

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:

iṭʾudum (*naʾādum*) ‘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)

		Verbs III-i					Verbs III-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>			

		Verbs III-a					Verbs III-e				
		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 *ʾalmānā*.
alpum (4): BH אֶלְפָּא *ʾelep*.
alum (1): cf. BH אֶלְהָל *ʾohel* ‘tent’.
amārum (8): cf. Ug. *ʾmr* ‘to see’, Eth. *ʾammara* ‘to show’; cf. BH אֶמְרָא *ʾāmar* ‘to say’ (also Aram., Arab.).
amtum (1): BH אֶמְתָּא *ʾāmā*.
amūtum (22): cf. perhaps BH אֶמְעִימ *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 דְּרֹרָא *dərōr* ‘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 אֶפְיִלָּא *ʾāpīl* ‘late in season’).
aplum (20): see perhaps *apālum*.
appum (24): BH אֶפְא *ʾap*.
appūna, *appūnā-ma* (35): —.
arākum (8): BH אֶרָא *ʾarak*.
arhiš (28): from *arāhum* ‘to hurry’ (no cognates).
arnum (30): —.
asūm (18): Sum. *lw.*; → Aram. *ʾāsəyā* ‘physician’.
ašrum (26): cf. BH אֶשְׂרָא *ʾāšer* relative particle (‘which’ < ‘place which’ < ‘place’); cf. Arab. *ʾaθar*, Aram. *ʾatrā* ‘trace, place’.
aššatum (2): BH אֶשְׂשָׂא *ʾiššā*.
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 אֶוֹלָא *ʾūlē* ‘nobles of’ 2 Kgs 24:15 (*kətib*); Arab. *ʾauwal* ‘first’.
ayyum (14): cf. BH אֶזֶזָּא *ʾē-ze* ‘which?’.
babālum (10): cf. BH הֶבִילָא *hōbīl* (Hi. of *ybl*) ‘to conduct’, אֶבִילָא *yabūl* ‘prod-

uce’.

Bābilim (14): — (*bāb ilim* ‘god’s gate’ is probably a folk etymology); → BH אֶבְבִילָא *Bābel*.

bābtum (13): derived from *bābum*.

bābum (14): —; → Aram. *bābā* → Arab. *bāb*; perhaps also → BH עֵינֵי בַּת *bābat* ‘ēnō ‘pupil, apple of his eye’ (Zech 2: 12).

bāʾerum (22): from *baʾārum* ‘to catch fish, animals’; Leslau (*JAOS* 82 [1962]: 2 compares Soqōṭri (MSA) *bʿr* ‘to fish’.

balāṭum (4): cf. BH אֶפְלָא *pālaṭ* and Ni. אֶנְמִלָּא *nimlaṭ* ‘to escape’ (assimilation of initial **p* to *l*).

balum (22): cf. BH בַּל *bal*, אֶבְלָא *bālī*.

banūm (7): BH אֶבְנָא *bānā*.

baqārum (18): cf. *pāqarum*; cf. Arab. *faqura* ‘to be(come) poor, needy’, Eth. *ʾafqara* ‘to love’.

bārūm (29): participle of *barūm* ‘to see’; cf. perhaps Eth. *barha* ‘to be bright’.

bārum (29): cf. BH פִּי. אֶבְרָא *biʿer* ‘to make plain, distinct’ (Akk. *bwr* < **bʿr*).

bašītum (19): from *bašūm*.

bašūm (23): derived from Semitic **bi-ʾin* (cf. BH בָּ *bā-*) and **šu* ‘it’; cf. Eth. *bo* ‘in it, there is/are’; colloquial Arab. *fī(h)* ‘in it, there is/are’.

batāqum (35): BH אֶבְתָּא *bātaq*.

bēltum (7): BH אֶבְעִלָּא *baʿālā*.

belūm (31): cf. BH אֶבְלָא *bālā* ‘to become old, wear out’.

bēlum (1): BH אֶבְעַל *baʿal*.

bēlūtum (14): from *bēlum*.

bēlum (30): cf. BH אֶבְעַל *bāʿal* ‘to marry, rule over’.

biltum (29): from *babālum*.

birītum (12): *AHw* derives from *ba-rūm* ‘to see’; → BH אֶבְרִיתָא *bərīt* ‘covenant’.

bītum (2): BH בַּיְתָא *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 דָּר *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 דָּר *dūr* 'circle, ball'.
- ebēbum* (25): cf. WS **bb* 'to blossom', BH אֲבִיב *ābīb* 'young barley'?
- ebūrum* (13): BH עָבַר *ābūr* 'produce, yield' (Josh 5:11, 12); also Aram., Ug.
- edēšum* (10): BH עָדַשׁ *hādaš*.
- edūm / idūm* (26): BH יָדָע *yāda^c*.
- egūm* (27): cf. BH יָגַע *yāga^c* 'to be(come) weary'.
- ekallum* (6): Sum. *lw.*; → BH הִקָּל *hēkāl*.
- ekēmum* (28): —.
- elēlum* (26): cf. BH Pi. הִלְלֵל *hillēl* 'to profane'; cf. Aram. *hallel* 'to purify', Arab. *halla* 'to be(come) free, lawful'.
- elēnum* (28): from *eli*.
- eleppum* (15): —; → Syr. *ēlpā*.
- eli* (3): BH עָל / עָלֵ *al / ālē*.
- eliš* (38): see *elūm*.
- elūm* (21): BH אֵלָא *ālā*.
- ēma* (26): cf. BH אֵי עֵ *ē* 'where? which?'.
- emedum* (14): cf. BH עָמַד *āmad* 'to stand'.
- emum* (29): BH חָמָא *hām*.
- emūqum* (2): cf. BH עָמֹק *āmōq* 'deep'.
- enēšum* (9): BH נִי עָנָשׁ *ne^cēnaš* 'to be sick', אֲנִישׁ *ānūš* 'incurable'.
- entum* (27): Sum. *lw.*
- enūm* (27): cf. BH אָנָא *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. *rb* 'to enter'.
- ereqqum* (34): cf. Ug. *rq* 'cart, wagon'.
- erēšum a* (19): cf. BH construct אֲרֵשֶׁת *ārešet* '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'.
- esēhūm* (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 חָדָד *ḥādā*.
- ḥalāqum* (3): cf. Eth. *ḥalqa* ‘to be finished, disappear’; cf. perhaps BH חָלַק *ḥālaq* ‘to be smooth, slippery’, Arab. *ḥaliqa* ‘to be(come) smooth’.
- harrānum* (5): — (cf. BH place name חָרָן *ḥārān*).
- ḥatûm* (35): BH חָטַף *ḥāṭāʿ*ʿ.
- ḥegallum* (30): Sum. lw.
- ḥepûm* (12): cf. Arab. *ḥafaʿa* ‘tear off, destroy’.
- herûm* (32): cf. perhaps BH כָּרַח *kārā* ‘to dig’ (and **kry* elsewhere in WS; spirantization of **k* > *h* in Akk.?).; cf. also Ug. *ḥirītu* ‘cemetery’.
- ḥiārum* (24): cf. Arab. *ḥāra*, Eth. *ḥaraya* (with metathesis) ‘to choose’; Arab. *ḥayr*, Eth. *her* ‘good’.
- ḥiātum* (37): cf. Arab. *ḥāṭa* ‘to guard, protect, watch’ (Huehnergard 2003).
- ḥītum* (33): BH חָטַף *ḥēṭ*(ʿ).
- ḥubullum* (12): from *ḥabālum* ‘to wrong’; cf. BH חָבַל *ḥābal* ‘to act corruptly’.
- ḥurāšum* (1): cf. BH חָרַשׁ *ḥārūš*.
- ībrum* (35): BH יָבֵר *ḥābēr* ‘friend’.
- idum* (19): cf. BH יָד *yād* ‘hand’.
- idûm* see *edûm*.
- igārum* (36): Sum. lw; → Aram. ²*eggārā*, Arab. ²*ijjār*/²*injār*.
- ilkum* (16): from *alākum*.
- iltum* (1): cf. Phoenician ²*lt*, Ug. *ilt*.
- ilum* (1): BH לָא ²*ēl*.
- imērum* (20): BH חָמַר *ḥāmôr*.
- imittum* a (22): cf. BH יָמַן *yāmîn*.
- imittum* b (22): from *emēdum*.
- immerum* (19): cf. BH יָמַר *²*immēr* (Gen 49:21, perhaps Hab 13:2), Aram. ²*immar*, Ug. *imr*.
- ina* (2): cf. Eth. ²*an-* ‘via’.
- inanna* (17): see *ina*, *annûm*.
- īnum* (2): BH יָיִן ²*ayin*.
- irtum* (34): cf. NWS *riʿu* (Emar; Cohen, *JAOS* 122 [2002]: 824–27), MH רִיָּע *rēʿā*, Syr. *rātā*, Arab. *riʿa*, all ‘lung’ (metathesis).
- iššūrum* (32): cf. Ug. ²*šr* (pronounced ²*uššūru*), Arab. ²*uṣṣūr*, BH רִיָּע *šip-pôr* < **šuppur*, all ‘bird, sparrow’.
- išum* (11): BH יָש ²*ēš*.
- išātum* (23): cf. BH יָש ²*ēš*.
- išdum* (2): cf. BH יָש *yāsōd* (Akk. *s* > *š* before *d*).
- ištu* (2): cf. Eth. *wəsta* ‘in’.
- išûm* (26): cf. BH יָש *yēš* ‘there is’ (cf. also Eblaite *yiḥāwum* ‘to be (present)’).
- itinnum* (29): Sum. lw.?
- itti* (2): BH יָש ²*ēt*.
- itûm* (14): —.
- izbum* (23): from *ezēbum*.
- izuzzum* (37): cf. BH זָז *ziz* ‘moving things’, זָזוּן *məzūzā* ‘door-post’; MH זָז *zāz* ‘to move away’, Ug. *dd* ‘to stand’.
- kabātum* (18): cf. BH כָּבַד *kābēd* (and **kbd* elsewhere in WS; irregular Akk. *t* ~ WS *d*).
- kakkum* (4): —.
- kalbum* (5): BH כָּלֵב *keleb*.
- kallatum* (26): BH כָּלָה *kallā*.
- kalûm* (11): cf. BH כָּל *kōl* (WS **kull-*; Sem. roots **kll* and **kly*).
- kalûm* (17): BH כָּלָה *kālā*ʿ.
- kamāsum* a (33): cf. BH כָּמַס *kāmas* ‘to store’ (1x Deut 32:34), and perhaps כָּנַס *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 כָּנַן *nākôn* (Ni. of *kwn*) ‘to be firm’.
- karānum* (10): cf. BH כָּרַם *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*.
kiam (15): see *kīma*.
kibrum (30): cf. perhaps Eth. *kanfar* 'lip, edge' (but see Leslau 1987: 287).
kibsum (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*.
kirûm (14): Sum. *lw*.
kišrum (21): from *kašārum*.
kišādum (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 לָא *lā*.
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 *lāhî*, 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 *lābēnā*.
lišānum (24): cf. BH לִשְׁוֹן *lāšōn*.
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. *māḥirā* → BH מַחֲוֵר *māḥîr*.
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 מָנָה *mānā*.
maqātum (3): cf. Sab. *maqtt s²ms¹* 'sunset' (for **t* > *t* in Akk. see p. 588(i)).
marāšum (3): BH Ni. מִרְאֵשׁ *nimraš* 'to be sore, sick'.

- martum* (22): cf. BH מַר *mar* ‘bitter’.
- mārtum* (1): cf. Aram. *mārātā* ‘lady’, Arab. *imraʿa* (*al-marʿa*) ‘woman’.
- mārum* (1): cf. BH מַרִּי *mārī* ‘fatling’; cf. Aram. *mārā* ‘lord’, Arab. *imruʿ* (*al-marʿ*) ‘man’.
- mārūtum* (14): from *mārum*.
- maššartum* (22): from *našārum*.
- mašûm* (22): cf. BH מָצָא *māšāʾ* ‘to find’; Sem. **mθʾ/*mšy* ‘to come, proceed, be able’ (Leslau 1987: 370a).
- maškanum* (30): from *šakānum*.
- mašûm* (35): cf. BH נָשָׁח *nāšā* (and other WS forms of root **nsy*, with **m > *n* before **s*) ‘to forget’.
- mati* (35): BH מַתִּי *mātay*.
- mātum* (3): —; → Aram. *mātā* ‘land’.
- mātum* (10): BH מֵת *mēt*.
- matûm* (31): — (Leslau, *JAOS* 89 [1969]: 20, compares BH מֵת *məʿat* ‘little’).
- mehrum* (21): from *maḥārum*.
- mi* (15): cf. various WS enclitic *-m* particles.
- miādum* (9): cf. BH מֵאֵד *məʿōd* (Akk. *myd* < **mʾd*).
- migrum* (27): from *magārum*.
- mimma* (14), *mimmû* (31): see *mīnum*; cf. BH מֵאֵד *məʿōmā*.
- mīnum/minûm* (14): cf. Ug. *mn*, Eth. *mənt* ‘what?’
- mīšārum* (36): from *ešērum*; cf. BH מֵשָׂר *mêšār*, מִשֹׁר *mīšōr* ‘evenness, even area, equity’.
- mišlum* (17): from *mašālum* ‘to be (-come) similar, equal’; cf. BH נִימָל *nīmšal* ‘to be like, similar’.
- mīthāriš* (18): from *maḥārum*.
- mû* (7): BH מַיִם *mayim*.
- mūdûtum* (32): from *edûm*.
- muhḥum* (12): cf. BH מִוּחַ *mōaḥ* ‘marrow’.
- muškēnum* (18): from *šukēnum*; → Aram., BH מִשְׁכֵּן *mīškēn* ‘poor’.
- mutum* (2): BH pl. cst. מְתֵי *mətē* ‘men of’ (and the PNs מְתוּשָׁלַח *mətūšāʿel* and מְתוּשֶׁלַח *mətūšelah*).
- naʿādum* (21): cf. Eth. *naʿda* ‘to praise’.
- naʿarrurum* (38): —.
- nabalkutum* (38): —.
- nabûm* (30): cf. BH נָבִי *nābī* ‘prophet’ (< ‘called, summoned’); cf. Arab. *nabaʿa* ‘to announce’, Sab. *tnbʿ* ‘to promise’, Mehri (MSA) *nəbō* ‘to inform’.
- naʿbutum* (32): from *abātum* ‘to destroy?’ cf. BH נָבָד *ʿābad* ‘to perish, be (-come) lost’ (irregular *t ~ d*).
- nadānum* (5): cf. BH נָתַן *nātan* (voicing of **t* to *d* in Akk.).
- nadītum* (20): from *nadûm*.
- nadûm* (21): cf. BH פִּי *niddā* ‘to push’, Ug. *ndy/ydy* ‘to throw; to remove’.
- nakarum* (4), *nakārum* (21): cf. BH נֶכָר *nēkār*, נֹכְרִי *nokrī* ‘foreign’.
- nakāsum* (11): cf. MH נָכַס *nākas*, Aram. *nakas* ‘to slay’.
- napāḥum* (31): BH נָפַח *nāpaḥ*.
- naparkûm* (38): —.
- napharum* (35): from *paḥārum*.
- napištum* (4): cf. BH נֶפֶשׁ *nepes*.
- naqārum* (5): cf. BH נָקַר *nāqar* ‘to bore, dig, pick’.
- nāqidum* (30): BH נֹקֵד *nōqēd*.
- naqûm* (35): cf. perhaps BH נָקָה *nāqā* ‘to be clean, free’; → Syr. *naqqi* ‘to make a libation’, BH מְנַקֵּי *mənaqqī-yōt* ‘sacrificial bowls’.
- narāmum* (27): from *rāmum*.
- narkabtum* (5): BH מֶרְכָּבָה *merkābā* (for **m > n* in Akk. see p. 379)
- narûm* (7): Sum. *lw*.
- nārum* (2): BH נָהַר *nāḥār*.
- nasāḥum* (5): cf. BH נָסַח *nāsaḥ* ‘to pull, tear away’.
- nasākum* (6): cf. BH נָסַק *nāsak* ‘to pour out’.
- nasāqum* (18): —.
- našārum* (5): BH נָשָׂר *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 *puḥrum*; cf. also Qatabanic (OSA) *fthr* ‘to associate with’.
pālāḥum (16): cf. Aram. *palaḥ* ‘to serve; to work’ (also MH; → Arab.); cf. perhaps BH פָּלַח *pālāḥ* ‘to split, pierce’ < ‘to work’?.
palāsum (31): —.
palāšum (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. *tafaššəḥa* ‘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 פִּהָא *pehā* ‘governor’.
pītum (28): from *petūm*; cf. BH פִּתַּח *petah*.
puḥrum (8): cf. Ug. *phr* ‘totality’; Phoenician *mpḥrt* ‘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. *qbʾ* ‘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 רֹשׁ *rō(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 רָחַת *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 סָחַף *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 *sārār* ‘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 שֹׁק *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 $\text{šē}^{(?)}$ *t*.
šuhārum (11): from *šeḥērum*.
ša (2): cf. BH זו *zū* ‘which’ (e.g., Exod 15:16; Old Akk. has $\text{*}\theta\bar{u}/\theta\bar{a}/\theta\bar{i}$; Akk. $\text{*}\theta \sim \text{WS } \text{*}\delta$).
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 כָּנַן *hēkīn* (Hi. of *kun*) ‘to establish, set up’ (and Ug. *š-kn*).
šakkanakkum (34): Sum. *lw*?
šalālum (32): BH שָׁלַל *šālal*.
šālāmum (4): BH שָׁלַם *šālēm*.
šalum (32): BH שָׁאַל *šā²al*.
šamallūm (19): Sum. *lw*.
šamaššammum (27): from *šaman-šammim* ‘plant-oil’, *šamnum*, *šammum*; cf. Aram. *šumšamā*, Arab. *simsim*, Ug. *ššmn*.
šamnum (26): —; → BH סַמְמִים *sammīm* ‘spices’.
šamnum (4): BH שֶׁמֶן *šemen*.
šamšum (13): BH שֶׁמֶשׁ *šemesš*.
šamū (13): BH שָׁמַיִם *šamayim*.
šāmum (9): cf. OSA *s²m*, MSA *s²m* ‘to buy’.
šanūm (16): derived from *šinā* ‘two’; cf. BH שְׁנַי *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 שָׁפָה *šāpā*.
šaqaalum (16): BH שָׁקַל *šāqal* (original-

ly $\text{*}\theta ql$).
 $\text{*}\text{šaqaalum}$ (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’; connection with BH Pi. שָׂרַק *šērek* (Jer 2:23) uncertain (see also Koehler–Baumgartner, *Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon* [1995–2001] 1357b for conjectured Qal יִשְׂרַקוּ *yišrākū* Jer 5:26).
šarāqum (3): cf. Arab., Eth. *saraqā* ‘to steal’.
šarrāqum (3): from *šarāqum*.
šarratum (1): cf. BH שָׂרָה *šārā* ‘princess’.
šarrum (1): cf. BH שָׂר *šar* ‘prince’.
šarrūtum (16): from *šarrum*.
šasūm (36): —.
šattum (10): BH שָׁנָה *šānā*.
šatūm (9): BH שָׂתָר *šātā*.
šaṭārum (6): cf. BH שֹׁטֶרֶת *šōṭēr* ‘official’.
šebērum (22): BH שֶׁבַר *šābar* (root originally $\text{*}\theta br$).
šebūm (35): BH שֶׁבַע *šāba^c*.
šemūm (7): BH שֶׁמֶן *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): —.
še²um (34): cf. BH שָׁעָה *šā^cā* ‘to gaze’.
šiābum (10): BH שִׁיב *šīb*, שֶׁבַע *šēbā*.
šībūtum (21): from *šiābum*, *šībum*.
šikarum (4): BH שֶׁכָּר *šēkār*.
šīmtum (18): from *šiāmum* ‘to establish’; cf. BH שָׂם *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 $\text{*}\text{šipr-}$ ‘missive, document’ (Ug., Aram., BH שֶׁפֶר *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 *šā’ēr*.

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

šubtum (25): from *wašābum*; cf. BH שִׁבַּת *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 שִׁמְוֹל *šəmō^(?)l*.

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

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

šupēlum (38): cf. probably BH פָּעַל *pā’al* ‘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^ʔūm (35): cf. Syr. *ʔešt(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/’imā* ‘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. *tabi’ca* ‘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 טָב *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 *ta’am* ‘taste, discernment’.

teḥūm (11): —.

tiābum (9): BH טִיָּב *tōb*.

tūbum (37): see *tābum*, *tiābum*.

tuppum (2): Sum. lw.

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

u (1): ו *wā-*.

ū (16): BH אָו *’ō*.

ubānum (23): cf. BH בֹּהֵן *bōhen*.

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

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

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

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

ummum (2): BH מַעַם ^ʿ*em*.

ūmum (8): BH מַיָּם *yōm*.

unūtum (30): cf. BH מַנְיָהּ, הַנְיָהּ ^ʿ*ōnî(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 *yerah*, יָרַח *yā-rēah*.

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 *yāhîd* ‘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 זָכַר *zākar*.

zakûm (7): BH זָכָה *zākā*.

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

zāzum (13): —.

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

zērum (25): BH זָרַע *zera^c*.

zêrum (26): —.

zibbatum (33): cf. BH זָבַב *zānāb*.

zikarum (25): BH יָזַק *zākār*.

zikrum / siqrum (34): from *zakārum*.

zittum (18): from *zāzum*.