

20.2 The Nominal Suffix *-ān*

The morpheme *-ān*, which occurs immediately before the case-ending on nouns, serves to derive substantives from other nominal forms. It occurs, for example, on some participles as in

nādinum ‘selling, one who sells, seller’, *nādinānum* ‘seller’;
māhirum ‘receiving, one who receives’, *māhirānum* ‘recipient’.

It also appears on other nouns and adjectives derived from verbal roots:

šarrāqānum ‘thief’, a synonym of *šarrāqum*;
šulmānum ‘greeting-gift’ (cf. *šulumum* ‘well-being, greeting’);
rabiānum ‘mayor’, that is ‘great one’, from *rabûm* ‘great’.

The morpheme *-ān* also appears on a small number of plurals, mostly words with short bases:

ilānū = *ilū* ‘gods’;
šarrānū = *šarrū* ‘kings’.

In later dialects (post-OB), the forms with *-ān* become the normal plurals of *ilum* and *šarrum* (*ilū* and *šarrū* being lost for the most part). Plurals with *ān* also spread to additional nouns, for example, both *šiprū* and *šiprānū* (as well as *šiprētum*) occur as plurals of *šiprum*. See also the next section.

Until recently, *-ān* was thought to indicate a specific or particular member of the class or object denoted by the word to which it is attached, and was often translated ‘the X in question’ or ‘that (particular) X’ (e.g., *šarrāqānum* ‘the thief in question’). The description here follows instead Streck 2005.

(d) For many active-transitive verbs that occur in both the G and the D, the D may also denote heightened transitivity, expressing greater effect on the object (sometimes corresponding in English to the addition of ‘up’: compare ‘I used the ink’ vs. ‘I used up the ink’; Kouwenberg 1997). Examples:

parāsum G ‘to divide’, *purruṣum* D ‘to divide up, cut away’;
maḥāṣum G ‘to strike, wound’; *muḥḥuṣum* D ‘to strike repeatedly (pluralic), to hurt, to destroy’.

In any given context this nuance of the D can be difficult to ascertain and to render in English. In the lesson vocabularies, therefore, it will normally be noted simply by an “equals” sign; e.g.,

parāsum G ‘to divide’, *purruṣum* D = G,

but the greater effect of the D on the object, vis-à-vis the corresponding G, should always be considered.

(b) Meaning

The Gt is less common than the other derived stems, and occurs for only a rather small percentage of Akkadian verbal roots. Further, among the roots in which the Gt is found, the number of attestations is usually not large, with a few important exceptions. The main functions of the Gt are indicated below (following Streck 2003, Kouwenberg 2005). The examples given here should be learned.

(1) Reciprocal:

mitgurum 'to agree (with one another), come to an agreement';
mithurum 'to meet/face/confront/oppose one another, to correspond (to one another), be of equal size';
mithuṣum 'to fight, go to war' (i.e., 'to strike one another');
iṭṭulum (*naṭālum*) 'to look at/face/point toward one another';
ritkubum 'to mate; to lie upon/against one another';
tiṣbutum 'to grasp one another, quarrel; to join/connect with one another'; Verbal Adj. *tiṣbutum* 'connected, joined, engaged'.

(2) Reflexive. This nuance is less common, but note

piššuṣum 'to anoint oneself';
šitūlum 'to ponder, deliberate, reflect'; also reciprocal, 'to consult, take counsel; to question'.

(3) **Ingressive.** With some verbs of motion, the Gt has an ingressive function; that is, it specifies the beginning of the motion.

atlukum 'to start going, be off';
iṣṣum (*waṣūm*) 'to set out, depart'.

(In earlier grammars, the Gt of these verbs of motion was said to be "separative," e.g., *atlukum* as 'to move away'; but the ingressive force is more likely.)

(4) Other. Some Gt verbs do not fall under any of the above:

iṭ'udum (*na'ādum*) 'to heed, watch carefully';
tizkurum / *tisqurum* 'to speak' (used like the G in literary texts).
etlûm, Gt of *elûm*, only in the phrase *ina X etlûm* 'to forfeit X'.

13d. Verbs III–weak: Finite Forms (N)

		V e r b s I I I – i					V e r b s I I I – u				
		Durative	Perfect	Preterite	Imp'v.	Durative	Perfect	Preterite	Imp'v.		
3cs		<i>ibbanni</i>	<i>ittabni</i>	<i>ibbani</i>		<i>immannu</i>	<i>ittamnu</i>	<i>immani</i>			
2ms		<i>tabbanni</i>	<i>tittabni</i>	<i>tabbani</i>	<i>nabni</i>	<i>tammannu</i>	<i>tattamnu</i>	<i>tammani</i>	<i>namni</i>		
2fs		<i>tabbanni</i>	<i>tittabni</i>	<i>tabbani</i>	<i>nabni</i>	<i>tammannu</i>	<i>tattamnu</i>	<i>tammani</i>	<i>namni</i>		
1cs		<i>abbanni</i>	<i>attabni</i>	<i>abbani</i>		<i>ammannu</i>	<i>attamnu</i>	<i>ammani</i>			
3mp		<i>ibbannu</i>	<i>ittabnu</i>	<i>ibbanu</i>		<i>immannu</i>	<i>ittamnu</i>	<i>immanu</i>			
3fp		<i>ibbanniā</i>	<i>ittabniā</i>	<i>ibbaniā</i>		<i>immannā</i>	<i>ittamniā</i>	<i>immaniā</i>			
2cp		<i>tabbanniā</i>	<i>tittabniā</i>	<i>tabbaniā</i>	<i>nabniā</i>	<i>tammannā</i>	<i>tattamniā</i>	<i>tammaniā</i>	<i>namniā</i>		
1cp		<i>nibbanni</i>	<i>nittabni</i>	<i>nibbani</i>		<i>nimmannu</i>	<i>nittamnu</i>	<i>nimmani</i>			
V e r b s I I I – a											
		Durative	Perfect	Preterite	Imp'v.	Durative	Perfect	Preterite	Imp'v.		
3cs		<i>ikkalla</i>	<i>ittakla</i>	<i>ikkali</i>		<i>illeqqe / illaqqe</i>	<i>itt^e / aqle</i>	<i>illeqi / illaqi</i>			
2ms		<i>takkalla</i>	<i>tittakla</i>	<i>takkali</i>	<i>nakli</i>	<i>telleqqe / tallaqqe</i>	<i>t^e / att^e / aqle</i>	<i>telleqi / tallaqi</i>	<i>nelqi / nalqi</i>		
2fs		<i>takkalli</i>	<i>tittaklū</i>	<i>takkali</i>	<i>naklū</i>	<i>telleqqū / tallaqqū</i>	<i>t^e / att^e / aqle</i>	<i>telleqī / tallaqī</i>	<i>nelqī / nalqī</i>		
1cs		<i>akkalla</i>	<i>attakla</i>	<i>akkali</i>		<i>elleqqe / allaqqe</i>	<i>e / at^e / aqle</i>	<i>elleqi / allaqi</i>			
3mp		<i>ikkallū</i>	<i>ittaklū</i>	<i>ikkalū</i>		<i>illeqqū / illaqqu</i>	<i>itt^e / aqlū</i>	<i>illeqū / illaqū</i>			
3fp		<i>ikkallā</i>	<i>ittaklā</i>	<i>ikkaliā</i>		<i>illeqqeā / illaqqeā</i>	<i>itt^e / aqleā</i>	<i>illeqiā / illaqiā</i>			
2cp		<i>takkallā</i>	<i>tittaklā</i>	<i>takkaliā</i>	<i>nakliā</i>	<i>telleqqeā / tallaqqeā</i>	<i>t^e / att^e / aqleā</i>	<i>telleqiā / tallaqiā</i>	<i>nelqiā / nalqiā</i>		
1cp		<i>nikkalla</i>	<i>nittakla</i>	<i>nikkali</i>		<i>nilleqqe / nillaqqe</i>	<i>nitt^e / aqle</i>	<i>nilleqi / nillaqi</i>			

APPENDIX F: HEBREW AND OTHER SEMITIC COGNATES TO THE LESSON VOCABULARIES

Presented here are Hebrew and other Semitic cognates to the Akkadian words given in the lesson vocabularies. Cognates are words in two or more languages that share a related phonological shape and a similar meaning, indicating that they descend from a common ancestor, for example, Akkadian *kalbum* ‘dog’ and Hebrew כֶּלֶב *keleb* ‘dog’, which share the underlying form *kalb-* (compare Hebrew כֶּלֶב־י *kalb-î* ‘my dog’). For the study of ancient languages, especially incompletely documented languages such as Biblical Hebrew, cognates may provide additional evidence for a word’s meaning.

This set of cognates is intended primarily for students of Biblical Hebrew, who generally constitute a large percentage of learners of Akkadian. Thus, if an Akkadian word has an obvious Biblical Hebrew cognate, that Hebrew cognate is always listed, and, usually, no additional Semitic cognates are given. If there is no certain cognate in Biblical Hebrew, cognates in other Semitic languages are given when known. Akkadian words that are loans from Sumerian are noted as such, and of course those do not have Semitic cognates, although a few of them may in turn have been loaned from Akkadian into other Semitic languages (these are marked with →). Some Akkadian words that are not Sumerian loans nevertheless also have no certain Semitic cognates, the word or root apparently having been lost in West Semitic; these are noted below with a long dash (—).

This list includes only the Akkadian words that appear in the lesson vocabularies; thus, the additional words that appear in the readings are not given. The words are listed in alphabetical order; each word is followed by a number in parentheses indicating the lesson vocabulary in which the word is given. Glosses are not given for the Akkadian words, since the glosses are easily accessible in the lesson vocabularies and in the Glossary (pages 485ff.). Likewise, no gloss is given for a Hebrew cognate if the meaning is substantially the same as that of the Akkadian

word. If the Hebrew word has a different meaning, it is glossed; in these cases, the siglum “cf.” is used, to indicate that the Hebrew word does not have the same meaning as the Akkadian word. “Cf.” is also used when a Hebrew cognate exhibits a different underlying pattern than the Akkadian word. Cognates in other Semitic languages are glossed, and again “cf.” is used, in this case to indicate a form other than a Hebrew cognate.

Many of the cognates listed below already appear in von Soden’s *Akkadisches Handwörterbuch (AHw)*. Other cognates have been proposed by other scholars, and these scholars have been cited where appropriate. But it should be noted that this list is not intended to be complete, and I have undoubtedly overlooked many additional suggestions.

For the correspondence between Akkadian consonants and those of Hebrew and other Semitic languages, see the chart on p. 590.

This list of cognates is also available online at eisenbrauns.com. A version that presents the words by lesson may be found at <http://utexas.academia.edu/JohnHuehnergard>.

Additional abbreviations in this Appendix:

Arab.: Arabic	OSA: Old South Arabian
Aram.: Aramaic	Pi.: pi ^c ēl
BH: Biblical Hebrew	Sab.: Sabaic
Cent. Sem.: Central Semitic	Syr.: Syriac
Eth.: classical Ethiopic (Gə ^c əz)	Ug.: Ugaritic
Hi: hip ^c īl	WS: West Semitic
Iw.: loanword	→: loaned into (language)
MH: Mishnaic Hebrew	←: loaned from (language)
MSA: Modern South Arabian	—: no certain cognates
Ni: nip ^c al	1x: occurs once
NWS: Northwest Semitic	~: corresponding to

abnum (28): BH אֶבֶן ^c*eben*.

abullum (15): —; → Aram. ^c*ābul(l)ā*.

abum (1): BH אָב ^c*āb*.

Adad (22): cf. BH names with אָדָד ^c*Hādād*.

adānum (34): cf. BH מוֹעַד ^c*mō^cēd* (both root *w^cd).

adi (13): BH אָדָה ^c*ad /^cādē*.

adīni (11): literally ‘up to us’; see *adi*.

agārum (9): cf. BH אָגוֹרָה ^c*āgōrā* ‘pay-

ment’ (1x 1 Sam 2:36); → Aram. → Arab.

agūm (20): Sum. Iw.

aḥātum (20): BH אָחַת ^c*āḥōt*.

aḥāzum (8): BH אָחַז ^c*āḥaz*.

aḥum a (4): BH אָחַ ^c*āḥ*.

aḥum b (17): —.

akālum (10): BH אָכַל ^c*ākal*.

ak(a)lum (8): cf. BH אָכַל ^c*ōkel*.

alākum (8): BH הָלַךְ ^c*hālak*.

- almattum* (30): BH אֶלְמַתָּא ^ʾ*almānā*.
alpum (4): BH אֶלֶפ ^ʾ*elep*.
alum (1): cf. BH אֶהֱל ^ʾ*ohel* ‘tent’.
amārum (8): cf. Ug. ^ʾ*mr* ‘to see’, Eth. ^ʾ*ammara* ‘to show’; cf. BH אָמַר ^ʾ*amar* ‘to say’ (also Aram., Arab.).
amtum (1): BH אֶמְתָּא ^ʾ*amā*.
amūtum (22): cf. perhaps BH אֶמְעִימ ^ʾ*mēʿim* ‘internal organs’ (B. Spencer p.c.)
ana (2): perhaps originally ^{*}*ha-na*; cf. OSA, MSA *h-* ‘to’, enclitic *-n* on various Sem. prepositions.
andurārum (26): cf. BH דָּרֹר ^ʾ*dārōr* ‘freedom’.
annūm (6): cf. perhaps BH definite article *ha(n)-*.
anumma (17): —.
apālum (14): — (unless related to *apālum* II ‘to be late, delayed’; cf. BH אֶפֶל ^ʾ*āpīl* ‘late in season’).
aplum (20): see perhaps *apālum*.
appum (24): BH אָפ ^ʾ*ap*.
appūna, *appūnā-ma* (35): —.
arākum (8): BH אָרַק ^ʾ*arak*.
arhiš (28): from *arāhum* ‘to hurry’ (no cognates).
arnum (30): —.
asūm (18): Sum. *lw.*; → Aram. ^ʾ*āsəyā* ‘physician’.
ašrum (26): cf. BH אֶשֶׁר ^ʾ*ašer* relative particle (‘which’ < ‘place which’ < ‘place’); cf. Arab. ^ʾ*aθar*, Aram. ^ʾ*atrā* ‘trace, place’.
aššatum (2): BH אֶשְׁשָׁא ^ʾ*iššā*.
aššum (14): < *an(a) šum* ‘for the name of’.
atwūm (33): see *awātum*.
awātum (8): cf. Ug. *hwt* (pronounced *huwātu*) ‘word’.
awīlum (3), *awīltum* (38): cf. perhaps BH אֶלֶל ^ʾ*ulē* ‘nobles of’ 2 Kgs 24:15 (*kātib*); Arab. ^ʾ*auwal* ‘first’.
ayyum (14): cf. BH אֶזֶז ^ʾ*ē-ze* ‘which?’.
babālum (10): cf. BH הֶבִיל ^ʾ*hōbīl* (Hi. of *ybl*) ‘to conduct’, אֶבִיל ^ʾ*yabūl* ‘prod-
uce’.
Bābilim (14): — (*bāb ilim* ‘god’s gate’ is probably a folk etymology); → BH אֶבֶל ^ʾ*Bābel*.
bābtum (13): derived from *bābum*.
bābum (14): —; → Aram. *bābā* → Arab. *bāb*; perhaps also → BH עֵינָה ^ʾ*bābat* ‘*ēnō* ‘pupil, apple of his eye’ (Zech 2: 12).
bāʿerum (22): from *baʿārum* ‘to catch fish, animals’; Leslau (*JAOS* 82 [1962]: 2 compares Soqōṭri (MSA) *bʿr* ‘to fish’.
balāṭum (4): cf. BH אֶפֶל ^ʾ*pālaṭ* and Ni. אֶפֶל ^ʾ*nimlaṭ* ‘to escape’ (assimilation of initial ^{*}*p* to *l*).
balum (22): cf. BH בָּל ^ʾ*bal*, אֶבֶל ^ʾ*bālī*.
banūm (7): BH אֶבֶן ^ʾ*bānā*.
baqārum (18): cf. *pāqarum*; cf. Arab. *faqura* ‘to be(come) poor, needy’, Eth. ^ʾ*aḥqara* ‘to love’.
bārūm (29): participle of *barūm* ‘to see’; cf. perhaps Eth. *barha* ‘to be bright’.
bārum (29): cf. BH פִּי ^ʾ*biʿer* ‘to make plain, distinct’ (Akk. *bwr* < ^{*}*bʿr*).
bašītum (19): from *bašūm*.
bašūm (23): derived from Semitic ^{*}*bi-’in*’ (cf. BH בָּ ^ʾ*bā-*) and ^{*}*šu* ‘it’; cf. Eth. *bo* ‘in it, there is/are’; colloquial Arab. *fi(h)* ‘in it, there is/are’.
batāqum (35): BH אֶתַק ^ʾ*bātaq*.
bēltum (7): BH אֶבֶל ^ʾ*baʿālā*.
belūm (31): cf. BH אֶבֶל ^ʾ*bālā* ‘to become old, wear out’.
bēlum (1): BH אֶבֶל ^ʾ*baʿal*.
bēlūtum (14): from *bēlum*.
bēlum (30): cf. BH אֶבֶל ^ʾ*bāʿal* ‘to marry, rule over’.
biltum (29): from *babālum*.
birītum (12): *AHw* derives from *ba-rūm* ‘to see’; → BH אֶבֶר ^ʾ*bərīt* ‘covenant’.
bītum (2): BH בַּיַת ^ʾ*bayit*.
bulṭum (24): from *balāṭum*.

- dabābum* (32): cf. perhaps Eth. *naba-ba* 'to speak' (Eth. **d* > *n* before *b*?).
- dākum* (14): BH דָּק *dāk* (root *dwk*) 'to pound, crush' (1x Num 11:8); also Aram., Ug., Arab.
- damāqum* (3): cf. modern Ethio-Semitic (Tigrinya, Gurage *dmq*, *dnq* 'to be beautiful, wonderful' (Leslau, *JAOS* 82 [1962]: 3); also Ug. goddess name *dmqt*.
- danānum* (3): cf. BH דָּן *yādōn* Gen 6:3 (Hendel, *Journal of Biblical Literature* 106 [1987]: 13–26); Ug. *dn* 'strength'.
- dārum* (24): cf. BH דֹר *dôr* 'generation'.
- dayyānum* (6): BH דַּיָּאן *dayyān*.
- dekūm* (32): —.
- dīānum* (14): BH דָּן *dān* (root *dyn*).
- dīnum* (8): BH דִּין *dīn*.
- dūrum* (21): cf. BH דֹּר *dūr* 'circle, ball'.
- ebēbum* (25): cf. WS **bb* 'to blossom', BH אֲבִיב *ābīb* 'young barley'?
- ebūrum* (13): BH עֲבֹר *ābūr* 'produce, yield' (Josh 5:11, 12); also Aram., Ug.
- edēšum* (10): BH עֲדָשׁ *hādaš*.
- edūm / idūm* (26): BH עֲדָע *yāda^c*.
- egūm* (27): cf. BH עָגַע *yāga^c* 'to be(come) weary'.
- ekallum* (6): Sum. lw.; → BH הֵקַל *hēkāl*.
- ekēmum* (28): —.
- elēlum* (26): cf. BH Pi. הִלְלֵל *hilllēl* 'to profane'; cf. Aram. *hallel* 'to purify', Arab. *halla* 'to be(come) free, lawful'.
- elēnum* (28): from *eli*.
- eleppum* (15): —; → Syr. ܥܠܦܐ.
- eli* (3): BH עַל / עָלַ *al / ālē*.
- eliš* (38): see *elūm*.
- elūm* (21): BH ʿālā.
- ēma* (26): cf. BH ʿē 'where? which?'.
- emedum* (14): cf. BH עָמַד *āmad* 'to stand'.
- emum* (29): BH חָמַ *hām*.
- emūqum* (2): cf. BH עָמֹק *āmōq* 'deep'.
- enēšum* (9): BH Ni. נִשָּׂא *neʿēnaš* 'to be sick', נִשְׂאָנִישׁ *ānūš* 'incurable'.
- entum* (27): Sum. lw.
- enūm* (27): cf. BH עָנָה *ānā* 'to answer'.
- epēšum* (8): cf. perhaps BH חָפַשׁ *hāpaš* 'to search', Aram. *hāpas* 'to dig', Arab. *hafaša* 'to gather', Eth. *hafaša* 'to rake up, carry away'.
- epištum* (8): from *epēšum*.
- eqlum* (7): cf. Aram. *haqlā*, Arab. *haql* 'field'.
- erēbum* (8): cf. BH עָרַב *ārab* 'to set (of sun)'; cf. Ug. ʿrb 'to enter'.
- ereqqum* (34): cf. Ug. ʿrq 'cart, wagon'.
- erēšum a* (19): cf. BH construct אֲרֵשֶׁת *ʾārešet* 'desire' (1x Ps 21 (20):3).
- erēšum b* (25): BH שָׂרַשׁ *hāraš* (root originally **hrθ*).
- eršetum* (15): cf. BH עָרַשׁ *eres*.
- eršum* (36): BH עָרַשׁ *eres* 'couch'.
- esēhum* (28): perhaps a biform of *esēkum* 'to assign'; cf. Eth. *wassaka* 'to add'.
- esērum a* (25): cf. BH אָסַר *āsar* 'to tie, bind'.
- esērum b* (25): cf. BH יָסַר *yāsar* 'to instruct, discipline'.
- ešemtum* (24): cf. BH עָשַׂם *ešem*.
- ešērum* (8): BH יָשַׁר *yāšar*.
- etēqum* (16): BH עָתַק *ātaq*.
- etellum* (34): — (cf. perhaps the BH name אֲתַלְיָהּ *ātalyāh(ū)*).
- eṭlum* (4): —.
- ezēbum* (8): BH עָזַב *āzab*.
- ezib* (32): from *ezēbum*.
- gagūm* (20): Sum. lw.
- gamālum* (33): cf. BH גָּמַל *gāmal* 'to complete, deal with'.
- gamārum* (4): BH גָּמַר *gāmar* 'to end, complete'.
- garārum* (38): —.
- gerrum* (37): —.
- gerūm* (25): cf. BH Pi. גָּרָה *gērā* 'to stir

- up strife’.
- gišimmarum* (35): Sum. lw.
- ḥabātum* (31): cf. Ug. *ḥbt* (participle) ‘destroyer’.
- ḥadûm* (7): BH *ḥādā*.
- ḥalāqum* (3): cf. Eth. *ḥalqa* ‘to be finished, disappear’; cf. perhaps BH *ḥlq* *ḥālaq* ‘to be smooth, slippery’, Arab. *ḥaliqa* ‘to be(come) smooth’.
- harrānum* (5): — (cf. BH place name *ḥārān*).
- ḥatûm* (35): BH *ḥātā*?
- ḥegallum* (30): Sum. lw.
- ḥepûm* (12): cf. Arab. *ḥafaʿa* ‘tear off, destroy’.
- herûm* (32): cf. perhaps BH *kārā* ‘to dig’ (and **kry* elsewhere in WS; spirantization of **k* > *h* in Akk.?): cf. also Ug. *hirītu* ‘cemetery’.
- hiārum* (24): cf. Arab. *ḥāra*, Eth. *ḥaraya* (with metathesis) ‘to choose’; Arab. *ḥayr*, Eth. *her* ‘good’.
- hiātum* (37): cf. Arab. *ḥāṭa* ‘to guard, protect, watch’ (Huehnergard 2003).
- ḥītum* (33): BH *ḥēt*(?).
- hubullum* (12): from *ḥabālum* ‘to wrong’; cf. BH *ḥābal* ‘to act corruptly’.
- hurāšum* (1): cf. BH *ḥārûš*.
- ībrum* (35): BH *ḥābēr* ‘friend’.
- idum* (19): cf. BH *yād* ‘hand’.
- idûm* see *edûm*.
- igārum* (36): Sum. lw; → Aram. *ʿeggārā*, Arab. *ʿijjār* / *ʿinjār*.
- ilkum* (16): from *alākum*.
- iltum* (1): cf. Phoenician *ʿlt*, Ug. *ilt*.
- ilum* (1): BH *ʿēl*.
- imērum* (20): BH *ḥāmôr*.
- imittum* a (22): cf. BH *yāmîn*.
- imittum* b (22): from *emēdum*.
- immerum* (19): cf. BH *immēr* **immēr* (Gen 49:21, perhaps Hab 13:2), Aram. *ʿimmar*, Ug. *imr*.
- ina* (2): cf. Eth. *ʿan-* ‘via’.
- inanna* (17): see *ina*, *annûm*.
- īnum* (2): BH *ʿayin*.
- irtum* (34): cf. NWS *riʿu* (Emar; Cohen, *JAOS* 122 [2002]: 824–27), MH *rēʿā*, Syr. *rātā*, Arab. *riʿa*, all ‘lung’ (metathesis).
- iššūrum* (32): cf. Ug. *ʿšr* (pronounced *ʿuššūru*), Arab. *ʿuṣfūr*, BH *šip-pôr* < **šuppur*, all ‘bird, sparrow’.
- išum* (11): BH *ʿēš*.
- išātum* (23): cf. BH *ʿēš*.
- išdum* (2): cf. BH *yāsōd* (Akk. *s* > *š* before *d*).
- ištu* (2): cf. Eth. *wəsta* ‘in’.
- išûm* (26): cf. BH *yēš* ‘there is’ (cf. also Eblaite *yiḥāwum* ‘to be (present)’).
- itinnum* (29): Sum. lw.?
- itti* (2): BH *ʿēt*.
- itûm* (14): —.
- izbum* (23): from *ezēbum*.
- izuzzum* (37): cf. BH *ziz* ‘moving things’, *məzūzā* ‘door-post’; MH *zāz* ‘to move away’, Ug. *dd* ‘to stand’.
- kabātum* (18): cf. BH *kābēd* (and **kbd* elsewhere in WS; irregular Akk. *t* ~ WS *d*).
- kakkum* (4): —.
- kalbum* (5): BH *keleb*.
- kallatum* (26): BH *kallā*.
- kalûm* (11): cf. BH *kōl* (WS **kull-*; Sem. roots **kll* and **kly*).
- kalûm* (17): BH *kālā*?
- kamāsum* a (33): cf. BH *kāmas* ‘to store’ (1x Deut 32:34), and perhaps *kānas* ‘to gather’.
- kamāsum* b (33): —; see *kanāšum*.
- kanākum* (4): —.
- kanāšum* (12): perhaps a biform of *kamāsum* b with similar meaning; cf. Ug. *tkms* ‘to prostrate oneself’.
- kanīkum* (19): from *kanākum*.
- kānum* (9): cf. BH *nākôn* (Ni. of *kwn*) ‘to be firm’.
- karānum* (10): cf. BH *kerem* (irregular Akk. *n* ~ WS **m*).
- kārum* (31): Sum. lw.

- kaspum* (1): BH קֶסֶפַּ *kesep*.
kasûm (33): cf. Sem. root **k'sw* for 'clothing' such as Akk. *kusîtum* 'garb', BH כְּסוּת *kəsût* 'covering' (and perhaps also BH כִּסְאָ *kāsā* 'to hide'?).
kāsûm (35): BH כּוֹס *kôs*.
kašārum (11): BH קָשַׁר *qāšar* 'to reap' (for **q* > *k* in Akk. see p. 588(i)).
kašādum (3): cf. Ug. *kšd* 'to search, reach' (1x).
kī maši (35): see *kīma*, *mašûm*.
kīam (15): see *kīma*.
kībrum (30): cf. perhaps Eth. *kanfar* 'lip, edge' (but see Leslau 1987: 287).
kībsum (28): from *kabāsum* 'to step, tread, trample'; cf. BH כָּבַס *kābas* 'to wash' (MH 'to tread').
kīdum (28): —.
kīma (5): cf. BH כִּי *kī*, כְּמוֹ *kəmo*.
kīrûm (14): Sum. *lw*.
kīšrum (21): from *kašārum*.
kīšādum (5): cf. Eth. *kəsād* 'neck'.
kullum (29): cf. BH Pilpel כִּלְכֵל *kilkēl*, Hi. הִכִּיל *hēkil* (root *kwl*) 'to contain, hold'.
kullumum (24): cf. perhaps BH הִכְלִים *hiklīm* (Hi. of *klm*) 'to shame'.
kurrum (23): Sum. *lw*; → Aram., BH כּוֹר *kōr*.
kurummatum (37): —.
kussûm (6): cf. BH כִּסַּס *kissē*.
kūšum (30): from *kašûm* 'to be(come) cold'; cf. perhaps BH קָצַף *qāšā* 'to cut off', קָצַף *qāše* 'end' (for **q* > *k* in Akk. see p. 588(i)).
lā (14): BH לָ *lō*.
labārum (10): —.
labāšum (33): BH לָבַשׁ *lābaš*.
lamādum (24): BH לָמַד *lāmad*.
lapātum (25): cf. BH לָפַת *lāpat* 'to grasp, twist'.
lawûm (21): cf. BH לָוָה *lāwā* 'to join'; לִוְיָתָן *liwyātān* 'serpent'.
lemnum (10): perhaps **lā+imnum* = 'not right?' *imnum* = WS **ymin* 'right (hand)' (BH יָמִין *yāmîn*); or = WS **mn* 'firm, secure, true' (BH מְנַן *ʾāmēn*).
leqûm (7): BH לָקַח *lāqah*.
lētum (17): cf. BH לַחִי *lahî*, Arab. *lahy* 'jaw' (see Militarev and Kogan, *Semitic Etymological Dictionary* [2000] 1. 159–62, no.s 176–178).
leʾûm (21): cf. Ug. *lʷ/y* 'to conquer, prevail'.
libbum (2): BH לֵב *lēb* (and לֵבָב *lēbāb*).
libittum (36): BH לִבְנָה *ləbēnā*.
lišānum (24): cf. BH לִשְׁוֹן *lišōn*.
lītum (25): cf. BH PN לֵאָה *lēʾā*; cf. Arab. *laʾāt* 'wild cow'.
lū (16): BH לוֹ *lū*.
madādum (15): BH מָדַד *mādad*.
mādum (5): cf. BH מָוֹד *māʾōd*.
magal (29): cf. perhaps Mehri (MSA) *mēken* 'much'.
magārum (30): cf. perhaps Eth. *makara* 'to advise, counsel' (irregular Akk. *g* ~ Eth. *k*).
maḥārum (4): cf. Sab. *mhr* 'to face, oppose, fight', Soqotri (MSA) *meḥor* 'to offer' (Leslau, *JAOS* 64 [1944]: 56).
maḥāšum (3): BH מַחֲשָׁה *māḥaš*.
maḥīrum (19): from *maḥārum*; → Aram. *məḥirā* → BH מַחֲוֵר *məḥîr*.
maḥrum (12): from *maḥārum*.
makkūrum (18): from *makārum* 'to trade' (rare); cf. BH מָכַר *mākar* 'to sell'.
mala (19): originally infinitive (*malā*) of *malûm*.
malûm (7): BH מָלַא *mālē*.
mamman, *mannum* (14): cf. Aram. *man*, Arab. *man* 'who?'.
manûm (23): from verb *manûm* 'to count'; → Aram., BH מָנַה *māne*.
manûm (24): BH מָנַה *mānā*.
maqātum (3): cf. Sab. *maqtt s²ms¹* 'sunset' (for **t* > *t* in Akk. see p. 588(i)).
marāšum (3): BH Ni. נִמְרַשׁ *nimraš* 'to be sore, sick'.

- martum* (22): cf. BH מר *mar* 'bitter'.
mārtum (1): cf. Aram. *mārātā* 'lady', Arab. *imra'a* (*al-mar'a*) 'woman'.
mārum (1): cf. BH מרי *mārī* 'fatling'; cf. Aram. *mārā* 'lord', Arab. *imru'* (*al-mar'*) 'man'.
mārūtum (14): from *mārum*.
maššartum (22): from *našārum*.
mašûm (22): cf. BH מצא *māšā'* 'to find'; Sem. **mθ'*/**mšy* 'to come, proceed, be able' (Leslau 1987: 370a).
maškanum (30): from *šakānum*.
mašûm (35): cf. BH נשח *nāšā* (and other WS forms of root **nsy*, with **m* > **n* before **s*) 'to forget'.
mati (35): BH מתי *mātay*.
mātum (3): —; → Aram. *mātā* 'land'.
mātum (10): BH מה *mēt*.
matûm (31): — (Leslau, *JAOS* 89 [1969]: 20, compares BH מצט *mə'aṭ* 'little').
mehrum (21): from *maḥārum*.
-mi (15): cf. various WS enclitic *-m* particles.
miādum (9): cf. BH מצד *mə'ōd* (Akk. *myd* < **m'd*).
migrum (27): from *magārum*.
mimma (14), *mimmû* (31): see *mīnum*; cf. BH מצומ *mə'ūmā*.
mīnum/minûm (14): cf. Ug. *mn*, Eth. *mənt* 'what?'.
mīšārum (36): from *ešērum*; cf. BH מישר *mēšār*, מישור *mīšōr* 'evenness, even area, equity'.
mišlum (17): from *mašālum* 'to be (-come) similar, equal'; cf. BH ני. מישל *nīmšal* 'to be like, similar'.
mīthāriš (18): from *maḥārum*.
mû (7): BH מי *mayim*.
mūdûtum (32): from *edûm*.
muhḥum (12): cf. BH מוח *mōaḥ* 'marrow'.
muškēnum (18): from *šukēnum*; → Aram., BH מישכן *mīškēn* 'poor'.
mutum (2): BH pl. cst. מת *mətē* 'men of' (and the PNs מתישאל *mətūšā'ēl* and מתישלח *mətūšelah*).
na'ādum (21): cf. Eth. *nə'da* 'to praise'.
na'arrurum (38): —.
nabalkutum (38): —.
nabûm (30): cf. BH נבי *nābī* 'prophet' (< 'called, summoned'); cf. Arab. *naba'a* 'to announce', Sab. *tnb'* 'to promise', Mehri (MSA) *nəbō* 'to inform'.
na'butum (32): from *abātum* 'to destroy'? cf. BH נבד *'ābad* 'to perish, be (-come) lost' (irregular *t* ~ *d*).
nadānum (5): cf. BH נתן *nātan* (voicing of **t* to *d* in Akk.).
nadītum (20): from *nadûm*.
nadûm (21): cf. BH Pi. נדד *niddā* 'to push', Ug. *ndy/ydy* 'to throw; to remove'.
nakarum (4), *nakārum* (21): cf. BH נקר *nēkār*, נכרי *nokrī* 'foreign'.
nakāsum (11): cf. MH נכס *nākas*, Aram. *nəkās* 'to slay'.
napāḥum (31): BH נפח *nāpah*.
naparkûm (38): —.
napharum (35): from *paḥārum*.
napištum (4): cf. BH נפש *nepes*.
naqārum (5): cf. BH נקר *nāqar* 'to bore, dig, pick'.
nāqidum (30): BH נקד *nōqēd*.
naqûm (35): cf. perhaps BH נקה *nāqā* 'to be clean, free'; → Syr. *naqqi* 'to make a libation', BH מנקה *mənaqqi-yōt* 'sacrificial bowls'.
narāmum (27): from *rāmum*.
narkabtum (5): BH מרקבה *merkābā* (for **m* > *n* in Akk. see p. 379).
narûm (7): Sum. *lw*.
nārum (2): BH נהר *nāhār*.
nasāḥum (5): cf. BH נסח *nāsaḥ* 'to pull, tear away'.
nasākum (6): cf. BH נסך *nāsak* 'to pour out'.
nasāqum (18): —.
našārum (5): BH נשר *nāšar*.
našpakum (25): from *šapākum*.

- našûm* (21): BH נָשָׂא *nāšāʾ*.
naṭālum (6): cf. BH נָטַל *nāṭal* ‘to lift’.
nazāqum (33): cf. BH נָזַע *nēzeq* ‘injury’ Esth 7:4 (← Aram.), Aram. *nəzaq* ‘to be(come) injured’, Arab. *nazaqa* ‘to be(come) excited’.
nehelšûm (38): —.
nēmelum (36): cf. BH עָמַל *ʿamal* ‘to labor’.
nēmettum (11): from *emēdum*.
nêrum (9): cf. MH נָחַר *nāḥar*, Aram. *nəḥar* ‘to puncture, pierce’.
niālum (33): cf. probably BH root לָיַן *lyn* ‘to spend the night’; both probably dissimilated from Sem. **laylay*- ‘night’.
nikkassum (31): Sum. lw.; → BH כִּסְסָא *nəkāsīm* ‘riches, wealth’.
nišû (10): cf. BH נִשְׂאָ *nāšīm* ‘women’ (Sem. **nis*- ‘people’).
nīšum (13): derived from *nēšum* ‘to live’ (no certain cognates).
niṭlum (37): from *naṭālum*.
nukurtum (37): from *nakārum*.
numātum (31): cf. Eth. *nawāy* ‘vessel, instrument, object, property, goods’; connect perhaps also with *unūtum*.
nūnum (34): cf. MH נִיָּן *nūn*, Aram. *nunā* ‘fish’.
pagrum (23): BH פָּגַר *peger*.
pahārum (11): see *puhrum*; cf. also Qatabanic (OSA) *fthr* ‘to associate with’.
pālāḥum (16): cf. Aram. *palaḥ* ‘to serve; to work’ (also MH; → Arab.); cf. perhaps BH פָּלַח *pālah* ‘to split, pierce’ < ‘to work’?.
pālāsum (31): —.
pālāšum (18): cf. Syr. *polaš* ‘to break, dig through’, MH Pi. פִּלְלֵשׁ *pillēš* ‘to penetrate, perforate’.
pāna (33): see *pānum*.
pānum (12): cf. BH פָּנִים *pānīm*.
pānūm (15): from *pānum*.
paqādum (5): cf. BH פָּקַד *pāqad* ‘to muster, inspect, instruct, call to ac-
- count’.
parakkum (30): Sum. lw. (→ Syr. *prakkā*, Mandaic *prikkā* ‘altar’).
parāsum (6): BH פָּרַס *pāras*.
paršum (34): —.
pašāḥum (12): cf. Eth. *tafaššəha* ‘to rejoice’, Sab. *hfsʿh* ‘to cause to rejoice’ (Huehnergard 1991).
pašārum (19): cf. Aram. *pəšar*, MH פָּשַׁר *pāšar* ‘to melt, dissolve (intr.)’; Aram. *pəšar* ‘to interpret’, *pišrā* ‘interpretation’ (→ BH פִּשְׂרָא *pešer* Eccl 8:1) influenced by Akk., similarly BH פָּתַר *pātar* ‘explain, interpret’.
pašāšum (5): no cognates except in Eblaite, which indicates that the root was originally **pθθ*.
paṭārum (17): BH פָּטַר *pātar*.
pāṭum (28): —.
petūm (16): BH פָּתַח *pātaḥ*.
pīḥātum (17): from D *puḥum* (*pw/yh*) ‘to exchange’ (no cognates); → Aram., BH פְּהָא *pehā* ‘governor’.
pītum (28): from *petūm*; cf. BH פָּתַח *petah*.
puhrum (8): cf. Ug. *phr* ‘totality’; Phoenician *mphrt* ‘assembly’; MSA *fah(ə)rəh* ‘together’ (Leslau, *JAOS* 64 [1944]: 55; Huehnergard 1991).
pūḥum (22): see *pīḥātum*.
pūm (12): BH פָּע *pe*.
Purattum (36): Sum. lw.; → BH פָּרַט *Pərāt*.
purussūm (6): from *parāsum*.
qablum (23): cf. Arab. *qalb* ‘heart’ (metathesis).
qabūm (14): cf. Ug. *qbʿ* ‘to summon; to invoke’.
qadum (32): cf. perhaps MSA *mən qədē* ‘about’; or from root *qdm* as, e.g., in Aram. *qōdām* ‘before’?
qalūm (33): BH פָּלַח *qālā*.
qaqqadum (1): cf. BH פָּקַד *qodqōd*.
qarrādum (8): —.
qatānum (5): BH פָּקַד/פָּקַד *qātōn/qātān* (for **t* > Akk. *t* see p. 588(i)).

- qātum* (3): —.
- qerēbum* (21): BH קֶרַב *qārab*.
- qiāpum* (37): —.
- qiāšum* (9): Von Soden (AHw) compares Arab. *qāsa* ‘to measure’.
- qibītum* (25): from *qabūm*.
- qīštum* (29): cf. Aram. *qaysā/quesā* ‘wood’; perhaps also MSA Mehri *qāšnūt*, Soqotri *qāšen* (with suffixed -n?) ‘thicket, forest’.
- qīštum* (7): from *qiāšum*.
- rabiānum* (28): from *rabūm*.
- rabūm* (7): BH רָבָה *rābā*.
- ragāmum* (13): cf. Ug. *rgm* ‘to speak, say’; perhaps also Eth. *ragama* ‘to curse’, Arab. *rajama* ‘to curse, cast stones’, and BH רָגַם *rāgam* ‘to stone’ (or is *rgm* ‘to stone’ a separate root? cf. Eth. *wagara* ‘to stone’; or BH רָגַן *rāgan* ‘to murmur, whisper’ (Leslau 1987: 465; Huehnergard 1991).
- rahāšum* (29): cf. BH רָחַשׁ *rāḥaš* ‘to wash’.
- rakābum* (5): BH רָכַב *rākab*.
- rakāsum* (27): BH רָכַס *rākās*.
- rāmum* (19): cf. Arab. *raʿima* ‘to love’.
- rapāšum* (3): cf. perhaps BH פָּרַשׁ *pāraš* ‘to spread (out)’ (metathesis; J. Tropper, p.c.) or *rāmaš* ‘to creep, move about’ (*m* > *p*; Bonechi, *Quaderni del Dipartimento di Linguistica, Università di Firenze* 11 [2001]: 137–44).
- rašūm* (11): cf. perhaps Ḥaḍramitic (OSA) causative *sʿrθy* ‘to acquire?’, Eth. *rassaya* ‘to establish’.
- redūm* (16): from 2 or 3 roots; cf. BH רָדָה *rādā* ‘to trample, rule’; also **rdy* in Arab., OSA, Eth. ‘to increase, pay interest’; **rdʿ* in Arab. *radaʿa*, Eth. *radʿa* ‘to support, help’ (Huehnergard 1991).
- rēdūm* (20): from *redūm*.
- rēšum* (13): cf. BH רֹאשׁ *rōʿ(ʿ)š*.
- reʿūm* (27): BH רָעָה *rāʿā*.
- riābum* (18): cf. Arab. *raʿaba* ‘to repair, rectify’, Sab. caus. *hrʿb* ‘to make a contract’ (Huehnergard 1991).
- riāqum* (29): cf. BH רֵק *rēq* ‘empty’, קֵרִיק *hērīq* (Hi. of *ryq*) ‘to empty’.
- riksum* (22): from *rakāsum*.
- rittum* (17): cf. BH רִחַת *raḥat* ‘shovel’; Ug. *rḥt*, Arab. *rāḥa* ‘(palm of) hand’.
- rubātum* (6): from *rabūm*.
- rubūm* (6): from *rabūm*.
- sadārum* (14): cf. סֵדֶר *sēder* ‘arrangement’ (Job 10:22).
- saḥāpum* (12): BH סָחַפ *sāḥap* ‘to throw down’.
- saḥārum* (22): BH סָחַר *sāḥar*.
- sanāqum* (25): cf. MH סָנַק *sānaq* ‘to press?’ (AHw); Ḥarsūsi (MSA) *sanok* ‘to reach’.
- sapāḥum* (31): cf. Arab. *safaḥa* ‘to broaden, widen’, Eth. *safḥa* ‘to stretch forth’ (Leslau 1987: 488; Huehnergard 2003).
- sarārum* (31): cf. BH סָרַר *sārar* ‘to be (-come) rebellious, stubborn’.
- simmum* (18): —.
- sinništum* (11): —.
- sukkallum* (34): Sum. lw.
- sūqum* (30): from *siāqum* ‘to be narrow’ (root originally **šyq*); → Aram. *šuqā* → BH שֻׁק *šūq* and Arab. *sūq*.
- sūtum* (23): —; → Aram., BH סָחַף *saʿā* ‘seah’.
- šabātum* (3): BH שָׁבַט *šabaṭ* ‘to reach, hold’ (1x Ruth 2:14; for **ṭ* > *t* in Akk. see p. 588(i)).
- šābum* (1): BH שָׁבַב *šābāʿ*ʿ.
- šamādum* (35): BH שָׁמַד *šamad*.
- šehērum* (33): cf. WS **šgr* ‘to be (-come) small’, BH שָׁעִיר *šāʿir* ‘small’.
- šehrum* (7): from *šehērum*.
- šēnum* (27): BH שָׁנַן *šō(ʿ)n*.
- šērum* (12): cf. BH שָׁחַר *šōḥar* ‘roof’ (Cent. Sem. **θahr-* ‘back’ (also **šahr-?*)).
- šiārum* (34): —.
- šibittum* (7): from *šabātum*.

šibtum a (15): from *wašābum*.
šibtum b (36): from *šabātum*.
šimdatum (17): from *šamādum*.
šitum (26): from *wašūm*; BH שִׁיט
šē(°)t.
šuhārum (11): from *šeḫērum*.
ša (2): cf. BH זוּ *zū* ‘which’ (e.g., Exod
 15:16; Old Akk. has **θū/θā/θī*; Akk.
**θ ~ WS *δ*).
šadādum (20): cf. perhaps BH שָׁדַד
šādad ‘to devastate’, Ug. *šdd*, Eth.
sadada ‘to banish, pursue’.
šadūm (6): cf. BH שָׂדֵה *šāde* ‘field’.
šakānum (3): cf. probably BH הִכִּין
hēkīn (Hi. of *kun*) ‘to establish, set
 up’ (and Ug. *š-kn*).
šakkanakkum (34): Sum. *lw*?
šalālum (32): BH שָׁלַל *šālal*.
šalāmum (4): BH שָׁלַם *šālēm*.
šalum (32): BH שָׁאַל *šā'al*.
šamallūm (19): Sum. *lw*.
šamaššammum (27): from *šaman-*
šammim ‘plant-oil’, *šamnum*, *šam-*
mum; cf. Aram. *šumšamā*, Arab.
simsim, Ug. *ššmn*.
šamnum (26): —; → BH סַמְמִים *sammīm*
 ‘spices’.
šamnum (4): BH שֵׁמֶן *šemen*.
šamšum (13): BH שֵׁמֶשׁ *šemesš*.
šamū (13): BH שָׁמַיִם *šamayim*.
šāmum (9): cf. OSA *s²m*, MSA *s³m*
 ‘to buy’.
šanūm (16): derived from *šinā* ‘two’;
 cf. BH שְׁנַיִ *šēnī*.
šanūm a (35): BH שָׁנָה *šānā* ‘to repeat’.
šanūm b (35): BH שָׁנָה *šānā* ‘to
 change’.
šapākum (20): BH שָׁפַק *šāpak*.
šapārum (15): cf. perhaps Arab. *sā-*
fara ‘to travel’ (→ NWS see *šiprum*).
šāpirum (20): from *šapārum*.
šaplānum (28): see *šaplum*.
šaplum (36): cf. BH שָׁפַל *šāpāl* ‘low’.
šaplūm (6): see *šaplum*.
šaptum (33): BH שָׁפְטָה *šāpā*.
šaqaalum (16): BH שָׁקַל *šāqal* (original-

ly **θql*).
**šaqaalum* (38): see *šaqaalum*.
šaqaum a (38): BH Hi. הִשְׁקָה *hišqā*.
šaqaum b (38): —.
šarākum (18): cf. Ug. *šrk* ‘to associate
 with’, Arab. *šarika* ‘to share’, Aram.
sarak (Syr. *srek*) ‘to adhere’; con-
 nection with BH Pi. שָׂרַק *šērek* (Jer
 2:23) uncertain (see also Koehler-
 Baumgartner, *Hebrew and Aramaic*
Lexicon [1995–2001] 1357b for con-
 jectured Qal יִשְׂרַקוּ *yišrākū* Jer 5:26).
šarāqum (3): cf. Arab., Eth. *saraqā* ‘to
 steal’.
šarrāqum (3): from *šarāqum*.
šarratum (1): cf. BH שָׂרָה *šārā* ‘prin-
 cess’.
šarrum (1): cf. BH שָׂר *šar* ‘prince’.
šarrūtum (16): from *šarrum*.
šasūm (36): —.
šattum (10): BH שָׁנָה *šānā*.
šatūm (9): BH שָׂתָר *šātār*.
šaṭārum (6): cf. BH שֹׁטֶרֶת *šōṭēr* ‘official’.
šebērum (22): BH שָׁבַר *šābar* (root ori-
 ginally **θbr*).
šebūm (35): BH שָׁבַע *šāba^c*.
šemūm (7): BH שָׁמַע *šāma^c*.
šēpum (5): cf. perhaps BH פֶּסַע *peša^c*
 ‘step’ (1 Sam 20:3; metathesis); MSA
 Mehri *šaf* ‘trace, track’, Jibbāli *šef*
 ‘track, foot’.
šērtum (14): —.
še³um (34): cf. BH שָׁעָה *šā^cā* ‘to gaze’.
šiābum (10): BH שִׁיב *šīb*, שָׁבַע *šēbā*.
šībūtum (21): from *šiābum*, *šibum*.
šikarum (4): BH שָׁכַר *šēkār*.
šīmtum (18): from *šiāmum* ‘to estab-
 lish’; cf. BH שָׁמ *šām* (root *šym*).
šīmmum (17): from *šāmum*.
šīnnum (21): BH שֵׁן *šēn*.
šīpātum (2): Cf. MSA *s/šawf*, Arabic
šūf, Amharic *suf* ‘wool’ (irregular
 sibilant correspondance)?
šiprum (12): from *šapārum* ‘to send’;
 → NWS **šipr-* ‘missive, document’
 (Ug., Aram., BH שֵׁפַר *šēper*) → BH

denominative verb סָפַר *sāpar* ‘to count’, Pi. ‘to recount, relate’.

šiq̄lum (23): from *šaqālum*; BH שִׁקְלָה *šeql* (originally **θiql-*).

šīrum (32): BH שִׁירָה *šōʿēr*.

šū, etc. (6): BH חָיָה *hūʿ*, etc. (Sem. initial **s* > **h* in certain WS pronominal and other forms).

šubtum (25): from *wašābum*; cf. BH שָׁבַת *šebet*.

šukēnum (38): cf. probably BH נִכְנַח *nikna^c* (Ni. of *kn^c*) ‘to humble oneself’ (Speiser, *JCS* 6 [1952]: 90–92).

šuklulum (29): cf. BH כָּלַל *kālal* ‘to complete’.

šulmum (24): from *šalāmum*.

šumēlum (22): BH שָׁמַל *šəmō(ʿ)l*.

šumma (17): see *šumum* ‘name’; cf. BH שָׁמָּה *ʿim* (with Sem. **s* > **h* > ʿ).

šumum (8): cf. BH שָׁמָּה *šēm*; Aram. *šom*.

šupēlum (38): cf. probably BH פָּעַל *pāʿal* ‘to do, make’ (Speiser, *JCS* 6 [1952]: 90–92).

šūt-rēšim (23): from *ša* and *rēšum*; the sg. *ša rēšim* → BH שָׂרִיס *sārīs* ‘official, eunuch’.

šuta^ʿūm (35): cf. Syr. *ʿešt(a^c)i* ‘to play’.

tabālum (22): secondary root from *w/babālum*.

takālum (16): secondary root from earlier *wakālum*; cf. Arab. *wakala*, OSA *wkl*, Eth. *tawakkala* ‘to (en-)trust’.

tāhāzum (34): from *aḥāzum*.

tamkārum (19): from *makārum* ‘to trade’ (rare); cf. BH מָכַר *mākar* ‘to sell’; → Aram., MH *taggār*, Arab. *tājir* ‘merchant’.

tamūm (13): secondary root from earlier *wamūm*; cf. Aram. *yami/ʿimā* ‘to swear’.

tappūm (13): Sum. lw.

tarāšum (27): cf. Aram. *taraš* ‘to direct, straighten’.

tarbašum (27): from *rabāšum* ‘to lie

down’; cf. BH רָבַח *rābaš*.

tārum (9): cf. perhaps BH תָּר *tār* (root *twr*) ‘to explore’.

tebūm (16): cf. Ug. *tb^c* ‘to leave, depart’, Arab. *tabiʿa* ‘to follow’, Aram. *tāba^c* ‘to look for, require’.

terhatum (18): cf. Ug. *trḥ* ‘to marry a wife’ (← Akk.?).

têrtum (16): derived from *wārum*.

tībum (24): from *tebūm*.

tukultum (36): from *takālum*.

tābum (4): BH תָּב *tōb*.

tarādum (6): cf. MH תָּרַד *tārad*, Ug. *trd*, Syr. *trad*, Arab. *ṭarada*, all ‘to drive away, expel’; cf. perhaps also BH תָּרַד *tārad* ‘to drip continually’.

tēmum (7): cf. BH טַעַם *taʿam* ‘taste, discernment’.

teḥūm (11): —.

tiābum (9): BH תָּיַב *tōb*.

tūbum (37): see *tābum*, *tiābum*.

tuppum (2): Sum. lw.

tupšarrum (23): Sum. lw.; → BH טַפְּסָר *tipsār* ‘(an official)’ (Jer 51:27; also טַפְּסָרַיִק *tipsarayik* Nah 3:17).

u (1): ו *wā-*.

ū (16): BH אָו *ʿō*.

ubānum (23): cf. BH בֹּהֵן *bōhen*.

ul(a) (4): probably from *u+lā*, and thus corresponds to BH אֶל־לֹד *wā-lōʿ*; but cf. also BH אֶל *ʿal*.

ullānum (28): from *ullūm* ‘that, distant’ (see §6.3, end; related to BH אֵלֶּה *ʿēlle* ‘these’).

ūm (13): if correctly read (and not a Sum. lw. *šeum*), cf. perhaps BH חַי *ḥay* ‘alive’ (root originally **ḥyw*; Cavigneaux 1989).

umma (15): earlier (Old Akk.) *en-ma*; cf. perhaps BH חֵן *hēn*, חִינָה *hinnē*.

ummānum (9): cf. perhaps Cent. Sem. **camm-*, BH עַם *am* ‘clan, people, kin, kinsman’.

ummiānum (25): —; → Aram., BH אָמָּן *ʿommān* ‘artist’ (Song 7:2), perhaps also אָמֹן *ʿāmōn* (Prov 8:30).

ummum (2): BH מַעַם ^ʿ*em*.

ūmum (8): BH מַיָּם *yōm*.

unūtum (30): cf. BH מַנְיָהּ, הַנְיָהּ ^ʿ*ni(yā)* ‘ship(s)’ (< ‘vessel(s)’), perhaps also Aram. *mā(ʿ)nā* ‘vessel, utensil’.

uznum (2): BH זָזַן ^ʿ*ōzen*.

waklum (34): from *wakālum* ‘to trust’ (rare); see *takālum*.

walādum (11): BH יָלַד *yālad*.

wapûm (34): cf. BH הוֹפִיעַ *hōpîa^c* (Hi. of *yp^c*) ‘to shine’, or פָּהַיָּ *yāpā* ‘to be (-come) fair’?

warādum (15): BH יָרַד *yārad*.

warāqum (29): cf. BH יָרַק *yereq* ‘green (-ness)’, etc.

wardum (1): —.

wardūtum (20): from *wardum*.

warḥum (19): BH יָרַח *yeraḥ*, יָרַח *yā-rēaḥ*.

warka (29), *warkānum* (32): from a lost noun **warkum*, biform of *warkatum*.

warkatum (16): cf. BH יָרַק/יָרַק *yerek / yārēk* ‘thigh; side’.

warki (17), *warkītum* (14), *warkûm* (29): from **warkum*; see *warka*.

wārum (29): —.

wašābum (15): *AHw* compares BH יָסַף *yāsap* (also Aram., OSA *ws^{3f}*; irregu-

lar Akk. *š, b* ~ WS **s, p*).

wašûm (21): BH יָשַׁף *yāšā^ʿ*.

wašābum (10): BH יָשַׁב *yāšab*.

watārum (10): cf. BH נִוְתַר *nôtar* (Ni. of *ytr*) ‘to be left (over)’.

watûm (36): cf. Arab. *wātā(y)* ‘to come to, upon’, Sab. causative *hwtw* ‘to bring back’ (unless these are biforms of ^ʿ*tw* ‘to come’).

wēdum (28): cf. BH יָחַד *yahad* ‘unity’, יָחִיד *yāḥîd* ‘solitary’.

(*w*)*uššurum* (25): cf. perhaps Egyptian Aram. *hwšr* ‘to send’; connect with *ešērum*?

zabālum cf. BH סָבַל *sābal* ‘to carry, bear’ (Akk. *s* > *z* before *b*).

zakārum (19): BH זָכָר.

zakûm (7): BH זָכָה.

zaqāpum (18): BH יָקַף *zāqap* (Pss 145: 15, 146:8).

zāzum (13): —.

zenûm (37): cf. probably BH זָנַח *zānaḥ* ‘to reject, spurn’.

zērum (25): BH זָרַע *zera^c*.

zêrum (26): —.

zibbatum (33): cf. BH זָבַב *zānāb*.

zikarum (25): BH זָכָר *zākār*.

zikrum / siqrum (34): from *zakārum*.

zittum (18): from *zāzum*.