti-ma-tum KI \) (compared with \( Ti-im-tum KI), \) under DM), \( ba-da-ru-um \) (if identified with the later \( p\text{atrum}, \) and
not pattarum), Ti-da-nu (compared with the Ur III -Ti-id-ni-im, now under TDN? in MAD III 295, to be transferred to DDN), also in A-ru-kum (?RQ?), tu-lu-bu-um (DLB), nu-zu-ju-um (NSU). It may be observed that in almost all the above cases the preservation of the vowel may have been due to the proximity of a syllabic consonant. The secondary emergence of a vowel in proximity to a liquid may be seen in -ki-bi-rî beside -ki-ib-rî (Ur III) and na-bî-rî-um beside na-ab-rî-um (Ur III).

Most unusual for Old Akkadian is the elision of the final weak consonant in the following Ur III PN's: A-bu-um-sa-ad "father is a mountain" (but A-pu-sa-tu in Sargonic) and Ma-an-gi-[ir "who is opposition?" (like URU Man-ru-gi-[ir-UTU in BE XVII 24:18, MB, but Ma-an-mu-um-gi-[ir-UTU in CT IV 19b 25, OB).

Two examples of crasis are a-na-lim-ma for ana-3àlimma and a-na-à-si-su for ana-na3asisu. Contraction of two syllables is found in na-si, ne-si (Ur III), compared with na-3à-si, and more frequently in PN's, such as lîs-ma-lum for lîs-me-lum, lîs-ni-lum for lîs-ni-l-lum, lîbi-lum (Ur III) for lîbi-l-lum, la-ra-bu-um (Ur III) for la-3à-ra-um, lî-lî-mi-la-at (Ur III) for *lî-lî-ma-Il-la-at, lî-mu-ri-ik (Ur III) and lî-zu-ri-ik (Ur III) for lî-zu-sa-ri-ik /Issu-arik/ (Ur III).

B. PRONOUNS

1. Personal Pronouns:

a. Independent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1c.</td>
<td>anâku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2m.</td>
<td>atta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2f.</td>
<td>atti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3m.</td>
<td>su</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3f.</td>
<td>si</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Attested in a-na-gu, a-ra-ku-ú (Ur III).
2) Attested in ad-da.
3) Attested in at-ti.
4) Attested in su (li-im-bu-ra-an-ni), su(-be-li), su(-be-la),
Su(-be-la), Su(-BAD), Su(-EN-li), [Su?-(-mi-ig-ri) in Sargonic; Su(-be-li) in Ur III.

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

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

All the above forms are Nom. forms. The Dat. is attested in Su$_1$-a-$a$(-da-gal$^{KI}$); Gen. Pl. perhaps in ([a]-)su$_4$-ni-ti (A 708).

In addition to su$_4$ forms prolonged by -t- are attested in PN's Su$_4$-a-tum(-mu-da), Šu-a-ti, and Šu-a-tum.

Strengthened by -ma this pronoun occurs in the form su$_4$-ma "he himself."

The PN (Mi-)su$_4$-a means probably "what is it?" in parallelism to Ma-an-na-su "who is it?" (Stamm, ANO pp. 102, 131), but the explanation of the case of su$_4$-a is questionable; the -a of su$_4$-a may perhaps be identical with the Acc. morpheme -a of the noun in the Pred. St. (pp. 146ff.). Cf. also (Mi-)su$_4$-at (DP 141 ii 1, PSarg.).

b. Suffixal

i. With Nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg. 1 c.</td>
<td>bēl-1</td>
<td>bēli-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 m.</td>
<td>*bēl-ka</td>
<td>bēli-ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 f.</td>
<td>*bēl-ki</td>
<td>bēli-ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 m.</td>
<td>bēl-šu</td>
<td>bēli-šu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 f.</td>
<td>bēl-ša</td>
<td>bēli-ša</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl. 1 c.</td>
<td>bēl-ni/a</td>
<td>*bēl-ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 m.</td>
<td>*bēl-kum/i</td>
<td>bēl-kum/i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 f.</td>
<td>*bēl-kin(a)</td>
<td>*bēl-kin(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 m.</td>
<td>bēl-šunu/a</td>
<td>bēl-šunu/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 f.</td>
<td>bēl-šin(a)</td>
<td>bēl-šin(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Attested in be-li, a-bi in Sargonic and Ur III.

2) Attested in (a-na PN) be-li (ū) a-bi, frequently in proper names of the construction (P0,ŠA-)i-li, (Su$_4$-mu-)be-li, (Na-ra-am-)i-li.
Mas -gan-)ab f in Sargonic and Ur III. The form in -ia, as in be-li-i-a, be-el-ti-i-a in the CM, is of course late. Cf. (Nu-úr-)i-í in Ur III with (Nu-úr-)i-í-a in OB (PBS XI/2 p. 145), but also (Su-)i-í in Sargonic with (dSu-)i-í-a in Ur III.

3) Attested in ā-wa-ass-ti, a-bí, si-ip-ri in Sg., but e-mí-a in Du., si?-ir-gu-a, sá-bi-ní-a in Pl. Thus the suffix is -í after a short vowel, as in béli-i > bêlī "of my lord," but -a after a long vowel, as in ēnī-a > ēnīa "my eyes," bēlū-a > bêlûa "my lords."

4) Attested in (in) ra-ma-ní-ga.
5) Attested perhaps in da-ad-ga /dâd-ka/.
6) Attested in (in) uz-ní-ki, -la-la-ki (Ur III).
7) Attested in su-lum-ki, perhaps za-wa-ar-ki.
8) Attested in il-su, ma-ša-ar-su, ŠÁM-mu-su ("its price") in Sargonic; -il-su, ûl-su in Ur III.
9) Attested in (a-na) be-li-su, (in) u-mi-su in Sargonic; (a-na) be-li-su, (a-na) ba-la-ti-su in Ur III.
10) Attested in mim-ma-su, ik-ri-bi-su (Pl.), DI.TAR-su in Sargonic; za-la-am-su, ik-ri-bi-su in Ur III.
11) Attested in Mim-ma-sa, KUG.BABBAR-sa in Sargonic; Îp-ku-sa, Îp-ku-ša, Gas-bu-ša (Pl.) in Ur III. Suffix -si occurs apparently in Î(l-)KUG.BABBAR-sí for /Î(l-)kaspû-sí/. Cf. fMa-an-na-sí (beside fMa-an-na-ša, both in Stamm, ANG p. 131), Na-wa-ar-sí(-lu-mu-ur) (Syria XXI 154, Mari, beside Na-ma-ar-ša(-lu-mur), Vas VIII 80:6, OB), and (U-zur-)a-wa-zi (JCS IX 106 No. 58:17, OB).
12) Attested in (Ni-se1) e-ní-sa in Sargonic; -mi-ig-ri-ša in Der.
13) Attested in ma-sa-ak-sa in Sargonic; perhaps also ga-lu-ma-sa and mu-ra-âš in a Sargonic incantation; ga-ga-za /gaqqassa/ in Ur III. Difficult is the form A-wi-la-ša, ā-wi-la-ša, ā-bi-la-ša /Afîlaša?/, all in Ur III.
15) Attested in DI.TAR-ní /dînnî/ or /dînî/ in Sargonic.
16) Attested in (in) ga-ti-ku-ni, but (in) na-ap-ṭa-ri-su-nu in the same text in Sargonic.


18) Attested in (in) sa-tu-su-mu (from Elam), (in) URU[KI]-su-ni (copy), (a-na) KA-GAR-su-su (Louvre AO 11254 rev.), (in) na-ap-ṭa-ri-su-su-su, but (in) ga-ti-ku-ni in the same text in Sargonic.


ii. With Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Dat.</th>
<th>Acc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg. 1 c.</td>
<td>imḥur-ām</td>
<td>imḥur-(a)n/i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>imḥurū-nim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tamḥurī-ni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>imḥur-kum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 f.</td>
<td>imḥur-ki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 m.</td>
<td>imḥur-ṣu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 f.</td>
<td>imḥur-ṣim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl. 1 c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>imḥur-nias</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 m.</td>
<td>imḥur-kunisim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 f.</td>
<td>imḥur-kinasim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 m.</td>
<td>imḥur-ṣunisim</td>
<td>imḥur-ṣun/i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 f.</td>
<td>imḥur-sinasim</td>
<td>imḥur-sinat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1) Attested in i-ti-nam, -i-ki-sa-am (Ur III), Li-bur-ra-a[m] (Ur III), a-ze-ḥa-me /aṣṭiḥa-me/, u-ru-am, nu-ru-am, ḫa-kam, su-bi-lim (Fem. Impv.) in Sg.


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

4) Attested perhaps in da-ba-ša-ḥi-ni (Pšū).

5) Attested in at-ti-kum, a-na-da-kum, lu-uš-ku-ul-kum, li-se-l Politics  (Pl.).

6) Attested in a-rī-is-ga, ṣ-ṭi-ṣu-l-ga.

7) Attested in u-dam-me-ki (Th[r]).

8) Attested in a-ti-sum, i-ti-sum, i-ti-nu-sum (Subj.), ibba-al-su-sum (Subj.), i-ki-su-sum (Subj., copy), da-ak-la-ak-sum (Ur III), i-na-da?-ni-sum? (Subj.) in Sg.; i-ti-na-sum (several times, all in late copies) in Du.; im(x) ḫu-r[u]-ni-su[.]-ma in Pl.

9) Attested in ṣ-ra-a-am-su (R[r], 1), u-sa-am-la-su[.]-ma (Pl.), a-ga-ma-la-su[.]-ma (Subj.), iš-ma-su[.]-ma (copy), u-da-bi-su[.]-ma (copy).


11) Attested in aq-bi-si-im.

12) Attested in i-da-ba-aq-si(-ma), uš-da-za-ga-ar-si(-ma), u-da-bi-bu-si(-ma) (DBS?), iš-ku-ru-[si].

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

14) Attested in a-ki-š-su[.]-ni-si-im.

15) Attested in li-su-ze-a-su[.]-ni, u-za-hi-su[.]-ni (r[y]), copy), id-gi-e-su[l]-nu(-ma) (copy). An uncertain form is za-ab-ti[.]-su[.]-ni?-ti?[.]/sabtī-šumi?[.]/ in Sargonic.

16) Attested in i-is-e-si-na-at or Iš(x)(LAM+KUR)-e-si-na-at (š[.]-?) in Sargonic; li-li-si/si-na-at, ū-da-ad-ze-na-at (unpub. NBC tablet, from Halla) in Ur III. With Dat. meaning cf. Ik-su-zi-na-at "he (the new-born boy) has arrived for them (the sisters)," I-ti-ib-si-na-at and I-dib-si-na-at
"he was good to them," also the doubtful occurrences of the Ur III PN's Ik?-bu-zi-na-at in TCL II 5484 and "Anšē Ši-na-at" in Fish, CST p. 34.

Discussion. The suffix of the 1st pers. Sg. appears as -am after a consonant, as in i-ti-nam /iddin-am/, ik-su-am /ikšuwam/; as -im after -i, as in su-bi-lim /subili-im/; and as -nim after -u of the Pl., as in li-iš-tu-ru-nim /lišturū-nim/. The forms i-ti-na-sum, -ra-ma-as (Ur III), -kur-ba-as (Ur III) are to be interpreted as Du. or Pl. iddina-sum, ra'ma-s, kurba-s, just as the forms li-ru-ru-us, etc., are to be interpreted as Pl. lirurū-s, etc., all without the intermediate infix -nim-.

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

An unusual pronominal suffix occurs in e-la-ga-LAM+KUR found in an unpubl. letter Kish 1930, 768, reading as follows: 1) en-ma 2) ARAD-su-ni 3) a-na Da-ša-ma-tum 4) l ir-e-pum 5) l Bi-la-lum 6) LÚ A+ḪA.ME 7) su-ma 8) e-la-ga-LAM+KUR za-ab-t[i] su-[n]-ti? "thus (says) Varassuni to Tašma-tum: Ir'ebum and Bilalum are fugitives; if they (= Du.) come to .... , seize them!" Tašma-tum is a fem. name; the normal reading of LAM+KUR is iš-i.

2. Demonstrative Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg. m.</td>
<td>*šu</td>
<td>šua(ti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>*ši</td>
<td>šiati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl. m.</td>
<td>*šunu</td>
<td>*sunuti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>*šina</td>
<td>*šinati</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Attested in (OM be-al DUL) suš-a.
2) Attested in (DUB) suš-a and rarely (DUB) šu-a in Sargonic; (DUB) šu-a-ti in Ur III. In OM we find also (GÁN) suš-a-ti and GÁN šuš-a-tu.
3) Attested in (in 1 MU) si-a-ti in Sargonic; (ga-ga-ad um-ma-nim) si-a-ti in Dér.
4) In late copies we find (KASKÁL) suš-a and (SAL.ME) suš-a-ti.
Discussion. This demonstrative pronoun *su* is used only as an adjective, and it corresponds to the 3rd pers. personal pronoun, discussed on pp. 127f., where such forms as *su₄₃*, *si₄₃*, *-su₄₃-a₃₃*, *-su₄₃-at₃₃*, *su₄₃-a₃₃₃*, and *-su₄₃-mi-ti₃₃* are cited.

The demonstrative adjective *annijum* occurs in Acc. Du. (*za-al-mi-in*) *an-ni-in* /(*salmin*) *annijin*/ in an inscription from Lullubum.

3. Determinative-Relative-Indefinite Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg. m.</td>
<td><em>su</em>₁</td>
<td><em>si</em>₂</td>
<td><em>sa</em>₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td><em>sat</em>₅</td>
<td><em>sati</em>₅</td>
<td><em>sat</em>₀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl. m.</td>
<td><em>sāt</em>₆</td>
<td><em>sūti</em>₇</td>
<td><em>sūt</em>₈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td><em>sāt</em>₉</td>
<td><em>sāt</em>₁₀</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du. c.</td>
<td><em>sāt</em>₁₁</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Attested in *Su*₁(-<sup>d</sup>IM), *Su*(-<sup>Es₂</sup>-dar), *Su*(-Ma-ma), *Su*(-Ma-ma), *Su*₁(-<sup>-<sup>Nu</sup>-nu*₄*), *Su*(-<sup>-</sup>Nu-nu), *Su*(-<sup>-</sup>i-li-su), *Su* (*u-sa-za-gu*), (*bu-bu-lum*) *su* (<sup><sup>al</sup>P₄</sup> <sup>ba</sup>-<sup>Es₃</sup>-<sup>s-i</sup>-<sup>PN</sup>₁) *su* (<sup>PN</sup>₂), (*SE*) *su* (<sup>PN</sup> in Sargonic; <sup><sup>d</sup>EN</sup>₄<sup>2</sup>), *su*₁(<sup>u</sup>-<sup>sa</sup>-<sup>za</sup>-<sup>ku</sup>) in Ur III. The form *su* often stands for cases other than Nom. Sg., as in (*SE*) *su* (a-na *SE*.<sup>B</sup>A a-si-tu), (x *A-gaz-i*) *su* (<sup>PN</sup>), (si-tum) *su* (*SE*.<sup>B</sup>A PN in-pur), (x *U₂*) *su* (<sup>PN</sup>). Instead of *su* sometimes *sā* is used in Nom. Sg., as in *sā* (DUB *su*₁-a-sa-sa-<sup>ku</sup>-ni) in Sargonic and *sā* (DUB *su*₁-e-sa-<sup>za</sup>-<sup>gu</sup>) in Ur III.

2) Attested in (*PN₁<sup>DUMU</sup>) *si* (<sup>PN</sup>₄), (is-de <sup>PN</sup>₁) *si* (<sup>PN</sup>₂), (in ga-rif-im) *si* (*A-ga-de<sup>KL</sup>*) (*a-na APIN.B₁L) *si* (<sup>PN</sup>). In Ur III we have (a-na *L₄.MAH-im*) *sā* (*DN*).

3) Attested in (*SE*) *sā* (*PN e-mi-ru*), (*DUL-su*) *sā* (*KUG.AN in-ni-ma*) (copy).

4) Attested in (field) *sā-at* (*PN*), (.....-tum) *sā-at* (e-nim) in Sargonic; *sā-at*¹(<sup>-<sup>Es₃</sup>-<sup>gu</sup>-<sup>PN</sup>₄), f.n., in Ur III.

5) Attested in (in *sa-an-tim sa-lī-iš-tim*) *sā-ti* (*DN sar-ru₂<sup>x</sup>-<sup>x</sup>-<sup>dam i-ti-nu-sum*<sup>copy</sup>.

6) Attested in (*PN₄'s*) *su-ut* (*PN*), (x *M₄<sup>5</sup>*<sup>sup</sup>) *su-ut* (*PN*), (x *AB+₄<sup>₃</sup>-<sup>bu</sup>-<sup>tum</sup>) *su-ut* (*en-ma PN₁ a-na PN₂*), (x *AB+₄<sup>₃</sup>*<sup>sup</sup>) *su-ut* (*PN .... im-pa-su*).
7) Attested in (a-na SE.BA ARID) šu-ti (GN).
8) Attested in (x KUS) šu-ut (GN PN im-gur), (x TŪ.G.JI.A) šu-
ut (Ē.MUN PN da-ti-in).
9) Attested in (x AB) ša-at (PN) in Sargonic.
10) Attested in (ni-se) ša-at (DN i-ki-su-sum) (copy).
11) Attested in (2 PN's) ša (PN), ša(-DINGIR).

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

The determinative-relative pronoun is written with the signs ŠU, ŠI, ŠA with the exception of the following cases: Šu₄ (Nu₄-mu) in MDP XIV 6 ii, which may be due to a miscopy, since ŠU is used elsewhere in this text; šu₄ (ša-sa-za-ku) in a late inscription of Āri-sen, which may be due to a misunderstanding of the pronominal spellings in a text possibly written by a non-Akkadian; and su-ut written in a text (BIN VIII 121) which has also Su?(-ni-ig-rí) and Su(-Ma-ma) and may, therefore, represent a different, local scribal convention. With these latter spellings we should compare the spellings with ŠA, ŠI (beside ŠU) in the OB liver omina referring to the Old Akkadian Period, published in RA XXXV 41ff. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, etc., and discussed by Gelb in RA L 5f.

4. Comparative Discussion

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

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

The demonstrative pronoun is written regularly in the Masc. with the ŠU₄ sign, very rarely with ŠU, and in the Fem. with the SI sign. Since the SI sign expresses the Semitic consonant š₁-2, a priori there seems to be no reason to assume that ŠU₄ stands for a different consonant.
The personal pronoun is written regularly in the Masc. with the SU₄ sign, very rarely with ŠU or SU, and in the Fem. with the SI sign. Thus it is clear that the personal pronoun of the 3rd pers. corresponds in Akkadian to the demonstrative pronoun.

The pronominal suffixes present a complicated picture in respect to the spelling of the sibilants. We have in the Masc. -su, -su-nu, -su-ni, -šu₄, rarely -šu₄-mu, rarely -šu₄-ni, -šu₄-ni-si-im, rarely -šu₄-nu, rarely -šu₄-ni, -(u)š, -(a)š, and in the Fem. -ša, -ši, -ši-im, -ši-na, -ši-im, -ši-na-at, rarely -še-na. While the spelling of the Fem. suffixes corresponds closely to that of the independent demonstrative-personal pronoun, the spelling of the Masc. does not. The most important difference is the use of SU with the nouns, as in ma-ša-ar-su, and of SU₄ with the verbs, as in a-ga-ma-lu-su₄.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg. m.</td>
<td>su₄ (šu, su)</td>
<td>su (su)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>su₄-a</td>
<td>ši</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>su₄-a (šu₄-a)</td>
<td>ša</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Nom.</td>
<td>ši</td>
<td>ša-at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ši-a-ti</td>
<td>ša-ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>šši-a</td>
<td>šša-at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl. m.</td>
<td>šsu₄-nu</td>
<td>šu-ut (su-ut)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>šsu₄-ni-ti</td>
<td>šu-ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>šsu₄-ni-ti</td>
<td>šu-ut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Nom.</td>
<td>šši-na</td>
<td>šša-at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>šši-na-ti</td>
<td>šša-ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>šši-na-ti</td>
<td>šša-at</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The determinative-relative pronoun is regularly written with the ŠU, ŠI, ŠA signs, clearly expressing the š₃ sibilant.
The demonstrative-personal pronoun is normally written with the \( \text{SU}_h \) sign in the Masc., but with the \( \text{SI} \) sign in the Fem. Since the \( \text{SI} \) sign regularly stands for the \( \ddot{s}_{1-2} \) sibilant, we might be inclined to assume that \( \text{SU}_h \) also stands for the same sibilant. The writing with \( \text{SU}_h \) instead of \( \text{SU} \) would then have to be considered the result of a scribal convention intended to distinguish graphically the demonstrative-personal pronoun from the determinative-relative pronoun. Another possibility is to recognize the existence of a sibilant \( \ddot{s}_{1-2} \), expressed by the sign \( \text{SU}_h \) (and other signs discussed above on pp. 37ff.) and originally corresponding to the Arabic \( \ddot{d} \). The interchange of the \( \text{SU}_h \) and \( \text{SI} \) signs in the demonstrative-personal pronoun would then mean that by the time of the Sargonic Period the original phoneme \( \ddot{s}_{1-2} \) had begun to coalesce with the phoneme \( \dot{s}_{1-2} \).

5. Possessive Pronoun

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

6. Interrogative Pronouns

We have \( \text{ma-n} \), \( \text{ma-mun} \) "who?" and \( \text{mi-n} \), \( \text{mi-num} \) "which?", "what?." For \( \text{ma-n}(u) \) in Sargonic cf.: \( \text{Ma-an(-ba-lum}_{-}\text{Da-gan}) \) "who is without Dagan?" and \( \text{Ma-num(-a-li)} \) "who is my brother?." In Ur III: \( \text{Ma-an(-gi-ir)} \) "who is the opposition?", \( \text{Ma-an(-ki-be-li)} \) "who is like my lord?", \( \text{Ma-num(-ki-dŠul-gi)} \) "who is like Šulgi?." For \( \text{mi-n}(u) \) in Sargonic cf.: \( \text{Mi-}(\text{su}_1\text{-}) \) "what is it?," \( \text{mi-num} \) (\( \text{da-ap-ru-us} \)) "why did you withhold?," \( \text{mi-num} \) (\( \text{i-la a-bi ad-da} \)) "why are you not my father?." In the Gen. there is one example of \( \text{a-tum} \) \( \text{mi-nim} \) "why?;" in the Acc. \( \text{mi-nam} \) (\( \text{da-mu-ur-ma} \)) "how is it that you saw?." In Ur III: \( \text{Mi-n(a-ar-ru)} \) "what is my sin?."

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

In the PN's \( \text{I(-li-)}\text{-me-šum, (I-nin-)me-šum} \) the second element could be interpreted as \( \text{mi-šum} \) \( \text{mi} + \text{iš} + \text{um} \) "why?," but this
The old forms *man* and *min* show neither case endings nor mimation, and represent the only examples in Akkadian in which animate subjects are distinguished from inanimate subjects (like Latin *quis*, *quid*).

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

7. Indefinite Pronoun

The indefinite pronoun is based on the interrogative pronoun. The two forms exist: *manama*, i.e. *mana* + *ma*, for animate subjects as in *ma-na-ma* (MU-*mi u-sa-sa-ku-ni) "whoever destroys my name," and *mammana*, i.e. *man(a)* + *mana*, as in *ma-ma-na* (DUL *su₄₈ u-e-ha-ru) "whoever changes this statue." For inanimate subjects we have *mimma*, as in *mim-ma* (*u-la a ga-bi) "I shall say nothing," with a pronominal suffix *mim-ma-su*, *Mim-ma-sa*.

C. NOUNS

1. Declension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
<th>Du.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>bèlum</td>
<td>bèlû</td>
<td>bèlân</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bèlim</td>
<td>bèlî/è</td>
<td>bèlîn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bèlam</td>
<td>bèlî/è</td>
<td>bèlîn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>bèl(a)tum</td>
<td>bèlâtum</td>
<td>bèl(a)tân</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bèl(a)tim</td>
<td>bèlâtîm</td>
<td>bèl(a)tîn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bèl(a)tam</td>
<td>bèlâtîm</td>
<td>bèl(a)tîn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Gender

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

The Fem. is indicated by the suffix *-atum*, as in *bèlâtum* (written *be-la-ti-su*, Ur III), *tirhatum* (written *ti-ir-qa-ti* in Constr.)
St.), Ba-ri-tum (PRS), Ga-mi-tum (KM'), Ri-ba-tum, Ri-ba-tim (R' 3 B?), Ri-ba-tum (Ur III, R'67), which can be contracted to -tum, as in tirtum (written ti-ir-ti in the Constr. St.), naplactum (written na-ap-la-aq-tum), ga-na-an-tum, Ar-bi-tum (R'67, Ur III), ba-ti-tum (PT'). The Pl. Fem. always ends in -atun, as in ki-ib-ra-tum, na-al-ba-na-tum, gu-zi-a-tum, mas-li-a-tum, na-ap-la-ga-tum, ze-ru-a-tum (meaning unknown), zu-ra-tum /surratum/ (copy). Gen. zu-ra-tim (copy), sa-tu-a-tim /sadwati/, ki-ib-ra-tim.

The abstract formation is -tum in the Sg., as in šarratun (written sar-ru-dam, Sar-ru-zu-, etc.), bedtum (written Šar-ru-ut-, Ur III), and -natum in the Pl., as in iššakkuatum (written PA.TE. SI-gu-a-tim, copy).

Some nouns having Masc. suffixes are Fem. in gender, such as ummānum "army" (as in ga-ga-ad um-ma-nim si-a-bi, Der), nīsū "people" (as in nī-se₂₁ si-at DN, copy), *kalappum "ship" (as in 1 MĀ ša-at 30 (GUR) TA), *eqlum "field" (as in GĀN ša-at GN).

b. Number

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

The declension of the Pl. shows variation only in the Gen. of Masc. nouns, where the ending -i alternates with -e. Cf., on the one hand, iš-gi-ni, ba-ri-su, ab-bi, ki-iš-za-bi, ik-rī-bi-su, dubbi-su-ni, SUKKAL-li, dir-ku-lī, ki-sa-ma-rī, sar-rī-su-mu, sar-rī-si-in, LUGAL-ri, hu-rī, ma-gi, iš-bi-gi, GIS.TUKUL-gi-su (copy). Note also sa-tu-i (Lu-lu-bi-im) in broken context (MDP II p. 53) and ma-i in Ur III. On the other hand, cf. da-me, ŠĀM-me, us-se₂₁ (contrasted with Šū-si₂₁ /Šes/ "my foundation"), ni-se₂₁ in original inscriptions; NAR-e, ur-rī tam-pi-e, URUDU-e, MĂ.IA₂₁-e, in 7 ša₃₃ ma-e (MDP XIV 90 rev.) in texts from Susa; KAS+X-e (RA IX 34), GIS.IA-e (M xxvi), sa-tu-e in late copies. Note, however, that in the Sargonic system of writing, syllables ending in -i and those ending in -e are not consistently distinguished.

Some nouns are commonly attested in the Pl.: ši₃₃mī "price" (written ŠĀM-mu, ŠĀM-me), damu "blood" (written da-me), kaspū "money" (written Gas-bu-ša) beside kaspum "silver," panī "face"
(written ba-ni), kiṣrū "hire" (written ki-iṣ-ri-su), ma'īnū "water" (written ma-di in Ur III), and many nouns of the iqtilū formation, such as īkribu "prayer" (written ik-ri-bi-su, Acc. Pl.), iṭipiru "redemption money" (written Ip-ti-ru, but also Ip-ti-ru-um), iškirmū a certain kind of additional payment (written iš-ki-mu-su, is-gi-ri), išpiku "(grain) accumulation(s)" (written iš-bi-ku, is-bi-gi). The Du. is used regularly in Old Akkadian, both in the Masc. and the Fem. Exceptions are 2 ga-nu-mu, 2 ki-li-lum, 2 ma-ki-lum, 3 mu-sa-lum, all in lists of objects:


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

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

c. Case Endings

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

We find a total lack of case endings in the following divine names: Adad in (En-ši-m)a-da-ad, (I-ti-n)a-da-ad, (Zē-l)a-da-ad, etc. (all Ur III); Dagan in (Ir-am)Da-gan, Da-gan(-ri-ī-su),
etc.; Ḥanīš in (En-bi-isq-) ¹Ha-ri-iš, (Ri-im-)Ha-ri-iš, etc., from UV; Ḥarim in (P-u-Sa-) 1Ha-ri-im, (DAM-) ¹Ha-ri-im, etc., from UR; ḤI in (Ib-ul-) ¹I, (Is-dup-) ¹I, (Is-ul-) ¹I, (Ra-bi-) ¹I, ḤI(-be-Ui), ḤI(-ib-gi), etc., from ²I; Ḥill in (I-il-) ¹I-la-at, (E-la-) ¹I-la-at, (B-e-li-) ¹I-la-at, etc., from ²I; perhaps Ḥasar in I-sar(-li-bu-ur), I-sar(-ra-ma-aš) (Ur III), I-sar(-be-li), I-sar-a-hi, etc., from ²ŠR; Laban in (Su-) La-ba-an (Ur III), from LBN; Lahmat in (Dan-) La-a-[ma-at] and (Dan-) La-ma-at (both Ur III), from LUM; Malik in (P-u-Sa-) ¹Ma-li-[k], (Ir-am-) ¹Ma-li-k, (Il-su-)Ma-li-k, etc., from MLK; Palīḫ in (Ku-ru-ub-) Ba-liḫ, (Ur-) ¹Ba-liḥ (Ur III), etc., from PLŪ; Raṣap in (I-zi-) Ra-sa-ap, from RŠP; perhaps Šikkūr in Zi-gur(-i-li) and Zi-kur(-i-li) (Ur III), Zi-gur(-mu-bi), from SKR; Šalim in (I-gu-)Sa-lim, (ME-)Sa-lim, etc., from ŠLM; Šamaš or Šamsu in (P-u-Sa-) ¹Sa-ma-aš, from ŠME; Šullat in ¹Su-ul-la-at, etc. (Ur III), perhaps from ŠLL. To this list divine names of unknown or doubtful etymology should be added: Apīḫ in (A-bi-)A-bi-ib, (P-u-Sa-)A-bi-ib (both Ur III); Ṣasar in (A-li-)A-sar, (A-pu-)A-sar, etc. (Ur III); Šaṣur in A-šur(-DINGIR); Eštar in ES,-dar; Ilag or Ilag in ¹E-la-ag(-mu-id), (Nu-id-) ¹I-la-ag, etc.; Padan (PSarg.) in (ARAD-) Ba-dan, (I-sar-)Pa-da-an, etc. (both Ur III); Pāhar in (A-tu-)Ba-har (Ur III; cf. on this divinity Borger, Orient. n.s. XXVI 7, reading Ḫa-har); Sin in ¹EN.ZU and once ¹ŻU.EN (in UET I 11); Tibar or Dibar in (Dan-) Ti-bar, (Šu-)Ti-bar (both in HSS X). Regular case endings occur only in the divine names Anum in (Šu-)A-nūm and (Šu-)A-nūm, Anum in (Šu-)A-nūm, Elum, Ilum in (Ur-) ¹E-lúm (Fara III 25 vi) etc.; Tšum in (Ur-) ¹Ti-sum, (Šum-su-)I-sum, etc. By far the largest number of divine names up to and including the Sargonic Period are written without any case endings.

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

Of the 12 names of months (cf. the list in MAD I pp. 233f.) as many as 8 have forms without any endings: Ba-hi-ir from BHR,
Ga-da-[ad], Ḥa-lu(l)-ut, Ḥa-ni-it and Ḥa-ni-i, I-ba-ša-āš (perhaps a verbal form), I-rī-su-at from Ḫā, Ša-ni-i from ṢN, and Za-lul from ŠLL. The other names (Gi-um, Ik-zum, Za-līl-tum, and Ti-ru) appear with full endings and with or without mimition.

Among geographical names without endings we have: Apīh (discussed under divine names), Ašur[KI] (discussed under divine names), Ba-ba-az[KI] (Ur III), Da-ša-ar[KI], Ga-ga-ba-en[KI], Hi-bi-la-at[KI] and Hi-bi-la-ti (Ur III), Māš-gār[KI], and Padan (discussed under divine names).

There are a number of royal names belonging to the 1st Dynasty of Kish which appear without endings. As quoted from Jacobsen, The Sumerian King List pp. 78ff., they are: Zū-ga-ši-IP, Ba-li-hi, Za-mug, Ti-izz-gär, and others. Outside of the king list we have Aša-rī-īd, Ba-ba-az, Il-la-at, and Da-lim /Talīm/ in Sargonic and Za-rī-īq in Ur III. Here we may cite also such common Sargonic names as Abil(GI), Su-ru-ūs(GI), and once Li-da-at(GI). Also passim (Ar-šī-)ah in Sargonic and Ur III.

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

Beside loan words without any case endings there is an even larger number of words which passed from Akkadian to Sumerian in a form ending in -a, such as DAM.ḪA.RA (MUR), DU.TI.DA (DDN?), GU.ZI.DA (KS?), ḪA.ZI.NA, beside ḪA.ZI and ḪA.ZI.IN (ḪSN?), MA.DA (M'T), MA.NA (MM?), MAŠ.GA.NA (ŠKN), PA.NA (BN?), all attested before the Ur III Period. See also p. 5.

Among the geographical names we can note only A-za-ra, It-gur-da[KI], and Ši-ma-na (RTC 347; RA XIX 43 No. XC VIII) beside Simanum (passim).

Among the divine names there is a large number of forms ending in -a, such as Ap-ra ('3 PR), Da-da (D6 D), and probably Ab(?)a, Aha, Ela, and Labba discussed below pp. 147ff. Many more divine names are without a clear Semitic etymology or are of Sumerian origin, such as (d) A-a, A-ba, Al-la (Ur III), Ba-ba (Ur III), ša, dQu-la, (d) Ir-ra, (d) Is-ša-ra, (d) Ki-za (Ur III), Ma-ma, Na-na, Nanna, Nnisaba, Nu-muš-da, Su-da, and Za-ba₄-ba₄.
The ending -a is well represented among the PN's. Cf. e.g. 
it-zi-na beside I-zi-num, Du-ma-ga beside Du:ma-kum (Iraq VI 10 No. 12), Nu-ni-da beside Nu-ni-tum, Ši-ni-da (Ur III) beside Ši-ni-tum, Si-ni-tum, Su-ni-da beside Su-ni-tum, Su-ni-tum, also Ar-na-ba, Bu-zi-na (Ur III), Dub-si-ga, Bu-zi-ra, Nam-ra-za, Na-ga-da, Na-gi-da (Ur III), and many others.

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

For the Pred. St. ending in -a, cf. pp. 146ff.
For the form ma-gi-ra, cf. p.152f.

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

The Dat. suffix -iš occurs frequently with nouns forming elements of PN's, such as Ša-dar-iš(-da-gal), A-ba-iš(-da-gal), Be-liš(-da-gal), Sar-ri-iš(-da-gal) "rely upon Estar!, etc.," Nin-lîl-iš(-gi-in) "he is righteous unto Ninlil," Pù.Ša-iš(-da-gan) "unto the shelter of Dagan" (Ur III), 1-liš(-i-sar) "he is righteous unto his god," (šu-zu-us-)za-ar-ra-ri-iš "think (remember, or the like) ...." (Ur III).

This suffix also occurs with infinitives, as in šu-zi-iš "for reckoning," ma-ra-iš "for fattening," e-ra-si-iš "for planting," na-da-ri-iš "to give" (Ur III), gu-du-si-iš "to purify."
With adjectives and participles this suffix acquires an adverbial meaning, as in da-ni-iš "strongly," Ga-li-iš(-DÖ), etc. "fully," gi-ni-iš "truly," ī-sar-iš(-EN.ZU) "rightly" (Ur III), Mi-it-šar-iš "correspondingly"; it is even used with words functioning as prepositions in mäh-rī-iš (DN) "in front of DN" (copy). Cf. also iš-ti-ni-iš "together" (copy), miš "where?" in the PN Mi-iš(-da-ti), to be translated perhaps as "where is my beloved?" possibly i-ti-iš "together," and *istiš, discussed below.

The suffix -iš is found also with pronominal suffixes, as in aša-ri-su /asarissu/ "to its place," ga-ti-iš-su "to his hand," (Ga-ti-)i-li-su "he rejoices in his god," (I-sar-)ma-ti-iš-su "he is righteous unto his land." In Ur III we find writings with ZU, as in (I-sar-)a-li-iš-zu "he is righteous unto his city," (Mi)SU-dEN. ZU-nu-ir-)ma-ti-iš-zu "Šu-Sin is light unto his land," (DÖU-)bi-ti-iš-zu "he is good unto his house." In (DN á-li-ik) mäh-rī-iš-su "DN, who goes in front of him" (copy), mäh-rī-[su] (u-sa-ri-[bu]) "they brought before him" (copy), and maš-ti-su-du (iš-bi) "he said in front of them," it is impossible to decide whether the form before the pronominal suffixes is majr iš or the adverbial mähr (= mähr). The Sargonic example u-me-iš-sa occurs in a difficult context and its translation as "in her day," "then she .... " is therefore not certain.

Beside the forms with -iš, listed above, there are also forms with -uš, as in Zé-lu-uš(-Da-gan), Zé-lu-uš(-DÖG), Rī-mu-uš, (Ma-an-)ki-im-lu-uš (OML?), Ûz-ša-ru-uš (Ur III), MI-lu-uš-sa, MI-lu-sa, MI-lu-su, Pù-uš-sa, Pù-uš(-ki-in) (Ur III), Pù-uš(-GAL), Pu-uz-ru-sa, Pu-Sha-ru-sa, La-mu-sa, La-mu-sa (Ur III), [IL-tu-sa /Idissa]. This suffix is generally believed to be derived from -um (or simply -un), assimilated to -uš when followed by a suffix beginning with š. Cf. e.g. von Soden, ZA XLI 90ff. This may very well be true, although the possibility that -uš developed secondarily from -iš cannot be simply brushed aside. For the change š > u when followed by š, cf. above p. 126, and many examples in Gelb, OTP XXVII p. 60, and šēpiššu, šepusšu, arkanš, arkanus, panuška, bituška (von Soden, op. cit. pp. 95, 124f.).

Such forms as Gas-buša, Ip-ku-sa, Ip-ku-sa, Ni-id-mu-sa superficially resemble forms like MI-lu-uš-sa, Pu-uz-ru-sa (discussed
above), but the two groups ought to be sharply differentiated. While the latter stand for $\text{Sillu}s\overline{s}$, $\text{Puzru}s\overline{s}$, the former express Kas$p\overline{u}s\overline{a}$, Ip$q\overline{u}s\overline{a}$, Nid$n\overline{u}s\overline{a}$, all Pl. forms with a Sing. meaning. Some forms such as Rimu$\overline{u}$ may conceivably be explained as Rimu$\overline{u}(u)$, but there is no clear evidence in the Sargonic Period that the pronominal suffix $\overline{u}$ occurring with nouns could be abbreviated to $\overline{u}$.

The Loc. suffix $-\overline{um}$ occurs in the name $I\overline{tum}(-be\overline{li})$ "in the strength of my lord"; the interpretation of $i\overline{tum}$ as Loc. is favored by the occurrence of $[\ldots]\overline{su}/I\overline{dus}\overline{sa}$ (see above), $I\overline{du}-\overline{a}$ (Ur III), $I\overline{du-}\overline{na}$ (Ur III), $I\overline{li-}\overline{bu\overline{r}-}\overline{u}$ (Ur III), but (d)EN.ZU.i-di (Ur III) which means simply "Sin is my strength." Also the names En.nu$m(-\overline{li})$, En.nu$m(-d\overline{EN.ZU})$ (Ur III), En.nu$m(-\overline{Es}\overline{q-\overline{dar}})$ (Ur III), could well be translated as "in (= by) the grace of my god," etc., yielding a Loc. ennun (3NN). The same case is represented in the formation of the prepositions balu$\overline{m}$ "without," adu$\overline{n}$ "until," istu$\overline{m}$ "from." Cf. (Ma-an-)da.lu$\overline{m}(-\overline{da-gan})$ "who is without Dagan?"; ä-tu$\overline{m}$ (mi-ni$m)$ "until what?" or "why?"; is-tu$\overline{m}$ (GN) "from GN." The latter form occurs in the well-known royal name of the Sargonic Period, (Ma-an-)i$\overline{su}$-tu-su (passim), spelled also (d)Ma-ni$\overline{su}$-ti-su (Speleers, CINC p. 116 No. 594), (Ma-an-)i$\overline{su}$-ti-su (KI) (text collated, showing a much better t[u] than copied in OIP XIV 114 rev.), all in Sargonic; (Ur d)Ma-an$\overline{su}$-ti-su and (Ma-an-)i$\overline{su}$-ti-su in Ur III; (Ma-an-)i$\overline{su}$-du-uz-zu in Elam (MDP III p. 42); (Ma-ni-)i$\overline{su}$-ti-su (OBET II 1 vi) and (Ma-ni-)i$\overline{su}$-tu-su (PBS XIII 1 vii) in OB; and (Ma-na-)i$\overline{su}$-tu-su in an Ob liver omen from Mari (RA XXXV 41). Thus both i$\overline{su}$ and i$\overline{su}$ must mean "with him," furnishing evidence of the gradual confusion of the Dat. and Loc. suffixes, which began in the Sargonic and developed to a larger degree in the subsequent periods.

For other cases of the Loc. ending, cf. (A$\overline{ti}$-)ma-tu$\overline{m}$ "until when" (Ur III), i$\overline{nu}$ (.... ip-te-\overline{u}) "when .... he opened" or i$\overline{nu}$-su (.... ab-ni) "then .... I built."

The interpretation of Da-da-$\overline{li}$-lu$\overline{m}$ ZE-LIM dZU.EN (UEIT I 11) as Da-da-$\overline{li}$-lu$\overline{m}$ ZE-LIM dZU.EN "D. under the shelter of Sin" by Landsberger, OIZ XXXIV 127, is doubtful, since one would not expect to find LIM with the value of $\overline{lu}$ side by side with LUM = $\overline{lu}$. Furthermore, the two signs after Da-da-$\overline{li}$-lu$\overline{m}$, may be read not as ZE LIM, but as AB+\overline{IGI}; cf. SAKI pp. 46 vi 5', 52 x 36 and DP 159 v 1. Thus now also Sollberger in Iraq XXII 85.
The combination is + um occurs in ki-rí-šum "to the orchard," which seems to occur parallel to ki-rí-is in the same incantation from Kish; [mi]š-šum, -me-šum "why?," if this word could be safely derived from mi + is + um; u-unš-šum "daily" (copy) parallel to ga-ga-ar-su-um < *gaqar-(i)s-šum in a unique example from among the Cappadocian texts (BIN IV 126 rev.).

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

d. Mimation

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

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

2. Construct State

Sg. Nom.: Ga-la-eb(-ē-a), Li-bi-it(-ē-li), Me-kir(-DINGIR. DINGIR), Nu-ur(-Eš-dar), be-al (DUL), na-ē ([Il]r-tim), Hi-seš(-e-ni-su) /Nisī(-ēnisu)/, Ni-wa-ar(-Mo-ir) (Ur III), A-ma-at(-ē-a) (Ur III), Si-ra-at(-EN.ZU) (Š3 R), Ši-ma-at(-Ir-ra) (Š3 M, Ur III), Be-la-at(-Te-ir-ra-ba-an) (Ur III), Ge-du-ut(-AMAR-EN.ZU) (Ur III) are all regular.

With -u we find (1) bi-ra-šu (ŠUM), (1) su-ga-mu (KUG.BABBAR), (1) DUG na-za-bu (NI.DUN), En-ba(-DINGIR), Su-ša(-ē-a).

With -i we find (Šks. DUMU) da-ti (En-ši), Pi(-ē-li), (I- da-)bi(-ē-li).

Sg. Gen.: (a-na) na-ā-si (PN) LUGAL-ri (GN), (in) ₇-ti (PN), (in) ba-ri-ti (GN₁ u GN₂), (in) si-ip-ri (DN) (copy), (in) mas-ga-ri (PA.TE.SI), (Bi-in-) ga-li(-LUGAL-ri), (in) bu-ti (GN), (in)
sa-la-ti (GN), (PN GIR.NITAH) ma-ti (GN), (sa-tu-e) a-bar-ti (ti-a-am-tim), (LUGAL GN u) ba-lu-la-ti (DN), (in) GIS.TUKUL-ki (DN) mu-sa-ar-bi-i (sar-ru-ti-su) (copy), (PN, DUMU PN) a-bi (URU NIKI).

In Ur III: ([a-na]) ne-si (RN), (i-na) ti-ir-ti (DN), (ma-bi-ig) ga-ga-ad um-ma-an (ON) (Dôr), (a-na) ba-la-at (PN).

Sg. Acc.: na-3a-si (LUGAL), su-lum (E), za-lam (PN), ba-la-ag (GN).

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

Pl. Nom.: be-lu (GAN), be-lu (ga-da-tim), iš-bi-ku (PN), kap-du-ru (ZID.ŠE), nam-ba-ru (ZID.ŠE), na-ma-ü (ŠE), ma-bi-ru (KUG. BABBAR), ga-zi-ru (PN), za-bi-lu (....), na-ak-da-ma-at (ap-tim).

Pl. Gen.: (a-na) ŠÁM-me (PN), (in) dub-ga-ti (Š), (GÂN šu) kir-ba-ti (GN), (a-bi-ma) lu-ri (KUG), (a-na) iš-gi-ni (GÂN).


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

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

The Constr. St. in the Gen. ends regularly in -i. Only the case of (ŠU.MIGÌN 10 GURUS ŠES) be-lu (GAN) in the MO is difficult to explain, since the expected form is bôli (GAN). One might be inclined to conclude that the writing ŠES be-lu represents a compound ab-bêlû or the like. The case of (iš-tum) da-ar (for da-rî) si-ki-ti (ni-se₅) (copy) and (a-na) mu-û (for mu-bi) (šá.DUG₉) (CM) can be explained as OB writing. In the Ur III Period, as against one example in -i, there are two others in which the Gen. form corresponds to that of Nom.-Acc.

3. Predicate State


A form of the Pred. St. ending in -a is found only in personal names. Since this form has hardly been touched upon in Assyriological literature it may be necessary in the following to discuss it more
thoroughly, bringing in, whenever necessary, materials from areas
other than that of Old Akkadian.

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

Similarly we have (Su-)da-ti "he is my beloved," but (Su-)da-da
"he is beloved" and (Si-)da-da "she is beloved." Observe also a DN
(Si-)da-da (Deimel, PB Nos. 1514 and 3197), occurring in later
periods, and the Capp. name (Zu-e-)la-ta, interpreted as Sue(n)-
dada "Sin ist der Onkel" by J. Levy, ZA XXXVIII 24 n. 1.

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

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

In all the above cases, as well as in the Cappadocian (ESi-
dar-)lâ-ba and perhaps (Su-)lâ-ba (Gelb, OIP XXVII p. 31) and OB
La-ba(-DINGIR) (UET V 158:5) and La-ba(-i-lum) (No. 171:5, 6),
the spellings can be explained as forms of labbum "lion" (or
labbatum "lioness") with double b. Only in the Amorite of Mari does a form with w occur, as in (Ša-du-um-)la-bu-a (AOr XVII/1 p. 329), beside those without it, as in (Ša-du-)la-ba (Syria XX 109), (Ša-du-un-)la-ba (TCL XXIII 33 rev. 3, 4, 11), (Ša-du-um-)la-ba (TCL XXIV 46:8), (Ša-du-um-)la-bi (Syria XIX 119), and (Su-mu-)la-ba (TCL XXVII 73 rev. 6).

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

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

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

A Pred. St. ela is found in E-la(-d11-at), while a DN Ela occurs in E-la(-ga-ra-ad) (Ur III) and perhaps in E-la(-DINGIR), E-la(-qár) (Ur III), and I-la(-ša-ma-ar) (Ur III, probably not Akkadian). This interpretation is more plausible than taking E-la as i11a < š11ša, as done by some scholars in the case of Amorite PN's.

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

The element -na-da found in Sargonic (LUGAL-)na-da, (šú-)na-da (PBS IX 62:6), and in Ur III (A-ba-)na-da, (š-e-)na-da,
-149-

(En-ni-)na-da(n), (Ir-ra-)na-da/da(n), (Šul-gi-)na-da, occurs also in names of identical type in other periods and areas, as in Elam in (I-lu-zu-)na-da (MDP XXIII 226:3), (I-lu-za-)na-da (MDP XXIV 350 rev. 8), (Es₂₃-dar-)na-da (MDP XXIV 365:6), (Ku-bi-)na-da (MDP XXII 82:l; XXIV 378 rev. 9), (Innin,Erin-)na-da (MDP XXIII 285:9), (Sin-)na-da (MDP XXVIII 510:4; 513:4); in Cappadocian (A-sur-)na-da, (Be-lum-)na-da, (DINGIR-)na-da, (Es₂₃-dar-)na-da, (ZU.IN-)na-da (Stephens, PNC p. 90); in OB (š-a-)na-da, (DINGIR-)na-da, (TiM-)na-da, (š-ra-)na-da (Ranko, EBPN p. 241, misread as -na-id in all cases), (id-)na-da (Grant in Haverford Symp. p. 241:15), (I-lu-zu-)na-da (Stamm, ANG p. 202), and several cases with DN's as first element (PBS XII 2 p. 161); in Kassite (Im-)na-da, (Sin-)na-da, (UtU-)na-da (Clay, PNC p. 186); in Middle Assyrian (Im-)na-da (Ebeling, MCO XIII/1 p. 9) (At-qi-)na-da (op. cit. p. 29), (UTU-)na-da (op. cit. p. 84), (Ši-me/ni-)na-da (op. cit. p. 87). The older explanation of -na-da by Ungnad in BA VI/5 p. 126, as a verbal adjective (Perm.) with a "Hilfsvokal," must be contrasted with that of Landsberger apud Gressmann in ZAW XLIV (1926) 302 and Stamm, ANG pp. 103f., 122, 134, 202, who interpret -na-da as Impv. "preiset (den Sin, etc.)!" Albright in Journal of Biblical Literature LIV (1935) 193ff. and Gelb, Purves, MacRae, NPN p. 309, follow Ungnad in taking -na-da as a Stative (Perm.). Finally, Goetze in Language XX 165 insists on the interpretation of -na-da as Impv. because of the occurrence of (Es₂₃-dar-)na-da, where, according to Goetze, the adjective should be in Fem. in congruence with Ištar. This argument is not valid, however, since the name Ištar frequently goes together in PN's with a verbal form in the Masc. Cf. e.g. (Es₂₃-dar-)ba-li-el and (Es₂₃-dar-)ba-ni in Cappadocian (Stephens, PNC pp. 50ff.), (Ištar(15))-na-ši-id in NA (Tallqvist, APN p. 107a), and many others.

The strongest evidence in favor of the interpretation of -na-da as a Stative is found in the occurrence of (A-šu-)na-da, following (A-šu-)na-ši and preceding (A-šu-)ma-gir, in an unpubl. list of PN's of the OB Period (A 7631). Since A-šu- in all three cases is in the Nom., -na-da, etc., must be in the Stative. Further evidence in favor of the above interpretation comes from the lists of PN's in which names related in form are listed in groups of three, as
in (I-sur-)DINGIR, (I-sur-)ū-a, (I-sur-)M or (dLu-lu-)ta, (dLu-lu-)ba-ni, (dLu-lu-)KAM (PBS XI/1 pp. 52ff.). In analogy with these groups we find (dIM-)ba-ni, (dIM-)na-da, (dIM-)na-bir! (var. -na-wi-ir) (ibid. p. 75), and similar groups elsewhere (PBS XI/2 p. 161). In these groupings na-da is evidently considered a predicate form on a line with ba-ni, na-wi-ir, etc.

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

The name (Be-LIM-)na-da is written with the sign LIM three times in Cappadocian (TCL XIV 44:11; BIN VI 190:3; OIP XXVII note to No. 7:1β). This name should be interpreted as (Be-lum-)na-da, and not (Be-lam5-)na-da, since the value lum is normally expressed by the sign LIM in the Cappadocian syllabary, which does not contain an independent sign LUM. Even though the sign LIM occasionally has the value lam5 (cf. von Soden, AS p. 77), it would be against all the ratios of probability to find this value attested three times in one name. How uncommon this value actually is may be deduced from the fact that among dozens of occurrences of Be-lum- or Be-lum in Cappadocian PN's I could not find one spelled with any other sign than LIM.

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

The strongest evidence against the interpretation of na-da as a Stative comes from the PN's (I-lu-za-na-da and (I-lu-za-na-da cited above, p. 149. While the case of Estar in congruence with a Stative in either the Fem. or the Masc. can be explained on the basis of the double gender of this divinity, the case of Fem. ilūssu or ilūssa construed with a Stative in Masc. would have much wider implications, since it would mean that a Stative in the Masc. Sg. can occur with subjects both in the Masc. and the Fem. (and presum-
ably both in the Sg. and the Pl.). In favor of this assumption we should note the Old Akkadian names (Si-)be-la (beside (Šu-)be-la), (Si-)da-da (beside (Šu-)da-da), (Si-)la-la (and (Si-)la-la-at, beside Cappadocian (Šu-)la-la), (I-nin-)la-la, perhaps (Si-)da-la (beside (Šu-)da-la), if these names are to be interpreted as (Si-)tāba, (Šu-)tāba, and not as (Ši-)tapā'y, (Šu-)tapā'y), and perhaps (Si-)wa-ra (and (Si-)wa-ra-at (of unknown etymology). Cf. also Dan-(La)mait in Ur III (above p. 140), and, outside of Old Akkadian, (fd)Nin-gal-)mu-ba-li-it (YOS V p. 33, OB), (d)Nin-kar-ra-ak-)mu-ba-li-it (ibid.), (d)Nin-gal-)ga-nil (UYT V 871:15, OB), (d)INNIN-La-ga-bi-tum-)mu-ba-li-it (Leemans, SIB I/1 p. 34, OB), and the spelling (I-lu-su-)na-id in VAS XIII 104 rev. iv 21 and vi 25, OB, written with the sign ID, which is apparently different from DA in Id-da-tum in iii 16. However, the most important confirmation of the conclusion drawn above comes from a consideration of the Mari names (Ma-ma-)a-li-a, (Es-dar-)a-li-a, and (Es-dar-)dam-ga (discussed recently by Gelb in RA L [1956] 10), which show quite clearly that a Stative in -a can occur with subjects in the Fem, as well as with those in the Masc. Cf. also (ć)Um-rî-)ba-a-la from Alalakh, discussed below p. 152.

The element -ra-ma begins to appear in the Ur III names (d)Sul-gi-)ra-ma and (I-sar-)ra-ma, and in view of the parallelism between (I-la-ag-)ra-am (Ur III) and (I-sar-)ra-ma-as (Ur III) can hardly be explained in any other way but as Impv. Pl. ra-ma and Sg. ra-ma. With (I-sar-)ra-ma-as we should compare OB (I-sar-)ra-ma-su and (I-sar-)kur-ba-as (Stamm, ANG p. 122). Still, on the basis of the parallelism between names composed with -ra-ma, such as (d)Sul-gi-)ra-ma, and those with -na-da, such as (d)Sul-gi-)na-da, and in view of the occurrence of (š-lu-)ra-ma, where š-lu- is clearly in the Nom. (Gustavs, Die Personennamen in den Tontafeln von Toll Tafannek pp. 36ff.), parallel to (E-lu-)ra-i-ba (ibid.), it may not be amiss to suggest that -ra-ma, like -na-da represents an original Stative form which, rarely used in Akkadian as it was, may have been secondarily misinterpreted as an Impv.

Some doubtful occurrences of the Stative in -a are found in the following Old Akkadian PN's: (DINIR-)ba-ma perhaps "the god is beautiful," (L-)ba-ma, (L[u]-)ba-ma perhaps "may he be beautiful,"
(A-bfi-)ba-na 
(Ur III), (ba-ba-)pa-na (Ur III), Ba-na(-Da-da) (Ur III), (I-bi-)ba-na; (UIGAL-)da-na perhaps "the king is powerful," (lbu-)da-na perhaps "may he be powerful"; (A-bu-)gaba, (Mu-ur-di(n)-)gaba (Ur III), (Mu-ur-ti-)ga-ba (Ur III), etc.; (Ab-ba-)ga-da (Ur III), (Na-na-)ga-da (Ur III), (Hi-ba-)ga-da (Ur III), (Su-gi-da-an-)ga-da (Ur III), (DINGIR-)ga-da (NBC 5378, Ur III, from Sollberger), etc.; (DINGIR-)ki-da (CT III 91, etc., Ur III); (A-Si-)ga-la; (DINGIR-)la-la; (Su-)da-ba and (Si-)da-ba (if these names are to be interpreted as (Su-)tba and (Si-)tba, and not as (Su-)tappâ and (Si-)tappâ); (Si-)wa-ra. From the OB Period note (dir-ra-)pa-da (MDP XXIII 206 i 9) and (sar-ri-)pa-da (UET V 199:4).

The forms in -a discussed above occur exclusively in PN's, and thus form part of the structure, not of the Old Akkadian language, but of Old Akkadian PN's. They occur as Pred. St. or Stative with nouns, as in E-la(-dIl-at) "Ela is god," (Su,-)be-la "he is lord," with Pass. Part., as in (Ir-ra-)na-da "Irra is praised," (lbu-)na-da "may he be praised," and possibly with adjectives, as in (Su-)da-ba "he is good," (lbu-)da-na "may he be powerful." The best parallels to the predicative -a occurring in Old Akkadian PN's can be found in Amorite PN's: Ba-ba-la(-DINGIR) /Ba'la(-El)/ "El is lord" (RA XLIX 22, Mari), (°Um-mi-)ba-a-la /(°Um-mi-)ba'la/ (Wiseman, The Alalakh Tablets p. 150, from MB; note the Fem. subject and the discussion above p. 151), Su-ra(-DINGIR) /Qura(-El)/ "El is rock" (RA XLVII 173, Mari; XLI 29, Mari), (Abi-)su-ra /(°Abi-)Qura/ "my father is rock" (TCL IV 87:10, Capp.), Ki-na(-i-li) /Ki-na(-ili)/ "my god is just" (RA XLVII 173, Mari), (Abi-)ta-ba /(°Abi-)tba/ "my father is good" (Wiseman, op. cit. p. 125 passim), and Ta-ba(-DINGIR) /Ta-ba(-El)/ "El is good" (Wiseman, op. cit. No. 60 rev. 11). All these names are discussed in my forthcoming "the Language of the Amorites." The possible development from the predicative -a to the -a of the later Semitic qatala Perfect should be briefly noted here.

In accordance with our conclusions on the Pred. St. in -a, we can now interpret the troublesome ma-bi-ra in the predicative sense in the construction Sargon (or Rimus) su DN ma-bi-ra la i-ti-mu-sum and translate the latter not as "Sargon (or Rimus), to whom DN did not give an adversary" but as "Sargon (or Rimus), to whom DN did
not give one who is an adversary." Like the Pred. St. in -a occurring in personal names, the morpheme -a in ma-ji-ra is limited to this construction and it must be considered as no longer productive in the Old Akkadian Period.

4. Indeterminate State

This state, attested in such late expressions as ul-tu ri-es a-di kl-it "from beginning to end," occurs in the Ur III PN's (La-)ma-ja-ar "(king or god) without opposition" and (d)Su-an.ZU-la-)ma-ja-ar = (d)La-ma-har (Deimel, PB No. 1803), parallel to such later expressions as (šar kiššati lá) šarān "king of the universe, without opposition." The same formation occurs in the Sargonic PN (La-)ša-ra-ab, (La-)ša-ra-ab, in (La-)ga-ma-al (metal object, Ur III) = (d)La-ga-ma-al (Deimel, PB No. 1790), and in the Ur III PN (šu-)La-ta-ra-ak = (d)La-ta-ra-ak and (d)La-ta-rak (Deimel, PB No. 1809).

In the passage šar-rí-si-in in ga-mi-e u-sá-rí-id "and he brought the kings in a bound state (= in fetters)," it is difficult to decide whether in ga-mi-e stands for the Indet. St. in kamij or for the Pl. kamjē.

In the expression sar in sar-rí "king among kings," sar may represent either the Indet. St. or a Constr. St. with the following sar-rí. In favor of the second possibility cf., e.g., the Amorite name Bu-nu-tah-tu-un-I-la, Bu-un-tah-tu-un-I-la "the son under (the protection of) 'Ila" (Bauer, OK p. 16).

5. Nouns Before Pronominal Suffixes

The endings of the noun before pronominal suffixes correspond to those of OB. Note, e.g., Masc. Sg. Nom.-Acc. from biconsonantal nouns: Da-ad-ga, I-su-/Issu/, il-su, but A-bu-na, A-bu-ni (Ur III), A-bu-ni, A-bu-si-na. From triconsonantal nouns: ma-sa-ak-sa, su-lum-ki, za-la-an-su (Ur III), ze-ra-su? (Lullubum; ze-ra-su is like mera-su in Cappadocian, and the vowel a does not represent a "Bindevokal," as proposed by von Soden in ZA XL 211, but forms part of the noun before pronominal suffixes). From trisyllabic nouns:
From dissyllabic nouns with double consonants: um-ma-su, GIS.TUKUL-ga-su-/Kakkašu/. Gen. ends always in -i: ra-ma-ni-ge, uz-ni-ki, be-lí-su. Pl. Nom.: ŠÁM-mu-

su, īš-ki-nu-su, Gaš-bu-ša (Ur III). Gen.-Acc.: dub-bi-su-ni, ik-

glabšu/. Gen.-Acc.: re-ni-su. In Fem. Sg. Nom.-Acc. note: ki-

iš-da-su /gistasu/, ë-da-su, e-tim-da-su, but also Be-la-su!(wr.
su)-nu, -gul-la-zí-in /kullassin/, [šjr-ru-uz-ù, Ši-ma-su, Ga-zu-


Du.-Nom. /aššu-ka-/aššakí/.

Observe, however, the following divergencies:

Ga-lu-ma-sa and mu-ra-sa "her young animal," both doubtful

Acc. in a Sargonic incantation. Cf. also ġ-ša-la-sá, Š-ša-la-sá,

ša-la-sa /Afšaša?, all in Ur III. For ilak cf. p. 215.

PN ARÁD-da-ni /Haradani/, īṭ-in-da-ni /Rintani/ from Rintani

in Ur III, corresponding in form to later PN’s Šátani, Aššun
ti, etc., for which cf. von Soden, ZA XL 221, and Stamm, ANG p. 214.

(dEN.ZU-)a-bí-su, (cEN.ZU-)a-bu-su, both in Ur III, as well as 

A-ba-su-na (Ur III).

Sar-ru-si-in /Šarrušin/, if not Sar-ru-anš-si-in.

Su-mi-su (once), as against šum-su- /Šumsu-/ (passim).

Pù-su(-G), Pù-su(-ki-in) (Ur III), (I-ku-)bu-sa /Ikùn-/puša/
in Nom., and (I-šu-ur)-ba-su, (I-šu-ur)-ba-su in Acc.

(Sa-lim-)be-lí-ni (twice in Ur III).

Gā-la-su-ma /kalašunuma/ (copy) and perhaps ga-la-ma 

/kalama/ (copy) in Acc., ga-li-su /kalisu/, ga-li-sa-ma (copy) in 

Gen., and perhaps ga-la-as (l)-ma (copy) in Nom.

6. Adjectives and Participles

As in later periods, adjectives agree with the noun they modify 
in case, number, and gender.

The Pl. of adjectives and participles ends in -utum, -útum in 

the Masc., and -tum, -tum in the Fem., as in later periods: (i-

lu) ra-bi-i-tum "the great gods," ū-lu-ru-tum "(people) left over," 

(Uru)(i) za-ar-ru-tim "the sinful cities" (copy), (za-bi-i) 

ri-nu-tum "the regular workers," (iš-bi-ši) gi-nu-tim "the regular
(grain) accumulation(s)," na-ak-ru-uz-zu (not nakrūtēšu) "his enemies," (mir₃) sa-nin-ú-tim "the smiter of rivals" (Ur III), (GEMÉ) a-hi-da-tum /=sāḥitātum/ "the .... female workers."

In contrast to the -ut of later periods the Constr. St. Masc. ends in -u in the Sargonic Period: ma-hi-ru (KUG.BABBAR) "the receivers of money," za?-bi-šu (....) "the carriers? of ....," ga-zi-ru ([M]a-ma-tim) "the walkers of PN." In AB+ūš-bu-ut /šibūt/, the Constr. St. ends in -ut apparently because AB+ūš-bu-bum /šibūtum/ represents a Pl. of a substantivized Part. šibum "witness."

The Pred. St. Masc. ends regularly in -i, as in -da-nu, -da-mu, wa-si-bu, bi-ru (B₂R), ha-ab-tu, bu-bu-tšul, mu-ši-bu (Q₂P, Ur III).

The Du. Fem. Constr. St. appears as ma-hi-ir-da (KUG.BABBAR) "(two women), receivers of silver."

The Du. Masc. Pred. St. occurs in (kab-la-su) ma-ar-za-ma "its two hips are afflicted" and perhaps in (PN₁ ˘ PN₂) la?-ba-a (with unknown meaning), while the corresponding Fem. is attested in (a-ša-da-ki) sā-lim-da "thy two sisters are well."

7. Formation

Outside of the standard formations appearing at all stages of Akkadian, a number of Sargonic formations merit special discussion.

The qutullātum formation occurs in the following nouns: (so much barley) bu-lu-ga-um "destruction," (barley, oil) mu-gur/šu-ra-um "receipt," (animals) ru-ū-ba-um "compensation," (persons) ru-ku-ma-um "claim," (witnesses of) gu-su₄-ra-im or [gu?]-su-ra-im or gu-su[r-r]a-im "transaction?" Cf. also the doubtful case of (a-na) u-su₄-r-a-im (a-ti-ir) (copy). The relatively numerous occurrences of the qutullātum formation in Old Akkadian belie the statement of von Soden in Symbolae Koschaker p. 207 that this formation does not occur in the older language because it presupposes high technical knowledge and a developed legal order. Even without the Old Akkadian examples such a statement would be open to question on purely linguistic grounds. Primitive technical status does not go hand in hand with "primivity" of language.
The formation muqtalum occurs in mūda'um "knowing" in such PN's as (Be-li-)mu-da, (DINGIR-)mu-da, etc., and in muzzazum "standing" in PN's mu-za-zu.

The qattulum formation is attested in the following personal names from the Sargonic Period: Ḫa-bu-l[u]m, Ḫa-pu-zum (PSP?), Ra-um-tum, Ra-bu-zum, Za-hu-tum (SūT, beside Zu-hu-tum).

One of the features of Old Akkadian is the frequent use of the qiltum or qiltutm formation with the meaning of a Passive Participle or an abstract noun: mi-kir (DN) "favored by DN" or "favor of DN" (Dēr), (a-ti) mi-ɡi₄-tim "including the slain (people)" (copy), ḫNi-id-nu-sa "her gift" (Dēr; cf. Nidin-istar, Nidnat-Sin in Stamm, ANG p. 257), Ni-se₃₁ (-e-ni-su) "his favor(ed)," ḫR-im(-tE.N.ZU) "loved by Sin" or "love of Sin" (Ur III), ḫRi-mu-uš /Ρίμūš/ "in his love," ḫRi-in-da-ni /Ρίντανι/ (Ur III) from *Ρίντανι "our love," not "our beloved," because the name ḫRi-in-da-ni is Masc., ḫRi-iš(-be-lī) "rejoiced over by my lord" or "rejoicing of my lord" (Ur III), ḫRi-iš-tum "rejoicing" (Ur III), and Gi-sum /Gišum/ "gift." From the abstract meaning possibly a tertiary meaning of an Active Participle developed, as in the following examples: (DN) nir₃ (ga-nin-u-tim) "DN, the smiting (or "smiter") of the rivals" (the form and parallels are discussed in MAD III 191), (PN) ri-is (GN) "FN, the smiting (or "smiter") of GN," (Ma-an-)gi-ir "who is the opposition?" or "who is the opponent?" (Ur III), ḫRi-is(-DINGIR) "god is a help(er)," ḫRi-zi(-DINGIR) "god is my help(er)" (Ur III).

The gentilic formation ends in -ijum, Fem. -itum, as in Ā-ga-de-um = Ā-ga-ti-um (HSS X), Si-mu-ur₄-ri-u (HSS X), Ti-ra-ba-ni-um (MAD I), Ḫa-bu-ri-um (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 186), An-mu-ni-tim (RTC 118).

D. VERBS

Note: All the occurrences in the chapter on Verbs are listed in the following order: strong verbs, geminates, verbs primae n., verbs primae 2₁-7', verbs secundae 2₁-7', verbs tertiae 2₁-7'.
1. Conjugation

a. Preterit and Present-Future

i. Stems I and IV

(a.) Prefixes Before Consonants Other Than ʔ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sg. 1 c.</th>
<th>(ʔ)a-mhūr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 m.</td>
<td>ta-mhūr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 f.</td>
<td><em>ta-mhūr</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 m.</td>
<td>(j)i-mhūr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 f.</td>
<td>ta-mhūr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pl. 1 c.</th>
<th>ni-mhūr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 m.</td>
<td><em>ta-mhūr</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 f.</td>
<td><em>ta-mhūr</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 m.</td>
<td>(j)i-mhūr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 f.</td>
<td>(j)i-mhūr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Du. 2 c.</th>
<th><em>ta-mhūr</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 c.</td>
<td>(j)i-mhūr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) This prefix is expressed normally by signs standing for ʔ or a plus a consonant, as in:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a-ga-ma-lu-su}, & \quad \text{a-ga-sa-ar}, \quad \text{ab-hi-lu-ší-ma (Subj., CM),} \quad \text{ab-
ší-bu} \quad \text{(Subj., CM),} \\
\text{Am-da-li-ik (Ur III),} & \quad \text{áp-ru-uk-su (Ur III),} \quad \text{a-ra-ga-mu} \quad \text{(Subj., Ur III),} \\
\text{aš-ba-su (Ur III),} & \quad \text{aʔ-ba-ga-mu (Subj.),} \quad \text{aš-da-na-} \\
\text{ba-ra-ma (Ur III),} & \quad \text{aši-ru-uk (copy),} \quad \text{[aš]-tu-ru} \quad \text{(Subj.),} \\
\text{A-da-gal,} & \quad \text{A-da-lål,} \quad \text{ad-lul,} \quad \text{a-na-da-kum,} \quad \text{a-na-da-mu-kum (Subj.),} \\
\text{at-ti-kum,} & \quad \text{tal-ti-šum,} \quad \text{a-ti-na (Subj.),} \quad \text{a-ti-nu-sum (Subj.),} \\
\text{e-be-el (CM),} & \quad \text{a-} \\
\text{bu-us (EŠ),} & \quad \text{(I-nin)-a-na-aq,} \quad \text{a-zu-uz (CM),} \quad \text{a-qi-is-,} \quad \text{a-si-tu (Subj.),} \\
\text{a-} & \quad \text{až-ša-šak,} \quad \text{[a]-ni-ir-kum,} \quad \text{aš-ši (CM),} \quad \text{at-ma (Ur III),} \\
\text{aš-ma-ma,} & \quad \text{ah-da-tu?,} \quad \text{ah-mi (copy),} \quad \text{ak-mi-[i] (Subj., copy),} \\
\text{Ar-ši-,} & \quad \text{ar-si} \quad \text{(Ur III),} \quad \text{a-ga-bi,} \quad \text{aq-bi-si-in,} \quad \text{aš-bi-i-ma.} \quad \text{But beside these we} \\
\text{have such spellings as a-} & \quad \text{aš-bi-i-ti and Am-hūr, which might represent} \\
\text{attempts to express in writing the initial \textbf{ʔ} of the spoken language.} \\
\text{2) Attested in dag-ru-[salʔ]-am,} & \quad \text{Dam-lik,} \quad \text{da-ap-ru-us,} \quad \text{da-na-} \\
\text{da-mu (Subj.),} & \quad \text{da-ti-in,} \quad \text{da-na-za-ar,} \quad \text{da-sa-an (Pres.),} \\
\text{da-la-ʔ-mu} & \quad \text{(Subj.),} \quad \text{da-ki-ba-an-ni,} \quad \text{da-ša-da-[b]lu,} \quad \text{daq-bi.} 
\end{align*}
\]
3) Attested perhaps in da-ba-sa-âi-ni.

4) This prefix is expressed normally by signs standing for i or i plus a consonant, as in -id-ni-ik (Ur III), I-da-ni-k(i-i-li) (Ur III), Ig-mul- (Ur III), ig?-ru-sa-em, ik-sur, Th-bu-lum (Ur III), Th-lu-ug, Ik?-bu-z(i-na-at) (Ur III), ik-ru-ub-mar (Dêr), ik-sur (Ur III), ik-su-tu (Subj.), Im-lik- (Ur III), im-gur, im-ga-a-zu (Subj.), Ip-tur-, i-ba-la-sâ (Ur III), I-ba-l-î-is, ib-ba-al-zu-sum (Subj.), Ip-ru-uk, ip-ri-ka-âm-ma (CM), ip-ru-us, i-ba-ta-ar (Ur III), ir-gu-um (Ur III), Ir-ru-uk- (Ur III), is-ba-at, is-Îa-ga-Îa-na-ma (Subj., copy), is-ku-un, is-ku-nu (Subj.), Is-lam-, is-bu-uk (copy), is?-da-na-ba-ra-em, [i]-sa?-gal, is-dup-, i-sa-da-ru (Subj.), it-ba-al, it-ba-lu (Subj.), I-da-ra-ak- (Ur III), it-ra-ak- (Ur III), I-da-ba-åî-si-ma, I-za-mar, iz-ru-ug, lb-lul-, Id-ni-in- (Ur III), i-ma-da-ad, im-tu-ud, i-ba-sa-sâ (MN), is-du-ud, is-du-da (Subj.), is-lu-ul, i-na-da-an, i-na-da?-nu-sum (Subj.), i-ti-in, i-ti-nam, i-ti-sum (copy), i-ti-nu-ma (Subj.), i-ti-nu-sum (Subj.), i-ti-na (Subj.), i-ta-ti-in (Ur III), I-åi-id-, i-bu-Îa-ma, i-bi-ig-, i-zu-ug-ma (copy), i-na-za-ar, i-za-ur-, I-ra-em- (Ur III), Is-a-lum, i-Îa-am (Ur III), i-be-AL (copy), i-bi-ru (Subj.), I-ri-, ir-i-ib (Ur III), I-ri-îs-, i-za-na-ma (copy), i-hu-û (ûû), I-gu-nûm, I-ku-un- (Ur III), I-ba-um, I-Îu-tum, îl?-mu-tu (Subj.), I-dur-, I-tu-ru-um (Ur III), i-za-åz, i-åa-zu-ni (Subj.), [i]-zi-åa-nam (CM), i-din, i-ti-nu (Subj.), i-ki-ås, i-ki-åa-Îa-am (Ur III), i-ki-su-sum (Subj., copy), I-i-Im, I-Im, I-ti-îb- (Ur III), I-zi-ir-, ib-ru, I-îb-, it-mâ, it-ma, ip-te-û (Subj.), ip-te-Îa (copy), Ip-î-î, îs-ma-Îa, îs-ma-, îs-me-, i-Îa-?-pu? (Ur III), ik-su-am, it-ru, ib-û, ib-û, id-gi-e-su-nu-ma (copy), ik-mi, ik-me, ik-mi-û (Subj.), Im-î-Îa (Ur III), I-kî-, îs-Îa, îs-û, i-ba-åse (Subj.), ib-ê (Ur III), i-Îa-pi-û (Subj., copy), i-Îa-Îa-Îa (Subj., copy), Ig-û, îs-îb- (Ur III), It-be-, It-be-um. But beside these there are such spellings as i-Îg-Îu-ur (copy), I-îs-e-, i-ik-mi, suggesting that the prefix may also have been ji- in the Sargonic Period. Observe also the unusual spellings imx(DU)-Îu (beside im-Îu), Im-Îa-lik, im-tu-ud (beside im-tu-ud), îr-e- (beside I-îr-), îr-e-ib, etc. (Ur III, beside I-îr-ib, Ur III), Ir-gu-nu-un, ir-ku-us (copy), ir-gu-us (copy), îr-am-, îr-Îa-nu-un, Îr-Îa-nu-, îl-Îu-t (copy), îl-gi-, îl-ga, îl-e-, îl-î-
(Ur III), \( \tilde{t}i \)-te-um, \( \tilde{i} \) (LAM+KUR)-e- (beside I-\( \tilde{i} \)-e-), which, in accordance with a suggestion made above p. 26, may indicate an initial onset.

Instead of \( i \) we find \( e \) in verbs beginning with a consonant in en-ar (copy), en-a-ru, En-bi-d\( a \), E-zur- (Ur III, beside I-zur-, Ur III), \( \tilde{e} \)-ra-a-am-s\( u \), \( \tilde{e} \)-a-ru (beside \( i \) (LAM+KUR)-ar, \( i \)-a-ru, Subj., and \( i \)-\( \tilde{a} \)-ar-ru, Subj.), Es-me- (Ur III, beside Is-me-, etc.), \( \tilde{e} \)-ga-bi.

5) The prefix of the 3rd pers. Fem. Sg. is regularly \( ta- \) in Sargonic. Cf. dam-\( \tilde{g} \)ur, Dam-da-\( li \), perhaps da-\( \tilde{a} \)-\( ku-\)ul, da-ti-in, perhaps da-na-\( ki \), da-\( \tilde{a} \)-zi (\( S \)\(^{2} \)), also such Fem. PN's as Da-\( \tilde{a} \)-\( d \)up-ba, Da-ad-lul-tum, Da-\( \tilde{a} \)-lul-tum, Da-\( r \)-bu, Dar-ti-bu, Da-\( \tilde{a} \)-\( m \)-tum, Da-\( \tilde{a} \)-\( g \)-i-tum. As against these examples there are no forms with the prefix \( i- \) for the Fem., since it-ti-\( \tilde{u} \)m and li-ip-ru-\( us \) (quoted in my OIP XXVII p. 41) occur in late copies and \( i \)-\( \tilde{i} \)-\( i \)-\( r \) is found in a difficult context without clear connection with the subject. The case of U-bi\( \tilde{d} \)(-\( \tilde{a} \)-\( d \)ar) and I-din(-\( \tilde{a} \)-\( d \)ar) in Ur III is indecisive since Estar can appear both as a Fem. and a Masc. divinity. In the Ur III texts we have tal-gu-ut, da-ti-in, Tu-li-id-, Da-bur-, Da-\( \tilde{a} \)-is-, Te-z\( i \)-in-, Tu-\( k \)-\( i \)-in-, Ta-ku-\( \tilde{u} \)m- (\( K \)\(^{6} \)), but i-ti-in and it-\( m \)a in one text (Yondorf a), and \( i \)-\( \tilde{k} \)-\( u \)-\( z \) (p. 215) in PN's.

6) Attested in ni-ir-da-ei-\( i \) (\( R \)\(^{1} \), Ur III).

7) Attested in j-ma-\( ba \)-ru, im-\( hu \)-ru, ip-\( hu \)-ru-nim-m\( a \), jr-\( ku \)-\( z \), is-ku-\( nu \)-\( [s] \), is-su-tu, it-bu-\( hu \), is-du-tu, i-gi-ru-\( u \), [it]-\( ma-\( u \), it-\( ma-\( u \), it-\( ru-\( u \), i-\( ba-as-su-\( u \) (CM).

8) Clearly attested in (\( S \)U,NIGIN 10 GEM\( \dot{a} \)-\( a \)-\( ma \) GN) i-la-gu (\( R \)SS X 200). Apparently also in (ki-ib-ra-tu[m] ar-\( ba-\)um is-\( ti-\)ni-\( i \)\( s \)) i-\( \tilde{b} \)-\( a \)-\( ni-su-\( u \)\( ma \) im-\( hu \)-ru-nim "the four quarters together were subdued and faced me" (copy) and in (ki-ib-\( [\tilde{r} \)\( a \)-\( t \)u[m] a[\( r \)-\( ba-\)um] i[\( \tilde{s} \)-\( ti-\)ni-\( i \)\( s \)] i\( x \)\( DU \)-\( \tilde{u} \)-\( ru \)-\( u \)-\( ni-su-\( u \)\( ma \)\( [ \)\( t \)\( i \)\( -\)\( ma-\( u \), it-\( ma-\( u \), it-\( ru-\( u \), i-\( ba-as-su-\( u \) (CM).

9) Attested in im-\( hu \)-\( ru \), in\( x \)-\( da-\)\( ah \)-\( za \)-\( ma \) (copy), \( i \)-\( \tilde{g} \)-\( u-\)\( na-\)\( ma \) (copy), it-\( ba-la \) (Met. 86,11,134, from Sollberger), i-ti-na-\( \tilde{u} \)-\( su \) (copy), perhaps en-\( a \)-\( ra \), i-bi-\( na \)-\( ma \), i-\( n \)-i-\( a \)-\( ma \) (copy), and the
preceding li-il-gu-da and li-zu-ka. Exceptions occur in (i-mu-me GN$_1$ i GN$_2$) i-gi-ru-us (NKR) in a text from Elam, and in (2 PN's) li-za-za-ma, li-ip-te-u-ma, li-[se$_1$]-zi-u-nim-ma, li-ik-nu-ku, li-ig-zu-zu, li-ti-nu in a single unpubl. text, Cop. 10055.

(b.) Prefixes With Verbs Primae $^2_{1-2}$

| Sg. 1 c. | ($^2$)a-mur$^1$ |
| Sg. 2 m. | ta-mur$^2$ |
| Sg. 2 f. | *ta-mur-I |
| Sg. 3 m. | (j)i-mur$^3$ |
| Sg. 3 f. | *ta-mur |

| Pl. 1 c. | *ni-mur |
| Pl. 2 m. | *ta-mur-a |
| Pl. 2 f. | *ta-mur-a |
| Pl. 3 m. | (j)i-mur-a |
| Pl. 3 f. | *(j)i-mur-a/a |

| Du. 2 c. | *ta-mur-a |
| Du. 3 c. | (j)i-mur-a$^5$ |

1) Attested in a-ju-z[a-am (doubtful), a-la-kam, a-li-ku (Subj.), al-li-ku (Subj., copy), A-na-a$h$ (Ur III), A-da-na-a$h$.

2) Attested in tal-li-ik, da-mu-ur-ma, da-mu-ru (Subj.).

3) Attested in i-ju-uz, i-da-ga-as, i-la-ak, e-la-kam, i-li-ik-ma, i-li-ik (copy), i-li-kam, il-li-kam-ma, i-li-ku (Subj.), i-li-ku (Subj., copy), it-tal-ku, I-lul-.

4) Attested in i-la-gu, il-la-gu (CM), i-mu-ru, e-mu-ru.

5) Attested in e-la-ga-LAM+KUR, i-li-ga-ni (Subj.).
Prefixes With Verbs Primae 3-5

Sg. 1 c.  \((^\circ)a-\cdot\text{pus}\) \\
2 m.  \(ta-\cdot\text{pus}\) \\
2 f.  \(*ta-\cdot\text{pus-i}\) \\
3 m.  \((j)i-\cdot\text{pus}\) \\
3 f.  \(ta-\cdot\text{pus}^4\)

Pl. 1 c.  \(ni-\cdot\text{pus}^5\) \\
2 m.  \(*ta-\cdot\text{pus-a}\) \\
2 f.  \(*ta-\cdot\text{pus-a}\) \\
3 m.  \((j)i-\cdot\text{pus-u}\) \\
3 f.  \(*(j)i-\cdot\text{pus-a/u}\)

Du. 2 c.  \(*ta-\cdot\text{pus-a}\) \\
3 c.  \(*(j)i-\cdot\text{pus-a}\)

1) Attested in \(e-\text{ni-i\text{š}}\) (perhaps 3rd pers., Ur III), \(e\text{-bu-u\text{š}}\) (only in late CM), \(a\text{-ru-u\text{š}}\) (3R5), \(a\text{-ri-i\text{š}-ga}\) (3R5).

2) Attested in \(\text{te-ir-i\text{š}}\) (3R5), \(\text{te-\text{ni-i\text{š}}}(\text{Ur III}), \text{te-in-i\text{š}}\) (Ur III).

3) Attested in \(I\text{-wi-}(3_3^67)\), \(i\text{-ni}\) and \(e\text{-ni}\) (4N37, perhaps N37), \(e\text{-ni-i\text{š}}\) (perhaps 1st pers., Ur III), \(i\text{-ni-i\text{š}}\) (Ur III), \(E\text{-bi-ir-}, \text{e-bí-i\text{š}}, \text{i\text{-bu-u\text{š}}, \text{e\text{-ru-ub}}, \text{e\text{-ru-ub}, \text{e\text{-ri-i\text{š}}(4R5), \text{e\text{-zé-id (perhaps Part., 3R3D, Ur III), i\text{-ti-ru (Subj., 3R3TR), \[e]\text{-zi-ba-am (Ur III), i\text{-zi-in-(if from 3SN, Ur III).}}\text{\text{4) Attested perhaps in Te-zi-in(-Ma-ma) (Ur III), Te-zé-in(-dMa-ma) (Ur III), Ta-zé-in- (if from 3SN, Ur III).}}\text{\text{5) Attested in ni-e-ra?-[ab]?}.

6) Attested in \(\text{e-ri-su!-ga (4R5).}\)
Prefixes

Sg. 1 c. *(u-bil)¹
2 m. tu-bil²
2 f. *tu-b(i)l-ā
3 m. (j)u-bil³
3 f. tu-bil⁴

Pl. 1 c. mu-bil⁵
2 m. *tu-b(i)l-ā
2 f. *tu-b(i)l-ā
3 m. (j)u-b(i)l-ū⁶
3 f. *(j)u-b(i)l-ā/ū

Du. 2 c. *tu-b(i)l-ā
3 c. *(j)u-b(i)l-ā

1) Attested in ū-má, ū-má, ū-ma, ū-da-, ū-ta- (Ur III), ū-da- (Ur III).
2) Attested in Tu-li-id-, tu-sa-bu (Subj.).
3) Attested in u-ba-al, u-bil, u-bil-, ū-bi-lam, u-bī-lam, u-ub-lam, u-ub-lu (Subj.), u-li-id-, u-ru, u-ru-am, u-ru-a-am-ma (copy), u-ru-us (copy), u-ur-da-ni (Subj.), U-za-, U-zé-, Ū-zi- (Ur III), Ū-sa-ab. For the interpretation of the prefix as ju-
cf. pp. 164f.
4) Attested in Tu-li-id- (Ur III).
5) Attested in mu-ru-am.
6) Attested in ub-lu, ū-bi-lu-nim, u-sa-bu, Prec. li-is-bu.
(e.) Prefixes With Verbs Primae '7

Prefixes

Sg. 1 c. *(?)e-šir
2 m. ti-šir
2 f. *ti-š(i)r-i
3 m. (j)i-šir
3 f. *ti-šir

Pl. 1 c. ni-šir
2 m. *ti-š(i)r-ā
2 f. *ti-š(i)r-ā
3 m. *(j)i-š(i)r-ū
3 f. *(j)i-š(i)r-ū/ū

Du. 2 c. *ti-š(i)r-ā
3 c. *(j)i-š(i)r-ā

1) Attested in ti-da, ti-su.
2) Attested in I-da-, i-su, I-šu (Ur III), i-si-ir.
3) Attested in ni-su, ni-šu (Ur III).

Stems II and III

Sg. 1 c. *(?)u-mahbîr, *(?)u-šamūr
2 m. tu-mabhir
2 f. *tu-mabhir-
3 m. (j)u-mabhir
3 f. tu-mabhir

Pl. 1 c. nu?-mabhir
2 m. *tu-mabhir-ā
2 f. *tu-mabhir-ā
3 m. (j)u-mabhir-ū
3 f. *(j)u-mabhir-ū/ū

Du. 2 c. *tu-mabhir-ā
3 c. *(j)u-mabhir-ā

2) Attested only in ḩu-ša-ba-lu (Ur III), [t]u-gi-ši.

3) Attested in u-ba-li?-iš, u-gal-la-mu-ma (Subj., copy), perhaps u-ga-lim, u-sa-al-bi-tu (Subj., copy), u-sa-am-ki-it etc. (copy), u-sa-lim, u-na-ki-is, u-sa-sa-ku-ri-ma (Subj.), u-sa-zi-ik (copy), u-sa-sa-sa-su, u-sa-ru (Subj., copy), u-sa-ši-su-m (³ HZ, copy), u-sa-PI-ir (copy), u-li-il (copy), u-sa-mi-id (copy), u-sa-ri-id, u-sa-ri-[u], [u]-ša-ša-ri-lu (Subj.), u-su-zi (copy), u-su-zé, u-su-si-am-ma (copy), u-zí-ir, u-su-si-ir-, u-ga-al, u-gī-il, u-gi-il (copy), u-ki-il-di-im-ma (CM), u-ga-nu (Subj.), U-gi-in-, u-ga-e (copy), U-bi-in, u-ra-iš-ma (copy), u-sa-am-la-su₉-ma, u-da-bi-su (copy), ūl-uš-ba-la-ga-at-ma. In the Pl. we have w-wa-ga-mu, u-sa-r̃[bu] (copy), and w-ga-lu (copy). As against 83 examples of this prefix written w- (Sg. and Pl.), we have 61 examples of its being written ḩ- and ṽ-, distributed as follows: ḩ-sa-as-me-ir, ṽ-ga-ti-id ṽ-ca-sa-gu-ma, ṽ-sa-sa-gu, ṽ-sa-ti-ir, ṽ-gi-in-sum from Elam; ṽ-ga-lim, ṽ-se₉-zì, ṽ-ba-ri in a single text of unknown date and origin (BIN VIII 54); ṽ-da-bi-bu-si-ma (Pl., DBB?) in a text from Kish; and ṽ-su-ri-dam in a text of unknown date and origin (Louvre AO 8959). Only in the Ur III Period do forms with ḩ and ṽ regularly appear: ṽ-sa-ag-sim, ṽ-sa-ak-li-il, ṽ-ta-ak-ki-il, ṽ-da-ad(-ze-na-at), ṽ-su-ri-id, ṽ-te-ra or ṽ-te-ru (Subj.), with one exception in ṽ-zi-li.

Statistics do not give an adequate picture of the situation since it is clear that while the prefix is written ṽ- throughout the whole Sargonic area and throughout the whole Sargonic Period, the prefix written ḩ- and ṽ- is limited to Elam and to a few texts of unknown date. Since we know that the Elamite texts come from the latter part of the Sargonic Period, the suspicion naturally arises that the few texts of unknown date are also late. Thus we can draw the conclusion that the confusion of the three writings of this prefix began only in the late periods of Sargonic.

The prefix written ṽ- appears also in the 3rd pers. of Stem I in verbs praeae ṽ₆, as in u-ba-al, u-bi-lam, u-bi-l, U-bi₉₄, u-ub₉₄.
(Subj.), u-ub-lam, ub-lu (Pl.), U-li-id-, u-ru, u-ru-am, u-ru-uš, u-ru-a-am-ma, u-ur-da-ni, U-za-, U-še-ab, u-ša-bu (Pl.), all together 55 examples, as against one occurrence each of ū-bi-lam and ū-bi-lu-nim in a single text of unknown date and origin, but belonging to the same group as the text with the late form ū-su-ri-dam, listed above. Only in the Ur III Period do forms with ū and ū regularly appear, as in ū-bil-, ū-zé-, ū-zí-, ū-zi-. Thus again we arrive at the inescapable conclusion that the normal writing of the prefix of the 3rd pers. of Stem I in verbs primae ḫ is u-, with the writing ū making its appearance only in the later part of the Sargonic Period.

As against the overwhelming use of the writing u- for the 3rd pers. Sg. and Pl., we find the writing ū- and ū- for the 1st pers. Sg. in ū-dam-me-ki (TM'1), ū-wa-ru-us, ū-má, ū-ša, ū-ru, ū-za-, ū-ri-u (Ur III).

The conclusion imposes itself that the different spellings indicate a difference in the actual pronunciation of the two prefixes. Since the prefix of the 1st pers. Sg. can hardly be anything else than ḫu-, we should conclude that the prefix of the 3rd pers. Sg. and Pl. was something like ju-, at least up to and including the first half of the Sargonic Period.

This contrast between ḫu (written ū and ū) and ju (written ḫ) proposed for the verbal prefixes also fits other spellings. For ḫu cf. ba₅₃-ū-la-ti, ū-zu-ur-ba-su, ū-zu-ur, ū-ju-ru-tum, and regularly in Pl. it-ru-ū, li-it-ru-i-nim, it-na-ū, ha-su-ū, Si-su-ur, ri-ū', Cu-ti-ū, Su-ba-ri-ū; for ju cf. (in) u-mi-su (but ū-mi-ša-am at Elam), Ip-te-ū-um (beside Ip-ti-um), and especially li-ip-te-u-ma, beside li-[se₂₁₁]-zi-ū-nim-ma in the same unpubl. text, Cop. 10055; on the treatment of ḫ as ḫ in Akkadian cf. pp. 186 and 190.

1) Attested only in Tu-ki-in- (Ur III).
2) Attested only in ū-[se₂₁₁]-bî-lam, which may be a scribal error for nu-[se₂₁₁]-bî-lam.
3) Attested in u-wa-ga-mu, u-sa-rî-[bu] (copy), u-ga-lû (copy).
4) Attested in ū-sa-[d]a-ši-sa-ma (copy) and perhaps in ū-[u]-si-si-ra (copy).
b. Imperative

Sg. 2 m. muḫr[1]
2 f. muḫr-[i][2]
Pl. 2 m. muḫr-[a][3]
2 f. *muḫr-[a]
Du. 2 c. *muḫr-[a]

1) Attested in -du-gul, Ku-bu-us (Ur III), Ku-ru-ub-, -kur-ba-as (Ur III), -ku-ru-ba (Ur III), Na-ap-li-is- (Ur III), Bu-ru-uk (Ur III), bi-si,i-[i]-ma (copy), Za-ba-at-, Zu-ru-ūg (Ur III), su-gu-un, -da-gal, -ti-gal (Ur III), tu-ur,-da, ū-zu-us, -ti-in, ū-zu-ur, ū-zu-ur-, al-kam-ma, A-mur-, (EN-)a-ši-ra-ni, (i-li-)aš-ra-ni (Ur III), ʾā-ru-uš, -bi-la-ni, -bi-la-ni, Zi-ip-, -ra-am (Ur III), Ku-un(-Sá-lim), Nu-ūg- (Ur III), Tu-ra-am- (Ur III), Tur-am- (Ur III), Tur-ām- (Ur III), Tu-ra- (Ur III), ba-dam, Me-zá-, Ši-me-a-ni (Ur III), ki-bi-ma.

2) Attested in ti-ni (D³₉), su-bi-lim, Ku-un-si- (Ur III). A possible Imp. Fem. form is za-ab-t[i]-su-[ni?]-ti?§abti-šuniti?/ in Sargonic.

3) Attested in Su-si-ra (²₇SR), Ku-na(-ma-tum) (not clear, Ur III), -ra-ma (Ur III).

c. Stative

Sg. 1 c. maḫr-āk(u)[1]
2 m. maḫr-[āt(a)[2]
2 f. *maḫr-[āt(i]
3 m. maḥir[3]
3 f. maḥrat[4]
Pl. 1 c. *maḫr-ān(u/i)
2 m. *maḫr-[ātun(u]
2 f. *maḫr-[ātin(a]
3 m. maḫru[5]
3 f. *maḫra
Du. 2 m. ?
2 f. ?
3 m. maḫr[a]
3 f. maḫirt[7]
1) Attested in -dak-la-ku (Ur III) and -da-ak-la-ak-sum (Ur III).

2) Attested in tu-mu-at.

3) Attested in -da-me-\textit{iq}, Da-mi-\textit{iq} (Ur III), -ga-mi-\textit{el}, -ga-mi-\textit{il} (Ur III), -ga-\textit{se-i}\textit{r} (Ur III), -ga-\textit{si-i}\textit{r} (Ur III), -\textit{ha-bi-i}\textit{t} (Ur III), -\textit{ha-s}\textit{\ddot{a}}-\textit{ms-i}\textit{r} (Ur III), -\textit{ha-sa-ad}, -\textit{ma-li}k, -Ba-\textit{lu-}\textit{\ddot{u}h}, -Ba-li\textit{\ddot{u}}, -ba-li\textit{q}, Sa-li\textit{m}(-a-bu), -Sa-al-m(ab) (Ur III), -\textit{sa-ma-ar} (Ur III), -\textit{sa-at-be}, -Sa-at-be, -Da-\textit{ki-il}, -\textit{da-li}l, -Da-an, -\textit{ha-z}i-is (Ur III), -\textit{pa-li-}\textit{il} (Ur III), -\textit{na-ti-in}, -\textit{na-ki-i}\textit{r} (copy), -\textit{na-zi-i}\textit{h}, -\textit{ma-zi-i}\textit{r}, -\textit{A-ri-ik}, -\textit{Wa-al-t-i}lum (Ur III), -\textit{A-li-}\textit{id} (-\textit{EN. ZU}) (Ur III), -\textit{wa-gar} (Ur III), -\textit{I-sar}, -\textit{I-\ddot{a}-se-i}\textit{r} (Da-ga-en), -\textit{Wa-dar}, -\textit{Wa-}dur, -\textit{Ma-ad}, -\textit{Ma-i}(\textit{Ur II}), -\textit{Li-i} (Ur III), -\textit{pi-i-n}, -\textit{ki-i-n} (Ur III), -\textit{Na-hi-lum} (Ur III), -\textit{Na-wi-i-r} (Ur III), -\textit{Na-me-i-r} (Ur III), etc., -\textit{gi-ip} (Ur III), -\textit{da-}\textit{\ddot{u}b} (Ur III), -\textit{Na-bi-i}, -\textit{Ma}-\textit{zi-am}, -\textit{Ma-z}e (Ur III), -\textit{Ha-ti}, -\textit{na-tu}, -\textit{Ma-ni} (Ur III), -\textit{ra-}bi, -\textit{Ga-ri}, -\textit{ga-}\textit{bi} (Ur III). For forms of the Stative in -a cf. the discussion on pp. 146ff.


6) Attested in -\textit{ma-ar-za-ma}, -\textit{la-}\textit{?-ba-a}.

7) Attested in -\textit{sa-li}\textit{m}\textit{da} /\textit{sa-}\textit{lim-ta}.

2. Verbal Nouns

a. Active Participle

In other stems the Part, appears with the prefix mu-, as in
mu-ša-li-iq (Dér), -mu-da-bi-l, -mu-tab-bi-l (Ur III), -mu-bí, mu-
dar-rí (copy), mu-us-ti-sí-[sir] (Dér), Mu-ri-iq- (Ur III), Mu-ni-
šu-um (Ur III), Mu-ša-wi-ir (Ur III), Mu-sa-ir-su-nu (doubtful),
mu-gi-bu (Ur III), mu-sa-ar-bí-i (Constr. St.). Note also the Part.
of the muqtal formation in mu-da (\(T^2Z\)) and (PN’s) mu-za-zu (\(Z^2Z\)).

b. Passive Participle

The Pass. Part. of Stem I usually has the vowel i in the form
mahirum, Fem. mahtirm, as in na-ti-in "given," -ba-li-ü "alive"
(Ur III), and in many forms of the Stative listed on p. 166fr.
Nominalized Pass. Part. (and adjectives) are: Ga-me-ru-um, Ga-mi-
ru-um, ḫa-bi-lum, ḫa-ab-lum, ḫa-ab-lim û ha-bi-él-tim (Dér), ḫa-ab-
tum (Ur III), La-bi-ru-um (Ur III), Ba-q-um, Ba-ri-šum, Ša-ši-
pum, Ša-mu-um, na-aq-tum, Na-aq-ru-um, Ar-kum, a-li-
dam, e-li-[tim]? (Ur III), a-li-a-tim, ip-šum, Ir-šum, Iz-bi-um (Ur
III), Ša-ši-tum (Ur III), La-ri-um, Ri-pum, Gi-núm, Gi-ru-um, gi-
nu-tum, La-ri-pum, La-ri-bi-tum, La-ri-bi-tum, Ki-pum, Gi-šum,
Na-bi-um, ba-ti-tum, Ša-mi-um, Ha-ti-tum, Ga-mi-um, Ga-mi-a-tum,
-ra-bi-um (Ur III), ra-bi-ù-tum (copy), ba-ri-um, Ba-ši-um, Ba-ši-
um, Ga-ri-um.

The vowel u appears in lam-nam, la-mu-dam, li-mu-dam (Ur III),
Ba-lu-ù(ù) (Ur III), Ba-ru-ù (Ur III), Wa-šum- (beside Wa-ðar-),
na-tu (\(NT^2\)).

The vowel a appears in (†-lu-)ga-sa-ad, ga-dašu-um (Geneva
MAN 16495, from Sollberger), (ššŠ-)ga-tar, (I-la-)ša-ma-ar (Ur III),
Ha-na-an-tum, (Lú-lam) na-ga-ra-am (copy), wa-gar (Ur III), Wa-gar-
tum (Ur III), Ba-gar-tum (Ur III), Wa-da-šum (beside Wa-da-šum), Wa-da-
ru-um, Ba-da-ru-um (Ur III), Ba-da-ši-um, I-sar-ı, I-sa-ra-um, Ma-
ad-ı, Da-pum (\(T^2B\)).

The Pass. Part. (and adjectives) of geminate stems appear in
(†-lu-)da-li, da-nim, da-num, da-nam, Da-anı, da-na-at, da-ru,
ša-zí-is (Ur III), pa-li-š (Ur III), Za-ar-ru-um (Ur III), za-
ar-ru-tı[m] (copy), el-šum.

The Pass. Parts. of Stems II and III have the form muḫḫur and
šumḫḫur, respectively, following the Babylonian pattern, not Assyrian.
-169-

Cf. ṭu-bu-at, ṭu-bu-t[u], Gu-du-si (Ur III), ṭu-ṭu-ra-tum, Šu-zu-bi (Ur III), Su-pi-um, us-su-ru (CM), tu-mu-at.

c. Infinitive

The Inf. of Stem I has the form maḫārum, as in later periods. Cf. ṭa-ša-li m, ga-ba-zi-im, la-da-ki-im, ba-sa-rī-im, na-qa-zi (Constr. St. Gen.), na-da-nam (Ur III), na-da-nī-im (Ur III), a-la-kam, e-ra-si-ī, a-la-da-am (CM), duš-a-rī-su (copy), ma-ra-ī, also (La-)ga-ša-al, (La-)ma-ḫa-ar (Ur III), (La-)ta-ra-ak (Ur III), (La-)ṭa-ra-šab, (La-)ṭa-ra-šab, (La-)ṭa-ra-bu-am (La-rā-bu-um (Ur III). The Infs. of Stems II and III have the form muḫurum and šumḫurum, respectively, following the Babylonian pattern, not Assyrian. Cf. du-mu-ki-im, ṭu-su-zi-ī, gu-du-si-ī, ṭu-su-ī, pu-r-i-im (BR x), (in) šūm-lu-i-su.

3. Moods

a. Indicative

Nothing unusual can be observed about the Ind. in the Old Akkad. Period, as the rules governing its use correspond to those of later periods.

b. Allative

The use of the -am and -nim as the Dat. pronominal suffixes has been discussed above, pp. 130ff.

The same suffixes attached to an Ind. or Impv. transfer it into an All. mood: ă-la-kam "he will go to here," "he will come," [a]-la-kam "I will come," al-kam(-ma) "come!," u-bi-lam "he brought here," u-bi-lu-nim "they brought here."

c. Subjunctive

The normal ending of the Subj. is -u, as in (i-mu PN) i-li-ku, (a-ti la) da-mu-ru, in Sg., and (the witnesses who) iš-du-tu and
i-mu-ru in Pl.

After the first verb in the Subj. the following verbs may appear in the Ind., as in (iš-tum KAS+X.KAS+X su,-mu-ti) iš-ar-ru (u sar-rī-su-mu 3) i-ik-mi-ma (mah-rī-iš DN) u-sa-rī-ib (in u-mi-su ....)

"after he had won these battles and had captured the 3 kings and brought them before DN, then ....". On the other hand, cf. a series of 3 Subjs. in (i-nu DN DI.TAR-su) i-ti-nu-ma (u ....) i-ti-nu (u ....) la) i-ti-nu-sum (copy).

In addition to -u another suffix -ni is sometimes used, as in (sa ....) u-sa-za-ku-ni, alternating with (ša) u-sa-za-ku/gu. This -ni occurs also in (i-nu ....) SAG.GIŠ.RA-ni /in³aruni/, i-za-zu-ni (Pl., copy), and (the battles) iš-x-a-ru-ni ("which he won").

After the -am suffix we have forms without the Subj. suffix, as in (ki) a-la-kam, (i-nu PN) i-li-kam, ([a]-ti la) dag-ru-sa-am, (su-ut PN) ūl-gi-am na it-ba-lu "(utensils)?, which PN took and carried away," but also with the -ni suffix, as in (i-nu ....) i-li-ga-ni (in Sg. and Du.), (i-nu LUGAL) u-ur-da-ni.

Besides the few cases in the Sargonic Period, this -ni suffix appears regularly in the Assyrian dialect and uniquely in (i-nu-mi ....) as-ku-ru-ni (inscription of Lipit-īstar published by Gadd in EDSA Pl. 3 ii). Beside -ni, a suffix -na begins to make its appearance in the Dēr inscription in the form [i-nu] .... im-ḥal-za-na.

In OB dialects we have (i-nu-mi DN's) i-li-ku-na in an inscription of Asduni-erim of Kish (RA VIII 65 ii), (a-ti a-va-at-ga) ū-lā-ga-na in a letter of unknown origin (PBS 1/2 1 rev.), (i-nu-mi ....) i-sā-ah-ru-na and (i-nu-mi ....) ū-ti-ru-na in the Mari liver omina (RA XXXV 44 and 47), i-qā-bu-na (UET V 265a 12), i-pa-ša-ru-na (UET V 265b 9).

One of the most surprising linguistic characteristics of a group of Sargonic texts now in the Chicago Museum of Natural History (FM) is the use of the Subj. ending -a. There, beside the normal Subj. in -u, as in it-ba-lu, e-mu-ru, [ā]š-tu-ru, we find such occurrences as (su a-na PN) a-ti-na "(flour) which I have to PN," (in ši) uš-da-a-bī-la "in the house in which I ....-ed," (AB+AS 1 (PI) SE PN₁ a-na PN₂) i-ti-na "witnesses (to the fact) that PN₁ gave 1 PT of barley to PN₂," (ŠU.NIG.IN 10 LAL 2 AB+AS-bu-ut PN₁ E a-na PN₂) iš-du-da "a total of 8 witnesses (to the fact) that PN₁
measured the house for PN₂,” (SE.HAR.AN PN₁ Šu PN₂ ...  ) ik-su₄-ra
"the HAR.AN barley of PN₁ which PN₂ ... ... -ed." In a broken
context cf. ik-su-ra (FM 11:30) and [u]-[sá?-rɪl]-ba (FM 36:30).

The Sargonic Subj. in -₄ is identical with the Arabic Subj. in
-₄, both representing the older stage of the language in which the
Subj. suffix must be identified with the oblique case of the noun,
as represented by the vowels -ᵢ and -₄. Thus the form Šu imbur-₄
"he who received" is structurally identical with Šu ili(m) "he who
is of the god." The Gen. vowel of the Subj. is identical with the
vowel a of the oblique case Sg. of the demonstrative pronoun su₄-a
and of the Arabic diptota.

The later Subj. in -₄ represents the substantivization of the
whole complex. Thus Šu imbur-₄ stands in the same relation to the
older Šu imbur-₄ as mār-šipru(m) "messenger" does to the older mār
šiprim.

Regarding the relationship between the Subj. and the oblique
case of the noun cf. Old Akkadian ū-mā lu a-ga-ma-lu-su₄ "I swear
that I will truly spare him" with ū-mā la zu-ra-tim (four times as
against single ū-mā la zu-ra-tum) "I swear that these are not lies,"
and in Mari such constructions as aš-šum ga-bu-um ši-di-is-Šu la
i-ga-am-ma-ru "that the army not exhaust their provisions" (TCL XXII
71:1ff.), aš-šum ga-[b]a-am la i-ši-ib-bi-ru "that they not destroy
the army," (TCL XXXIII 131:3ff.), on the one hand, and aš-šum i-na-
a[n-na] ga-bu-[u]m a-[n[a] ši-ri-ka la a-la-ki-im "that the army not
go to you now," (TCL XXII 22:7f.), aš-šum ga-bi-im ar-ši-iš a-na
ši-ri-ka Ša-ra-di-im "that the army be sent to you quickly," (lines
5f.), on the other.

d. Imperative

As in later periods the vowels in the Impvs. of Stem I -du-gul,
za-ba-at-, ki-bi-ma follow those of the Pret. idgul, iṣbat, iqḏ. Cf.
the examples on p. 166. The following differences can be ob-
served, however: Sargonic Ba-ša-ah-, Ba-sa-ah-, but Ur III Bi-ša-
ah-, Bi-sa-ah- (PŠ); Sargonic da-gal, but Ur III ti-gal (TKL). In
the case of (EN-)a-ši-ra-ni in Sargonic, the form asiranni pre-
serves ᵃ in contrast to Ur III (i-li-)as-ra-ni where ᵃ is elided.
Cf. also the unique occurrence of (E-la-ag-) ku-ru-ba (Ur III) for the expected (Elag-) kurub or (Elag-) kurbā.

The Impv. of Stems II and III follow the pattern of the Babylonian, not the Assyrian, dialect. Cf. Du-ki-, -nu-bi-igu, Su-
im-id- (Ur III), Su-me-id- (Ur III), zu-da-ri-ib, [su]-bi-lam, su-
bi-lam (Ur III), su-bi-lim, ū-su-ki (Ur III), ū-su-ki (Ur III), Su?-gīr-, -su-ki (doubtful), zu-si-ib-ma, Su-si-ra, -nu-id, Ci-in-
ti-ib, [su]?-ub-si. Thus we find tukkil, šībīl, kīn in Old Akka-
dian, as in Babylonian, as against takkil, šēbīl, kajjin of Assyrian.

The Impv. of Stem IV appears in Na-ap-li-is- in Ur III, giving the form namābīr, as in later periods.

e. Precative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>1c.</th>
<th>lumāنur¹</th>
<th>lumābīr⁶</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2m.</td>
<td>lu tāmānur²</td>
<td>*lu tumābīr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2f.</td>
<td>*lu tamānūr³</td>
<td>*lu tumābīr³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3m.</td>
<td>limānur⁴</td>
<td>limābīr⁴</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3f.</td>
<td>*lu tamānur</td>
<td>*lu tumābīr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pl.</th>
<th>1c.</th>
<th>?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2m.</td>
<td>*lu tamānūrā</td>
<td>*lu tumābīrā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2f.</td>
<td>*lu tamānūrā</td>
<td>*lu tumābīrā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3m.</td>
<td>limānūr⁵</td>
<td>limābīr⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3f.</td>
<td>*limānūrā/i</td>
<td>*limābīrā/i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Du.</th>
<th>2c.</th>
<th>*lu tamānūrā</th>
<th>*lu tumābīrā</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3c.</td>
<td>limānūr⁵</td>
<td>limābīr⁵</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Attested in lu-uš-ku-ul-lum.
2) Attested in lu ti-da. The use of lu with the 2nd pers. is denied by von Soden, GAG § 61c.
3) Attested in Li-ib-lu-uṭ, li-il-gu-ut (copy), li-im-ḫu-ra-
ık, li-ri-iš (CM xii), li-ši-ib, li-ru-nim (Sg.?), li-na-āš, Li-
bu-, li-ḫu-us(Eš), li-im-la-ma, -li-ši-iš (Ur III, doubtful), li-
ši-me, li-it-bu.
4) Attested in li-ik-nu-ku, li-il-gu-tu, li-iš-tu-ru-nim, li-
ig-zu-zu, li-ti-nu, li-zu-hu, li-zu-ru, li-ru-ù-nim (Pl.?), li-iš-
bu, li-za-zu-ma, li-ip-te-u-ma, [li-it-ru-ù-nim (Pl.?), li-iš-ba-
al-ki-du.


6) Attested in lu-sa-bí-la-kum.

7) Attested in li-la-bi-ir- (Ur III), li-da-ni-in, li-sá-
ki-id, li-a-hir (copy), li-sa-me-id-ma, li-si-rí-am, li-se_1-rí-
am, li-su-rí-am, li-su-zé-dú-su-ni.

8) Attested in li-[se_1]-zi-ù-nim-ma, li-se_1-ù-ni-kum-ma.

The following uses of the Prec. are attested: lu-ús-ku-ul-kum "may I weigh out," li-ti-in "may he give," li-iš-bu "may they stay," li-da-ni-in "may he strengthen," li-sa-me-id "may he cause to stand." It can be observed from these examples that lu + 'a- in the Prec. of the 1st pers. yields lu- (lumkur) as in Babylonian, and not la- (lambur), as in Assyrian. Similarly, lu + ju- of the 3rd pers. yields li- (ltšib, limahbir), as in Babylonian, and not lu- (lūšib, lumaibir), as in Assyrian. In connection with the Old Akkadian and Babylonian limahbir it should be noted that this form goes back to lu-jumahbir, and not to lu-umahbir, which allegedly changed to limahbir in analogy with limpur (as taken by Ungnad, Grammatik des Akkadischen, 3rd ed., p. 14, and others).

With a Pass. Part. and adjective cf.: (-lu-)ba-lí-it (Ur III),
(lu-)da-mi-lq (Ur III), (lu-)sá-lim, (lú-)sa-lim (Ur III), (lu-)da-
na-at, (-lu-)da-rí (Ur III), (-lu-)ba-ni (Ur III), (lú-)ba-na,
(lú-)da-na, (lú-)na-da, lu tu-mu-at. With a substantive cf.:
(lú-)be-lu, lu GET- (Ur III).

f. Prohibitive

In the original Sargonic sources the Prohib. is written a before a vowel (in reality a weak consonant) but e before a conso-
nant. Thus we have a i-ti-in /ajiddin/ "may he not give," a e-ru-
ub "may he not enter," a i-si-ir "may he not succeed," a ib-ra "may
it not hunger," e tal- li-ik "may you not go," e da-ti-in "may you
not give"; the only exception is a daq-bí "may you not say."
In late copies of original sources we find: a u-gi-il /ajukil/ "may he not hold," a [u]?-si-si-ra "may they not make succeed," a el-bi-ma (with meaning unknown), a l u-sa-zi-ik "may he not destroy," a GIN /ajittallak/ "may he not walk" (once) as against e GIN (six times).

4. Stems

The Stems I-IV, or Qal, Pi'el, Ša'ēl, Nif'āl, appear in Old Akkadian, as in later periods, but because of the scarcity of examples their exact meanings are sometimes difficult to establish.

As noted above, the Pass. Part. (Stat.), Inf., and Impv. of Stems II and III have the vowel u in forms muḫḫur, muḫḫurum, muḫḫir, šumḫur, šumḫurum, šumḫir (as in Babylonian), not a of maḫḫur, šamḫur, etc. (as in Assyrian).

The III Stem is formed throughout by the infix ʾū; only in an Old Akkadian letter from the Gutian Period do we find forms with ʾū, written ū, in zu-si-ib-ma and zu-da-ri-ib.

The unique occurrence of ni-se₂₁-bī-lam, instead of the expected mu-se₂₁-bī-lam, was discussed on p. 165.

In the IV Stem we have i-ḥa-ni-su₁-ma /ibhan(i)šuma/ (doubtful, copy), i-ga-ni-ik /ikkanik?, I-ba-li-is /ippalīs/, ḫu-ba-al-zi-sum (Subj.), Na-ap-li-is- (Impv., Ur III), i-na?-zi?-iḫ /innasiḫ/, ḫu-na-zē-ir /Innasīr/, ḫi-na-zē-ir (Ur III).

For the T form the following important cases should be noted:

For 1²: im₃-da-aš-sa-ma "they (Du.) fought with each other" (copy); (persons) a-na GN lu it-tal-ku; da-aš-da-b[u] "you were silent"; PN na-da-nam iq-bi šum-ma i-ta-ti-in "PN told him to give; if he (then) gave (it)" (Ur III); PN ni-iš LUGAL it-ma šu-ma GERM a-ra-gi-ma ni-ir-da-si-i "if in the future? we should get (back) the slave-girl" (Ur III). Cf. also the difficult cases of i-da-ḥa-az (/footer), e-dam-da (ʻ₂MD), ah-da-tu? (MD), i₃₁-ti-ah (R²B), li-da-ar-ga-am-ma (TRK?), and the PN's Mi-it-li-lik, A-da-na-az (ʻ₂N), Im-ti-dam (M₃₃D), Dar-ti-bu (R²B), and Ti-iz-gir (ZQR).

For 1³: is?-da-na-ba-ra-am (in a difficult context), aš-da-na-ba-ra-ma (Ur III), and PN's Mi-da-ḥar (MO'R, Ur III) and Am-da-li-ik (Ur III), ḫi-da-lik, Dam-da-lik, and Mi/Me-da-lik.
-175-

For II: us-da-li?sa-ma "(they fought) for the third time" (Du, copy) and perhaps lû-da-za-bu (?-q?).

For III: (MÂ.S.ANŠK a-na URUK-lim) zu-da-a-ib "bring the animals to the city!"; (1 GANAM MI la ba-ti-tum ...) us-da-za-ga-ar-si-na "one black virgin ewe ... he will cause to be ...", and perhaps us-da-a-bî-la (? PL?, Subj.).

5. Classes

a. Strong Verbs

BI? "to live": Li-ib-lu-u? (-lu-)ba-li-i? (Stat., Ur III); u-ba-li?-i?

BTQ? "to break": [ib]?-bu-ku (Subj.)

DGL "to look": -du-gul (Impv.), -tu-gul (Ur III)

DMQ "to be good": Da-am-ku-um (Ur III), -da-me-iq, Da-mi-iq (Ur III), -dam-ga-at; du-mu-ki-im

DMR?: Ad-mar

DMK?: I-da-ni-k(i-i-li) (Ur III), (DINGIR-)id-ni-ik (Ur III)

GML "to spare": a-ga-ma-lu-su, Ig-mul- (Ur III), Ig-mu-lum, -ga-mi-el, -ga-mi-il (Ur III), (La-)ga-ma-al

GMQ "to conquer": i-ig-mu-ur (copy), Ga-me-ru-um, Ga-mi-ru-um

GRS:

dag-ru-sal?am, ig?ru-sa-am

GŠ?:

úša-ag-Sim (Ur III)

GŠR or KŠR:

a-ga-sa-ar, ik-sur, ik-su-ra, ik-su-ra (Subj.), -ga-se-ir (Ur III), -ga-ši-ir (Ur III)

HBL "to rob": ab-bi-lu-ši-ma (Subj., CM), Ib-bu-lum (Ur III), ḫa-bi-el (Part., Dér), ḫa-bi-lum, ḫa-ab-lum, ḫa-ab-lim ु ḫa-bi-el-tim (Dér)

HBT "to run away": ḫa-ab-bum (Ur III), ḫa-ab-tu (Pl.), -ḫa-bi-it (Ur III); ḫu-bu-ut, ḫu-bu-tful

HÇL "to destroy": Ib-lu-aq; mu-ḫa-li-iq (Dér)

HŠS "to submit": i-ba-ri-su,-ma (copy, Nif'al)

HŠL "to desire": ab-si-bu (Subj., CM), ḫa-ās?-(a-me-ir)(Ur III)

HSL "to grind": ḫa-ša-lim (Inf.)

KBS "to tread": Ik?-bu-z(i-na-at) (Ur III), Ku-bu-us (Ur III), ga-ba-zi-im (Inf.)
KIM "to show": u-gal-la-mu-ma (Subj., copy), u-gal-lim, ū-ga-lim
KMK "to seal": li-ik-nu-ku (Pl.), i-ga-ni-ik (Nif'al?)
KNS "to bow down": Ku-un-si(-ma-tum) (Impv., Ur III)
KRB "to pray": ik-ru-ub-ma (Dêr), Ku-ru-ub- (Impv.), (I-sar-)
KSR "to bind": kur-ba-as (Ur III), (E-la-ag-)ku-ru-ba (Ur III)
KSD "to reach": (dUTU-)ik-zurx (ITT III/2 6564+), (dBa-u-)ik-
zu(rx (ITT II/1 3519 rev.), (LUGAL-)ik-zurx (Jean, ŠA LXVII i), (NIN-)ik-zurx (Nies, UDT 97),
all Ur III. Cf. Falkenstein, NSGU II p. 118,
on the reading and interpretation of the names.
KBN "to make bricks": la-bi-in (Part., CM)
LBR "to be old": La-bi.ru.um (Ur III); (d)-la-bi-ir(-ba-
da-am) (Ur III)
LBN "to make bricks": la-bi-in (Part., CM)
LBR "to be old": La-bi.ru.um (Ur III); (d)-la-bi-ir(-ba-
da-am) (Ur III)
LPT "to touch": u-sa-al-bi-tu (Subj., copy)
LQT "to pick": il-gu-ut (copy), li-il-gu-ut (copy), tal-gu-ut
(Fem., Mari), li-il-gu-ut (Pl.), li-il-ku-du
(Pl., Ur III), li-il-gu-da (Du.) li-il-gu-
da(m) (Du., copy), li-il-ku-da (Du., Mari)
LTK "to test?": la-da-ki-im (Inf.)
MRK "to receive": i-ma-ba-ru (Pl.), âm-hur, im-hur, li-im-hu-ra-
am-ni, im-hu-ru (Subj.), dam-hur, im-hu-ru
(Pl.), im-hu-ru-nim, im-hu-ru (Du.), -ma-bir,
ma-bi-ru (Constr. St. Pl.), ma-bi-ra (Constr.
(La-)ma-ba-ar (Ur III); Mi-da-âar (Ur III)
MRS "to strike": im-ha-zi (Subj.), im-ha-zi-na (Subj., Dêr), ma-
hi-ig (Constr. St. Part., Dêr), mašša-li-za-at;
im-(DU)-da-â-h-za-ma (Du., copy)
MLK "to counsel": Im-lik(-š-a) (Ur III), Dam-lik, -ma-lik, Ma-li-
kun; Am-da-š-lik (Ur III), im-(DU)-da-lik,
Dam-da-lik, Mi-it-š-lik; Mi-da-lik, Me-da-lik
MQT "to fall": u-sa-am-ki-it (copy), u-sa-am-ki-it-zu (copy)
MRŞ "to be sick": ma-ar-za-ma (Du.)
"to come together": Ip-ṣur-, ip-ṣu-ru-nim-ma (Pl.)
"to fear": ȋ-ib-a-la-ah- (Ur III), Ba-lu-ûh-, (Be-li-)
"to kill": (A-šu-)-ba-liq
"to look": I-ib-a-li-is, ib-ba-al-zu-sūm (Subj.), ȋ-ib-a-li-is- (Ur III)
"to entrust": Ba-aq-tum
"to set apart": ȃp-ru-uk-šu (Ur III), Ip-ru-uk, Bu-ru-uk (Ur III), ip-ri-ka-am-ma (CM)
"to withhold": da-ap-ru-us, ip-ru-us, li-ip-ru-us (CM), Ba-ri-za-tum
"to be quiet": da-ba-ša-ši-ni, Ba-sa-aḥ- (Impv.), Ba-ša-aḥ-, ȃBi-sa-aḥ- (Ur III), Bi-ša-aḥ- (Ur III)
"to erase": bi-si-š-it-ma (Impv., copy)
"to deduct": ȋ-iba-ta-ar (Ur III), li-ip-du-ur
"to be pure": ȃ Glass-su-um (p. 168); gu-du-si-iš, Gu-đu-ši (Ur III)
"to claim": a-ɾa-ga-mu (Subj., Ur III), (ARAD-)ir-gu-um (Ur III)
"to flood": li-ir-ti-is (CM)
"to be pure": ȋ-ir-gu-um
"to tie": ȋ-ir-ku-us (copy), ȋ-ir-ku-za (Pl.)
"to wash": Ir-mu-uk(-Ir-ra) (Ur III)
"to seize": aš-ba-za (Ur III), iš-ba-at, [1]i-š-ba-at, Za-ba-at- (Impv.), za-š-ba-t[i]-su-išni?-ti?
(Impv. Fem.)
"to be small": (šīš-)za-ḫar
"to shine": Zu-ru-ûh (Impv., Ur III)
"to break": li-ši-bir (copy)
"to jump": a-aš-li-it
"to place": aš-sa-ga-mu (Subj.), i-sa-ga-ma-ma (Subj., copy), iš-ku-un, iš-ku-šu (Subj.), iš-ku-šu-lsil (Pl.), iš-gu-ma-ma (Du., copy), su-šu-ma (Impv., copy), ša-ki-in (Part., Dér)
"to well": iš-lam(-QI), Sá-lim(-a-šu), Sa-al-m(ah) (Ur III), Sá-lim-da (Du. Fem.); u-sa-lim
SLQ? "to cut off": (î-li-)sa-li-iq (Ur III), (î-li-)sa-liq
SLŠ "to be third": uš?-da?-li?-sa-ma (Du., copy)
ŠMR: (I-la-)sa-ma-ar (Ur III)
ŠMT "to pluck": is-su-tu (Pl.)
ŠPK "to pour": is-bu-uk (copy)
ŠPR "to send": sa-bi-ir (copy; as-da-na-ba-ra-ma (Ur III), is? da-na-ba-ra-am
ŠQL "to weigh": [i]sa?-gal, lu-uš-ku-ul-kum, da-ás-ku-ul (Fem.?)
ŠRK "to donate": aš!-ru-uk (copy), li-š-su-ga-me
ŠTP "to preserve (life)": is-dup-, Da-ás-dup-ba, Ša-at-pum, Ša-at-be(-DINGIR), Sa-at-be(-DINGIR)
ŠTR "to write": i-sa-da-ru (Subj.), [á]š-tu-ru (Subj.), li-š-su-tu-ru-ni (Pl.)
TBL "to carry away": it-ba-al, it-ba-lu (Subj.)
TKL "to trust": A-da-gal, -da-gal (Impv.), -ti-gal (Impv., Ur III), Da-ki-il(-En-liš), Ta-ki-il(-liš-su) (Ur III), -dak-la-ku (Ur III), -da-ak-la-ak-sum (Ur III); ū-ta-ak-ki-il (Ur III), Du-kil- (Impv.)
TRK?: I-da-ra-ak(-i-li) (Ur III), It-ra-ak(-i-li) (Ur III), (-La-)ta-ra-ak (Ur III); li-da-ar-ga-am-ma
TBU "to slaughter": i-da-ba-at-si-ma, [š]it-bul-li (Pl.)
TRD "to send": tu-ur,-da (Impv.)
ZBL? "to carry": za-bi-lu (Pl. Constr. St.)
ZRK?: us-da-za-ga-ri-ma
ZMR "to sing": I-za-mar; ū-ša-az-me-ir
ZRQ? "to pour": iz-ru-aq

b. Geminates

2DD? "to be quick": see verbs primae 3-5
2LL? "to rejoice": see verbs primae 3-5
3LI "to be pure": see verbs primae 3-5
1RR "to curse": see verbs primae 3-5
BLL "to pour out": Šu-lul-
DBB "to speak": Šu-da-bl-bi-ma (Pl., uncertain)
DLL "to praise": A-da-laš, ad-lul, Da-ad-lul-tum, (î-lu-)da-il?
DNN "to be strong": Id-nil-in (Ur III), da-nîm, da-nîm, da-nam, Da-an-, da-na-at, da-ru; li-da-nil-in
c. Verbs Primae n

N₃.7 "to turn": see verbs secundae ³-3-5
N₃.B?: see verbs secundae ³-2
N₃.D "to praise": see verbs secundae ³-1-2
N₃.H "to rest": see verbs secundae ³-6
N₃.Q "to lament?": see verbs secundae ³-6
N₃.R "to smite": see verbs secundae ³-3-5
N₃.R "to shine": see verbs secundae ³-6
N₃.R: see verbs secundae ³-5
N₂.S "to live": see verbs secundae ³-3-5
N₃.1 "to name": see verbs tertiae ³-1-2
N₃.x "to throw": see verbs tertiae ³-2
MDN "to give": a-na-da-kum, a-na-da-nu-kum (Subj.), da-na-da-

nu (Subj.), i-na-da-an, i-na-da-nu-šum (Subj.), a-ti-ti-kum, a-ti-šum, a-ti-na (Subj.), a-ti-nu-šum (Subj.), da-at-ın (2nd Masc.), i-ti-in, li-ti-in, i-ti-nam, i-ti-
am-šum (copy), iti-šum (copy), iti-šum (copy), iti-nu-ma (Subj.), i-ti-nu-šum (Subj.), a-ti-šum (Subj.), a-ti-na (Subj.), da-ti-in (3rd Fem.), da-at-ın-šum (copy), i-ti-in (3rd Fem.), li-ti-nu (Pl.), i-ti-na-šum (Du.), i-ti-in (Impv.), na-ti-in, na-da-nam (Ur III), na-da-
ni-šum (Ur III), i-ta-ti-in (Ur III)

MDN? "to head": I-ti-id UTU (Ur III)
Discussion: The verb nadānum forms Pres. inaddan (written a-na-da-kum, da-na-da-nu, i-na-da-an), Pret. iddin (written a-ti-na, da-ti-in, i-ti-in, etc.), Impv. idin (written i-ti-in), as against Babylonian inaddin, iddin, idin and Assyrian iddan, iddin, din. Inaddan is used archaically in the OB hymn (VAS X 214 ii 9 and vii 13).

The NB forms i-nam-da-āš-su, a-nam-dak-ka-šu-nu-tu, ad-dan-ka represent contracted forms of inand(in)āššu, add(in)akka, etc. By analogy the All. forms inandan and iddan are used. Otherwise the NB forms of Pres. and Pret. are inandin and iddin respectively. This conclusion was reached after an examination of hundreds of Assyrian Dictionary cards undertaken some years ago by Dr. T. Jacobsen and the author.

The forms of other verbs primae n appear as in later periods.
d. Quadriconsantals

The few occurrences of $\text{us-ba-la-ga-du}$ (Subj.), $\text{lu-us-ba-la-ga-at-ma}$, $\text{li-is-ba-al-ki-du}$ (Pl.), $\text{ib-ba-al-gi-it-ma}$, $\text{ib-ba-al-ki-da-an-ni-ma}$ (CM), $\text{mu-ba-al-ki-tum}$, $\text{us-ga-en}$ (copy) yield nothing unusual in comparison with later periods.

e. Weak Verbs

Note: The definition of a weak root as a root with any of the so-called weak consonants $_{-3}^{2}$ (cf., e.g., Ungnad, Grammatik des Akkadischen, 3rd ed., pp. 62f.) cannot be applied to Old Akkadian, where most of the so-called weak consonants behave like strong consonants. Strictly speaking, the only real "weak" consonants in Old Akkadian are $_{6}^{2}$ (= w, really y) and $_{7}^{2}$ (= j, really r).

1. Verbs Primae $_{1}^{3}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\text{u-a-ta-ru}$ (copy), $\text{li-a-tir}$ (copy), $\text{u-bu-ru-tum}$</td>
<td>&quot;to be different?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{a-ju-uz}$, $\text{a-ju-z[a-a]m}$ (doubtful), $\text{i-ju-uz}$</td>
<td>&quot;to take&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{i-da-ba-az}$; $\text{u-sa-ti-su-ni}$ /$\text{uساًتی سوین}/$</td>
<td>&quot;to go&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{a-la-kan}$, $\text{i-la-ak}$, $\text{e-la-kam}$, $\text{i-la-gu}$ (Pl.), $\text{il-la-gu}$ (Pl., CM), $\text{e-la-ga-LAM+KUR}$ (Du.), $\text{a-li-ku}$ (Subj.), $\text{al-li-ku}$ (Subj.), $\text{tal-li-ik}$, $\text{i-li-ik-ma}$, $\text{i-li-ik}$ (copy), $\text{i-li-kam}$, $\text{i-li-ga-nil}$ (Subj. Sg.), $\text{il-li-kam-ma}$, $\text{li-li-ik}$, $\text{li-li-kam-ma}$, $\text{i-li-ku}$ (Subj.), $\text{i-li-ku}$ (Subj., copy), $\text{i-li-ga-ni}$ (Subj. Du.), $\text{al-kam-ma}$ (Impv.), $\text{a-la-kam}$ (Inf.), $\text{a-li-ik}$ (Part., copy); $\text{it-tal-ku}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{I-lul(-DINGIR)}$, $\text{LI-lul(-dan) /$\text{بیللال-دان}/$}$</td>
<td>&quot;to rejoice&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{da-mu-ur-ma}$, $\text{da-mu-ru}$ (Subj.), $\text{i-mu-ru}$ (Subj.), $\text{i-mu-ru}$ (Pl.), $\text{e-mu-ru}$, $\text{A-mur-}$ (Impv.), $\text{A-mi-ir-}$ (Part.), ( $\text{Aاس-ن}$$\text{ا-میر}$) (Ur III)</td>
<td>&quot;to see&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{A-na-ah-}$ (Ur III); $\text{A-da-na-ah}$</td>
<td>&quot;to sigh&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{u-s-da-a-bi-la}$ (Subj.)</td>
<td>&quot;to sigh&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion: The verbs primae 2\textsubscript{1-2} behave like verbs with strong consonants, the only noticeable differences being: forms i\textsuperscript{2}mur, e\textsuperscript{3}mur (\textit{ sûr}, \textit{ sûr}), i\textit{llak}, e\textit{llak}, showing the influence of 2\textsubscript{1-2} on the prefix \textit{i-}; the Impv. in the form am\textit{ur}, a\textit{lik}, and a\textit{sir}; and the irregular Pret. i\textit{llik} to the Pres. i\textit{llak}.

\textbf{ii. Verbs Primae 3-5}

3 6 7? "to speak": I\textit{wi}-
3 BR? "to cross": u-sa-pi-\textit{ir}
3 DD? "to be quick": Ú-da-ad(-zé-na-at) (Ur III, unpubl. NBC tablet, from Hallo)
3 DX? "to be new": u-ud-di-\textit{iš} (CM)
3 L? "to come up": li-li-am, a-li-\textit{dam}, e-li-[tum]? (Ur III), a-li-\textit{a-tim}
3-5 LL "to be pure": e\textit{lium}; u-li-il (copy)
3 MD "to stand": e-dam-da (doubtful); u-sa-mi-id (copy), li-sa-me-id-ma, Su-mi-id- (Ur III), Su-me-id- (Ur III), Zu(m)-mi-id- (Ur III)
3 N? "to change": i-ni (copy), e-ni (copy), Cf. note on N? 3 ?
3-5 NS "to be weak": -te-ni-\textit{iš} (Ur III), -te-in-\textit{iš} (Ur III), e-ni-\textit{iš} (Ur III, 1st or 3rd pers.), -i-ni-\textit{iš} (Ur III)
3-5 PR "to provide": E-bi-\textit{ir-}, E-bi-\textit{er-}
3-5 PS "to make": i\textit{bi}-\textit{iš}, e-bu-\textit{us} (1st pers., CM), i-bu-\textit{uš} (3rd pers.), [e]-bi-\textit{iš} (Part., CM), ip-\textit{uš}
3 RS "to combat": (La-)\textit{ára-ab}, (La-)\textit{ára-ab}, (La-)\textit{ára-bu-un}, (La-)\textit{ára-bu-um} (Ur III)
3-5 BS "to enter": ni-e-ra?-[ab]?, e-ru-\textit{ub}, e-ru-\textit{ub}; u-sá-rí-\textit{ib}, u-sa-rí-\textit{ib}, u-sa-rí-[bu] (Pl., copy), [u]-sá-rí-[ba] (Subj.); zu-da-rí-\textit{ib} (Impv.)
3-5 RS "to plough": a-ru-\textit{uš} (Pret.), ë-ru-\textit{uš} (Impv.), e-ra-si-\textit{iš} (In
\textbf{Discussion:} The prefix of the 3rd pers. appears as \textit{e-} in \textit{e-bi-ir-}, \\
\textit{e-bi-iš}, \textit{e-ru-ub}, \textit{e-ri-iš}, and perhaps \textit{e-ni}, but as \textit{i-} in \textit{i-bu-uš}, \\
i-ti-ru, and perhaps \textit{i-ni}. The only example for the 2nd pers. is \textit{te-ir-ri-is}. \\
The prefix of the 1st pers. Sg. is regularly \textit{a-}. Note the important difference in the spelling of \textit{a-ru-uš} /\textit{a'ru'us}/ in the Pret., \\
but \textit{ā-ru-uš} /\textit{3aruš}/ in the Impv., found in the same text (JRAS 1932 p. 296: 4', 9, 15). The Inf. appears in the forms \textit{erāšum}, and \textit{arābūm}, \\
while the form \textit{e-de-šum-ma} is better explained as \textit{eddēšumma} than as \textit{Inf. edēšum} plus \textit{ma}. Cf. p. 126. Stem II \textit{u-}li-\textit{il} (for \textit{u'ali'il}), \\
\textit{û-da-ad-} (for \textit{u'addad}), and \textit{û-ud-di-iš} (for \textit{u'addiš}) appear only in \\
Ur III and CM of OB origin. The combination of \textit{û} \textit{a} + \textit{3-5} of Stem III \\
does not change to \textit{ê} \textit{e} under the influence of \textit{3-5}.

\textbf{iii. Verbs Primae $^6$}

\textbf{26 x R "to go off":} û-\textit{wa-e-ru-uš} (Subj.) \\
\textbf{6BL "to bring":} u-ba-al, u-bi-bil, U-bil- (Ur III), û-bi-lam, u-bi-lam, u-ub-lam, ub-lu (Pl.), u-ub-lu (Subj.), û-bi-lu-nim (Pl.), -bi-la-nî (Impv.), -bi-la-ni, wa-bil- (Part.); -mu-da-bil, -mu-ta-š-bil (Ur III); du-ša-ba-lam (Ur III), lu-sa?-bi-la?-kum and lu-sa-[bi’-la]?-kum (1st pers; in the same text, EK III \\
Pl. XI W. 1929, 160), li-sel-bi-lam, ni-seel-bi-lam, [su]-bi-lam (Impv.), ū-su-bi-lam (Ur III), su-bi-lam (Impv. Fem.)

\textbf{26 CM?:} u-wa-ga-mu (Pl.) \\
\textbf{6D "to beget":} Tu-li-id-, U-li-id-, Wa-al-t(i-lum) (Ur III), \\
A-li-id- (Ur III), a-la-da-am (CM) \\
\textbf{3w 1 "to swear":} ū-mā, ū-mā, ū-ma (all 1st pers.)
"to shine": -mu-bi; Su-pi-um
"to be dear": ugī-gi₂₄ (CM)
"to bring": (A-ḫu-) wa-gār (Ur III), (A-ḫu-) a-gār (Ur III), wa-gār-tum (Ur III), Ba-gār-tum (Ur III); šu-kir/gir (Ur III), Su?-gir-, -šu-kir (doubtful)
"to go down": u-ru, u-ru-am, u-ru-a-am-ma (copy), u-ru-us (copy), li-ru-nim, li-ru-ù-nim (Pl.), nu-ru-am; mu-dar-rī (copy); li-si-rī-am, li-se₁₁-rī-am, li-su-rī-am
"to go out": u-ur-da-ni (Subj.); ū-su-ri-dam, ū-su-ri-id (Ur III)
"to find": Li-za-, U-zé-, ū-zé- (Ur III), ū-zi- (Ur III), ū-zi- (Ur III), I-zi-, I-zé- (Ur III, see discussion below); wu-zu-ī; ū-su-zé, ū-su-zi (copy), ū-su-zi-am-ma (copy), ū-se₁₁-zi, li-su-zé-šu-ni, li-se₁₁-zi-ù-nim-ma (Pl.)
"to add": u-zi-ip, zi-ip- (Impv., Ur III); ûl?-da-za-bu
tu-sa-bu (Subj.), u-ša-ab, u-ša-bu (Pl.), li-ši-bu (Pl.), wa-si-bu (Part.); zu-si-ib-ma
"to sit": ū-a-še-ir (Š-da-ga-an)
"to be exceeding": Wa-dar-, Wa-dur-, Wa-da-ru-um (Ur III), Wa-at-ru-um (Ur III), Ba-da-ri-im, Wa-at-ra-at (Ur III); ū-wa-ti-ru?-šum₁ (BE I 12); ū-su-ti-ir

The unique occurrence of ni-se₁₁-bi-lam for *nu-se₁₁-bi-lam is discussed above on p. 165.

iv. Verbs Primae ²

²,₁₄ "to know": ti-da, I-da-; -mu-da
²,₆ "to have": ti-su, i-su, I-su-(Ur III), ni-su, -ni-šu (Ur III)
³,SR "to be right": i-si-ir, I-sar-, I-sa-ru-um; us-šu-ru (CM); U-su-si-ir(-ti-ni), [u]?-si-si-ra (copy), Su-si-ra; mu-us-ti-ši-šir (Der)

Discussion: As with verbs primae ², the infix še alternates with še in U-su-si-ir- as against [u]?-si-si-ra.

v. Verbs Primae ³

³,₁₄ BK: I-bu-ku-um (Ur III)
³,₁₃ BT?: I-bī-it(-i̯r-ra) (Ur III)
³,₁₂ M³: I-mi-, ḫ-me-, ḫ-me-

vi. Verbs Secundae ²₁-²

M²,₁₄ "to be plentiful": Ma-ad-; Im-ti-dam (Ur III)
N²,₁₄ "to praise": Na-id-, -na-da; -nu-id
R²,₁₄ "to love": ē-ra-a-am-su, ḫ-ram-, I-ra-am- (Ur III), ḫ-ra-um, ḫ-ram- (Ur III), -ra-am (Ur III), -ra-ram (Ur III), Ra-im- (Part.)

Discussion: Medial ²₁-² behaves like a strong consonant. Note Im-ti-dam as if with medial ², instead of *Imta'idad. For other forms of M²,₁₄ mediae ² in the younger dialects of Akkadian, cf. von Soden, GAG §98i.
vi. Verbs Secundae \textsuperscript{2-3-5}

\begin{itemize}
  \item B\textsuperscript{3}L "to rule": e-be-el (CM), i-be-AL (Pret., copy)
  \item B\textsuperscript{3}R "to choose": i-bi-ru (Subj.), bi-ru
  \item L\textsuperscript{2-3-5}'7"to be strong": fi-e-, \textsuperscript{3}Li-fi- (Ur III), La-i-um (Ur III), (\textsuperscript{1}is-ar-)
  \item La-e/i (Ur III), (\textsuperscript{1}is-ar-)]i-i (Ur III); fi-
te-um
  \item L\textsuperscript{3}M "to taste": da-la-\textsuperscript{2}a-mu (Subj.)
  \item N\textsuperscript{3}'7 "to turn": na-e (Part.). Since the meaning "to turn" fits the context better than that of "to change," the forms i-ni (copy) and e-ni (copy) may be derived from N\textsuperscript{3}'7 rather than from \textsuperscript{3}N\textsuperscript{2}'7.
  \item N\textsuperscript{3}R "to smite": en-ar, en-a-ru, en-a-ra (Du.,)
  \item N\textsuperscript{3}S "to live": Li-na-\textsuperscript{3}s
  \item R\textsuperscript{2}' 7 "to pasture": \textsuperscript{5}Ir-e-, I-\textsuperscript{5}ri-, ri-\textsuperscript{5}i-su, Ri-\textsuperscript{5}i-l-tum
  \item R\textsuperscript{3}' 7 "to compen-
sate": I-ri-ib (Ur III), \textsuperscript{5}Ir-e-ib (Ur III), \textsuperscript{12}Ir-e-ib (Ur III),\textsuperscript{5}Ir-ri-ib (Ur III), Da-ri-bu, Ri-pum (Stat.?), (Si-)ri-ba-at (Stat.?, Ur III); \textsuperscript{5}Ir-li-\textsuperscript{5}ti-ab, Dar-ti-bu. For the root R\textsuperscript{3}' 7, rather than R\textsuperscript{3}B, cf Ir\textsuperscript{3}ib, etc., and the noun ru\textsuperscript{3}ubb\textsuperscript{5}um
  \item R\textsuperscript{3}' 7 "to be far": Mu-ri-iq(-\textsuperscript{3}Ti-id-\textsuperscript{11}ni-im) (Ur III)
  \item R\textsuperscript{3}S "to rejoice": I-rí-iš-, Da-rí-iš (Ur III)
  \item S\textsuperscript{2}' 7 "to load": i-za-na-ma (copy)
  \item S\textsuperscript{2}' 7 "to search": Iš-x-e-, I-\textsuperscript{5}is-e-
\end{itemize}

Discussion: Observe that da-la-\textsuperscript{2}a-mu from L\textsuperscript{3}M and Da-ri-iš- from R\textsuperscript{3}S remain uninfluenced by \textsuperscript{2}S, in contrast to \textsuperscript{5}te-ri-\textsuperscript{5}iš from \textsuperscript{12}R\textsuperscript{3}R. The prefix i- for the 3rd pers. remains unchanged throughout. We should expect mu\textsuperscript{12}ac\textsuperscript{5}iq in the Sargonic Period for the attested Mu-ri-iq- in Ur III. Observe, however, that verbs secundae \textsuperscript{2}S frequently behave like verbs secundae \textsuperscript{2}S, as in ib\textsuperscript{5}aru, bi\textsuperscript{5}ru, also i\textsuperscript{5}bar in Cappadocian, from B\textsuperscript{5}R, ir\textsuperscript{3}ib, but irt\textsuperscript{5}iab, from R\textsuperscript{5}R, in\textsuperscript{5}ar beside later in\textsuperscript{5}r and majj\textsuperscript{5}arum, from Nu\textsuperscript{5}R. Cf. also the discussion on verbs tertiae \textsuperscript{2}S-\textsuperscript{5}.\textsuperscript{2}}
viii. Verbs Secundae

I-wi-

I-ba-um, I-ba-tum

I-pu-ur?-, Li-bur-, Da-bur- (Ur III)

a-tu-us (ES), i-tu-us, li-tu-us

u-ga-al, u-ga-lú (Pl., copy), [t]u-gi-îl,

u-gi-îl, u-gi-il (copy), u-ki-il-ši-im-

ma (CM)

I-gu-nun, I-ku(-dUTU), I-ku-un- (Ur III),

Ta-ku-un(-a-tum) (Ur III), Ku-un(-Sá-lim)

(Impv.), Ku-na(-a-tum) (Ur III), -gi-in,

-ki-in (Ur III), Gi-núm-, gi-nu-tum, gi-

nu-tim; u-ga-nu, U-gi-in-, u-gi-in-šum,

Tu-ki-in- (Ur III), Gi-in(-uš-sa-šam), Gi-

n(uš-sa-šam), Ki-nam- (Impv.), Ki-in-

(Ur III)

La-wi-pul, La-wi-ib-tum, La-wi-ib-tum

I-mu-tum, Il?-mu-tu (Subj.)

Nu-ūb- (Ur III, Impv.), Ne-ū(i-lum) (Ur III);

Mu-nib-um (Ur III)

I-nin-a-na-sq (Ur III)

Na-wi-ir-, Na-me-ir-, Na-me-r(i-lum), -na-bi-ir,

perhaps -nam-mir (all Ur III)

u-ga-e (copy)

Sa-wi-ru-um; Mu-sa-wi-ir (Ur III), Mu-sa-ir-

su-mu

I-dur-, I-tu-ru-um (Ur III), Tu-ra-šam(-dDa-gan)

(Ur III), (I-li-)tu-ra-šam (Ur III), Tur-šam-

(Ur III), Tu-raš-um (Ur III), Tu-ra- (Ur III),

duš-a-ri-su (copy); ú-te-ra/ru (Subj., Ur III),

u-ta-[r] (CM), u-te-ir (CM)

i-za-az, i-za-zu-ni (Subj.), li-za-su-ma (Pl.),

[iz-z]i-za-am (CM), li-zi-iz? (copy, or li-

zi-ît?, S? T); mu-za-zu (Part.); uš-zi-iz;

u-sa-za-su _u_ 4

a-zu-uz (CM)
Discussion: Observe the strong verbs Na-wi-ir-, perhaps also La-wi-pur[, Sa-wi-ru-an, as against the normal Pass. Part. of the weak verbs secundae 2 in the form kān. There are no examples of Pres. to show whether the form is īkān, as in Babylonian, or īku-an, īkuan as in Assyrian. It may be suggested, because of the existence of the Old Akkadian Inf. tuārūm in verbs secundae 2 and of the form iṭtāb in verbs secundae 7 (see discussion of verbs secundae 3-5), that the Old Akkadian form was īku-an. Note, however, that OB has ītāb and ri[b]um, but itār and tārūm. Similarly OB has rabum in Nom. but rabjam in Acc. The Pret. of Stem II appears as ukīl, uku-in, also u[bin (under verbs secundae 7), as in later Babylonian, not ukān, ukain, as in the Assyrian dialect. The forms u-ta-[r] and u-te-[r] occur in the CM, written in the OB Period. The form u-ra-is-ma (under verbs secundae 3) occurs in an OB copy from Ur and has no clear etymology; instead of 2-6-7 it may have 2-1-5 as the medial consonant. The only verb secundae 2 treated as a strong verb in Stem II is u-ga-e from *uqawa[j. The forms of Impv. kān and Part. mun[i]pum, muq[i]pum agree with later Babylonian, and not Assyrian, where they would occur as ka-in, mun[i]pum, muq[i]pum, respectively. Note also the Pret. form izzāz, and a difficult form written ([...][UTU] u-sa-za-za-su[, most probably from 2-6-Z. *

ix. Verbs Secundae 7

B3 N?:

B3 T "to pass the night":

ba-dam (Impv.)

D3 N "to judge":

i-din, i-ti-mu (Subj.), ti-ni (Impv.)

Q3 P "to trust":

da-ki-ba-an-ni, -gi-pum, Ki-pum, -gi-ip

(Ur III); mu-gi-bu (Ur III, Part.)

Q3 Š "to present":

a-ki-š-, i-ki-š-, -i-ki-ša-am (Ur III), i-ki-suš-sum (Subj., copy), Gi-suš

R3 ?B? "to compensate":

see R3 ?B?

Š3 H "to laugh":

a-zē-ša-me

Š3 M "to fix":

I-si-im-, Išim-

Š3 T "to leave":

a-si-tu (Subj.), li-zi-it? (S3 T?, copy, or li-zi-iz?)
"to be good": I-ti-ib- (Ur III), I-dib- (Ur III), Da-pum, -da-āb (Ur III), -da-bāt (Ur III); ti-ib (Impv.)

"to hate": I-zi-ir(-gul-la-zi-in)

Discussion: See discussion on verbs secundae 3.

"to go off": ū-wa-e-ru-us (Subj.)

La-e-pum

Da-na-ab-śum, (Da-ri-)lu-na-ab, (La-)na-ab (Ur III), (Pū.ŠA-)na-ab (Ur III), (La-)ni-bu (Ur III); Tu-da-na-ab-śum

[u]al-ni-ir-kum

"to smite": u-ra-iš-ma (copy)

"to battle": iš(LAM+KUR)-ar, išx-a-ru (Subj.), išx-ar-ru (Subj.), eš-a-ru (Subj.), ša-ir

I-zi-in- (Ur III), Te-zi-in- (Ur III), Te-ze-in- (Ur III)

Discussion: Note the spelling with double consonants in išx-ar-ru.

Ungnad, Grammatik des Akkadischen, 3rd ed., p. 20, explains such cases as imprussu as "Pausalformen," while von Soden, GAG §20g, justifies the double consonants as due to "Akzentverschiebung." Cf. also my note in BO XII 101. For a third possibility see above p. 42, where such spellings as im-gur-ru, I-sar-ru-um, etc., are fully discussed.

"to swear": ū-má, ū-má, ū-ma (all lst pers.)

"to go out": U-za-, U-zé-, ū-zi- (Ur III), I-zi-, I-zé- (Ur III, see discussion on verbs primae 6);

wu-zu-is; u-su-zé, u-su-zi (copy), u-su-zi-am-ma (copy), li-su-zé-aš-su-ni, ū-sell-zi, li-[se]-zi-ū-nim-ma (Pl.)

"to come": I-ba-um, I-ba-tum

"to hunger": ib-ra

"to be full": li-im-la-ma; u-sa-am-la-su-la-ma, (in) šum-lu-ī-su
MR$^3_1$ "to fatten": ma-ra-īs (Inf.)

NS$^3_1$ "to reach": Me-źe-dī-um (Impv.), Maʔ-zi-am-Eš₄-dar, Ma-ẓe-dar-ri (Ur III)

NS$^3_1$ "to name": I-ḥi-, Na-bi-, Na-bi-um

NS$^3_1$ "to bear": as-ši (CM), -li-ši-ši (Ur III, doubtful), li-se₂₁-ū-ni-kum-ма (Pl.)

TM$^2_1$ "to swear": at-ma (Ur III), it-ma, it-ma [it]-ma-ù (Pl.), it-ma-ù (Pl.); ū-dam-me-ki, tu-mu-at (Pass. Part.)

Discussion: These verbs behave like verbs with strong consonants. ²₁ exercises no influence upon the surrounding vowels.

xii. Verbs Tertiae ³-5

D$^3_4$ "to know": ti-da, I-da-; mu-da (Part.)

IQ$^3_3$ "to take": ʾiš-ša-ša, ʾiš-gaša, ša-ga (Met. 86,11.134, from Sollberger)

PT$^3_3$ "to open": ip-te-ū (Subj.), ip-te-ma (copy), Ip-ti-, ip-ti-a-ša (CM), Ip-ti-um, Ip-te-u-um, ša-ip-te-u-ša (Pl.), ba-ti-tum

SM$^3_4$ "to hear": ʾiš-ša-ša, ʾiš-ša-ša, ša-me-ša (Ur III), ša-me-, li-ši-me, ša-me-a-ša (Ur III), ša-mi-ša

Discussion: Observe the manifold influences of ³-5 upon the second vowel, resulting in ʾišmaš, ša-gaš, on the one hand, and ʾišmeš, ša-ip-te-ša, ša-ip-te-u-ša, on the other. As proposed above p. 165, in connection with the discussion of the value U = ju, the spelling li-ip-te-u-ša, occurring in the same text side by side with li-[ša]₇₁-zi-š-jim-ma /liššišjimma/, may express ša-tešjima, showing ³ : ⁷ alternation, as noted in the discussion on verbs secundae ³-5.

xiii. Verbs Tertiae ⁶

R$^3_6$ "to bring": u-ru, u-ru-am, u-ru-a-ša (copy), u-ru-š (copy), li-ru-nim, li-ru-š-nim (Pl. ?), nu-ru-am; mu-da-š (copy); li-si-sh-ša, li-se₂₁-sh-ša, li-su-sh-ša
"to have": ti-su, i-su, I-su- (Ur III), ni-su, -ni-su (Ur III)
"to rejoice": ṣa-ti-, ṣa-ti-um; ab-da-tu?
"to break": i-ḥa?-pu? (Ur III)
"to be suited": na-tu (Pass. Part.)
"to be silent": da-aš-da-b[u]
"to take away": it-ru, it-ru-û (Pl.), [l]i-it-ru-û-nim (Pl.)
"to take away": li-ṭ-bu; u-da-bi-su (copy)
Discussion: The final vowel is regularly u, as in u-ru, it-ru, etc.

xiv. Verbs Tertiae 3
ti-su, i-su, I-su- (Ur III), ni-su, -ni-su (Ur III)
36713 "to speak": I-mi-
L7 "to come up": li-li-am, a-li-dam, e-li-[tum]? (Ur III), a-li-a-tim
P7 "to shine": -mu-bi; Su-pi-um
Q7 "to build": ab-ni (copy), ib-ni, -ba-ni; -ra-ša-bi- (Ur III)
R7 "to see": ib-ri
K7 "to conscribe": id-gi-e-su=-nu-ma (copy)
M7 "to bind": ak-mi-[û] (Subj., copy), ik-mi, i-ik-mi, ik-me,
   ik-mi-û (Subj.), i-ik-mi-û-su4? (Subj., copy),
   (in) ga-mi-e, Ga-mi-um, Ga-mi-a-tum
L7 "to be strong": *
    ContentValues_points_4__5? "to be
H7 "to love": Im-ni(-dIM) (Ur III), Ma-ni(-DINGIR) (Ur III), Ma-
N7 "to turn": i-ni- (copy), e-ni (copy), na-e (Part.). Cf.
   note on N2?7 under verbs secundae 3?
   La-i-un (Ur III)
Q7 "to libate": I-ki(-DINGIR)
   La-i-un (Ur III), (I-sar-)la-e/i (Ur III), (I-sar-)li-i (Ur III);
   1l-te-um
M7 "to love": Im-ni(-dIM) (Ur III), Ma-ni(-DINGIR) (Ur III), Ma-
N7 "to turn": i-ni- (copy), e-ni (copy), na-e (Part.). Cf.
   note on N2?7 under verbs secundae 3?
   La-i-un (Ur III)
Q7 "to wait": u-ga-e (copy)
R7 "to pasture": îr-e-, îr-i-, -ri-i-su, Ri-îl-tum
RB7 "to be great": -ra-bi, -ra-bi-um (Ur III), -ra-bi-at, ra-bi-
   u-tum (copy); mu-sa-ar-bi-û (copy)
RD ٧ "to follow": u-ra-ad-di/ti (CM)
RH ٧ "to pour": Ra-ḥi-um (Part.)
ŘS ٧ "to get": Ar-ši-, -ar-si (Ur III), Ra-ši (Ur III),
Ra-si (Ur III); ni-ir-da-si-ī (Ur III)
šS ٧ "to search": Is (LAM+KUR)-e-, I-š-e-e-
šN ٧ "to repeat": Is-ni-, iš-ni-a-ma (Du., copy)
šR ٧: Is-ři-, Ša-ři-, Sa-ři-
šS ٧ "to call": da-ša-zi (Fem.)

Discussion: The final vowel is normally ֵi, as in ab-ni, ik-ni,
sometimes e, as in ik-me, Is-š-e-e-

xv. Verbs Tertiae ٧

٧ M ٧: I-mi-, ֵi-me-, ֵi-me-
٧ T ٧ "to find": Ū-da-, Ū-ta- (Ur III), Ū-da- (Ur III), Tu-da- (doubtful)
BR٧: ba-ri-um; ֵi-ba-ri-, pu-ru-im
šS ٧ "to be": i-ba-šē, i-ba-se₁₁, i-ba-šē-ū (Subj.), i-ba-šu-ū (CM), ib-ši (Ur III?), Ba-si-um, Ba-si-
um; [su]ʔ-ub-si
GR ٧ "to be hostile": Ga-ři, Ga-ři-um, Ga-ři(-DINGIR)
ND ٧ "to throw": a-ṭi
QB ٧ "to speak": a-ga-bi, ֵe-ga-bi, i-ga-pi-ū (Subj., copy),
i-ga-ū (Subj., copy), aq-bi-si-im, daq-
bi, In-ši-, ki-ši-ma, ga-bi (Pass. Part.,
Ur III), Ga-bi-um
SL ٧ "to pray": -u-zi-li (Ur III). Unique form, developed from
šallī
šP ٧: ֵaš-bi-š-ma, Is-bi- (Ur III), (ֵdUTU-)sá-bi (Ur III)
TB ٧ "to come up": It-be-, It-be-um
IV. APPENDICES

A. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ROYAL SARGONIC INSCRIPTIONS

SARGON

Original Inscriptions


Late Copies

1 A a. Nippur. Clay tablet. Sum. Poebel, PBS V 34 i and iii + Legrain, PBS XV 41 iii + PBS V 34 iii
b. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 ii and iv + PBS XV 41 iv + PBS V 34 iv

B a. Nippur. Clay tablet. Sum. PBS XV 41 v + PBS V 34 v
b. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS XV 41 vi + PBS V 34 vi

C. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 vi end + PBS XV 41 vii + PBS V 34 vii

D. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 vii + PBS XV 41 vii + PBS V 34 vii + PBS XV 41 ix + PBS V 34 ix

E. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 ix end + PBS XV 41 x + PBS V 34 x

F. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 x end + PBS XV 41 xi + PBS V 34 xi + PBS XV 41 xii + PBS V 34 xii

G. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xii end + PBS XV 41 xii + PBS V 34 xii + PBS XV 41 xiv?

H. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xv + PBS XV 41 xv

I. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xvi + PBS XV 41 xvi

Family
1. Asslultum or Taslultum (see p. 211 No. 192), wife of Sargon.
   Fragment of an alabaster object. Sum. Clay, YOS I 7

Dates
1. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 151
   b. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 181

Late Legends
   b. Hitt. Forrer, 2 BoTU 1 and 2 = Figulla, KBo III 9 and 10
4. Sargon's Empire map. Akk. Schroeder, KAV 92 = Weidner, AOF XVI 1-23
7. Sum. Scheil, RA XIII 176 = De Genouillac, TCL XVI 73 (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLII 37f.)
Late Chronicles


2. Akk. King, Chronicles II 3-9

Late Omens

1. Akk. King, Chronicles II 25-37, 40-44

2. Akk. Weidner, MAO IV 230-231

3. Akk. Rutten, RA XXXV 31


RIMUŠ

Original Inscriptions


b. Fragment of a vessel? Akk. King, CT VII 4 No. 12162

c. Khafaje. Vase. Akk. Frankfort, OIC XVI 74a = Jacobsen apud Delougaz, OIP LIII 147 No. 8


e. Nippur. Vase. Akk. 2 NT 45


d. Abū Habba (see King, HSA p. 204). Fragment of a vessel? Akk. King, CT VII 4 No. 12161

e. Tello. Bowl. Akk. De Sarzec, DC II Pl. LVI = Pl. 5 Fig. 4

f. Tello. Fragment of onyx. Akk. De Sarzec, DC II Pl. LVI
g. Tello. Vase. Akk. De Sarzec, DC II Pl. lv bis 2
h. Ur. Vase. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 8 = Woolley, AJ III Pl. XXXII Fig. 1a
i. Ur. Mace-head. Akk. Woolley, AJ III Pl. XXXII Fig. 1c
j. Vase. Akk. Messerschmidt, VAS I 10
k. Vase. Akk. Stephens, YOS IX 97

Late Copies
1 A. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Leigrain, PBS XV l4 xvi + Poebel, PBS V l4 xvii + PBS XV l4 xvii + PBS V 34 xviii + PBS XV l4 xviii + PBS V 34 xix
B. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xix + PBS XV l4 xix
C. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xx
D. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xx + PBS XV l4 xx + PBS V 34 xxi
E. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xxi + PBS XV l4 xxi + PBS V 34 xxii
F. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xxii
G. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS XV l4 xiii + PBS V 34 xiii + PBS XV l4 xiii + PBS V 34 xiv + PBS XV l4 xiv + PBS XV l4 xiv + PBS V 34 xxv
I a. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xxv + PBS XV l4 xxv + PBS V 34 xxvi
Late Omens
1. Akk. Weidner, MAOG IV 231-232
2. Akk. Rutten, RA XXXV 41
3. Akk. Goetze, JCS I 256

MAN-İSTUSU

Original Inscriptions
1 a. Susa. Statue. Akk. Scheil, RA VII 104 = Scheil, MDP XIV pp. 1-3 = Late Copies 1
   b. Abū Habba. Stela. Akk. King, CT XXXII 5b No. 56630 = Jensen, ZA XV 248 n. 1
   c. Abū Habba. Stela. Akk. King, CT XXXII 5c No. 56631 second half = Jensen, ZA XV 248 n. 1
   d. Akad. Orient. Ver. zu Berlin I 18
4. Abū Habba. Stela. Akk. King, CT XXXII 5c first half No. 56631

Late Copies
1 a. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Poebel, PBS V 34 xxvi, xxvii second half and xxviii second half = Original Inscriptions 1
-198-


   b. Clay tablet. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RA VII 180 = Scheil, MDP II p. 4 n. 1

**Officials, etc.**


   b. Esbum. Susa. Seal impression. Leigrain, MDP XIV p. 4 = Delaporte, CCL I S 443
   c. Esbum. Susa. Seal impression. Leigrain, MDP XIV p. 4 = Delaporte, CCL I S 471


**Late Omens**

1. Akk. Rutten, RA XXXV 41

2. Akk. Goetze, JCS I 257

---

**NARÂM-SÍN**

**Original Inscriptions**


   b. Fragment of vase. Akk. King, CT XXXII 8c No. 104418
   c. Tello. Vase. Akk. De Sarzec, DC II Pl. LWII = Pl. 44 Fig. 1
   e. Vase. Akk. Stephens, YOS IX 96

   b. Tello. Square plate. Akk. De Sarzec, DC II Pl. LWII = Pl. 26bis Fig. 1 = CRAI 1899 p. 348 and Pl. I
-199-


c. Vase. Akk. Stephens, YOS IX 95


10. Susa. Statue. Akk. Scheil, MDP VI 2-5 and Pl. 1 No. 1

Late Copies

Family
   Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1094 = Scheil, RT XIX 187
5. Enmenanna, daughter of Naram-Sin. Ur. Seal. Sum. Woolley,
   UE II Pls. 206 and 191 U. 9844
   Sum. Sollberger, AOF XVII 27 (cf. also S. Smith, BMQ VI 81)
7. Lipus-iäüm, daughter of Nabû-Ulmaš, son of Naram-Sin. Tello.
   Square plate. Akk. De Sarzec, DC II Pl. LVII = Pl. 26bis Fig. 2 = CRAI 1899 p. 348 and Pl. I
   Syria XXXII Pl. XVI No. 1. The two other bowls on Pl. XVI are unreadable
   XVIII No. 229; also frontispiece to Unger, Keilschrift Officials, etc.
1. Lugal-usumgal. Tello. Seal impression. Akk. Thureau-Dangin,
   RTC 165, 166 = Heuzey, RA IV 11 = De Sarzec, DC I p.
   286. Lugal-usumgal lived also under Šar-kali-šarrī; cf.
   Šar-kali-šarrī Officials 6. It is unknown whether the
   seal impression in Thureau-Dangin, RTC 179, belongs
   under Naram-Sin or Šar-kali-šarrī
2. Naša?. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 171 =
   Cros, NFT 173 = De Sarzec, DC I p. 267 = Delaporte, CCL
   I T 103 = Delaporte, CCBN No. 80
3. Šarriš-takal. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin,
   RTC 170 = Delaporte, CCL I T 57 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV
   Pl. VII No. 23
5. Šu-š[išu?]. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin,
   RTC 168 = Delaporte, CCL I T 144 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV
   Pl. VII No. 24
8. Uranaugga. Нппur. Vase. Sum. Hilprecht, BE I 113

Dates
1 a. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 86 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VI No. 19
   b. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 106
6. Adab. Akk. Istanbul Museum Adab 4014

Late Legends
2. Sum. Langdon, BE XXXI 1 (it may belong to No. 1)
b. Hitt. Forrer, 2 BoTU 4 = Figulla, KBo III 16; KBo III 17, 18, 19; KBo III 20 = 2 BoTU 5 (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLIV 49-65)

4 a. Akk. Boissier, RA XVI 161 and 163
   b. Akk. of the Sargonic Period. Gelb, MAD I 172
c. Hitt. Forrer, 2 BoTU 3 = Figulla, KBo III 13


Late Chronicles

2. Akk. King, Chronicles II 9-10

Late Omens
2. Akk. Weidner, MAOG IV 232-233
3. Akk. Rutten, RA XXXV 42

5 a. Akk. Nougayrol, École Pratique des Hautes Études, Annuaire 1944-45 pp. 6ff. Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 76a, 76b, 78, 90, 96

ŠAR-KALI-ŠARRI

Original Inscriptions
4. Mace-head. Akk. King, CT XXI 1a = Pinches, PSBA VI (1883-84) II 6 = Rylands, op. cit. p. 68

Family
2. Tu-da-sar-li-bi-iš, wife of Šar-kali-šarrī. Adab. Seal impression. Sum.? Ward, SCWA Fig. 48

Officials, etc.
3. Kīrānum. Adab. Seal impression. Ward, SCWA Fig. 47
5. Lugal-gis. Adab. Seal impression. Sum. Istanbul Museum Adab 767; 768; 774
8. Ša-ki-be-li. Found at Payravand in Persia. Bronze bowl. Sum. Legrain, Luristan Bronzes in the University Museum No. 61 = Weidner, AOF VIII 258 Abb. 6a

Dates
   b. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 124
2 a. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 87 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. V No. 14
   b. Tell Asmar. Sum. Gelb, MAD I 305?
   b. Adab. Akk. Istanbul Museum Adab 405
4 a. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 130 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VI No. 16
   b. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1097
   c. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1115
   d. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1089?
5. Tello. Sum.? De Genouillac, ITT II 3078
6. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1114
8 a. Adab. Akk. Luckenbill, OIP XIV 117
    b. Adab. Akk. Istanbul Museum Adab 177

Late Omens
1. Akk. Weidner, MAOG IV 233–234
3. Akk. Nougayrol, École Pratique des Hautes Études, Annuaire 1944-45 p. 9 No. 21

**LILUL-DAN (= ĖLUL-DAN? = ELULU?)**

Original Inscriptions
Original Inscriptions
   b. Vase. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, Chronologie p. 63

Officials, etc.
1. Amar-ÍNNIN.ZA. Seal impression. Akk. Istanbul Museum Adab 769

ŠU-TURUL

Original Inscriptions
1. Kish. Seal impression. Akk. De Genouillac, Kich II Pl. 54 No. 9

Officials, etc.

UNKNOWN KINGS

Original Inscriptions
3. Seal. Sum.? King, CT XXI 1. = Ménant, Glyptique Pl. III 1
5. Tello. Stela of Victory. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, BS 1897 pp. 166ff. = Heuzey, RA III 113ff. and Pl. VI = De Sarzec, DC II p. LVII = Pl. 5bis 3a, b, c
6. Tello. Seal impression. Sum.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 173 = Delaporte, CCL I T 64 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VIII No. 26
Late Copies

1. Nippur. Clay tablet. "Ein grosses Duplikat zu der berühmten Akkadtafel" (= PBS V 34 + PBS XV 41) in Istanbul Museum, listed by Kraus, JCS I 115


Dates

Note: several of the dates listed below may be slightly older than the Sargonic Period


   b. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1048
   c. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1052
   d. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1053

2. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 89 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VI No. 18

3 a. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 99

   b. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 136
   c. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 176 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VII No. 20
   d. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1196
Late Legends

1. Sum.? "Une tablette ancien-babylonienne donne une hymne au roi 'dieu Naram-Sin' (Ni. 2728)" in Istanbul Museum, listed in IAMN XI p. 61

2. Hitt. Fragment Bo. 213:\4 mentions Naram-Sin (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLIV 80f.)

3. Hitt. Fragment Bo. 4178 mentions Sargon (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLIV 81f.)


5. Hitt. Fragment published in Ehehol, KUB XVII 9, and fragment Bo. 2865 mention Akkad (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLIV 84–90)

4. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1042
5. Tello. Akk. De Genouillac, ITT V 9265
6. Gasur. Akk. Meek, HSS X 40?
7 a. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 80
10. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 100
15. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 184
B. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

P. 3. - To the list of Pre-Sargonic votive inscriptions add:
g. YOS IX 2, ending with a questionable [SAG.UB.DU]; and h. 6
NT 100, from Nippur, soon to be published.

P. 6. - The spelling of the name of the last king of Akkad is
given here as Šu-Turul, with t, not Šu-Durul, because the second
part of the royal name represents clearly the name of the deified
river (cf. Šu-

D"Ur-\ll in A 7631, OB unpubl.) to be identified
with the later forms Turan, Turnat, etc., all with t (= modern
Diyala).

P. 11. - The late Sargonic date for a group of texts with the
characteristic date formula of the type x MU x ITI x UD, proposed
above p. 11, seems confirmed by the occurrence of a PN  
Na-ra-am-

dEN.Z[U-[\-l]l?] on an unpublished tablet bearing the date 2 MU 5 ITI
9 UD in possession of Dr. Serota of Chicago. The name in question
cannot be simply Naram-Sin since the tablet deals with administra-
tive matters concerning private individuals. The name is composed
of a royal name, here deified, plus an unknown predicate.

P. 16. - Some of these inscriptions are now republished in
Parrot, Mission archéologique de Mari II/3 (1959).

P. 21. - The possibility of considering two varieties of
cuneiform writing, the northern variety (possibly centered around
Kis) and the southern variety (possibly centered around Nippur), was
discussed by Gelb at the meeting of the IX\textsuperscript{e} Rencontre Assyriologique

P. 34. - Also Falkenstein, Das Sumerische (Leiden, 1959) p.
25, proposes now "dass am Ende der ns. (= neusumerischen) Zeit
ein Lautwandel eingetreten ist," in contrast to his former posi-
tion as expressed, e. g., apud Sollberger, Le système verbal....
(Gene\`ve, 1952) p. 16 n. 5.
P. 37. - This suggestion is weakened by the possibility that the sign TA in Ta-la-bu and I-ta-wi-ir may represent an indistinctly copied ŠA, a sign which is quite similar to TA in the Ur III Period.

P. 40. - The Old Akkadian sibilants have been discussed recently by Speiser in JAOS LXXIII (1953) 130ff., Kienast in Orient. n. s. XXVI (1957) 258, Goetze in RA LII (1958) 137-149, and Aro in Orient. n. s. XXVIII (1959) 321-335. I intend to discuss their opinions on the sibilants in a separate article.

P. 44. - Checkmarks in the form of small circles or hooks were used on the Old Babylonian tablets from Lagaba; see Leemans, SLB I/3 p. 18.

P. 45. - Cf. also A-RI-SIG₅ (BIN VIII 39 iv 40) for A-hu-SIG₅ and A-RI-su-ni (175:46) for A-hu-su-ni (ibid. l. 36), both in PSarg.

P. 50 No. 15. - In favor of the syllabic value KA = ka Dr. Sollberger suggests in a letter the reading ₃-lum-ka-li (BIN VIII 36 iii l, PSarg.).

P. 58 No. 41. - For the Elamite deity Tiru cf. Cameron, HEI p. 160 n. 11.

P. 60 No. 54. - The reading Bir₃-ha-šum is further confirmed by the existence of Bi-ir-ša-šu (Orient. XVIII 26:6, Ur III) and Bi-ir-ša-su-šum (OB, unpubl.). For another example of NAM = bir₃ cf. ša-bir₅ (GIŠ.TUKUL ŠUBURKI) in an unpubl. Sarg. royal inscription at Philadelphia (Nippur 29.16.103, from Civil).

P. 61 No. 55. - The syllabic value GAL = gál in PSarg. occurs in Gál-la-bi (DP 141 iii 3) compared with Gal-la-bi (GLB) in Ur III.

P. 63 No. 75. - For INNIN = nin in the Ur III Period cf. Ur-dINNIN-da = Ur-dNin-da (YOS IV 43:4 and seal).

P. 65 No. 82. - Further evidence in favor of LÁL = ru(m) can be found in dA.LÁL = dA.EDIN, the latter glossed é-ru(m); cf. Deimel, PB No. 856, Tallqvist, AGE p. 286, and, for the value ru₆, von Soden, AS No. 118.

P. 72 No. 113. - Cf. also (L1.)SA.HIR.RA (UET III p. 147, Ur III) with SA.HI.RA KUG.GI (De Genouillac, TD 88:2, Ur III).
-210-

P. 72 No. 113. - The syllabic value of EZEN causes difficulties. On the one hand, we have the DN dₜNin-EZEN (AnOr XIX No. 387) = dₜNin-I-si-inKI-na, dₜNin-In-si-na, etc. (AnOr XIX Nos. 425-430; Cros, NFT p. 159) and the GN EZEN-ₜSul-giKI (Radau, EBH p. 299:14) = I-sin(SIM)-ₜSul-giKI (MAD III 260) = I-si/si(wr. A)-ₜSul-gi (OIP XI 216 iv 4f., read as I-di-inₜSul-gi by Kramer, Sumer III 72), suggesting the value išin for EZEN; while on the other, we have the PN's EZEN-ₜSul-gi (MAD III 315) =? I-zi-inₜSul-gi (p. 303) and EZEN.NA = I-zi-na, I-zi-na (p. 69), suggesting the value izin, išin for EZEN.

P. 72 No. 114. - For BAD = baₜ cf. the Ur III GN GIS.TIR Ne-zi-BADKI (Fishy CST Pl. XLVII vi 15, text discussed by Gelb in AJSL LV 72) with Ne-zi-be in an OB lexical text (OIP XI 214 v 4) and Me-e Ne-zi-ba in an OB letter (YOS II 133:6). Perhaps also the OB GN BAD URU Gu-la-BAD (King, LIH II 97 ii 53 = VAS I 33 iii 2) should rather be interpreted as URU Gu-la-ba/Kullaba/ than Gula-ₜ-baₜ.

P. 74 No. 118. - For EDIN = é-rum cf. the discussion on p. 209 No. 82.

P. 76 No. 123. - For the Sumerian value ruₜ of BI.RU cf. luₜ gaba-BI.RU (S iv 5) = luₜ gaba-ru (S v 40) in late copies of inscriptions of Sargon.

P. 76 No. 125a. - For additional evidence in favor of AZU = zuₜ in PSarg. cf. dₜNin-a-zuₜ (UE I Pl. XL U 26), and Me-zuₜ-an-da compared with Me-zu-an-da (both in TMH V p. 19).

P. 76 No. 126. - For a Sum. value AG = inₜ cf. the name of the PSarg. king spelled Mes-ki-AG-ga-se-ir and Mes-ki-in-ga-se-ir (Jacobsen, SKL pp. 84ff.) and the reading of GIN as giₜ-AG and giₜ-in (ŠL 595, 32).

P. 86 No. 167. - The value aₜ for ŠID, based on the assumed relation of šID-tabKI with dₜAk-dub(dabKI-bi-tum (cf. Poebel, JAOS LVII 360, 362, and above No. 101), cannot be reconciled with kiₜ ŠID Ša ŠID.TAB.BA found in a recently published lexical text (Landsberger, AOF XIII 129f.).

P. 89 No. 174. - For the Sum. value ūₜ of Š cf. also Š-gar = ūₜ-gar (M. Lambert in RA XLVII 34); ūₜ-ri-a = a-ri-a (Falkenstein,
-211-

NSGU II p. 205); S.A.L = a-me (MSL II No. 226); Lugal-š-še
(Fara III 35 vii 2) = Lugal-a-si (RTC 14 iv 31); discussion by
Falkenstein, Grammatik der Sprache Gudeas p. 25 n. 3, Sollberger
in AOF XVII 11, Laessøe, Studies on the Assyrian Ritual Bit Rimki
p. 18, and Krusina-Cerný in AOF XXVII 363.

P. 90 No. 175. - For the syllabic value NIR = rin\textsubscript{x} cf. pos-
sibly d\textsubscript{x}u-NIR (see above) interpreted as d\textsubscript{x}u-rin\textsubscript{x} by Sollberger
(in a private communication); for the syllabic value ri\textsubscript{y} cf.
perhaps d\textsubscript{y}u-NIR-da, d\textsubscript{y}u-NIR-da and d\textsubscript{y}u,še-NIR-da (Deimel, FB No.
3120 with (Ur-)d\textsubscript{y}e-ri-da (Jones and Snyder, Sumerian Economic
Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty No. 243:67 and p. 388), and the
evidence (not clear) adduced by Frank in 2A XLI 198, based on the
equation of CT XXIV 9:27 with 9:12.

P. 90 No. 179. - Falkenstein, NSGU II p. 118, followed by
Sollberger, BO XVI 114a, applied the value SAG.GUNU = zur\textsubscript{x} to the
reading of the Ur III PN's d\textsubscript{y}u-ik-zur\textsubscript{x}, d\textsubscript{y}a-ù-ik-zur\textsubscript{x}, LUGAL-ik-
zur\textsubscript{x}, and NIN-ik-zur\textsubscript{x}, deriving the second element from the root
KŠR. Plausible as the new interpretation appears, we should note
that the expected form with fem. subject d\textsubscript{y}a-ù and NIN is taksur,
not iksur. See p. 159. Cf. also the discussion in BIN VIII pp.
12f. and an additional example, DINGISIR-ik-zur\textsubscript{x}, found in Jones
and Snyder, Sumerian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty No.
330:1 and p. 361.

P. 91 No. 180. - For Lū = lū cf. PN's composed of LUGAL,
i.e. GAL.Lū, such as GAL.Lū-bad, GAL.Lū-ezen, GAL.Lū-šir-gal,
GAL.Lū-ur-sag, etc. (TMH V pp. 18f.) with PN's composed of LUGAL,
written GAL.LU, such as GAL.LU-bad, GAL.LU-ezen, GAL.LU-šir-gal,
GAL.LU-ur-sag, etc. (op. cit. p. 16 under Gal-udu-...).

P. 91 No. 180a. - A syllabic value Lū,šessig = ug in Sum.
can be deduced apparently from DN dLū,šessig-ku-ra (FSarg.) com-
pared with PN Ur-Uk\textsubscript{k}-ku-ra (both listed under No. 114). Cf. also
MSL II No. 633.

P. 91 No. 184. - For a Sum. value mu of SAR, from FSarg. on,
cf. d\textsuperscript{y}Nin-SAR = d\textsuperscript{y}Nin-mu (Kramer, BASOR Suppl. Studies 1 p. 25 n.
47; Sollberger, BO XVI 118b); Ur\textsuperscript{d}Nin-SAR-غا (Nikolski, Dok. II
236 rev. ii 11, Ur III) = Ur\textsuperscript{d}Nin-mug-غا (344 rev. 5).
By comparing ĀS-lul-tum, f. n. (YOS I 7) with Da-ās-lul-tum, f. n. (ŠLL) and ĀS-ma-tum (FM 28) with Da-ās-
ma-tum, f. n. (ŠM 4), a likely value tas for ĀS can be assumed. 
Cf. also ĀS-ni-tum, f. n. (2ŠN, FSarg. and Ur III) = Tašnitum? 
and ĀS-dub-ba (TMH V 35 1; 67 1, PSarg.) beside Da-ās-dub-ba, 
f. n. (ŠSP). For f. n.'s of the type Tasilultum, Tadlultum cf. p. 
159.

For LUL = lu cf. also Ip-lu(l)-zi-DINGIR 
(HSS X 188 iii 21) with Ip-lu-zi-DINGIR (TMH V 51:2) and GIS.LU(L), 
ŪR.MA with GIS.NU,ŪR.MA (both under NRM? nurmûm).

In favor of ĖRIN = bir in FSarg. cf. E-ki-
bir-ra-ka (RTC 47 i 2).

In support of the value ĖRIN = rin cf. the 
No. 280 and No. 295a.

For an additional example of HI = he cf. 
HI-du-tum with Ḥe-du-ut- ( HIP 6, Ur III).

The spelling Be-li-DUG-ab beside Be-li-da-
ab (T 3 B, both Ur III), may possibly be read as Be-li-ta-ab. Cf. 
also the FN HI.AN-mu-da (MAD I p. 199, from Khafaje) which could 
be read as Taβ-an-mu-da, in which the first element would express 
the deified river D/Taban. Cf. FN's listed under DBN? in MAD III.

For the syllabic value ŠUH = suh in Ur 
III cf. A-suH KI (CT IX 19 iii 7+, Ur III) = GIS-U-suH(KU)KI
(Legrain, TRU 367, Ur III) = asûhu-tree.

AMAR has the syllabic values marad and 
mar in the spellings of the GN AMAR KI, AMAR-da KI from FSarg. to 
Ur III, as can be recognized from the purely syllabic spellings 
Mar-da KI (BIN VIII 67:4; 68:12, 32); Ma-ra-ad KI (Bab. VII Fl. 
XX No. 5, Ur III), and [M]a-ra-ad (YOS IV 66, Ur III). Cf. also 
d(A)MAR.UTU = d(Ma-ru-duk. The oldest ref. to d(A)MAR.UTU known 
to me is found in YOS IX 2, FSarg.

Another exception to DI = di in Sarg. is 
found in DINGIR-Da-di (TMH V 29 vi x+ 3).
P. 107 No. 273. - For a syllabic value of 'PAD = pad cf. the spellings of the GN Pad-bi-ra (YOS I 4 iii, Psarg.) with Bad-bi-ra (UET III 1454, Ur III), and Bad-bi-ra (VAS II 1 iii 12, OB), the latter in parallel context with BÁD-URUDU.NAGAR\textsuperscript{KI} (BE XXX 1 iii 10, OB) according to Falkenstein, ZA LIII 102 n. 40.

P. 108 No. 275. - If ES = sin is to be taken as a syllabic value then its oldest attestation is found apparently in the PN Nu-ur-Sin (Barton, HLC II Pl. 95, 111 rev. 8, Ur III).

P. 109 No. 277a. - For the identity of LAL.RIN with LÁL.RIN cf. Lugal-LÁL.RIN (CT I 3 rev. i 1, 1; III 42:14, both Ur III) with Lugal-LAL.RIN (BIN V p. 9, Ur III), Lugal-LAL.RIN-mu (BIN VIII p. 39) with Lugal-LAL.RIN-mu (Nikolski, Dok. II 67:3), En-LAL.RIN-rî (DP 143 i 2, Psarg.) with En-LAL.RIN-rî (DP 137 v 11, Psarg.), etc. For LAL.SAR see just below.

P. 109 No. 278a. - For the syllabic value usur, usur of LÁL.SAR = LAL.SAR cf. Íd.LÁL.SAR (BIN VII 172:6, OB) with Íd.LAL.SAR (Barton, HLC I Pl. 37 i 7; MCS VIII 55 HSM 6377, both Ur III), Íd-usur (ITT II/1 766 and 893, Ur III), Íd-sur-ra (ITT V p. 61, 9980, Ur III) and Íd-usur-ra (ITT V 9638, Ur III); a-sà LÁL.SAR (BE III 127:11, Ur III) with gan LÁL.SAR (RTC 68 iii; 69 iii, both Psarg.) and a-sà Ú-sur (MCS VIII 50, Ur III).


P. 109 No. 283. - For the syllabic value ÞU = Þu cf. possibly the FN Ŝu-gu-pû (Ur III unpubl., from Sollberger) and a-sà Þu-da-uz (MCS VII 21, Ur III), the latter comparable in structure to the FN Þu-ma-ûz (MAD I 288).

P. 110 No. 290. - For the syllabic value KU = suk\textsubscript{5} in Sum. cf. p. 212 No. 240.

P. 111 No. 290. - For the value NIR = rī5 cf. the discussion on p. 211 No. 175.

P. 112 No. 295a. - For the syllabic value ERIN = rin cf. the FN ERIN-da-ni (BIN VIII p. 35; ITT I 1465:4) with Ri-in-da-ni (R\textsuperscript{3}1 M) and the FN E-ki-ERIN-na (BIN VIII 191:2) with E-ki-
An-na (BIN VIII 192:6, 11; etc.). Cf. also p. 212 No. 226 and p. 213 No. 280.

P. 113 No. 300. - For NIN = in cf. \( \text{dININ-in} \) (Fara II 1 iv 18) and \( \text{dININ-nin} \) (Barton, HLC II Pl. 87 No. 89 ii, Ur III), discussed by Gelb in JNES XIX 76 No. 3. Cf. also \( \text{dININ-dugud} = \text{dIN-dugud} \) (from Imbugud), discussed by Falkenstein in ZA III 62.

P. 115 No. 310. - For the syllabic value \( \text{UR} = \text{das/des} \) in Ur III cf. \( \text{iDE-das/des-tum} \) (PBS XV 28:1, 3, not \( \text{idE-ur-tum} \), as in ZA II 71 and MAD III 8) = \( \text{idE-di-is-tum} \) (OEKT IV 162 ii 15) and \( \text{idE-di-es-tum} \) (II R 51/2:2) in later periods.

P. 116 No. 312. - For A.AN = \( \text{am} \) cf. also \( \text{Am-na-ni-tum} \) (Oppenheimer, CCTE Pl. II TT 4, Ur III, not \( \text{An-an-na-ni-tum} \) as ibid. pp. 141 and 180).

P. 117 No. 317. - The syllabic value \( \text{HA} = \text{gir} \) is apparent from the occurrence of \( \text{HA-gi₄-lu} \) \( \text{HU} \) \( \text{KI} \) (TMH V 24:4, FSarg.), which was read as \( \text{Ha-gi₄-lu} \) \( \text{KI} \) by Pohl (op. cit. p. 28). The GN Girgilu is usually spelled with the sign GIR (= \( \text{HA.GUNU} \)), as in \( \text{La-Gir-gi₄-lu} \) \( \text{KI} \) (TMH n. F. I/II p. 21) or \( \text{dNin-Gir-gi₄-lu} \) (TCL V 6053 i 24). For signs without GUNU, such as \( \text{HA} \), having the same value as those with GUNU, such as GIR, cf. e. g. SAG and SAG.GUNU with the value \( \text{zur} \) (Nos. 87 and 179). The occurrence with the geographic indicator \( \text{HU} \) shows that the GN Girgilu is connected with the word girgilu denoting a bird. For parallels cf. LA.BUR.SIR.KI \( \text{HU} \) (S ii and above p. 45) and UD.NUN.HU.KI (Nikolski, Dok. I 282 ii).

P. 120. - Such spellings as \( \text{TUG na-ah-ba-[ru-um]} \), \( \text{TUG na-ah-ba-ar} \) (\( \text{HBR?} \)) and \( \text{TUG na-ah-ba-ru-um} \) (\( \text{BR?} \)); (Dan-)La-ah-[ma-at] and \( (\text{Dan-})\text{La-ma-at} \) (\( \text{LHM} \)); \( (\text{La-})\text{ba-a²-sum} \) (\( \text{B'6Š} \)), \( (\text{La-})\text{ba-ah-sum} \) (\( \text{B'5Š} \)), and \( \text{Ba-ah-sum} \) (\( \text{BŠš} \)); \( \text{ra-š-pum} \) (\( \text{R+B} \)) and \( \text{ra-ša-bu-um} \) (TA 1930, 439, Ur III); \( \text{Bir-ša-sum} \), etc. (\( \text{PR+Š} \)); and \( \text{Si-ir-ša-num} \) etc. (\( \text{ŠK有利} \)), may be interpreted in two ways: a real phonemic alternation of \( \text{š} \) and \( \text{š} \) or a graphemic representation of laryngeals and pharyngeals by signs containing the consonant \( \text{š} \).

P. 120. - For another example of \( \text{m > n} \) cf. \( \text{šINTI} \) > \( \text{šINTI} \) in (\( \text{A-bi-})\text{si-im-ti} \) (Jones and Snyder, Sumerian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty No. 288:4) = (\( \text{A-bi-})\text{si-in-ti} \) (No. 277:9, both from Umma).
P. 125. - Once also I-ri-sum in Sargonic (Met. 86.11.134, from Sollberger).

P. 128. - Another good example from the Sargonic Period occurs in (en-ma Na-as-ru-um a-na šeš-šes) a-bi (Leningrad Hermitage No. 14387:3).

P. 129. - In the PN's I-la-ag-nu-id, I-la-ag-mu-id, E-la-ag-nu-id, DINGIR-la-ag-nu-[i]ld, Nu-id-l-la-ag (all under N° 1 D), E-la-ag-ku-ru-ba, E-la-gu-ku-ru-ub, I-la-ag-ku-ru-ub, Ku-ru-ub-ša-la-ag, Kur-ru-ub-E-lá-ag, Ku-ru-ub-bi-la-ag, Kur-bi-la-ag, Kur-bi-lag (KRB), and E-la-ag-su-kir, I-la-ag-su-kir, E-la-ag-su-gir (²QR), I have regularly interpreted the element composed with the Imperatives nu3'id, kurub, and ṣugir as the DN Ilag, Elag, comparable to dE-lagu in Deimel, PB No. 843, in contrast to von Soden, who interpreted Ilag, Elag as ilak, elak "your god" (cf. my discussion in BO XII 104). Note against von Soden's interpretation that the pronominal suffix -ka is never abbreviated to -k in Old Akk., that the form ila before pronominal suffixes is unknown, as far as I know, in any stage of Akk., and that the name Elag in Kur-ru-ub-E-lá-ag is written with the LA sign never attested in the hundreds of names of the Sargonic and Ur III Periods containing the element ilum or the like. In favor of von Soden's interpretation note the spellings I-la-ka-su-ki-ir (TCL XXIX 32a 8, Mari) = DINGIR-ka-su-ki-ir (32b 8) = I-la-ak-su-ki-ir (28:7).

P. 132. - Another example is to be found in the PN which I read as [I]-dur-si-na-at (Geneva MAH 16229) in MAD III 293 and which Dr. Sollberger prefers to read as [I]-is-hur-si-na-at. - On Acc. forms with an Abl. function cf. Jacobsen in JNES XIX (1960) 101-116 and von Soden in Orient. n. s. XXX (1961) 156-162.

P. 140. - Cf. p. 129.

P. 143. - For the -us morpheme cf. also the Ur III GN Rī-ig-mu-uš-dan.

P. 144. - A case of the pronominal suffix -šu abbreviated to ġ could possibly be found in Pu-us(-ki-in) (discussed on p. 143), occurring beside Pu-šu(-ki-in), both in Ur III.
-216-

P. 146. - Note that ball-u-la-ti may be P1. and na-ak-da-ma-at (below) may be Sg.

P. 151. - Important for the discussion of -na-da are the occurrences of (Ki-zum-)na-da (VAS IX 226:4, OB), showing -na-da to be a Stative (and not Impv.), and of (Um-mi-)na-da (MLC 1184, OB, from Dr. Finkelstein), showing that -na-da can appear with a Masc. subject.

P. 152. - From the PSarg. Period we have NIN-na-da (BIN VIII 38:4).

P. 165. - With the unique ni-se tí-bí-lam in Sarg., instead of nus̄bilam, cf. dEN.ZU-i-se-zi (CT IV 37c 16) in OB, instead of -us̄āni. For similar forms in later periods cf. Gurney in Anatolian Studies X 131 n. to VI 2.


P. 176. - See discussion on p. 211 No. 179.

P. 186. - For the root cf. possibly L₂₁ 7 "to prevail" in Ugaritic (Gordon, Ugaritic Manual p. 283a).

P. 188. - Pret. izzaz (in the form la-za-az) occurs also in MA, as noted by J. Lewy in Orient. n. s. XXVIII 356.

P. 188. - The difficult case of i-BI-na-ma could possibly be resolved by the reading j-de-na-ma and interpreting PN₁ ṣ PN₂ j-de-na-ma as "PN₁ and PN₂ started a lawsuit," in accordance with parallels quoted in CAD III 103.

P. 191. - For the root L₂₁ 7 see just above.

P. 192. - For the root cf. possibly TB₂₄ "to depart" in Ugaritic (Gordon, Ugaritic Manual p. 332a) and "to follow" in Arabic.


The sign list given below contains a representative sampling of different sign forms excerpted from tablets of one period and one area only. The period in question is the Sargonic Period of the time of Narâm-Sîn and Šar-kali-šarrî. The area represented is the sites of Tell Asmar and Khafaje in the Diyala Region.

The list is limited to signs excerpted from tablets which are at my disposal at the University of Chicago. The sign list is consequently not complete, as it does not include all the signs and variant forms used in the Sargonic Period. For signs missing from this list the old and reliable Thureau-Dangin, Recherches sur l'origine de l'écriture cunéiforme (Paris, 1898-1899) should be consulted.

The first draft of the sign list was prepared by Mr. Jørgen Laessøe in January, 1950, on the basis of my compilation of sign forms drawn with pencil from original sources. The draft here published differs from the first draft in certain details; some signs were added, some, very few, were redrawn, and the numeration of signs was changed to conform with that used in von Soden, Das akkadische Syllabar (Roma, 1948) and the Syllabary reproduced above on pp. 47-118. The additions and corrections were drawn by Miss Elizabeth Bowman.

The following abbreviations are used in the sign list:

A = Oriental Institute tablets. Two collections of tablets are listed: 1) A 7739-7892 (= MAD I 270-336) contains tablets clandestinely excavated by the villagers at Tell Asmar and later acquired by the Oriental Institute from a dealer in antiquities. 2) A 22011-22045 (= scattered under MAD I 206-266) contains tablets from Khafaje allotted to the Oriental Institute.
FM = Field Museum Tablets. The Museum numbers FM 229201-229254 are quoted in this list in the abbreviated form as 201-254. The texts have been published in my Old Akkadian Inscriptions in Chicago Natural History Museum (Chicago, 1955).

TA = Tell Asmar field numbers, seasons 1931 to 1934. The texts have been published in MAD I 1-195.
1. d— Aš

See No. 276

3a. dēmeg Amū Aššur

A 22020; \( \text{TA} \) \( 1931, 10 \text{A}, 12 \); \( \text{Fm} \) \( 209 \)

4. dēd ḫI

A 7765; \( \text{A} \) \( 7772 \); \( \text{A} \) \( 7875 \) III

5. dēd ḫ̄U

A 7765; \( \text{A} \) \( 7862 \)

6. dēd ḫ̄T

A 7765; \( \text{A} \) \( 7839 \); \( \text{A} \) \( 7862 \)

8. dēd ḫ̄ Bala

A 7765; \( \text{A} \) \( 7851 \) α; \( \text{TA} \) \( 1931, 716 \)

10. dēd ḫ̄ Būr

A 7851 α; \( \text{TA} \) \( 1931, 716 \)

11. dēd ḫ̄ Tār

A 7774; \( \text{A} \) \( 7844 \); \( \text{A} \) \( 22022 \)

12. dēd ḫ̄ Aīn

A 7765; \( \text{A} \) \( 7837 \); \( \text{A} \) \( 7839 \)

15. dēd ḫ̄ Kā

A 7802; \( \text{Fm} \) \( 206 \)

15a. Kā + Kiḍ

\( \text{Gis.} \) \( \text{Kī} \) \( \text{Nī} \) \( \text{A} \) \( 7765 \)

17. dēd ḫ̄ Fūm

A 7765; \( \text{A} \) \( 7797 \); \( \text{A} \) \( 7862 \) bis rev.; \( \text{A} \) \( 7862 \) rev.; \( \text{TA} \) \( 1931, 1 \text{A}, 32 \)

21. dēd ḫ̄ Nāg

\( \text{Fm} \) \( 204 \) li

22. dēd ḫ̄ Urū

A 7767; \( \text{A} \) \( 7797 \); \( \text{A} \) \( 7860 \)

23a. dēd ḫ̄ Urū + A

\( \text{Fm} \) \( 251 \)

23d. dēd ḫ̄ Asārū

A 22017

25. dēd ḫ̄ Arād

A 22012; \( \text{A} \) \( 7774 \); \( \text{A} \) \( 7862 \); \( \text{Fm} \) \( 253 \)

25a. dēd ḫ̄ Arād

A 7875; \( \text{Fm} \) \( 206 \)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>46.</th>
<th>47.</th>
<th>48.</th>
<th>7a.</th>
<th>49.</th>
<th>50.</th>
<th>51.</th>
<th>52.</th>
<th>53.</th>
<th>54.</th>
<th>55.</th>
<th>56.</th>
<th>57.</th>
<th>58.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 7767; A 7766</td>
<td>A 7764; TA 1934, 17</td>
<td>A 7765</td>
<td>A 22035 and A 22080; TA 1934, 30 VIII</td>
<td>A 7767; A 7816; FM 210</td>
<td>A 22014</td>
<td>A 7786; A 7815; A 7839; A 7862;</td>
<td>A 7892; TA 1932, 4; FM 251, FM 249;</td>
<td>A 7822; A 22050; A 22031;</td>
<td>A 7739; A 7802; A 7860 i;</td>
<td>FM 248: 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-222-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>QQQQ NUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63a.</td>
<td>XXXX TUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>XXXX HUB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KAB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>XXXX GADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67a.</td>
<td>XXXX AKKIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67b.</td>
<td>XXXX UMBIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67c.</td>
<td>XXXX SINIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>XXXX TIIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>XXXX MUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>XXXX AG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>XXXX EN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>XXXX SUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>XXXX SUH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>XXXX INNIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>XXXX SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>GÁN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>GÚ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>DUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>DÁR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.</td>
<td>GUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>SI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>SU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>SAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>MÁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88a.</td>
<td>ÚZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>DIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.</td>
<td>TAB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
<td>ŠUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td>AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93a.</td>
<td>ABAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.</td>
<td>MUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>UG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
97. AZ | A 7764; TA 1931, 31 iii
98. URUDU | A 22025; FM 216; FM 246
99. KÁ | FM 246
100. UM | A 7764; A 7772; A 7827
101. DUB | A 7811; A 7862 rev.; FM 7964
102. TA | A 7816; A 7881 bis
103. I | A 7767; TA 1931, 1A, 34
105. HÉ | A 7899; A 22040
107. DUMU | A 7763; A 7862 passim; A 7863 passim
108. AD | A 7767; A 7892; A 7860 ii
109. ZÉ | A 7824; A 7899; TA 1931, 30 vi;
110. IN | and A 7772
112. LUGAL | A 7816; TA 1931, 6A, 23
113. EZEN | A 7816; TA 1931, 30 iv; FM 231
114. ÔAD | FM 203; FM 206
115. SUM | A 7839; A 7844; A 7852
116. KAS | A 22043; A 22039
117. GABA | A 22012; FM 248; TA 1931, 716 i
<p>| 194. | GAL | A 7765; FM 246 |
| 195. | BAR | A 7872 |
| 197. | KIR | A 7885; A 7875 ii, iii |
| 198. | MIR | A 7875 iii; FM 231; A 7892 |
| 199. | BUR | TA 1931, 30 ii, v; TA 1931, 1 A, 2 i |
| 200. | SIG₇ | A 7875 i |
| 201. | BALAG | A 7841; A 7892; A 23026 i; TA 1931, 6 A, 3 |
| 202. | ŠA | A 7766; A 7862 rev.; TA 1931, 2 i |
| 203. | ŠU | A 7765; A 7890 a; FM 232 |
| 205. | KID₇ | FM 201 i, ii, iii |
| 207. | LUL | A 7818; A 22026 iii; TA 1931, 1 A, 34 |
| 210. | GAM | A 7842 |
| 211. | KUR | A 7892; TA 1932, 4 |
| 212. | ŠE | A 7764; FM 230 |
| 212a. | MISABA | FM 201 i, iii |
| 212b. | ŠE.GUD | A 7795; A 7818 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>213.</td>
<td>444f.</td>
<td>Vot try I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214.</td>
<td>4Wt</td>
<td>MUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216.</td>
<td>VT</td>
<td>TRÉ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217.</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>1AR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222.</td>
<td>T up</td>
<td>14'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223.</td>
<td>IT-WA</td>
<td>fyS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224.</td>
<td>TRÉ</td>
<td>FM 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225.</td>
<td>TRÉ</td>
<td>FM 248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242.</td>
<td>1AR</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A 7764, TA 1931, 90 i; FM 252
A 1931, 31 iii bis, 30 ix; FM 215
A 1931, 4 A, 3
A 7774
A 7165; A 7818; A 22013; TA 1931, 1 A, 16
A 7811; A 246; FM 248
A 7767; A 22028; TA 1931, 31 iv; TA 1931, 10 A, 14
TA 1931, 1 A, 16
A 24019 ii
A 7809; A 7842
A 7841; A 7839; A 7839; FM 252
A 7865; A 7862 rev.; FM 252
A 7854 tris; A 7872
A 7784; A 7816; A 7832; A 7856 a
A 7767; A 7772; A 7764; A 7856
A 7764; A 7864; A 22022; FM 215
-232-

241. 亜 ウ | A 7844: 6; 亜 A 22025 passim

244a. 亜 ユシ リュ | A 7844

248. 亜 ミ | <A 7811; 言 A 7860 iv; 亜 A 22022

248a. 亜 マカ 亜コ | FM 202

249. 亜 グル | A 7854; 言 A 22026 i

251. ニミ | 亜 A 7811

254. 亜 ラム | A 7811; 言 TA 1931, H

255. 亜 アンアル | A 7844; 言 A 7845; 言 TA 1931, 5A, 5 passim

256. 亜 バン | FM 201 iii; 亜 TA 1931, 12A, 1B

257. 亜 ギム | FM 246: 5

258. 亜 ウル | A 7816; 言 TA 1931, 10A, 10

259. 亜 ギェル | See No. 1976

261. 亜 イギ | 亜 A 7816; 言 TA 1931, 1A, 1B

262. 亜 ファド | 亜 A 7844

263. 亜 ファイア | A 7739; A 22023

263a. 亜 ファイシ | A 7846; 亜 A 7860 ii; 亜 A 22019; 言 TA 1931, 14

264. 亜 亜 | 言 A 7811; A 7879 a; 言 A 7814: 5, 8

LIBIR | 言 A 7807; 言 A 7851 a; 言 A 22049

266. 亜 ディ | A 7786
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>269.</td>
<td>KI</td>
<td>A 7765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270.</td>
<td>DIN</td>
<td>TA 1931, 6 A, 3 x + ii; 4 rev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271.</td>
<td>DUN</td>
<td>A 7807; A 7839; A 7856; FM 241; FM 246; FM 250; cf. also No. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272.</td>
<td>KUG</td>
<td>A 7784; FM 241; A 7839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273.</td>
<td>ḪE</td>
<td>A 7782; TA 1931, 12 A, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274.</td>
<td>ḪE</td>
<td>A 7814; A 7815; Kh. 1934, 59 i; FM 204, always in ḪE-dar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275.</td>
<td>LAL</td>
<td>A 7779; A 7791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276.</td>
<td>KIL</td>
<td>A 22027 i, ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277.</td>
<td>ZAR</td>
<td>TA 1931, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278.</td>
<td>GANAH</td>
<td>A 22014; A 22029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279.</td>
<td>GIGIR</td>
<td>A 7765; A 22027 ii; A 22028 bis; A 22023 passim; A 7771 bis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280.</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>A 7774; FM 206: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281.</td>
<td>IB</td>
<td>A 7878a; A 7887; A 22014 iii; FM 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282.</td>
<td>KU</td>
<td>A 7795; A 7863 bis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283.</td>
<td>TUG</td>
<td>A 7875 iii; A 22020; FM 244; FM 241 passim; FM 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284.</td>
<td>ZI</td>
<td>A 7877; TA 1932, 4; A 7791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285.</td>
<td>LU</td>
<td>A 7797; TA 1931, 1 A, 2 v; TA 1931, 6 A, 31 bis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNS WITH UNCERTAIN READING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="a.png" alt="Image" /> TA 1951, 1 A, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="b.png" alt="Image" /> FM 227</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>c.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="c.png" alt="Image" /> FM 238</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>d.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="d.png" alt="Image" /> RÉC 169 A 22030; A 22033; A 22034 i; FM 252</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-235-