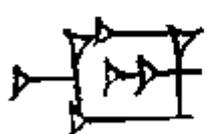
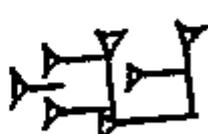


Syllabus Neo-Assyrian Signs

  
li - ša - an

   
ak - ka - di - im

dr. Rients de Boer

Academic Year 2017-2018



Neo-Assyrian Signs

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Neo-Assyrian Signs

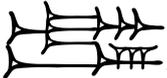
Introduction

The writing system used for Akkadian is different. In the Greek course you are expected to read in Greek letters within the first week. In our class you will get a lot of time to learn the script. In the meantime we will use “*transliterations*”: Akkadian written in our alphabetic (Latin) script. It takes time to learn to read cuneiform. Since you also have to learn the language, we will stretch the sign learning over the coming months. Approximately 150-200 signs are enough to be able to read an ancient Babylonian (or Assyrian) text. More signs are only used in special texts (medical, astronomical) and can be looked up in a sign list, if needed. We will learn 100 signs.

Phonograms, Logograms, and Determinatives

You will find that every sign has multiple readings: it can be read as a syllable (phonogram) like *ab*, *du*, *lim*, *ki* etc., or it can be read as a word (logogram) like DUMU, UD, LUGAL etc. Logograms are written in this syllabus in capital letters, the reading of the logogram is taken from Sumerian, the first language to have used cuneiform. The phonograms or syllables are written in italics. Akkadian words are often written with syllables. Sometimes a logogram was used, the Mesopotamians would then read the logogram as an Akkadian word.

For example:

the word for king in Akkadian is *šarrum*, this was usually written with the specific logogram for king: . We transliterate this sign by its Sumerian name: LUGAL. Instead of using this sign to write “king”, a scribe could also have written it syllabically like *šar-ru-um*:

Neo-Assyrian Signs



Signs could also be used as determinatives, these are signs that are not read, but help the reader to define the nature of a word. In a way we still use determinative like TM ‘trademark’ or © for copyright.¹

The cuneiform script uses a number of determinatives, for example to indicate a place name, a divine name, to tell that an object is made of wood or copper, or to explain that something is a vegetable, etc. Some determinatives are written before the words, some after. These determinatives are written in superscript after the word that they are qualifying:

ká.dingir.ra ^{ki}	Babylon	ki is the determinative for place names.
^{giš} TUKUL	<i>kakkum</i>	‘weapon’, giš is the determinative for objects made of wood (think of a club).
¹ <i>ha-am-mu-ra-bi</i>	Hammurabi	the sign DIŠ (𐎢) is used to indicate personal names.

For many sounds there is more than one cuneiform sign to write it. This is why you will see an accent grave (à, è, ù, ì) an accent aigu (á, é, ú, î), or extra numbers in subscript (a₄, e₄, u₄, i₄) in transliterations. Some examples:

u 𐎠

¹ These signs are not read, but indicate that a brand is protected legally.

Neo-Assyrian Signs

ú (=u₂) 

ù (=u₃) 

u₄ 

Numbers and Measures

The cuneiform script has separate signs to indicate numbers, weights, surfaces etc. At the end of Huehnergard are a number of tables that tell you everything you need to know. Chapter 23 in Huehnergard is also devoted to numerical signs. It is important to remember that the numerical system was based on sixty, and the signs for numbers, weights, and measures reflect this. Furthermore, some signs can have different values based on their position, the sign  usually means ‘1’,

but if it stands before the number  ‘10’ it must be read as ‘60’. To

write ‘70’, one combines the signs for ‘60’ and ‘10’: 

How to use Signlists

The signlists, like Borger or Labat are ordered according to a simple principle: you can find any sign by deconstructing the Neo-Assyrian sign from the left to the right.

group	leftmost impression	Borger MZL	

Neo-Assyrian Signs

A1	starts with 1 horizontal	1	 AŠ
A2	starts with 2 horizontals on unequal levels	170	 LAL ₃
A3	starts with 2 horizontals on unequal levels	181	 SI
B	starts with 2 equal horizontals	209	 TAB
C1	starts with 3 equal horizontals	505	 EŠ ₃
C2	starts with more than 3 horizontals on unequal levels	564	 SIG ₇
D1	starts with one descending diagonal	575	 GE ₂₃
D2	starts with 3 or more descending diagonals or wedges	578-579	 KUR  ŠE
D3	starts with 1 or more wedges and 1 horizontal	591	 LIŠ

Neo-Assyrian Signs

D4	starts with a triangle of 3 slanting wedges	631	 HI
D5	starts with a rising diagonal	647	 GE ₂₂
D6	starts with a wedge; German: Winkelhaken	661	 U
E1	starts with 1 or more verticals	748	 DIŠ  ZA
E2	starts with a standing triangle	859	 NIG ₂

Syllabification

All words that are spelled syllabically in Akkadian (by not using any logograms) follow three simple rules:

1. Every syllable has one vowel (either a, e, i, or u)
2. No syllable may begin with a vowel (a, e, i, u), except at the beginning of a word: *abum* ‘father’ spelled *a-bum* or *eqlum* ‘field’ spelled *eq-lum*.
3. No syllable may end or begin with two consonants, a word such as ‘list’ cannot be spelled in cuneiform, nor does a word like ‘star’.

Sometimes the writing is ‘defective’ that means that the script does not reflect accurately what it needs to convey. For example the verbal



Neo-Assyrian Signs

iparras ‘he divides’ can be written ‘correctly’ as *i-pa-ar-ra-as*, but also ‘defective’ like *i-pa-ra-as* (not writing the double /r/), both ways of writing in cuneiform are accepted. What is not accepted is disobeying rule nr.2: a writing like *i-pa-ar-as* does not exist, because the last syllable starts with a vowel.

What to learn

You need to learn the basic values of each sign, this is given in the third column of each portion, these are the most frequent values of a sign.

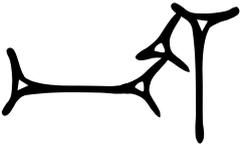
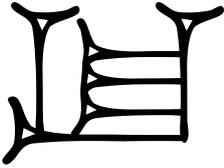
In the fourth column you will find the logographic value of a sign. You need to learn these as well. Sometimes a sign only has a logographic value, or only a syllabic value, sometimes both. You need to learn them all. Over time you will notice that some signs are easy, and others not. There is no easy way to learn the signs. I suggest you make your own flashcards or try to work through them at least once every two days. Or, try to find a memory aid to remember certain signs.

You can also try to count the number of wedges and impressions in one sign, this works for the highly standardized Neo-Assyrian signs, but not for the signs from -for example- the Old Babylonian period. For the Mesopotamians it was the basic shape of a sign that defined it.

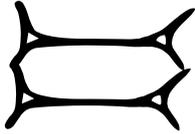
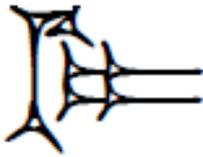
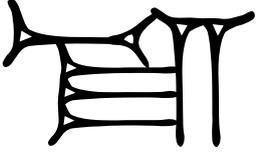
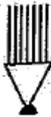
On the website www.cram.com I have made flashcard sets for each lesson as well as flash cards for all 100 signs that you must learn. Go to the website and type as search query “neo assyrian cuneiform”.

A memory aid is different for everybody, but let me give you some examples for the first twelve signs:

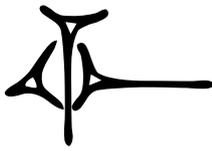
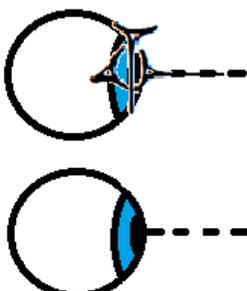
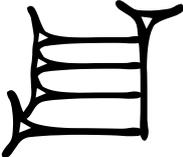
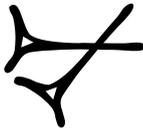
Neo-Assyrian Signs

<p>1(=number)</p>   <p>Water stream (←what it originally depicted→)</p>	<p>A (←name of the sign) (its readings→) a</p> <p>three impressions (of the sign)</p> <p>Ale (memory aide, has same amount of letters as the sign has impressions)</p> 
<p>2</p>   <p>Piece of land with an erect stone</p>	<p>NA na</p> <p>four impressions</p> <p>Nazi</p> 
<p>3</p>   <p>Sheep</p>	<p>KU ku, qú</p> <p>six impressions</p> <p>Quartz</p> 

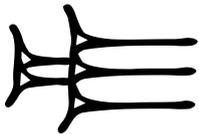
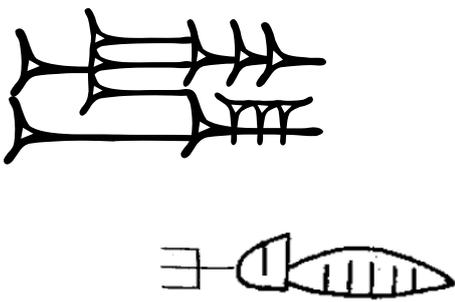
Neo-Assyrian Signs

<p>4</p>   <p>Jar</p>	<p>BI bi, bé, pí, pé</p> <p>four impressions</p> <p>Bite</p> 
<p>5</p>   <p>Unknown</p>	<p>LUM lum</p> <p>seven impressions</p> <p>Alumnus</p> 
<p>6</p>   <p>Steaming cup</p>	<p>ŠA ša</p> <p>seven impressions</p> <p>Shampoo</p> 

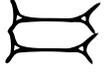
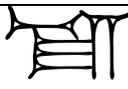
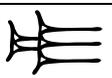
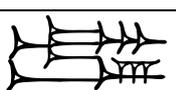
Neo-Assyrian Signs

<p>7</p>   <p>Gazing Eye</p>	<p>IGI še₂₀ three impressions Eye</p>  <p>ši, lim,</p>
<p>8</p>   <p>Hand</p>	<p>ŠU five impressions Šut-up</p>  <p>šu</p>
<p>9</p>   <p>Strand of wool</p>	<p>NU Two impressions Nuclear</p>  <p>nu</p>

Neo-Assyrian Signs

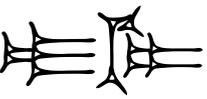
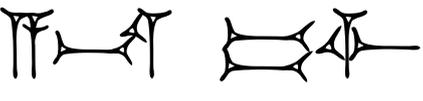
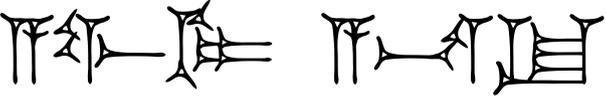
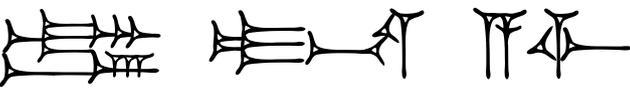
<p>10</p>   <p>The number 5</p>	<p>I i</p> <p>five impressions</p> <p>I-five</p> 
<p>11</p>   <p>Two upright animal ears</p>	<p>PI</p> <p>four impressions</p> <p>Pike</p> <p>pi, pe, bí, bé wi, we, wa, wu</p> 
<p>12</p>  <p>Man+sign for 'big'</p>	<p>LUGAL</p> <p>twelve impressions</p> <p>Twelve-kings</p> <p>šarrum=king</p> 

Signs 1

	Sign	Sign-name	Phonogram/ Syllable	Logogram
1		A	a	A=mû 'water'
2		NA	na	
3		KU	ku, qu	 ^{giš} TUKUL= <i>kakkum</i> 'weapon'
4		BI	bi, bé pí, pé	KAŠ= <i>šikārum</i> 'beer'
5		LUM	lum	
6		ŠA	ša	
7		IGI	ši, lim, še ₂₀	IGI= <i>īnum</i> 'eye' IGI= <i>pānum</i> 'before, in front of'
8		ŠU	šu	ŠU= <i>qātum</i> 'hand'
9		NU	nu	
10		I	i	
11		PI	pi, pe wa, wi, we, wu	GEŠTU= <i>uznum</i> 'ear'
12		LUGAL		LUGAL= <i>šarrum</i> 'king'

NB. *awīlum*= 'human being, man, person, mankind'

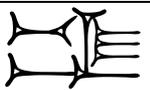
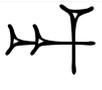
Neo-Assyrian Signs

- 1) 
- 2) 
- 3) 
- 4) 
- 5) 
- 6) 
- 7) 
- 8) 
- 9) 
- 10) 

Signs 2

	Sign	Sign-name	Phonogram/ Syllable	Logogram
13		UD	ud, ut, uṭ pir, tam	UD= <i>ūmum</i> 'day' 𐎠𐎫 𐎠𐎫 ^d UTU= <i>Šamaš</i> 'the Sungod'
14		IM	im, em	𐎠𐎫 𐎠𐎫 ^d IM= <i>Adad</i> 'the Stormgod'
15		IŠ	iš, mil	
16		AM	am	
17		HA	ha	KU ₆ = <i>nūnum</i> 'fish'
18		UG	ug, uk, uq	
19		AZ	az, aš, as	
20		LU	lu	UDU= <i>immerum</i> 'sheep'
21		IG	ig, ik, iq, eg, ik, eq	
22		RI	ri, re, tal	
23		TA	ta, ʔá	
24		DIM	dim, tim, ʔim	

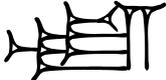
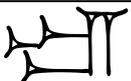
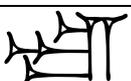
Signs 3

	Sign	Sign-name	Phonogram/ Syllable	Logogram
25		RU	ru, šub	
26		BA	ba	
27		TUM	tum, ʔum, dum	
28		UM	um	
29		BU	bu, pu	
30		Ú	ú	
31		AN	an	AN= <i>Anum</i> 'Skygod' AN= <i>šamûm</i> 'heavens' DINGIR= <i>ilum</i> 'God' ^d =determinative for divine names
32		NI	ni, né, ì, lí in ì-lí='my God'	Ì= <i>šamnum</i> 'oil'
33		AG	ag, ak, aq	
34		RA	ra	

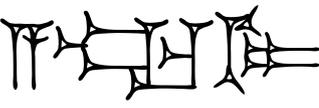
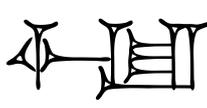
Signs 4

	Sign	Sign-name	Phonogram/ Syllable	Logogram
35		AŠ	aš, rum	
36		E	e	
37		GAL	gal	GAL= <i>rabûm</i> 'big' 𒀭𒀭𒀭 É.GAL= <i>ekallum</i>
38		É		É= <i>bītum</i> 'house' 𒀭𒀭𒀭 É.GAL= <i>ekallum</i> 'palace'
39		MEŠ		makes nouns plural eg. 𒀭𒀭𒀭 MEŠ= <i>bītātum</i> 'houses'
40		AB	ab, ap	
41		HI	hi	DÛG= <i>ṭābum</i> 'good' 𒀭𒀭 HI.A, makes non-human nouns plural
42		AH	ah, ih, eh, uh	

Signs 5

	Sign	Sign-name	Phonogram/ Syllable	Logogram
43		U ₃	ù	
44		LA	la	
45		LI	li, le	
46		MA	ma	
47		HU	hu	
48		ZU	zu, sú, šú	
49		SU	su	KUŠ= <i>maškum</i> 'skin' kuš=determinative for objects of leather
50		KA	ka	KA= <i>pûm</i> 'mouth' INIM= <i>awātum</i> 'word'

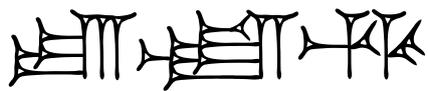
Neo-Assyrian Signs

1)   

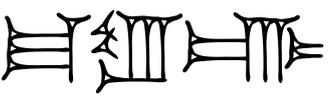
2)   

3)   

4)  



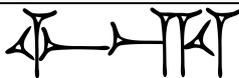
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6)  

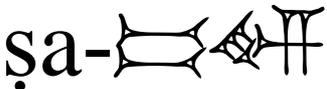
Signs 6

	Sign	Sign-name	Phonogram/ Syllable	Logogram
51		TI	ti, ði	
52	 (=ši+ri)	AR	ar	

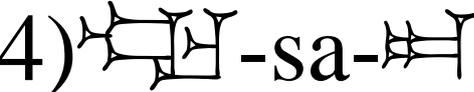
(dars thamin)

These are all genitive constructions

1) 

2)  sa-

3) -at -qí-

4) -sa- 

5)   

6)  

7)  

Neo-Assyrian Signs

5) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵

6) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵

7) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵

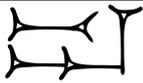
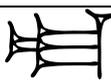
8) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 -di-ia

9) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵

10) 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵

Good luck with the Exam!

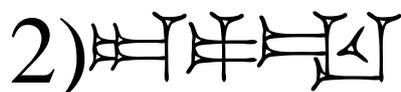
Signs 8

	Sign	Sign-name	Phonogram/ Syllable	Logogram
55		DU	du, ù	
56		AL	al	
57		PA	pa	UGULA= <i>waklum</i> ‘overseer’
58		AD	ad, at, aṭ	AD(.DA)= <i>abum</i> ‘father’
59		ID	id, it, iṭ ed, et, eṭ	Á= <i>idum</i> ‘arm, strenght’
60		DI	di, de, ùi, ṭe	SILIM= <i>šulmum</i> ‘health, wellbeing’
61		KI	ki, ke, qí, qé	KI= <i>eršetum</i> ‘earth’ ^{ki} =determinative for place names
62		IN	in	

(dars arbat ashar)

These are all verbs:

1) 

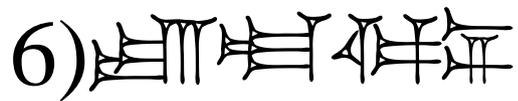
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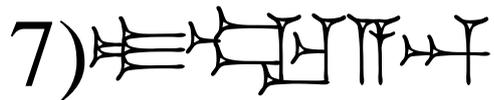
Neo-Assyrian Signs

3) 

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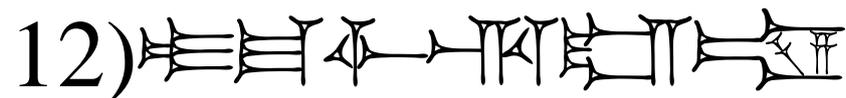
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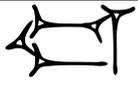
9) 

10) 

11) 

12) 

Signs 9

	Sign	Sign-name	Phonogram/ Syllable	Logogram
63		UB	ub, up	
64		IR	ir, er	
65		IL	il	
66		NIM	nim	
67		UZ	uz, us, uš	
68		MI	mi, mē	
69		IA	ia	
70		ŠI	ši, še	

(dars sittat ashar)

These are verbal forms based on Chapter 16 (Precative, Imperative, Prohibitive)

1)   

Neo-Assyrian Signs

2) 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶

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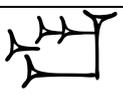
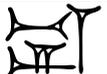
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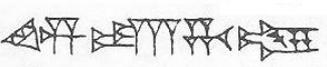
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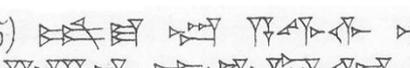
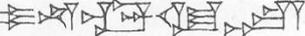
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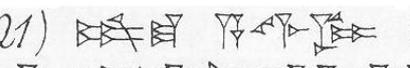
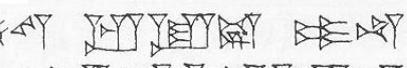
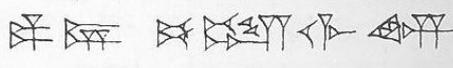
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Signs 10

	Sign	Sign-name	Phonogram/ Syllable	Logogram
71		ŠUM	šum	
72		DUMU		DUMU= <i>mārum</i> 'son' DUMU.MUNUS= <i>mārtum</i> 'daughter'
73		ĪR		ĪR= <i>wardum</i> 'slave, servant'
74		UŠ	uš, ús	
75		IB	ib, ip	
76		UN	un	KALAM= <i>mātum</i> 'land' UN= <i>nišū</i> 'people'
77		DA	da. ʾa	
78		NE	ne, bil, pil, bí	

§195)   

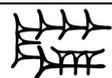
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§21)   
 

Signs 11

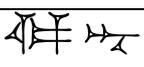
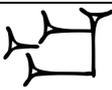
	Sign	Sign-name	Phonogram/ Syllable	Logogram
79		SI	si, se	
80		GIŠ	is, iṣ, iz	GIŠ= <i>iṣum</i> 'wood' giš=determinative for objects made of wood
81		ŠE	še	ŠE= <i>še'um</i> 'barley'
82		MU	mu	
83		TE	te, te ₄	
84		TU	tu, tú	
85		GA	ga, qá, kà	
86		UL	ul	
87		KUM	kum, qum	
88		BE	be, bad, bat, baṭ	
89		EN	en	^d EN.ZU=Moongod Sîn
90		ZA	za, ṣa, sà	
91		LAM	lam	
92		ZI	zi, ze, sí, sé, ṣí, ṣé	
93		GI	gi, ge, qì, qè	

Neo-Assyrian Signs

94		U	u	
95		EŠ	eš	Also the number 30 ^d 30= Moongod Sîn
96		ME	me, mî	
97		KUG/KÙ		KÙ.BABBAR (KU+UTU)= <i>kaspum</i> ‘silver’ KÙ.GI= <i>hurāšum</i> ‘gold’
98		MUNUS		MUNUS= <i>sinništum</i> ‘woman’ ^f =determinative for female persons, occupations and animals
99		LÚ		LÚ= <i>awīlum</i> , ‘man, freeman, gentleman’
100		ŠÀ		ŠÀ= <i>libbum</i> ‘center, heart, middle’ A.ŠÀ= <i>eqlum</i> ‘field’

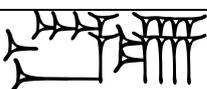
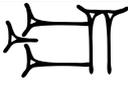
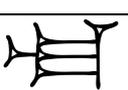
Because we are now reading Laws from the Codex Hammurabi and other texts, there are no further exercises for the last twenty-two signs.

Comprehensive List of Most Frequent Neo-Assyrian Signs²

	Sign	Sign Name	Phonogram/ Syllable	Logogram	Borger 2004
1.		AŠ	aš,rum, ina		1
2.			bal, pal, bùl, pùl	BAL= <i>palûm</i> 'reign, cycle'	5
3.		GÍR		GÍR.TAB= <i>zuqaqîpum</i> 'scorpion'	6
4.		TAR	tar, țar, kud	 DI.KUD= <i>dayyānum</i> 'judge'	9
5.		AN	an	AN= <i>Anum</i> 'Skygod' AN= <i>šamûm</i> 'heavens' DINGIR= <i>ilum</i> 'God' ^d =determinative for divine names	10
6.		BA	ba		14
7.		ZU	zu, sú, šú		15

² This list is no substitute for a real signlist like Labat or Borger, but should suffice for the course.

Neo-Assyrian Signs

8.		SU	su	KUŠ= <i>maškum</i> 'skin' kuš=determinative for objects of leather	16
9.		ARAD		ÌR= <i>wardum</i> 'slave, servant'	18
10.		ITI		ITI= <i>warhum</i> 'month'	20
11.		ŠAH		ŠAH= <i>šahû</i> 'pig' ŠUBUR= ^d NIN.ŠUBUR= 'Ilabrat' (a God)	23
12.		KA	ka	KA= <i>pûm</i> 'mouth' INIM= <i>awātum</i> 'word'	24
13.		URU		URU= <i>ālum</i> 'city'	71
14.		ASARI		ASAR.LÚ.HI=Marduk	79
15.		LI	li, le		85
16.		TU	tu, tû		86
17.		LA	la		89
18.		PAP	kúr	PAP= <i>ahum</i> 'brother' KÚR= <i>nakrum</i> 'enemy'	92

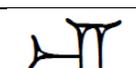
Neo-Assyrian Signs

				KÚR= <i>nakārum</i> 'to be hostile'	
19.		MU	mu	MU= <i>šattum</i> 'year' MU= <i>šumum</i> 'name' MU= <i>nīšum</i> 'life'	98
20.		SILA ₃	qa	SILA ₃ = <i>qûm</i> 'liter'	99
21.		NA	na		110
22.		RU	ru, šub		111
23.		NU	nu		112
24.		BAD	be, bad, bat, baṭ		113
25.		NUMUN	kul, qul	NUMUN= <i>zērum</i> 'seed, progeny'	117
26.		TI	ti, ṭi		118
27.		DIN	din, tin	TIN.TIR ^{ki} = Babylon	119
28.		MAŠ	maš	 MAŠ.EN.GAG=	120

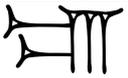
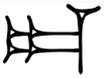
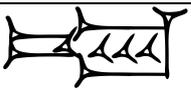
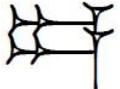
Neo-Assyrian Signs

				<i>muškēnum</i> ‘commoner’	
29.		BAR	bar	looks like MAŠ in NA	121
30.		AG	ag, ak, aq	^d AG=Nabû (deity, son of Marduk)	127
31.		MÁŠ		MÁŠ= <i>šibtum</i> ‘interest’ MÁŠ.ŠU.GÍD.GÍD (gíd=bu)= <i>bārûm</i> ‘diviner’	130
32.		KUN		KUN= <i>zibbatum</i>	131
33.		ȚU	Țu	MUŠEN= <i>iššûrum</i> ‘bird’ ^{mušen} =determinative for birds	132
34.		NAM	nam		134
35.		IG	ig, ik, iq, eg, ik, eq	GÁL= <i>bašûm</i> ‘to be’	136
36.		ŠĪTA	rad, rat, raṭ		139
37.		ZI	zi, ze, śí, šé, sí, sé		140
38.		GI	gi, ge, qì, qè	GI= <i>qanûm</i> ‘reed’ ^{gi} =determinative for object made of reed	141

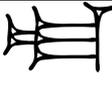
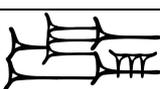
Neo-Assyrian Signs

39.		RI	ri, re, tal		142
40.		NUN		NUN= <i>rubûm</i> 'prince'	143
41.		TÜR		TÜR= <i>tarbaşu</i> 'cattle-pen, halo'	145
42.		KAB	kab, kap		148
43.		SUR	sur, šur		151
44.		EN	en	EN= <i>bēlum</i> 'lord' ^d EN= <i>Marduk</i> ^d EN.ZU= <i>Sîn</i> ^d EN.KI= <i>Ea</i> ^d EN.LÍL= <i>Enlil</i>	164
45.		DIM	dim, tim, ãim		167
46.		SA	sa		172
47.		GUR	gur	GUR= <i>kurrum</i> 'kor (=300 liters)	180
48.		SI	si, se	SI= <i>qarnum</i> 'horn'	181

Neo-Assyrian Signs

49.		SAG	sag, sag, saq, reš, res	SAG=rēšum, qaqqadum 'head' SAG.KAL=ašarēdum 'foremost'	184
50.		MÁ		 gišMÁ= <i>eleppum</i> 'boat'	201
51.		TAB	tab, tap	TAB.BA= <i>tappûm</i> 'friend, colleague'	209
52.		TAG	šum, tag, tak, tag		221
53.		KÁ		KÁ= <i>bābum</i> 'gate, door' KÁ.DINGIR.RA ^{ki} = 'Babylon'	222
54.		AB	ab, ap		223
55.		UNUG		UNUG ^{ki} = Uruk	232
56.		UM	um		238
57.		DUB	ṭup	DUB.SAR= <i>ṭupšarrum</i> 'scribe'	242
58.		NAB	nab, nap		246

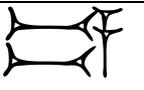
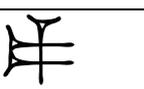
Neo-Assyrian Signs

59.		TA	ta, ʔá	TA= <i>ištu/ultu</i> 'from, out of'	248
60.		I	i		252
61.		TUR		DUMU= <i>mārum</i> 'son' DUMU.MUNUS= <i>mārtum</i> 'daughter' DUMU.UŠ= <i>aplum</i> 'heir'	255
62.		AD	ad, at, aʔ	AD(.DA)= <i>abum</i> 'father'	258
63.		ŠI	ši, še		259
64.		IA	ia		260
65.		IN	in		261
66.		LUGAL		LUGAL= <i>šarrum</i> 'king'	266
67.		BÀD		BÀD= <i>dūrum</i> 'fortification, city wall'	275
68.		UG	ug, uk, uq		296
69.		AZ	az, aš, as		297

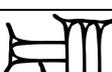
Neo-Assyrian Signs

70.		EDIN	ru ₆	EDIN= <i>ṣērum</i> 'back, steppe'	300
71.		TAḤ	taḥ/daḥ		301
72.		AM	am		309
73.		BÍL		GIBIL= <i>edēšum</i> 'to become new', <i>eššum</i> 'new'	312
74.		NE	ne, bil, pil, bí		313
75.		ŠÁM		ŠÁM= <i>šīmum</i> 'price' ŠÁM= <i>šāmum</i> 'to buy'	320/333
76.		KUM	kum, qum, qu		339
77.		ÚR	úr		341
78.		IL	il		348
79.		DU	du, ṭu		350
80.		ANŠE		ANŠE= <i>imērum</i> 'donkey'	353

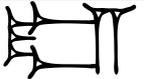
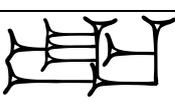
Neo-Assyrian Signs

81.		TUM	tum, ʕum, dum		354
82.		IŠ	iš, mil		357
83.		BI	bi, bé pí, pé	BI= <i>Sumerian</i> 'his, her, its' KAŠ= <i>šikārum</i> 'beer'	358
84.		KIB	kib, kip		378
85.		GAG	kak	DÙ= <i>banûm</i> 'to build'	379
86.		NI	ni, ne, ì, lí in ì-lí='my God'	ì/ì.GIŠ = <i>šamnum</i> 'oil'	380
87.		UŠ	uš, ús	NITA= <i>zikarum</i> 'man, male'	381
88.		GÁ		^{gi} PISAN= <i>pisannu</i> 'basket' PISAN.DUB.BA= <i>šandabakkum</i>	387
89.		IR	ir, er		437
90.		PA	pa	UGULA= <i>waklum</i> 'overseer'	464
91.		GIŠ	is, iš, iz	GIŠ= <i>išum</i> 'wood' ^{giš} =determinative for	469

Neo-Assyrian Signs

				objects made of wood gišGU.ZA= <i>kussûm</i> 'throne' gišDA=lē'um, 'writing board'	
92.		GU ₄		GU ₄ = <i>alpum</i> 'ox'	472
93.		AL	al		474
94.		MAR	mar		483
95.		KID	gid, git, giṭ kid, kit, kiṭ	^d EN.LÍL=chief deity LÍL= <i>šārum</i> 'wind'	484
96.		ŠID	šid, šit, šiṭ	SANGA= <i>sangûm</i> 'priest'	485
97.		Ú	ú	Ú= <i>šammum</i> 'plant' ú=determinative for plant names	490
98.		GA	ga, qá, kà		491
99.		ÍL		ÍL= <i>našûm</i> 'to carry'	493
100.		É	bit, bid, biṭ	É= <i>bītum</i> 'house' É.GAL= <i>ekallum</i>	495

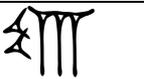
Neo-Assyrian Signs

				'palace'	
101.		KAL	kal, dan, tan, rib, reb, lap		496
102.		E	e	E ^{ki} =Babylon	498
103.		UN	un	KALAM= <i>mātum</i> 'land'	501
104.		UB	ub, up		504
105.		GI ₄			507
106.		RA	ra		511
107.		LÚ		LÚ= <i>awīlum</i> , 'man, freeman, gentlemam'	514
108.		ŠEŠ		ŠEŠ= <i>ahum</i> 'brother'	535
109.		SAR	šar	 ^{giš} KIRI ₆ = <i>kirûm</i> 'garden'	541
110.		GÀR	gàr, qar	DAM.GÀR= <i>tamkārum</i> 'trader'	543
111.		ÁŠ	áš, ás, áz, aš		548

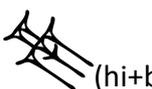
Neo-Assyrian Signs

112.		MA	ma		552
113.		GAL	gal	GAL= <i>rabûm</i> 'great, big'	553
114.		GIR	gir, kir, qir, pis, piš, pes, peš		558
115.		IT	id, it, iṭ ed, et, eṭ	Á= <i>idum</i> 'arm, strenght'	560
116.		DA	da. ṭa	^{giš} DA= <i>lē'um</i> , 'writing board'	561
117.		ŠA	ša		566
118.		ŠU	šu	ŠU= <i>qātum</i> 'hand'	567
119.		URI		URI ^{ki} = <i>Akkadûm</i> 'the land of Akkad'	574
120.		KUR	šat, šad, šaṭ lat, lad, laṭ	KUR= <i>mātum</i> 'country'	578
121.		ŠE	še	ŠE= <i>še'um</i> 'barley'	579
122.		BU	bu, pu		580
123.		UZ	uz, us, uš		583

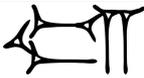
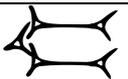
Neo-Assyrian Signs

124.		SUD	šud, šut, šuṭ, sir		584
125.		MUŠ	muš, šir	MUŠ=šerrum 'snake'	585
126.		TIR	tir, ter		587
127.		TE	te, ṭe ₄		589
128.		KAR	kar		590
129.		LIŠ	liš, lis, liz		591
130.		UD	ud, ut, uṭ pir, tam, tú	UD= <i>ūmum</i> 'day' 𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎠 ^d UTU=šamaš 'the Sungod'	596
131.		PI	pi, pe wa, wi, we, wu		598
132.		ŠÀ		ŠÀ= <i>libbum</i> 'center, heart, middle' A.ŠÀ= <i>eqlum</i> 'field' ŠÀ.BAL.BAL= <i>liblibbum</i> 'great-grandson' 'descendant'	599

Neo-Assyrian Signs

133.		ÚḪ	úḫ		611
134.		ERIM		ERIM/ERIN ₂ = <i>ṣābum</i> 'troops, workmen'	612
135.		ZIB	sip, zib		628
136.		ḪI	ḫi	DÙG= <i>ṭābum</i> 'good'  ḪI.A, makes non-human nouns plural	631
137.		ŠÁR	šár	ŠÁR= <i>kiššatum</i> 'totality, everything' ŠÁR=the number 3600 (an infinite number)	632
138.		'	'	Alef-sign, guttural stop	635
139.		AḪ	aḫ, iḫ, eḫ, uḫ		636
140.	 or  (hi+bad)	KAM		UD.10.KAM 'the tenth day' UD.25.KAM the twenty-fifth day, etc.	640/595
141.		IM	im, em	 ^d IM=Adad 'the Stormgod'	641

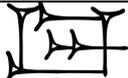
Neo-Assyrian Signs

142.		ḪAR	ḫar, ḫur, mur		644
143.		U	u	<i>u</i> = 'and' sign for number 10  $\text{U}=\text{d}\text{X}$ 'Adad, the Weathergod'	661
144.		UGU		UGU= <i>eli</i> 'on, upon'	663
145.		ÁB	áb, lit, lid, liṭ	ÁB= <i>lítum</i> 'cow	672
146.		KIŠ	kiš, kis, qis	KIŠ ^{ki} = the city Kish	678
147.		MI	mi, mè		681
148.		GIM		ŠITIM= <i>itinnu</i> 'builder'	686
149.		NIM	nim		690
150.		LAM	lam		693
151.		AMAR	šur	^d AMAR.UTU=Marduk	695
152.		UL	ul		698

Neo-Assyrian Signs

153.		GÌR		GÌR= <i>šēpum</i> 'foot'	701
154.		MAN	man	sign for number 20 MAN= <i>šarrum</i> 'king'	708
155.		EŠ	eš	sign for number 30  $\text{EŠ} = {}^d\text{XXX}$ 'Šîn, the Moongod'	711
156.		IGI	ši, še ₂₀ , lim	IGI= <i>īnum</i> 'eye' IGI= <i>pānum</i> 'before, in front of' IGI.GÁL= <i>igigallum</i> 'wisdom, sage'	724
157.		AR	ar		726
158.		SIG ₅		SIG ₅ = <i>damqum</i> 'good'	729
159.		U ₃	ù		731
160.		DI	di, de, ùi, ùe	SILIM= <i>šulumum</i> 'health, wellbeing'	736
161.		KI	ki, ke, qí, qé	KI= <i>eršetum</i> 'earth' ^{ki} =determinative for place names	737

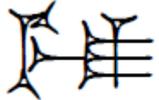
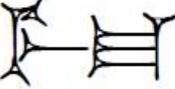
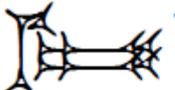
Neo-Assyrian Signs

162.		KUG/KÙ		KÙ.BABBAR (KU+UTU)= <i>kaspum</i> 'silver' KÙ.GI= <i>hurāšum</i> 'gold'	745
163.		PAD	pad, pat, paṭ, šuk, šug, šuq	ŠUKU= <i>kurummatum</i> 'rations'	746
164.		DIŠ		DIŠ= <i>šumma</i> 'when' ^l =determinative before male personal names	748
165.		ME	me, mī		753
166.		MEŠ		makes nouns plural eg. UD.MEŠ= <i>ūmū</i> 'days'	754
167.		ENGUR		 ID= <i>nārum</i> 'river', ^{id} =determinative for river names	756
168.		IB	ib, ip, eb, ep		807
169.		KU	ku, qú	 ^{giš} TUKUL= <i>kakkum</i> 'weapon'	808
170.		LU	lu	UDU= <i>immerum</i> 'sheep'	812

Neo-Assyrian Signs

171.		KIN	kin, qin qi, qe		815
172.		MIN		The number 2 To indicate a pair: ŠU.MIN=two hands	825
173.		UR	ur, taš, lik, lig, liq	UR.SAG= <i>qarrādum</i> 'hero' UR.MAH= <i>nēšum</i> 'lion'	828
174.		GÍN	ṭu	GÍN= <i>šiqlum</i> 'shekel'	836
175.		A	a, e ₄	E ₄ .RU ₆ .-ú-a=Erûya (alternative name for Şarpanitum, Marduk's wife)	839
176.		ZA	za, řa, řà		851
177.		ḪA	ḫa	KU ₆ = <i>nūnum</i> 'fish'	856
178.		NÍG	řá	NÍG.GA= <i>namkūrum</i> 'property'	859
179.		ÍA	ía	The number 5	861
180.		ŠÚ	řú		869

Neo-Assyrian Signs

181.		MUNUS	sal, šal, řal	MUNUS= <i>sinniřtum</i> 'woman' ^f =determinative for female persons, occupations and animals	883
182.		ZUM	zum, řum, súm, řu		884
183.		NIN		NIN= <i>ahātum</i> 'sister', NIN= <i>bēltum</i> 'mistress'	887
184.		DAM	dam, řam, tám	DAM= <i>ařřatum</i> 'wife' DAM.GÀR= <i>tamkārum</i> 'trader'	889
185.		GEME ₂		GEME ₂ = <i>amtum</i> 'slave girl, servant'	
186.		GU	gu	 ^{giř} GU.ZA= <i>kussûm</i> 'throne'	891
187.		EL	el		899
188.		LUM	lum		900
189.		SIG ₄		SIG ₄ = <i>libittum</i> 'mudbrick'	905